



LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 | CLARK COUNTY, NV





Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Prepared by the Finance Department
Under the supervision of:
Ed Finger, CPA, Chief Financial Officer
Shannon Anderegg, CPA, CGMA, Vice President of Finance
Cori Calhoun, CPA, Controller

Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority
3150 Paradise Road
Las Vegas, NV 89109-9096
702-892-0711
www.lvcva.com

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
<hr/>	
Letter of Transmittal	i
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting	v
Organization Chart	vi
Principal Officials and Executive Staff	vii
FINANCIAL SECTION	
<hr/>	
Independent Auditors' Report on Financial Statements and Supplementary Information	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Governmental Funds Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	18
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	19
Proprietary Fund Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position - Proprietary Fund	21
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund	22
Notes to the Financial Statements	23
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios	57
Schedule of Proportionate Share of PERS Net Pension Liability	58
Schedule of Contributions to PERS Pension Plan	58
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund	59
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	60
Individual Fund Information:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual:	
LVCCD Capital Fund	61
LVCCD Debt Service Fund	62
Capital Projects Fund	63
Debt Service Fund	64
Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position - Budget and Actual:	
Internal Service Fund	65

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(CONTINUED)

STATISTICAL SECTION - Unaudited	PAGE
<hr/>	
Net Position by Component	66
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	66
Changes in Net Position	67
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	68
General Governmental Expenditures By Function	69
General Governmental Revenues By Source	70
Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type	71
Bond Coverage	72
Computation of Legal Debt Margin	73
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Debt	74
Demographic Statistics	75
Assessed Property Value, Construction, and Deposits	76
Visitor Analysis	77
Use of Facilities	78
Summary of Authorized Positions	79
Activity Measures	80
Capital Assets by Function	81
Clark County's Ten Largest Employers	82
Principal Room Taxpayers	83
Schedule of Insurance in Force	84
ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF THE	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS'	
<hr/>	
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	85

INTRODUCTORY
SECTION



February 1, 2022

Board of Directors
Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority
3150 Paradise Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109-9096

We are pleased to present this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority (LVCVA) for the year ended June 30, 2021.

The Finance Department prepared these financial statements and assumes responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the Finance Department maintains a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to provide reasonable assurance that the LVCVA's assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that, based on management's estimates and judgments, the cost of maintaining internal controls should not exceed the benefits. We believe the LVCVA's internal controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of the proper recording of financial transactions.

BDO USA, LLP, a public accounting firm fully licensed and qualified to perform audits of local governments within the State of Nevada, has audited the LVCVA's basic financial statements. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the basic financial statements of the LVCVA as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditors concluded, based upon the audit, that the LVCVA's basic financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). The independent auditor's report is presented as the first three pages of the financial section of this document.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report. It provides an analytical overview of the LVCVA's operations for fiscal year (FY) 2021. This letter of transmittal is intended to complement the MD&A and other information contained in this report and should be read in conjunction with it.

REPORTING ENTITY

The LVCVA was created to directly drive tourism to Southern Nevada, through ownership and operation of the Las Vegas Convention Center (LVCC), and through marketing, sales, and advertising programs in cooperation with our resort and industry partners.

The LVCVA's mission statement is:

"To attract visitors by promoting Las Vegas as the world's most desirable destination for leisure and business travel."

The LVCVA is a unique, destination marketing organization in that it also owns and operates a convention center. The LVCVA is also a government agency, established by Nevada state law, primarily funded by room tax, and governed by an autonomous board of directors. The LVCVA's board of directors serves on behalf of a broad cross-section of stakeholders within the local tourism and business industry and includes 14 members representing Clark County and its incorporated cities, as well as tourism, hospitality, and business leaders.

Marketing and Sales

The LVCVA's core purpose as the destination marketing organization is to drive visitation across both leisure and business segments for Southern Nevada, including Las Vegas, Boulder City, Laughlin, and Mesquite. The LVCVA's marketing programs include coordinated efforts among our resort and mission partners, in conjunction with internal teams and external marketing partners of the LVCVA. Through tailored marketing and sales strategies for each of the unique Southern Nevada destinations, the marketing efforts are designed to maximize demand through multi-channel advertising, digital marketing, events, sponsorships, and destination sales. The LVCVA partners with key transportation agencies and McCarran International Airport to ensure accessibility to and within the destination. The overall marketing effort is driven by destination-specific research and industry trends as insights to enable more effective business strategies and market optimizations. The LVCVA's sales teams directly sell not only the LVCC, but also distributes leads to individual properties and business partners to drive both leisure and business travel in Southern Nevada.

Las Vegas Convention Center



In addition to marketing and selling the destination, the LVCVA operates the Las Vegas Convention Center (LVCC) to generate business travel for meetings and conventions. While leisure travel makes up the majority of visitors, business travel is a vital component of our market and historically represents about one in six visitors to Southern Nevada.

Las Vegas was recognized by the Trade Show News Networks (TSNN) as the No. 1 tradeshow destination in the United States for 2019, the 26th consecutive year of holding the market lead. Convention activity was paused during the majority of fiscal year 2021 until the LVCC was at the forefront of the return of significant convention activity hosting World of Concrete in June 2021.

The newly expanded LVCC is year-after-year one of the busiest convention facilities in the world: a 4.6 million square foot facility located within a short distance of more than 100,000 guest rooms. The center is well known among industry professionals for its versatility. In addition to approximately 2.6 million square feet of exhibit space, 200 meeting rooms handle seating capacities ranging from 20 to 2,500. Grand lobbies and registration areas link exhibit halls and meeting rooms and allow simultaneous set-up, break-down, and exhibiting of multiple events.

Perhaps the most exciting addition to the LVCC campus is the LVCC Loop, the underground tunnel system that provides fast and convenient transportation for convention and trade show attendees across the LVCC campus, connecting the new West Hall with the existing campus. Built by Elon Musk's The Boring Company, the LVCC Loop has three passenger stations that offer convenient access between LVCC exhibition hall blocks, parking lots, and the Las Vegas Monorail.



ECONOMIC CONDITION

Tourism is the largest industry and economic driver in Southern Nevada. Las Vegas is the home of 11 of the 20 largest hotels in the world and 18 of the 20 largest hotels in the United States. Southern Nevada has a hotel room inventory exceeding 160,000, with over 150,000 of those rooms located in the Las Vegas metropolitan area.

The COVID-19 pandemic was significantly negatively impactful to Southern Nevada and to the LVCVA's financial condition in fiscal year 2021. The Las Vegas metropolitan area had a 9.6% unemployment rate in June 2021, after starting the year at 19.6% in July 2020. The LVCVA's room tax collections decreased 52% from prior year because of pandemic-related travel and tourism decreases.

Calendar year 2020 visitation fell by 55.2%, from 42.5 million to 19.0 million. Calendar year 2020 occupancy fell from 88.9% to 42.1%, and average daily room rates fell by 9.3%. Compared to prior year September, monthly visitation has increased by 72%, with hotel occupancy at 73% and average daily room rates up approximately 44%.

Las Vegas is known for continually reinventing itself to deliver on the brand promise of being the premier destination in the world. In July 2020, the \$1.9 billion Allegiant Stadium opened. Home to the NFL's Las Vegas Raiders, the facility is also the host to large concerts and events. In October 2020, the \$1 billion, 777-room Circa Resort and Casino opened as downtown Las Vegas' tallest resort. In June 2021, the \$4.3 billion, 3,500-room Resorts World Las Vegas, a mega-resort on the Las Vegas Strip, opened across from the LVCC. The Fontainebleau Las Vegas, also across from the LVCC, is scheduled to open in October 2023 with 3,900 rooms. The MSG Sphere, an 17,500-seat performance venue near the Venetian, remains under construction and is expected to open in 2023.

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN FISCAL YEAR 2021

Las Vegas Convention Center District

In January 2021, Phase Two expansion of the Las Vegas Convention Center District (LVCCD) was completed and added approximately 1.4 million total square feet, with 600,000 square feet of exhibition space, plus additional square footage for meeting rooms, additional parking, new food and beverage outlets, and support and service spaces. The Phase Two expansion cost approximately \$1 billion.

Transportation Services

In December 2020, the LVCVA purchased the Las Vegas Monorail out of bankruptcy for approximately \$24.5 million. The 3.9-mile system has seven stops along the east side of the Strip and allows passengers to travel the Strip in 15 minutes. Historically, the Monorail moves nearly 5 million passengers per year and is integral to overall Strip resort corridor transportation, especially to LVCC convention attendees.

In May 2021, the LVCC Loop opened to passengers. The \$53 million system allows customers to turn a 30-minute walk across campus into a two-minute underground ride in a Tesla.

Marketing

The reopening of the destination in June 2020 was highlighted by a commercial simply showing the re-lighting of the famous Las Vegas Strip, ending with "Now Open." Late summer and fall campaigns focused on the #VegasSmart effort to not only highlight Las Vegas being open, but also safely open.



In May 2021, "Boom Boom Clap," launched. As part of the "Vegas You" campaign, it was created to serve as a reminder, as travel became a reality for more and more guests, that Las Vegas was ready and excited to welcome visitors.

In late summer 2021, the "The Greatest Arena on Earth," campaign was launched, highlighting Las Vegas as the ultimate destination to watch and experience sports, and to also experience the surrounding Vegas experiences.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The LVCVA maintains a long-term operational and capital financial planning model.

The most significant future capital item is Phase Three of the LVCCD project, consisting of the renovation, modernization, and addition to the existing facility to create consistency with the Phase Two expansion. The Phase Three architectural design phase is planned to resume in January 2022. The estimated budget for Phase Three of the LVCCD project is \$600 million. The renovation is expected to begin in fiscal year 2023.

In October 2021, the LVCVA agreed to sell 10 surplus acres along Las Vegas Boulevard for \$120 million. The closing is expected to occur in late fiscal year 2022, and the proceeds will be used to begin the Phase Three construction. The remaining \$300 million of LVCCD authorized debt is also planned for fiscal year 2023. The remaining fund for Phase Three will come from the LVCCD revenues and pay-go transfers.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Debt Policy

The LVCVA is committed to complying with all federal and other regulatory requirements regarding the issuance and ongoing management of its debt. The LVCVA's debt policy establishes the requirements and procedures for ensuring compliance with federal laws relating to issuance and post-issuance monitoring of tax-exempt bonds and taxable direct-pay bonds. The policy sets coverage and reserve goals and is also intended to define compliance practices including compliance actions, records management, disclosure requirements, and process continuity within the Finance Department and the executive management of the LVCVA.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND BUDGETARY CONTROLS

The annual budget serves as the financial plan of the LVCVA. The planning and preparation begin each December. The tentative budget is filed by April 15 with the Nevada Department of Taxation and the Clark County Clerk, as required by Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS). Between April 15 and approval of the budget, which is no sooner than the third Monday in May and no later than the last day in May, the public has the opportunity to review the tentative budget document and submit any comments for inclusion on the agenda. A public hearing provides the public an opportunity to submit additional comments on the proposed budget to the Board.

The final budget is fully implemented on July 1 in the LVCVA's accounting system. The statutory level of budgetary control is at the function level; in reality, control is maintained at the line-item level through the use of a purchase order and encumbrance system. An encumbrance is recorded in the accounting system when a purchase order is issued.

Budget variance reports are distributed to the Board on a regular basis. Adjustments to the overall budget are accomplished through an augmentation process, which requires adoption by a majority vote of the Board at a regular meeting to increase appropriations above levels originally approved. This formal resolution procedure adheres to the process prescribed by NRS.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The preparation of this report involved the dedicated work of staff in the Finance Department, with the support and cooperation of every division. We welcome inquiries concerning this report and the finances of the LVCVA.

Respectfully submitted,



Steve Hill
CEO/President



Ed Finger, CPA
Chief Financial Officer



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority
Nevada**

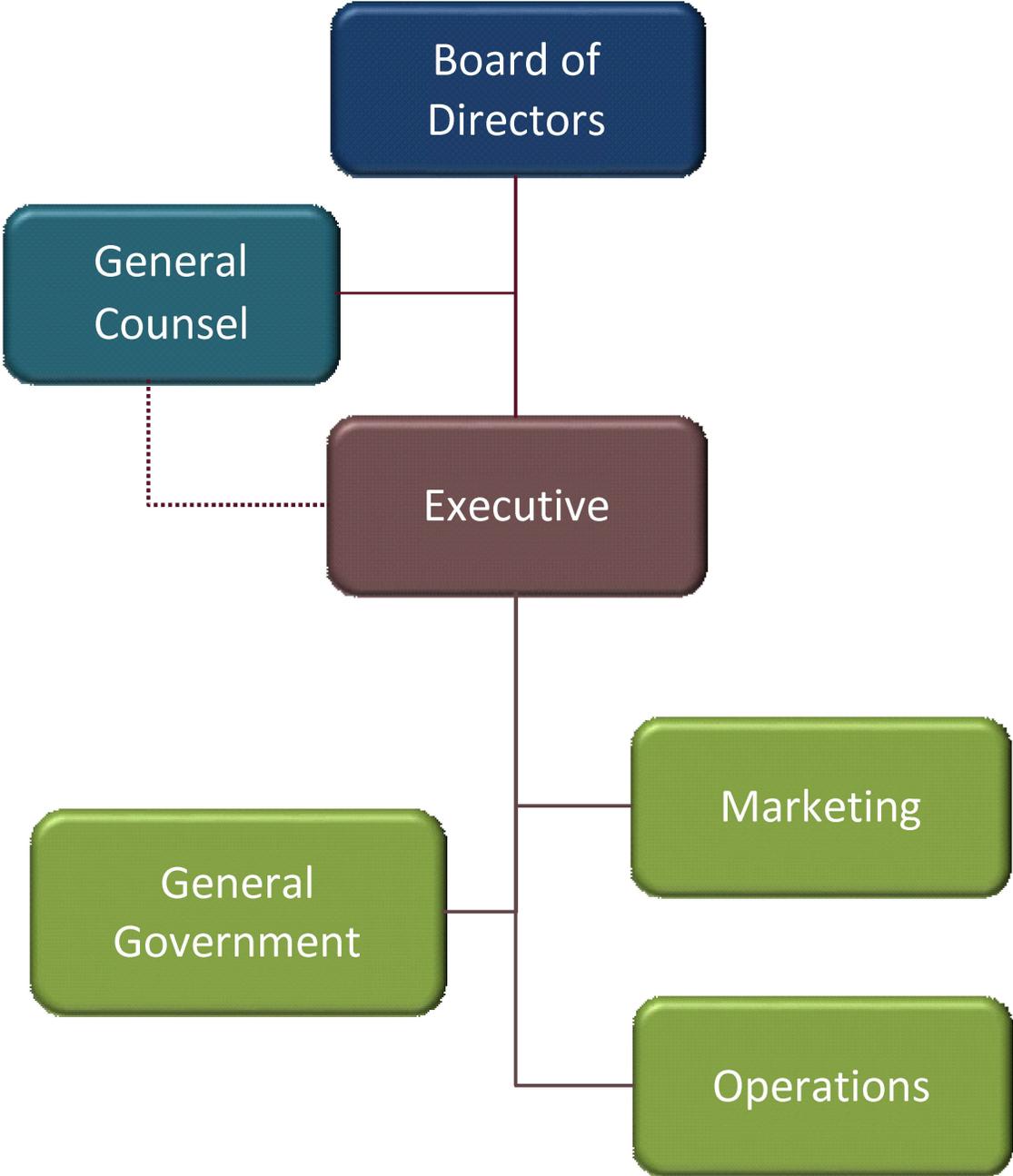
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2020

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
ORGANIZATION CHART
AS OF JUNE 30, 2021

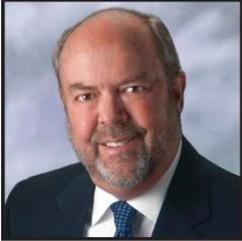


LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

As of June 30, 2021

The Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of fourteen members. Eight members are elected officials of either Clark County or one of its incorporated cities. The Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce (CC) and Nevada Resort Association (NRA) nominate three each of the remaining six members. Seven of eight elected officials are selected periodically by their respective governing bodies; their terms on the Board are coterminous with their terms of office. The eighth elected official, from one of the other incorporated cities, serves a two-year term, commencing on July 1 of each odd-numbered year. The six remaining members serve a two-year term and can be re-appointed to additional two-year terms. As of June 30, 2021, members of the board included:



JOHN MARZ
Chair
Councilman
Representing City of Henderson
Term: Jul 2015 – Dec 2022



MARILYN SPIEGEL
Vice Chair
Representing resort hotel
Nominated by NRA
Term: Jan 2019 - Jun 2023



JIM GIBSON
Secretary
Commissioner
Representing Clark County
Term: Jan 2021 – Dec 2024



ANTON NIKODEMUS
Treasurer
Representing resort hotel
Nominated by NRA
Term: Jul 2019 – Jun 2023



SCOTT DEANGELO
Representing general business
Nominated by CC
Term: Jul 2020 – Jun 2022



MICHELE FIORE
Councilwoman
Representing City of Las Vegas
Term: Mar 2018 – Nov 2022



CAROLYN G. GOODMAN
Mayor
Representing City of Las Vegas
Term: Jul 2011 – Nov 2024



PAMELA GOYNES-BROWN
Councilwoman
Representing North Las Vegas
Term: Dec 2018 – Nov 2024



JAN JONES-BLACKHURST
Representing resort hotel
Nominated by CC
Term: Sept 2020 – Jun 2023



KIERNAN MCMANUS
Mayor
Representing Boulder City
Term: Aug 2019 – Nov 2022



MICHAEL NAFT
Commissioner
Representing Clark County
Term: Jan 2021 – Dec 2022



MARY BETH SEWALD
Representing other commercial
Nominated by CC
Term: Jan 2018 – Jun 2023



STEVE THOMPSON
Representing resort hotel in central
business district
Nominated by NRA
Term: Aug 2019 – Jun 2022



BRIAN WURSTEN
Councilman
Representing City of Mesquite
Term: Mar 2021 – Jun 2023

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

SENIOR EXECUTIVE STAFF

As of June 30, 2021

The LVCVA Board of Directors serves as a policy-making body and employs a President to serve as Chief Executive Officer. As of June 30, 2021, the LVCVA senior executive team consists of:



Steve Hill
Chief Executive Officer/President



Caroline Bateman
General Counsel



Ed Finger
Chief Financial Officer



Lori Nelson-Kraft
Senior Vice President of Communications



Stana Subaric
Senior Vice President of People & Culture



Kate Wik
Chief Marketing Officer



Brian Yost
Chief Operating Officer

FINANCIAL
SECTION



Tel: 702-784-0000
Fax: 702-784-0161
www.bdo.com

6671 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89119

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority ("the LVCVA"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the LVCVA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the LVCVA as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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 LVCVA'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 LVCVA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability and related ratios, schedule of proportionate share of the PERS net pension liability, schedule of contributions to PERS pension plan, and schedule of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - budget and actual - General Fund on pages 4-14 and 57-60 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial

statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the LVCVA's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 1, 2022 on our consideration of the LVCVA'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 LVCVA'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 LVCVA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BDO USA, LLP

February 1, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

As management of the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority (the LVCVA), we offer readers of the LVCVA's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the LVCVA's financial performance for the fiscal year (FY) ended June 30, 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages i to iv of this report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total government-wide revenues decreased approximately \$165.4 million, the second consecutive annual decline. The decline is related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which began negatively affecting revenues in FY 2020, and was anticipated in the FY 2021 budget. Room taxes and gaming fees decreased \$97.4 million, 41% below the prior year. Facility charges for services decreased by 84%, as compared to the prior year, because convention facilities were effectively closed from mid-March 2020 through spring 2021. The LVCVA didn't have any large conventions until June 2021.
- In response to the significant and unprecedented decrease in revenues, LVCVA management reduced spending, in varying levels, in all functions. This included significant staff furloughs, as well as terminating or reducing contractual commitments and discretionary spending and transfers, leaving actual government-wide expenditures \$95.7 million below the prior year. The net result was that government wide expenses exceeded revenues by \$55.7 million. Cost reduction efforts during the fiscal year resulted in General Fund spend down of fund balance of \$30.3 million, as compared to the budgeted spend down of \$60.9 million. While the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still unknown, indicate room rates and occupancy rates have increased significantly and conventions have returned, albeit with fewer attendees.
- The LVCVA completed Phase Two of the Las Vegas Convention Center District (LVCCD). As of June 30, 2021, the \$1 billion Phase Two expansion was completed, with \$140.8 million of costs incurred in FY 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting loss of revenue, Phase Three has been delayed.
- The LVCVA completed one medium-term debt issuance during the fiscal year, with a par value totaling \$21.5 million and a true interest cost of 3.01%, to purchase the operating assets of the Las Vegas Monorail system. Additional information on the monorail purchase can be found in Notes 13 and 15.
- FY 2021 ending net position totaled \$183.2 million, a \$55.7 million decrease from the previous year. This includes a decrease in restricted net position of \$187.0 million, primarily attributable to the use of restricted cash to complete a cross-over bond refunding initiated in 2017. Unrestricted net position increased \$95.3 million, ending with a deficit balance of \$168.2 million. This increase is primarily a result of the restricted debt service reduction.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Although the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is comprised of various sections, the LVCVA's basic financial statements are presented in four components:

- (1) Government-wide financial statements
- (2) Governmental fund financial statements
- (3) Proprietary fund financial statements
- (4) Notes to the financial statements

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report			
Introductory Section	Financial Section	Statistical Section	Additional Reports of the Independent Auditors
General information on the government structure, services, and environment	Independent Auditors' Reports	Trend data and non-financial data	Independent Auditors' Reports
	Management's Discussion and Analysis		
	Government-wide Financial Statements		
	Governmental Fund Financial Statements		
	Proprietary Fund Financial Statements		
	Notes to the Financial Statements		
	Required Supplementary Information		
	Individual Fund Financial Schedules		

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These two financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the LVCVA’s finances in a manner similar to private-sector business using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting.

The Statement of Net Position is, in substance, the balance sheet. It includes not just current assets and liabilities and deferred outflows and inflows of resources, but also capital assets and long-term debt. All funds are included in this statement. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator as to whether the financial position of the LVCVA is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities is the operating statement for the LVCVA as a whole. It is based on full accrual accounting rather than the traditional modified accrual. Depreciation and amortization of capital assets is recognized as an expense, as are compensated absences, postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB), and an allocated share of Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS) net pension liability. The format of the statement has an unfamiliar appearance, and it focuses on the net cost of the LVCVA’s individual functions and is intended to answer the question, “How much did it cost, and how is it being paid?”

GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Following the government-wide statements is a section containing the fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over specific activities. Governmental funds use the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting, which focuses on showing how money flows into and out of funds and the balances left at year end that are available for spending. The LVCVA, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Following the governmental fund financial statements is a section containing the proprietary fund financial statements. The LVCVA uses an Internal Service Fund to accumulate resources and utilize funds for eventual payment related to OPEB liabilities. Because this service benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, it is included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting, which focuses on the determination of net position, operating income, changes in net position, and cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 23 through 56 of this report.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information found on pages 57 through 60, including a schedule of changes in Total OPEB liability, the LVCVA's proportionate share of the PERS net pension liability, contributions to the PERS pension plan, and General Fund budgeted and actual revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance.

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE DATA

ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION

The LVCVA's change in net position, on the government-wide basis, decreased \$55.7 million during the year as follows:

CHANGES IN NET POSITION				
			Increase (Decrease)	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	Percent
Net position – beginning	\$ 224,853,174	\$ 238,863,906	\$ 14,010,732	6%
Revenues	319,961,319	154,557,357	(165,403,962)	-52%
Expenses	305,950,587	210,234,007	(95,716,580)	-31%
Change in net position	14,010,732	(55,676,650)	(69,687,382)	-497%
Net position – ending	\$ 238,863,906	\$ 183,187,256	\$ (55,676,650)	-23%

The decrease in overall net position is mainly due to the budgeted spend down of fund balance, in order to continue to responsibly meet the LVCVA's purpose and obligation during a period of reduced revenues, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The LVCVA's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources consisted of the following:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION				
			Increase (Decrease)	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	Amount	Percent
Current and other assets	\$ 730,653,942	\$ 333,714,177	\$ (396,939,765)	-54%
Capital assets	1,595,862,021	1,766,739,245	170,877,224	11%
Total assets	2,326,515,963	2,100,453,422	(226,062,541)	-10%
Deferred outflows of resources	24,576,272	39,840,061	15,263,789	62%
Current and other liabilities	263,025,999	71,507,185	\$ (191,518,814)	-73%
Long-term liabilities	1,816,027,308	1,841,029,433	25,002,125	1%
Total liabilities	2,079,053,307	1,912,536,618	(166,516,689)	-8%
Deferred inflows of resources	33,175,022	44,569,609	11,394,587	34%
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	261,668,738	297,678,000	36,009,262	14%
Restricted	240,632,838	53,664,875	(186,967,963)	-78%
Unrestricted (deficit)	(263,437,670)	(168,155,619)	95,282,051	-36%
Total net position	\$ 238,863,906	\$ 183,187,256	\$ (55,676,650)	-23%

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Net position consists of investment in capital assets, net of debt used to acquire those assets. Net investment in capital assets increased \$36.0 million, primarily due to the addition of the building assets for the LVCCD expansion, which was completed in FY 2021.

Restricted net position demonstrates legal constraints from debt covenants or other restrictions that limit the LVCVA's ability to use those resources. Restricted net position is primarily composed of funds held for future debt service payments. Restricted net position decreased \$187.0 million, of which \$132.0 million is attributable to a reduction in debt resources, as restricted bond proceeds were used to complete a debt defeasement on a cross-over refunding initiated in 2017.

Unrestricted net position improved \$95.3 million, as a result of the changes above. The deficit unrestricted net position exists primarily because of approximately \$300.0 million of bonds were issued for Nevada Department of Transportation projects that are not assets of the LVCVA. See Note 3 on page 30 for additional information on net position.

REVENUES

Revenues are classified as either general or program. Program revenues are those directly generated by a function or activity of the LVCVA. For example, the cost of operating and maintaining the Las Vegas Convention Center (LVCC) is reported in the Operations function, as well as the LVCVA transportation systems of the Las Vegas Monorail, a seven-stop, 3.9-mile elevated transportation system along the east side of the Las Vegas Strip, with stations at MGM Grand, Bally's/Paris, Flamingo/Caesars Palace, Harrah's/The LINQ, the Las Vegas Convention Center, the Westgate, and the Sahara and the Las Vegas Convention Center Loop (Vegas Loop), an underground tunnel system which transports visitors to three on-campus stations near the South Hall, Central Hall and West Hall. Revenues are generated as a direct result of the operation of those facilities in the form of building rental charges, concession sales, parking fees, Monorail ticket sales and other charges to users of the facilities.

The general revenue classification includes all room taxes and gaming fees and investment income because they are not related to charges for program services or restricted for use by a specific function. Clark County (the County) and the incorporated cities within the County, which includes Las Vegas, levy room tax on all transient lodging establishments, which is the LVCVA's primary source of revenue. All revenues that do not qualify as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Total revenues for FY 2021 were \$154.6 million, a 52% decrease compared to FY 2020.

			Increase (Decrease)	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	Percent
General revenues				
Room taxes and gaming fees	\$ 238,536,700	\$ 141,107,921	\$ (97,428,779)	-41%
Interest and investment earnings	22,545,609	2,011,125	(20,534,484)	-91%
Miscellaneous	1,242,046	505,645	(736,401)	-59%
Total general revenue	262,324,355	143,624,691	(118,699,664)	-45%
Program revenues				
Operations	50,845,599	8,279,769	(42,565,830)	-84%
Marketing	2,239,492	1,094,676	(1,144,816)	-51%
General government	4,551,873	1,558,221	(2,993,652)	-66%
Total program revenues	57,636,964	10,932,666	(46,704,298)	-81%
Total revenues	\$ 319,961,319	\$ 154,557,357	\$ (165,403,962)	-52%

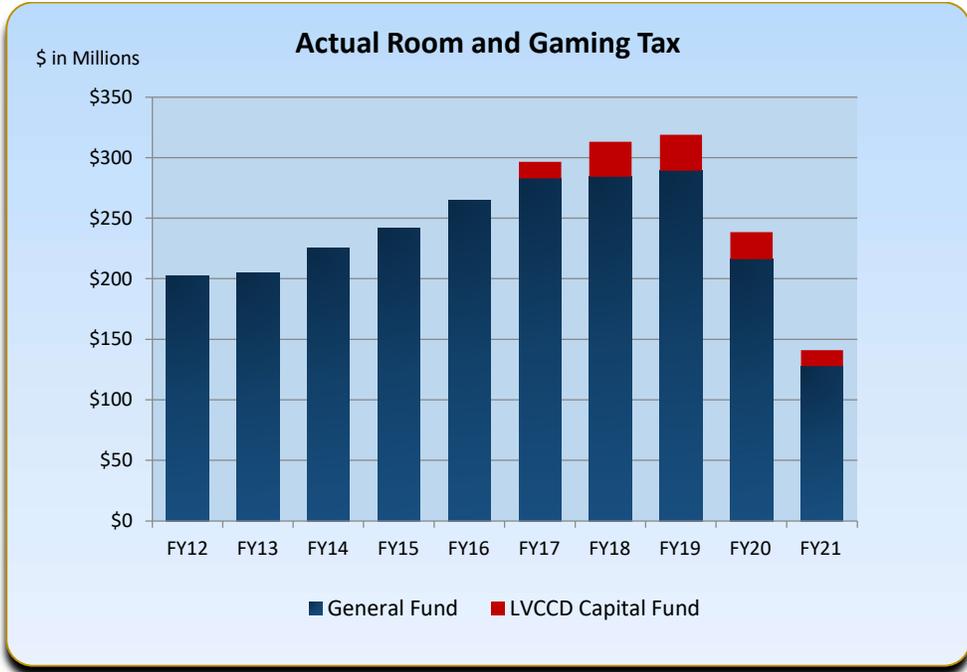
LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Government-wide room taxes and gaming fees totaled \$141.1 million during FY 2021, a decrease of \$97.4 million. Room tax is affected by the number of lodging rooms available, occupancy rate, and average daily room rate (ADR). Although new inventory was added due to property openings at the end of the fiscal year, including Resorts World’s 3,500 new rooms, there were other properties that either didn’t re-open at all after the 2020 mandated shut down, or re-opened just a portion of their rooms, therefore for most of the fiscal year available room inventory decreased overall. COVID-19 drove both a 33% occupancy decrease and 18.9% ADR decrease, both in comparison to FY 2020.

The majority of room tax revenue and gaming fees was generated in Clark County (\$123.7 million or 88%). The City of Las Vegas was the second-largest collector of room taxes and gaming fees, at \$10.2 million (7%). The other incorporated cities of North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, and Mesquite combined to provide the remaining 5%.



The room tax rate in Clark County averages 10.5% to 14% on lodging facilities, and such rate can only be modified by the action of the Nevada State Legislature.

In general, room tax rates for hotel room rentals in Clark County are:

- 4% - 5% LVCVA - General Fund
- 0.5% LVCVA – LVCCD Capital Fund
- 0.0% - 0.88% Las Vegas Stadium Authority
- 1.625% Clark County School District - Capital Projects
- 0% - 2% City/County (collecting entities jurisdiction) - General Fund
- 1% Clark County - County transportation tax
- 0.375% State General Fund – a portion of the proceeds are allocated to tourism
- 2% - 3% State of Nevada - education and other state programs

Interest and investment earnings decreased 91% over the prior period, primarily due to the decrease in the average amount of funds available, coupled with the decrease in market rates.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Program revenues for Operations decreased 84% compared to the prior year, mainly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which effectively closed LVCC facilities to shows during the fiscal year due to government restrictions on large gatherings. Conventions started ramping up in the spring, and the first large show at the LVCC occurred in June 2021.

Facility charges for services decreased 84% compared to FY 2020, due primarily to the COVID-19 pandemic and closure of the LVCC, which is somewhat offset by Monorail revenues which re-opened in late May 2021.

FACILITY OPERATIONS & TRANSPORTATION SERVICES				
			Increase (Decrease)	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	Percent
Charges for services	\$ 50,845,599	\$ 8,279,769	\$ (42,565,830)	-84%
Expense	61,294,126	51,178,683	(10,115,443)	-17%
Net proceeds/(expense)	\$ (10,448,527)	\$ (42,898,914)	\$ (32,450,387)	-311%

EXPENSES

Total government-wide expenses by function were as follows:

			Increase (Decrease)	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	Amount	Percent
General government	\$ 17,296,334	\$ 11,488,338	\$ (5,807,996)	-34%
Marketing:				
Advertising	81,183,541	52,041,490	(29,142,051)	-36%
Marketing and sales	28,882,298	8,420,162	(20,462,136)	-71%
Special events grants	15,770,524	9,679,335	(6,091,189)	-39%
Operations:				
Facility operations	61,294,126	43,271,997	(18,022,129)	-29%
Transportation services	-	7,906,686	7,906,686	100%
Community support and grants:				
Capital grants to other governments	4,904,876	-	(4,904,876)	-100%
Other community support	21,636,082	12,790,212	(8,845,870)	-41%
Interest and fiscal charges	74,982,806	64,635,787	(10,347,019)	-14%
	\$ 305,950,587	\$ 210,234,007	\$ (95,716,580)	-31%

The LVCVA budgeted cost-containment measures beginning in FY 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Advertising spend decreased during the pandemic because it wasn't effective, or at times, properly responsive to the pandemic situation. Special events grants decreased 39% as compared to the prior year. This is due to the cancellation or delay of events due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Operations expenses were \$51.2 million in FY 2021, including depreciation and amortization, a decrease of 17% compared to FY 2020. The decrease is primarily due to the furlough of employees whose main function is convention support for the majority of FY 2021, along with reduced utility costs as the building was primarily empty.

Other community support expenses consist of what is known as the collection allocation, a 10% return of the total room taxes and gaming fees to the county and incorporated cities for their licensing, collection, and enforcement efforts provided for in Nevada Revised Statutes. The reduction in these expenses corresponded to the reduction in revenues.

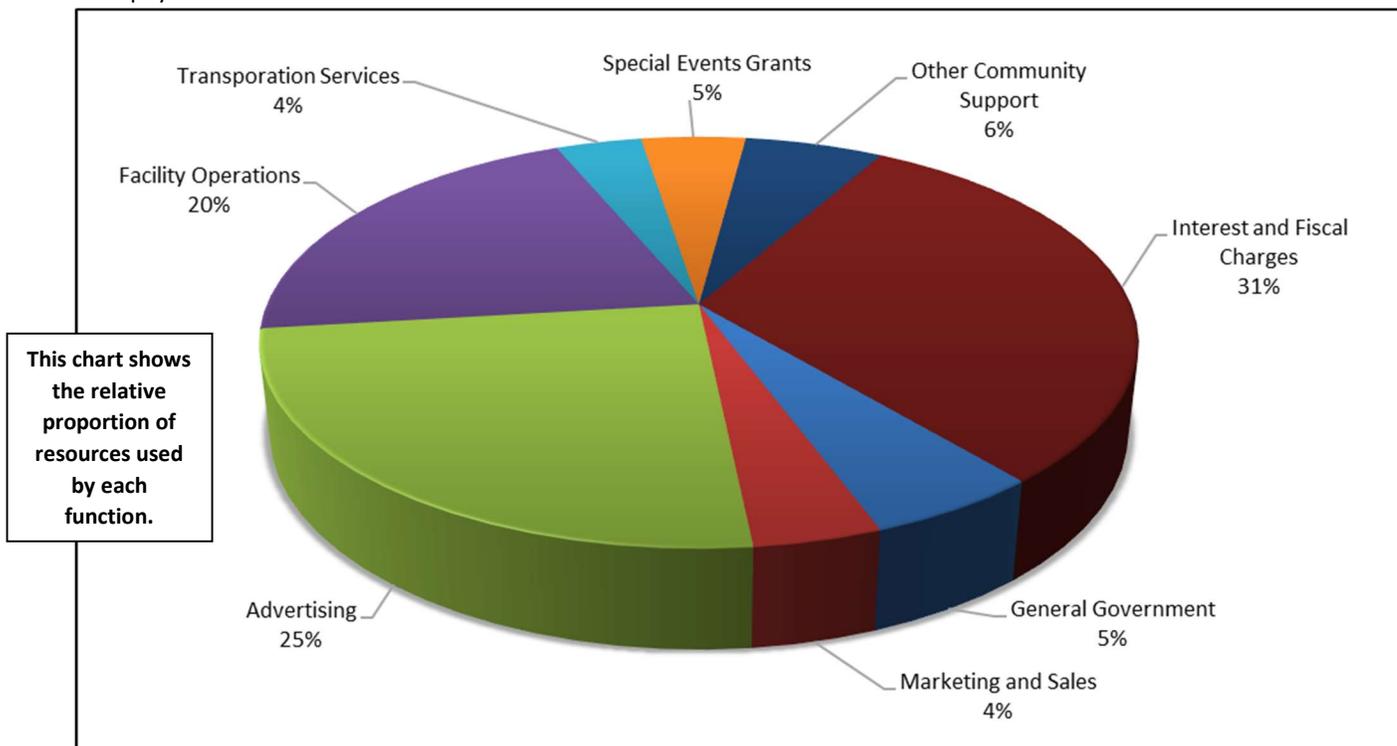
The collection allocation calculation excludes revenues generated from room taxes enabled under Senate Bill 1 (SB1) of the 2016 Nevada Special Legislative Session, which are restricted to the LVCCD expansion and renovation project. Additionally, SB1 imposed a collection allocation cap of \$25.0 million on total room taxes and gaming fees, on a modified accrual basis, eligible to be distributed to the collecting entities. Any funds above the cap are transferred to, and restricted in, the LVCCD Capital Fund. Due to reduced room tax and gaming fees, the cap was not reached, and, therefore, no transfer was made to the LVCCD Capital Fund in FY 2021 for collection allocation.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

The decrease in Interest and fiscal charges relates directly to interest savings on refunded bonds and the structure of annual debt payments.



OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION

Due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the convention and travel industry, the LVCVA anticipated and budgeted deteriorating year-over-year financial results for FY 2021. As expected, it is reporting its second consecutive revenue decline. The \$55.7 million decline in overall net position change is related to lower revenues and spend down of cash. Management remains focused on maintaining fiscal sustainability through conservative budgeting and continuous monitoring of actual financial results and economic trends at the local, state, and national levels. Such approach allows the LVCVA the ability to react to changing conditions and sustain operations during challenging periods.

In order to combat the effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the LVCVA has continued to reduce operating budgets and strategically utilize resources to fulfill its mission. A \$27 million-dollar transfer from the Internal Service Fund to the General Fund in FY 2020, allowed for its operational use in FY 2021. The LVCVA is dedicated to the preservation of adequate fund balances to meet minimal operating cash flow requirements and to satisfy debt service obligations. Management has also paused Phase Three of the LVCCD Project and is able, with future Board approval, to utilize prior year transfers for operations which total in excess of \$60 million in the LVCCD Capital Fund at the end of FY 2021. These amounts could be utilized to supplement resources for operations and debt payments, if revenues continue to be negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	LVCCD Capital Fund	LVCCD Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund
Fund balance - beginning	\$ 98,632,909	\$ 248,567,022	\$ 21,825,521	\$ 93,677,278	\$ 190,081,422
Fund balance - ending	68,303,959	61,452,800	18,917,027	78,946,566	46,773,979
Change	\$ (30,328,950)	\$ (187,114,222)	\$ (2,908,494)	\$ (14,730,712)	\$ (143,307,443)
Percent change	-30.7%	-75.3%	-13.3%	-15.7%	-75.4%

FUND ANALYSIS

During FY 2021, fund balance changed as indicated in the chart above. The General Fund’s ending fund balance decreased \$30.3 million. Due to COVID-19 and the uncertainty regarding revenue recovery, the LVCVA originally budgeted spend down of cash and fund balance of \$60.0 million; however, higher than expected beginning fund balance, expenditure management, and reduction in discretionary transfers resulted in a lower loss than anticipated.

Funding for the LVCCD Capital Fund includes SB1 room tax revenues. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and suspension of the Phase Three renovation project, there was no transfer from the General Fund for “pay-as-you-go reserves” to the LVCCD Capital Fund in FY 2021. There were also no transfers representing the excess collection allocation above the \$25.0 million distributed to collecting entities, as revenues did not meet the threshold for said transfers. The FY 2021 decrease in fund balance is due to the utilization of bond proceeds and prior year pay go transfers to complete the LVCCD Phase Two building, totaling \$170.0 million for the year. To date, all LVCCD bond proceeds have been spent.

The LVCCD Debt Service Fund was created in FY 2018 to account for the principal and interest payments associated with debt issued in support of the LVCCD project. Fund balance decreased due to the expenditure of bond proceeds dedicated to semi-annual interest payments for the Series 2018B Revenue Bonds. As of June 30, 2021, all dedicated bond proceeds for interest payments have been made.

The fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund decreased \$14.7 million. This is primarily due to spending bond proceeds originally received in FY 2020 for the Vegas Loop which was completed in FY 2021.

The Debt Service Fund’s ending fund balance decreased \$143.3 million mainly due to the expenditure of escrow funds for the crossover refunding and dedicated bond proceeds held to pay for semi-annual interest payments on the Series 2018C Revenue Bonds.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The FY 2021 General Fund budget projected a significant decline in room tax revenues, continuing the trend from the last four months of FY 2020. During the year, actual room tax and gaming fee revenue was down 41% as compared to FY 2020, solely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and reduced leisure visitation and the near cessation of business travel for the majority of the year.

The final budget for FY 2021 projected an ending General Fund balance of \$37.8 million, or 23.5% of operating expenditures. The ending General Fund balance was \$68.3 million, an improvement of \$30.5 million over final budget, the result of an FY 2021 deficit of \$30.3 million instead of the budgeted \$60.9 million. In response to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, as revenues underperformed, the LVCVA decreased operating expenditures by identifying cost-saving opportunities throughout the organization. This included significant staff furloughs, as well as terminating or reducing contractual commitments and discretionary spending and transfers.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

The following tables summarize the changes in both revenues and expenditures budget:

GENERAL FUND CHANGES IN BUDGETED REVENUES AND TRANSFERS			
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget
Room taxes and gaming fees	\$ 117,030,000	\$ -	\$ 117,030,000
Charges for service	26,659,500	-	26,659,500
Interest and other	1,874,215	-	1,874,215
Transfers in	175,000	-	175,000
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	25,000	-	25,000
	\$ 145,763,715	\$ -	\$ 145,763,715

GENERAL FUND CHANGES IN BUDGETED EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS			
	Original Budget	Revisions	Final Budget
General government	\$ 13,167,400	\$ -	\$ 13,167,400
Marketing:			
Advertising	65,000,000	-	65,000,000
Marketing and sales	18,989,500	-	18,989,500
Special events grants	21,694,277	-	21,694,277
Operations	30,067,000	-	30,067,000
Community support:			
Other community support	11,703,000	-	11,703,000
Transfers out	46,020,215	-	46,020,215
	\$ 206,641,392	\$ -	\$ 206,641,392

Actual General Fund revenues, transfers in, and proceeds from the sale of capital assets totaled \$124.2 million, which is \$21.5 million lower than the final budget, mainly due to the COVID-19 related decline in room taxes and facility revenue, particularly as the COVID-19 pandemic kept businesses from opening at 100% capacity for a significant portion on FY 2021. Actual General Fund expenditures and uses totaled \$154.6 million, approximately \$52.1 million less than the final budget. These results are largely due to conservative budgeting practices, which are based on the strategy of budgeting revenues cautiously while budgeting expenditures aggressively, as well as adjusting expenditure use during the year, as revenues are received and compared to budget to ensure the financial integrity of the LVCVA.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2021 totaled \$1.8 billion (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization), which increased 11% compared to FY 2020. Net capital assets additions totaled \$200 million, mainly due the completion of LVCCD Phase Two, the Las Vegas Monorail, and the Vegas Loop system. The construction in progress net reductions of \$877.3 million is primarily due to transferring just over \$1.0 billion from construction in progress to buildings as LVCCD Phase Two was completed. Asset additions also included \$68.7 million for transportation systems for acquisition of the Las Vegas Monorail and the completion of the Vegas Loop system. These increases were partially offset by \$1.6 million of projects completed and moved to depreciable categories. Depreciation and amortization expense for the year was approximately \$29.0 million.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Capital asset activity is accounted for in both the capital projects fund and the LVCCD Capital Fund. More detailed information on capital assets can be found in Note 5 on page 34.

CAPITAL ASSETS				
(net of depreciation and amortization)				
			Increase (Decrease)	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	Amount	Percent
Land	\$ 500,840,566	\$ 501,347,115	\$ 506,549	0%
Intangibles	100,000	100,000	-	0%
Construction in progress	896,199,392	18,883,877	(877,315,515)	-98%
Buildings	186,389,847	1,164,891,207	978,501,360	525%
Transportation Systems	-	68,676,745	68,676,745	100%
Improvements	8,972,497	7,523,415	(1,449,082)	-16%
Furniture and equipment	3,359,719	5,316,886	1,957,167	58%
	\$ 1,595,862,021	\$ 1,766,739,245	\$ 170,877,224	11%

LONG-TERM DEBT

At June 30, 2021, LVCVA debt, including unamortized discounts and premiums, totaled \$1.7 billion. Of this amount, \$795.4 million are general obligation bonds additionally secured by specified revenue sources, \$826.1 million are revenue bonds, and \$21.4 million are medium-term bonds.

In December 2020, the LVCVA issued Series 2020 Medium Term Bonds, in the amount of \$21.5 million, for the purpose of purchasing the Las Vegas Monorail at a true interest cost of 3.01%.

In July 2020, the LVCVA effectively refunded the Series 2010C General Obligation/Revenue Bonds, a crossover refunding originally done in 2017.

	General Obligation Bonds Principal Balance	Revenue Bonds Principal Balance	Medium Term Bonds Principal Balance	Unamortized Premiums and Discounts	Total
(In Thousands)					
Beginning balance	\$ 940,840	\$ 829,800	\$ -	\$ 88,007	\$ 1,858,647
Payments/retirements and amortization	(145,470)	(3,730)	(100)	(6,383)	(155,683)
New issuances	-	-	21,500	737	22,237
Ending balance	\$ 795,370	\$ 826,070	\$ 21,400	\$ 82,361	\$ 1,725,201

In addition, certain of the LVCVA's long-term debt obligations are subject to restrictive debt covenants. The LVCVA has committed to maintaining adequacy of charges against users of the Las Vegas Convention Center, but not necessarily all users thereof. The LVCVA is required to set rentals, fees, and other charges to produce a defined term of pledged revenues and expansion pledged revenues (revenue including the SB1 pledge) to pay each fiscal year the annual defined operation and maintenance expense of the authorities facilitates for the fiscal year, which together are 1.25x the annual principal and interest requirements on the LVCVA's outstanding bonds, and other amounts required under the related bond resolutions.

FY 2021 pledged revenues and expansion pledged revenues are \$120,392,051 and \$133,321,537 respectively, which are inclusive of facility revenues (as defined in bond documents) of \$5,257,453. Defined operation maintenance expense is \$25,607,623. The LVCVA June 30, 2021 coverage ratio is 1.2x (and 1.3x including expansion pledged revenues). The LVCVA has budgeted that, as a result of increased travel and tourism, revenues should be sufficient to comply with the coverage ratios in the bond resolutions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

More detailed information on debt can be found in Note 8 on pages 36 through 41.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

An Internal Service Fund is used to accumulate resources, through discretionary transfers from the General Fund, and the eventual allocation of those resources for payments related to post-employment benefits other than pensions on a cost-reimbursement basis as required by NRS 354.543. The initial target was to meet our funding goal within 10 years to offset the related liability, and the LVCVA intends to use these assets for future OPEB funding. Discretionary net transfers since FY 2013 totaled \$2.3 million, which included a transfer out in FY 2020 of \$27 million to prepare the General Fund for the expected negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on revenue during FY 2021. Annual funding considerations include biannual actuarial studies, among other factors and conditions.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The COVID-19 pandemic has materially impacted the tourism sector and Southern Nevada economy. While it is anticipated that economic recovery will be gradual, the initial months of FY 2022 have shown a substantial rebound of tourism to Southern Nevada. The convention calendar is strong for the upcoming fiscal year; however, the LVCVA expects the attendance at each convention to be lower than normal.

Room tax, the LVCVA's major source of revenue, is budgeted to be approximately 70.1% of FY 2019, the last year not impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Management has budgeted use of facilities to be 91.3% of the FY 2019, but also approximately 70% of the revenue generation expected from the increased building footprint with the opening of the West Hall.

It is difficult to predict the future impact from COVID-19 on LVCVA's financial operations, due to the evolving nature of COVID-19 pandemic.

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The LVCVA's financial statements are designed to present users (citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors) with a general overview of the LVCVA's finances and to demonstrate accountability. If you have any questions about the report or need additional financial information, please contact:

LVCVA Chief Financial Officer

3150 Paradise Road

Las Vegas, NV 89109

(702) 892-2990

Or, please visit our website at:

www.lvcva.com/funding-and-finance/

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Statement of Net Position - Governmental Activities

June 30, 2021

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70,873,742
Investments	205,834,293
Receivables:	
Room taxes and gaming fees	43,350,065
Accounts	6,706,560
Interest	474,015
Inventory	431,309
Prepaid and other items	6,044,193
Capital and intangible assets:	
Non-depreciable	520,330,992
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	1,246,408,253
Total assets	2,100,453,422
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Deferred charges on refunding	10,237,421
Deferred resources related to pensions	6,026,242
Deferred resources related to post-employment benefits other than pensions	10,083,712
Deferred asset retirement obligation	13,492,686
Total deferred outflows of resources	39,840,061
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	23,187,878
Retention payable	308,354
Accrued payroll and related items	2,389,202
Due to other governments	6,634,157
Deposits	561,025
Unearned revenue	1,183,118
Interest payable	34,793,451
Pollution remediation obligation	2,450,000
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year:	
Capital lease obligation	127,399
Bonds payable	18,210,000
Compensated absences payable	2,976,965
Due in more than one year:	
Bonds payable, net of unamortized discounts and premiums	1,706,991,092
Compensated absences payable	3,351,218
Post-employment benefits other than pensions	33,302,611
Net pension liability	61,867,321
Asset retirement obligation	14,202,827
Total liabilities	1,912,536,618
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Deferred resources related to pension	15,998,433
Deferred resources related to post-employment benefits other than pensions	28,571,176
Total deferred inflow of resources	44,569,609
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	297,678,000
Restricted for:	
Debt service	33,992,428
LVCCD debt service	18,917,027
Other purposes	755,420
Unrestricted deficit	(168,155,619)
Total net position	\$ 183,187,256

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

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Statement of Activities - Governmental Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Function/Program	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 11,488,338	\$ -	\$ 1,558,221	\$ (9,930,117)
Marketing:				
Advertising	52,041,490	-	-	(52,041,490)
Marketing and sales	8,420,162	1,094,676	-	(7,325,486)
Special events grants	9,679,335	-	-	(9,679,335)
Operations:				
Facility operations	43,271,997	6,013,411	-	(37,258,586)
Transportation services	7,906,686	2,266,358	-	(5,640,328)
Community support and grants:				
Other community support	12,790,212	-	-	(12,790,212)
Interest and fiscal charges	64,635,787	-	-	(64,635,787)
Total governmental activities	\$ 210,234,007	\$ 9,374,445	\$ 1,558,221	(199,301,341)
General revenues:				
Room taxes and gaming fees				141,107,921
Interest and investment earnings				2,011,125
Miscellaneous				505,645
Total general revenues				143,624,691
Change in net position				(55,676,650)
Net position - beginning				238,863,906
Net position - ending				\$ 183,187,256

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

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Governmental Funds

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2021

	General Fund	LVCCD Capital Fund	LVCCD Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,917,859	\$ -	\$ 18,917,026	\$ -	\$ 33,930,417	\$ 70,765,302
Investments	43,528,159	67,321,521	12,484	79,797,017	12,969,374	203,628,555
Receivables:						
Room taxes and gaming fees	39,304,926	4,045,139	-	-	-	43,350,065
Accounts	4,059,590	-	-	2,646,970	-	6,706,560
Interest	108,333	248,818	2,413	108,113	6,009	473,686
Due from other funds	131,820	14,896	-	57,563	-	204,279
Inventory	431,309	-	-	-	-	431,309
Prepaid and other items	5,791,371	28,853	-	223,969	-	6,044,193
Total assets	<u>\$ 111,273,367</u>	<u>\$ 71,659,227</u>	<u>\$ 18,931,923</u>	<u>\$ 82,833,632</u>	<u>\$ 46,905,800</u>	<u>\$ 331,603,949</u>
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 14,128,411	\$ 7,863,447	\$ -	\$ 1,196,020	\$ -	\$ 23,187,878
Retention payable	-	264,277	-	44,077	-	308,354
Accrued payroll and related items	2,389,202	-	-	-	-	2,389,202
Due to other governments	4,632,387	-	-	-	-	4,632,387
Due to other funds	57,563	-	14,896	-	131,820	204,279
Customer deposits	561,025	-	-	-	-	561,025
Unearned revenue	1,183,118	-	-	-	-	1,183,118
Total liabilities	<u>22,951,706</u>	<u>8,127,724</u>	<u>14,896</u>	<u>1,240,097</u>	<u>131,820</u>	<u>32,466,243</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unavailable revenue	20,017,702	2,078,703	-	2,646,970	-	24,743,375
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable	6,222,680	28,853	-	223,969	-	6,475,502
Restricted	755,420	-	18,917,027	12,939,491	33,992,428	66,604,366
Committed	6,232,073	61,423,947	-	53,800,000	12,781,551	134,237,571
Assigned	25,000,000	-	-	11,983,106	-	36,983,106
Unassigned	30,093,786	-	-	-	-	30,093,786
Total fund balances	<u>68,303,959</u>	<u>61,452,800</u>	<u>18,917,027</u>	<u>78,946,566</u>	<u>46,773,979</u>	<u>274,394,331</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 111,273,367</u>	<u>\$ 71,659,227</u>	<u>\$ 18,931,923</u>	<u>\$ 82,833,633</u>	<u>\$ 46,905,799</u>	<u>331,603,949</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:						
Capital and intangible assets used in the governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds (See Note 2)						1,766,739,245
Certain assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not recorded or are deferred in the funds:						
Room taxes and gaming fees - earned but unavailable						22,096,405
Other revenue - earned but unavailable						2,646,970
Pension and OPEB related deferred outflows of resources, as well as certain amounts related to bond refunding and asset retirement obligations are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:						
Deferred outflows of resources related to charges on refunding						10,237,421
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions						6,026,242
Deferred outflows of resources related to post-employment benefits other than pensions						10,083,712
Deferred asset retirement obligation						13,492,686
The internal service fund is used by management to fund the future other post-employment benefit costs. The net position of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.						2,314,507
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:						
Accrued compensated absences						(6,328,183)
Due to other governments - other community support						(2,001,770)
Post-employment benefits other than pensions						(33,302,611)
Net effect of difference in the treatment of long-term debt and related items (See Note 2)						(1,760,121,942)
Pollution remediation obligation						(2,450,000)
Net pension liability						(61,867,321)
Asset retirement obligation						(14,202,827)
Pension and OPEB related deferred outflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:						
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions						(15,998,433)
Deferred inflows of resources related to post-employment benefits other than pensions						(28,571,176)
Net position, governmental activities						<u>\$ 183,187,256</u>

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

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	LVCCD Capital Fund	LVCCD Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Room taxes and gaming fees	\$ 112,668,673	\$ 11,626,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,295,273
Charges for services	7,361,954	-	-	-	-	7,361,954
Interest and investment earnings	53,819	1,277,527	25,360	590,034	61,681	2,008,421
Transportation services	2,266,358	-	-	-	-	2,266,358
Federal grant subsidy	1,558,221	-	-	-	-	1,558,221
Miscellaneous	123,397	5,608	-	376,640	-	505,645
Total revenues	<u>124,032,422</u>	<u>12,909,735</u>	<u>25,360</u>	<u>966,674</u>	<u>61,681</u>	<u>137,995,872</u>
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	11,064,160	-	-	-	-	11,064,160
Marketing:						
Advertising	52,041,490	-	-	-	-	52,041,490
Marketing and sales	8,195,538	-	-	-	-	8,195,538
Special events grants	9,679,335	-	-	-	-	9,679,335
Operations						
Facility operations	14,397,759	-	-	-	-	14,397,759
Transportation services	5,361,774	-	-	-	-	5,361,774
Community support and grants:						
Other community support	11,266,867	-	-	-	-	11,266,867
Capital outlay	-	140,923,758	-	43,208,282	-	184,132,040
Debt service:						
Principal	-	-	-	122,043	16,855,000	16,977,043
Interest	-	-	37,634,053	10,947	36,915,043	74,560,043
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-	136,574	-	136,574
Total expenditures	<u>112,006,923</u>	<u>140,923,758</u>	<u>37,634,053</u>	<u>43,477,846</u>	<u>53,770,043</u>	<u>387,812,623</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>12,025,499</u>	<u>(128,014,023)</u>	<u>(37,608,693)</u>	<u>(42,511,172)</u>	<u>(53,708,362)</u>	<u>(249,816,751)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	184,209	33,854	34,734,053	24,400,000	43,030,129	102,382,245
Transfers out	(42,558,922)	(59,134,053)	(33,854)	(471,206)	(184,210)	(102,382,245)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	20,264	-	-	-	-	20,264
Issuance of medium-term debt	-	-	-	21,500,000	-	21,500,000
Payment to refunded debt escrow agent	-	-	-	-	(132,445,000)	(132,445,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(42,354,449)</u>	<u>(59,100,199)</u>	<u>34,700,199</u>	<u>45,428,794</u>	<u>(89,599,081)</u>	<u>(110,924,736)</u>
Special item						
Acquisition of monorail	-	-	-	(17,648,334)	-	(17,648,334)
Net change in fund balances	<u>(30,328,950)</u>	<u>(187,114,222)</u>	<u>(2,908,494)</u>	<u>(14,730,712)</u>	<u>(143,307,443)</u>	<u>(378,389,821)</u>
Fund balances - beginning	98,632,909	248,567,022	21,825,521	93,677,278	190,081,422	652,784,152
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 68,303,959</u>	<u>\$ 61,452,800</u>	<u>\$ 18,917,027</u>	<u>\$ 78,946,566</u>	<u>\$ 46,773,979</u>	<u>\$ 274,394,331</u>

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

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(378,389,821)
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</p> <p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures and do not report donated capital assets. However, in the statement of net position, assets with an initial, individual cost that meets LVCVA's capitalization threshold are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense.</p>		
Capital outlays (asset additions)	\$	200,003,275
Depreciation and amortization expense, including disposed assets	(29,126,052)	170,877,223
<p>Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are gaming fees and miscellaneous receipts.</p>		
		16,558,785
<p>The issuance of long-term debt (<i>i.e.</i>, bonds and capital leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of the governmental funds. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred in the statement of net position and amortized over the term of the related debt.</p>		
Issuance of debt	(21,500,000)	
Amortization of debt premiums and discounts	5,645,849	
Amortization of refunding charges	(298,588)	
Accrued interest expense	4,713,566	
Payment to refunded debt escrow agent	132,445,000	
Debt principal repayments	16,977,043	137,982,870
<p>Change in expenses reported in the statement of activities that do not require the use of current financial resources are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.</p>		
Compensated absences	(1,461,496)	
Post-employment benefits other than pensions	(1,499,707)	
Deferred inflows of resources related to post-employment benefits other than pensions	(4,372,131)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to post-employment benefits other than pensions	7,199,665	
Net pension liability	10,961,174	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(7,022,456)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	(5,129,975)	
Pollution remediation	850,000	
Asset Retirement Obligation	(710,141)	
Due to other governments for collection allocation distribution	(1,523,344)	(2,708,411)
<p>The internal service fund is used by management to fund future other post-employment benefit costs. The change in net position of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.</p>		
		2,704
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(55,676,650)

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

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Proprietary Fund

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
	<u>Internal Service Fund</u>
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 448
Investments	2,313,730
Interest receivable	329
Total assets	<u> 2,314,507</u>
Net position:	
Unrestricted	<u><u> \$ 2,314,507</u></u>

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

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
Nonoperating revenues:	
Interest and investment earnings	\$ 2,704
Change in net position	2,704
Net position - beginning	2,311,803
Net position - ending	\$ 2,314,507

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

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities	
	Internal Service Fund	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	\$	448
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$	448
Noncash investing and financing activities		
Interest on investments reinvested	\$	8,625
Change in fair value of investments	\$	(5,921)

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

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Financial Statements

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The financial statements of the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority (the LVCVA) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the primary source of governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The LVCVA's significant accounting policies are summarized below, along with a discussion of some of the practices that are unique to governments.

REPORTING ENTITY

The LVCVA was created in 1955 under the provisions of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 244A as the Clark County Fair and Recreation Board. This NRS governs the powers and duties of the Board of Directors (the Board), including the number, selection, and term of its members. The LVCVA is subject to State of Nevada (the State or Nevada) laws governing local governments, including the Local Government Budget and Finance Act. The Board is responsible for establishing policy for overall operations. The LVCVA is led by the Chief Executive Officer/President. The LVCVA does not include any component units in its financial statements and is not included as a component unit in any other entity's financial statements.

The LVCVA has been charged with the promotion of tourism, as well as to own, operate, and promote recreation and convention facilities within Clark County (the County) for the benefit of the local economy.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government, as a whole. In order to present an accurate financial picture, the effects of interfund activity have been eliminated. The purpose of the Statement of Activities is to provide information to financial statement users about operating results of the LVCVA, in its entirety, over a period of time. It demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function. The LVCVA's program revenues include, but are not limited to, charges to customers for facility rentals, commissions from food and beverage sales, parking revenue, transportation ride tickets, and commissions from electrical, plumbing, and telecommunication services.

Room taxes and gaming fees and other items not restricted for use in a specific program or function are reported as general revenues.

The Statement of Net Position is intended to present a snapshot of the financial position of the LVCVA, as a whole, as of year-end. It displays the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows as net position.

Governmental fund financial statements are used to account for essentially the same functions reported in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year (FY).

A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates operations according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds maintained is consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

Governmental fund types are used to account for general governmental activities. The operating fund of the LVCVA is the General Fund. The LVCCD Capital Fund is used to account for the construction of new facilities and improvement of the existing facilities related to the Las Vegas Convention Center District (LVCCD) project. The LVCCD Debt Service Fund accounts for principal and interest payments on debt with an additional pledge of legislatively restricted revenues for the LVCCD project. The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for the acquisition and improvement of routine capital assets and related improvements. Servicing of all other long-term debt obligations is recorded in the Debt Service Fund.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Proprietary fund financial statements 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 revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. Internal service funds may be used to account for all or a portion of a government's risk financing activities. The LVCVA's only proprietary fund is an internal service fund.

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Measurement focus is a term used to describe which transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when transactions are recorded, regardless of measurement focus.

Government-wide financial statements are presented on a full accrual basis of accounting with an economic resource measurement focus, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. An economic resource measurement focus concentrates on net position. All transactions and events that affect the total economic resources (net position) during the period are reported. Under the full accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and liabilities are recorded at the time the obligations are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash inflows and outflows. Major revenue sources that may be accrued include room taxes, gaming fees, facility revenues, charges for services, transportation services, interest and investment earnings, and miscellaneous.

Governmental fund financial statements are presented using a modified accrual basis and the current financial resources measurement focus. Earned revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period, generally within 30 days of year end. Major revenue sources that may be accrued include room taxes, gaming fees, facility revenues, charges for services, transportation services, and interest and investment earnings. Liabilities are generally recorded when an obligation is incurred. However, debt service expenditures and certain other long-term obligation expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

Since governmental fund financial statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide financial statements, the statements include reconciliations that explain the differences between the net change in fund balances of governmental funds using a modified accrual basis and the change in government-wide governmental activities using a full accrual basis and between total fund balances and net position.

The financial transactions of the LVCVA are recorded in individual funds. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts comprised of assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, fund balance, revenues, expenditures, and other funding sources (uses).

The Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of each major fund, as defined by GAAP, and any other fund the government determines to have particular importance, are presented separately.

The LVCVA reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

- Used as the LVCVA's primary operating fund, it accounts for resources traditionally associated with governments that are not required to be accounted for in another fund. The most significant sources of revenue are room taxes and gaming fees, which are assessed on hotels and motels in Clark County. Facility rentals, concession commissions, and contractor commissions also provide a large amount of General Fund revenue. The primary expenditures are for advertising, marketing, and operation of the facilities.

LVCCD Capital Fund

- Accounts for project costs related to LVCCD Phases Two and Three of the expansion and renovation project. This fund accounts for transfers from the General Fund and tax revenues enacted and restricted by the Nevada legislature.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

LVCCD Debt Service Fund

- This fund is used to accumulate monies for the payment of principal and interest for debt, which has a pledge of LVCVA revenues, including those restricted by the Nevada Legislature for Phase Two and Phase Three of the LVCCD project. Due to the qualitative significance of the project for the destination and related funding to users of the financial statements, this fund is separately presented as a major fund. The fund accounts for the following debt activity:

2018 A General Obligation Bonds	2018 B Revenue Bonds
2019 C General Obligation Bonds	2019 D General Obligation Bonds

Capital Projects Fund

- Accounts for capital expenditures on furniture, equipment, intangibles, and routine improvements or additions to land and buildings financed by general government resources.
- Accounts for capital grants to other governments, which are for the express purpose of capital construction activities by other governments.

Debt Service Fund

- Used to accumulate monies for the payment of principal and interest on the following debt:

2010 A (NDOT/BABs) General Obligation Bonds	2012 General Obligation Bonds
2014 General Obligation Bonds	2015 General Obligation/Refunding Bonds
2016 C Revenue Refunding Bonds	2017 General Obligation Refunding Bonds
2017 B Revenue Refunding Bonds	2017 C General Obligation Crossover Refunding Bonds
2018 C Revenue Refunding Bonds	2019 A Revenue Refunding Bonds
2019 B Revenue Bonds	2020 Medium Term Bonds

The LVCVA reports the following proprietary fund:

Internal Service Fund

- Used to accumulate resources, through discretionary transfers from the General Fund, and the eventual allocation of those resources for payments related to post-employment benefits other than pensions on a cost-reimbursement basis as required by NRS 354.543.

DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as demand deposit accounts, petty cash, cash in ticket vending machines, money market demand accounts, and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less.

The LVCVA's investment policy authorizes investments in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies, commercial paper, banker's acceptances, money market mutual funds, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements (REPOs), Nevada State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), collateralized investment contracts, and any other investment which may be authorized by State statute. The LVCVA's policy also governs the limitations as to the percentage of each type of investment held and its term to maturity, which cannot exceed ten years.

The LVCVA's investments are generally reported at fair value; however, the LVCVA reports investments at cost if they have a remaining maturity, at the time of purchase, of one year or less. The LVCVA includes in investment earnings the change in fair value along with any realized gains or losses.

RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Transactions between funds that are outstanding at year end are reported as "due to/from other funds" within the fund financials statements. For government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, receivables and related revenues are recognized as soon as they are earned, whereas for governmental fund financial statement purposes, receivables and related revenues are recognized when earned and are both measurable and available. Room taxes and gaming fees receivable, the LVCVA's major revenue source, are considered measurable and available when they can be collected within 30 days after

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

year end. Room taxes and gaming fees received more than 30 days after year end are classified as deferred inflows in governmental fund financial statements.

Receivables are evaluated for collectability at least annually and reported net of any significant amounts not expected to be collected.

PREPAID ITEMS AND INVENTORY

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items. Inventory is primarily comprised of promotional items and is recorded at cost, determined using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. In the fund financial statements, the costs of inventory and prepaid items are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include property, equipment (including some under capital leases), and intangibles, are accounted for in the government-wide financial statements. All purchased capital assets are valued at historical cost, net of impairment adjustments, if any. Donated assets are recorded at their acquisition value on the date contributed. Additions or improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset or that significantly enhance the functionality of an asset are capitalized.

Depreciation and amortization on exhaustible assets and intangibles are recorded in the Statement of Activities, while accumulated depreciation and amortization is reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but, rather, are evaluated at least annually for continued compliance with applicable requirements.

ASSET DESCRIPTION	USEFUL LIFE (YEARS)
Buildings	50
Major land improvements, leasehold improvements, and building improvements. Leasehold improvements are limited to the shorter of useful life or lease term.	5-20
Furniture/fixtures and the following equipment items: carts, communication equipment (mobile), forklifts, heavy equipment, set-up equipment, power tools, risers, tables, telephones, test equipment, turf equipment, typewriters, vacuums, and word processing equipment.	5-15
Equipment items in the following categories: camera equipment, cleaning equipment, copiers, MATV (communications) equipment, mowers, refuse equipment, mobile sound equipment, tools, turnstiles, vehicles, and other equipment.	5-15
Computers, printers, and software	3
Transportation systems	10

Costs incurred for normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the functionality of assets or materially extend asset useful lives are expensed as incurred.

The LVCVA classifies an item as a capital asset when its estimated useful life is at least one year and meets one of the following thresholds:

- Property and equipment with unit acquisition cost exceeding \$10,000.
- Capital leases with total acquisition costs exceeding \$50,000.
- Intangibles (e.g., trademarks, patents, logos, easements, and internally generated software) with an acquisition cost equal to or exceeding \$200,000.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

It is the LVCVA's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off (PTO) benefits. As of June 30, 2021, Executive, Management, and Professional employees can accrue up to a maximum of 900 hours of PTO. Annually, accrued amounts over the limit are paid to the employee in November at their current rate of pay. Starting in November 2022, any hours over the 900-hour cap will be paid at 25% of the employee's hourly rate. There is no accrual cap for bargaining unit employees' PTO.

Bargaining unit employees with a minimum PTO balance of 500 hours are allowed to request up to 100 hours of future PTO accrual to be paid out in the next calendar year. Such benefits are accrued within the government-wide statements when earned by the employee.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM NEVADA (PERS) DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The LVCVA participates in PERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan (the System) and is required to report a net pension liability and related amounts in its financial statements for fiscal periods beginning on or after June 15, 2014, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, as amended. The underlying financial information used to calculate amounts to be reported in the LVCVA's financial statements is based on PERS financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with GAAP that apply to governmental accounting for pension plans. This includes measuring net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the System, and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. 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.

POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions* (GASB No. 75), as amended, the LVCVA has recorded actuarially determined deferred inflows, deferred outflows, liabilities, and expense in the government-wide financial statements related to LVCVA's OPEB obligation at a defined measurement date. GASB No. 75 requires the liability of the employer's OPEB to be measured as a portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that are attributed to those employees' current and past periods of service. These amounts can be reduced by a plan's assets when such assets are held by a qualifying trust. These projected benefits are then discounted to their actuarial present value using defined actuarial methods.

In a proactive measure to provide funding for the OPEB liability, the LVCVA created an internal service fund in FY 2013. However, transfers to the Internal Service Fund do not constitute OPEB plan assets for actuarial reporting, as they are not held in a qualified trust. Rather, the funds are an earmarking of employer assets to reflect the LVCVA's current intent to apply those assets to the payment of future benefits and, therefore, do not offset or reduce the recorded OPEB liability.

Benefit payments are recognized by the LVCVA when due and payable, in accordance with benefit terms.

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the LVCVA also reports deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Unamortized deferred refunding charges (the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the defeased debt) qualify for reporting in this category, as do certain deferred costs related to pensions and OPEB, and the asset retirement obligation related to the monorail.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

In addition to liabilities, the LVCVA also reports deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Revenues that are unavailable to satisfy current obligations qualify for reporting in this category, as do certain deferred amounts related to pensions and OPEB.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are recorded and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method; however, bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred and reported as debt service expenditures (*i.e.*, a component of interest and fiscal charges). For debt refunding transactions resulting in defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is reported as either a deferred outflow or inflow of resources and recognized as a component of interest expense in a systematic and rational manner over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.

For governmental fund types, bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are recognized in the fiscal year incurred. Bond proceeds and premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ADOPTED DURING FY 2021

Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, was issued in January 2017. GASB No. 84 is intended to improve the identification and financial reporting regarding fiduciary activities. With the issuance of Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* in May 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, implementation of Statement No. 84 was postponed until FY 2021. This statement was implemented, but, as the LVCVA has no fiduciary activities, there is no effect on the LVCVA financial statements.

Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests (an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61)*, was issued in August 2018. The intent of this Statement is to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. With the issuance of Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* in May 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, implementation of Statement No. 90 was postponed until FY 2021. This statement was implemented, but, as the LVCVA has no majority equity interests, there is no effect on the LVCVA financial statements.

Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, was issued in January 2020. The intent of this Statement is to provide further guidance and clarification on previously issued Statements No. 73, No. 74, No. 84, and No. 87. With the issuance of Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the statement was postponed until FY 2023. However, an element of this statement was early implemented, as the purchasing of the Las Vegas Monorail created an asset retirement obligation (ARO). See Note 13 for further information regarding the ARO.

See Note 3 for the list of accounting pronouncements to be adopted after FY 2021.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

The governmental funds balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

One element of that reconciliation explains that “capital and intangible assets used in the governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.” The details of this \$1,766,739,245 difference are as follows:

Depreciable and amortizable capital and intangible assets	\$ 1,576,166,413
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(329,758,160)</u>
Depreciable and amortizable capital and intangible assets, net	1,246,408,253
Non-depreciable and non-amortizable capital and intangible assets	<u>520,330,992</u>
Net adjustment to increase <i>fund balance – total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position – governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 1,766,739,245</u>

Another element of that reconciliation is long-term debt and related items, including bonds, deferred refunding charges, and accrued interest that is not due and payable in the current period, as well as related items, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

The details of this \$1,760,121,942 difference are as follows:

Bonds payable, due in more than one year	\$ 1,624,630,000
Unamortized bond premiums and discounts	<u>82,361,092</u>
Total bonds payable, net of unamortized discounts and premiums due in more than one year	1,706,991,092
Bonds payable, due within one year	18,210,000
Capital lease obligation, due within one year	127,399
Interest payable	<u>34,793,451</u>
Net adjustment to reduce <i>fund balance - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position - governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 1,760,121,942</u>

NOTE 3. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Budgets for all of the LVCVA’s governmental and proprietary funds are adopted annually and prepared using a presentation basis consistent with GAAP. Requests for current-year transfers and following-year appropriations are submitted by divisions and sections for review and approval. As required by the NRS, the tentative budget documents are filed with the Nevada Department of Taxation and the County Clerk by April 15. After April 15 and before the budget hearing, the public has the opportunity to review the tentative budget document and submit any comments for inclusion on the agenda of the public hearing. The budget hearing is held no earlier than the third Monday in May and no later than the last day of May. The approved budget is fully integrated on July 1 with LVCVA’s accounting system. All appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NRS 354.626 generally prohibits expenditures in excess of appropriations at the function level, which is the legal level of budgetary control. Budget transfers are reviewed by the Finance Department for budget availability and conformance with policies and the NRS. Three types of budget transfers are permitted by the NRS:

- Functional budget transfers are defined as transfers within the same function (*i.e.* general government, marketing, operations, and community support) and same fund (*i.e.* General Fund, Capital Projects Fund). Transfers of \$250,000 or less can be approved by the Chief Financial Officer; else, the CEO/President's approval is required.
- Intrafund budget transfers are defined as transfers between different functions but within the same fund. The approval level is the same as functional transfers, and the Board is advised of these transfers.
- Interfund or contingency budget transfers are defined as transfers between different funds and require approval of the Board.

Augmentations to increase total appropriations are accomplished by formal Board action. During the year, funds were re-appropriated to honor encumbrances that lapsed at June 30, 2020. All amendments made to the original budget were as prescribed by law.

NET POSITION

The government-wide Statement of Net Position utilizes a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets is total capital assets less the related debt outstanding that applies to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets. This is adjusted for unspent debt proceeds, if any.

Restricted assets are assets that have externally imposed (statutory, bond covenant, contract, or grantor) limitations on their use. Restricted assets are classified and reported by restriction for debt service, capital projects, or purpose. Assets restricted by purpose relate to net position which use is legally limited by outside parties for a specific purpose. The restriction for debt service represents assets legally restricted by statute or bond covenants for future debt service requirements of both principal and interest. The amount restricted for capital projects consists of unspent debt proceeds with third-party restriction for use on specific projects or programs or legislative mandate for capital use. The government-wide statement of net position reports \$53,664,875 of restricted net position, all of which is restricted externally by third parties.

Unrestricted net position represents financial resources of the LVCVA that do not have externally-imposed limitations on their use. At June 30, 2021, the LVCVA is reporting an unrestricted net position deficiency of \$168,155,619 which is primarily related to the LVCVA's issuance of \$300 million in debt on behalf of the Nevada Department of Transportation for construction and improvements in the tourism corridor prior to fiscal year 2021, which are not recorded as assets of the LVCVA.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS NOT YET ADOPTED

The LVCVA staff is currently evaluating the potential effects, if any, that the following GASB pronouncements will have on the LVCVA's future financial reporting:

Statement No. 87, *Leases*, was issued in June 2017. This Statement establishes a single model for lease reporting. With the issuance of Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the LVCVA will further evaluate Statement No. 84 and will implement this statement in FY 2022.

Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, was issued in June 2018. The intent of this Statement is to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing, along with simplifying accounting for interest cost incurred. With the issuance of Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the LVCVA will further evaluate Statement No. 89 and will implement this statement in FY 2022.

Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, was issued in May 2019. The intent of this Statement is to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with commitments

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

extended by issuers, arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and related note disclosures. With the issuance of Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the LVCVA will further evaluate Statement No. 91 and will implement this statement in FY 2023.

Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, was issued in January 2020. The intent of this Statement is to provide further guidance and clarification on previously issued Statements No. 73, No. 74, No. 84, and No. 87. With the issuance of Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the LVCVA will further evaluate Statement No. 92 and will implement this statement in FY 2023. An element of this statement was early implemented, see Note 1 for additional information.

Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, was issued in March 2020. The intent of this Statement is to provide guidance related to economic and financial reporting implications resulting from the replacement of interbank offered rates. The LVCVA will further evaluate Statement No. 93 and will implement this Statement in FY 2022.

Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, was issued in March 2020. The intent of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private partnerships, as well as availability payment arrangements. The LVCVA will further evaluate Statement No. 94 and will implement this Statement in FY 2023.

Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, was issued in May 2020. The intent of this Statement is to provide financial reporting guidance on subscription-based information technology arrangements. The LVCVA will further evaluate Statement No. 96 and will implement this Statement in FY 2023.

Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*, was issued in June 2020. The intent of this Statement is to increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units and financial reporting for IRS Code 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. The LVCVA will further evaluate paragraphs of Statement No. 97 not already analyzed (See Note 1) and will implement those paragraphs of this Statement in FY 2022.

Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, was issued in October 2021. The intent of this Statement is to establish the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR to replace the term comprehensive annual financial report and its acronym. The LVCVA will further evaluate Statement No. 98 and will implement this Statement in FY 2022.

NOTE 4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The LVCVA maintains cash and investments separately for all of its funds. At June 30, 2021, cash and investments are displayed in the Statement of Net Position and governmental funds balance sheet as “cash and cash equivalents” and “investments” and in the Internal Service Fund Statement of Net Position as “cash and cash equivalents” and “investments.” Cash-on-hand consists of both imprest funds for in-person parking and ticket sales, as well as the cash in ticket vending machines.

At year end, the LVCVA’s cash, cash equivalents, and investment balances consisted of the following:

Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	\$	110,145
Deposits in bank		<u>70,763,597</u>
		70,873,742
Investments (U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies and LGIP)		<u>205,834,293</u>
	\$	<u><u>276,708,035</u></u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

At year end, the LVCVA's carrying amount of deposits was \$70,763,597, and the bank balance was \$70,729,384. In addition, the LVCVA had the following investments:

	<u>Investments by Maturities</u>					Accrued Interest	Total Value
	Original Cost	Fair Value	Less than 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	5-10 Years		
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 15,080,508	\$ 15,029,409	\$ -	\$ 15,029,409	\$ -	\$ 8,417	\$ 15,037,826
U.S. Agencies	70,436,953	72,467,269	49,475,434	22,991,835	-	421,264	72,888,533
Commercial Paper	14,971,875	14,971,875	14,971,875	-	-	-	14,971,875
Certificates of Deposit	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	24,733	15,024,733
LGIP	88,363,027	88,365,740	88,365,740	-	-	19,601	88,385,341
Total	\$ 203,852,363	\$ 205,834,293	\$ 167,813,049	\$ 38,021,244	\$ -	\$ 474,015	\$ 206,308,308

According to the NRS, the LVCVA monies must be deposited in federally insured banks, credit unions, or savings and loan associations in the State. The LVCVA is authorized to use demand accounts, time accounts, and certificates of deposit. The NRS specifically requires collateral for all demand deposits and that collateral for time deposits may be of the same type as those described for permissible investments. Permissible investments are similar to the LVCVA's allowable investments described below, except that the NRS allows securities issued by municipalities within the State.

CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the LVCVA will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the LVCVA did not have any significant custodial credit risk.

Per the LVCVA's investment policy, custodial credit risk for deposits is managed by ensuring that they are fully covered by the federal depository insurance or collateralized by securities. This is currently accomplished by use of the State's Pooled Collateral Program, which monitors collateral maintained by depositories for local government agency deposits. This program provides for centralized processing and management of all pledging and maintenance of collateral by the State Treasurer's Office, rather than each local agency, and eliminates the need for the LVCVA to establish separate custodial agreement with each financial institution. The State Treasurer requires that acceptable securities pledged as collateral be maintained at 102% of those entities' deposits participating in the pool and that the pledged securities be held by a third party for the benefit of the State Treasurer.

The Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is an external investment pool administered by the State of Nevada's Treasurer, with oversight by the State's Board of Finance. The LVCVA deposits monies with the State Treasurer to be pooled with monies of other local governments for investment in the LGIP. The LGIP operates in accordance with all applicable NRS, and the fair value of its shares is the same as the reported value of the shares. LGIP financial statements may be obtained from the State Treasurer's Office, 101 N. Carson Street Suite 4, Carson City, NV 89701.

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The NRS and the LVCVA's investment policy limits investment instruments by credit risk. Any LVCVA investment in commercial paper must be rated P-1 by Moody's Investor Service and A-1 by Standard and Poor's. The LVCVA's money market investments must be invested in those funds rated by a nationally recognized rating service as AAA or its equivalent and that invest only in securities issued by the Federal Government, U.S. Agencies, or REPOs fully collateralized by such securities. The LVCVA's investments in U.S. Agencies, which are implicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government, are allowed per NRS. At June 30, 2021, all investments in Treasury Bills and Commercial Paper were rated A-1, P-1, or better. For all applicable, rated federal agency and treasury note securities, each investment was rated Aaa, AA+, or better, at June 30, 2021. The LGIP does not have a credit rating.

To mitigate credit risk, the LVCVA's investment policy limits total investment (which includes overnight accounts included in cash equivalents). Limits for each category are as follows: U.S. Agencies and U.S. Treasuries to 100%, LGIP to 50%, repurchase

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

agreements to 40%, and bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, and money market mutual funds to 25% of the entire portfolio, calculated at the time of investment. As of June 30, 2021, the LVCVA's investments were diversified at 7.3% in U.S. Treasuries, 35.2% in U.S. Agencies, 42.9% in LGIP, and 14.6% in Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit.

The LVCVA's investment in U.S. Agencies was comprised of securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank (8.5%), the Federal Farm Credit Bank (45.2%), the Federal National Mortgage Association (40.5%), and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (5.8%).

INTEREST RATE RISK

Per the LVCVA's investment policy, exposure to the declines in fair value due to changing interest rates is managed by limiting the maturities of its investments to ten years or less. Some of the U.S. Agency investments have call options or prepayment risk, which, if exercised, could shorten the maturity of these investments during periods of interest volatility.

FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION:

GASB defines fair value 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. Additionally, the inputs used to measure fair value are prioritized based on a three-level hierarchy. This hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs—other than quoted prices included within Level 1—that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The LVCVA reports five types of investments: Federal Agency securities, U.S. Treasuries, Commercial Paper, Certificates of Deposit, and LGIP (as applicable).

Except for LGIP, LVCVA tracks its investments on an investment-by-investment basis and, because of this and the similarity of the investments, reports them in aggregate based upon recurring third-party values using a market approach with matrix pricing.

Therefore, these investments, which totaled \$117,468,553 at June 30, 2021, are classified as Level 2:

Fund	Level 2
General Fund	\$ 34,788,921
Capital Projects Fund	30,328,531
LVCCD Capital Fund	<u>52,351,101</u>
Total	<u>\$ 117,468,553</u>

LGIP is an investment pool with multiple types of investments being reported at fair value, determined by availability of market pricing. The following is a summary of the estimated fair value by fund:

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Fund	\$ 2,838,252	\$ 5,846,730	\$ 8,684,982
Internal Service Fund	756,127	1,557,603	2,313,730
Capital Projects Fund	16,157,402	33,283,853	49,441,255
LVCCD Capital Fund	4,892,107	10,077,620	14,969,727
Debt Service Fund	4,229,956	8,713,606	12,943,562
LVCCD Debt Service Fund	4,080	8,404	12,484
	<u>\$28,877,924</u>	<u>\$ 59,487,816</u>	<u>\$ 88,365,740</u>

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2020</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2021</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated or amortized:				
Land	\$ 500,840,566	\$ 506,549	\$ -	\$ 501,347,115
Intangibles	100,000	-	-	100,000
Construction in progress	896,199,392	181,864,203	(1,059,179,718)	18,883,877
Total capital assets not being depreciated or amortized	<u>1,397,139,958</u>	<u>182,370,752</u>	<u>(1,059,179,718)</u>	<u>520,330,992</u>
Capital assets being depreciated or amortized:				
Buildings	425,807,053	1,003,106,433	-	1,428,913,486
Transportation Systems	-	70,434,686	-	70,434,686
Intangibles	736,688	-	-	736,688
Improvements other than buildings	53,445,005	-	(45,311)	53,399,694
Furniture and equipment	19,590,879	3,181,634	(90,654)	22,681,859
Total capital assets being depreciated or amortized	<u>499,579,625</u>	<u>1,076,722,753</u>	<u>(135,965)</u>	<u>1,576,166,413</u>
Accumulated depreciation or amortization:				
Buildings	(239,417,206)	(24,605,073)	-	(264,022,279)
Transportation Systems	-	(1,757,942)	-	(1,757,942)
Intangibles	(736,688)	-	-	(736,688)
Improvements other than buildings	(44,472,508)	(1,447,574)	43,801	(45,876,281)
Furniture and equipment	(16,231,160)	(1,224,464)	90,654	(17,364,970)
Total accumulated depreciation or amortization	<u>(300,857,562)</u>	<u>(29,035,053)</u>	<u>134,455</u>	<u>(329,758,160)</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated or amortized	<u>198,722,063</u>	<u>1,047,687,700</u>	<u>(1,510)</u>	<u>1,246,408,253</u>
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,595,862,021</u>	<u>\$ 1,230,058,452</u>	<u>\$ (1,059,181,228)</u>	<u>\$ 1,766,739,245</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense for governmental activities was charged to functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 499,635
Marketing	78,598
Operations	<u>28,456,820</u>
	<u>\$ 29,035,053</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE 6. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS:

The following schedule details the amounts due from/to other funds at June 30, 2021:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Debt Service Fund	\$ 131,820
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	57,563
LVCCD Capital Fund	LVCCD Debt Service Fund	14,896
		<u>\$ 204,279</u>

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the delayed time period between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur and (2) interest on investments in the Debt Service Fund is earned and transferred back to the General Fund.

Fund transfers are legally authorized transfers from a fund receiving revenue to the fund through which the resources are to be expended. For the year ended June 30, 2021, transfers between funds were as follows:

	Transfer In	Transfers Out				
		General Fund	Capital Fund	Debt Service Fund	LVCCD Capital Fund	LVCCD Debt Service Fund
General Fund	\$ 184,210	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 184,210	\$ -	\$ -
LVCCD Capital Fund	33,854	-	-	-	-	33,854
LVCCD Debt Service Fund	34,734,053	-	-	-	34,734,053	-
Capital Projects Fund	24,400,000	-	-	-	24,400,000	-
Debt Service Fund	43,030,128	42,558,922	471,206	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 102,382,245</u>	<u>\$ 42,558,922</u>	<u>\$ 471,206</u>	<u>\$ 184,210</u>	<u>\$ 59,134,053</u>	<u>\$ 33,854</u>

NOTE 7. LEASES:

OPERATING LEASES

The LVCVA has non-cancelable operating leases for office space, parking spaces, copiers, and other equipment.

Total rental costs for such leases were \$518,948 for the year ended June 30, 2021. Future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2022	\$ 434,747
2023	356,890
2024	346,678
2025	112,626
2026	70,305
Total	<u>\$ 1,321,246</u>

CAPITAL LEASES

During 2020, the LVCVA entered into a \$382,432 capital lease for computer equipment, which was capitalized as furniture and equipment. Amortization expense for FY 2021 was \$127,477 to the general government function, and total accumulated amortization was \$180,593, included in Note 5 Capital Assets table. As of June 30, 2021, the net book value of the assets under capital lease is \$201,839. This lease's total payments were \$132,990 in FY 2021.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Future minimum capital lease payments are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	
2022	\$ 132,990
Less portion of payment representing interest	<u>(5,591)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 127,399</u>

NOTE 8. LONG-TERM DEBT:

The LVCVA issues general obligation (GO) and revenue bonds to fund land and other improvements, acquisition, and construction of capital assets consisting primarily of meeting and exhibit and support facilities at the Las Vegas Convention Center. Nine of the LVCVA's outstanding bonds are GO bonds of the County acting on behalf of the LVCVA. During FY 2021 a medium-term bond was issued.

The County acts as the guarantor of the LVCVA GO bonds, pursuant to GASB Statement No. 70, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees. The GO bonds are primarily secured by ad valorem taxes and are additionally secured by net pledged revenues of the LVCVA, primarily room taxes on hotels and motels in Clark County. However, repayment of debt service on the GO bonds is not required by the LVCVA to Clark County if ad valorem taxes must be used. It has been the practice of the LVCVA never to use ad valorem taxes for debt service but, rather, to use only net pledged revenues derived from operations. In fiscal year 2021, General Fund room taxes and gaming fees of \$112.7 million exceeded 1.2 times the amount necessary to pay the \$91.4 million of regular principal and interest payments for all LVCVA debt service payments, during the fiscal year. As of June 30, 2021, no ad valorem tax revenues have been allocated to the LVCVA for any purpose, including to guarantee debt payments. No change in this practice is contemplated in the future.

In addition, the LVCVA, pursuant to legislative directive, provided \$300.0 million of funding to the NDOT for transportation projects and issued general obligation bonds in this regard (\$246.8 million principal outstanding at June 30, 2021 which no longer includes the cross-over advance refunding, as it was defeased in July 2020). The cross-over advance refunding is discussed below. The capital assets acquired with this debt are not assets of LVCVA.

The LVCVA also pledged additional revenue streams on debt related to the LVCCD Project. In October 2016, during a special session of the Nevada Legislature, Nevada Senate Bill 1 (SB1) enacted and authorized the LVCVA to use an additional 0.5% room tax revenues, as well as amounts in excess of an imposed a cap of \$25.0 million on total non-SB1 room tax and gaming fees collection allocation, solely for the LVCCD Project. There has been \$900.0 million issued in four series, with \$300.0 million of authorized bonds remaining to be issued. These bonds were issued for the LVCCD, and repayments are accounted for in the LVCCD Debt Service Fund. In FY 2021, the additional SB1 room tax totaled \$11.6 million. At June 30, 2021, the SB1 pledge is utilized to make payments on \$900.0 million of LVCVA debt.

REVENUE BONDS

In 1999, the State passed legislation that allowed the LVCVA to issue revenue bonds secured by and payable from room taxes and gaming fees, in addition to revenues from the operation of the facility.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

The following is a summary of terms and balances for revenue bonds payable at June 30, 2021:

\$100,705,000 - 2016C Revenue Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2047. Semi-annual interest from 3 - 5%	\$ 100,705,000
\$71,005,000 - 2017B Revenue Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2041. Semi-annual interest from 3.25 - 5%	71,005,000
\$500,000,000 - 2018B Revenue Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2050. Semi-annual interest from 4 - 5%	500,000,000
\$80,000,000 - 2018C Revenue Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2049. Semi-annual interest from 4 - 5.25%	80,000,000
\$32,860,000 - 2019A Revenue Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2027. Semi-annual interest from 2.34 - 2.95% (direct placement debt)	30,490,000
\$45,230,000 - 2019B Revenue Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2040. Semi-annual interest from 3 - 5%	43,870,000
	<u>\$ 826,070,000</u>

Direct Placement

The direct placement bond is not a line of credit, and no assets were pledged as collateral. Events of default and termination include nonpayment, nonperformance, failure to reconstruct, or appointment of receiver. Penalties associated with events of default include bondholders' right to enforce payment, the right to suit, action, or special proceedings for the appointment of a receiver or the specific performance of any covenant or agreement, or an award of execution for the enforcement of any proper, legal, or equitable remedy as the bondholder may deem most effectual. There are no acceleration clauses associated with this debt. The 2019A Bonds are included in the summary schedule of pledged revenue bonds.

MEDIUM TERM BONDS

New Issue

In December 2020, the LVCVA issued new Series 2020 Medium Term Bonds for \$21.5 million. These bonds were issued to purchase the assets of Las Vegas Monorail through a bankruptcy process. Net proceeds for the 2020 bonds totaled \$21.5 million less issuance costs totaling \$137,500, with a true interest cost of 3.01%. The 2020 Bonds have a final installment date of June 1, 2028. This medium term bond is not a line of credit, and no assets were pledged as collateral. Events of default and termination include nonpayment, nonperformance, insolvency, or appointment of receiver. Penalties associated with events of default include the lender's right to acceleration and enforce full and immediate payment, the right to suit, action, or special proceedings for the appointment of a receiver or the specific performance of any covenant or agreement.

The following is a summary of medium-term bonds payable at June 30, 2021:

\$21,500,000 - 2020 Medium Term Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2028. Semi-annual interest at 3.010%	21,400,000
	<u>\$ 21,400,000</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

The following is a summary of pledged general obligation bonds payable at June 30, 2021:

\$70,770,000 - 2010A (NDOT/BABs) Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2039. Semi-annual interest from 6.55 - 6.75%	\$ 70,770,000
\$24,990,000 - 2012 General Obligation Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2033. Semi-annual interest from 2 - 4%	17,385,000
\$50,000,000 - 2014 General Obligation Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2044. Semi-annual interest from 2 - 5%	48,685,000
\$181,805,000 - 2015 General Obligation Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2045. Semi-annual interest from 2 - 5%	110,500,000
\$21,175,000 - 2017 General Obligation Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2039. Semi-annual interest from 3 - 5%	21,175,000
\$126,855,000 - 2017C General Obligation Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2039. Semi-annual interest from 3 - 5%	126,855,000
\$200,000,000 - 2018A General Obligation Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2048. Semi-annual interest from 3 - 5%	200,000,000
\$132,565,000 - 2019C General Obligation Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2040. Semi-annual interest from 3 - 5%	132,565,000
\$67,435,000 - 2019D General Obligation Bonds due in annual installments through FY 2045. Semi-annual interest from 3 - 5%	67,435,000
	<u>\$ 795,370,000</u>

The following schedule summarizes all future interest and principal payments at June 30, 2021:

Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation / Pledged Revenue Bonds		Revenue Bonds		Direct Placement		Medium Term		All Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$ 11,515,000	\$ 32,790,533	\$ 4,165,000	\$ 35,584,963	\$ 2,430,000	\$ 685,035	\$ 100,000	\$ 644,140	\$ 18,210,000	\$ 69,704,671
2023	8,370,000	32,312,083	7,730,000	35,287,588	7,830,000	564,993	100,000	641,130	24,030,000	68,805,794
2024	15,875,000	31,707,111	9,620,000	34,853,838	4,895,000	416,111	3,993,000	638,120	34,383,000	67,615,180
2025	16,590,000	30,876,902	10,060,000	34,361,838	5,000,000	300,339	4,113,000	517,931	35,763,000	66,057,010
2026	20,070,000	29,954,593	10,510,000	33,847,588	5,110,000	182,052	4,236,000	394,129	39,926,000	64,378,362
2027-2031	127,480,000	132,633,171	61,425,000	160,552,565	5,225,000	61,133	8,858,000	401,895	202,988,000	293,648,764
2032-2036	164,835,000	99,009,526	78,165,000	143,807,952	-	-	-	-	243,000,000	242,817,478
2037-2041	155,625,000	65,850,173	153,930,000	122,490,208	-	-	-	-	309,555,000	188,340,381
2042-2046	179,725,000	39,431,421	221,610,000	69,290,763	-	-	-	-	401,335,000	108,722,184
2047-2051	95,285,000	3,859,100	238,365,000	23,480,500	-	-	-	-	333,650,000	27,339,600
	<u>\$ 795,370,000</u>	<u>\$ 498,424,613</u>	<u>\$ 795,580,000</u>	<u>\$ 693,557,803</u>	<u>\$ 30,490,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,663</u>	<u>\$ 21,400,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,237,345</u>	<u>\$ 1,642,840,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,197,429,424</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

ARBITRAGE REBATE AND DEBT COVENANT REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes a rebate requirement with respect to some bonds issued by the LVCVA. Under this Act, when a government entity earns interest at a higher rate of return on tax-exempt bond funds than it pays on the debt, the excess difference may be required to be rebated to the United States Treasury (called “arbitrage”). The rebate is necessary in order for interest on the bonds to continue to qualify for exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Rebatable arbitrage is computed as of each installment computation date. As of the most recent such date, the LVCVA’s management believes that there is no rebatable arbitrage amount due. Future calculations might result in adjustments to this determination.

In addition, certain of the LVCVA’s long-term debt obligations are subject to restrictive debt covenants. The LVCVA has committed to maintaining adequacy of charges against users of the Las Vegas Convention Center, but not necessarily all users thereof. The LVCVA is required to set rentals, fees, and other charges to produce a defined term of pledged revenues and expansion pledged revenues (revenue including the SB1 pledge) to pay each fiscal year the annual defined operation and maintenance expense of the authorities facilitates for the fiscal year, which together are 1.25x the annual principal and interest requirements on the LVCVA’s outstanding bonds, and other amounts required under the related bond resolutions.

FY 2021 pledged revenues and expansion pledged revenues are \$120,392,051 and \$133,321,537 respectively, which are inclusive of facility revenues (as defined by in bond documents) of \$5,257,453. Defined Operation maintenance expense is \$25,607,623. The LVCVA June 30, 2021 coverage ratio is 1.2x (and 1.3x including expansion pledged revenues). The LVCVA has budgeted that, as a result of increased travel and tourism, revenues should be sufficient to comply with the coverage ratios in the bond resolutions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Crossover Advance Refunding

In December 2017, the LVCVA issued Series 2017C General Obligation Bonds (the 2017C Bonds) with a face value of \$126,855,000. The net proceeds were restricted to defease the 2010C Bond on July 1, 2020 (the 10-year call date), which had interest rates ranging from 4%-7%. The net proceeds were held in a restricted trust with an escrow agent to provide funds for current principal and interest payments on the new 2017C Bond until such time as the 2010C Bond could be called. The 2010C bonds were refunded on July 1, 2020 with \$132.4 million paid with the funds that had been held in the restricted trust since 2017. The LVCVA no longer reports a long-term obligation for the 2010C Bonds as of June 30, 2021.

DEBT APPROVED BUT NOT YET ISSUED

In 2017, the Oversight Panel for Convention Facilities in Clark County and the LVCVA Board approved the issuance of up to \$900 million of bonds to complete Phase Two of the LVCCD Project. The \$900 million has been issued, and Phase Two of the LVCCD Project has been completed using SB1 resources, transfers from the General Fund, and debt proceeds.

In 2019, the LVCVA Board and the Oversight Panel for Convention Facilities in Clark County approved the final \$300 million in revenue bonds associated with the LVCCD project. The additional \$300 million authorization is still available, but, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related loss of revenues in FY 2021, Phase Three has been postponed, and the related debt issuance is not contemplated in the next fiscal year. See Note 16 for additional detail related to subsequent debt approved.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

The changes in long-term liabilities for the fiscal year were as follows:

	Interest Paid During the Year	Beginning Balance, July 1, 2020	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance, June 30, 2021
BONDS					
General Obligation/Pledged Revenue Bonds					
2010A General Obligation Bond	\$ 4,721,166	\$ 70,770,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,770,000
2010C General Obligation Bond	4,549,805	137,325,000	-	(137,325,000)	-
2012 General Obligation Bond	558,397	18,560,000	-	(1,175,000)	17,385,000
2014 General Obligation Bond	2,050,049	49,800,000	-	(1,115,000)	48,685,000
2015 General Obligation Refunding Bond	4,727,925	116,355,000	-	(5,855,000)	110,500,000
2017 General Obligation Refunding Bond	792,569	21,175,000	-	-	21,175,000
2017C General Obligation Refunding Bond	5,103,650	126,855,000	-	-	126,855,000
2018A General Obligation Bond	8,007,500	200,000,000	-	-	200,000,000
2019C General Obligation Bond	5,051,950	132,565,000	-	-	132,565,000
2019D General Obligation Bond	2,157,602	67,435,000	-	-	67,435,000
Revenue Bonds					
2016C Revenue Refunding Bond	4,282,500	100,705,000	-	-	100,705,000
2017B Revenue Refunding Bond	3,122,675	71,005,000	-	-	71,005,000
2018B Revenue Refunding Bond	22,417,000	500,000,000	-	-	500,000,000
2018C Revenue Refunding Bond	3,807,213	80,000,000	-	-	80,000,000
2019A Revenue Refunding Bond*	802,999	32,860,000	-	(2,370,000)	30,490,000
2019B Revenue Bond	2,086,900	45,230,000	-	(1,360,000)	43,870,000
Medium Term Bonds					
2020 Bond	309,194	-	21,500,000	(100,000)	21,400,000
Unamortized premiums and discounts	-	88,006,941	736,894	(6,382,743)	82,361,092
Subtotal Bonds	<u>74,549,094</u>	<u>1,858,646,941</u>	<u>22,236,894</u>	<u>(155,682,743)</u>	<u>1,725,201,092</u>
OTHER LIABILITIES					
Compensated absences	-	4,866,687	3,022,749	(1,561,253)	6,328,183
Capital lease obligations	10,947	249,442	-	(122,043)	127,399
Postemployment benefits other than pensions	-	31,802,904	10,994,798	(9,495,091)	33,302,611
Net pension liability	-	72,828,495	3,191,527	(14,152,701)	61,867,321
Subtotal other liabilities	<u>10,947</u>	<u>109,747,528</u>	<u>17,209,074</u>	<u>(25,331,088)</u>	<u>101,625,514</u>
	<u>\$ 74,560,041</u>	<u>\$ 1,968,394,469</u>	<u>\$ 39,445,968</u>	<u>\$ (181,013,831)</u>	<u>\$ 1,826,826,606</u>

* 2019A is a Direct Placement Bond

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

The portion of each long-term liability that is due in FY 2022 is shown below:

	Principal	Interest
BONDS		
General Obligation/Pledged Revenue Bonds		
2010A General Obligation Bonds	\$ -	\$ 4,721,166
2012 General Obligation Bonds	1,215,000	516,473
2014 General Obligation Bonds	1,160,000	1,998,749
2015 General Obligation Bonds	6,075,000	4,517,500
2017 General Obligation Bonds	805,000	772,442
2017C General Obligation Bonds	2,160,000	5,049,650
2018A General Obligation Bonds	100,000	8,005,000
2019C General Obligation Bonds	-	5,051,950
2019D General Obligation Bonds	-	2,157,603
Revenue Bonds		
2016C Revenue Bonds	2,740,000	4,214,000
2017B Revenue Bonds	-	3,122,675
2018B Revenue Bonds	-	22,417,000
2018C Revenue Bonds	-	3,807,213
2019A Revenue Bonds*	2,430,000	685,035
2019B Revenue Bonds	1,425,000	2,024,075
Medium Term Bonds		
2020 Bonds	100,000	644,140
	18,210,000	69,704,671
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Compensated absences	2,976,965	-
Capital lease obligation	127,399	3,261
	\$ 3,104,364	\$ 3,261

* 2019A is a Direct Placement Bond

The General Fund is normally used to liquidate compensated absences, net pension obligations, and other post-employment obligations.

NOTE 9. RISK MANAGEMENT:

The LVCVA is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The LVCVA has third-party coverage for property and commercial liability. For worker's compensation, the LVCVA is self-insured, with an excess insurance policy. For worker's compensation, the LVCVA is self-insured at a relatively low threshold per claim. For claims over the threshold, third-party coverage would take effect. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

During the first quarter of 2020, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic caused significant volatility in U.S. and international economies and has led to a global health emergency. As a result, all non-essential business operations in Nevada ceased on March 17, 2020, and did not begin partial reopening until June 2020, resulting in a significant decrease in LVCVA room taxes

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

revenue for FY 2020 and FY 2021. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is unknown and still evolving. The ultimate long-term impact on the LVCVA's financial position and changes therein cannot be determined at this time but may be substantial. The LVCVA did not receive any funding related to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act in FY 2021.

NOTE 10. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN:

Plan Description

The LVCVA participates in the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit public employees' retirement system (the System or PERS), which includes both Regular and Police/Fire members. The System was established by the Nevada Legislature in 1947, effective July 1, 1948. The System is administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Board to provide a reasonable base income to qualified employees who have been employed by a public employer and whose earnings capacities have been removed or substantially impaired by age or disability. The LVCVA exercises no control over PERS. NRS 286.110 states that "The respective participating public employers are not liable for any obligations of the system."

Benefits Provided

Benefits, as required by the NRS, are determined by the number of years of accredited service at time of retirement and the member's highest average compensation in any 36 consecutive months, with special provisions for members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, and July 1, 2015. Benefit payments to which participants or their beneficiaries may be entitled under the plan include pension benefits, disability benefits, and survivor benefits. 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. For members entering the System on or after July 1, 2015, there is a 2.25% multiplier.

The System 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 with various optional monthly payments to a named beneficiary after his or her death. Post-retirement increases are provided by authority of NRS 286.575-.579.

Vesting

Regular members are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 60 with 10 years of service, or at any age with 30 years of service. Regular members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 62 with 10 years of service, or any age with 30 years of service. Regular members entering the System on or after July 1, 2015, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 62 with 10 years of service, at age 55 with 30 years of service, or any age with 33 1/3 years of service. Police/Fire members are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 55 with 10 years of service, at age 50 with 20 years of service, or at any age with 25 years of service. Police/Fire members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 60 with 10 years of service, at age 50 with 20 years of service, or at any age with 30 years of service. Police/Fire entering the system on or after July 1, 2015, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 60 with 10 years of service, at age 50 with 20 years of service, and at any age with 33 1/3 years of service. Only service performed in a position as a police officer or firefighter may be counted towards eligibility for retirement as Police/Fire accredited service.

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

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Contributions

The authority for establishing and amending the obligation to make contributions and member contribution rates is set by statute. New hires, in agencies which did not elect the Employer-Pay Contribution (EPC) plan prior to July 1, 1983, have the option of selecting one of two contribution plans. Contributions are shared equally by employer and employee. Employees can take a reduced salary and have contributions made by the employer (EPC) or can make contributions by a payroll deduction matched by the employer. The LVCVA elected the EPC plan.

The System's 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. The System receives an actuarial valuation on an annual basis indicating the contribution rates required to fund the System on an actuarial reserve basis. The actuary funding method used is the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. It is intended to meet the funding objective and result in a relatively level long-term contributions requirement as a percentage of salary.

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.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 and 2021, the Statutory Employer/employee matching rate was 15.25% for Regular and 22.00% for Police/Fire. The Employer-pay contribution (EPC) rate was 29.25% for Regular and 42.50% for Police/Fire. Contributions to the pension plan from the LVCVA were \$9,008,626 and \$3,751,275 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The employer allocated percentage of the net pension liability was based on the total contributions due on wages paid during the measurement period. Contributions for employer pay dates that fall within PERS fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, are used as the basis for determining each employer's proportionate share of the collective pension amounts. The LVCVA's allocated portion was calculated at 0.44418%. The LVCVA recorded a liability of \$61,867,321 for its portion of the net pension liability at June 30, 2021.

Changes in the LVCVA's net pension liability were as follows:

Beginning net pension liability	\$	72,828,495
Change in pension liability		
Pension expense		3,191,527
Employer contributions		(4,628,945)
Net change in deferred inflows/outflows amortized		<u>(9,523,756)</u>
Change in pension liability		<u>(10,961,174)</u>
Ending net pension liability	\$	<u>61,867,321</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,922,175	\$ 798,857
Change of assumptions	1,737,786	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	-	2,337,086
Changes in proportion and differences between actual contributions and proportionate share of contributions	490,643	12,862,490
LVCVA contributions subsequent to measurement date	1,875,638	-
	\$ 6,026,242	\$ 15,998,433

At June 30, 2020, the average expected remaining service life is calculated at 6.13 years.

Deferred outflows for contributions made by the LVCVA to PERS subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability but before the end of the LVCVA's fiscal year will be recognized as a reduction to net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as follows:

Year end June 30,	
2022	(3,297,537)
2023	(2,062,522)
2024	(2,005,672)
2025	(2,177,207)
2026	(2,048,768)
Thereafter	(256,123)

Included in accounts payable at June 30, 2021, the LVCVA had \$854,576 payable to PERS, equal to the required contribution for the month of June 2021, which was subsequently paid in accordance with applicable due dates in July and August 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions

The System's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. For this purpose, certain actuarial valuation assumptions are stipulated by GASB and may vary from those used to determine the prospective funding contribution rates.

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

Inflation rate	2.75%
Payroll growth	5.50% for Regular and 6.50% for Police/Fire
Investment rate of return	7.50%
Discount rate	7.50%
Productivity pay increase	0.50%
Projected salary increases	Regular: 4.25% to 9.15%, depending on service Police/Fire: 4.55% to 13.90%, depending on service Rates include inflation and productivity increases
Consumer price index	2.75%

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

At June 30, 2020, assumed mortality rates and projected life expectancies for selected ages were as follows:

Regular and Police/Fire Members				
	Mortality Rates		Expected Years of Life Remaining	
Age	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	0.20%	0.14%	40.4	43.6
50	0.49%	0.38%	31.4	34.5
60	0.90%	0.59%	23.2	25.9
70	1.81%	1.26%	15.6	17.7
80	4.55%	3.42%	9.1	10.5

These mortality rates and projected life expectancies are based on the following:

- For pre-retirement members – Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Employee Table, projected to 2020 with Scale MP-2016.
- For healthy members – Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table, projected to 2020 with Scale MP-2016, set forward one year for spouses and beneficiaries. For ages less than 50, mortality rates are based on the Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables. Those mortality rates are adjusted by the ratio of the mortality rate for members at age 50 to the mortality rate at age 50 from the Employee mortality tables in the PERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The mortality rates are then projected to 2020 with Scale MP-2016.
- For disabled members – RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Table, set forward four years.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of the experience review completed in 2017.

Valuation of Plan Assets - Investment Policy

The policies which determine the investment portfolio target asset allocation are established by the PERS Board. The asset allocation is reviewed annually and is designed to meet the future risk and return needs of the System. The PERS Board adopted the following target allocation policy as of June 30, 2020:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Geometric Expected Real Rate of Return*
Domestic stocks	42%	5.50%
International stocks	18%	5.50%
U.S. Bonds	28%	0.75%
Private markets	<u>12%</u>	6.65%
	100%	

* As of June 30, 2020, PERS' long-term inflation assumption was 2.75%.

Discount Rate

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

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Pension Liability Discount Rate Sensitivity

The following presents the LVCVA’s proportionate share of the net pension liability of the System as of June 30, 2020, calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the LVCVA’s net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.50%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (7.50%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.50%)</u>
Net Pension Liability - LVCVA portion	\$96,489,118	\$61,867,321	\$33,081,870

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

PERS issues a stand-alone Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. Additional information about the System’s fiduciary net position is available at www.nvpers.org under Quick Links – Publications or may be obtained by contacting PERS at the following address:

Public Employees Retirement System of Nevada
693 W. Nye Lane
Carson City, NV 89703-1599
(775) 687-4200

NOTE 11. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB):

In accordance with NRS, retirees of the LVCVA and their spouses may continue insurance through existing plans, if enrolled as an active employee at the time of retirement.

PLAN DESCRIPTIONS

The LVCVA’s plan is a non-trust, single-employer, defined benefit post-employment plan (Primary Plan). Active members and retirees can choose between the Clark County Self-Funded Group Medical and Dental Benefits Plan (CCSF) and Health Plan of Nevada (HPN), a fully-insured health maintenance organization (HMO). These program options include healthcare, prescription, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits. The Primary Plan does not issue a separate financial report; however, additional information may be obtained by writing or calling Clark County Risk Management, 500 S. Grand Central Pkwy., Las Vegas, NV 89155, (702) 486-4009.

The LVCVA also provides continuation of medical insurance coverage to retirees and their spouses under the State of Nevada Public Employees Benefits Program (PEBP), an agent, multiple-employer, defined benefit plan. This plan includes healthcare, prescription, dental, Medicare Part B, and life insurance benefits and is provided through a third-party insurer. It is administered by a ten-member governing board with nine members appointed by the State’s Governor, and the last board member is the Director from the Department of Administration or their designee. For participants who enrolled in the PEBP prior to September 1, 2008, the LVCVA is responsible for payment of a monthly subsidy, based on the years of service with the local government for the life of the retiree. The subsidy requirements are governed by NRS and can only be amended through legislation. The PEBP issues a publicly-available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The PEBP report may be obtained by writing or calling the Public Employee Benefit Plan, 901 South Stewart Street, Suite 1001, Carson City, Nevada 89701, (800) 326-5496.

EMPLOYEES COVERED BY PLANS

As of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation, the LVCVA’s Primary Plan covers 146 retirees and surviving spouses, 53 spouses, and 368 active employees. The LVCVA also covers 40 PEBP retirees. As of November 1, 2008, PEBP was closed to any new participants.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

FUNDING POLICY

For the Primary Plan, LVCVA premiums are established and may be amended through negotiations between the LVCVA and the insurance plan. Contribution requirements by active employees to the Primary Plan are established by, and may be amended through, negotiations between the LVCVA and various employee groups. All LVCVA retirees are required to pay 100% of their premiums under the plan. Retirees enrolled in the Primary Plan receive no direct subsidy from the LVCVA; however, retiree loss experience is pooled with active employee loss experience for setting rates, and the difference between the true claims cost and the blended rate creates an implicit rate subsidy from the LVCVA, which is paid annually through plan premiums and charges.

The LVCVA is required to pay the PEBP an explicit subsidy, based on years of service, for retirees enrolled in this plan. Retirees were eligible for a subsidy after five years of service with a Nevada state or local government entity. The maximum subsidy is earned after 20 years of combined service with an eligible entity. If the retiree worked for more than one eligible entity, the subsidy is split based on the length of time with each entity. In FY 2021, the LVCVA's cost per month per retiree ranged from \$9 to \$1,496.

As of June 30, 2021, the LVCVA's aggregate OPEB plan balances are as follows:

	Primary Plan	PEBP	Total
Net OPEB assets administered through a qualifying trust	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net unamortized deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	9,968,554	115,158	10,083,712
Total OPEB liability	30,600,806	2,701,805	33,302,611
Net unamortized deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	28,571,176	-	28,571,176
OPEB expense	12,018	(919,357)	(907,339)

FUNDING STATUS

The LVCVA currently pays for post-employment healthcare benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis and has established an Internal Service Fund to accumulate resources to be held in reserve to pay its future liability for postemployment benefits. Transfers from the General Fund to the OPEB reserve fund have been incorporated into consideration during the annual budget process. As of June 30, 2020, net discretionary transfers since inception, adjusted for investments earnings, total \$2.3 million. The annual funding considerations include biannual actuarial studies among other factors and conditions. The assets accumulated for purposes of providing OPEB benefits through the Internal Service Fund are not administered through a trust that meets the specified criteria as required by GASB standards and, therefore, are reported as assets of the LVCVA. An agency fund is not required because the LVCVA does not hold any assets in a fiduciary capacity.

ACTUARIAL METHODS, ASSUMPTIONS, OTHER INPUTS, AND CHANGES

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Projections of benefits are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan participants) and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the LVCVA and the plan members. Bi-annual actuarial reports and mid-period adjustments to such estimates reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Changes in the assumptions and other inputs that affected the measurement of the LVCVA's total OPEB liability during the period from the last measurement date were as follows:

The discount rate was updated from 3.50% as of June 30, 2019 to 2.21% as of June 30, 2020 (the actuarial measurement date).

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	<u>Primary Plan and PEBP</u>
Measurement date	June 30, 2020
Reporting date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal, level percentage of salary
Amortization method	Experience/Assumptions gains and losses are amortized over a closed period of 13.9 average remaining service to expected retirement age of active and inactive plan members (who have no future service). Investment gains and losses are amortized over a closed period of 5 years starting the current fiscal year.
Asset valuation	N/A, no assets in OPEB trust
Discount rate	3.50% (Beginning of the year) 2.21% (End of the year)
Discount rate source	Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index
Salary increases	3% per annum
Healthcare cost trend rates	Pre-Medicare Medical & Rx Benefits - 7.0% reduced 0.25% each year until reaching ultimate trend rate of 4.0%. Medicare Benefits - 6.0% reduced 0.25% each year until reaching ultimate trend rate of 4.0%. Administrative Fees - 4.0% Dental - 4.0%

At June 30, 2020, the assumed per capita health claim costs are adjusted to reflect expected increases related to age and gender. These increases are based on a 2013 Society of Actuaries study, with sample rates shown below.

<u>Sample Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
45	4.6%	1.6%
55	5.4%	2.4%
65	1.7%	2.4%
75	1.2%	1.3%
80	0.8%	1.1%

Mortality rates were updated to utilize the Pub-2010 headcount weighted table with the MP-2020 improvement scales (previously the RP-2014 with MP-2018 scales), applied on a gender-specific basis.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Termination rates are based on withdrawal assumptions based on the 2020 Nevada PERS Actuarial Valuation. The rate of withdrawal for reasons other than death and retirement is dependent on an employee's age and years of service. Sample rates are provided below.

Years of Service	General Rate
0	16.0%
5	6.0%
10	3.3%
15	2.0%
20+	1.8%

Marriage rate assumptions were updated to reflect the most recent participant experience. Based on the current retiree population, 30% of future retirees are assumed married with a spouse at retirement, eligible for plan benefits.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Discount rate. The sensitivity analysis below indicates what the LVCVA's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.21%) or 1- percentage-point higher (3.21%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate	Discount Rate 2.21%	1% Increase in Discount Rate
Primary Plan	\$ 37,078,765	\$ 30,600,806	\$ 25,555,838
PEBP	3,106,776	2,701,805	2,371,829
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 40,185,541</u>	<u>\$ 33,302,611</u>	<u>\$ 27,927,667</u>

Health care cost trend rate. The sensitivity analysis below indicates what the LVCVA's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1- percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Health Care Trend Rate	Health Care Trend Rate	1% Increase in Health Care Trend Rate
Primary Plan	\$ 25,542,838	\$ 30,600,806	\$ 37,030,765
PEBP	2,387,828	2,701,805	3,076,778
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 27,930,666</u>	<u>\$ 33,302,611</u>	<u>\$ 40,107,543</u>

CHANGES IN LIABILITY

During FY 2021, changes in the LVCVA's total OPEB liability were as follows:

	Primary Plan	PEBP	Total
Service Cost	\$ 1,319,039	\$ -	\$ 1,319,039
Interest on total OPEB liability	1,019,430	129,222	1,148,652
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,408,429)	(1,479,996)	(8,888,425)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	8,095,690	431,417	8,527,107
Benefit payments	(464,890)	(141,776)	(606,666)
Net change in total OPEB liability	2,560,840	(1,061,133)	1,499,707
Total OPEB liability, beginning of year	<u>28,039,966</u>	<u>3,762,938</u>	<u>31,802,904</u>
Total OPEB liability, end of year	<u>\$ 30,600,806</u>	<u>\$ 2,701,805</u>	<u>\$ 33,302,611</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

The LVCVA's reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB, as of June 30, 2021, were as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
<u>Primary Plan</u>		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (22,472,960)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	9,016,876	(6,098,216)
Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date	951,678	-
 <u>PEBP</u>		
Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date	115,158	-
 <u>Total of All Plans</u>		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (22,472,960)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	9,016,876	(6,098,216)
Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date	1,066,836	-
	\$ 10,083,712	\$ (28,571,176)

Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date but before the end of LVCVA's fiscal year totaling \$1,066,836 will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2022.

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

For the Year Ended June 30,	Total
2022	\$2,326,451
2023	2,326,451
2024	2,326,451
2025	2,224,198
2026	1,556,177
Thereafter	8,794,572

NOTE 12. CLASSIFICATION OF NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCES:

FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS:

Fund balances are required to be reported in classifications based on the following definitions:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. These classifications include inventories, prepaid items, assets held for sale, and long-term receivables.

Restricted Fund Balance – Includes constraints placed on the use of these resources that are either externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors or other governments, or are imposed by law (through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation).

Committed Fund Balance – Includes amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action (resolution or board approval, both of which are considered to be equally binding) by the LVCVA's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the LVCVA's Board. Those constraints remain binding unless removed or changed in the same manner employed to previously commit those resources.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Assigned Fund Balance – Includes amounts that are constrained by the LVCVA’s intent for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. The LVCVA Board has approved a policy that provides the authority to the President/CEO and the CFO to make fund balance assignments. Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts can be removed without formal Board action.

Unassigned Fund Balance – This is the residual classification of the General Fund. This is fund balance that has not been reported in any other classification. The General Fund is the only fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification, as a result of overspending for specific purposes, for which amounts have been restricted, committed, or assigned.

SPENDING PRIORITIZATION IN USING AVAILABLE RESOURCES:

When both restricted resources and other resources (*i.e.* committed, assigned, and unassigned) can be used for the same purposes, the LVCVA financial management policy considers restricted resources to be spent first.

When committed, assigned, and unassigned resources can be used for the same purpose, the flow assumption in the LVCVA’s budget is to spend in the sequence of committed resources first, assigned second, and unassigned last.

GENERAL FUND BALANCE POLICY:

Based on Nevada Administrative Code 354.650-660, a minimum fund balance of 4.0% of budgeted General Fund operating expenditures must be maintained. The LVCVA begins each new fiscal year operating from beginning fund balance for six weeks based on the timing of the first “new” year’s room taxes collected. Six weeks is approximately 12% of budgeted operating expenditures. Thus, in order to ensure that the LVCVA has sufficient cash on hand to meet all of its financial obligations in a timely manner, and to ensure that essential services are not disrupted in times of fluctuating revenues, the LVCVA’s fiscal practice is to target an ending General Fund balance between 4% and 16% of expected expenditures for potential variances in economic conditions without detriment to operations.

The fund balances by component at June 30, 2021, were:

	General Fund	LVCCD Capital Fund	LVCCD Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund
Non-Spendable					
Inventory	\$ 430,107	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Prepaid and other items	5,792,573	28,853	-	223,969	-
Restricted					
SB1 revenues for the LVCCD Project	-	-	-	-	-
Capital project programs	-	-	-	12,939,491	-
Debt service programs	-	-	18,917,027	-	33,992,428
Promotional activity for destination weddings	755,420	-	-	-	-
Committed					
Capital project programs	-	61,423,947	-	53,800,000	-
Debt service programs	-	-	-	-	12,781,551
Operating budget	6,232,073	-	-	-	-
Assigned					
Capital program	-	-	-	11,983,106	-
LVCCD capital program	25,000,000	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	30,093,786	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 68,303,959</u>	<u>\$ 61,452,800</u>	<u>\$ 18,917,027</u>	<u>\$ 78,946,566</u>	<u>\$ 46,773,979</u>

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

The LVCVA often carries cash and cash equivalents on deposit with financial institutions in excess of federally-insured limits, and the risk of losses that may be sustained as a result of uninsured deposits in the event of a future failure of a financial institution, if any, is not subject to estimation at this time.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

CONTRACTS AND COMMITMENTS

LAS VEGAS BOWL

In April 2021, the Board approved the Sponsorship Agreement with ESPN Productions for the 2021-2025 Las Vegas Bowls in the total amount of \$8,488,000. The Las Vegas Bowl games will take place at Allegiant Stadium between December 26 and December 30 of each year of the Sponsorship Agreement and will be broadcast on ESPN or ABC.

NATIONAL FINALS RODEO

Through Las Vegas Events, the LVCVA has an agreement with Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA) to provide annual payments of \$2.2 million for the National Finals Rodeo and \$250,000 annually to be the exclusive national sponsor for the National Finals of Steer Roping, if not held in Las Vegas. The contract term is 10 years, ending in FY 2024.

NASCAR SPONSORSHIP

In March 2017, the LVCVA Board approved an agreement to sponsor two annual NASCAR races at the Las Vegas Motor Speedway through 2024, with a possible three-year extension, for a total cost of \$17.5 million. The required payment from LVCVA was \$2.5 million annually, which includes other ancillary marketing sponsorship benefits. In December 2020, the LVCVA Board approved an amendment to the Race Sponsorship Agreement adjusting the sponsorship for the fiscal years affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and reducing the annual amount to \$1.75 million per year and extending the term of the agreement through 2031. There is \$17.5 million remaining on the agreement.

PAC-12 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

The Board has approved a sponsorship agreement for the Pac-12 men's and women's basketball tournaments to be held in Las Vegas, Nevada, in March 2022, for an amount not to exceed \$500,000.

The LVCVA, through R&R, also sponsors various special events and pays for media advertising of the destination and its events which bring people to Las Vegas. Some of these involve multi-year contracts. At June 30, 2021, these contract commitments were \$11.1 million for FY 2022 and \$400 thousand for FY 2023 and beyond.

TERMINATION PAYMENTS AND COMMITMENTS IN CONTRACTOR AGREEMENTS

The LVCVA has an agreement through September 28, 2023 with Cox Nevada Telcom (Cox) for telecommunications services at the Las Vegas Convention Center and other various buildings belonging to the LVCVA. Cox's original agreement required Cox to invest at least \$10 million of telecommunication infrastructure improvements to the LVCVA's facilities over the life of the agreement, which Cox fulfilled.

In addition to the above capital investments, Cox has agreed to commit an additional \$8 million in infrastructure to the LVCCD project as part of the most recent contract extension. This entire contribution has not yet been made but is contractually obligated to be amortized over a five-year period, when it occurs. A \$4.6 million project to replace existing Wi-Fi access points and controllers in South, Central, and North Halls has not started but will begin amortization when put into service, anticipated to be sometime in FY 2022. A \$3.4 million investment in West Hall network infrastructure for show services is substantially complete as of April 1, 2021. In April 2020, an amendment was executed to increase the investment \$1.4 million dollars in fiscal year 2021 for network infrastructure and equipment, which occurred in March 2021.

The improvements funded by Cox are owned by the LVCVA at the end of the term; however, if early termination occurs, the LVCVA is obligated to reimburse Cox for a portion of its investment (\$4.4 million at June 30, 2021).

In FY 2017, as contemplated under the Cox agreement, a neutral host digital antenna system (DAS) was installed in the Las Vegas Convention Center with proceeds from the cellular carriers that use the DAS. Under these agreements, all operating costs of the DAS are paid by the carriers, in addition to monthly rent paid to the LVCVA. The DAS becomes property of the

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

LVCVA at the earlier of the end of the DAS agreement term (November 2026) or the termination of the Cox agreement. If the agreement with Cox is not extended past that period, the LVCVA would assume the rights to the DAS assets and be responsible for executing the administrative function of operating and maintaining the DAS, as defined in the agreement, through the remainder of the DAS contract term. This is considered a contingent commitment and asset, which is not recorded in the LVCVA's financial statements as it is dependent on potential future events. An additional \$4.3 million for West Hall cellular DAS project has not started.

Since January 2017, Centerplate has been operating in the Las Vegas Convention Center under a Food and Beverage Concessions Lease as the exclusive provider of both retail and catered food and beverage products and services. In November 2020, the Board approved an amendment to the Food and Beverage Service Concession Lease, extending the term of the initial agreement by three years, to June 30, 2027. The revised revenue agreement reduced the commission rate from 22.5% to 15.0% - 20.0% for gross receipts under \$21.5 million and reduces its set-aside for replacement and maintenance to 1.5% for a two-year period from January 2021 through December 2022. The contract amendment also extended, to June 2027, the amortization period of the original \$16 million Centerplate investment, which had an unamortized value of \$8.2 million as of January 1, 2021. The LVCVA's buyout cost at June 30, 2021, if the contract were terminated early, would be \$7.6 million. Centerplate added an additional \$5 million in improvements for the West Hall expansion to be amortized over a period of seven years from the service date, through December 2027. For the expansion portion of the contract, LVCVA's buyout cost at June 30, 2021, if the contract were terminated early, would be \$4.7 million. If the contract isn't renewed past June 30, 2027, the payout at that time would be \$300 thousand for the last 6 months of the amortization period, which approximates the estimated value of the assets provided to the LVCVA at that time.

Since January 2008, FedEx Office and Print Services has been operating in the Las Vegas Convention Center under a Business Center Retail Operator License for the purpose of providing customers, patrons, and other users at the LVCC with commercial business center related retail services. The License Agreement expired on May 30, 2020 after executing three amendments. In November 2020, the Board approved the new FedEx Business Services License Agreement Extension from December 1, 2020 to November 30, 2025. The License Extension provides for an initial percent of revenue split of 29% of net revenue for the first two years of the agreement, which then converts to a base rent of \$30,150 monthly plus 29% of annual revenue over \$1.8M in years three through five. The proposed License Extension would add a fourth business center location of approximately 2,800 square feet in the new West Hall of the LVCC. In June 2021, the Board approved an amendment to the FedEx Business Center Retail Operator License in the LVCC authorizing a reimbursement of costs incurred by FedEx in establishing a new business center location in the West Hall, in the amount of \$139,010, which approximates the estimated value of the assets provided to the LVCVA at that time, if LVCVA elects not to enter into an optional extension of the License.

During FY 2021, the LVCVA entered into a power purchase and storage services agreement where the provider will develop, construct, operate, and maintain certain solar photovoltaic facilities on certain property of the LVCVA and sell electrical energy and solar services to the LVCVA. The estimated cost with respect to the solar services provided over 25 years is \$12.4 million. LVCVA has a purchase option at the end of the seventh year of the Agreement for the greater of appraised fair market value or \$4.6 million. If the LVCVA exercises the purchase option, it estimates the 25-year cost of the system will be less than \$12.4 million. As of June 30, 2021, construction had not yet commenced.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

The LVCVA has no long-term obligation to fund other organizations: for example, Las Vegas Events. However, these other organizations engage in long-term sponsorship commitments with the LVCVA.

During FY 2018, the LVCVA entered into a naming rights agreement related to the Las Vegas Ballpark, which opened for the 2019 baseball season, and now houses the Las Vegas minor league baseball team that previously played at Cashman Center. Site acquisition, all improvements, and operation of the park is the sole responsibility of the baseball team. The 20-year agreement provides the LVCVA with exclusive naming rights, dominant sponsorship signage, and other marketing assets for an annual fee of \$4 million, commencing in FY 2019.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

In January 2021, the Board authorized the CEO/President to execute an agreement with Western Management Group for the operations and management of the Las Vegas Monorail System in the amount not to exceed \$45,000,000, for the period from February 7, 2021 through June 30, 2023. The Board also authorized the CEO/President to execute an agreement with TBC – The Boring Company, dba Vegas Loop, for operations and management of the Las Vegas Convention Center Loop in the amount not to exceed \$6,250,000 for the period beginning February 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

The LVCVA is a party to several contracts and commitments relating to construction projects and services related to the LVCVA's facilities and land. At June 30, 2021, such contracts, in the LVCCD Capital Fund and the Capital Projects Fund (which includes the Las Vegas Convention Center Loop underground people mover system and expansion of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Substation), totaled approximately \$1.1 billion and \$70 million, respectively, with an estimated outstanding balance of approximately \$24.9 million and \$13.4 million, respectively. Other outstanding commitment balances in the General Fund totaled approximately \$8.3 million. As of June 30, 2021, the LVCVA Board has approved staff to host future events in the destination during FY 2022 for \$4.6 million and for FY 2023 and beyond for \$1.2 million, not previously disclosed.

LEGAL MATTERS

The LVCVA is the named defendant or responsible party in various legal actions. It is the opinion of the LVCVA's management and legal counsel that such legal matters will not result in any material liabilities to the LVCVA, other than disclosed below. The LVCVA does not accrue for estimated future legal and defense costs, if any, to be incurred in connection with outstanding or threatened litigation and other disputed matters but, rather, records such as period costs when the services are rendered.

The LVCVA is involved in administrative matters with the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) related to Perchloroethylene (PCE) contamination in some parking areas of the Las Vegas Convention Center that requires remediation. The LVCVA has recorded a \$2,450,000 remediation liability in the government-wide financial statements using the expected cash flow technique for future remediation costs. The estimate of remediation costs, which is based on ongoing analysis, may change over time due to continued investigation, actual remediation actions performed, future regulator rulings, changes in costs of goods and services, changes in remediation technology, or changes in laws and regulations governing the remediation effort.

The LVCVA is also subject to certain pending and threatened litigation arising in the ordinary course of operation of the LVCVA. It is the opinion of LVCVA's counsel that the pending or threatened litigation will not result in final judgments against the LVCVA which would, individually or in the aggregate, materially adversely affect the LVCVA's financial position.

Per GASB Statement No. 92, the LVCVA recorded the initial cost of an asset retirement obligation associated with the purchase of the assets and assumption of certain liabilities of the Las Vegas Monorail System (Monorail). A liability and deferred outflow of \$14.2 million was recorded for the portions of the monorail system guideway and stations that are required, by easements and a cooperative agreement with Clark County, to be decommissioned when the Monorail ceases operation. This obligation calculation was completed utilizing a third-party construction specialist to estimate the current value of the outlays expected to be incurred and then was updated for the effects of inflation. The deferred outflow will be amortized over the estimated remaining life of the Monorail capital assets, which is 10 years. There are no legally required funding assurance provisions or restricted assets related to this obligation.

NOTE 14. ROOM TAX REVENUE:

The LVCVA's primary revenue source is a portion of the 10.5% - 14% room tax imposed on lodging establishments in Clark County, Nevada. The rate of taxes can only be modified by action of the Nevada State Legislature.

The tax for transient lodging in the County is distributed as follows:

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Total *	LVCVA General Fund & LVCCD Capital Fund	Las Vegas Stadium Authority	Clark County School District	Clark County Transportation	Taxing Entity	State of Nevada
Resort Hotels	12% - 14%	4 1/2% - 5 1/2%	0% - 7/8%	1 5/8%	1%	0% - 2%	3 3/8%
Other hotel and motels	10% - 13%	2 1/2% - 4 1/2%	0% - 7/8%	1 5/8%	1%	0% - 2%	3 3/8%

* The individual components of room tax have distinct geographical regions, and, therefore, each property pays varying room tax rates.

The LVCCD Capital Fund’s dedicated portion was provided by a 0.5% increase to transient lodging tax, which is legislatively restricted to support Phases Two and Three of the LVCCD project and will sunset in 2049 without additional legislative action.

As provided for by NRS 244A.645, up to 10% of the total room taxes and gaming fees received by the LVCVA may be distributed to the County and incorporated cities, excluding revenues generated from SB1 as those revenues are wholly restricted to Phases Two and Three of the LVCCD project. Additionally, SB1 imposed a cap of \$25.0 million on non-SB1 room tax and gaming fees collection allocation. Any amount of the 10% exceeding the room tax and gaming fees collection allocation cap is restricted to the LVCCD Capital Fund. The total collection allocation was \$11.3 million in FY 2021, due to lower room tax revenues related to the COVID-19 pandemic; therefore, no funds were transferred to the LVCCD Capital Fund, which is compliant with SB1 requirement.

NOTE 15: SPECIAL ITEM

The LVCVA acquired the assets of the Las Vegas Monorail on December 9, 2020 through a bankruptcy process of the Las Vegas Monorail Company, a not-for-profit and unrelated entity, where LVCVA was the highest bidder at \$24.5 million dollars. The Las Vegas Monorail is a seven-stop, 3.9-mile elevated transportation system along the east side of the Las Vegas Strip, with stations at MGM Grand, Bally’s/Paris, Flamingo/Caesars Palace, Harrah’s/The LINQ, the Las Vegas Convention Center, the Westgate, and the Sahara. The LVCVA purchased the system assets both to continue the operations of the system, which moves nearly five million passengers per year, and is integral to overall Strip resort corridor transportation, especially to LVCC convention attendees, and to allow other competitive transportation systems in the resort corridor. Acquisition of a transportation system is unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence for the LVCVA, and, therefore, the purchase was reported as a special item.

This transaction constitutes acquisition of operations under government standards as the entire transportation system was acquired and is continuing to provide comparable transportation services for the community and its visitors. Funds provided to acquire the system of \$24.5 million constitute less than the net position attained of \$32.0 million of capital assets and \$6.8 million of cash, and, therefore, noncurrent asset values (capital assets) were reduced in accordance with the applicable standards to \$17.6 million along with the \$6.8 million of cash.

Along with the special item related to the monorail, the LVCVA recorded an asset retirement obligation of \$14.2 million. Please see the final paragraph of Note 13 above for additional information.

NOTE 16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events through February 1, 2022 were evaluated by the management of the LVCVA, who determined that no additional recognition or disclosure in these financial statements is necessary, except regarding the matters discussed elsewhere herein and in the following paragraphs.

R&R Partners (R&R) is the official advertising and marketing communications agency for the LVCVA. R&R develops marketing plans for both long-term and short-term initiatives and works with the LVCVA in the areas of consumer marketing, business and convention marketing, international marketing, and extended destination marketing. In July 2021, the Board approved a four-year contract with an optional two-year extension, which can be terminated by either party with 90 days’ notice. The contract amount is not to exceed \$500 million, inclusive of R&R’s services fees (Agency Compensation), content creation costs, and media purchases, which shall be capped through the LVCVA’s annual budget process. The annual compensation is approximately \$18.5 million for agency services, content creation services and media services. At the same meeting, LVCVA

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

entered into a two-year agreement with an additional advertising company, Grey Group, for social marketing services, with two optional two-year extensions. The contract amount is not to exceed \$160 million, inclusive of Grey's services fees (Agency Compensation), content creation costs, and media purchases for social platforms, which shall be capped through the LVCA's annual budget process. The annual compensation for the Grey Group is approximately \$8.4 million for agency services, content creation services, and media services.

The Board approved the issuance of revenue refunding bonds to refund series 2019A in an amount not to exceed \$30 million. The bond sale took place on September 30, 2021, with a closing date of October 14, 2021. The par value of the bonds was \$23.6 million with a premium of \$2.8 million. The true interest cost is 0.73987%. The refunding will yield savings of \$955 thousand over the remaining life of the bond, with a present value of \$933 thousand.

On October 12, 2021, the Board approved the sale of 10 acres of land adjacent to the Las Vegas Strip for \$120 million and to expend up to \$5 million for license fees, closing costs and other contractual items related to the sale. The sale is set to close by June 30, 2022 with a buyer option to extend, for additional deposit, to October 31, 2022.

On December 14, 2021, the Board approved a five-year sponsorship agreement in the amount of \$6.4 million to sponsor the 2022-2026 PBR Teams Series and World Championship Event.

On January 11, 2022, the Board approved a sponsorship agreement, in an amount not to exceed \$40 million, with the Las Vegas Super Bowl Host Committee to sponsor the 2024 National Football League Super Bowl LVIII. At the same meeting, the Board approved the issuance of general obligation refunding bonds to refund series 2012 in the maximum par amount of \$15,370,000, for interest savings over the life of the bond. The sale is expected to take place in March 2022.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY

Pensions

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERS PENSION PLAN

Pensions

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL

General Fund

This fund is the primary operating fund, which accounts for the accumulation of financial resources of the LVCVA, except for those required to be accounted for in a separate fund.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios⁽¹⁾
For the Years Ended June 30, 2021 and the Last Nine Fiscal Years⁽²⁾

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Primary Plan	PEBP						
Service cost	\$ 3,310,122	\$ -	\$ 3,175,322	\$ -	\$ 1,102,757	\$ -	\$ 1,319,039	\$ -
Interest on total OPEB liability	1,401,247	130,455	1,688,014	151,889	988,506	136,815	1,019,430	129,222
Differences between expected and actual experience	(189,570)	11,185	(19,810,975)	(934)	-	-	(7,408,429)	(1,479,996)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(5,870,369)	(406,279)	(4,105,043)	(583,098)	1,758,458	169,621	8,095,690	431,417
Benefit payments	(528,214)	(183,295)	(466,782)	(171,691)	(499,580)	(157,535)	(464,890)	(141,776)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(1,876,784)	(447,934)	(19,519,464)	(603,834)	3,350,141	148,901	2,560,840	(1,061,133)
Total OPEB liability, beginning of year	46,086,073	4,665,805	44,209,289	4,217,871	24,689,825	3,614,037	28,039,966	3,762,938
Total OPEB liability, end of year	\$ 44,209,289	\$ 4,217,871	\$ 24,689,825	\$ 3,614,037	\$ 28,039,966	\$ 3,762,938	\$ 30,600,806	\$ 2,701,805
Covered-employee Payroll	\$ 40,026,786	N/A ⁽³⁾	\$ 40,956,955	N/A ⁽³⁾	\$ 41,811,068	N/A ⁽³⁾	\$ 37,602,218	N/A ⁽³⁾
Total OPEB liability, end of year as a percentage of covered payroll	110.45%	N/A ⁽³⁾	60.28%	N/A ⁽³⁾	67.06%	N/A ⁽³⁾	81.38%	N/A ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ The LVCVA's OPEB is not administered through a trust.

⁽²⁾ Fiscal year 2021 is the fourth year of implementation of GASB 75; therefore, only four years are shown. As it becomes available, this schedule will ultimately present information for the ten most recent fiscal years.

⁽³⁾ PEBP is a closed plan; therefore, there are no current employees covered by the PEBP.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the PERS Net Pension Liability
For the Years Ended June 30, 2021 and the Last Nine Fiscal Years⁽²⁾

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
LVCVA proportion of net pension liability	0.54167%	0.55623%	0.56294%	0.55928%	0.56121%	0.53409%	0.44418%
LVCVA proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 56,452,216	\$ 63,740,412	\$ 75,755,148	\$ 74,382,943	\$ 76,536,068	\$ 72,828,495	\$ 61,867,321
LVCVA's covered payroll ⁽¹⁾	\$ 32,046,157	\$ 33,468,391	\$ 34,395,199	\$ 36,192,769	\$ 37,303,296	\$ 36,762,152	\$ 30,885,583
LVCVA's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of LVCVA's covered payroll	57%	53%	45%	49%	49%	50%	50%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	76%	75%	72%	74%	75%	77%	77%

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Schedule of Contributions to PERS Pension Plan
For the Years Ended June 30, 2021 and the Last Nine Fiscal Years⁽³⁾

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 8,204,187	\$ 8,618,472	\$ 9,617,946	\$ 10,088,792	\$ 10,444,920	\$ 10,293,401	\$ 9,008,626	\$ 3,751,275
Contributions in relation to the statutorily-required contribution	8,204,187	8,618,472	9,617,946	10,088,792	10,444,920	10,293,401	9,008,626	3,751,275
Contribution deficiency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LVCVA's covered payroll ⁽¹⁾	\$ 32,046,157	\$ 33,468,391	\$ 34,395,199	\$ 36,192,769	\$ 37,303,296	\$ 36,762,152	\$ 30,885,583	\$ 12,824,930
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	26%	26%	28%	28%	28%	28%	29%	29%

⁽¹⁾Not administered through a trust. As required by implementation of GASB Statement No. 82, amounts were restated to reflect payroll on which contributions to the pension are based.

⁽²⁾Only seven years of historical data available since the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation.

⁽³⁾Only eight years of historical data available since the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Room taxes and gaming fees	\$ 117,030,000	\$ 117,030,000	\$ 112,668,673	\$ (4,361,327)
Charges for services				
Use of facilities	14,250,000	14,250,000	2,845,106	(11,404,894)
Ancillary	10,750,000	10,750,000	2,511,457	(8,238,543)
Other	1,659,500	1,659,500	2,005,391	345,891
Transportation services	-	-	2,266,358	2,266,358
Federal grant subsidy	1,520,215	1,520,215	1,558,221	38,006
Interest and investment earnings	100,000	100,000	53,819	(46,181)
Miscellaneous	254,000	254,000	123,397	(130,603)
Total revenues	<u>145,563,715</u>	<u>145,563,715</u>	<u>124,032,422</u>	<u>(21,531,293)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	13,167,400	13,167,400	11,064,160	2,103,240
Marketing:				
Advertising	65,000,000	65,000,000	52,041,490	12,958,510
Marketing and sales	18,989,500	18,989,500	8,195,538	10,793,962
Special events grants	21,694,277	21,694,277	9,679,335	12,014,942
Operations:				
Facility operations	30,067,000	23,167,000	14,397,759	8,769,241
Transportation services	-	6,900,000	5,361,774	1,538,226
Community support:				
Other community support	11,703,000	11,703,000	11,266,867	436,133
Total expenditures	<u>160,621,177</u>	<u>160,621,177</u>	<u>112,006,923</u>	<u>48,614,254</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>(15,057,462)</u>	<u>(15,057,462)</u>	<u>12,025,499</u>	<u>27,082,961</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	175,000	175,000	184,209	9,209
Transfers out	(46,020,215)	(46,020,215)	(42,558,922)	3,461,293
Proceeds from the sale of assets	25,000	25,000	20,264	(4,736)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(45,820,215)</u>	<u>(45,820,215)</u>	<u>(42,354,449)</u>	<u>3,465,766</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(60,877,677)</u>	<u>(60,877,677)</u>	<u>(30,328,950)</u>	<u>30,548,727</u>
Fund balance - beginning	98,632,909	98,632,909	98,632,909	-
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 37,755,232</u>	<u>\$ 37,755,232</u>	<u>\$ 68,303,959</u>	<u>\$ 30,548,727</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE 1. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS:

At June 30, 2021, no assets were accumulated in a qualifying trust in which the assets contributed, and earnings thereon are irrevocable, dedicated solely to pay postemployment benefits, and are legally protected from creditors.

Change of Assumptions:

The overall increase in the liability of \$1,499,707, comprised of a \$2,560,840 increase in the primary plan and \$1,061,133 decrease in the PEBP plan, respectively, from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021, are primarily driven by the difference between expected and actual experience that includes census data updates, new per capita claims experience, and the effect of the changes in assumptions and other inputs. This included employing an allocation-by-entity method where service costs, interest cost, and schedule of outflows and inflows are allocated proportionally to each entity as a share of the total OPEB liability. Updates were also made to the assumed discount rate which was 3.50% as of June 30, 2019 and 2.21% as of June 30, 2020. Changes to termination rates, marriage assumptions, and mortality rates are shown in Note 11 of the Notes to the Financial Statements. Retirement rates, aging factors, and salary scales were the same as the prior year.

Additional information related to postemployment benefits other than pensions can be found in Note 11 to the financial statements on pages 46 through 50 of this report.

NOTE 2: PERS PENSION PLAN:

For the year ended June 30, 2021, no significant events occurred that would have affected or changed the benefits provision, size, or composition of those covered by the pension plan, or actuarial methods and assumptions used in the actuarial valuation report dated June 30, 2020. Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of the experience study from the period of July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016.

Additional information related to pensions can be found in Note 10 to the financial statements on pages 42 through 46 of this report.

NOTE 3. BUDGET INFORMATION:

The accompanying general fund schedule of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balance presents the original adopted budget, the final amended budget, and actual general fund data. The original budget was adopted on a basis consistent with the LVCVA's financial accounting policies and with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. All amendments made to the original budget were as prescribed by law and similarly consistent.

Additional budgetary information can be found in Note 3 to the financial statements on pages 29 through 31 of this report.

INDIVIDUAL FUND INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL

Governmental Funds

LVCCD Capital Fund

This fund accounts for all project costs related to LVCCD Phases Two and Three of the expansion and renovation project, as well as accounting for transfers from the general fund and tax revenues enacted and restricted by the Nevada legislature.

LVCCD Debt Service Fund

This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources and principal and interest payments for debt issued in conjunction with LVCCD Phases Two and Three.

Capital Projects Fund

This fund accounts for capital expenditures for furniture, equipment, intangibles, and routine improvements or additions to land and buildings financed by general government resources. It also accounts for capital grants to other governments, which are for the express purpose of capital construction activities by the other government.

Debt Service Fund

This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources and principal and interest payments of the LVCVA's long-term debt.

Proprietary Fund

Internal Service Fund

This fund is used to accumulate monies in reserve for future payment of other post-employment benefits liabilities.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
LVCCD Capital Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Room taxes	\$ 11,778,700	\$ 11,778,700	\$ 11,626,600	\$ (152,100)
Interest and investment earnings	996,600	996,600	1,277,527	280,927
Miscellaneous	-	-	5,608	5,608
Total revenues	<u>12,775,300</u>	<u>12,775,300</u>	<u>12,909,735</u>	<u>134,435</u>
Expenditures:				
Capital outlay:				
Buildings	-	-	140,828,238	(140,828,238)
Construction in progress	193,198,990	202,267,269	28,677	202,238,592
Noncapitalized assets	-	-	66,843	(66,843)
Total expenditures	<u>193,198,990</u>	<u>202,267,269</u>	<u>140,923,758</u>	<u>61,343,511</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>(180,423,690)</u>	<u>(189,491,969)</u>	<u>(128,014,023)</u>	<u>61,477,946</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	59,000	59,000	33,854	(25,146)
Transfers out	(34,734,053)	(59,134,053)	(59,134,053)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(34,675,053)</u>	<u>(59,075,053)</u>	<u>(59,100,199)</u>	<u>(25,146)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(215,098,743)</u>	<u>(248,567,022)</u>	<u>(187,114,222)</u>	<u>61,452,800</u>
Fund balance - beginning	248,567,022	248,567,022	248,567,022	-
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 33,468,279</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 61,452,800</u>	<u>\$ 61,452,800</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
LVCCD Debt Service Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Interest and investment earnings	\$ 59,000	\$ 59,000	\$ 25,360	\$ (33,640)
Total revenues	<u>59,000</u>	<u>59,000</u>	<u>25,360</u>	<u>(33,640)</u>
Expenditures:				
Interest	37,634,053	37,634,053	37,634,053	-
Total expenditures	<u>37,634,053</u>	<u>37,634,053</u>	<u>37,634,053</u>	<u>-</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>(37,575,053)</u>	<u>(37,575,053)</u>	<u>(37,608,693)</u>	<u>(33,640)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	34,734,053	34,734,053	34,734,053	-
Transfers out	(59,000)	(59,000)	(33,854)	25,146
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>34,675,053</u>	<u>34,675,053</u>	<u>34,700,199</u>	<u>25,146</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(2,900,000)</u>	<u>(2,900,000)</u>	<u>(2,908,494)</u>	<u>(8,494)</u>
Fund balance - beginning	21,825,521	21,825,521	21,825,521	-
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 18,925,521</u>	<u>\$ 18,925,521</u>	<u>\$ 18,917,027</u>	<u>\$ (8,494)</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Capital Projects Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Interest and investment earnings	\$ 257,100	\$ 257,100	\$ 590,034	\$ 332,934
Miscellaneous	-	-	376,640	376,640
Total revenues	<u>257,100</u>	<u>257,100</u>	<u>966,674</u>	<u>709,574</u>
Expenditures:				
Capital outlay:				
Land	-	17,614,500	490,738	17,123,762
Land improvements	-	823,300	971,544	(148,244)
Buildings	-	535,300	1,860,691	(1,325,391)
Transportation systems	-	-	34,061,095	(34,061,095)
Furniture and equipment	-	21,416,800	3,119,390	18,297,410
Construction in progress	81,291,399	101,216,878	994,568	100,222,310
Noncapitalized assets	-	-	1,710,256	(1,710,256)
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	122,043	(122,043)
Interest	-	-	10,947	(10,947)
Debt issuance costs	-	-	136,574	(136,574)
Total expenditures	<u>81,291,399</u>	<u>141,606,778</u>	<u>43,477,846</u>	<u>98,128,932</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>(81,034,299)</u>	<u>(141,349,678)</u>	<u>(42,511,172)</u>	<u>98,838,506</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	3,000,000	27,400,000	24,400,000	(3,000,000)
Transfers out	-	(409,200)	(471,206)	62,006
Issuance of debt	-	21,500,000	21,500,000	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>48,490,800</u>	<u>45,428,794</u>	<u>(2,937,994)</u>
Special item				
Acquisition of monorail	-	-	(17,648,334)	(17,648,334)
Net change in fund balance	<u>(78,034,299)</u>	<u>(92,858,878)</u>	<u>(14,730,712)</u>	<u>78,252,178</u>
Fund balance - beginning	93,677,278	93,677,278	93,677,278	-
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 15,642,979</u>	<u>\$ 818,400</u>	<u>\$ 78,946,566</u>	<u>\$ 78,252,178</u>

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
Debt Service Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Interest and investment earnings	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 61,681	\$ (113,319)
Total revenues	175,000	175,000	61,681	(113,319)
Expenditures:				
Debt service:				
Principal	16,755,000	16,855,000	16,855,000	-
Interest	36,737,263	37,046,463	36,915,043	131,420
Total expenditures	53,492,263	53,901,463	53,770,043	131,420
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(53,317,263)	(53,726,463)	(53,708,362)	18,101
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	43,020,215	46,914,115	43,030,129	(3,883,986)
Transfers out	(175,000)	(3,659,700)	(184,210)	3,475,490
Payment to refunded debt escrow agent	(132,445,000)	(132,445,000)	(132,445,000)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(89,599,785)	(89,190,585)	(89,599,081)	(408,496)
Net change in fund balance	(142,917,048)	(142,917,048)	(143,307,443)	(390,395)
Fund balance - beginning	190,081,422	190,081,422	190,081,422	-
Fund balance - ending	\$ 47,164,374	\$ 47,164,374	\$ 46,773,979	\$ (390,395)

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position - Budget and Actual

Internal Service Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Non-operating revenues:				
Interest and investment earnings	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2,704	\$ (97,296)
Change in net position	100,000	100,000	2,704	(97,296)
Net position - beginning	2,311,803	2,311,803	2,311,803	-
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 2,411,803</u>	<u>\$ 2,411,803</u>	<u>\$ 2,314,507</u>	<u>\$ (97,296)</u>

STATISTICAL
SECTION

Statistical Section **(unaudited)**

Statistical schedules differ from financial statements because they usually cover several fiscal years and may present non-accounting data. The statistical tables presented in this section reflect social and economic data along with financial trends of the LVCVA. Certain tables recommended by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) are not included because property taxes are not a source of revenue.

Financial Trends

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

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the LVCVA's most significant local revenue source, room tax.

Debt Capacity

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

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the LVCVA's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the LVCVA's financial report relates to services the LVCVA provides and the activities it measures.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(amounts expressed in thousands ⁽⁴⁾)

(unaudited)

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 156,090	\$ 163,258	\$ 170,538	\$ 177,524	\$ 189,376	\$ 209,842	\$ 226,057	\$ 231,567	\$261,669	\$ 297,678
Restricted:										
Debt service	43,659	44,555	46,900	49,605	51,144	51,199	184,348	188,249	173,846	33,992
LVCCD capital project	-	-	-	-	-	13,716	46,026	62,866	44,797	-
Community support	-	-	-	-	-	4,538	4,310	4,112	-	-
LVCCD debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,935	38,040	21,826	18,917
Other purposes	-	-	-	-	-	579	36	9	165	755
Capital grants to other governments	30,181	19,612	19,244	18,487	17,882	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted:	(234,255)	(238,408)	(284,541)	(263,118)	(231,870)	(204,412)	(319,127)	(299,990)	(263,438)	(168,156)
Total primary government net position ^{(1) (2) (3)}	\$ (4,325)	\$ (10,983)	\$ (47,859)	\$ (17,502)	\$ 26,533	\$ 75,462	\$ 143,585	\$ 224,853	\$238,864	\$ 183,187

⁽¹⁾ Retroactive restatement of balances for implementation of GASB No. 65 in FY 2014.

⁽²⁾ Retroactive restatement of balances for implementation of GASB No. 68 in FY 2014.

⁽³⁾ Restatement related to implementation of GASB No. 82 in FY 2017.

⁽⁴⁾ Amounts expressed in thousands may not foot due to rounding.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS ⁽¹⁾

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(amounts expressed in millions ⁽²⁾)

(unaudited)

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 2.5	\$ 3.3	\$ 5.0	\$ 4.8	\$ 6.6	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.3	\$ 4.0	\$ 2.4	\$ 6.2
Restricted	5.4	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	4.9	4.4	4.1	0.2	0.8
Committed	10.4	2.9	3.1	1.0	-	12.0	10.7	-	60.9	6.2
Assigned	11.1	6.9	18.0	15.9	25.0	13.4	8.0	7.0	-	25.0
Unassigned	4.1	2.4	1.9	5.0	14.3	20.3	10.6	26.2	35.2	30.1
Total general fund	33.5	21.3	34.7	33.6	53.0	55.8	39.0	41.3	98.6	68.3
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.8	-	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.3
Restricted	73.9	64.2	96.3	97.5	68.3	65.1	414.8	690.8	378.0	65.8
Committed	24.9	43.9	42.1	57.3	65.2	74.4	132.3	171.9	167.8	128.0
Assigned	19.2	2.9	1.8	1.9	-	5.2	4.6	6.1	6.5	12.0
Total all other governmental funds	118.0	111.0	140.5	156.8	134.3	144.7	552.0	869.6	554.2	206.1
Total governmental funds	\$ 151.5	\$ 132.3	\$ 175.2	\$ 190.4	\$ 187.2	\$ 200.6	\$ 591.0	\$ 910.9	\$ 652.8	\$ 274.4

⁽¹⁾ This schedule uses the modified accrual basis of accounting.

⁽²⁾ Amounts expressed in thousands may not foot due to rounding.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

CHANGES IN NET POSITION ⁽¹⁾

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(amounts expressed in thousands ⁽⁷⁾)

(unaudited)

Program Revenues	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Charges for Services										
Marketing	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,587	\$ 2,203	\$ 1,348	\$ 1,507	\$ 6,302	\$ 5,433	\$ 2,350	\$ 2,239	\$ 1,095
Operations	47,311	46,164	58,618	51,055	59,537	61,624	60,913	58,828	50,846	8,280
Capital Grants and Contributions:										
General government	5,121	4,898	4,752	4,746	4,774	4,711	4,664	4,615	4,552	1,558
Operations	-	756	358	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities program revenues	53,820	53,405	65,931	57,235	65,817	72,637	71,010	65,793	57,637	10,933
Expenses										
Governmental activities: ⁽³⁾										
General government: ⁽²⁾	13,162	14,032	15,016	15,075	16,704	20,895	21,535	20,376	17,296	11,488
Marketing:										
Advertising	83,636	90,587	92,471	93,149	95,012	95,905	106,726	100,316	81,184	52,041
Marketing and sales	31,488	31,456	29,015	35,909	37,769	46,561	40,857	38,677	28,882	8,420
Special events/grants ⁽⁶⁾	7,714	8,234	8,571	8,766	11,665	12,196	12,552	15,316	15,771	9,679
Operations ⁽²⁾										
Facility operations	57,771	58,828	65,679	60,244	62,433	60,313	59,032	60,314	61,294	43,272
Transportation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,907
Community support and grants:										
Capital grants to other governments	67,095	10,605	402	785	671	17,754	192	4,595	4,905	-
Other community support	21,274	20,536	22,538	24,185	26,484	25,005	24,910	25,128	21,636	12,790
Interest and fiscal charges	32,610	32,218	32,894	31,924	33,127	34,139	37,515	61,720	74,983	64,636
Total governmental activities expenses	314,750	266,495	266,586	270,038	283,866	312,769	303,319	326,441	305,951	210,234
Net Expenses	(260,930)	(213,090)	(200,655)	(212,803)	(218,049)	(240,132)	(232,309)	(260,648)	(248,314)	(199,301)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Room taxes and gaming fees	202,571	205,355	225,382	241,854	264,844	296,626	313,294	318,992	238,537	141,108
Interest and investment earnings	448	305	624	630	1,201	1,014	3,736	21,397	22,546	2,011
Miscellaneous	1,620	1,005	796	677	855	1,329	2,022	1,528	1,242	506
Total general revenues	204,639	206,665	226,801	243,161	266,901	298,969	319,052	341,916	262,324	143,625
Special item ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	(9,907)	-	-	-	-
Total general revenues and special items	204,639	206,665	226,801	243,161	266,901	289,062	319,052	341,916	262,324	143,625
Change in net position	(56,291)	(6,425)	26,146	30,358	48,852	48,930	86,743	81,268	14,011	(55,677)
Net position - beginning (as previously reported)	60,194	3,903	(2,522)	(47,859)	(17,502)	26,533	75,462	143,585	224,853	238,864
Adjustments ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	(71,484)	-	(4,817)	-	(18,620)	-	-	-
Net position - beginning (as adjusted)	60,194	3,903	(74,006)	(47,859)	(22,319)	26,533	56,842	143,585	224,853	238,864
Net position - ending	\$ 3,903	\$ (2,522)	\$ (47,859)	\$ (17,502)	\$ 26,533	\$ 75,462	\$ 143,585	\$ 224,853	\$ 238,864	\$ 183,187

(1) This schedule uses the accrual basis of accounting under GASB 34.

(2) In FY 2017, the Information Technology department moved from Operations to General Government Division. In FY 2021, the Transportation Services section was established.

(3) Gains or losses on the sale of capital assets have been recorded as an expense of the Operations, Marketing, or General Government function, as appropriate.

(4) Adjustments to beginning fund balance were the result of implementation of various GASB standards.

(5) In FY 2017, Cashman Center property and land was transferred to the City of Las Vegas.

(6) Special events/grants was moved under Marketing beginning FY 2015, and prior years were adjusted for conformity.

(7) Amounts expressed in thousands may not foot due to rounding.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS ⁽¹⁾

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(amounts expressed in thousands ⁽⁴⁾)
(unaudited)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenues										
Room taxes and gaming fees	\$ 201,406	\$ 205,028	\$ 224,492	\$ 241,046	\$ 261,614	\$ 294,229	\$ 314,284	\$ 317,569	\$ 258,872	\$ 124,295
Charges for services	49,169	47,847	60,786	51,968	60,836	68,007	65,829	58,983	52,808	7,362
Interest and investment earnings	448	331	602	540	940	948	3,522	19,958	22,400	2,008
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,266
Federal grant subsidy	5,121	4,898	4,752	4,746	4,774	4,711	4,664	4,615	4,552	1,558
Miscellaneous	1,620	1,005	796	677	855	1,329	2,022	1,528	1,242	506
Total revenues	257,764	259,109	291,428	298,977	329,018	369,224	390,321	402,653	339,874	137,995
Expenditures										
General government ⁽²⁾	12,452	13,246	14,209	14,322	16,147	19,533	20,030	19,536	16,557	11,064
Marketing:										
Advertising	83,636	90,587	92,471	93,149	95,012	95,905	106,726	100,316	81,184	52,041
Marketing and sales	30,290	30,302	28,243	34,725	36,537	45,095	39,814	38,221	28,463	8,196
Special events/grants ⁽³⁾	7,714	8,234	8,571	8,766	11,665	12,196	12,552	15,316	15,771	9,679
Operations: ⁽²⁾										
Facility operations	37,132	36,691	44,965	39,454	41,416	39,290	39,898	38,730	40,313	14,398
Transportation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,362
Community support and grants:										
Capital grants to other governments	67,095	10,605	402	785	671	17,754	192	4,595	4,905	-
Other community support	21,158	20,509	22,449	24,105	26,161	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,480	11,267
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	8,985	36,202	29,384	193,820	37,977	26,978	25,223	366,854	585,506	184,132
Debt service:										
Principal	9,175	21,689	22,770	24,909	27,779	27,893	27,991	27,340	25,314	16,977
Interest	33,676	32,360	31,744	32,766	34,317	35,383	33,117	49,652	72,878	74,560
Principal retirement	-	-	-	116,800	-	70,200	-	61,500	-	-
Payment to refunded debt escrow agent	-	-	-	66,009	-	69,200	-	-	-	-
Debt issuance costs	-	724	1,455	1,205	-	1,014	2,695	2,373	1,843	137
Total expenditures	311,313	301,149	296,663	650,815	327,682	485,441	333,238	749,433	896,213	387,813
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(53,549)	(42,040)	(5,235)	(351,838)	1,336	(116,217)	57,084	(346,780)	(556,339)	(249,818)
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	61,133	69,848	59,354	76,622	72,131	104,716	124,297	118,543	99,660	102,382
Transfers out	(61,133)	(72,848)	(62,354)	(80,122)	(76,631)	(115,216)	(126,797)	(118,643)	(72,660)	(102,382)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	223	57	80	636	46	24	105	168	75	20
Issuance of capital lease obligation	-	15	335	-	-	379	-	-	382	-
Issuance of debt	-	24,990	50,000	368,805	-	192,080	397,860	673,360	245,230	21,500
Premium on debt issuance	-	756	745	16,018	-	13,870	22,424	29,497	25,716	-
Discount on debt issuance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(142)	-
Payment to refunded debt escrow agent	-	-	-	(14,931)	-	(66,316)	(84,533)	(36,281)	-	(132,445)
Total other financing sources (uses)	223	22,818	48,160	367,028	(4,454)	129,537	333,357	666,644	298,261	(110,925)
Special item										
Acquisition of monorail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,648)
Net change in fund balances	(53,326)	(19,222)	42,925	15,190	(3,118)	13,320	390,441	319,864	(258,078)	(378,391)
Fund balance - beginning	204,788	151,462	132,240	175,165	190,356	187,237	200,557	590,998	910,862	652,784
Fund balance - ending	\$ 151,462	\$ 132,240	\$ 175,165	\$ 190,356	\$ 187,237	\$ 200,557	\$ 590,998	\$ 910,862	\$ 652,784	\$ 274,393
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	13.8%	18.2%	18.5%	8.9%	19.1%	13.1%	18.5%	10.3%	11.0%	23.6%

(1) This schedule uses the modified accrual basis of accounting.

(2) In FY 2017, the Information Technology department moved from Operations to General Government division.

(3) Special events/grants was moved under Marketing beginning FY 2015, and prior years were adjusted for conformity.

(4) Amounts expressed in thousands may not foot due to rounding.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ⁽¹⁾

FOR ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

The schedule below details expenditures recorded in the General, Debt Service, LVCCD Debt Service, LVCCD Capital, and Capital Projects funds, except nonrecurring expenditures. Nonrecurring expenditures include capital grants to other governments, non-capitalized assets, debt issuance costs, payment to refunded debt escrow agent, principal retirements, and other. Additionally, expenditures from any special revenue funds are excluded.

Fiscal Year	Total Expenditures	General Government ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾		Marketing		Advertising	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
2012	\$ 241,712,622	\$ 12,452,224	5%	\$ 30,289,998	14%	\$ 83,636,231	35%
2013	286,504,452	13,246,144	5%	30,301,848	10%	90,587,216	32%
2014	293,544,284	14,208,721	5%	28,242,821	9%	92,470,992	31%
2015	464,710,847	14,322,106	3%	34,725,317	8%	93,148,972	20%
2016	324,410,023	16,146,746	5%	36,537,160	11%	95,012,365	29%
2017	326,226,408	19,532,835	6%	45,094,547	14%	95,905,154	29%
2018	328,977,140	20,029,693	6%	39,813,998	12%	106,726,431	32%
2019	678,861,051	19,536,345	3%	38,220,616	6%	100,315,540	15%
2020	883,926,667	16,556,545	2%	28,462,981	3%	81,183,541	9%
2021	385,898,950	11,064,160	3%	8,195,538	2%	52,041,490	13%

Fiscal Year	Operations & Transportation Services ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾		Special Events Grants		Other Community Grants ⁽⁴⁾		Capital Outlay		Debt Service ⁽³⁾	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
2012	\$ 37,131,878	15%	\$ 7,713,777	3%	\$ 20,157,585	8%	\$ 7,479,924	3%	\$ 42,851,005	18%
2013	36,690,902	13%	8,233,771	3%	20,509,181	7%	32,886,283	11%	54,049,107	19%
2014	44,964,997	15%	8,570,890	3%	22,449,149	8%	28,122,603	10%	54,514,110	19%
2015	39,453,977	9%	8,765,599	2%	24,104,565	5%	192,515,195	41%	57,675,117	12%
2016	41,415,858	13%	11,665,284	4%	26,161,392	8%	35,375,192	11%	62,096,026	19%
2017	39,289,787	12%	12,196,297	4%	25,000,000	8%	25,932,125	8%	63,275,663	19%
2018	39,898,070	12%	12,551,768	4%	25,000,000	8%	23,848,709	7%	61,108,471	19%
2019	38,729,965	6%	15,315,686	2%	25,000,000	4%	364,750,899	54%	76,992,000	10%
2020	40,313,033	5%	15,770,524	2%	23,480,411	3%	579,968,035	66%	98,191,597	11%
2021	19,759,533	5%	9,679,335	3%	11,266,867	3%	182,354,942	47%	91,537,086	24%

(1) This schedule uses the modified accrual basis of accounting.

(2) In FY 2017, the Information Technology department moved from Operations to General Government division.

(3) Includes debt service from capital project fund, debt service fund, and LVCCD debt service fund.

(4) In FY 2012 - FY 2013, other miscellaneous expense was included in Other Community Grants, in FY 2014 it was included in Operations, and, beginning in FY 2015, it is included in General Government.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

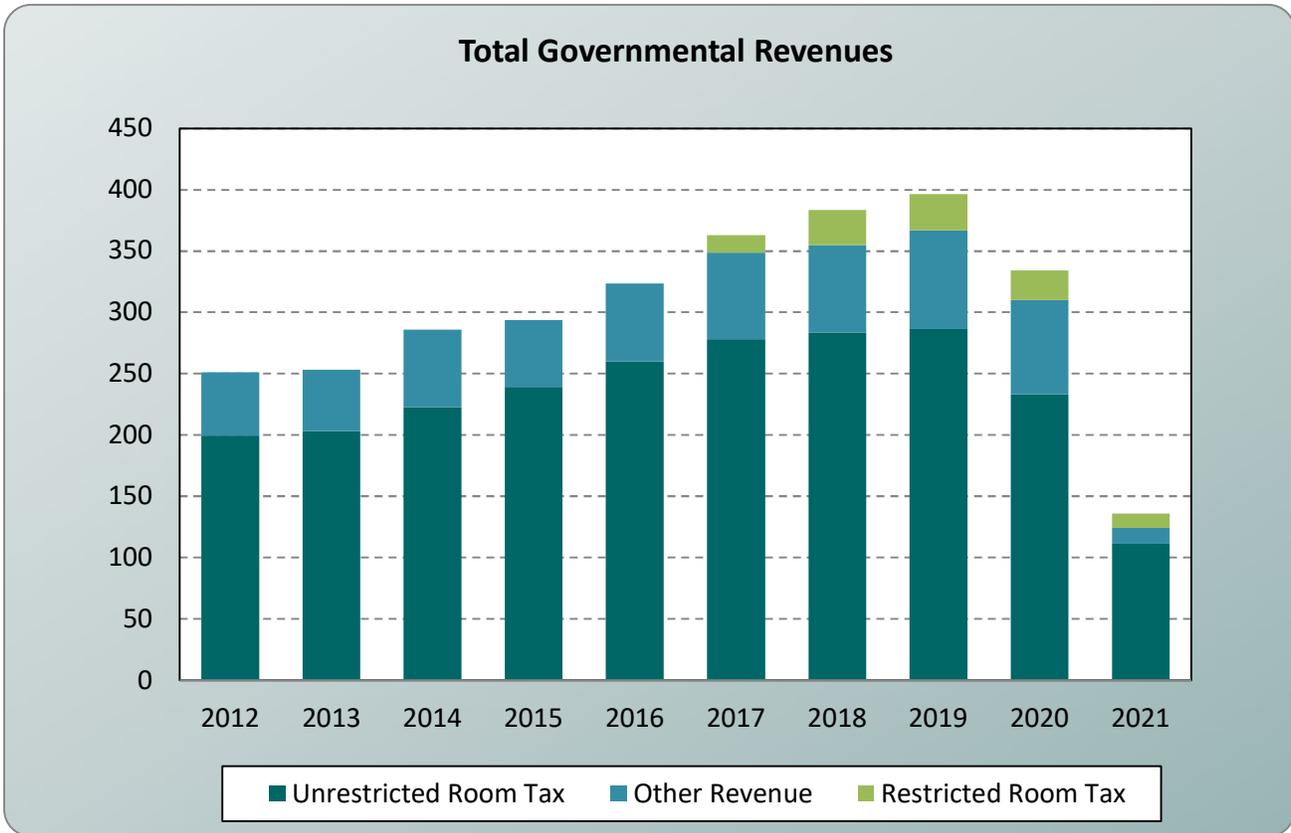
GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES BY SOURCE ⁽¹⁾

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

The schedule below includes revenues recorded in the General, LVCCD Capital, LVCCD Debt Service, Capital Projects, and Debt Service funds, with the exception of nonrecurring items. Nonrecurring revenues include miscellaneous revenues, revenues from any special revenue fund, and federal grant subsidies.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Room Tax	Room Tax SB1	Charges for Services & Transportation Services	Gaming Fees	Interest
2012	\$ 251,177,767	\$ 199,592,498 79%	\$ - 0%	\$ 49,323,986 20%	\$ 1,813,548 <1%	\$ 447,735 <1%
2013	253,206,343	203,196,429 80%	- 0%	47,846,895 19%	1,831,589 <1%	331,430 <1%
2014	285,879,682	222,781,385 78%	- 0%	60,786,406 21%	1,710,108 <1%	601,783 <1%
2015	293,554,369	239,318,802 82%	- 0%	51,968,374 18%	1,726,843 <1%	540,350 <1%
2016	323,389,672	259,967,636 80%	- 0%	60,835,567 19%	1,646,281 <1%	940,188 <1%
2017	363,184,487	292,635,690 81%	11,246,673 3%	68,007,099 19%	1,593,600 <1%	948,098 <1%
2018	383,635,210	312,702,599 82%	29,162,299 8%	65,829,400 17%	1,581,702 <1%	3,521,509 <1%
2019	396,510,218	315,948,898 80%	29,520,291 7%	58,983,002 15%	1,620,485 <1%	19,957,833 5%
2020	334,079,685	257,462,003 77%	24,067,558 7%	52,807,527 16%	1,409,666 <1%	22,400,489 7%
2021	135,932,005	122,867,541 90%	11,626,600 9%	9,628,312 7%	1,427,732 <1%	2,008,421 1%



(1) This schedule uses the modified accrual basis of accounting.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Unamortized Premiums & Discounts	Capital Lease Obligation	Total Primary Government	Amount of Debt per Visitor ⁽¹⁾
2012	\$ 347,955,000	\$ 245,025,000	\$ 9,187,354	\$ 93,463	\$ 602,260,817	\$ 15.16
2013	364,375,000	232,000,000	8,610,312	14,287	604,999,599	15.25
2014	405,445,000	218,280,000	7,636,790	228,907	631,590,697	15.36
2015	563,160,000	209,785,000	17,629,698	120,137	790,694,835	18.69
2016	552,365,000	192,915,000	14,362,280	5,698	759,647,978	17.69
2017	527,450,000	180,235,000	24,594,782	312,299	732,592,081	17.35
2018	828,245,000	172,710,000	43,863,396	185,998	1,045,004,394	24.81
2019	765,965,000	784,570,000	67,153,932	56,041	1,617,744,973	38.04
2020	940,840,000	829,800,000	88,006,941	249,442	1,858,896,383	97.68
2021	795,370,000	847,470,000	82,361,092	127,399	1,725,328,491	n/a ⁽²⁾

(1) These ratios are calculated using the total number of visitors to Las Vegas on a calendar year basis.

(2) Information was not available as of the report issuance date.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

BOND COVERAGE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

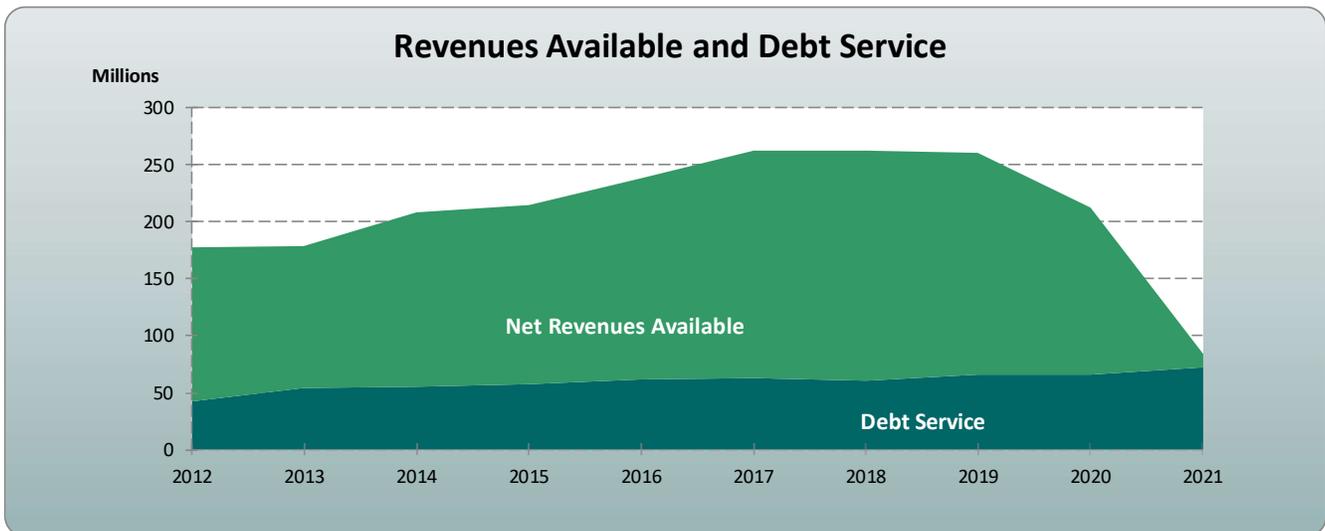
(unaudited)

Nine of the LVCVA's sixteen outstanding bonds are general obligation bonds of Clark County, acting by and through the LVCVA. They are primarily secured by ad valorem taxes and are additionally secured by net pledged revenues of the LVCVA, represented basically by room taxes. The LVCVA has never resorted to the use of ad valorem taxes for debt service, using only net pledged revenues derived from operations. In fact, as of June 30, 2021, no ad valorem property tax revenues are allocated to the LVCVA for any purpose. No change in this practice is contemplated. There is one medium term bond, and the six remaining bonds are LVCVA revenue bonds.

Although the LVCVA's operations are not considered to be a business-type activity, its bond issues and related debt service have characteristics similar to traditional revenue bonds, making this schedule relevant.

Gross revenues include interest income and miscellaneous fees and charges in the General, Debt Service, and LVCCD Debt Service funds. Revenues from the Capital Projects and Internal Service funds have been excluded since these are not a constant source of income. Revenues from LVCCD Capital Fund are excluded from Gross Revenue, but are included in Expansion Tax Revenue, as those resources are restricted for Phases Two and Three of the LVCCD project and can only be used to repay principal and interest on LVCCD bonds and are only included in the Debt Coverage with Expansion Tax ratio. Maintenance expenditures are comprised of all expenditures except certain marketing, advertising, bond issuance costs, capital improvement, and debt service. Principal and interest contain expenditures for debt service and LVCCD debt service.

FISCAL YEAR	GROSS REVENUES	MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES	AVAILABLE FOR DEBT SERVICE	PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ⁽¹⁾	EXPANSION TAX REVENUE	SERVICE COVERAGE	DEBT COVERAGE w/ EXPANSION TAX
2012	\$ 250,917,732	\$ 73,815,377	\$ 177,102,355	\$ 42,754,341	\$ -	4.1	4.1
2013	253,121,291	74,631,057	178,490,234	53,951,716	-	3.3	3.3
2014	285,749,837	77,050,163	208,699,674	55,149,034	-	3.8	3.8
2015	293,340,228	78,998,994	214,341,234	57,554,480	-	3.7	3.7
2016	322,769,973	85,126,980	237,642,993	61,252,680	-	3.9	3.9
2017	351,597,011	88,906,226	262,690,785	62,892,859	14,625,224	4.2	4.4
2018	351,695,085	89,722,271	261,972,814	60,726,872	30,858,424	4.3	4.8
2019	348,678,491	88,534,195	260,144,296	66,201,008	47,923,879	3.9	4.7
2020	291,152,237	78,317,538	212,834,699	66,102,939	38,286,185	3.2	3.8
2021	120,392,051	36,874,491	83,517,560	71,907,150	12,937,981	1.2	1.3



⁽¹⁾Includes principal and interest payments on senior lien bonds. Excludes interest payments due on the Subordinate Revenue Bonds of \$371,334, \$722,942, \$299,970, \$242,893, and \$402,899 in FY 2015, FY 2016, FY 2017, FY 2018, and FY 2019, respectively.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(unaudited)

FISCAL YEAR	APPROXIMATE ASSESSED VALUATION ⁽¹⁾	BONDED DEBT LIMIT ⁽²⁾	TOTAL LVCVA DEBT APPLICABLE TO DEBT LIMIT ⁽³⁾	LEGAL DEBT MARGIN	LEGAL DEBT MARGIN TO THE BONDED DEBT LIMIT
2012	\$ 56,712,550,689	\$ 2,835,627,534	\$ 347,955,000	\$ 2,487,672,534	88%
2013	53,267,069,961	2,663,353,498	364,375,000	2,298,978,498	86%
2014	54,715,695,579	2,735,784,779	405,445,000	2,330,339,779	85%
2015	62,901,949,671	3,145,097,484	563,160,000	2,581,937,484	82%
2016	70,522,285,405	3,526,114,270	552,365,000	2,973,749,270	84%
2017	77,201,273,046	3,860,063,652	527,450,000	3,332,613,652	86%
2018	82,657,420,456	4,132,871,023	828,245,000	3,304,626,023	80%
2019	88,652,518,662	4,432,625,933	765,965,000	3,666,660,933	83%
2020	97,788,043,990	4,889,402,200	940,840,000	3,948,562,200	81%
2021	104,932,420,502	5,246,621,025	795,370,000	4,451,251,025	85%

⁽¹⁾ This is the net total assessed value for the secured and estimated unsecured property for Clark County, Nevada (the County). It includes the assessed valuation of the redevelopment agencies. These values are included for purposes of calculating the debt limit but are not subject to County taxation for the retirement of general obligation bonded indebtedness. This valuation is used to determine the LVCVA's debt margin since our debt is issued in the name of the County as described below.

⁽²⁾ State statute allows debt issued by the LVCVA to be issued in the name of the County. The LVCVA's Board of Directors is empowered to issue general obligation bonds, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the County and are additionally secured by a pledge of revenues derived by the LVCVA. NRS 244A.653 states that the County may not become indebted in excess of 5% of the total last assessed valuation of taxable County property for the issuance of general obligation bonds designated for County recreational purposes. This requirement applies to the LVCVA.

NRS 244A.059 limits the aggregate principal amount of the County's general obligation debt to 10% of the County's total reported assessed valuation.

⁽³⁾ The LVCVA's outstanding general obligation indebtedness includes general obligation bonds and medium-term obligations, as applicable.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT – CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
JUNE 30, 2021
(unaudited)

	OUTSTANDING DEBT	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE APPLICABLE	ESTIMATED SHARE OF OVER-LAPPING DEBT
<u>Direct Debt:</u>			
Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 1,725,328,491	100%	\$ 1,725,328,491
<u>Overlapping Debt:</u>			
Clark County ⁽³⁾	5,426,335,135	100%	<u>5,426,335,135</u>
		Total	<u>\$ 7,151,663,626</u>

(1) Ad valorem taxes have never been used to repay these debts.

(2) The LVCVA's gross debt includes general obligation bonds, issued by the County on behalf of the LVCVA, revenue bonds, unamortized premiums and discounts on bonds, and capital lease obligations.

(3) Source: Clark County Comptroller's Office.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS – CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JUNE 30, 2021

(unaudited)

Even though Clark County combines the exciting gaming and entertainment mecca of Las Vegas alongside rural living, it is not much different from other counties of its size. There are parks, museums, libraries, and religious centers.

Clark County is the 14th largest county in the United States and provides extensive regional services to more than 2 million citizens. The population in FY 2020 increased 1% as compared to FY 2019.

The cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson total aggregate population is 1,237,050, which makes up 53% of the total Clark County population of 2,320,107. Labor force stands at 1,135,700, a modest growth compared to FY 2020. The unemployment rate has improved from 18.0% at June 30, 2020 to 9.6% at June 30, 2021.

Per capita income had shown an increase for seven consecutive years and was \$53,720 at December 31, 2020.



Entity	Incorporation Date	2020 Population	Square Miles (approx.)
Unincorporated Clark County	1909	1,041,959	7,441
Las Vegas	1911	655,489	134
North Las Vegas	1946	258,761	100
Henderson	1953	322,800	105
Boulder City	1958	16,127	208
Mesquite	1984	24,971	32

Source: <http://gisgate.co.clark.nv.us/gismo/gismo.htm>

Further statistics that reflect the local economy are shown below:

AS OF JUNE 30	POPULATION (A)	LABOR FORCE (B)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (B)	AS OF DEC 31	PER CAPITA INCOME (C)	MEDIAN AGE (D)	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (D)	CCSD SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (D)
2012	1,988,195	1,000,478	11.40%	2011	\$ 38,740	34.5	\$ 54,255	308,373
2013	2,031,723	1,006,971	10.00%	2012	39,840	36.2	50,962	311,238
2014	2,069,450	1,013,962	8.10%	2013	39,565	36.4	50,454	314,643
2015	2,118,353	1,034,657	7.00%	2014	41,637	36.8	50,274	318,040
2016	2,166,181	1,044,827	6.10%	2015	44,314	37.2	52,865	319,713
2017	2,193,818	1,067,289	5.60%	2016	45,232	37.5	54,307	320,559
2018	2,251,175	1,095,479	5.00%	2017	47,279	37.7	55,034	321,648
2019	2,293,391	1,123,100	4.80%	2018	49,424	37.9	57,946	319,917
2020	2,320,107	1,088,500	18.00%	2019	51,419	38.1	61,835	318,233
2021	n/a	1,135,700	9.60%	2020	53,720	38.3	61,943	305,109

Sources:

- (A) Nevada Demographer - 2021 information is not available from NV Taxation Dept./ State Demographer at the time of printing.
- (B) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- (C) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis SAINC4 NV. New statistics for 2020; revised stats for 2012-2018 updated on September 23, 2021
- (D) Median age calculation includes entire population. All other statistics as of December 31 are from the Las Vegas Perspective.
- n/a - Not available at time of printing

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUE, CONSTRUCTION, AND DEPOSITS – CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
LAST TEN YEARS
(unaudited)

ASSESSED AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY (IN THOUSANDS)
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

FISCAL YEAR	REAL PROPERTY		PERSONAL PROPERTY		TOTAL ⁽¹⁾	
	NET ASSESSED VALUE	ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE	NET ASSESSED VALUE	ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE	NET ASSESSED VALUE	ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE
	2012	\$ 53,342,795	\$ 152,407,986	\$ 3,369,756	\$ 9,627,873	\$ 56,712,551
2013	48,963,146	139,894,703	4,303,924	12,296,926	53,267,070	152,191,629
2014	49,809,243	143,312,124	4,906,452	14,018,435	54,715,695	157,330,559
2015	57,491,891	164,262,546	5,410,058	15,457,310	62,901,949	179,719,856
2016	65,063,984	185,897,097	5,458,301	15,595,147	70,522,285	201,492,244
2017	70,542,810	201,550,884	6,658,464	19,024,181	77,201,274	220,575,065
2018	75,393,978	215,411,367	7,263,442	20,752,692	82,657,420	236,164,059
2019	81,419,209	232,626,313	7,233,309	20,666,598	88,652,519	253,292,911
2020	89,852,896	256,722,561	7,935,148	22,671,850	97,788,044	279,394,411
2021	96,977,318	277,078,052	7,955,102	22,728,863	104,932,421	299,806,916

Source: Real & Personal Property - Clark County Assessor

⁽¹⁾ Totals may not foot due to rounding.

The total net assessed value over the last ten years has consistently represented 35% of the total estimated actual value. Residential Construction includes only single family and multi-family units, not additions, upgrades, guest homes, or mobile homes.

NEW CONSTRUCTION (IN THOUSANDS) ⁽¹⁾
LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

CALENDAR YEAR	HOTEL/MOTEL CONSTRUCTION		COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION		RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION		TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION ⁽²⁾
	NUMBER OF PERMITS	VALUE	NUMBER OF PERMITS	VALUE	NUMBER OF PERMITS	VALUE	
	2011	-	\$ -	154	\$ 214,984	3,958	
2012	3	98,830	134	409,084	6,225	882,433	1,390,347
2013	-	-	225	457,887	7,334	1,031,419	1,489,306
2014	-	-	951	773,014	7,330	936,763	1,709,777
2015	-	-	930	916,186	8,250	1,060,250	1,976,436
2016	5	31,305	296	598,732	9,067	1,482,868	2,112,905
2017	7	125,076	345	644,424	10,036	1,550,206	2,319,706
2018	9	434,139	942	2,715,243	10,847	1,874,872	5,024,254
2019	6	37,602	420	1,696,253	10,409	2,044,941	3,778,796
2020	2	8,100	337	1,708,600	15,080	2,247,100	3,963,800

Source: New Construction - Las Vegas Perspective

⁽¹⁾ New construction information is only available on a calendar year basis.

⁽²⁾ Totals may not foot due to rounding.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

VISITOR ANALYSIS

LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

(unaudited)

In its role of promoting Las Vegas as a travel destination, the LVCVA contributes to the growth of the entire local economy. The Las Vegas economy is heavily dependent on the tourism industry which collapsed in the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Travel restrictions, resort closings and other pandemic-related responses led to a 55.2% drop in total visitors to Las Vegas to 19.0 million, the lowest annual total since 1989. Like total visitors, convention delegates fell to its lowest level in 31 years as conventions, trade shows, and business meetings were canceled through most of the year.

CALENDAR YEAR	CONVENTION DELEGATES	% OF TOTAL VISITORS	TOURISTS	% OF TOTAL VISITORS	TOTAL VISITORS	CHANGE
2011	4,865,272	12.5%	34,063,436	87.5%	38,928,708	4.3%
2012	4,944,014	12.4%	34,783,008	87.6%	39,727,022	2.1%
2013	5,107,416	12.9%	34,560,805	87.1%	39,668,221	-0.1%
2014	5,194,580	12.6%	35,931,932	87.4%	41,126,512	3.7%
2015	5,891,151	13.9%	36,421,065	86.1%	42,312,216	2.9%
2016	6,310,616	14.7%	36,625,484	85.3%	42,936,100	1.5%
2017	6,646,200	15.7%	35,568,000	84.3%	42,214,200	-1.7%
2018	6,501,800	15.4%	35,615,000	84.6%	42,116,800	-0.2%
2019	6,649,100	15.6%	35,874,600	84.4%	42,523,700	1.0%
2020	1,727,200	9.1%	17,303,900	90.9%	19,031,100	-55.2%

Source: LVCVA - Research Center

Las Vegas tourism industry are driven by visitor spending on rooms, dining, shopping, local transportation, and other activities and amenities during their stays. Indicators of the economic impact include total gaming revenues in Clark County and room taxes collected on behalf of the LVCVA. In 2020, Clark County gaming revenues total \$6.5 billion, a 36.8% drop over 2019 and the lowest level since 1998. Decrease in FY 2021 room tax is directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

CALENDAR YEAR	GAMING REVENUES (In Thousands)	CHANGE	FISCAL YEAR	GROSS LVCVA ROOM TAXES ⁽¹⁾	CHANGE	ROOM TAX COLLECTED ⁽²⁾ (sans LVCVA)	CHANGE
2011	9,222,677	3.5%	2012	199,592,498	13.8%	304,877,676	13.5%
2012	9,399,845	1.9%	2013	203,196,429	1.8%	310,735,483	1.9%
2013	9,674,404	2.9%	2014	222,781,385	9.6%	341,216,176	9.8%
2014	9,553,864	-1.2%	2015	239,318,802	7.4%	366,546,705	7.4%
2015	9,617,671	0.7%	2016	259,967,636	8.6%	398,294,720	8.7%
2016	9,713,930	1.0%	2017	292,635,690	12.6%	445,138,728	11.8%
2017	9,978,503	2.7%	2018	312,702,599	6.9%	490,170,969	10.1%
2018	10,250,555	2.7%	2019	315,948,898	1.0%	532,817,513	8.7%
2019	10,355,663	1.0%	2020	257,462,003	-18.5%	399,905,136	-24.9%
2020	6,540,892	-36.8%	2021	122,867,541	-52.3%	n/a	n/a

Source: LVCVA - Research Center

⁽¹⁾ Prepared on modified accrual basis. This represents only the LVCVA portion of the county-wide room tax revenues.

⁽²⁾ From Nevada Department of Taxation's Transient Lodging Report

n/a - Not available at time of printing

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

USE OF FACILITIES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION CENTER BUILDING UTILIZATION

FY	CONVENTIONS	SPECIAL EVENTS	PUBLIC INVITED EVENTS	MEETINGS	TOTAL ACTIVITIES	FACILITIES USAGE REVENUE
2012	53	7	3	3	66	\$39,022,683
2013	47	9	7	1	64	36,854,055
2014	47	12	1	3	63	47,067,894
2015	50	11	6	3	70	40,605,461
2016	51	9	10	1	71	46,954,668
2017	50	12	7	4	73	50,282,592
2018	54	11	12	2	79	49,669,504
2019	56	13	19	5	93	47,217,503
2020	32	6	20	5	63	41,823,288
2021	6	2	2	2	12	4,692,657

CASHMAN CENTER BUILDING UTILIZATION

FY	CONVENTIONS	SPECIAL EVENTS	PUBLIC INVITED EVENTS	MEETINGS	TOTAL ACTIVITIES	FACILITIES USAGE REVENUE
2012	1	2	142	38	183	\$ 1,699,204
2013	2	3	149	35	189	1,760,894
2014	1	5	164	35	205	1,708,593
2015	1	3	152	47	203	1,815,341
2016	1	8	165	62	236	1,997,769
2017	1	11	143	49	204	1,844,901
2018	-	3	128	29	160	1,270,436
2019 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	44	-	44	346,109

Source: LVCVA - Research Center

⁽¹⁾ In May 2019, the LVCVA's operating agreement with the City of Las Vegas related to Cashman Center ended.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY
SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED POSITIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(unaudited)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽⁷⁾	2021 ⁽⁷⁾
<u>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</u>										
Executive	15	14	16	16	16	17	13	13	9	9
Finance ⁽¹⁾	35	35	36	37	39	61	64	64	40	37
Human Resources	8	8	8	8	10	11	11	11	6	7
Public Affairs	19	20	20	20	18	18	18	18	7	7
	77	77	80	81	83	107	106	106	62	60
<u>MARKETING</u>										
Advertising ⁽³⁾	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Convention Center Sales ⁽⁴⁾	10	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Convention Sales ⁽⁴⁾	26	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales ⁽⁴⁾	--	--	38	33	35	37	37	38	18	15
Convention Services ⁽⁵⁾	15	14	--	15	15	15	15	14	--	0
Destination Services	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Marketing Systems	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	3
Diversity Marketing	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marketing (formerly Int'l Sales)	7	8	11	9	9	16	16	14	11	6
Leisure Sales	12	11	10	10	11	10	10	10	8	6
Registration ^{(2) (5)}	6	6	--	4	4	4	4	4	--	--
Research Center	2	3	6	7	7	7	7	7	4	4
Sports Marketing	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Industry Relations	3	7	4	7	8	8	8	8	4	2
Visitor Information ⁽⁵⁾	26	23	--	17	17	17	17	17	--	--
Brand Strategy ⁽³⁾	--	--	5	11	12	7	11	11	12	9
Customer Experience ⁽⁶⁾	--	--	--	4	4	5	5	5	--	--
	125	125	83	125	130	134	138	138	64	48
<u>OPERATIONS</u>										
Client Services	112	112	112	112	112	112	108	108	88	87
Customer Experience ⁽⁶⁾	2	2	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Convention Services ⁽⁵⁾	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	8	8
Registration ^{(2) (5)}	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
Visitor Information ^{(3) (5)}	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
Engineering	101	100	100	92	94	96	92	92	54	51
Engineering Projects	5	5	4	4	3	2	4	4	5	5
Information Technology ⁽¹⁾	13	14	13	21	21	--	--	--	--	--
Fire Prevention	17	17	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2
Customer Safety	34	36	47	47	62	64	64	64	52	50
Traffic	19	17	23	28	19	21	21	21	17	16
Monorail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	303	303	347	309	316	300	294	294	232	225
Unfilled / Pooled Positions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	79
TOTAL LVCVA	505	505	510	515	529	541	538	538	358	333

⁽¹⁾ In FY 2017, Information Technology was moved into the Finance department under General Government division.

⁽²⁾ In FY 2013, Registration and Housing was renamed Registration.

⁽³⁾ In FY 2014, Brand Strategy was created within Marketing, and the Advertising personnel function was moved into the department.

⁽⁴⁾ In FY 2014, Convention Center Sales and Convention Sales were merged into Sales.

⁽⁵⁾ In FY 2014, Convention Services, Registration, and Visitor Information were moved to Operations but moved back to Marketing in FY 2015. They were moved back to Operations in FY 2020.

⁽⁶⁾ In FY 2015, Customer Experience was moved to the Marketing Division. In FY 2020, it was moved back to Operations.

⁽⁷⁾ Methodology changed in FY 2020 & FY 2021, now using a pooled list of authorized but unfilled positions not assigned to any particular department. Totals by department included working and furloughed employees.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

ACTIVITY MEASURES ⁽⁵⁾

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Human Resources										
# of active employees	482	485	500	505	510	530	517	473	358	333
# of new full-time employees processed	47	22	48	47	60	55	21	22	7	11
Public Affairs ⁽⁵⁾										
Media inquiries received	897	1,091	642	760	704	797	880	n/a	n/a	n/a
Press releases distributed	50	98	37	28	33	40	23	n/a	n/a	n/a
Video and photo placements	1,997	5,484	7,920	7,170	6,646	11,590	11,095	n/a	n/a	n/a
Public Relations - International / MICE ^{(3) (5)}										
Media inquiries received	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	249	187	n/a	n/a	n/a
Press releases distributed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Domestic media placements	n/a	2,061	3,843	n/a						
Impressions from domestic media placements	n/a	4,558	6,648	n/a						
Finance										
Payroll checks/deposit advises issued	20,157	20,268	21,671	21,222	21,197	20,998	20,912	19,692	15,018	3,748
# of invoices associated w/AP disbursements ⁽¹⁾	17,988	19,414	20,705	19,319	20,400	19,359	18,850	17,724	13,853	4,513
Purchasing and Contracts										
Contracts administered	755	439	419	363	363	269	265	211	208	69
Purchase orders issued	787	783	790	783	916	870	826	670	430	305
Materials										
Packages shipped	44,019	50,538	43,449	37,572	35,208	30,117	28,052	23,621	12,684	4,947
Copies produced	0.6M	0.6M	0.8M	0.8M	0.7M	0.7M	0.5M	0.5M	0.1M	N/A
Information Technology ⁽²⁾										
Computer training hours	361	224	132	109	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Call resolution time (average hours)	7.5	6.7	6.8	7.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27
Total help desk calls fielded	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,956	4,827	5,068	4,465	4,932	1,760	1,519
Network devices supported	n/a	n/a	n/a	85	95	101	615	618	976	3,164
Computers supported at year-end	n/a	n/a	n/a	450	469	451	519	509	104	255
Research Center										
Statistical Reports and Publications produced	28	31	33	31	33	31	32	29	n/a	n/a
Digital Marketing										
Web site visits - combined LVCVA sites	10.1M	14.1M	18.5M	20.1M	17.3M	13.6M	9.1M	10.4M	8.7M	n/a
Web site referrals - combined LVCVA sites ⁽⁴⁾	3.4M	2.5M	2.4M	2.0M	1.4M	1.2M	744,000	2.4M	2.1M	n/a
Marketing ⁽⁵⁾										
Total leads distributed	3,640	4,067	3,636	3,977	4,625	4,625	4,142	4,697	3,430	1,634
Converted leads	1,322	1,928	1,411	1,421	1,499	1,506	1,392	1,752	1,438	348
In-person out of market sales calls	3,108	2,874	2,906	2,649	2,477	2,920	2,594	n/a	n/a	n/a
Travel industry events attended	732	885	876	866	851	882	849	n/a	n/a	n/a
Registration Services										
Meetings and conventions supported	284	256	284	265	252	263	249	183	n/a	n/a
Call Center										
Total calls managed	92,594	85,922	82,251	79,552	76,985	68,569	59,342	49,752	n/a	n/a
Visitor Information										
Total visitor volume	206,513	198,336	185,965	164,182	143,002	136,017	118,411	78,088	n/a	n/a
Client Services										
Show support (man-hours)	11,971	10,877	15,777	14,376	14,220	13,902	13,120	14,465	10,620	1,356
Set/strike meeting rooms/halls (man-hours)	19,031	18,617	19,383	21,138	22,237	22,012	26,457	27,443	18,084	3,164
Facilities										
Leased net square foot serviced (LVCC)	13,940,090	13,877,643	17,390,712	14,440,519	16,933,777	18,880,449	19,314,340	16,799,911	12,230,475	n/a
Building attendees supported (LVCC)	1,411,022	1,486,545	1,621,450	1,491,098	1,613,859	1,769,353	1,672,534	1,690,389	1,329,087	n/a
Security										
Special events hours worked ⁽⁶⁾	385	334	447	261	1,588	1,048	1,418	1,142	n/a	n/a
Percentage of lost items returned to owner ⁽⁶⁾	50%	48%	49%	49%	50%	49%	52%	61%	67%	54%
Patients treated in First Aid ⁽⁶⁾	1,928	2,216	2,378	1,848	1,577	1,850	1,796	1,846	585	112

(1) In FY 2013, Accounts Payable changed from the total of disbursements to the total number of invoices associated with the disbursements.

(2) In FY 2015, Information Technology revised the methodology for activity measures.

(3) In FY 2018, Public Relations - Leisure is now rolled into PA, and PR Business is included in what is now known as Public Relations - International / MICE.

(4) In FY 2019, Digital Marketing transitioned web analytics platforms from Adobe Analytics to Google Analytics. Data prior to FY 2019 is not comparable due to a change in measurement methodology.

(5) N/A in FY 2019 as these measures are no longer tracked. LVCVA developed new measures in FY 2020 and presented in FY 2021.

(6) FY 2020 data through October 2019. New measures were developed in FY 2020 and presented in FY 2021.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION ⁽¹⁾

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(unaudited)

Fiscal Year	General Government	Marketing	Operations	Total
2012	\$ 94,230	\$ 19,800	\$ 458,005,442	\$ 458,119,472
2013	67,572	29,558	474,855,922	474,953,052
2014	76,624	569,329	485,560,723	486,206,676
2015	58,060	488,114	660,648,229	661,194,403
2016	27,523	449,187	678,601,011	679,077,721
2017 ⁽²⁾	1,427,363	652,766	675,285,497	677,365,626
2018	1,099,975	487,752	682,485,449	684,073,176
2019	870,531	322,421	1,030,481,328	1,031,674,280
2020	917,031	220,831	1,594,724,159	1,595,862,021
2021	417,396	140,723	1,766,181,126	1,766,739,245

(1) Totals are net of accumulated depreciation and amortization.

(2) In FY 2017, the Information Technology department moved from Operations to General Government division.

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

CLARK COUNTY'S TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS

MOST CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS PRIOR

(unaudited)

Industry ⁽¹⁾	Employees	Percentage of County Employment
Leisure and Hospitality	222,800	23.45%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	200,000	21.05%
Professional and Business Services	140,300	14.77%
Education and Health Services	104,300	10.98%
Government	95,700	10.07%
Construction	67,500	7.10%
Financial Activities	51,500	5.42%
Other Services	33,400	3.52%
Manufacturing	24,900	2.62%
Information	9,400	0.99%
Mining and Logging	400	0.04%
	950,200	100.00%

Clark County Employment as of June 30, 2021

Industry ⁽¹⁾	Employees	Percentage of County Employment
Leisure and Hospitality	266,200	32.20%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	153,200	18.53%
Professional and Business Services	106,700	12.91%
Government	91,400	11.06%
Education and Health Services	75,400	9.12%
Financial Activities	41,900	5.07%
Construction	37,000	4.48%
Other Services	24,600	2.98%
Manufacturing	20,500	2.48%
Information	9,500	1.15%
Mining and Logging	300	0.04%
	826,700	100.00%

Clark County Employment as of June 30, 2012

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

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

PRINCIPAL ROOM TAXPAYERS

JUNE 30, 2021

(unaudited)

The primary source of revenue for the LVCVA is from room taxes imposed on hotels and motels in Clark County. The hotels listed below represent the ten largest hotel properties in Clark County and generate the greatest volume of room taxes for the LVCVA.

	Approximate Rooms at <u>Dec 31, 2020</u>	% of <u>total rooms</u> ⁽¹⁾
MGM Grand	4,968	3.2%
Luxor	4,400	2.8%
Venetian	4,049	2.6%
Aria	4,004	2.6%
Excalibur	3,981	2.6%
Bellagio	3,933	2.5%
Caesars Palace	3,794	2.4%
Circus Circus	3,763	2.4%
Flamingo Las Vegas	3,446	2.2%
Mandalay Bay	<u>3,211</u>	<u>2.1%</u>
Total Top 10 Hotels	39,549	25.4%
Total Jean/Primm	1,403	0.9%
Other Hotels and motels	<u>104,356</u>	<u>67.1%</u>
Total Las Vegas metropolitan area	145,308	93.4%
Total Laughlin	8,635	5.5%
Total Mesquite	<u>1,647</u>	<u>1.1%</u>
Total inventory of rooms	<u><u>155,590</u></u>	<u><u>100.0%</u></u>

Note: Other Hotels and motels does not include timeshare properties.

⁽¹⁾ Percentage figures may not add due to rounding.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a decline in available rooms, the occupancy rate for the Las Vegas metropolitan area saw a dip, of 1.9%, as compared to the national average for the first time in the past nine calendar years.

	Total	Rooms	Occupancy	Average Number	Average	National
<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Visitor Volume</u>	<u>Inventory</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>of Rooms</u> <u>Occupied Daily</u>	<u>Daily Rate</u>	<u>Occupancy</u> <u>Percentage</u>
2011	38,928,708	150,161	83.8%	125,835	105.11	59.9%
2012	39,727,022	150,481	84.4%	127,006	108.08	61.3%
2013	39,668,221	150,593	84.3%	126,950	110.72	62.2%
2014	41,126,512	150,544	86.8%	130,672	116.26	64.4%
2015	42,312,216	149,213	87.7%	130,860	120.67	65.6%
2016	42,936,100	149,339	89.1%	133,061	125.97	65.5%
2017	42,214,200	148,896	88.7%	132,071	127.35	65.9%
2018	42,116,800	149,158	88.2%	131,557	128.85	66.2%
2019	42,523,700	150,259	88.9%	133,580	132.62	66.1%
2020	19,031,100	145,308	42.1%	61,175	120.31	44.0%

⁽¹⁾ Total Las Vegas metropolitan area including Jean/Primm properties.

Source: LVCVA Research Center

LAS VEGAS CONVENTION AND VISITORS AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

JUNE 30, 2021

(unaudited)

Type	NAME OF INSURER	POLICY NUMBER	LIMIT	EXPIRATION DATE ⁽¹⁾
Commercial Crime	Great American Insurance Co.	GVT379271415	Various	8/1/2021
General Liability & Automobile	Philadelphia Indemnity Insurance Co.	PHPK2161006	Various	8/1/2021
Workers Compensation (DC & IL)	Twin City Fire Insurance Co. (Hartford)	53WECAB1321	\$ 1,000,000	8/1/2021
Excess Workers Compensation	Safety National Casualty Corp.	SP4063630	\$ 1,000,000	8/1/2021
Lead Excess Liability	StarStone National Insurance Co.	R71631201ALI	\$ 5,000,000	8/1/2021
Excess over \$5 million	Everest National Insurance Co.	SI8EX01397201	\$10,000,000	8/1/2021
Excess over \$15 million	Landmark American Insurance Co.	LHA250034	\$10,000,000	8/1/2021
Excess over \$25 million	CM Vantage Specialty Insurance Co.	CMV-EXL-0015075-02	\$ 5,000,000	8/1/2021
Excess over \$30 million	Navigators Insurance Co.	LA20EXC878766IV	\$25,000,000	8/1/2021
Excess over \$55 million	Endurance American Insurance Co.	EXC10007458805	\$15,000,000	8/1/2021
Excess over \$70 million	Federal Insurance Co.	79736487	\$ 5,000,000	8/1/2021
Public Officials Liability	ACE American Insurance Co.	G21656586017	\$10,000,000	8/1/2021
Global Medical Insurance	ACE American Insurance Co.	ADDN04986210	Various	8/1/2021
International Protection Liability	Navigators Insurance Co.	PH20FPK0A1T7ONV	Various	8/1/2021
Property Insurance & Terrorism	Factory Mutual Insurance Co.	1066392	Various	8/1/2021
Cyber Liability	Coalition, Inc.	C-4LRE-120854-CYBER-2021	\$ 3,000,000	3/17/2022
Property Insurance (Monorail)	American Home Assurance Co.	018258113	Various	1/1/2022
Commercial Excess Liability & Terrorism (Monorail)	Mercer Insurance Co.	20000000135	\$ 2,000,000	4/26/2022

(1) Insurance policies have been renewed, as appropriate, for the next year.

**Additional Reports of
the Independent Auditors'**



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*

Board of Directors
Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority (the “LVCVA”), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise LVCVA’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 1, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

TBDO USA, LLP

February 1, 2022



Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority
3150 Paradise Road, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89109-9096
702-892-0711 | LVCVA.com