

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

**Financial Statements and Supplementary Information
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021
With Independent Auditor's Report**



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NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Financial Statements and Supplementary Information
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Gaming Commissioners and Senior Management
New York State Gaming Commission

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the New York State Lottery (the Lottery), an enterprise fund of the State of New York, as of and for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Lottery'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 financial position of the New York State Lottery as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 Lottery and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the Lottery's financial statements are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position and cash flows of the Lottery and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of New York, as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Lottery's 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 Lottery's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are 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 opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS 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, 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 Lottery'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.



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- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Lottery's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the required schedules of the Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability for New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, the Lottery's contributions for the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, and changes in the Lottery's total other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios on pages 4 through 10 and 41 through 43 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.

Mitchell Titus, LLP

July 8, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

The management of the New York State Lottery (the New York Lottery or the Lottery) offers readers the following general overview and analysis of the New York Lottery's financial position and activities for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the detailed financial statements and explanatory notes that follow. The New York Lottery's basic financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- New York Lottery revenue totaled \$10.355 billion, while the required allocation for the Lottery Aid to Education was \$3.608 billion for fiscal year 2022.
- New York Lottery revenue, net in fiscal year 2022 was more than the net revenue of 2021 by \$1.761 billion, or 20.5%. In fiscal year 2021, the annual revenue decreased by \$1.146 billion, or 11.8%.
- The required allocation for the Lottery Aid to Education in fiscal year 2022 was more than the required allocation of 2021 by \$17.4 million, or 0.5%. Comparatively, the required allocation for Aid to Education in fiscal year 2021 was more than the required allocation of 2020 by \$213.9 million, or 6.3%.
- Prize expense increased by \$487.1 million, or 11%, during fiscal year 2022. Prize expense decreased by \$209.1 million, or 4.5%, during fiscal year 2021. Prize expense generally follows the changes occurring in sales of the corresponding games.
- Operating income increased by \$560.0 million, or 18.6%, during fiscal year 2022. Operating income decreased by \$295.6 million, or 8.9%, during fiscal year 2021.
- Nonoperating income increased by \$13.4 million during fiscal year 2022 after decreasing by \$262.4 million during fiscal year 2021. Changes in this category are generally the result of unrealized gains/losses on investments, which can change by significant amounts in either direction from year to year.
- Working capital (current assets minus current liabilities) increased by \$52.9 million in fiscal year 2022 after increasing by \$140.9 million in fiscal year 2021.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The New York Lottery presents its financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting, which is comparable to the method used by many private sector businesses. The accrual basis recognizes revenue when earned, not when received. Likewise, expenses are recognized when incurred, not when paid. The Lottery prepares the following financial statements:

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Statements of Net Position – This statement provides information on the nature and amount of the Lottery's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position at the close of fiscal years 2022 and 2021. The relationship of assets and deferred outflows of resources to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and resulting net position is one indicator of the financial condition of the Lottery and can also be a reflection of changes within the Lottery.

Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – This statement reflects the Lottery's operating and nonoperating revenue and expenses and the change in net position for fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Statements of Cash Flows – This statement is presented on the direct method of reporting and reflects cash flows from operating activities as well as capital and noncapital financing and investing activities for fiscal years 2022 and 2021. Cash collections and payments are reflected in this statement to arrive at the net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the year.

The above-mentioned financial statements, the notes to the financial statements and this management's discussion and analysis provide information about the Lottery's overall financial condition.

This management's discussion and analysis is meant to be an introduction to the financial statements and to assist readers in understanding the results of the operations and the financial condition of the New York Lottery. The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the statements and include additional data and explanations, which are to be used in concert with the financial statements.

Following the notes to the financial statements are pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) schedules, presented as Required Supplementary Information, which provide details on the Lottery's net pension and OPEB liability and contributions.

The New York Lottery deposits its net proceeds into six accounts held in joint custody by the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance and the State Comptroller. These six accounts and the purpose of the funds are as follows:

- Lottery Education Account – Accumulates the required deposits for Lottery Aid to Education from revenue, not including video gaming revenues.
- Prize Pending Account – Consists of Lottery prizes claimed but not yet paid from revenue, excluding video gaming revenues.
- Administration Account – Utilized to pay for the Lottery's administrative costs that are not related to or funded by video gaming revenues.
- Video Gaming Education Account – Accumulates the required deposits for Lottery Aid to Education from video gaming operations.
- Video Gaming Prize Pending Account – Consists of video gaming prizes awarded that have not yet been claimed.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

- Video Gaming Administration Account – Utilized to pay the administrative costs of video gaming.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Summary of Net Position – The comparative summary of net position represents the Lottery's financial position as of March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (in millions):

	March 31,			2022 vs. 2021		2021 vs. 2020	
	2022	2021	2020	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Current assets	\$ 1,855	\$ 1,383	\$ 1,215	\$ 472	34.1 %	\$ 168	13.8 %
Long-term investments, net	1,020	1,151	1,310	(131)	(11.4)	(159)	(12.1)
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	2,875	2,534	2,525	341	13.5	9	0.4
Total deferred outflows of resources	18	19	6	(1)	(5.3)	13	216.7
Current liabilities	1,396	977	950	419	42.9	27	2.8
Noncurrent liabilities	1,007	1,090	1,119	(83)	(7.6)	(29)	(2.6)
Total liabilities	2,403	2,067	2,069	336	16.3	(2)	(0.1)
Total deferred inflows of resources	25	5	7	20	400.0	(2)	(28.6)
Restricted net position	394	331	214	63	19.0	117	54.7
Unrestricted net position	71	150	241	(79)	(52.7)	(91)	(37.8)
Total net position	\$ 465	\$ 481	\$ 455	\$ (16)	(3.3)%	\$ 26	5.7 %

Current Assets – Current assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, instant ticket inventory, and short-term investments. During fiscal year 2022, current assets increased by \$472.3 million, which represented an increase of 34.1% from the previous year. This increase was primarily a result of an increase in cash in education accounts. In fiscal year 2021, current assets increased by \$167.9 million, which represented a increase of 13.8% from the previous year. This increase was primarily a result of an increase in cash in administrative accounts and cash held for prizes pending.

Long-Term Investments, Net – During fiscal year 2022, long-term investments, net decreased by \$130.9 million, which represented a decrease of 11.4% from the previous year. This decrease was primarily a result of unfavorable market conditions. In fiscal year 2021, long-term investments, net decreased by \$158.5 million, which represented a decrease of 12.1% from the previous year. This decrease was primarily a result of unfavorable market conditions.

Capital Assets – Capital assets consist of equipment and leasehold improvements. During fiscal year 2022, no capital assets were added and \$0.4 million were disposed. Additional information about the Lottery's capital assets can be found in Note 1 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS *(continued)*

Deferred Outflows of Resources – Deferred outflows of resources relate to deferred pension costs determined in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* (GASB Statement No. 68) and deferred other postemployment benefits (OPEB) determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Deferred outflows of resources decreased by \$0.8 million in fiscal year 2022, which was a 4.0% decrease. In fiscal year 2021, deferred outflows of resources increased \$12.9 million, representing a 212.9% increase.

Current Liabilities – Current liabilities consist of prizes awarded in the past year that remain unclaimed, amounts due to Aid to Education, accrued expenses, accounts payable, the value of Lottery tickets purchased in advance of game drawings (unearned ticket sales), the short-term portion of long-term prizes payable, and amounts due to employees for unused vacation leave. In total, these accounts increased by \$419.5 million during fiscal year 2022 primarily due to an increase in the amounts due to aid to education. This change can be compared to the year ended March 31, 2021, when there was a \$27 million annual increase in total current liabilities.

Noncurrent Liabilities – Noncurrent liabilities consist of amounts due to be paid more than one year after the close of the fiscal year for installment prizes, pension and OPEB liabilities and unused employee vacation leave. During fiscal year 2022, noncurrent liabilities decreased by \$83.1 million, primarily due to the decrease of long-term prizes payable. During fiscal year 2021, noncurrent liabilities decreased by \$28.4 million, primarily due to the decrease of long-term prizes payable. Additional information about the Lottery's noncurrent liabilities can be found in Note 5 of the financial statements.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – Deferred inflows of resources relate to deferred pension costs and deferred OPEB determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68 and GASB Statement No. 75, respectively. Deferred inflows of resources increased by \$20.6 million in fiscal year 2022, which was a 453.0% increase from the previous year due to an increase in the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments and changes of assumptions for OPEB deferred inflows. Deferred inflows of resources decreased by \$2.7 million in fiscal year 2021, which was a 37.0% decrease from the previous year due to a decrease in the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments and a decrease in differences between expected and actual experience for OPEB deferred inflows.

Net Position – Restricted net position for future prizes consists of prize funds that are in excess of prizes actually claimed at the fiscal year end, but which is necessary to ensure future prize payments. For example, prize funds from past sales are utilized to pay an accumulating or future New York Lotto, Powerball, Mega Millions or Cash 4 Life jackpot or contribute toward a created but unclaimed instant ticket prize. These amounts are available by statute for this purpose.

Unrestricted net position presented on the statements of net position is largely the cumulative result of increases in the fair value of investments held by the Lottery to pay annuity prizes. Since the full maturity value of the investments is needed to pay the annuity prizes, the Lottery does not expect to realize any permanent gain on these investments.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS *(continued)*

Summary of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – The following summary compares the Lottery's revenues, expenses and changes in net position for March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (in millions).

	March 31,			2022 vs. 2021		2021 vs. 2020	
	2022	2021	2020	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<i>Operating revenue</i>							
Lottery revenue, net	\$ 10,355	\$ 8,595	\$ 9,741	\$ 1,760	20.5 %	\$ (1,146)	(11.8)%
<i>Operating expenses</i>							
Direct expenses	(6,673)	(5,492)	(6,303)	(1,181)	(21.5)	811	12.9
Indirect expenses	(110)	(91)	(130)	(19)	(20.9)	39	30.0
Total operating expenses	(6,783)	(5,583)	(6,433)	(1,200)	(21.5)	850	13.2
Operating income	3,572	3,012	3,308	560	18.6	(296)	(8.9)
<i>Nonoperating revenue (expenses)</i>							
Nonoperating (expenses) income	(24)	(35)	229	11	31.4	(264)	(115.3)
Nonoperating expenses	(46)	(49)	(50)	(3)	(6.1)	(1)	(2.0)
Total nonoperating (expenses) revenue	(70)	(84)	179	14	16.7	(263)	(146.9)
Income before required allocation	3,502	2,928	3,487	574	19.6	(559)	(16.0)
Required allocation – contribution for Aid to Education	(3,608)	(3,591)	(3,377)	(17)	(0.5)	(214)	(6.3)
Transfer to NYS general fund	-	(4)	-	4	-	(4)	-
Lottery Aid Guarantee	90	693	-	(603)	(87.0)	693	-
Change in net position	(16)	26	110	(42)	(161.5)	(84)	(76.4)
Net position, beginning of year	481	455	345	26	5.7	110	31.9
Net position, end of year	\$ 465	\$ 481	\$ 455	\$ (16)	(3.3)%	\$ 26	5.7 %

Revenue – The New York Lottery exists for the sole purpose of raising revenue to help support Aid to Education. The Lottery achieves its mission through the sale of Lottery tickets at approximately 14,900 licensed retail locations across the State. The Lottery also achieves its mission through eight licensed video lottery gaming facilities located in Saratoga, Farmington, Hamburg, Batavia, Vernon, Yonkers, Suffolk and New York City.

During fiscal year 2022, the Lottery achieved \$3.7 billion in draw sales, \$4.5 billion in instant sales, and \$2.2 billion in video lottery gaming net machine income for a total of \$10.4 billion, an increase of \$1.761 billion, or 20.5%, over the previous fiscal year, primarily due to the reopening of video lottery facilities that were closed in fiscal year 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. During fiscal year 2021, the Lottery achieved \$3.5 billion in draw sales, \$4.2 billion in instant sales, and \$900 million in video lottery gaming net machine income for a total of \$8.6 billion, a decrease of \$1.145 billion, or 11.8%, over the previous fiscal year, primarily due to the closure of video lottery gaming facilities due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

The following table shows a comparison of the Lottery's revenue by game and the percentage of total revenue by game for March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (in millions):

Game	2022		2021		2020	
	Revenue	Percent of total revenue	Revenue	Percent of total revenue	Revenue	Percent of total revenue
Mega Millions	\$ 295	2.8%	\$ 334	3.9%	\$ 300	3.1%
Lotto	57	0.6	59	0.7	65	0.7
Take 5	225	2.2	219	2.5	227	2.3
Pick 10	34	0.3	32	0.4	30	0.3
Numbers	959	9.3	942	11.0	947	9.7
Win 4	948	9.1	903	10.5	975	10.0
Powerball	358	3.5	257	3.0	251	2.6
Cash 4 Life	121	1.2	120	1.4	122	1.3
Instant	4,518	43.6	4,232	49.2	4,115	42.2
Quick Draw	663	6.4	568	6.6	695	7.1
Subtotal traditional lottery	8,178	79.0	7,666	89.2	7,727	79.3
Video gaming, net *	2,177	21.0	929	10.8	2,014	20.7
Total revenue	\$ 10,355	100.0%	\$ 8,595	100.0%	\$ 9,741	100.0%

* Video gaming revenue represents net machine income after awarding prizes. Video gaming credits played and won were as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Credits played	\$ 37,869	\$ 16,407	\$ 37,935
Credits won	(35,692)	(15,478)	(35,921)
Net machine income	\$ 2,177	\$ 929	\$ 2,014

Direct Expenses – Direct expenses consist of prize expense for traditional Lottery games, commissions to Lottery retailers and video lottery gaming facilities, fees to gaming contractors, expenses of providing instant tickets to players, and telecommunications expenses. The largest expenditure in this category is prize expense, which made up 73.5% of direct expenses. Prizes increased by \$487.1 million to \$4.9 billion in fiscal year 2022. At the same time, retailer commissions increased by \$585.7 million to \$1.5 billion, and gaming contractor fees increased by \$112.4 million to \$248.7 million.

Prizes decreased by \$209.1 million to \$4.4 billion in fiscal year 2021. At the same time, retailer commissions decreased by \$505.6 million to \$903.5 million, and gaming contractor fees decreased by \$89.3 million to \$136.2 million.

Indirect Expenses – Indirect expenses include marketing, state agency charges, personal services, fringe benefits and other administrative costs. These costs were \$110.4 million during fiscal year 2022, an increase of 21.3% from the prior year. Corresponding costs in fiscal year 2021 were \$91 million, which was 30.2% lower than in fiscal year 2020.

Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses) – Nonoperating revenue and expenses consist of miscellaneous income plus the net growth or decline in the fair value of investments used to fund long-term prizes. Investment loss of \$30.7 million in 2022, loss of \$43.3 million in 2021, and income of \$217.1 million in 2020 consists of both the fair value adjustments of investments plus the normal growth of the value of the Lottery's investments as the securities move closer to maturity. The market-driven fair value adjustment, which is subject to considerable variance over time, is the primary factor causing significant differences from year to year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS *(continued)*

Investment expense is a reflection of the Lottery expending the investment income to increase the valuation of the long-term prizes payable to winners. The amortized discount of prizes payable decreased by \$2.4 million from \$48.8 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$46.4 million in fiscal year 2022. The annual fair value adjustment of investments flows to the unrestricted net position balance on the statements of net position.

Income before Required Allocation and Change in Net Position – Revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2022 resulted in revenue before required allocation totaling \$3.5 billion. This amount consists of a required allocation for Aid to Education of \$3.6 billion that transfers out as a contribution for Aid to Education, a transfer in of \$90 million for a Lottery Aid Guarantee (see Note 1), and a \$16.4 million decrease in net position for the year. The \$16.4 million decrease in net position is a combination of a \$62.6 million increase in net position restricted for prizes and a \$79 million decrease in unrestricted net position. Revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2021 resulted in revenue before required allocation totaling \$2.9 billion. This amount consists of a required allocation for Aid to Education of \$3.6 billion that transfers out as a contribution for Aid to Education, a transfer in of \$692.8 for a Lottery Aid Guarantee (see Note 1), a transfer out of \$4.1 million to the NYS general fund (see Note 1) and a \$26.4 million increase in net position for the year. The \$26.4 million increase in net position is a combination of a \$117.4 million increase in net position restricted for prizes and a \$91.0 million decrease in unrestricted net position.

Summary and Outlook – As a mature business entity, the New York Lottery generally anticipates only moderate but steady growth from year to year. An opportunity to move beyond normal growth would not be expected unless there was an addition of new games or an expansion in gaming facilities.

Contacting New York Lottery's Financial Management – This financial report is designed to provide the State of New York, the public, and other interested parties with an overview of the financial results of the New York State Lottery and an explanation of the Lottery's financial condition. If you have any questions about this report or require additional information, email info@gaming.ny.gov or write to the New York State Gaming Commission Communications Office, One Broadway Center, P.O. Box 7500, Schenectady, NY 12301-7500.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Statements of Net Position

March 31, 2022 and 2021

(In thousands)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
ASSETS		
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,266,656	\$ 765,143
Accounts receivable, net	477,787	492,898
Instant ticket inventory	13,591	13,148
Investments	97,513	112,017
Total current assets	<u>1,855,547</u>	<u>1,383,206</u>
<i>Noncurrent assets</i>		
Long-term investments, net	1,020,223	1,151,095
Capital assets	32	52
Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,020,255</u>	<u>1,151,147</u>
Total assets	<u>2,875,802</u>	<u>2,534,353</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>18,166</u>	<u>18,920</u>
	<u>2,893,968</u>	<u>2,553,273</u>
LIABILITIES		
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Prizes payable	130,268	137,315
Unclaimed prizes	538,966	462,618
Due to Lottery Aid to Education	707,133	359,021
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,918	6,847
Unearned ticket sales	10,093	9,981
Compensated absences	985	1,089
Total current liabilities	<u>1,396,363</u>	<u>976,871</u>
<i>Noncurrent liabilities</i>		
Compensated absences	198	219
Net pension liability	40	11,988
Other postemployment benefits	66,213	74,882
Long-term prizes payable	940,861	1,003,293
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,007,312</u>	<u>1,090,382</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,403,675</u>	<u>2,067,253</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>25,177</u>	<u>4,553</u>
	<u>2,428,852</u>	<u>2,071,806</u>
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	32	52
Restricted for future prizes	393,735	331,104
Unrestricted	71,349	150,311
Total net position	<u>\$ 465,116</u>	<u>\$ 481,467</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(In thousands)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
OPERATING REVENUE		
Lottery revenue, net	\$ 10,355,484	\$ 8,594,877
<i>Operating expenses</i>		
Prize expense, net	(4,901,590)	(4,414,498)
Retailer commissions	(1,489,198)	(903,542)
Gaming contractor fees	(248,654)	(136,229)
Instant ticket direct expenses	(17,227)	(20,962)
Telecommunications expenses	(16,518)	(16,730)
Total direct expenses	<u>(6,673,187)</u>	<u>(5,491,961)</u>
Marketing and advertising expenses	(74,104)	(53,125)
Personal service and fringe benefits	(26,343)	(27,584)
Other administrative costs	(5,606)	(4,929)
State agency charges	(4,352)	(5,377)
Depreciation	(20)	(20)
Total indirect expenses	<u>(110,425)</u>	<u>(91,035)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>(6,783,612)</u>	<u>(5,582,996)</u>
Operating income	<u>3,571,872</u>	<u>3,011,881</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)		
Investment loss	(30,713)	(43,291)
Other revenue, net	6,980	8,538
Investment expense, net	(46,385)	(48,783)
Total nonoperating expenses, net	<u>(70,118)</u>	<u>(83,536)</u>
Income before required allocation	3,501,754	2,928,345
Required allocation for Lottery Aid to Education	(3,608,105)	(3,590,653)
Transfers to NYS general fund	-	(4,119)
Lottery Aid Guarantee	90,000	692,820
Change in net position	(16,351)	26,393
Net position, beginning of year	<u>481,467</u>	<u>455,074</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 465,116</u>	<u>\$ 481,467</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021
(In thousands)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from net lottery revenue	\$ 10,483,901	\$ 8,559,231
Cash payments for prizes	(5,026,789)	(4,575,192)
Cash payments for commissions	(1,489,240)	(903,536)
Cash payments for contractor fees	(247,906)	(134,765)
Cash payments for telecommunications	(16,518)	(16,730)
Cash payments for instant ticket direct expenses	(17,352)	(21,132)
Cash payments for other operating expenses	(136,394)	(88,965)
Other cash receipts	6,980	8,537
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>3,556,682</u>	<u>2,827,448</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from investment maturities	111,910	111,464
Purchases of investments	(17,876)	(19,568)
Interest on cash and cash equivalents and investments	20,790	22,483
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>114,824</u>	<u>114,379</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash transfer to State for Lottery Aid to Education	(3,259,993)	(3,500,993)
Cash transferred to State General Fund	-	(4,119)
Cash received from State General Fund for Lottery Aid Guarantee	90,000	692,820
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	<u>(3,169,993)</u>	<u>(2,812,292)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	501,513	129,535
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	765,143	635,608
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 1,266,656</u>	<u>\$ 765,143</u>
<i>Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities</i>		
Operating income	\$ 3,571,872	\$ 3,011,881
<i>Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities</i>		
Depreciation	20	20
Other cash receipts	6,819	8,382
Investment expenses	(46,385)	(48,783)
<i>Change in operating assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows</i>		
Change in accounts receivable, net	15,111	(37,482)
Change in ticket inventory	(443)	119
Change in prizes payable	(69,479)	(44,076)
Change in unclaimed prizes	76,348	(66,994)
Change in compensated absences	(125)	99
Change in deferred outflows	754	(12,873)
Change in net pension liability	(11,948)	8,384
Change in other postemployment benefits	(8,669)	9,391
Change in deferred inflows	20,624	(2,675)
Change in pension contribution payable	-	(1,016)
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,071	2,969
Change in unearned ticket sales	112	102
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 3,556,682</u>	<u>\$ 2,827,448</u>
<i>Noncash investing activities</i>		
Change in unrealized gains on investments	\$ (77,920)	\$ (93,662)
Amortization of investment discount	26,578	28,043

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The New York State Lottery (Lottery) was established in 1967. In 1976, the Lottery was placed under the Division of the Lottery, an independent unit of the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, which operates in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Lottery for Education Law (Tax Law Article 34). On February 1, 2013, the Division of Lottery merged with the New York State Racing and Wagering Board into a single oversight entity called the New York State Gaming Commission, which was given responsibility to administer traditional and video lottery games as part of its overall responsibility for regulation and enforcement of gaming activity in New York. The purpose of the Lottery is to raise revenue for education in the State of New York (the State) through the administration of lottery games.

The accompanying financial statements are only those of the Lottery and do not present fairly the financial position of the State as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in the State's financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The Lottery is included in the State's basic financial statements as an enterprise fund.

Basis of Presentation

The Lottery applies all applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements and prepares its financial statements under the economic resources measurement focus, whereby all inflows, outflows and balances affecting net position are reported, and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. The primary operating revenue of the Lottery is ticket sales from games. Nonoperating income consists mostly of investment income and unrealized gains on investments. Operating expenses consist of direct expenses for prizes, commissions to Lottery retailers, fees to gaming contractors, expenses for providing instant tickets to players, and telecommunications. Other operating expenses that are indirect to the results of each game include marketing, state agency charges, personal services, and fringe benefits. Nonoperating expense includes the amortization of the discount on long-term prizes payable.

The more significant accounting policies of the Lottery are described below:

Revenue Recognition

(i) Draw Games

Revenue from ticket sales for Lotto, Quick Draw, Take 5, Pick 10, Mega Millions, Powerball, Cash 4 Life, Numbers and Win 4 games, and promotional games (draw games) is recognized when the related drawing takes place. Receipts from subscription sales and other ticket sales for future drawings are recorded as unearned revenue and will not be recognized as revenue until the related drawings take place.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Revenue Recognition *(continued)*

(ii) Instant Games

Revenue from Instant Games is recognized based on the dollar value of the total number of tickets available for sale. Tickets are available for sale upon being activated on the Lottery Validation System at the retailer locations.

(iii) Video Gaming

Revenue from video lottery gaming is recognized based on net machine income, which is defined as amounts played less prizes won.

Interactive Fantasy Sports

Article 14 of the New York State Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law authorizes licensed entities to conduct interactive fantasy sports wagering. All taxes derived from the conduct of such activity is deposited into the interactive fantasy sports education account (a non-enterprise fund account). Chapter 56 of the Laws of 2021 authorized the deposit of \$5 million from the interactive fantasy sports education account to the lottery education account for supplemental aid to education. The amount deposited from interactive fantasy sports amounted to \$5 million in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. The amount is recognized in other revenue, net in the financial statements.

Prize Expense

The Lottery recognizes prize expense for draw games equivalent to the actual prize liability incurred for each drawing. Prize expense for Instant Games is recognized when instant books are activated by retailers and is based on the percentage of sales allocated to prizes for each game. Video lottery revenue is reported net of prizes, so prize expense is not recognized on these games. Prize expense is adjusted accordingly for any prizes unclaimed within the time period allowed by law.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Commissions and Fees

Retailers selling draw and Instant Game tickets receive a commission of 6% based on the total tickets sold. Video gaming facilities receive a varying percent of incremental annual net machine income according to provisions of Section 1612 of the New York State Tax Law. The particular percent applied to a range of net machine income can vary depending on the facility's number of video gaming machines, geographical area of the state, population level, or proximity to Native American gaming facilities. The full-service Lottery system contractor and the video gaming central processing contractor receive fees equal to a contractual percentage of the sales generated through the network maintained by the respective contractor. Video lottery terminal contractors are paid based on a base price percentage of revenue, plus the costs of any selected additional options outlined in each vendor's catalog. All other gaming contractors are paid fees based on the units of service provided (see Note 13).

Fund Transfers

The New York State budget guarantees the amount of education funding provided by the Lottery (Lottery Aid Guarantee) by way of a transfer from the New York State general fund. For fiscal year 2022, \$90,000,000 was transferred as a Lottery Aid Guarantee. In fiscal year 2021 a Lottery Aid Guarantee transfer of \$692,820,000 was required due to a COVID related decline in revenue.

The New York State budget authorizes the transfer of up to \$1 billion from any enterprise fund to the New York State general fund. For fiscal year 2021, \$4.1 million was transferred from Lottery administrative expense funds to the New York State general fund. No such transfer occurred in fiscal year 2022.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable primarily represent amounts due from retailers through a Lottery gaming contractor and amounts due from video lottery gaming facilities, net of commissions and fees, as well as amounts due from agents for Instant Game tickets that have been activated, but not yet settled. Instant ticket settlements occur within 45 days after a book of tickets is activated. Video lottery gaming receivables are received two business days after each sales day and draw games are collected within four business days after the close of each sales week.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Allocation of Revenue from Ticket Sales

The allocation of ticket sales is made in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Lottery for Education Law, which requires:

- Allocations of ticket sales revenue to New York for educational purposes are to be at least 20.75% for the New York State Lottery Instant Games, 30.00% for multi-state games such as Mega Millions, Powerball, Cash 4 Life, 35.00% for Take 5, Numbers, Win-4, and Pick 10, 45.00% for Lotto and promotional games, and 25.00% for Quick Draw. In addition, the Lottery has statutory authority to issue up to five Instant Games per year with at least 10.75% for educational purposes. For video lottery, the required allocation to education is a varying percent of each facility's annual incremental net machine income, generally dependent on the facilities' geographic location.
- Allocations of ticket sales revenue for the payment of lottery prizes are not to exceed 64.25% for the New York State Lottery Instant Games, 55.00% for multi-state games, such as Mega Millions, Powerball, Cash 4 Life, 50.00% for Take 5, Numbers, Win-4, and Pick 10, 40.00% for Lotto and 60.00% for Quick Draw. In addition, the Lottery has statutory authority to issue up to five Instant Games per year with up to 74.25% allocated to prizes. Video lottery is required to pay prizes that average no less than 90% of gross sales.
- Allocations of ticket sales revenue from all traditional games for the payment of Lottery administrative expenses (including agent commissions and contractor fees) are not to exceed 15%. For video lottery, 10% of net revenue (the total revenue wagered after payout for prizes) is allocated for Lottery Administration. Unlike traditional games, the video lottery administrative allocation does not include commissions and fees, which are described separately (see previously within Commissions and Fees). Any excess of the maximum allocation over actual administrative expenses is allocated to education. Such allocations amounted to approximately \$338,446,124 and \$300,182,569 for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively. Administrative expenses incurred by the Lottery represent telecommunications, advertising, salary and other operating costs.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Lottery considers cash equivalents to be amounts held with banks and amounts held under the joint custody of the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance and the Comptroller of the State through the Short-Term Investment Pool (STIP), which is used for the temporary investment of funds not required for immediate payments. Only investments with maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase are classified as cash equivalents.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Investments

Investments, consisting of U.S. Treasury bonds, U.S. Treasury strips, bonds guaranteed by U.S. Agency for International Development and New York City Transitional Finance Authority municipal bonds, are carried at fair value. Investment income represents accretion of bond discount, interest on bonds and deposits, and the change in fair value of investments.

Inventory

Instant Game tickets are purchased from printing vendors. Tickets not activated for sale are held in inventory and valued at cost by game. Tickets are charged to instant ticket direct expense under the first-in, first-out accounting method when activated for sale by lottery retailers. At the conclusion of an Instant Game, unused inventory is charged to instant ticket direct expense.

Capital Assets

Capital assets consist of equipment and leasehold improvements, which are carried at historical cost. Equipment is capitalized when it has cost in excess of \$40,000 and a useful life of two years or more. Leasehold improvements are capitalized when they have a cost of \$100,000 or more. Depreciation of equipment is computed using the straight-line method over five years, the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements and equipment acquired under capital leases are amortized using the straight-line method over ten and five years, respectively, which is the lesser of their useful lives or the term of the leases. Changes in capital assets and related accumulated depreciation are shown in the table below, by major class of asset, for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands).

	2020	Additions	Deletions	2021	Additions	Deletions	2022
<i>Leasehold improvements</i>							
Cost	\$ 4,526	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,526	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,526
Accumulated depreciation	(4,526)	-	-	(4,526)	-	-	(4,526)
Net value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Equipment</i>							
Cost	1,506	-	-	1,506	-	(356)	1,150
Accumulated depreciation	(1,434)	(20)	-	(1,454)	(20)	356	(1,118)
Net value	72	(20)	-	52	(20)	-	32
Total	\$ 72	\$ (20)	\$ -	\$ 52	\$ (20)	\$ -	\$ 32

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in other revenue, net in the period of disposal.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Prizes Payable

Lotto, Powerball, Mega Millions and Cash 4 Life jackpot players have the option of selecting a lump-sum payment or a long-term annuity payment. Some Instant Games also have jackpot prizes that are long-term annuity payments. Prizes payable represents the liability for those prizes, which are payable in annual installments. Such prize payments are funded by the Lottery's investments. The amortization of the long-term annuity payment discount is recorded as investment expense in the accompanying statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net position. Any excess of investment maturities over related annuity prize payments is recorded in restricted net position and made available for future prizes.

Unclaimed Prizes

Unclaimed prizes as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$538,966,000 and \$462,618,000, respectively. Prizes unclaimed for one year after the drawing date (lapsed) are forfeited by the ticket holder. Total prizes lapsed amounted to approximately \$112,831,000 and \$232,776,000 for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively. These forfeited prizes are netted against prize expense in the accompanying statements of revenue, expense, and changes in net position.

Pursuant to New York State Tax Law Section 1614, the Lottery retains forfeited prizes for supplemental prizes in subsequent lottery games. During the fiscal years 2022 and 2021, these supplemental prizes were used for Mega Millions, Powerball, Cash 4 Life, Lotto, Quick Draw, Take 5, Numbers, Win 4, and various Instant Games. New York State Tax Law Section 1614 requires any lapsed prizes in excess of sixty million dollars for the fiscal year to be allocated to Education. The total amount of lapsed prizes (including the Lottery's share of multi-state games) and interest on such funds allocated to Aid to Education for fiscal years 2022 and 2021 was approximately \$55,099,255 and \$176,236,000, respectively.

Restricted Net Position

Restricted net position for prizes includes forfeited prizes and other prize assets that are restricted under New York State Tax Law Sections 1612 and 1614 for the purpose of meeting future prize expense.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported and disclosed in the financial statements and related notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL)

The Lottery is a member of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). MUSL is a non-profit, government benefit association owned and operated by its member lotteries. MUSL included 36 state lotteries as well as the lotteries of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as of March 31, 2022. MUSL performs certain administrative and marketing functions on behalf of its members. Through membership in MUSL, the Lottery participates in the multi-jurisdictional lottery games of Powerball and Mega Millions. A copy of the MUSL financial statements may be obtained by submitting a written request to MUSL, 8101 Birchwood Court, Suite R, Johnston, IA 50131.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

During 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases* (GASB Statement No. 87). The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and inflows of resources or outflows of resources recognized based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. GASB Statement No. 87 is effective for the Lottery's March 31, 2023 financial statements. The Lottery is evaluating the impact of this Statement on the financial statements.

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance the comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. Implementation of GASB 92 is planned for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. There was no impact to the Lottery's financial statements for fiscal year 2022. Currently, the Lottery is evaluating the impact of GASB No. 92 on the financial statements for fiscal 2023.

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

During 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* (GASB 96). The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by establishing uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITA). The SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys the control of the right to use another party's information technology software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets, as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange like transaction. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of an intangible SBITA asset and corresponding subscription liability. This Statement also provides capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments including implementation costs of an SBITA and requires certain note disclosures. GASB 96 is effective for the Lottery's March 31, 2024 financial statements. Currently, the Lottery is evaluating the impact of GASB No. 96 on the financial statements.

During 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. The objectives of this Statement are to better meet the information needs of financial statement users relating to Section 457 plans of fiduciary component units and mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined plans. This Statement establishes the criteria for determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit and requires that a Section 457 plan be classified as either a pension plan or another employee benefit plan depending on whether the plan meets the definition of a pension plan. GASB No. 97 is effective for the Lottery's fiscal year ending March 31, 2023. Currently, the Lottery is evaluating the impact of GASB No. 97 on the financial statements.

During 2021, the GASB issued Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. This Statement establishes the term *annual comprehensive financial report* and its acronym ACFR. There was no material impact to the financial statements as a result of adopting GASB 98.

During 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. Implementation of GASB 99 is required for fiscal years 2022, 2024 and 2025. There was no material impact to the financial statements as a result of adopting and implementing GASB 99 for the 2022 financial statements. Currently, the Lottery is evaluating the impact of GASB 99 on the 2024 and 2025 financial statements.

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

During 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. Currently, the Lottery is evaluating the impact of GASB 100 on the 2025 financial statements.

During 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. Currently, the Lottery is evaluating the impact of GASB 101 on the 2025 financial statements.

NOTE 2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Lottery deposits of cash and cash equivalents are made in accordance with New York State Finance Law Sections 92c and 98a and New York State Tax Law Sections 1611 and 1612. Lottery sales receipts are allocated and deposited in separate fund accounts for prizes, education, and administration under the joint custody of the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance and the Comptroller of the State of New York. Per Section 98a of the New York State Finance Law, the accounts for prizes and administration earn interest through participation in a STIP administered by the Office of the State Comptroller of the State of New York. The prize account interest is used for future lottery prizes. The STIP is reported at amortized cost. The carrying amount of the joint custody accounts included in cash and cash equivalents was \$1,234,122,000 and \$738,695,000 as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Lottery also maintains sole custody accounts that are used for daily cash management purposes. The Lottery manages the investment of its cash balances to minimize its uninvested funds. As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of sole custody accounts included in cash and cash equivalents was \$32,534,000 and \$26,448,000, respectively.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS *(continued)*

The Lottery's deposits are collateralized under a program administered by the Office of the State Comptroller of the State of New York. To manage custodial credit risk, the State requires that its depository banks pledge collateral based on available bank balances. All securities pledged as collateral are held by the State's fiscal agent in the name of the State. The Lottery's deposits with financial institutions were fully collateralized at fiscal year end. The Lottery manages custodial credit risk by using several financial institutions and by minimizing balances in the sole custody accounts.

NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS

The Lottery is authorized by the Office of the State Comptroller per State statute to invest prize funds, which will provide for the payment of prizes payable (see Note 4). The Lottery invests in U.S. Treasury bonds, U.S. Treasury strips, bonds guaranteed by the U.S. Agency for International Development and New York City Transitional Finance Authority municipal bonds, which are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The fair value of these investments as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$1,117,737,000 and \$1,263,112,000, respectively. During fiscal years 2022 and 2021, approximately \$26,578,000 and \$28,043,000, respectively, of amortized discount was included in investment income.

The amortized costs of these investments consisted of the following at March 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Maturity value	\$ 1,242,397	\$ 1,330,881
Unamortized discount	<u>(229,184)</u>	<u>(250,212)</u>
Total at amortized cost	1,013,213	1,080,669
Less: Investments, maturing within one year, at amortized cost	<u>95,990</u>	<u>107,804</u>
Long-term investments, at amortized cost	<u><u>\$ 917,223</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 972,865</u></u>

The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. 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 fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

Fair value of the Lottery's investments are measured by Level 1 inputs based upon quoted prices in active markets or Level 2 inputs based upon quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active or other observable inputs such as interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals. There are no Level 3 investments as of March 31, 2022 and 2021.

The fair values of the U.S. Government obligations were valued using quoted market prices (Level 1). Bonds guaranteed by the U.S. Agency for International Development and New York City Transitional Finance Authority bonds are valued at the closing price reported on the markets not actively traded (Level 2).

Balances and fair value measurements of the Lottery's investments as of March 31 were as follows (in thousands):

Investments	2022			2021		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
U.S. Treasury strips	\$ 6,156	\$ -	\$ 6,156	\$ 6,252	\$ -	\$ 6,252
U.S. Treasury bonds	564,347	-	564,347	613,072	-	613,072
New York City Transitional Finance Authority bonds	-	403,969	403,969	-	454,533	454,533
Bonds guaranteed by U.S. Agency for International Development	-	143,265	143,265	-	189,255	189,255
Total investments	\$ 570,503	\$ 547,234	\$ 1,117,737	\$ 619,324	\$ 643,788	\$ 1,263,112

Maturities of the investments in each of the five fiscal years following March 31, 2022, and the five-year incremental totals thereafter, are as follows (in thousands):

	Maturities	Interest Due	Total
2023	\$ 97,657	\$ 19,001	\$ 116,658
2024	93,847	18,091	111,938
2025	98,948	16,990	115,938
2026	67,694	15,830	83,524
2027	63,828	14,730	78,558
2028-2032	245,512	66,935	312,447
2033-2037	175,028	56,512	231,540
2038-2042	306,038	15,939	321,977
2043-2047	59,605	-	59,605
2048-2052	34,240	-	34,240
	\$ 1,242,397	\$ 224,028	\$ 1,466,425

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will not fulfill its obligations. The Lottery's policy is to follow New York State law, which limits the investments that the Lottery can make and generally limits the Lottery's exposure to credit risk. The Lottery has generally limited its investments to obligations backed by the full faith of the U.S. Government. Beginning in 2011, the Lottery held similarly rated New York City Transitional Finance Authority municipal bonds. The credit ratings of the Lottery's investments as published by Moody's and Standard & Poor's are included below for those investments where credit ratings were available.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Lottery's policy for managing this risk is generally to hold investment securities to maturity, at which time the fair value of the investment is equal to its stated maturity value.

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Lottery had the following investments and maturities (amounts in thousands):

Investment Type	2022 Fair Value	Moody's Credit Rating	S&P Credit Rating	2022 Investment Maturities (Fair Value)		
				Less than Five Years	5 Years to 10 Years	More than 10 Years
				U.S. Treasury strips	\$ 6,156	N/A
U.S. Treasury bonds	564,347	N/A	N/A	190,552	145,913	227,882
New York City Transitional Finance Authority bonds	403,969	Aa1	AAA	100,456	22,718	280,795
Bonds guaranteed by U.S. Agency for International Development	143,265	N/A	N/A	115,002	28,263	-
Total	\$ 1,117,737			\$ 406,010	\$ 203,050	\$ 508,677

Investment Type	2021 Fair Value	Moody's Credit Rating	S&P Credit Rating	2021 Investment Maturities (Fair Value)		
				Less than Five Years	5 Years to 10 Years	More than 10 Years
				U.S. Treasury strips	\$ 6,252	N/A
U.S. Treasury bonds	613,072	N/A	N/A	208,732	158,598	245,742
New York City Transitional Finance Authority bonds	454,533	Aa1	AAA	114,890	40,272	299,371
Bonds guaranteed by U.S. Agency for International Development	189,255	N/A	N/A	149,675	39,580	-
Total	\$ 1,263,112			\$ 473,297	\$ 244,702	\$ 545,113

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to perform on a transaction, the Lottery will not be able to recover the value of investment securities that are in the possession of an outside party. To manage this risk, all of the Lottery's investments are insured or registered securities held by the Lottery or its agent in the Lottery's name.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 4 PRIZES PAYABLE

Prizes payable consisted of the following as of March 31 (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Total obligation	\$ 1,483,952	\$ 1,606,338
Unamortized discount	<u>(412,823)</u>	<u>(465,730)</u>
Total carrying amount	1,071,129	1,140,608
Less: Prizes payable within one year	<u>130,268</u>	<u>137,315</u>
Long-term prizes payable	<u><u>\$ 940,861</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,003,293</u></u>

The amortized discount on the prizes payable is based on interest rates ranging from 0.01% to 7.58% and 0.14% to 7.69% for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively, and reflects the interest rates earned by the investments held to fund the related liabilities. The amortization of discount is recorded as an investment expense in the accompanying statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position and amounted to \$46,385,000 and \$48,783,000 for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The aggregate amount of prizes payable due in each of the five fiscal years following March 31, 2022, and the five-year incremental totals thereafter, is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2023	\$ 123,900
2024	111,047
2025	101,771
2026	95,516
2027	84,905
2028-2032	357,607
2033-2037	144,169
2038-2042	139,205
2043-2047	113,298
2048-2052	82,826
2053-2057	59,560
2058-2062	37,180
Thereafter	<u>32,968</u>
	<u><u>\$ 1,483,952</u></u>

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The Lottery's long-term liabilities as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Balance at March 31, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance at March 31, 2022	Current Portion
Compensated absences (Note 11)	\$ 1,308	\$ 944	\$ (1,068)	\$ 1,184	\$ 985
Net pension liability (Note 7)	11,988	-	(11,948)	40	-
Other postemployment benefits (Note 10)	74,882	4,858	(13,527)	66,213	-
Prizes payable (Note 4)	1,140,608	59,432	(128,911)	1,071,129	130,268
Total	\$ 1,228,786	\$ 65,234	\$ (155,454)	\$ 1,138,566	\$ 131,253

	Balance at March 31, 2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance at March 31, 2021	Current Portion
Compensated absences (Note 11)	\$ 1,209	\$ 999	\$ (900)	\$ 1,308	\$ 1,089
Pension contribution payable (Note 7)	1,360	-	(1,360)	-	-
Net pension liability (Note 7)	3,604	11,103	(2,719)	11,988	-
Other postemployment benefits (Note 10)	65,491	11,536	(2,145)	74,882	-
Prizes payable (Note 4)	1,184,684	84,145	(128,221)	1,140,608	137,315
Total	\$ 1,256,348	\$ 107,783	\$ (135,345)	\$ 1,228,786	\$ 138,404

NOTE 6 REQUIRED ALLOCATION FOR AID TO EDUCATION

The required allocation and contribution transferred out for Aid to Education during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (in thousands):

	2022	2021
Cash transferred to Aid to Education	\$ 3,259,993	\$ 3,500,993
Prior-year payable	(359,021)	(269,361)
Current-year payable	707,133	359,021
Required allocation for Aid to Education	\$ 3,608,105	\$ 3,590,653

NOTE 7 PENSION BENEFITS

Substantially all employees of the Lottery are members of the State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). The program is part of the State and Local Retirement System (the System), which is a cost-sharing, multi-employer public employee retirement system. The Comptroller of the State of New York is the sole trustee and administrative head of the System.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 7 **PENSION BENEFITS** *(continued)*

For purposes of determining net pension liability and other pension-related amounts, information about the fiduciary net position of the ERS and additions to and deductions from the ERS fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis reported by the System. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements, expanded disclosures, and required supplementary information for the System. The report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, Office of the State Comptroller, 110 State Street, Albany, New York, 12244-0001, or at www.osc.state.ny.us/pension/cafr.htm.

The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Retirement benefits are established by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law. Vesting, retirement benefits, and contributory requirements depend upon the point in time at which an employee last joined the System. Most members of the System who joined before July 27, 1976 are enrolled in a noncontributory plan; the Lottery contributes the entire amount determined to be payable to the System. Personnel who joined the System on or after July 27, 1976 are required by law to contribute some percent of their gross salary for a specified number of years of employment; the Lottery withholds and contributes the balance payable to the System for these employees.

The Lottery paid to the Office of the State Comptroller of the State of New York \$2,863,000 and \$2,719,000 during fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively, to cover required employer contributions for retirement benefits, which equaled 100% of the required contribution in each year. These payments represented 18.06% and 16.96% of covered payroll for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Net Pension Liabilities and Other Pension-Related Amounts

The Lottery recognized a net pension liability of \$39,913 and \$11,987,968 as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, for its proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability.

The State's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability reported at March 31, 2022, was measured as of March 31, 2021, and was determined using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2020, with updated procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2021. The State of New York's proportion of the ERS net pension liability measured as of March 31, 2021, was 43% for the ERS, which was comparable with the proportions allocated to the State as of March 31, 2020 of 43%. The State's proportion related to the plan was determined consistently with the manner in which contributions to the pension plan are determined. The State's total projected long-term contribution effort to the ERS was compared to the total projected long-term contribution effort from all employers to the ERS in order to determine the State's proportion of the plan's net pension liability.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 7 PENSION BENEFITS *(continued)*

Net Pension Liabilities and Other Pension-Related Amounts *(continued)*

The Office of the State Comptroller provided the Lottery with its proportionate share of the ERS collective liability. The statewide proportionate share of the ERS collective net pension liability measured as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 allocated to the Lottery enterprise fund was 0.09% and 0.11%, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the March 31, 2021 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2020, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2021. The total pension liability for the March 31, 2020 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2019, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2020. The actuarial valuation for the ERS used the following actuarial assumptions for the valuations as of April 1, 2020 and 2019:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.7% (2020); 2.5% (2019)
Salary scale	4.4% (2020); 4.2% (2019)
Investment rate of return, including inflation	5.9% (2020); 6.8% (2019) compounded annually, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.4% (2020); 1.3% (2019) annually
Decrements	Based upon fiscal year 2016-20 experience (2020) 2011-2015 experience (2019)
Pensioner mortality	Gender/Collar specific tables based upon fiscal year 2016-2020 experience (2020); 2011-2015 experience (2019)
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020 (2020); Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2018 (2019)

Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations*. ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for equities and fixed income as well as historical investment data and plan performance. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized below:

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE 7 PENSION BENEFITS *(continued)*

Expected Rate of Return *(continued)*

Valuation as of April 1, 2020		
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	32%	4.05%
International equity	15	6.30
Private equity	10	6.75
Real estate	9	4.95
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	3	4.50
Credit	4	3.63
Real assets	3	5.95
Fixed Income	23	0.00
Cash	1	0.50
Total	<u>100%</u>	

Valuation as of April 1, 2019		
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	36%	4.05%
International equity	14	6.15
Private equity	10	6.75
Real estate	10	4.95
Absolute return strategies	2	3.25
Opportunistic portfolio	3	4.65
Real assets	3	5.95
Bonds and mortgages	17	0.75
Cash	1	0.00
Inflation-indexed bonds	4	0.50
Total	<u>100%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the ERS total pension liability at March 31, 2022 and 2021 was 5.9% and 6.8%, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 7 PENSION BENEFITS *(continued)*

Discount Rate *(continued)*

The following presents the Lottery's current period net pension liability using the current period discount rate assumption, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower or 1 percentage-point higher than the current assumption (in thousands):

Lottery Net Pension Liability for Year Ended	1% Decrease (4.9%)*	Current Assumption (5.9%)*	1% Increase (6.9%)*
March 31, 2022	\$ 11,078	\$ 40	\$ (10,140)
March 31, 2021	\$ 22,001	\$ 11,988	\$ 2,766

* The discount rate at March 31, 2021 was 6.8% (current assumption); 5.8% (1% decrease); and 7.8% (1% increase).

For the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Lottery recognized a net pension liability of \$39,913 and \$11,987,968, respectively, for its proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability. For the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Lottery recognized pension expense of \$885,044 and \$4,015,014, respectively, related to ERS. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ERS are summarized from the following sources (in thousands):

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 487	\$ 706
Changes in assumptions	7,339	241
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	6,146
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	74	17
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	1,761	1,795
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 9,661	\$ 8,905
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	139	208
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	11,465	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	150	172
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 11,754	\$ 380

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 7 PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Discount Rate (continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the Lottery will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2023	\$ (724,038)
2024	(274,616)
2025	(645,356)
2026	(2,209,465)

The amount of deferred outflows of resources as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 that will be applied as a reduction of the pension liability in the subsequent fiscal period is \$1,761,000 and \$1,795,000, respectively.

NOTE 8 OPERATING INCOME

Composition of operating income for fiscal 2022 and 2021 by type of lottery game is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>					
	<u>Expenses</u>					<u>Net</u>
<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Prizes**</u>	<u>Commissions</u>	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Instant Direct Expense</u>		
Mega Millions	\$ 294,562	\$ (144,333)	\$ (17,312)	\$ (3,284)	\$ -	\$ 129,633
Lotto	57,115	(19,153)	(3,137)	(663)	-	34,162
Take 5	225,050	(111,233)	(13,498)	(2,025)	-	98,294
Pick 10	34,143	(17,761)	(2,049)	(307)	-	14,026
Numbers	958,642	(449,456)	(57,519)	(8,627)	-	443,040
Win 4	948,111	(455,452)	(56,887)	(8,532)	-	427,240
Powerball	358,376	(160,068)	(21,502)	(3,673)	-	173,133
Cash 4 Life	120,869	(58,635)	(6,934)	(1,252)	-	54,048
Instant	4,517,682	(3,091,064)	(271,060)	(43,155)	(17,227)	1,095,176
Quick Draw	663,531	(395,327)	(39,812)	(6,189)	-	222,203
Total traditional lottery	8,178,081	(4,902,482)	(489,710)	(77,707)	(17,227)	2,690,955
Video gaming	2,177,403 *	892	(999,488)	(170,947)	-	1,007,860
	<u>\$ 10,355,484</u>	<u>\$ (4,901,590)</u>	<u>\$ (1,489,198)</u>	<u>\$ (248,654)</u>	<u>\$ (17,227)</u>	3,698,815
Telecommunications						(16,518)
Indirect expenses						(110,425)
Total operating income						<u>\$ 3,571,872</u>

* Video gaming revenue represents net machine income after awarding prizes. Video gaming credits played and won were as follows:

Credits played	\$ 37,868,954
Credits won	(35,691,551)
Net machine income	<u>\$ 2,177,403</u>

** Prizes unclaimed after one year are forfeited and are netted against prizes.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 8 OPERATING INCOME (continued)

	2021					Net
	Expenses				Instant Direct Expense	
	Revenue	Prizes**	Commissions	Fees	Instant Direct Expense	
Mega Millions	\$ 333,933	\$ (161,661)	\$ (19,640)	\$ (3,713)	\$ -	\$ 148,919
Lotto	59,663	(26,773)	(3,260)	(684)	-	28,946
Take 5	218,750	(107,284)	(13,125)	(1,975)	-	96,366
Pick 10	31,836	(15,243)	(1,910)	(288)	-	14,395
Numbers	942,313	(442,420)	(56,539)	(8,508)	-	434,846
Win 4	903,244	(381,905)	(54,195)	(8,155)	-	458,989
Powerball	257,074	(125,390)	(15,435)	(2,832)	-	113,417
Cash 4 Life	119,718	(69,526)	(6,805)	(1,254)	-	42,133
Instants	4,231,743	(2,749,061)	(253,904)	(40,608)	(20,962)	1,167,208
Quick Draw	567,863	(337,296)	(34,072)	(5,375)	-	191,120
Total traditional lottery	7,666,137	(4,416,559)	(458,885)	(73,392)	(20,962)	2,696,339
Video gaming	928,740 *	2,061	(444,657)	(62,837)	-	423,307
	<u>\$ 8,594,877</u>	<u>\$ (4,414,498)</u>	<u>\$ (903,542)</u>	<u>\$ (136,229)</u>	<u>\$ (20,962)</u>	3,119,646
Telecommunications						(16,730)
Indirect expenses						(91,035)
Total operating income						<u>\$ 3,011,881</u>

* Video gaming revenue represents net machine income after awarding prizes. Video gaming credits played and won were as follows:

Credits played	\$ 16,407,139
Credits won	(15,478,399)
Net machine income	<u>\$ 928,740</u>

** Prizes unclaimed after one year are forfeited and are netted against prizes.

NOTE 9 DEFERRED COMPENSATION

The State offers its employees, including Lottery employees, a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, which is available to all employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan are placed in trust for the participants and their beneficiaries.

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

General Information about the OPEB Plan

As a New York State (State) agency, the Lottery participates in the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP), which is administered by the State as a single-employer, defined benefit plan. The State has the authority to establish and amend benefit terms, as well as pay OPEB benefits as they come due. Under the plan, the State provides certain healthcare benefits for eligible retired employees and their dependents. In order to qualify, retirees must meet certain age requirements and minimum service periods that vary based on the time they last entered benefits-eligible service. Retirees generally contribute a percent of the cost of single and dependent coverage for health insurance benefits. The percent varies based on when the employee retired and the salary grade for those retiring on or after January 1, 2012. The State covers 100% of the cost of single coverage for employees retired prior to January 1, 1983 who are enrolled in the Empire Plan or another plan of equal or lower cost. The NYSHIP does not issue a stand-alone financial report and the NYSHIP's agent activities are included within the financial statements of the State.

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, NYSHIP provided health insurance coverage through the Empire Plan, an indemnity health insurance plan with managed care components; various Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs); and through the Student Employee Health Plan (SEHP). Generally, these include hospital, medical, mental health, substance abuse benefits, and prescription drug benefits.

The Lottery's policy regarding retiree healthcare benefits is to pay the amounts billed through the State's fringe benefit rate on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Lottery has no obligation beyond the payment of the State's fringe benefit rate for retiree healthcare benefits.

There were 373 total Lottery employees and participants covered by the benefit terms, as follows: 201 active employees and 172 retirees and surviving spouses receiving benefit payments. There were annual pay-as-you-go disbursements of \$2,377,840 and \$2,289,068 for 2022 and 2021, respectively. Retiree healthcare benefit costs are included in personnel service and fringe benefits expenses in the accompanying statements of revenue, expenses, and change in net position.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

As of March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Lottery reported a liability of \$66,213,025 and \$74,881,721, respectively, for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability included in the accompanying statements of net position. The net OPEB liability as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 was measured as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2020 and 2019, respectively, with updated procedures used to roll forward the net OPEB liability to March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS *(continued)*

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions *(continued)*

The State's proportion related to the plan was determined consistently with the manner in which OPEB actual expenses are paid. The Office of the State Comptroller provided the Lottery with its proportionate share of the OPEB liability. The statewide proportionate share of the OPEB liability measured as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 allocated to the Lottery enterprise fund was 0.126% each year.

The actuarial valuation included the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.5%
Discount rate	2.34% (2020); 2.84% (2019)
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2020 (2020); Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2018 (2019);

The discount rate for fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year general obligation municipal bond index rate at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The salary rate varies by years of service, starting at 8.8% and decreasing to 3.3% after 18 years of service.

For the measurement period ended March 31, 2021, the health care cost trend rates were split to reflect separate trends for pre-65 and post-65 claims. The pre-65 trend assumption begins at 5.75% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after seven years. The trend assumption for post-65 begins at 5.00% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after seven years. The drug assumption begins at 7.00% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate after seven years.

For the measurement period ended March 31, 2020, the health care cost trend rates were split to reflect separate trends for pre-65 and post-65 claims. The pre-65 trend assumption begins at 6.25% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after eight years. The trend assumption for post-65 begins at 5.20% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after eight years. The drug assumption begins at 9.00% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate after seven years.

Additionally, a trend of 3.00% per year has been assumed for employer group waiver plan benefits.

There were no significant changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs, as of the March 31, 2021 measurement date described above, which affected the measurement of the collective total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date as of March 31, 2020.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS *(continued)*

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions *(continued)*

In accordance with GASBS No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, the actuarial valuation of OPEB also includes the value of sick leave that will be converted to reduce the retiree's share of health insurance premiums.

Net OPEB Liability

The following table shows the changes in the Lottery's net OPEB liability as of the measurement date (in thousands):

	<u>March 31, 2021</u>	<u>March 31, 2020</u>
Service cost	\$ 2,639	\$ 1,950
Interest	2,219	2,441
Differences between expected and actual experience	(2,134)	481
Change in assumptions	(9,104)	6,664
Benefit payments	<u>(2,289)</u>	<u>(2,145)</u>
Net changes	(8,669)	9,391
Total OPEB liability, beginning of fiscal year	<u>74,882</u>	<u>65,491</u>
Total OPEB liability, end of fiscal year	<u><u>\$ 66,213</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 74,882</u></u>

There were no significant changes between the March 31, 2021 measurement date and March 31, 2022 that will have a significant effect on the total OPEB liability at March 31, 2022.

There are no assets accumulated in a qualified trust related to the OPEB Plan.

Sensitivity of net OPEB liability to change in discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Lottery at March 31, 2022 and 2021, as well as what the Lottery's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower and 1% higher than the current year rate (in thousands):

<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>	<u>1% Decrease (1.34%)*</u>	<u>Current Assumption (2.34%)*</u>	<u>1% Increase (3.34%)*</u>
March 31, 2022	\$ 78,847	\$ 66,213	\$ 56,335
March 31, 2021	\$ 89,388	\$ 74,882	\$ 63,587

* The discount rate at March 31, 2021 was 2.84% (current assumption); 1.84% (1% decrease); and 3.84% (1% increase).

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS *(continued)*

Net OPEB Liability *(continued)*

Sensitivity of net OPEB liability to change in health care cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Lottery at March 31, 2022, as well as what the Lottery's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower and 1% higher than the current year rate (in thousands):

<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Assumption</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
March 31, 2022	\$ 55,075	\$ 66,213	\$ 80,944
March 31, 2021	\$ 62,261	\$ 74,882	\$ 91,566

In 2022 and 2021, the Lottery recognized expenses related to OPEB of \$4,469,262 and \$2,437,869, respectively, which is included in personnel service and fringe benefits expenses in the accompanying statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position. As of March 31, the Lottery reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (in thousands):

<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 514	\$ 669
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	5,613	7,056
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date	2,378	2,289
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 8,505</u>	<u>\$ 10,014</u>
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,411	\$ 2,641
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	10,013	1,532
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 13,424</u>	<u>\$ 4,173</u>

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS *(continued)*

Net OPEB Liability *(continued)*

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB for Lottery will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (in thousands):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2023	\$ (2,057)
2024	(1,608)
2025	(786)
2026	(1,496)
2027	(1,350)

The amount of deferred outflows of resources as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 that will be applied as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the subsequent period is \$2,377,840 and \$2,289,068, respectively.

NOTE 11 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Under the terms of the Lottery's personnel policies and its union agreements, vacation pay benefits may be paid upon termination, up to a maximum of 225 hours. The Lottery recognizes employees' compensated absence benefits when earned. The liability for employees' compensated absences was approximately \$1,183,000 and \$1,308,000 as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and is recorded as compensated absences in the accompanying statements of net position.

NOTE 12 LEASES

The Lottery has entered into operating leases for equipment and building space. Rental expense was approximately \$2,351,000 and \$2,284,000 in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 12 LEASES *(continued)*

Future minimum lease payments under all noncancelable leases having initial or remaining terms in excess of one year as of March 31, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>
2023	\$ 1,946
2024	4,034
2025	3,946
2026	3,935
2027	3,939
2028 and thereafter	1,547
Total minimum payments required	\$ 19,347

NOTE 13 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contractual Arrangements

The Lottery maintains a gaming network of approximately 14,900 retailer locations where all traditional lottery games are sold. Instant Game tickets are also sold through approximately 4,200 self-service terminals. International Game Technology (formerly known as GTECH Corporation) is responsible for operating all traditional Lottery games, including maintenance of terminals and related communication services, under a contract expiring on August 6, 2022.

Instant Game sales are also supported by services provided under additional contracts:

- (1) Under a contract amendment that expires August 5, 2022, Scientific Games International is the primary supplier of Instant Game tickets.
- (2) Under a contract amendment expiring August 5, 2022, Pollard Banknote Limited is an alternate supplier of Instant Game tickets.
- (3) Under a contract amendment that expires on August 5, 2022, IGT Global Solutions Corporation (formerly known as GTECH Printing Corporation) is an alternate supplier of Instant Game tickets.

NOTE 13 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES *(continued)*

Contractual Arrangements *(continued)*

Video lottery games are offered on approximately 16,900 video gaming machines spread over nine video lottery gaming facilities. Everi Games, Inc. provides a central processing system for the operation of video lottery games under a contract expiring on December 31, 2029. Video lottery gaming machines are provided by vendors under contracts expiring on December 31, 2029. These contracts are paid based on a base price percentage of revenue, plus the costs of any selected additional options outlined in each vendor's catalog.

Litigation

The Lottery has been named as a defendant in several lawsuits. While the ultimate outcome of these lawsuits cannot be predicted at this time, it is the opinion of management and in-house counsel that the disposition of any litigation in which the Lottery is involved will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Lottery.

Effects of COVID-19

On March 22, 2020, Governor Cuomo announced the "New York State on PAUSE" executive order in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Among other measures, the order closed all non-essential businesses statewide. Traditional lottery games were deemed essential and continued to operate. Consumer demand and retail points of sale were negatively affected. Video lottery gaming facilities were closed until September 2020, at which time they reopened at limited capacity. On June 15, 2021, restrictions on the number of people permitted to attend large-scale entertainment venues, including video lottery gaming facilities were discontinued. During the period of closure, there was no revenue from video lottery gaming. The loss of revenue from both traditional and video lottery games resulted in a Lottery Aid Guarantee from the State general fund of \$692,820,000 in 2021.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
 Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

The schedules that follow are required supplementary information and are presented as of and for the Lottery's fiscal year ended March 31 using a measurement date of the preceding March 31:

**Schedule of Lottery's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability
 for New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System**

As of and for the Years Ended March 31
 (Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year End	Lottery's Proportionate (Percentage) Share of Collective Net Pension Liability	Lottery's Proportionate (Amount) Share of Collective Net Pension Liability	Lottery's Covered Payroll	Lottery's Proportionate Share of Collective Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2022	0.09%	\$ 40	\$ 16,035	0.25%	99.95%
2021	0.11%	\$ 11,988	\$ 16,790	71.40%	86.39%
2020	0.12%	\$ 3,604	\$ 18,058	19.96%	96.27%
2019	0.12%	\$ 1,719	\$ 18,633	9.23%	98.24%
2018	0.12%	\$ 4,839	\$ 17,546	27.58%	94.70%
2017	0.12%	\$ 8,324	\$ 17,583	47.34%	90.69%
2016	0.13%	\$ 1,883	\$ 17,460	10.78%	97.95%

The "Schedule of Lottery's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability" presented above illustrates the required 10-year trend of information. However, until we can compile a full 10-year trend of information, we are presenting the information for which information was available.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERYRequired Supplementary Information (Unaudited) *(continued)*
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021**Schedule of Lottery's Contributions for New York State and
Local Employees' Retirement System**As of and for the Years Ended March 31
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year End	Required Contributions	Lottery's Contributions Recognized by the Pension Plan	Contribution Excess/ (Deficiency)	Lottery's Covered Payroll	Lottery's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 2,863	\$ 2,863	-	\$ 15,853	18.06%
2021	\$ 2,719	\$ 2,719	-	\$ 16,035	16.96%
2020	\$ 2,945	\$ 2,945	-	\$ 16,790	17.54%
2019	\$ 3,328	\$ 3,328	-	\$ 18,058	18.43%
2018	\$ 3,414	\$ 3,414	-	\$ 18,633	18.32%
2017	\$ 2,896	\$ 2,896	-	\$ 17,546	16.51%
2016	\$ 2,921	\$ 2,921	-	\$ 17,583	16.61%

The "Schedule of Lottery's Contributions" presented above is to illustrate the required 10-year trend of information. However, until we can compile a full 10-year trend of information, we are presenting the information for which information was available.

NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited) (continued)
Years Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

The schedule that follows is required supplementary information and is presented as of and for the Lottery's fiscal year ended March 31 using a measurement date of the preceding March 31:

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

As of and for the Year Ended March 31,
(Dollars in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019
<i>Total OPEB liability</i>				
Service cost	\$ 2,639	\$ 1,950	\$ 2,022	\$ 2,184
Interest	2,219	2,441	2,561	2,725
Differences between actual and expected experience	(2,134)	481	448	(5,979)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(9,104)	6,664	(3,428)	(295)
Benefit payments	<u>(2,289)</u>	<u>(2,145)</u>	<u>(2,142)</u>	<u>(2,034)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	(8,669)	9,391	(539)	(3,399)
Total OPEB liability, beginning	<u>74,882</u>	<u>65,491</u>	<u>66,030</u>	<u>69,429</u>
Total OPEB liability, ending	<u>\$ 66,213</u>	<u>\$ 74,882</u>	<u>\$ 65,491</u>	<u>\$ 66,030</u>
Net position as a percentage of OPEB liability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Covered payroll	\$ 8,404	\$ 9,774	\$ 10,712	\$ 11,426
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>787.9%</u>	<u>766.1%</u>	<u>611.4%</u>	<u>577.9%</u>

Changes in benefit terms: There were no significant legislative changes in benefits for the periods presented.

The "Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios" presented above illustrates the required 10-year trend of information. However, until we can compile a full 10-year trend of information, we are presenting the information for which information was available.

