

2020

NEW YORK LOTTERY

An Enterprise Fund of the State of New York



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019



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Prepared by

Financial Management Unit



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October 30, 2020

To Readers of the New York Lottery Enterprise Fund's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report:

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report on the aid to education earning aspects (Traditional Lottery and Video Lottery) of the New York State Gaming Commission ("Commission") for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. This report has been prepared by the Financial Management Unit of the Commission. The Commission is responsible for the accuracy and fairness of all information included in this report. To the best of our knowledge, the report presents fairly in all material respects the financial position of the enterprise portions of the Commission and the results of its operations for the period covered.

For the purposes of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the financial results, positions, and activities of the Commission's Division of Lottery and Division of Gaming's Video Gaming Unit are referred to jointly as the Lottery. This combination is utilized since both operations are lottery based and statutorily provide aid to education in New York State. The placement of these two education supporting operations into different divisions of the Commission was effective on February 1, 2013.

The report is presented in three sections: Introductory, Financial, and Statistical. The Introductory Section contains this transmittal letter, which provides an overview of the Lottery and its annual report, and the Commission's organizational chart which lists principal officials and their positions within the agency. The Financial Section contains the Lottery's audited financial statements, the notes to the statements, required supplementary information, and the independent auditor's report. It also includes Management's Discussion and Analysis which is supplementary information to the statements and offers readers a general overview and analysis of the Lottery's financial position and activities for the years covered by the statements. The Statistical Section includes certain financial, economic, and demographic data for the State of New York and Lottery over the last 10 years.

The New York Lottery was established in 1967 as a result of a constitutional amendment. It is currently administered by the Division of Lottery, as part of the Commission. It is operated in accordance with provisions of the New York State Lottery for Education Law (Tax Law Article 34). The mission of the Lottery is to raise revenue for education in the State of New York through the administration of lottery games. The mission of the Video Gaming Unit of the Gaming Division is to operate and administer the Video Lottery program games and central system to raise revenue for aid to education.

The Lottery is included within the financial reporting entity of the State of New York as an enterprise fund. This report represents only the financial position and activities of the Lottery and not the corresponding financial position and activities of the State of New York or other portions of the Commission.



History of the New York Lottery

In November 1966, a Constitutional Amendment was approved by 61 percent of New York voters to establish the New York Lottery. Subsequently, Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution of the State of New York was adopted to allow lotteries operated by the State, with net proceeds to be applied to aid for education. New York was the second state, behind New Hampshire, to conduct Lottery sales. A lottery commission was established as a division of the Department of Taxation and Finance and the first lottery ticket was sold in New York in June 1967.

Administrative responsibilities for the Lottery were later transferred to the New York State Racing and Wagering Board. The Lottery was then reconstituted in 1976, and the Division of the Lottery was established as an independent division of the State Department of Taxation and Finance.

In November 1978, a popular European game called "Lotto" was introduced in New York with an initial jackpot of \$250,000. A networked system of play was introduced in September 1980 and the excitement of "Lottomania" began in New York. Also, in September 1980, the Daily Numbers three-digit game began, followed by the Win 4 four-digit game in 1981. These staple games kicked off a period of unprecedented growth in New York Lottery sales.

In 1987, a Keno game called "Pick 10" was introduced. It was followed in January 1992 by the addition of Take Five – a pari-mutuel game with a smaller, but more winnable jackpot than Lotto. At the beginning of 1994, new instant game technology was integrated into Lottery retailer sales terminals statewide. These new features improved management of instant game tickets, accounting, security, and validation. For the first time, Lottery retailers were able to pay prizes regardless of the place of purchase, order tickets through a telemarketing system, and receive automatic shipments of all new instant game launches. As a result, instant game sales increased from \$298 million in 1994 to over \$1 billion by 1997.

In 1995, legislation authorized the implementation of Quick Draw, a monitor game offering more play options and prizes than Pick 10. Quick Draw sales commenced in September 1995 and the game is now offered in 7,800 locations statewide in varied types of establishments.

In 2001, the State Legislature permitted New York's entry into a multi-jurisdictional lottery game and authorized video lottery gaming at certain pari-mutuel racetracks. In May 2002, the New York Lottery and the Ohio Lottery joined the participants of The Big Game and formed the new Mega Millions multi-jurisdictional game.

The first video lottery gaming facility in the State opened in January 2004. Video lottery gaming terminals operate as electronic lottery games allowing multiple players to compete for prizes awarded as a result of random drawings. Results are secured within the centrally located monitoring and control system. Video gaming facilities are now operational at eight racetracks and two off-track betting locations throughout the State.

In 2009, the Mega Millions consortium began discussions with the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL), the administrators of the national Powerball game, to cross sell each other's games. The member states of each consortium subsequently ratified an agreement that authorized the New York Lottery to join the multi-state Powerball game and sales commenced in January 2010. The addition of this second multi-state game allows the Lottery to offer New Yorkers the largest jackpot games in the nation four days per week.

On February 1, 2013, the Division of Lottery was merged with the New York State Racing and Wagering Board into a single oversight entity called the New York State Gaming Commission. The Commission has overall responsibility for regulation and enforcement of all gaming activity in New York State including horse racing, charitable gaming, and casino gaming. The Division of Lottery was given responsibility to administer all traditional lottery games while the Division of Gaming operates and administers the Video Lottery gaming program.

In June 2014, the Lottery launched Cash4Life, the first draw game in New York that offers “for-life” prizes at both the first- and second-prize levels. First prize is \$1,000 a day for life and second prize is \$1,000 a week for life. This multi-state game was launched with New Jersey and now a total of nine states participate in this game.

Effective July 1, 2019, the Lottery became a member of the MUSL. MUSL is a non-profit, government benefit association owned and operated by its member lotteries. MUSL included 35 state lotteries as well as the lotteries of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as of March 31, 2020. 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.

Traditional Lottery Games

The New York Lottery offers players the chance to participate in various draw and instant games through a retailer network of approximately 15,800 retailers. Current offerings include nine draw games, as well as the introduction of approximately 40 new instant games each year. The wide variety of Lottery games offer different methods of play, ranges of jackpot prizes, and convenience aspects that make playing the games fun, easy, and exciting entertainment.



MEGA MILLIONS is a multi-jurisdictional game in which the New York Lottery participates with 47 other U.S. lottery jurisdictions. Players choose five numbers from a pool of 70 and one number from a pool of 25 numbers. A player wins the jackpot by matching all six winning numbers drawn. Prizes ranging from \$2 to \$1,000,000 can be won by matching one to five numbers. Players can select to receive the jackpot in annual installments or in one lump sum payment. Tickets cost two dollars and drawings are held twice per week, every Tuesday and Friday. Mega Millions is also available by subscription. A **Megaplier** feature gives players a chance to increase their non-jackpot prizes up to five times. A **Just the Jackpot** option gives players the chance to win the jackpot only at a cost of three dollars for two plays.



POWERBALL is a multi-jurisdictional game in which the New York Lottery participates with 48 other U.S. lottery jurisdictions. Players choose five numbers from a pool of 69 and one number from a pool of 26 numbers. A player wins the jackpot by matching all six winning numbers drawn. Prizes ranging from \$4 to \$1,000,000 can be won by matching one to five numbers. Players can select to receive the jackpot in annual installments or in one lump sum payment. Tickets cost two dollars and drawings are held twice per week, every Wednesday and Saturday. A **Power Play** multiplier feature gives players a chance to increase their non-jackpot prizes.



LOTTO is played by choosing six numbers from a pool of 59 and offers two plays for one dollar. A player wins the jackpot by matching all six winning numbers drawn, but can also win other prizes by matching at least three winning numbers. Players can select to receive the jackpot in annual installments or in one lump sum payment. Drawings are held twice per week, every Wednesday and Saturday. Lotto is also available by subscription.



CASH4LIFE is played by choosing five numbers from a pool of 60 and one number from a pool of 4 numbers. A player can win one of two jackpot prizes - a jackpot of \$1,000 a day for life by matching all six winning numbers drawn or a jackpot of \$1,000 a week for life by matching the first five numbers drawn. A player can also win other prizes by matching at least two of the winning numbers. Players can select to receive the jackpot in annual installments or in one lump sum payment. Tickets cost two dollars and drawings are held twice per week, every Monday and Thursday. Since July 2019, drawings have been held every night. This game was launched in June 2014. Cash4Life is also available by subscription.



NUMBERS is played by choosing a three-digit number. A player wins prizes ranging from \$25 to \$500 by matching the winning numbers drawn. Wagers begin at fifty cents and drawings are held twice per day. An **Instant Win** feature also allows players to win up to \$500 instantly for an additional one dollar wager by matching one or more of their numbers to numbers randomly generated and printed on the ticket.



WIN 4 is played by choosing a four-digit number. A player wins prizes ranging from \$25 to \$5,000 by matching the winning numbers drawn. Wagers begin at fifty cents and drawings are held twice per day. An **Instant Win** feature also allows players to win up to \$500 instantly for an additional one dollar wager by matching one or more of their Win 4 numbers to numbers randomly generated and printed on the ticket.



TAKE 5 is played by choosing five numbers from a pool of 39. A player wins the jackpot by matching all five winning numbers drawn, but can also win other prizes by matching at least two of the winning numbers. Tickets cost one dollar and drawings are held every night. An **Instant Win** feature also allows players to win prizes instantly for an additional one dollar wager by matching one or more of their Take 5 numbers to the numbers randomly generated and printed on the ticket.



PICK 10 is played by choosing 10 numbers from a pool of 80. A player wins the jackpot of \$500,000 if all 10 of their numbers are included among 20 winning numbers drawn by the Lottery. Wagers begin at one dollar. Other prizes can also be won by matching six, seven, eight, nine, or none of the winning numbers drawn. Drawings are held every night.



QUICK DRAW is played by choosing one to 10 numbers from a pool of 80. A player wins prizes ranging from \$1 to \$100,000 based on how many numbers they match to the 20 winning numbers drawn by the Lottery. Wagers begin at one dollar. An **Extra** multiplier feature gives players a chance to increase their prize. Drawings are held every four minutes on a daily basis except for the half-hour from 3:30 a.m. to 4:00 a.m.



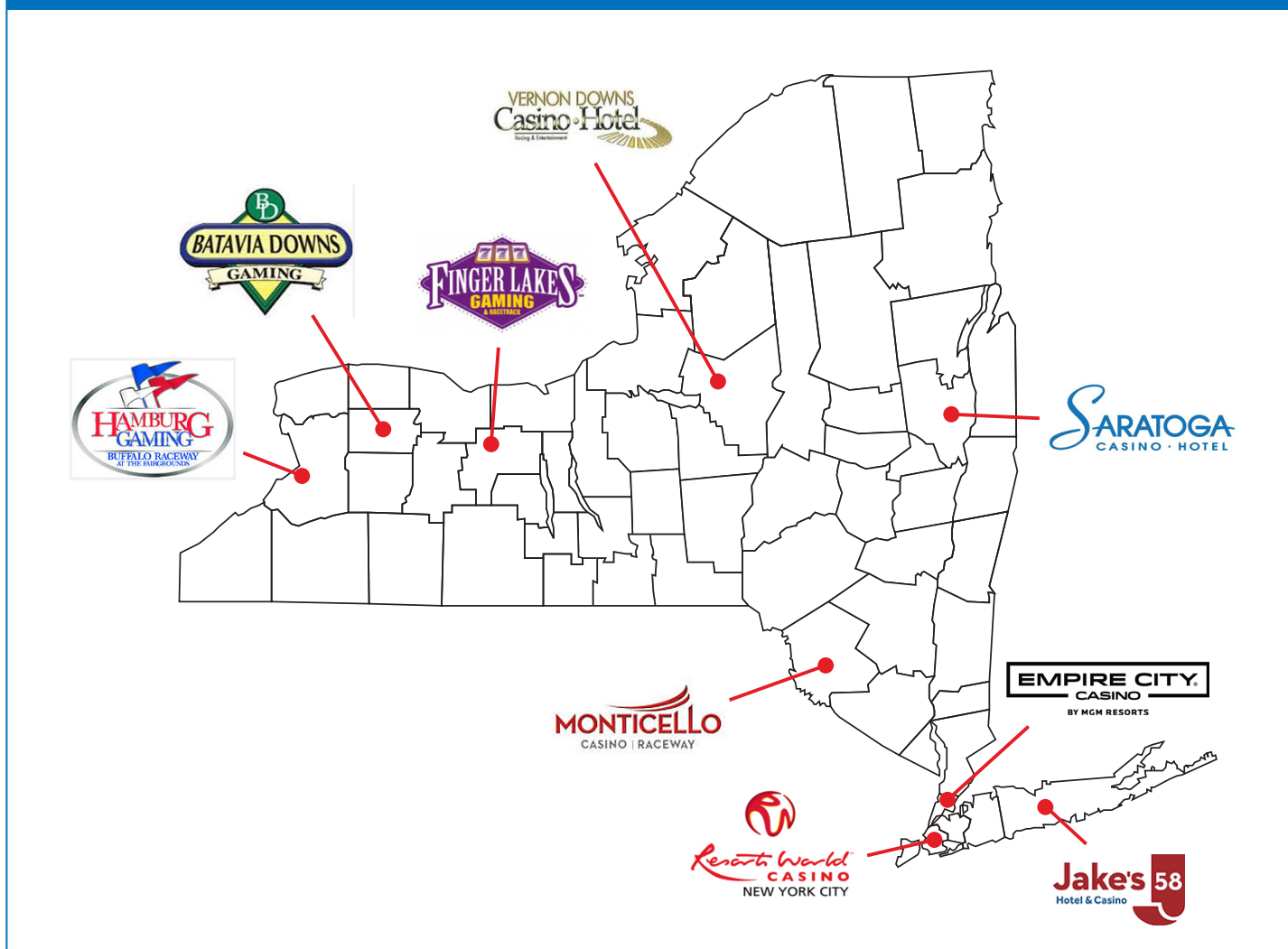
SCRATCH-OFF GAMES are played by scratching a covering from pre-printed tickets to reveal prizes. There are a large variety of games and price points available for sale at any given time.

Video Lottery Gaming

On January 28, 2004, the New York Lottery commenced video lottery gaming operations with the opening of Saratoga Gaming & Raceway (now Saratoga Casino Hotel) in Saratoga Springs. Since that date, the Lottery has opened nine additional video gaming facilities across the State (not including Nassau OTB video lottery terminals located at Resorts World Casino). As of March 31, 2020, eight of the ten facilities continue as video lottery gaming operations, running a statewide total of approximately 16,800 video lottery terminals. Tioga Downs Casino converted to a commercial casino on December 1, 2016. Monticello Casino & Raceway ceased its video lottery operations as of April 23, 2019.

Video lottery gaming was initially conducted 16 hours per day at each gaming facility, but legislation effective August 11, 2010 allowed an additional four hours per day. Most games utilize a central determinant system that draws winners from a centralized finite prize pool, similar to the administration of an instant scratch-off game. New York also offers electronic table games in some locations which use mechanical devices or computerized random number generators to determine results for groups of players. By statute, video lottery games must pay out a minimum of 90 percent in prizes.

New York State Video Gaming Facility Locations





Resorts World Casino New York City is located at Aqueduct Racetrack in Queens County. Owned by the State of New York and operated by Genting NY, LLC, Resorts World Casino opened on October 28, 2011, and operates 5,548 video gaming machines. Pursuant to an agreement with Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation (Nassau OTB), Resorts World Casino also houses and operates 1,000 video lottery terminals for Nassau OTB.



Empire City Casino at Yonkers Raceway is located in the city of Yonkers. Owned and operated by MGM Resorts, Empire City Casino opened on October 11, 2006, and operates approximately 4,713 video lottery terminals.



Saratoga Casino Hotel is located in the city of Saratoga Springs. Owned and operated by Saratoga Casino Holdings LLC, Saratoga Casino Hotel opened on January 28, 2004, and operates 1,095 video lottery terminals.



Monticello Casino & Raceway is located in the village of Monticello. Owned and operated by Empire Resorts, Inc., Monticello Casino and Raceway opened on June 30, 2004, and operated 1,090 video lottery terminals. Monticello Casino & Raceway ceased its video lottery operations as of April 23, 2019.



Finger Lakes Gaming & Raceway is located in the town of Farmington. Owned and operated by Delaware North Companies, Incorporated, Finger Lakes Gaming & Raceway opened on February 18, 2004, and operates 1,175 video lottery terminals.



Hamburg Gaming at the Fairgrounds is located in the town of Hamburg. Owned by the Erie County Agricultural Society and operated by Delaware North Companies, Incorporated, Hamburg Gaming opened on March 17, 2004, and operates 929 video lottery terminals.



Vernon Downs Casino & Hotel is located in the village of Vernon. Owned and operated by Southern Tier Acquisition II, LLC, Vernon Downs Casino opened on October 26, 2006, and operates 512 video lottery terminals.



Batavia Downs Gaming is located in the city of Batavia. Owned and operated by Western Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation, Batavia Downs Gaming opened on May 18, 2005, and operates 869 video lottery terminals.



Jake's 58 Hotel & Casino is located in the village of Islandia. Owned by Suffolk Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation, and operated by Delaware North Companies, Incorporated, Jake's 58 Hotel & Casino opened on February 27, 2017, and operates 1,000 video lottery terminals.



Economic Outlook

The following is a summary from the FY 2021 First Quarterly State Budget Financial Plan Update prepared by the New York State Division of Budget (DOB) released on August 13, 2020:

The U.S. and Global Economy

Worldwide lockdowns to prevent the spread of COVID-19 sent most major economies into an economic downturn in the first half of 2020. With global infections continuing to rise, uncertainty remains over how fast international travel, global trade shows, supply chain disruptions, business and household demand will recover from their pandemic triggered recession.

U.S. Economic Forecast

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that GDP plunged at a 32.9 percent annual rate during the second quarter of 2020, after slipping 5.0 percent in the first quarter. The second quarter decline marked the strongest quarterly contraction in the 70 years since the government began reporting quarterly GDP figures. With social distancing programs put in place, an unprecedented scale of business closures, and skyrocketing employee furloughs and layoffs, it was clear the U.S. economy had fallen into recession territory. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Business Cycle Dating Committee recently designated February 2020 as a business cycle peak. DOB expects that the Committee will ultimately declare that a business cycle trough occurred during the second quarter of 2020. Monthly data shows that the economy bounced starting in May, especially in terms of employment, equity prices, and consumer spending. DOB expects that U.S. real GDP will rebound 14.8 percent in the third quarter and grow 7.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2020.

The labor market is recovering robustly, at least through mid-June. The employment report released on July 2, 2020 indicated 7.5 million nonfarm job gains during May and June, after 22.2 million jobs were lost in March and April of 2020. The unemployment rate fell to 11.1 percent in June 2020, 3.6 percentage points below its peak of 14.7 percent in April. The May and June employment reports beat consensus forecasts by wide margins and indicated a widespread recovery among industries.

The New York State Economy

New York State and especially New York City have been hit particularly hard by the COVID-19 pandemic. Recent Current Employment Statistics (CES) employment data and initial unemployment insurance claims suggest that job losses were worse than expected compared to the Enacted Budget forecast. Private sector employment is expected to decline 8.5 percent in 2020, 1.0 percentage point lower than the Enacted Budget forecast. Although private sector employment growth is projected to enter positive territory in 2021, with 4.6 percent job growth, a full recovery to pre-COVID employment levels is expected to take several years. The complete FY 2021 First Quarterly State Budget Financial Plan Update can be found at:

<https://www.budget.ny.gov/pubs/archive/fy21/enac/fy21-fp-q1.pdf>



Financial Information

Internal Controls

The Commission is required to maintain a system of internal controls to safeguard assets, prevent fraud and abuse, and ensure accurate financial information. To this end, the Commission has established an Internal Controls Unit that reports directly to the Internal Control Officer. Standards for internal controls, as issued by the New York State Office of the State Comptroller, are posted to the Commission intranet for all employees to access. Also posted are the agency's Internal Control Guidelines, which provide executive support for the program and clear direction on staff responsibilities in carrying out the program. All managers conduct annual internal control reviews within their units. During these reviews, risk is assessed and controls are documented, evaluated, and tested. The Commission annually certifies the effectiveness of its Internal Controls program to the New York State Division of Budget.

The Commission's Internal Audit Unit regularly reviews and evaluates all activities of the Lottery from an internal control perspective and issues reports to management recommending improvements to the system of internal controls as necessary.

Beyond these internal reviews, the Lottery's financial statements are audited on an annual basis by a certified public accounting firm. As a state agency, the Commission is also subject to periodic audits by the Office of the State Comptroller.

Budgetary Controls

New York State law limits administrative expenditures on Lottery operations to no more than 15 percent of traditional lottery game sales and 10 percent of video lottery gaming net win. In addition, the legislature sets appropriation limits in the annual State budget which establish maximum amounts that can be spent on administrative costs other than sales-based agent commissions and vendor fees. Payment of expenditures is made through the Office of the State Comptroller which verifies compliance with budgetary appropriations. Historically, the Commission has efficiently controlled spending well below its statutory limit, allowing for unused administration funds to be transferred to the education account as surplus. For the year ended March 31, 2020, administrative surplus amounted to \$272.2 million.

Debt Administration

The Lottery's long-term liabilities consist primarily of installment payments due to winners of lottery jackpots. This debt is funded by United States government-backed securities and New York City municipal bonds whose interest payments and maturities are timed to correspond with payments due to prize winners. As of March 31, 2020, the accrued value of the Lottery's installment prizes payable was \$1.185 billion, with \$136.2 million payable within one year and \$1.049 billion classified as long-term.

Financial Policy Changes

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2 ("COVID-19") pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later. There was no material impact to the financial statements as a result of adopting and implementing GASB 95, except for the Lottery postponing the adoption of certain standards, particularly GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*.

Independent Audit

The New York Lottery's annual financial statements are audited by a certified public accounting firm. The statements include pertinent footnotes, required supplementary information and Management's Discussion and Analysis. The statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 were audited by Mitchell & Titus, LLP. The independent auditor's report and the financial statements are included in the Financial Section of this report.

Social Responsibility

As a member of the World Lottery Association (WLA) since 2009, the New York Lottery has been a strong supporter of the WLA's Responsible Gaming Framework which outlines the actions a gaming operator must undertake to demonstrate its commitment to globally accepted Responsible Gaming best practices. The New York Lottery demonstrates its commitment to Responsible Gaming by making it an integral part of our daily operations in the best interest of our players, our beneficiary, and all New Yorkers. The New York Lottery's evolving Responsible Gaming Program is rooted in the following WLA principles:

- Take reasonable and balanced measures to meet our objectives while protecting vulnerable groups.
- Ensure our practices and procedures reflect a combination of government regulations, operator self-regulation, and individual responsibility.
- Develop our practices concerning Responsible Gaming-related issues on the fullest possible understanding of relevant information and analysis of documented research.
- Work with stakeholders to share information, develop research, and promote Responsible Gaming as broadly as possible, and encourage a better understanding of the social impact of gaming.
- Promote only legal and responsible gaming in all aspects of our activities, including the development, sale, and marketing of our products and activities, and make reasonable effort to ensure our agents do the same.
- Provide the public with information in an accurate and balanced manner to enable individuals to make informed choices.

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the New York Lottery for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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



Acknowledgements

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report reflects our continued commitment to maintain the highest standards of public accountability and to maintain the public trust through accounting transparency. Preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the efforts and dedication of the entire Commission staff.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary A. Cassani".

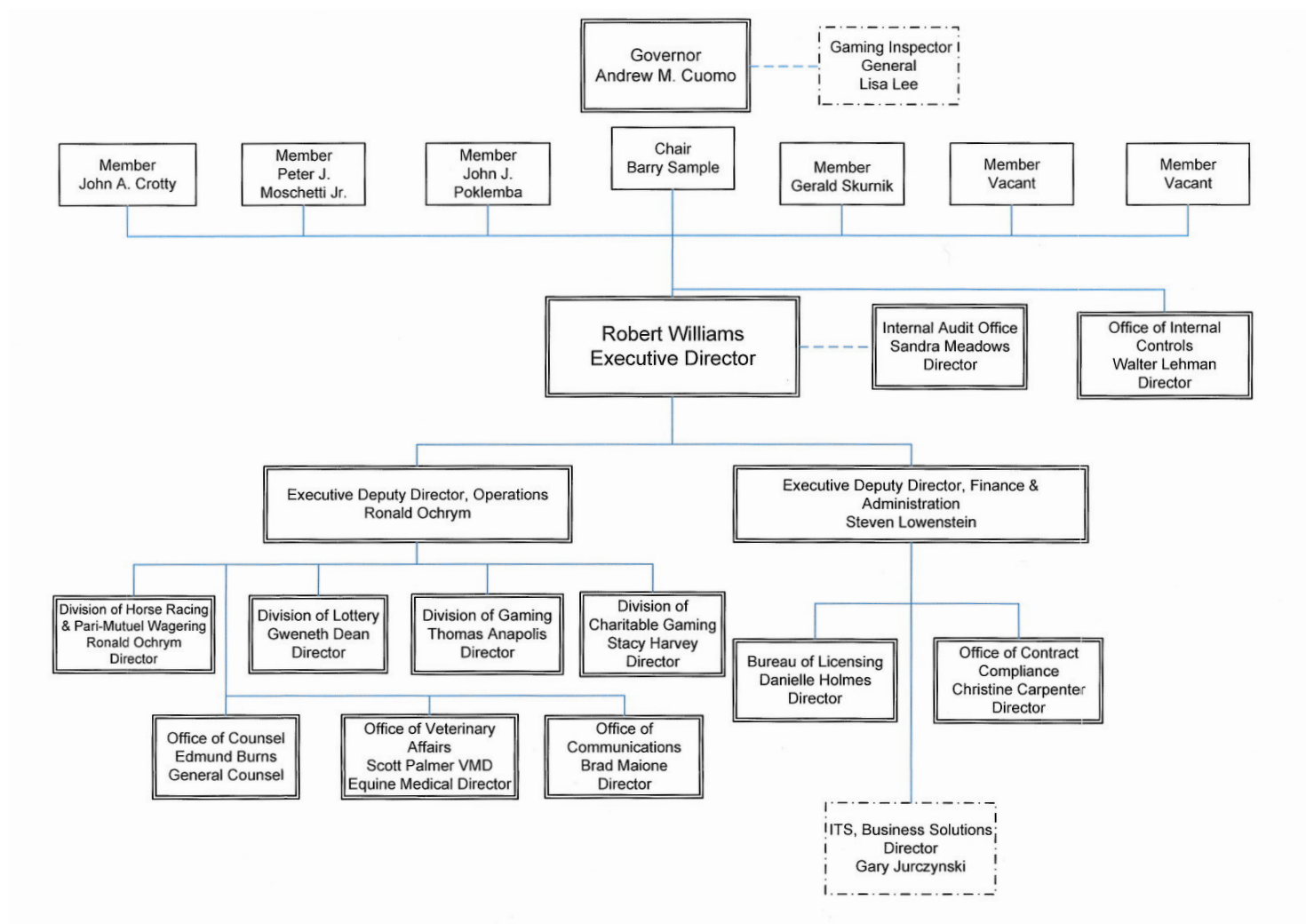
Mary A. Cassani
*Chief Financial Officer,
Division of Lottery*

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gweneth Dean".

Gweneth Dean
*Director,
Division of Lottery*

New York State Gaming Commission Organization Chart

New York State Gaming Commission



Certificate of Achievement



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

New York Lottery

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Christopher P. Morill".

Executive Director/CEO



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Gaming Commissioners and Senior Management
New York State Gaming Commission

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of net position of the New York State Lottery (the Lottery), an enterprise fund of the State of New York, as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the basic financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Lottery's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the New York State Lottery as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, 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.

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, 2020 and 2019, 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.

Other Matters

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 16 through 22 and 52 through 54 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

*Other Information*

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Lottery's basic financial statements. The introductory and statistical sections are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Mitchell Titus, LLP

July 17, 2020

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, 2020 and 2019. 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, 2020 and 2019 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- New York Lottery revenues totaled \$9.741 billion, while net proceeds earned for the Lottery Aid to Education reached \$3.377 billion for fiscal year 2020.
- New York Lottery revenues, net in fiscal year 2020 were less than the net revenues of 2019 by \$550 million, or 5.3%. In fiscal year 2019, the annual revenue increased by \$317 million, or 3.2%.
- Net proceeds earned for the Lottery Aid to Education in fiscal year 2020 were less than the net proceeds of 2019 by \$97.2 million, or 2.8%. Comparatively, the annual earnings for Aid to Education in fiscal year 2019 were greater than the net proceeds of 2018 by \$102.2 million, or 3.0%.
- Prize expense decreased by \$296 million, or 6%, during fiscal year 2020. Prize expense increased by \$103.7 million, or 2.2%, during fiscal year 2019. Prize expense generally follows the changes occurring in sales of the corresponding games.
- Operating income decreased by \$196.8 million, or 5.6%, during fiscal year 2020. Operating income increased by \$136 million, or 4.0%, during fiscal year 2019.
- Nonoperating income increased by \$146.9 million during fiscal year 2020 after increasing by \$44.2 million during fiscal year 2019. 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) decreased by \$53.9 million in fiscal year 2020 after increasing by \$46.1 million in fiscal year 2019.

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 revenues 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 2020 and 2019. 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 revenues and expenses and the change in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

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 2020 and 2019. 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 Aid to Education from revenues, not including video gaming revenues.
- Prize Pending Account – Consists of Lottery prizes claimed but not yet paid from revenues, 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 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, 2020, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	March 31,			2020 vs. 2019		2019 vs. 2018	
	2020	2019	2018	Dollar change	Percent change	Dollar change	Percent change
Current assets	\$ 1,215	\$ 1,643	\$ 1,324	\$ (428)	(26.0)%	\$ 319	24.1%
Long-term investments, net	1,310	1,203	1,232	107	8.9	(29)	(2.4)
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	2,525	2,846	2,556	(321)	(11.3)	290	11.3
Total deferred outflows of resources	6	6	5	-	-	1	20.0
Current liabilities	950	1,324	1,051	(374)	(28.2)	273	26.0
Noncurrent liabilities	1,119	1,175	1,158	(56)	(4.8)	17	1.5
Total liabilities	2,069	2,499	2,209	(430)	(17.2)	290	13.1
Total deferred inflows of resources	7	8	1	(1)	(12.5)	7	700.0
Restricted net position	214	255	200	(41)	(16.1)	55	27.5
Unrestricted net position	241	90	151	151	167.8	(61)	(40.4)
Total net position	\$ 455	\$ 345	\$ 351	\$ 110	31.9%	\$ (6)	(1.7)%

Current Assets – Current assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, instant ticket inventory, and short-term investments. During fiscal year 2020, current assets decreased by \$427.8 million, which represented a decrease of 26.0% from the previous year. This decrease was primarily a result of a decrease in cash held for prizes pending and cash on hand to be transferred to Education. In fiscal year 2019, current assets increased by \$319.1 million, which represented an increase of 24.1% from the previous year.

Long-term investments, net – During fiscal year 2020, long-term investments, net increased by \$106.2 million, which represented an increase of 8.8% from the previous year. This increase was primarily a result of favorable market conditions. In fiscal year 2019, long-term investments, net decreased by \$28.7 million, which represented a decrease of 2.3% 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 2020, no capital assets were added and none were disposed. Additional information about the Lottery's capital assets can be found in Note 1 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

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 increased by \$0.1 million in fiscal year 2020, which was a 1.9% increase. In fiscal year 2019, deferred outflows of resources increased \$1.2 million, representing a 24.8% increase.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS *(continued)*

Current Liabilities – Current liabilities consist of prizes awarded in the past year that remain unclaimed, amounts due 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 decreased by \$374 million during fiscal year 2020. This change can be compared to the year ended March 31, 2019, when there was a \$273.1 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 2020, noncurrent liabilities decreased by \$56.2 million, primarily due to the decrease of long-term prizes payable. During fiscal year 2019, noncurrent liabilities increased by \$16.3 million, primarily due to the increase of the OPEB liability and a decrease in 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 decreased by \$1 million in fiscal year 2020, which was a 12.0% decrease from the previous year due to a decrease in the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments. During fiscal year 2019, deferred inflows of resources increased by \$7.4 million, or 929.3%. Deferred pension inflows increased primarily due to the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments. Deferred OPEB inflows increased due to differences between expected and actual experience.

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, 2020, 2019 and 2018 (in millions).

	March 31,			2020 vs. 2019		2019 vs. 2018	
	2020	2019	2018	Dollar change	Percent change	Dollar change	Percent change
<i>Operating revenue</i>							
Lottery revenue, net	\$ 9,741	\$ 10,291	\$ 9,974	\$ (550)	(5.3)%	\$ 317	3.2%
<i>Operating expenses</i>							
Direct expenses	(6,303)	(6,652)	(6,478)	(349)	(5.2)	174	2.7
Indirect expenses	(130)	(135)	(127)	(5)	(3.7)	8	6.3
Total operating expenses	(6,433)	(6,787)	(6,605)	(354)	(5.2)	182	2.8
Operating income	3,308	3,504	3,369	(196)	(5.6)	135	4.0
<i>Nonoperating revenue (expenses)</i>							
Nonoperating income	229	85	42	144	169.4	43	102.4
Nonoperating expenses	(50)	(53)	(55)	(3)	(5.7)	(2)	(3.6)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	179	32	(13)	147	459.4	45	346.2
Income before required allocation	3,487	3,536	3,356	(49)	(1.4)	180	5.4
Required allocation – contribution for Aid to Education	(3,377)	(3,474)	(3,372)	(97)	(2.8)	102	3.0
Change in net position	110	62	(16)	48	77.4	78	(487.5)
Net position, beginning of year (restated)	345	283	367	62	21.9	(84)	(22.9)
Net position, end of year	\$ 455	\$ 345	\$ 351	\$ 110	31.9 %	\$ (6)	(1.7)%

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 15,800 licensed retail locations across the State. The Lottery also achieves its mission through nine licensed video lottery gaming facilities located in Saratoga, Farmington, Hamburg, Batavia, Vernon, Yonkers, Suffolk and New York City (two facilities). During fiscal year 2020, Monticello Casino and Raceway ceased video gaming operations.

During fiscal year 2020, the Lottery achieved \$3.6 billion in draw sales, \$4.1 billion in instant sales, and \$2 billion in video lottery gaming net machine income for a total of \$9.7 billion, a decrease of \$550 million, or 5.3%, over the previous fiscal year. During fiscal year 2019, the Lottery achieved \$4.0 billion in draw sales, \$4.2 billion in instant sales, and \$2.1 billion in video lottery gaming net machine income for a total of \$10.3 billion, an increase of \$317 million, or 3.2%, over the previous fiscal year.

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, 2020, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

Game	2020		2019		2018	
	Revenue	Percent of total revenue	Revenue	Percent of total revenue	Revenue	Percent of total revenue
Mega Millions	\$ 300	3.1%	\$ 480	4.6%	\$ 312	3.1%
Lotto	65	0.7	69	0.7	71	0.7
Take 5	227	2.3	242	2.4	238	2.4
Pick 10	30	0.3	31	0.3	30	0.3
Numbers	947	9.7	912	8.9	887	8.9
Win 4	975	10.0	955	9.3	927	9.3
Powerball	251	2.6	390	3.8	408	4.1
Cash 4 Life	122	1.3	88	0.9	94	0.9
Instant	4,115	42.2	4,228	41.0	4,179	41.9
Quick Draw	695	7.1	814	7.9	793	8.0
Subtotal traditional lottery	7,727	79.3	8,209	79.8	7,939	79.6
Video gaming, net *	2,014	20.7	2,082	20.2	2,035	20.4
Total revenue	\$ 9,741	100.0%	\$ 10,291	100.0%	\$ 9,974	100.0%

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

	2020	2019	2018
Credits played	\$ 37,935	\$ 39,670	\$ 38,325
Credits won	(35,921)	(37,588)	(36,290)
Net machine income	\$ 2,014	\$ 2,082	\$ 2,035

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 73.4% of direct expenses. Prizes decreased by \$296 million to \$4.6 billion in fiscal year 2020. At the same time, retailer commissions decreased by \$46.4 million to \$1.4 billion, and gaming contractor fees decreased by \$9.2 million to \$225.6 million.

Prizes increased by \$103.7 million to \$4.9 billion in fiscal year 2019. At the same time, retailer commissions increased by \$67.3 million to \$1.5 billion, and gaming contractor fees increased by \$5.8 million to \$234.8 million.

Indirect Expenses – Indirect expenses include marketing, state agency charges, personal services, fringe benefits and other administrative costs. These costs were \$130.5 million during fiscal year 2020, a decrease of 3.4% from the prior year. Corresponding costs in fiscal year 2019 were \$135 million, which was 6.0% higher than in fiscal year 2018.

Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses) – Nonoperating revenues 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 income of \$217.1 million in 2020, \$82.7 million in 2019, and \$31.3 million in 2018 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 \$2.3 million from \$52.8 million in fiscal year 2019 to \$50.5 million in fiscal year 2020. 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 2020 resulted in revenue before required allocation totaling \$3.5 billion. This amount consists of a required allocation for Aid to Education of \$3.4 billion that transfers out as a contribution for Aid to Education and a \$109.6 million increase in net position for the year. The \$109.6 million increase in net position is a combination of a \$41.6 million decrease in net position restricted for prizes and a \$151.2 million increase in unrestricted net position. Revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2019 resulted in income before required allocation totaling \$3.5 billion. This amount consists of a required allocation for Aid to Education of \$3.5 billion that transfers out as a contribution for Aid to Education and an \$62.3 million increase in net position for the year. The \$62.3 million increase in net position is a combination of a \$55.3 million increase in net position restricted for prizes and a \$7 million increase 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. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected sales and Aid to Education in the following fiscal year.

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, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

	2020	2019
ASSETS		
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 635,608	\$ 1,015,964
Accounts receivable, net	455,416	506,596
Instant ticket inventory	13,267	11,979
Investments	111,023	108,608
Total current assets	1,215,314	1,643,147
<i>Noncurrent assets</i>		
Long-term investments, net	1,309,603	1,203,443
Capital assets	72	92
Total noncurrent assets	1,309,675	1,203,535
Total assets	2,524,989	2,846,682
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES	6,047	5,936
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	2,531,036	2,852,618
LIABILITIES		
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Prizes payable	136,190	135,733
Unclaimed prizes	529,612	599,321
Due to Education	269,361	576,744
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,878	798
Unearned ticket sales	9,879	10,197
Compensated absences	1,006	1,101
Total current liabilities	949,926	1,323,894
<i>Noncurrent liabilities</i>		
Compensated absences	203	222
Pension contribution payable	1,016	1,462
Net pension liability	3,604	1,719
Other postemployment benefits	65,491	66,030
Long-term prizes payable	1,048,494	1,105,592
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,118,808	1,175,025
Total liabilities	2,068,734	2,498,919
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES	7,228	8,214
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	2,075,962	2,507,133
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	72	92
Restricted for future prizes	213,657	255,249
Unrestricted	241,345	90,144
Total net position	\$ 455,074	\$ 345,485

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
OPERATING REVENUE		
Lottery revenue, net	\$ 9,740,528	\$ 10,290,550
<i>Operating expenses</i>		
Prize expense, net	(4,623,604)	(4,919,620)
Retailer commissions	(1,409,168)	(1,455,593)
Gaming contractor fees	(225,568)	(234,806)
Instant ticket direct expenses	(26,747)	(23,313)
Telecommunications expenses	(17,479)	(17,876)
Total direct expenses	<u>(6,302,566)</u>	<u>(6,651,208)</u>
Marketing and advertising expense	(90,752)	(90,907)
Personal service and fringe benefits	(27,753)	(32,163)
Other administrative costs	(5,023)	(5,522)
State agency charges	(6,908)	(6,436)
Depreciation	(20)	(8)
Total indirect expenses	<u>(130,456)</u>	<u>(135,036)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>(6,433,022)</u>	<u>(6,786,244)</u>
Operating income	<u>3,307,506</u>	<u>3,504,306</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)		
Investment income	217,090	82,682
Other revenue, net	12,298	2,099
Investment expense, net	(50,494)	(52,754)
Total nonoperating revenue, net	<u>178,894</u>	<u>32,027</u>
Income before required allocation	3,486,400	3,536,333
Required allocation for Aid to Education	<u>(3,376,811)</u>	<u>(3,474,041)</u>
Change in net position	109,589	62,292
Net position, beginning of year	<u>345,485</u>	<u>283,193</u>
Net position, end of year	<u><u>\$ 455,074</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 345,485</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from net lottery revenue	\$ 9,830,643	\$ 10,263,913
Cash payments for prizes	(4,840,095)	(5,005,649)
Cash payments for commissions	(1,409,161)	(1,455,608)
Cash payments for contractor fees	(229,178)	(234,350)
Cash payments for telecommunications	(17,479)	(17,876)
Cash payments for instant ticket direct expenses	(27,529)	(24,171)
Cash payments for other operating expenses	(124,316)	(135,919)
Other cash receipts	12,298	2,100
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,195,183	3,392,440
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from investment maturities	109,476	103,280
Purchases of investments	(39,932)	(43,200)
Interest on cash and cash equivalents and investments	39,111	44,866
Net cash provided by investing activities	108,655	104,946
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash transfer to State for Aid to Education	(3,684,194)	(3,200,794)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	(3,684,194)	(3,200,794)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of capital assets, net of disposals	-	(100)
Net cash used in capital financing activities	-	(100)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(380,356)	296,492
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,015,964	719,472
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 635,608	\$ 1,015,964
<i>Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities</i>		
Operating income	\$ 3,307,506	\$ 3,504,306
<i>Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities</i>		
Depreciation	20	8
Other cash receipts	12,158	1,984
Investment expense	(50,494)	(52,754)
<i>Change in operating assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows</i>		
Change in accounts receivable, net	51,180	(16,475)
Change in ticket inventory	(1,288)	378
Change in prizes payable	(56,641)	(41,312)
Change in unclaimed prizes	(69,709)	11,750
Change in compensated absences	(114)	119
Change in deferred outflows	(111)	(1,180)
Change in net pension liability	1,885	(3,120)
Change in other postemployment benefits	(539)	(1,366)
Change in deferred inflows	(986)	7,416
Change in pension contribution payable	(446)	(1,100)
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,080	(16,089)
Change in unearned ticket sales	(318)	(124)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,195,183	\$ 3,392,441
<i>Noncash investing activities</i>		
Increase in unrealized gains on investments	\$ 149,219	\$ 7,487
Amortization of investment discount	28,902	30,444

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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 of New York as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, and the changes in the State of New York'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 of New York'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, 2020 and 2019

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.

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.

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 receive a fee equal to a contractual percentage of each contractor's revenue or a fee per device, adjusted for the units of service provided. All other gaming contractors are paid fees based on the units of service provided (see Note 13).

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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

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% for multi-state games such as Mega Millions, Powerball, Cash 4 Life, 35% for Take 5, Numbers, Win-4, and Pick 10, 45% for Lotto and promotional games, and 25% 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% for multi-state games such as Mega Millions, Powerball, Cash 4 Life, 50% for Take 5, Numbers, Win-4, and Pick 10, 40% for Lotto and 60% 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 \$257,717,899 and \$530,138,591 for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively. Administrative expenses incurred by the Lottery represent telecommunications, advertising, salary and other operating costs.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
*(continued)*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 of New York through the Short-Term Investment Pool (STIP), which is used for the temporary investment of funds not required for immediate payments.

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, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands).



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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

Capital Assets (continued)

	2018	Additions	Deletions	2019	Additions	Deletions	2020
<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	1,911	100	(505)	1,506	-	-	1,506
Accumulated depreciation	(1,911)	(8)	505	(1,414)	(20)	-	(1,434)
Net value	-	92	-	92	(20)	-	72
Total	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ (20)	\$ -	\$ 72

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 revenues, net in the period of disposal.

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 revenues, 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, 2020 and 2019 were \$529,612,000 and \$599,321,000, respectively. Prizes unclaimed for one year after the drawing date (lapsed) are forfeited by the ticket holder. Total prizes lapsed amounted to approximately \$181,778,000 and \$130,146,000 for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively. These forfeited prizes are netted against prize expense in the accompanying statements of revenue, expense, and changes in net position.

Under New York State Tax Law Section 1614, the Lottery retains forfeited prizes for supplemental prizes in subsequent lottery games. During the fiscal years 2020 and 2019, these supplemental prizes were used for Mega Millions, Powerball, Cash 4 Life, Lotto, Quick Draw, Take 5, Numbers, Win 4, and various Instant Games. Effective in fiscal year 2020, 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 Education was approximately \$138,657,000 for fiscal year 2020.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
*(continued)*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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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.

Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL)

Effective July 1, 2019, the Lottery became 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 35 state lotteries as well as the lotteries of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as of March 31, 2020. 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, 4400 N.W. Urbandale Drive, Urbandale, Iowa 50322.

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, and it is anticipated that there will be no material impact to the financial results from adopting and implementing GASB Statement No. 87.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
*(continued)*Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later. There was no material impact to the financial statements as a result of adopting and implementing GASB 95, except for the Lottery postponing the adoption of certain standards, particularly GASB Statement No. 87, as mentioned above.

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 a 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.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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, which approximates fair value. The valuation of the STIP is derived from unobservable inputs (Level 3), which primarily include New York State data and market participant assumptions particular to New York State. The carrying amount of the joint custody accounts included in cash and cash equivalents was \$615,195,000 and \$988,283,000 as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Lottery also maintains sole custody accounts that are used for daily cash management purposes. Interest-bearing cash accounts are Level 1 financial instruments and are based on quoted prices for identical assets. The Lottery manages the investment of its cash balances to minimize its uninvested funds. As of March 31, 2020 and 2019, the amount of sole custody accounts included in cash and cash equivalents was \$20,413,000 and \$27,681,000, respectively.

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, 2020 and 2019 was \$1,420,626,000 and \$1,312,051,000, respectively. During fiscal years 2020 and 2019, approximately \$28,902,000 and \$30,444,000, respectively, of amortized discount was included in investment income.



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS (continued)

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

	2020	2019
Maturity value	\$ 1,418,290	\$ 1,470,022
Unamortized discount	(273,769)	(284,858)
Total at amortized cost	1,144,521	1,185,164
Less: Investments, maturing within one year, at amortized cost	107,975	107,493
Long-term investments, at amortized cost	\$ 1,036,546	\$ 1,077,671

Fair Value Measurement

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.

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, 2020 and 2019.

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	2020			2019		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
U.S. Treasury strips	\$ 6,560	\$ -	\$ 6,560	\$ 5,571	\$ -	\$ 5,571
U.S. Treasury bonds	704,310	-	704,310	600,180	-	600,180
New York City Transitional Finance Authority bonds	-	484,510	484,510	-	457,371	457,371
Bonds guaranteed by U.S. Agency for International Development	-	225,246	225,246	-	248,929	248,929
Total investments	\$ 710,870	\$ 709,756	\$ 1,420,626	\$ 605,751	\$ 706,300	\$ 1,312,051

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS *(continued)*Fair Value Measurement *(continued)*

Maturities of the investments in each of the five fiscal years following March 31, 2020, and the five-year incremental totals thereafter, are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Interest due</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$ 110,690	\$ 20,901	\$ 131,591
2022	110,590	19,974	130,564
2023	96,038	19,001	115,039
2024	92,228	18,091	110,319
2025	97,329	16,990	114,319
2026–2030	292,245	72,164	364,409
2031–2035	159,157	60,684	219,841
2036–2040	265,446	36,718	302,164
2041–2045	157,297	381	157,678
2046–2050	37,270	-	37,270
	<u>\$ 1,418,290</u>	<u>\$ 264,904</u>	<u>\$ 1,683,194</u>

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, 2020 and 2019, the Lottery had the following investments and maturities (amounts in thousands):



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS (continued)

Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Investment Type	2020 Fair Value	Moody's Credit Rating	S&P Credit Rating	2020 Investment Maturities (Fair Value)		
				Less than Five Years	5 Years to 10 Years	More than 10 Years
U.S. Treasury strips	\$ 6,560	N/A	N/A	\$ -	\$ 6,560	\$ -
U.S. Treasury bonds	704,310	N/A	N/A	220,317	171,560	312,433
New York City Transitional Finance Authority bonds	484,510	Aa1	AAA	110,209	65,326	308,975
Bonds guaranteed by U.S. Agency for International Development	225,246	N/A	N/A	179,016	46,230	-
Total	\$ 1,420,626			\$ 509,542	\$ 289,676	\$ 621,408

Investment Type	2019 Fair Value	Moody's Credit Rating	S&P Credit Rating	2019 Investment Maturities (Fair Value)		
				Less than Five Years	5 Years to 10 Years	More than 10 Years
U.S. Treasury strips	\$ 5,571	N/A	N/A	\$ -	\$ 5,571	\$ -
U.S. Treasury bonds	600,180	N/A	N/A	204,324	152,659	243,197
New York City Transitional Finance Authority bonds	457,371	Aa1	AAA	78,647	86,607	292,117
Bonds guaranteed by U.S. Agency for International Development	248,929	N/A	N/A	188,714	60,215	-
Total	\$ 1,312,051			\$ 471,685	\$ 305,052	\$ 535,314

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.

NOTE 4 PRIZES PAYABLE

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

	2020	2019
Total obligation	\$ 1,724,294	\$ 1,810,700
Unamortized discount	(539,610)	(569,375)
Total carrying amount	1,184,684	1,241,325
Less: Prizes payable within one year	136,190	135,733
Long-term prizes payable	\$ 1,048,494	\$ 1,105,592



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 4 PRIZES PAYABLE (continued)

The amortized discount on the prizes payable is based on interest rates ranging from 0.29% to 7.75% and 0.29% to 7.77% for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, 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 \$50,494,000 and \$52,754,000 for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The aggregate amount of prizes payable due in each of the five fiscal years following March 31, 2020, and the five-year incremental totals thereafter, is as follows (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2021	\$ 132,634
2022	129,114
2023	119,012
2024	110,308
2025	101,082
2026–2030	387,306
2031–2035	226,457
2036–2040	147,610
2041–2045	122,413
2046–2050	93,178
2051–2055	67,242
2056–2060	44,595
Thereafter	43,343
	<u>\$ 1,724,294</u>

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The Lottery's long-term liabilities as of March 31, 2020 and 2019 are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Balance at March 31, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance at March 31, 2020	Current Portion
Compensated absences (Note 11)	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,036	\$ (1,150)	\$ 1,209	\$ 1,006
Pension contribution payable (Note 7)	1,845	-	(485)	1,360	344
Net pension liability (Note 7)	1,719	1,885	-	3,604	-
Other postemployment benefits (Note 10)	66,030	1,603	(2,142)	65,491	-
Prizes payable (Note 4)	1,241,325	73,283	(129,924)	1,184,684	136,190
Total	<u>\$ 1,312,242</u>	<u>\$ 77,807</u>	<u>\$ (133,701)</u>	<u>\$ 1,256,348</u>	<u>\$ 137,540</u>

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (continued)

	Balance at March 31, 2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance at March 31, 2019	Current Portion
Compensated absences (Note 11)	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,127	\$ (1,008)	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,101
Pension contribution payable (Note 7)	2,909	36	(1,100)	1,845	383
Net pension liability (Note 7)	4,839	-	(3,120)	1,719	-
Other postemployment benefits (Note 10)	-	66,030	-	66,030	-
Prizes payable (Note 4)	1,282,639	85,754	(127,068)	1,241,325	135,733
Total	\$ 1,291,591	\$ 152,947	\$ (132,296)	\$ 1,312,242	\$ 137,217

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, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (in thousands):

	2020	2019
Cash transferred to Aid to Education	\$ 3,684,194	\$ 3,200,794
Prior-year payable	(576,744)	(303,497)
Current-year payable	269,361	576,744
Required allocation for Aid to Education	\$ 3,376,811	\$ 3,474,041

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 sole trustee and administrative head of the System.

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.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 7 PENSION BENEFITS *(continued)*

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 \$2,945,000 and \$3,328,000 during fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively, to cover required employer contributions for retirement benefits, which equaled 100% of the required contribution in each year. These payments represented 17.54% and 18.43% of covered payroll for 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Net Pension Liabilities and Other Pension-Related Amounts

The Lottery recognized a net pension liability of \$3,604,249 and \$1,719,071 as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, for its proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability.

The State of New York's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability reported at March 31, 2020, was measured as of March 31, 2019, and was determined using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2018, with updated procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2019. The State of New York's proportion of the ERS net pension liability measured as of March 31, 2019, was 43% for the ERS, which was comparable with the proportions allocated to the State of New York as of March 31, 2018 of 42.7%. The State of New York's proportion related to the plan was determined consistently with the manner in which contributions to the pension plan are determined. The State of New York'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.

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, 2019 and 2018 allocated to the Lottery enterprise fund was 0.12%.



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 7 PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the March 31, 2019 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2018, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2019. The total pension liability for the March 31, 2018 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2017, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2018. The actuarial valuation for the ERS used the following actuarial assumptions for the valuations as of April 1, 2018 and 2017:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.5%
Salary scale	4.2% (2018); 3.8% (2017)
Investment rate of return, including inflation	7.0% compounded annually, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.3% annually
Decrement	Developed from the Plan's 2015 experience study for period April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2015
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2014

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:

Valuation as of April 1, 2018		
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	36%	4.55%
International equity	14	6.35
Private equity	10	7.50
Real estate	10	5.55
Absolute return strategies	2	3.75
Opportunistic portfolio	3	5.68
Real estate	3	5.29
Bonds and mortgages	17	1.31
Cash	1	(0.25)
Inflation-indexed bonds	4	1.25
Total	100%	



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 7 PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Expected Rate of Return (continued)

Valuation as of April 1, 2017		
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	36%	4.55%
International equity	14	6.35
Private equity	10	7.50
Real estate	10	5.55
Absolute return strategies	2	3.75
Opportunistic portfolio	3	5.68
Real estate	3	5.29
Bonds and mortgages	17	1.31
Cash	1	(0.25)
Inflation-indexed bonds	4	1.25
Total	100%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the ERS total pension liability as of March 31, 2020 and 2019 was 7.0%. 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.

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 (6%)	Current Assumption (7%)	1% Increase (8%)
March 31, 2020	\$ 15,758	\$ 3,604	\$ (6,606)
March 31, 2019	\$ 13,007	\$ 1,719	\$ (7,830)

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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

For the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Lottery recognized a net pension liability of \$3,604,249 and \$1,719,071, respectively, for its proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability. For the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Lottery recognized pension expense of \$2,335,450 and \$2,065,109, 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>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 710	\$ 613
Changes in assumptions	906	1,140
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	34	43
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	1,886	1,998
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 3,536	\$ 3,794
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 242	\$ 507
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	925	2,431
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	149	124
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1,316	\$ 3,062

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>
2021	\$ 708,761
2022	(745,403)
2023	(100,174)
2024	470,366

The amount of deferred outflows of resources as of March 31, 2020 and 2019 that will be applied as a reduction of the pension liability was \$1,886,000 and \$1,998,000, respectively.



NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 8 OPERATING INCOME

Composition of operating income for fiscal 2020 and 2019 by type of lottery game is as follows (in thousands):

	2020					
	Expenses					
	Revenue	Prizes**	Commissions	Fees	Instant Direct Expense	Net
Mega Millions	\$ 300,124	\$ (149,344)	\$ (17,672)	\$ (3,580)	\$ -	\$ 129,528
Lotto	64,890	(28,839)	(3,574)	(765)	-	31,712
Take 5	226,977	(111,571)	(13,619)	(2,098)	-	99,689
Pick 10	29,630	(15,741)	(1,778)	(274)	-	11,837
Numbers	947,116	(477,453)	(56,827)	(8,754)	-	404,082
Win 4	975,369	(517,494)	(58,522)	(9,015)	-	390,338
Powerball	250,740	(119,885)	(15,064)	(2,948)	-	112,843
Cash 4 Life	122,247	(69,432)	(7,031)	(1,290)	-	44,494
Instant	4,114,390	(2,712,146)	(246,862)	(40,976)	(26,747)	1,087,659
Quick Draw	695,169	(422,624)	(41,710)	(6,771)	-	224,064
Total traditional lottery	7,726,652	(4,624,529)	(462,659)	(76,471)	(26,747)	2,536,246
Video gaming	2,013,876 *	925	(946,509)	(149,097)	-	919,195
	<u>\$ 9,740,528</u>	<u>\$ (4,623,604)</u>	<u>\$ (1,409,168)</u>	<u>\$ (225,568)</u>	<u>\$ (26,747)</u>	3,455,441
Telecommunications						(17,479)
Indirect expenses						(130,456)
Total operating income						\$ 3,307,506

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

Credits played	\$ 37,934,770
Credits won	<u>(35,920,894)</u>
Net machine income	<u><u>\$ 2,013,876</u></u>

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

	2019					
	Expenses					
	Revenue	Prizes**	Commissions	Fees	Instant Direct Expense	Net
Mega Millions	\$ 480,144	\$ (232,726)	\$ (28,446)	\$ (5,127)	\$ -	\$ 213,845
Lotto	69,311	(24,643)	(3,810)	(814)	-	40,044
Take 5	242,251	(120,535)	(14,535)	(2,164)	-	105,017
Pick 10	30,553	(13,501)	(1,833)	(273)	-	14,946
Numbers	911,900	(470,230)	(54,714)	(8,146)	-	378,810
Win 4	955,450	(463,999)	(57,327)	(8,535)	-	425,589
Powerball	389,777	(176,520)	(23,417)	(4,109)	-	185,731
Cash 4 Life	87,911	(36,914)	(5,105)	(881)	-	45,011
Instant	4,226,735	(2,842,847)	(253,602)	(40,645)	(23,313)	1,066,328
Quick Draw	814,078	(538,705)	(48,845)	(7,617)	-	218,911
Total traditional lottery	8,208,110	(4,920,620)	(491,634)	(78,311)	(23,313)	2,694,232
Video gaming	2,082,440 *	1,000	(963,959)	(156,495)	-	962,986
	<u>\$ 10,290,550</u>	<u>\$ (4,919,620)</u>	<u>\$ (1,455,593)</u>	<u>\$ (234,806)</u>	<u>\$ (23,313)</u>	3,657,218
Telecommunications						(17,876)
Indirect expenses						(135,036)
Total operating income						\$ 3,504,306

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

Credits played	\$ 39,670,034
Credits won	<u>(37,587,594)</u>
Net machine income	<u><u>\$ 2,082,440</u></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, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 9 DEFERRED COMPENSATION

The State of New York 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 BENEFITSGeneral 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, 2020 and 2019, 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.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS *(continued)*General Information about the OPEB Plan *(continued)*

There were 411 total Lottery employees and participants covered by the benefit terms, as follows: 233 active employees, 1 inactive participant entitled to but not yet receiving benefits and 177 retirees and surviving spouses receiving benefit payments. There were annual pay-as-you-go disbursements of \$2,145,091 and \$2,141,700 for 2020 and 2019, respectively. Employee contributions were \$463,567 and \$460,992 for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019, the Lottery reported a liability of \$65,490,993 and \$66,030,010, 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, 2020 and 2019 was measured as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2018 and 2017, respectively, with updated procedures used to roll-forward the net OPEB liability to March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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, 2020 and 2019 allocated to the Lottery enterprise fund was 0.127%.

The actuarial valuation included the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.5%
Discount rate	3.79% (2018); 3.89% (2017)
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2014

The discount rate for fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year general obligation municipal bond index rate at March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The salary rate varies by years of service, starting at 8% and decreasing to 3% after 18 years of service.

For the measurement period ended March 31, 2019, 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 5.10% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after seven years. The drug assumption begins at 9.00% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate after seven years.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)

For the measurement period ended March 31, 2018, 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 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 4.50% long-term trend rate for all health care benefits after eight years. The drug assumption begins at 9.50% and decreases to 4.50% long-term trend rate after eight years.

Additionally, a trend starting at 9.00% per year and decreasing to 4.50% after seven years has been assumed for the employer group waiver plan benefits.

There were no significant changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs, as of the March 31, 2019 measurement date described above, which affected the measurement of the collective total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date as of March 31, 2018.

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.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

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

	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Service cost	\$ 2,022	\$ 2,184
Interest	2,561	2,725
Differences between expected and actual experience	448	(5,980)
Change in assumptions	(3,428)	(294)
Benefit payments	<u>(2,142)</u>	<u>(2,034)</u>
Net changes	(539)	(3,399)
Total OPEB liability, beginning of fiscal year	<u>66,030</u>	<u>69,429</u>
Total OPEB liability, end of fiscal year	\$ 65,491	\$ 66,030

There were no significant changes between the March 31, 2019 measurement date and March 31, 2020 that will have a significant effect on the total OPEB liability at March 31, 2020.

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

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS *(continued)*Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation *(continued)*

Sensitivity of net OPEB liability to change in discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Lottery at March 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 (2.79%)*</u>	<u>Current Assumption (3.79%)*</u>	<u>1% Increase (4.79%)*</u>
March 31, 2020	\$ 77,243	\$ 65,491	\$ 56,225
March 31, 2019	\$ 78,462	\$ 66,030	\$ 56,318

* The discount rate at March 31, 2019 was 3.89% (current assumption); 2.89% (1% decrease); and 4.89% (1% increase).

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, 2020, 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, 2020	\$ 55,134	\$ 65,491	\$ 78,966
March 31, 2019	\$ 55,202	\$ 66,030	\$ 80,245

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (continued)

In 2020 and 2019, the Lottery recognized expenses related to OPEB of \$1,996,645 and \$3,786,370, respectively, which is included in personnel service and fringe benefits expenses in the accompanying statements of revenue, expenses, and change 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>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 366	\$ -
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date	2,145	2,142
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 2,511	\$ 2,142
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,774	\$ 4,910
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	2,138	242
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 5,912	\$ 5,152

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>
2021	\$ 1,461
2022	1,461
2023	1,461
2024	1,002
2025	161

The amount of deferred outflows of resources as of March 31, 2020 and 2019 that will be applied as a reduction of the OPEB liability is \$2,145,091 and \$2,141,700, respectively.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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 \$1,209,000 and \$1,323,000 as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 \$2,421,000 and \$2,698,000 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under all noncancelable leases having initial or remaining terms in excess of one year as of March 31, 2020 are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>
2021	\$ 2,398
2022	1,359
2023	1,364
2024	1,181
2025	1,055
2026 and thereafter	3,615
Total minimum payments required	\$ 10,972

NOTE 13 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIESContractual Arrangements

The Lottery maintains a gaming network of approximately 15,800 retailer locations where all traditional lottery games are sold. Instant Game tickets are also sold through approximately 4,500 self-service terminals. International Game Technology (IGT; formerly GTECH Corporation) is responsible for operating all traditional Lottery games, including maintenance of terminals and related communication services, under a contract expiring on August 1, 2020.

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

NOTE 13 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES *(continued)*Contractual Arrangements *(continued)*

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

- (1) Under a contract amendment that expires August 5, 2020, Scientific Games International is the primary supplier of Instant Game tickets.
- (2) Under a contract amendment expiring August 5, 2020, Pollard Banknote Limited is an alternate supplier of Instant Game tickets.
- (3) Under a contract amendment that expires on August 5, 2020, IGT Global Solutions Corporation (formerly GTECH Printing Corporation) is an alternate supplier of Instant Game tickets.

Video lottery games are offered on approximately 17,181 video gaming machines spread over nine video lottery gaming facilities. Monticello Casino & Raceway ceased its video lottery operations as of April 23, 2019. 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 under contracts expiring on February 28, 2021 with two different companies: Bally Gaming Inc. and International Game Technology. These contracts are paid based on a contractual percentage of revenue, adjusted for units of service provided. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Governor of New York State issued an executive order mandating that all video lottery gaming facilities cease operations on March 16, 2020 for an indefinite period.

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. The Lottery was deemed essential and continued to operate. Consumer demand and retail points of sale have been negatively affected. While the Lottery considers these disruptions to be temporary, the ultimate impact due to COVID-19 cannot be reasonably determined at this time.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

**NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY**

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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 Employee Payroll	Lottery's Proportionate Share of Collective Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
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 LOTTERY**Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited) *(continued)*

Years Ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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 Employee Payroll	Lottery's Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll
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, 2020 and 2019

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, 2020

(Dollars in thousands)

	2020	2019
<i>Total OPEB liability</i>		
Service cost	\$ 2,022	\$ 2,184
Interest	2,561	2,725
Differences between actual and expected experience	448	(5,980)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(3,428)	(294)
Benefit payments	<u>(2,142)</u>	<u>(2,034)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	(539)	(3,399)
Total OPEB liability, beginning	<u>66,030</u>	<u>69,429</u>
Total OPEB liability, ending	<u>\$ 65,491</u>	<u>\$ 66,030</u>
Net position as a percentage of OPEB liability	N/A	N/A
Covered employee payroll	\$ 10,712	\$ 11,426
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	<u>611.4%</u>	<u>577.9%</u>

Changes in benefit terms: There were no significant legislative changes in benefits for March 31, 2020.

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.



Statistical Section Overview (unaudited)

This part of the New York Lottery's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed statistical data to provide context for understanding the information covered in the preceding sections of the report. The data is intended to give greater insight into the following five general categories of information.

Financial trends

These schedules allow the reader to compare and contrast the Lottery's activities and results over time.

Revenue capacity

These schedules allow the reader to compare the various games that are the source of the Lottery's revenue.

Debt capacity

This schedule shows Lottery debt and the capacity to pay for it.

Demographic and economic information

These schedules should allow the reader to see the demographic and economic environment in which the Lottery operates.

Operating information

These schedules attempt to show the reader the relationship between the revenue earned by the Lottery and the resources required to produce it.



New York Lottery Net Position Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years (in thousands)

Net Position	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Investment in capital assets	\$ (90)	\$ 43	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ 72
Restricted for future prizes	104,894	140,965	184,824	150,194	138,995	156,955	184,078	200,031	255,249	213,657
Unrestricted	105,786	230,290	267,919	159,694	253,988	244,553	182,287	150,558	90,144	241,345
Total	<u>\$210,590</u>	<u>\$ 371,298</u>	<u>\$ 452,748</u>	<u>\$ 309,888</u>	<u>\$ 392,983</u>	<u>\$ 401,508</u>	<u>\$ 366,365</u>	<u>\$ 350,589</u>	<u>\$ 345,485</u>	<u>\$ 455,074</u>

New York Lottery Changes in Net Position Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years (in thousands)

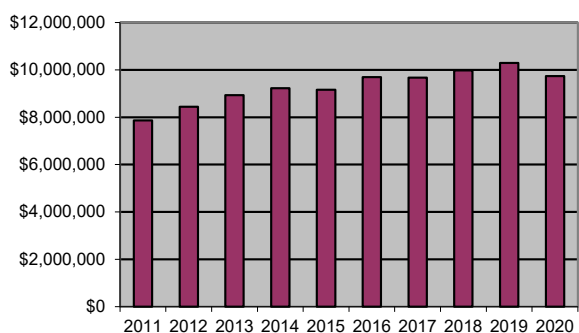
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Operating revenue										
Lottery revenue, net	<u>\$ 7,868,211</u>	<u>\$ 8,439,473</u>	<u>\$ 8,934,288</u>	<u>\$ 9,226,490</u>	<u>\$ 9,156,336</u>	<u>\$ 9,690,511</u>	<u>\$ 9,675,722</u>	<u>\$ 9,973,519</u>	<u>\$ 10,290,550</u>	<u>\$ 9,740,528</u>
Operating expenses										
Prize expense, net	(3,967,672)	(4,130,406)	(4,218,988)	(4,407,924)	(4,396,853)	(4,629,657)	(4,639,092)	(4,815,903)	(4,919,620)	(4,623,604)
Retailer commissions	(881,923)	(1,036,958)	(1,236,613)	(1,290,202)	(1,282,568)	(1,346,488)	(1,345,525)	(1,388,320)	(1,455,593)	(1,409,168)
Gaming contractor fees	(143,254)	(173,704)	(209,321)	(219,745)	(219,731)	(227,116)	(226,848)	(228,984)	(234,806)	(225,568)
Instant ticket direct expenses	(26,145)	(25,194)	(21,771)	(18,871)	(20,566)	(22,970)	(25,739)	(26,079)	(23,313)	(26,748)
Telecommunications expenses	(19,206)	(20,330)	(20,954)	(21,357)	(17,827)	(18,492)	(18,588)	(18,612)	(17,876)	(17,479)
Marketing and advertising expense	(92,141)	(85,825)	(89,995)	(89,779)	(75,812)	(85,620)	(95,838)	(81,526)	(90,907)	(90,752)
Personal service and fringe benefits	(31,324)	(31,020)	(30,244)	(32,343)	(28,883)	(32,177)	(25,150)	(29,565)	(32,163)	(27,753)
Other administrative costs	(11,049)	(9,620)	(16,295)	(8,465)	(11,443)	(5,273)	(6,689)	(10,090)	(5,522)	(5,023)
State Agency charges	(1,739)	(1,618)	(1,458)	(2,784)	(4,441)	(5,725)	(5,700)	(6,133)	(6,436)	(6,907)
Depreciation	(2,247)	(1,677)	(38)	(5)	-	-	-	-	(8)	(20)
Total operating expenses	<u>(5,176,700)</u>	<u>(5,516,352)</u>	<u>(5,845,677)</u>	<u>(6,091,475)</u>	<u>(6,058,124)</u>	<u>(6,373,518)</u>	<u>(6,389,169)</u>	<u>(6,605,212)</u>	<u>(6,786,244)</u>	<u>(6,433,022)</u>
Operating income	<u>2,691,511</u>	<u>2,923,121</u>	<u>3,088,611</u>	<u>3,135,015</u>	<u>3,098,212</u>	<u>3,316,993</u>	<u>3,286,553</u>	<u>3,368,307</u>	<u>3,504,306</u>	<u>3,307,506</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expenses)										
Investment income	90,928	196,965	107,719	(35,364)	148,914	49,542	(4,973)	31,254	82,682	217,090
Other revenues (expense), net	381,995	(230)	(279)	1,340	8,982	2,102	7,773	11,398	2,099	12,298
Investment expense, net	(73,537)	(71,160)	(68,827)	(70,893)	(62,443)	(58,332)	(56,613)	(54,867)	(52,754)	(50,494)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	<u>399,386</u>	<u>125,575</u>	<u>38,613</u>	<u>(104,917)</u>	<u>95,453</u>	<u>(6,688)</u>	<u>(53,813)</u>	<u>(12,215)</u>	<u>32,027</u>	<u>178,894</u>
Income before required allocation	3,090,897	3,048,696	3,127,224	3,030,098	3,193,665	3,310,305	3,232,740	3,356,092	3,536,333	3,486,400
Required allocation for Aid to Education	<u>(3,049,154)</u>	<u>(2,887,988)</u>	<u>(3,045,774)</u>	<u>(3,172,958)</u>	<u>(3,110,570)</u>	<u>(3,301,780)</u>	<u>(3,267,883)</u>	<u>(3,371,868)</u>	<u>(3,474,041)</u>	<u>(3,376,811)</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 41,743</u>	<u>\$ 160,708</u>	<u>\$ 81,450</u>	<u>\$ (142,860)</u>	<u>\$ 83,095</u>	<u>\$ 8,525</u>	<u>\$ (35,143)</u>	<u>\$ (15,776)</u>	<u>\$ 62,292</u>	<u>\$ 109,589</u>



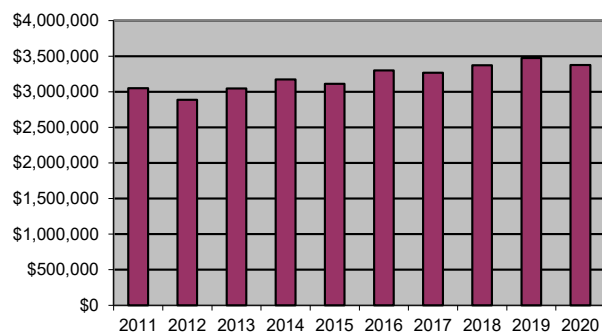
New York Lottery Major Components of Lottery Revenue, Net Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Sales Revenue	Fiscal Year	Contribution to Education	Fiscal Year	Prizes	Fiscal Year	Retailer Commissions
2011	\$ 7,868,211	2011	\$ 3,049,154	2011	\$ 3,967,672	2011	\$ 881,923
2012	\$ 8,439,473	2012	\$ 2,887,988	2012	\$ 4,130,406	2012	\$ 1,036,958
2013	\$ 8,934,288	2013	\$ 3,045,774	2013	\$ 4,218,988	2013	\$ 1,236,613
2014	\$ 9,226,490	2014	\$ 3,172,958	2014	\$ 4,407,924	2014	\$ 1,290,202
2015	\$ 9,156,336	2015	\$ 3,110,570	2015	\$ 4,396,853	2015	\$ 1,282,568
2016	\$ 9,690,511	2016	\$ 3,301,780	2016	\$ 4,629,657	2016	\$ 1,346,488
2017	\$ 9,675,722	2017	\$ 3,267,883	2017	\$ 4,639,092	2017	\$ 1,345,525
2018	\$ 9,973,519	2018	\$ 3,371,868	2018	\$ 4,815,903	2018	\$ 1,388,320
2019	\$ 10,290,550	2019	\$ 3,474,041	2019	\$ 4,919,620	2019	\$ 1,455,593
2020	\$ 9,740,528	2020	\$ 3,376,811	2020	\$ 4,623,604	2020	\$ 1,409,168

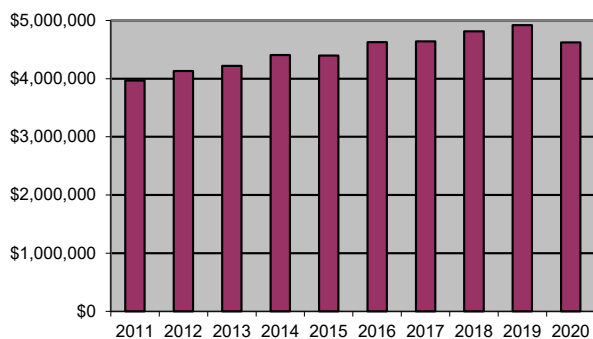
Lottery Sales Revenue, Net



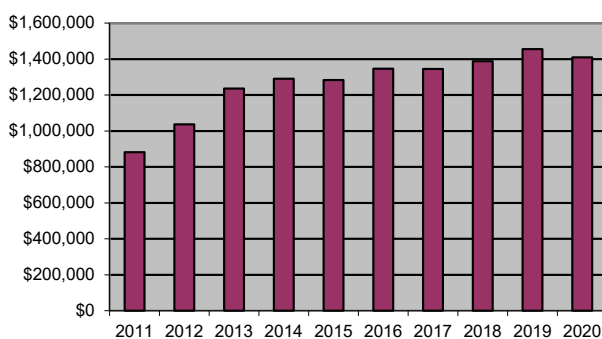
Net Revenues to Education



Lottery Prizes Awarded



Retailer Commissions





New York Lottery Lottery Revenues, Net Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years (in thousands)

<u>Games</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Draw Games:										
Lotto	\$ 132,657	\$ 122,272	\$ 110,026	\$ 94,563	\$ 83,960	\$ 96,686	\$ 79,165	\$ 71,409	\$ 69,311	\$ 64,890
Take Five	283,217	283,843	266,031	256,071	239,022	241,181	234,114	238,054	242,251	226,977
Pick 10	30,498	30,757	30,103	29,393	27,983	29,631	29,426	29,557	30,553	29,630
New York Numbers	854,430	880,536	847,203	873,845	870,505	902,496	897,644	887,310	911,900	947,116
Win-4	776,579	813,755	793,543	831,156	852,017	911,433	920,766	927,022	955,450	975,369
Quick Draw	424,192	502,039	579,929	654,158	693,758	787,230	794,055	793,152	814,078	695,169
Promotional Games*	-	-	-	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Million	45,008	39,398	35,054	32,565	6,305	-	-	-	-	-
Powerball	202,628	296,576	468,404	462,974	304,540	460,045	348,685	408,065	389,777	250,740
Mega Millions	463,049	464,579	254,432	400,480	287,809	254,542	284,698	311,750	480,144	300,124
Cash 4 Life	-	-	-	-	124,989	107,640	89,316	94,011	87,911	122,247
Total Draw Games	<u>3,212,258</u>	<u>3,433,755</u>	<u>3,384,725</u>	<u>3,637,037</u>	<u>3,490,888</u>	<u>3,790,884</u>	<u>3,677,869</u>	<u>3,760,330</u>	<u>3,981,375</u>	<u>3,612,262</u>
Video Lottery**	1,109,562	1,426,784	1,825,369	1,912,320	1,905,309	1,987,373	1,996,607	2,034,690	2,082,440	2,013,876
Instant	<u>3,546,391</u>	<u>3,578,934</u>	<u>3,724,194</u>	<u>3,677,133</u>	<u>3,760,139</u>	<u>3,912,254</u>	<u>4,001,246</u>	<u>4,178,499</u>	<u>4,226,735</u>	<u>4,114,390</u>
Lottery Revenues, Net	<u>\$ 7,868,211</u>	<u>\$ 8,439,473</u>	<u>\$ 8,934,288</u>	<u>\$ 9,226,490</u>	<u>\$ 9,156,336</u>	<u>\$ 9,690,511</u>	<u>\$ 9,675,722</u>	<u>\$ 9,973,519</u>	<u>\$ 10,290,550</u>	<u>\$ 9,740,528</u>

*Promotional games are special games which are offered for only a limited period of time. The number of these games and their durations vary from year to year.

**Sales revenue for Video Lottery represents net machine income which is the amount left in the video gaming machines after players have taken their prizes.

New York Lottery Operating Expenses and Allocations for Aid to Education Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years (in thousands)

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Operating Expenses										
Prize expense, net	\$3,967,672	\$4,130,406	\$4,218,988	\$4,407,924	\$4,396,853	\$4,629,657	\$4,639,092	\$4,815,903	\$4,919,620	\$4,623,604
Retailer commissions/Contractor fees	1,025,177	1,210,662	1,445,934	1,509,947	1,502,299	1,573,604	1,572,373	1,617,304	1,690,399	1,634,736
Instant ticket direct expenses	26,145	25,194	21,771	18,871	20,566	22,970	25,739	26,079	23,313	26,747
Administration	<u>157,706</u>	<u>150,090</u>	<u>158,984</u>	<u>154,733</u>	<u>138,406</u>	<u>147,287</u>	<u>151,965</u>	<u>145,926</u>	<u>152,912</u>	<u>147,935</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$5,176,700</u>	<u>\$5,516,352</u>	<u>\$5,845,677</u>	<u>\$6,091,475</u>	<u>\$6,058,124</u>	<u>\$6,373,518</u>	<u>\$6,389,169</u>	<u>\$6,605,212</u>	<u>\$6,786,244</u>	<u>\$6,433,022</u>
Required Allocation for Aid to Education										
	<u>\$3,049,154</u>	<u>\$2,887,988</u>	<u>\$3,045,774</u>	<u>\$3,172,958</u>	<u>\$3,110,570</u>	<u>\$3,301,780</u>	<u>\$3,267,883</u>	<u>\$3,371,868</u>	<u>\$3,474,041</u>	<u>\$3,376,811</u>



New York Lottery Outstanding Debt Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years (in thousands)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<u>Outstanding debt</u>										
Capital leases	\$ 1,810	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total outstanding debt	1,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Resources available to pay outstanding debt</u>										
Cash	\$ 230,468	\$ 386,230	\$ 444,837	\$ 515,992	\$ 490,819	\$ 724,407	\$ 643,606	\$ 719,472	\$1,015,964	\$ 635,608
Accounts receivable	598,435	469,732	441,486	479,000	526,292	455,443	476,862	490,121	506,596	455,416
Investments	1,478,595	1,584,726	1,694,184	1,539,410	1,609,281	1,520,856	1,439,184	1,334,200	1,312,051	1,420,626
Total resources available for debt	2,307,498	2,440,688	2,580,507	2,534,402	2,626,392	2,700,706	2,559,652	2,543,793	2,834,611	2,511,650
Ratio of debt to available resources	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

New York State Demographic Information Last 10 Calendar Years Available

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Change From Prior Year</u>	<u>Personal Income Total (in millions)</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Change From Prior Year</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate (As of May)*</u>
2010	19,378,000	-0.83%	\$ 946,054	\$ 48,821	3.97%	8.3%
2011	19,465,000	0.45%	\$ 983,868	\$ 50,545	3.53%	7.8%
2012	19,570,000	0.54%	\$ 1,019,514	\$ 52,095	3.07%	8.4%
2013	19,651,000	0.41%	\$ 1,062,391	\$ 54,063	3.78%	7.5%
2014	19,746,000	0.48%	\$ 1,110,345	\$ 56,231	4.01%	6.4%
2015	19,799,000	0.27%	\$ 1,142,485	\$ 57,705	2.62%	5.3%
2016	19,745,000	-0.27%	\$ 1,195,263	\$ 60,534	4.90%	4.3%
2017	19,849,000	0.53%	\$ 1,210,610	\$ 60,991	0.75%	4.4%
2018	19,542,000	-1.55%	\$ 1,341,891	\$ 68,667	12.59%	3.7%
2019	19,454,000	-0.45%	\$ 1,389,760	\$ 71,440	4.04%	3.6%

* Unemployment rates may differ from the totals presented in the same table in the prior year's CAFR as a result of revised data provided by the New York State Department of Labor.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
New York State Department of Labor



Employment by Industry Most Recent 10 Years Available

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Private employment										
Forestry, fishing, etc.	14,274	13,574	13,504	13,535	14,557	15,360	15,593	14,493	14,799	15,091
Mining	16,157	13,474	16,354	13,545	17,814	17,919	15,945	15,744	16,925	14,099
Utilities	41,026	39,746	38,853	37,718	38,609	40,651	41,169	41,696	46,974	40,515
Construction	481,531	460,003	457,019	465,546	488,369	506,244	524,401	535,096	555,870	564,477
Manufacturing	501,685	488,760	486,728	490,214	490,939	491,514	491,287	486,649	485,791	480,317
Wholesale trade	368,081	362,207	368,266	376,376	375,110	376,718	399,993	407,601	375,202	371,518
Retail trade	1,017,181	1,037,002	1,049,816	1,080,494	1,090,752	1,110,766	1,119,649	1,118,854	1,102,521	1,096,412
Transportation, warehouse	324,256	319,556	322,951	339,507	355,301	373,954	409,290	416,937	443,512	554,355
Information	292,108	288,921	293,900	303,600	302,092	307,088	313,085	309,003	314,464	324,084
Finance, insurance	785,910	813,265	840,182	886,294	874,068	881,788	861,509	878,738	936,314	920,352
Real estate, rental, leasing	523,673	525,680	560,100	525,324	516,912	531,218	651,071	676,130	689,886	716,667
Professional, technical	857,138	836,836	865,670	898,786	914,860	938,438	974,093	1,001,231	1,004,038	1,012,722
Management	139,298	145,749	144,407	146,467	151,898	155,523	159,928	163,060	173,609	168,930
Administrative, waste services	526,294	547,991	565,216	583,641	592,517	601,893	618,661	616,766	630,298	652,677
Education	414,554	426,934	439,928	441,063	444,844	462,062	491,383	496,460	494,524	495,418
Health care, social assistance	1,507,891	1,532,549	1,552,866	1,586,051	1,598,293	1,620,745	1,644,352	1,700,547	1,727,454	1,777,602
Arts, entertainment, recreation	316,950	313,381	322,386	336,168	348,315	350,417	361,302	366,591	368,852	383,634
Accommodation, food service	628,254	652,705	685,582	723,476	744,100	771,504	803,905	819,773	842,644	856,039
Other services	596,445	592,029	601,412	677,681	682,594	700,294	707,765	725,618	700,181	698,741
Total	9,352,706	9,410,362	9,625,140	9,925,486	10,041,944	10,254,096	10,604,381	10,790,987	10,923,858	11,143,650
Government employment										
Federal, civilian	127,052	132,803	121,187	118,511	116,234	114,773	115,146	116,717	116,538	114,975
Military	60,058	60,269	61,472	60,310	59,347	58,273	56,762	55,158	55,540	55,244
State	246,748	242,306	236,299	233,078	243,922	244,683	245,100	234,311	244,061	244,140
Local	1,091,970	1,082,820	1,058,850	1,045,252	1,039,093	1,037,453	1,038,998	1,041,094	1,042,806	1,082,281
Total	1,525,828	1,518,198	1,477,808	1,457,151	1,458,596	1,455,182	1,456,006	1,447,280	1,458,945	1,496,640
Total nonfarm employment	10,878,534	10,928,560	11,102,948	11,382,637	11,500,540	11,709,278	12,060,387	12,238,267	12,382,803	12,640,290
Total farm employment	51,219	50,628	51,584	51,609	54,849	54,826	55,129	53,659	53,597	52,313
Total employment	10,929,753	10,979,188	11,154,532	11,434,246	11,555,389	11,764,104	12,115,516	12,291,926	12,436,400	12,692,603

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis
through the Office of the State Comptroller



New York Lottery Operating Information Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years (in thousands)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<u>Draw Games</u>										
Sales	\$ 3,212,258	\$ 3,433,755	\$ 3,384,725	\$ 3,637,037	\$ 3,490,888	\$ 3,790,884	\$ 3,677,869	\$ 3,760,330	\$ 3,981,375	\$ 3,612,262
Prizes	\$ 1,602,202	\$ 1,725,238	\$ 1,685,102	\$ 1,898,153	\$ 1,824,620	\$ 1,991,870	\$ 1,898,919	\$ 1,959,125	\$ 2,077,773	\$ 1,912,383
Percent of sales	50%	50%	50%	52%	52%	53%	52%	52%	52%	53%
Retailer commissions	\$ 191,876	\$ 205,157	\$ 202,253	\$ 217,425	\$ 208,667	\$ 226,595	\$ 219,823	\$ 224,760	\$ 238,032	\$ 215,797
Percent of sales	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Contractor fees	\$ 30,260	\$ 33,392	\$ 34,178	\$ 36,152	\$ 34,341	\$ 35,217	\$ 35,448	\$ 34,903	\$ 37,666	\$ 35,495
Percent of sales	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<u>Instant Games</u>										
Sales	\$ 3,546,391	\$ 3,578,934	\$ 3,724,194	\$ 3,677,133	\$ 3,760,139	\$ 3,912,254	\$ 4,001,246	\$ 4,178,499	\$ 4,226,735	\$ 4,114,390
Prizes	\$ 2,365,847	\$ 2,405,555	\$ 2,534,890	\$ 2,511,112	\$ 2,572,353	\$ 2,636,201	\$ 2,740,093	\$ 2,857,208	\$ 2,842,847	\$ 2,712,146
Percent of sales	67%	67%	68%	68%	68%	67%	68%	68%	67%	66%
Retailer commissions	\$ 212,781	\$ 214,736	\$ 223,449	\$ 221,886	\$ 226,024	\$ 237,292	\$ 240,071	\$ 250,708	\$ 253,602	\$ 246,862
Percent of sales	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Contractor fees	\$ 32,466	\$ 35,231	\$ 40,734	\$ 41,064	\$ 41,341	\$ 40,480	\$ 39,432	\$ 36,378	\$ 40,645	\$ 40,976
Percent of sales	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Ticket and related costs	\$ 26,145	\$ 25,194	\$ 21,771	\$ 18,871	\$ 20,566	\$ 22,970	\$ 25,739	\$ 26,079	\$ 23,313	\$ 26,747
Percent of sales	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<u>Video</u>										
Sales (net machine income)	\$ 1,109,562	\$ 1,426,784	\$ 1,825,369	\$ 1,912,320	\$ 1,905,309	\$ 1,987,373	\$ 1,996,607	\$ 2,034,690	\$ 2,082,440	\$ 2,013,876
Facility commissions	\$ 477,266	\$ 617,065	\$ 810,911	\$ 850,891	\$ 847,877	\$ 882,601	\$ 885,631	\$ 912,852	\$ 963,959	\$ 946,509
Percent of sales	43%	43%	44%	44%	45%	44%	44%	45%	46%	47%
Contractor fees	\$ 80,528	\$ 105,081	\$ 134,409	\$ 142,529	\$ 144,049	\$ 151,419	\$ 151,968	\$ 155,703	\$ 156,495	\$ 149,097
Percent of sales	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%
<u>All Games</u>										
Sales	\$ 7,868,211	\$ 8,439,473	\$ 8,934,288	\$ 9,226,490	\$ 9,156,336	\$ 9,690,511	\$ 9,675,722	\$ 9,973,519	\$ 10,290,550	\$ 9,740,528
Administrative costs	\$ 157,706	\$ 150,090	\$ 158,984	\$ 154,733	\$ 138,406	\$ 147,287	\$ 151,965	\$ 145,926	\$ 152,912	\$ 147,935
Percent of sales	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Number of Employees	333	331	311	313	305	255	255	236	215	233
Number of Retailers	16,553	16,806	17,000	17,500	18,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	15,800



**New York Lottery
Capital Assets
Most Recent 10 Fiscal Years**

	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>			<u>Equipment</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net Value</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net Value</u>
2011	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 26,018,000	\$ 24,298,000	\$ 1,720,000
2012	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 26,018,000	\$ 25,975,000	\$ 43,000
2013	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 2,022,000	\$ 2,017,000	\$ 5,000
2014	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 1,911,000	\$ 1,911,000	\$ -
2015	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 1,911,000	\$ 1,911,000	\$ -
2016	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 1,911,000	\$ 1,911,000	\$ -
2017	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 1,911,000	\$ 1,911,000	\$ -
2018	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 1,911,000	\$ 1,911,000	\$ -
2019	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 1,506,000	\$ 1,414,000	\$ 92,000
2020	\$ 4,526,000	\$ 4,526,000	\$ -	\$ 1,506,000	\$ 1,434,000	\$ 72,000

Note: In 2013, ownership of video gaming surveillance equipment passed from the Lottery to the gaming facilities. The cost of the equipment was \$23,996,000 and it was fully depreciated.