# Rhode Island Lottery An Enterprise Fund of the State of Rhode Island



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



**Prepared by the Finance Department** 

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

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Introductory Section



# Rhode Island Department of Revenue Lottery Division

December 08, 2021

The Honorable Daniel McKee, Governor Guillermo Tello, Director of Revenue

We are pleased to present to you the ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT of the Rhode Island Lottery (the Lottery), an enterprise fund of the State of Rhode Island for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This report has been prepared by the Finance Department of the Lottery. The Lottery is responsible for the accuracy of the financial data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures.

The Lottery is a division of the Department of Revenue of the State of Rhode Island, and its financial statements are included in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. This report presents Lottery activity in a single enterprise fund. Only the activity of the Lottery, and no other data or information related to any other State agency or fund, is included in this report.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The Lottery's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

The Lottery was created by Constitutional Amendment passed on November 6, 1973. The legislation to create the Lottery was passed in March of 1974, and the Lottery began in May of 1974. The Lottery is operated like a business within the framework of State laws and regulations. Like any business, the Lottery's goal is to maximize income. As a State agency, however, the challenge lies in accomplishing this while maintaining the trust and best interest of the citizens of Rhode Island. It is our goal to achieve both.

# About Us



Located at 1425 Pontiac Avenue in Cranston, Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Lottery employs 96 employees to oversee all aspects of Lottery operations and gaming in the State of Rhode Island. The employees perform operational, regulatory, compliance, and oversite procedures to ensure compliance with statutory requirements for all levels of operations and product lines.

The Rhode Island Lottery is the largest voluntary source of income for the State, benefiting all who live, work and visit the Ocean State.

The Lottery began operations in May 1974 with its first drawing. In 1975, RI became the first state to have a weekly lottery television program. The Numbers Game was introduced in February 1976 and still continues today. The first instant ticket game was introduced in 1976, with On-line games starting in February 1978.

With the formation of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) in 1988, games like PowerBall<sup>®</sup>, April 1992, and Mega Millions<sup>®</sup>, January 2010, were introduced by the Lottery. Keno was introduced in the State in September 1992. Around the same time, Video Lottery (VLT's) operations were introduced at the State's two licensed facililites.

In June 2013, Table Game Operations began at the Lincoln, Rhode Island licensed facility, followed by the Tiverton, Rhode Island facility in 2018.

In late 2018, retail sportsbooks were opened at both licensed facilities. A remote sportsbook application was launched in September 2019. In April 2020 iLottery was introduced to the State, with initial offerings of eInstants and online Keno.

The major purpose of the Lottery is to generate revenue for transfer to the State's General Fund in accordance with the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island for each Lottery line of business.

Since 1974, the Lottery has transferred more than \$7.9 billion to the State's General Fund, which supports almost every aspect of life in our State, from education and health care to public safety and the environment. Generally, as Lottery revenues increase for each line of business, the amount of prizes and commissions, as well as the remaining net income transfers to the General Fund also increase. So, you don't have to play the Lottery to reap its rewards.

In addition to the money generated for the General Fund, there are the sales commissions paid to the hard-working Lottery retailers; those business establishments, restaurants, and small stores across the State where Lottery products are sold. The Lottery generates and collects revenues for traditional lottery and monitor game sales from more than 1075 licensed lottery retailers located throughout the State of Rhode Island.

The success of the Rhode Island Lottery would not be possible without the commitment of the Rhode Island Lottery retailers, our employees, and most of all our players. We encourage everyone to play responsibly and continue to enjoy the Lottery as it was intended when it started in 1974 - a fun, positive way to generate additional revenue for the State of Rhode Island.



# **Rhode Island Lottery Product Offerings**

The Rhode Island Lottery provides the opportunity to participate in the following games:

**Instant Games** Instant (or scratch) tickets are played by scratching the covering on the play area of a ticket. In order to win, the player must match or beat numbers or match symbols. Instant ticket offerings in Rhode Island include card games, sports, money, whimsical and holiday themes. Also offered are extended play games including Crossword, Super Crossword, Loteria, and Bingo. Some games may offer second chance drawings for additional cash and merchandise prizes.

# THE NUMBERS.

The Daily Numbers game has been very popular in Rhode Island since its inception in 1976. Players can wager on 2, 3, or 4 digits. Wagers on 3 and 4 digits can be played in exact or any order. Players can select

their own numbers or utilize the computer "quick pick." The Daily Numbers drawing is televised live Sunday through Saturday at 7:29 p.m. Weekly and 30-day purchase options are available to players.

The Lottery added an Instant Match feature to the Daily Numbers game in September 2002. Instant Match offers the player the chance to win up to \$500 instantly on a Daily Numbers ticket, for an additional \$1 per wager.

In May 2014, the midday drawing was added offering additional wagers to the evening drawing. The midday drawing is held daily at 1:30 p.m., and players may view it on YouTube<sup>™</sup> or on the Lottery's website.



Keno was introduced in September of 1992 and quickly proved to be a very popular game. Players choose from one (1) to ten (10) spots, with a \$100,000 top prize. Players can wager on 1 to 10 numbers (spots)

utilizing their own number selection or a computer "quick pick." In January of 2000, Keno drawings increased from every 5 minutes to every 4 minutes. These Keno drawings occur from 5:00 a.m. to 12:45 a.m., Monday through Saturday and 7:00 a.m. to 12:45 a.m. on Sunday. In April of 2001, Keno Plus was introduced. Players have the option to purchase this feature that could increase their winnings by ten times, thus giving Keno players the potential to win up to \$1,000,000. Keno Overtime started in July 2017, and the Overtime round begins after each Keno draw and offers players an extra chance of winning higher prizes up to \$500,000.



Bingo is a monitor game that was introduced to the Rhode Island Lottery on October 14, 2012. The game is played on a traditional bingo style board, where players must make one of eight patterns to win a prize. For

each drawing, 30 numbered balls are drawn. Players can wager \$1, \$2, \$5, or \$10 per board, with a top prize of \$100,000.



PowerBall<sup>®</sup> is a Multi-State Lottery Association game offered in forty-five states (including Rhode Island), plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands. With the

potential expansion to include other countries in the PowerBall® game, the Idaho legislature voted to end the state's participation in the game. However this will not take place until non-United States jurisdictions actually enter the game. For \$2, players select "5 out of 69" numbers and a PowerBall<sup>®</sup> "1 out of 26." Players can select their own numbers or utilize a computer "quick pick." Televised drawings are shown on Wednesday and Saturday at 10:59 p.m. Starting on August 23, 2021, a new Monday night draw was added with the same draw time as the Wednesday and Saturday draws. For an additional \$1, players can choose the PowerPlay<sup>®</sup> option to increase their non-jackpot prizes. The PowerPlay<sup>®</sup> feature is now a random multiplier whereby players are able to win up to 10X the value of set prizes on lower prizes below Match 5. The 10X multiplier is available for advertised annuity jackpots up to \$150 million. The \$1 million prize for matching 5/5 white balls increases to a maximum of \$2 million when you purchase the PowerPlay®. The multiplier does not apply to the grand prize jackpot. In April 2020, due to the global Covid-19 pandemic, guaranteed starting jackpots and minimum jackpot increases were eliminated. Following the April 8, 2020 drawing, guaranteed starting PowerBall<sup>®</sup> jackpots and minimum jackpot increases were eliminated, and future jackpots are based on game sales and interest rates effective at the time.



The Rhode Island Lottery began offering Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> on January 30, 2010 through its participation in the Multi-State Lottery Association. As of October 2017, each board costs \$2 without the Megaplier® option or \$3 with the Megaplier<sup>®</sup> option. Game enhancements include bigger average jackpots with

faster rolls, and improved odds for winning the second prize level of \$1 million. Players select "5 out of 70" numbers and a Mega Ball "1 out of 25." Players can select their own numbers or utilize a computer "quick pick." Drawings are held on Tuesday and Friday at 11:00 p.m. Megaplier<sup>®</sup>, which is a multiplier option for Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> winnings, allows players who choose this option on their Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> ticket to have the chance to increase their winnings by up to 5 times including the \$1 million prize for matching 5/5 white balls. The multiplier does not apply to the jackpot win. In April 2020, due to the global Covid-19 pandemic, guaranteed starting jackpots and minimum jackpot increases were eliminated. Following the April 3, 2020 drawing, Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> jackpots and minimum jackpot increases are based on game sales and interest rates.



Wild Money is an on-line game with a starting jackpot of \$20,000 that continues to grow until a player matches 5 numbers selected out of a field of 38. Its first jackpot of \$315,869 was won on April 13, 2002 and the highest was \$601,207 on March 25, 2006. On July 12, 2021, the game changed from three (3) drawings per week to a daily drawing, which are held at 7:30 p.m.



The Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup> game is now offered in twenty-three state lotteries, including Rhode Island. In anticipation of the July 19, 2021 game change, on April 8, 2021, one state dropped out of the Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup> game, and on June 28, 2021 two additional states dropped out of the Lucky for Life game<sup>®</sup>. Players

select "5 out of 48" numbers and a Lucky ball "1 out of 18" and have a chance to win \$1,000 a day for life. There is also a second chance prize to win \$25,000 a year for life. Each play board costs \$2. On July 19, 2021, the game changed from two (2) drawings per week to a daily drawing. Drawings are held daily at 10:38 p.m. in Connecticut and can be viewed at www.neluckyforlife.com.



Video Lottery debuted in Rhode Island in September of 1992. There are a total of 5,067 video lottery terminals (VLTs) located in the State's two gaming facilities, Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel. In August 2018, the State's pari-mutuel license with Newport Grand was transferred to Tiverton Casino Hotel. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, both Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel were closed on March 14, 2020, thereby suspending all video lottery gaming until June 8, 2020,

when the casinos were reopened, at a limited capacity, and limited hours, per State guidelines. Twin River Casino Hotel reopened offering 1,577 video lottery terminal (VLT) machines and Tiverton Casino Hotel reopened offering, 378 VLT machines. On November 29, 2020, the State closed the two casinos suspending all video operations until December 21, 2021. On May 20, 2021 the State's two licensed casinos returned to pre-COVID-19 operations. As of June 30, 2021, Twin River had 4,067 VLTs, and Tiverton Casino Hotel had 1,000 VLTs. Various virtual and multi-layer display games are offered on the VLTs.



Table gaming opened in Rhode Island in June 2013 at Twin River Casino. There are currently 114 tables available at Twin River offering traditional card and dice games, including 23 poker tables, which was added in December 2015. Tiverton Casino Hotel opened in August 2018 offering 32 traditional card and dice table games. Hybrid stadium gaming was opened at Twin River and Tiverton Casino Hotel in

September 2018 and October 2018, respectively. There are currently 36 terminals at Twin River Casino and 18 at Tiverton Casino Hotel. Hybrid stadium gaming consists of electronic wagering terminals in a stadium seating configuration allowing blackjack, roulette and mini-baccarat to be played concurrently with a live dealer. Due to the global pandemic, both casinos closed March 14, 2020 and VLT operations resumed on June 8, 2020, at limited capacity, and table game operations resumed on June 30, 2021, at limited capacity. On November 29, 2020, the State closed the two casinos suspending all table game operations until December 21, 2020. On May 20, 2021, the State's two licensed casinos returned to mostly pre-COVID-19 operations, however, Poker was not offered during fiscal year 2021.



Sports wagering in Rhode Island commenced in November 2018 at Twin River Casino, and in December 2018 at Tiverton Casino Hotel. Presently,

patrons can wager in the Sportsbook or at wagering terminals throughout the casino floors at both venues. Wagers can be placed on professional and college teams for various sporting events. The types of wagers accepted are based on industry standards for each sporting event, such as; money line, points spreads, total points, teasers, round robins and futures. Also, in-game/in-play bets and propositions are also offered. The sportsbook online application began on September 4, 2019 offering players the option of placing wagers and receiving payouts via their mobile device and/or their computer provided they are gambling within the State boundaries. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, beginning on March 11, 2020, major sporting events were cancelled or postponed. Also, on March 14, 2020, the on-premise retail sportsbooks at both Twin River Casino and Tiverton Casino Hotel were closed. Beginning on June 8, 2020, the casinos began a phased opening under State and Health Department guidelines. The two casinos reopened the two casinos suspending all retail on-premise operations until December 21, 2020.



The iLottery mobile application launched in April 2020 with online Keno and eInstant games being

offered to players within the State of Rhode Island's borders. The online Keno game is the same Keno game available at retail locations. Players choose from one (1) to ten (10) spots. Twenty (20) numbers are drawn from a field of eighty (80), with drawings taking place every four (4) minutes. Wagers range from one dollar (\$1) to ten dollars (\$10) per draw. The traditional add-on features, Keno Plus and Keno Multi-Chance, are available. There are twelve (12) different eInstants available for purchase. These games "play" in the same manner as traditional Instant Ticket offerings. Each eInstant game is available at prices ranging from one dollar (\$1) to twenty dollars (\$20).



#### Pull Tabs

Rhode Island General Laws mandate that pull tab tickets be sold only by nonprofit organizations. The Rhode Island Lottery oversees the sale of pull tab tickets to these groups.

# **Economic Outlook**

The Lottery's fiscal year 2021 revenues continued to be affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic which began in March 2020. The phased re-opening of the State's two licensed casinos, including retail on-premise sportsbook operations, the return of major sporting events, and the gradual return of normal retailer operations (e.g., restaurants and bars offering Keno) improved revenues for fiscal year 2021 compared to fiscal 2020. However, the State closed the two licensed casinos, and suspended all operations from November 29, 2020, until they reopened on December 21, 2020 (referred to as the "COVID-19 pause"). At June 30, 2021, most casino operations had returned to normal operating capacity.

The Lottery transferred \$301.8 million to the State's General Fund in fiscal year 2021. While increased from the \$283.9 million transferred for fiscal 2020, the 2021 transfer amount remained significantly reduced from the fiscal 2019 pre-pandemic transfer of \$397.3 million. The following are financial highlights for fiscal 2021.

# Rhode Island Economic Outlook

Rhode Island's population has remained relatively constant over a twelve month period at 1.06 million as of July 1, 2021. As of June 2021, the unemployment rate was 5.9%; which was above the national rate of 5.4%.

# Lottery Industry Economic Outlook

The United States Lottery Industry experienced an increase in fiscal year 2021 over the prior fiscal year. Based on unaudited figures from the North American Association of State & Provincial Lotteries (NASPL), sales increased from \$89.6 billion in fiscal year 2020 to \$105.3 billion in fiscal year 2021, a 17.49% increase.

# Accomplishments

The Lottery's fiscal year 2021 revenues were continually affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the pandemic the following was noted:

- The Lottery transferred \$301.8 million to the State's General Fund in fiscal year 2021.
- All traditional Lottery games, excluding Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup>, saw increased revenue in fiscal year 2021 over the prior fiscal year which had been subject to reduced sales due to the global pandemic which began in March 2020. The Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup> game had a slight revenue decrease of .9%.
- Instant games revenue increased by 19.5% when compared to the prior fiscal year 2020.
- The Wild Money game revenue increased 118.6%, having changed from three (3) drawings per week to daily drawings beginning July 12, 2020.
- iLottery, which consists of eInstants and online Keno, had a \$5.8 million or 447.8% increase over prior fiscal year 2020, as it was the first full year of operations, which began at the end of April 2020.
- Overall traditional lottery games, excluding monitor games, increased \$9.1 million or 12.8%. Monitor games: Keno and Bingo increased \$35.6 million or 20.4%.
- Sportsbook revenue increased \$152.8 million or 76.3% in fiscal year 2021 with resulting increased book revenue after prize payouts of \$17.5 million or 93.45% for fiscal year 2021. Online mobile book revenue as a percentage of total book revenue increased approximately 29% in fiscal year 2021.

# **Future Projects**

• In June 2021, exacted legislation authorized the State Lottery to extend contracts with IGT Global Solutions Corporation (IGT) through June 30, 2043 related to its online gaming, video lottery system, and video lottery technology products and services.

With the extended contracts for services and products, the online conversion scheduled for August 2023 will allow for an increase in online draw game offerings, as well as, legislation for a joint venture between IGT and an affliate of Bally's Corporation to be the sole technology providers of video lottery terminals. There will be required annual minimum replacements of harware and software at State licensed casinos.

• The Lottery continues to explore new and exciting instant tickets, including higher prize point tickets with the chance to win higher top prizes.

# **Financial Information**

# GFOA 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 Rhode Island Lottery for its annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. This was the twenty-fourth consecutive year that the Lottery has achieved this prestigious award (1997 through 2020). In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. This report must comply with both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The Rhode Island Lottery received a certificate on its first submission, in May of 1998, and on each subsequent attempt. We believe that our current ACFR 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.

# Accounting Systems and Policies

The Rhode Island Lottery operates the Lottery Fund, an enterprise fund that, like a private business, utilizes the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned; and expenses are recognized at the time the related liabilities are incurred.

# **Budgetary Controls**

The operating budget of the Rhode Island Lottery is submitted to the State Budget Office, through the Department of Revenue, for inclusion into the Governor's State Budget to the General Assembly. The State Budget is ultimately legally enacted by the General Assembly. Lottery financial management monitors actual expenditures for compliance with operational requirements, and with statutory expenditures and other statutes.

The Revenue Estimating Conferences continue to adopt revenue estimates for the Lottery, which are incorporated into the State Budget.

# Internal Control Environment

Management of the Lottery is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to meet the objectives that assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and that the accounting systems allow for complete, accurate and timely recording and reporting of financial information executed in accordance with management's authorization, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and free of material misstatement. The structure is designed to provide reasonable assurance, rather than absolute assurance, that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. Internal control over financial reporting is also designed to reduce to an acceptable level, the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to financial statements may occur and not be prevented, detected or corrected within a timely period by management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Management believes the Lottery's internal control structure meets these objectives.

The Lottery operates and regulates video lottery activity, table gaming, and sports wagering at the State's two casinos in Lincoln and Tiverton, controls the disbursements of prizes, and manages a valuable ticket inventory; the following steps are taken to ensure the integrity and security of operations:

- Employing an Information Technology Security Manager.
- Employing specialized security and law enforcement personnel.
- Maintaining secure Lottery facilities and limiting access to them.
- Performing background checks on retailers, vendors, and employees.
- Printing lottery tickets with special security features.

- Independent Information Technology security audits of Lottery networks.
- Providing a variety of access and other controls in Information Technology systems and environments.
- Maintaining operating policies and procedures.
- Processing daily transaction data of all retailer activity by Lottery personnel using the Lottery's internal control system programs and reconciling transactions to reports generated by the on-line system.
- Implementation of comprehensive information security objectives for the Lottery's on-line and video lottery systems as provided by its central system provider.
- Monitoring regulated casino procedures and controls over net table game revenue.
- Implementation of financial, operational, and compliance minimum internal control requirement standards for casino management.
- Independent testing of mobile and computer system functionality and wagering applications.

The Lottery currently has 96 employees, 42 of whom are located at the headquarters in Cranston, Rhode Island. Additionally, 31 employees are located at the Twin River facility in Lincoln, Rhode Island and 23 employees are located at the Twin River Tiverton facility, each location operating and regulating table games to ensure compliance with Rhode Island statutory requirements and Lottery rules and regulations.

# Independent Audit

The Rhode Island General Laws require an annual audit to be performed by the State Auditor General. The fiscal year 2021 audit of the financial statements has been completed in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards*. The Independent Auditor's Report on the Lottery's financial statements is included in the financial section of this report. In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, the Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Perform in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, was issued by the Auditor General.

# Acknowledgements

Preparation of this report was accomplished with support and dedication from all members of the RI Lottery finance department.

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report reflects our commitment to maintain the Rhode Island Lottery's financial statements and record keeping systems in compliance with the highest standards of accountability.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark A Jurcob

Mark A. Furcolo Director

Daniel & Darro

Daniel R. Sarro Finance Administrator

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

# **Rhode Island Lottery**

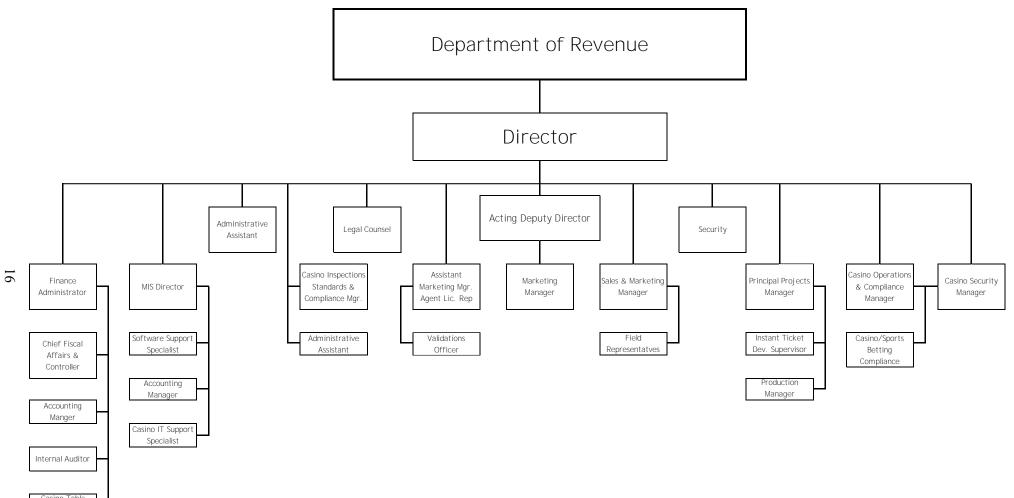
For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2020

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

#### Rhode Island Lottery Organizational Chart June 30, 2021



Casino Table Games Accounting Managers

# **PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS**

Mark A. Furcolo DIRECTOR

Michael O'Rourke Acting Deputy Director

Daniel R. Sarro FINANCE ADMINISTRATOR

Anissa E. Colson CHIEF FISCAL AFFAIRS & CONTROLLER

Joseph R. Santurri DIRECTOR OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Keith J. Tucker CASINO OPERATIONS AND COMPLIANCE MANAGER

> **Donald J. Cataldi** SALES AND MARKETING MANAGER

> > Melissa Juhnowski Marketing Manager

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Financial Section



Office of the Auditor General

State of Rhode Island - General Assembly Dennis E. Hoyle, CPA - Auditor General

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Joint Committee on Legislative Services, General Assembly, State of Rhode Island:

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Rhode Island Lottery (Lottery), an enterprise fund of the State of Rhode Island, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Lottery's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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 audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit 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.

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

Joint Committee on Legislative Services, General Assembly, State of Rhode Island

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Lottery as of June 30, 2021, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Emphasis of Matters**

As discussed in Note 2(b), the financial statements present only the Lottery enterprise fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Rhode Island, as of June 30, 2021, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 13 – Contingencies - the Lottery's fiscal year 2021 revenues were significantly affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the Lottery's ability to generate income for transfer to the State's General Fund could be adversely affected by competitor gaming activities in neighboring states.

Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 21 through 33, Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Employees' Retirement System Plan on page 69, the Schedule of the Lottery's Contributions - Employees' Retirement System Plan on page 70, the Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – State Employees' OPEB Plan on page 71, and the Schedule of the Lottery's Contributions – State Employees' OPEB Plan on page 72 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 audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Lottery's basic financial statements. The supplementary information included in Schedule 1 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Joint Committee on Legislative Services, General Assembly, State of Rhode Island

Schedule 1 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, Schedule 1 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 13, 2021 on our consideration of the Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Lottery's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dennis E. Hoyle, CP.

Auditor General

October 13, 2021

#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

Management of the Lottery provides this *Management's Discussion and Analysis* of their financial performance for the readers of the Lottery's financial statements. This narrative provides an overview of the Lottery's financial activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This *Management's Discussion and Analysis* is to be considered in conjunction with the financial statements to provide an objective analysis of the Lottery's financial activities based on facts, decisions, and conditions currently facing management.

#### Understanding the Lottery's Financial Statements

The Lottery, a division of the Department of Revenue of the State of Rhode Island (State), is accounted for as an enterprise fund that reports all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, much like a private business entity. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, this report consists of a series of financial statements, along with notes to the financial statements and a supplementary schedule detailing operating revenue and the cost of gaming operations for each lottery game. The financial statements immediately follow this *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and are designed to highlight the Lottery's net position and changes in net position resulting from Lottery operations.

The most important relationship demonstrated within the Lottery's financial statements is the requirement that the Lottery transfer net income to the State's General Fund. Accordingly, the primary focus of these financial statements is determining net income available for payment to the State's General Fund, rather than the change in net position of the Lottery. It is also important to note that most financial statement balances have a direct relationship to revenue. Generally, as lottery revenues increase for a particular game, the related amount paid to the State's General Fund also increases. Similarly, increases in revenue for a particular lottery game result in direct increases to the related prize awards and commissions expense.

Most assets included on the Statement of Net Position represent current amounts such as cash and accounts receivable from Lottery retailers. Most current liabilities represent prize awards owed, vendor commission payments, and amounts due to the State's General Fund. Current assets approximate the amounts required to satisfy current liabilities at year-end.

The deficit in net position of \$20.9 million reported at June 30, 2021 relates to (a) the Lottery's previous sale of its exclusive rights to operate its gaming systems and (b) the Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension and OPEB liabilities. In fiscal 2003, the Lottery sold the exclusive right to operate its current gaming systems for a 20-year period at a cost of \$12.5 million and immediately paid the proceeds to the State's General Fund. According to the terms of the agreement, if for any reason, this contract is voided prior to its completed term; the Lottery will be required to refund a pro-rata share of the sales price to the gaming system provider. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Lottery recognizes the revenue related to this transaction over the 20-year life of the contract. The deficit in net position at June 30, 2021 includes the remaining balance of \$1.3 million representing unearned contract revenue. The remaining net position (deficit) of \$19.6 million represents the Lottery's recognition of its proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability (inclusive of related deferred inflows and outflows) as of June 30, 2021, as a participating employer in the Employees' Retirement System Pension Plan (Pension Plan) and the State Employees' OPEB Plan (OPEB Plan). Further details of the Lottery's net pension liability and net OPEB liability can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

#### <u>Financial Highlights</u>

The Lottery's fiscal year 2021 revenues continued to be affected by the global COVID-19 pandemic which began in March 2020. The phased re-opening of the State's two licensed casinos, including retail onpremise sportsbook operations, the return of major sporting events, and the gradual return of normal retailer operations (e.g., restaurants and bars offering Keno) improved revenues for fiscal year 2021 compared to fiscal 2020. However, the State closed the two licensed casinos, and suspended all operations from November 29, 2020, until they reopened on December 21, 2020 (referred to as the "COVID-19 pause"). At June 30, 2021, most casino operations had returned to normal operating capacity.

The Lottery transferred \$301.8 million to the State's General Fund in fiscal year 2021. While increased from the \$283.9 million transferred for fiscal 2020, the 2021 transfer amount remained significantly reduced from the fiscal 2019 pre-pandemic transfer of \$397.3 million. The following are financial highlights for fiscal 2021:

- On-line games revenue increased by approximately 16.4% from the prior year.
- Instant games revenue increased by 19.5% when compared to the prior fiscal year. Instant games were less impacted by the global pandemic than other Lottery games.
- Video lottery games net revenue at the Lottery's two casinos decreased 2.2% when compared to the prior fiscal year.
- Table games net revenue at the Lottery's two casinos decreased by 4.6% when compared to the prior fiscal year.
- Sportsbook revenue increased 76.3% for fiscal 2021 compared to fiscal 2020.
- iLottery revenue through June 30, 2021 was \$7.2 million, an increase of \$5.8 million or 447.8% above the prior year. iLottery mobile application launched in April 2020 enabling iKeno and eInstant games.

#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

#### Analysis of Comparative Financial Position

The Lottery's net position (deficit) at June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 is summarized below:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Assets:		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,583,940	\$ 21,692,913
Accounts receivable, net	4,817,354	5,002,874
Due from State's General Fund	579	66,147
Other	1,309,252	1,435,924
Total current assets	39,711,125	28,197,860
Non-current assets		
Capital assets, net	345,976	472,46
Total assets	40,057,101	28,670,32
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	5,719,530	5,892,72
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	1,309,602	1,425,41
Total deferred outflows of resources	7,029,132	7,318,14
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities		
Due to State's General Fund - net income from operations	\$ 3,358,186	\$ 2,863,33
Accounts payable	14,722,575	6,724,47
Deposits held for sportsbook patrons	921,581	548,72
Prize obligations	12,826,548	12,083,97
Compensated absences	287,891	337,73
Other liabilities	8,248,227	6,306,00
Total current liabilities	40,365,008	28,864,25
Non-current liabilities		
Compensated absences	317,094	431,07
Net pension liability	21,652,204	20,850,02
Net OPEB liability	3,419,593	3,990,38
Unearned contract revenue	625,000	1,250,00
Total non-current liabilities	26,013,891	26,521,47
Total liabilities	66,378,899	55,385,73
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	524,650	302,05
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	1,048,300	666,15
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,572,950	968,21
Net position (deficit):		
Net investment in capital assets	345,976	472,46
Unrestricted	(21,211,592)	(20,837,94
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (20,865,616)	\$ (20,365,47

#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

The majority of the Lottery's assets represent current resources necessary to pay the current liabilities owed to vendors, prize winners, video lottery participants, and ultimately the State's General Fund. At June 30, 2021, the Lottery's assets included \$33.6 million in cash and cash equivalents as compared with \$21.7 million at June 30, 2020. The Lottery's accounts receivable approximated \$4.8 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, at June 30, 2021 and 2020. The Lottery's current assets included a residual amount owed from the State's General Fund for June 2021 and June 2020 operating expenses.

The Lottery's current liabilities at the balance sheet date are amounts owed for vendor payables and prize obligations. The amount owed at June 30, 2021 to the General Fund for June net operations approximated \$3.4 million. At June 30, 2021, vendor payables, made up largely of commissions (video lottery and sportsbook) and prize obligations (attributable mostly to instant ticket games) were \$14.7 million and \$12.8 million, respectively. In comparison, vendor payables and prize obligations at June 30, 2020 were \$6.7 million and \$12.1 million, respectively.

Deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB decreased slightly in fiscal 2021 compared to fiscal 2020 primarily due to reduced contributions subsequent to the measurement date and increases in the Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability which is deferred and recognized over the remaining service life of members.

Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB increased in fiscal 2021 compared to fiscal 2020, principally due to changes in assumptions and differences between expected and actual experience.

The deficit in net position reported at June 30, 2021, as previously explained, relates to the Lottery's immediate transfer, in a prior fiscal year, to the State's General Fund, of all proceeds received from the sale of its exclusive rights over the operation of its gaming systems and the recognition of the Lottery's pension and OPEB liabilities. At June 30, 2021, a deficit balance of \$1.3 million remains relating to deferred contract revenue to be recognized proportionately over the remaining term of the Master Contract with its gaming systems provider. The Lottery recognizes its proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability as a participating employer in the Pension Plan and the OPEB Plan. As required by RI General Laws, the Lottery's transfer to the State's General Fund is based on net income reflecting the actuarially determined employer contribution to the Pension Plan and OPEB Plan. Net income reported in the Lottery's financial statements reflects the recognition of pension expense and OPEB expense in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

#### Lottery Operations

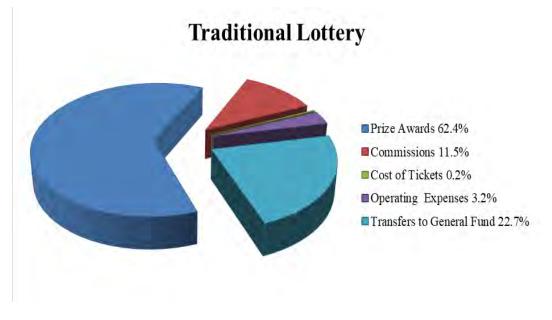
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Operating revenue:		
Games reported - gross revenue		
On-line games	\$ 154,163,448	\$ 132,443,543
Instant games	134,625,405	112,643,821
iLottery	7,152,533	1,305,682
Sportsbook	352,995,097	200,188,405
Games reported - revenue net of related prize awards		
Video lottery	345,066,349	352,833,794
Table games	79,459,088	83,257,074
Other operating revenue	549,647	
Total operating revenue	1,074,011,567	882,672,319
Cost of gaming operations:		
Commissions	254,408,409	245,258,955
Prize awards expense (on-line, instant, and sports book)	505,366,057	338,205,556
Incentive programs, video lottery	671,958	3,990,072
Marketing/advertising expense	2,485,974	2,602,043
Unclaimed prize recovery	(4,770,564)	(3,776,164
Cost of tickets	1,082,726	972,986
Total cost of gaming operations	759,244,560	587,253,448
Gross Profit	314,767,007	295,418,871
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	12,224,386	12,550,219
Contract services	5,349	16,486
Depreciation and amortization	138,440	133,808
Problem gambling expenses	549,647	-
Other	1,704,129	900,222
Total operating expenses	14,621,951	13,600,735
Operating Income	300,145,056	281,818,136
Non-operating income (expenses):		
Investment income	155,294	702,358
Other income (expenses) - net	1,002,593	1,097,720
Income before transfers	301,302,943	283,618,214
Fransfers to State's General Fund	(301,803,081)	(283,870,546
Increase (decrease) in net position	(500,138)	(252,332
Total net position (deficit), beginning of year	(20,365,478)	(20,113,146
Total net position (deficit), end of year	\$ (20,865,616)	\$ (20,365,478

#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

#### <u>Revenue</u>

#### Traditional Lottery

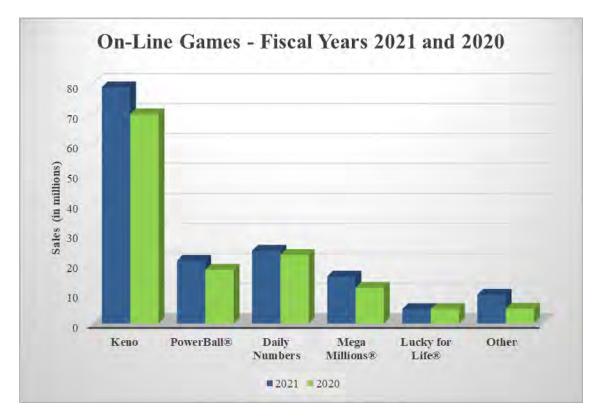
• Traditional Lottery games consist of on-line, instant ticket games, and iLottery. Distribution of the year's traditional lottery revenue was as follows:



- On-line games offered were PowerBall®, Mega Millions®, Keno, Bingo, Daily Numbers, Wild Money, and Lucky for Life® during fiscal 2021. The overall annual increase in PowerBall® and Mega Millions® of approximately 22.5% was attributable to significant jackpots including a \$731 million PowerBall® jackpot, and a \$1 billion Mega Millions® jackpot both in January 2021. In total, traditional on-line revenue increased by \$21.7 million. Revenue from all traditional online games, except for Lucky for Life®, experienced increases during the fiscal year.
- Instant ticket revenue for fiscal 2021 increased \$22.0 million over fiscal year 2020. During fiscal year 2021, the Lottery continued with its successful family of games and its holiday game offerings. The Lottery also continued to introduce various high-price point tickets including the first ever, \$30 ticket "\$500,000 payout", and "Big Money Super Ticket", which is a letter-sized ticket, with four separate games to play, offering players 53 chances to win.
- iLottery was launched at the end of April 2020. Current offerings include eInstant games and iKeno with plans of offering all Lottery on-line games in the future. iLottery revenue for fiscal year 2021 totaled \$7.2 million the first full year of operation.

#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

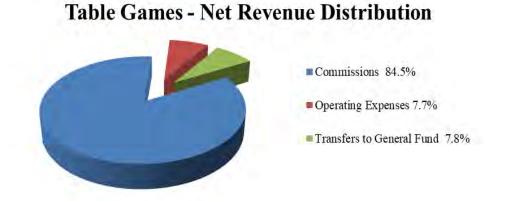
The following graph depicts the Lottery's on-line sales for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.



#### Table Games

For fiscal 2021, net table games revenue was \$79.5 million, a decrease of 4.6% compared to the prior year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, both Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel were at limited capacity per State and Health Department guidelines. In addition, the "COVID-19 Pause" resulted in complete closure of the casinos for a three-week period in December 2020. On May 20, 2021, the State's two licensed casinos returned to mostly pre-COVID-19 operations; however, Poker was not offered during fiscal year 2021.

Distribution of the year's net table game revenue was as follows:



#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

#### Video Lottery

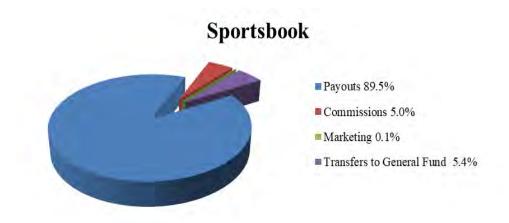
Video lottery net revenue decreased \$7.8 million or 2.2% from the prior fiscal year. Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel operated with a reduced number of video lottery terminal (VLT) machines (1,577 and 378 VLT machines, respectively) to meet social distancing objectives. In addition, the "COVID-19 Pause" resulted in complete closure of the casinos for a three-week period in December 2020. On May 20, 2021, the State's two licensed casinos returned to mostly pre-COVID-19 operations with 4,067 VLT machines at Twin River Casino Hotel and 1,000 at Tiverton Casino Hotel.

Distribution of the year's video lottery net revenue was as follows:

# Video Lottery - Net Revenue Distribution Commissions 39.2% Incentive Programs 0.2% Transfers to General Fund 60.6%

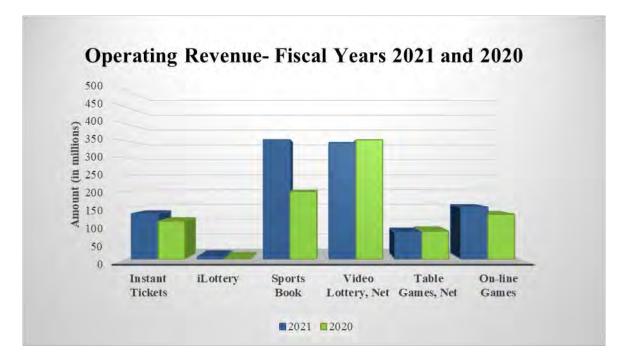
#### Sportsbook

Sportsbook revenue increased 76.3% for fiscal 2021 compared to fiscal 2020. During fiscal 2021, the return of sporting events and the ability of mobile sportsbook players to register accounts on-line positively impacted sports wagering. Total sportsbook revenues through June 30, 2021 totaled \$352.9 million. Gross profit transferred to the State General Fund from sportsbook, after deducting payouts, commissions and marketing expenses was \$19.1 million. While casino operating restrictions and temporary closure during fiscal 2021 impacted retail sportsbook operations, the growth in on-line sports wagering more than offset those negative retail impacts. On May 20, 2021, the State's two licensed casinos returned to mostly pre-COVID-19 operations.



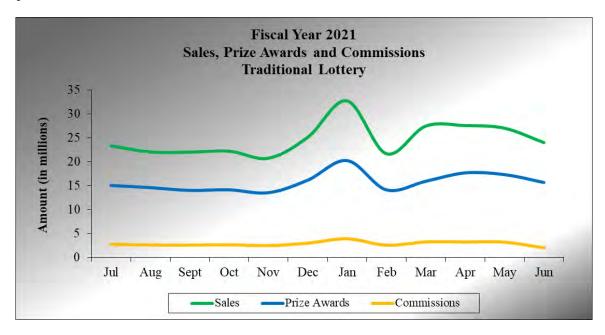
#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

The following graph depicts the Lottery's operating revenue for instant tickets, iLottery. video lottery, table games, sports betting and on-line games for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 in comparison to fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

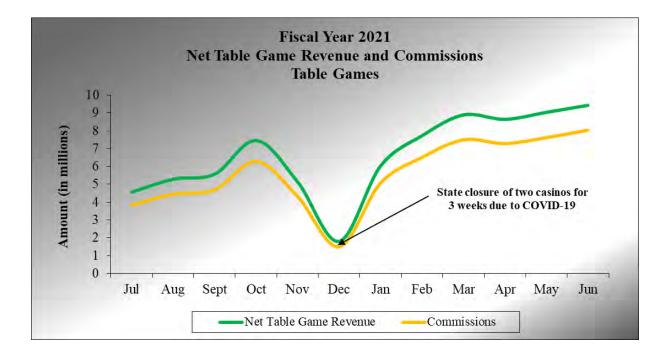


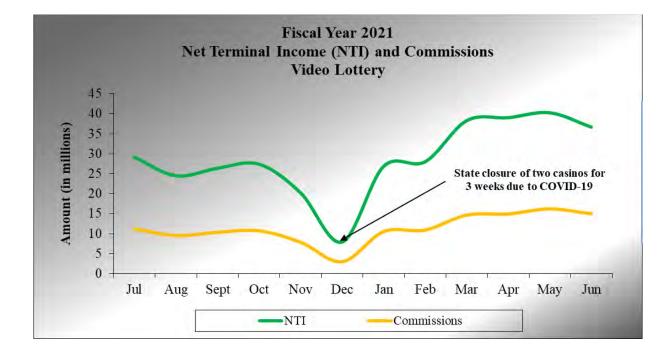
#### Commissions and Prize Awards Expense

As the following graphs depict, the Lottery's most significant expenses (commissions and prize awards) are predictable because they have a direct correlation to sales. As lottery revenues increase, so do the related prizes and commissions paid by the Lottery. While each Lottery game has a designed prize payout structure, the overall amount paid as prize awards expense is consistent in relation to sales. The second, third, and fourth graphs compare table game net revenue, video lottery net revenue, and sports book revenue and prizes to their related commissions.

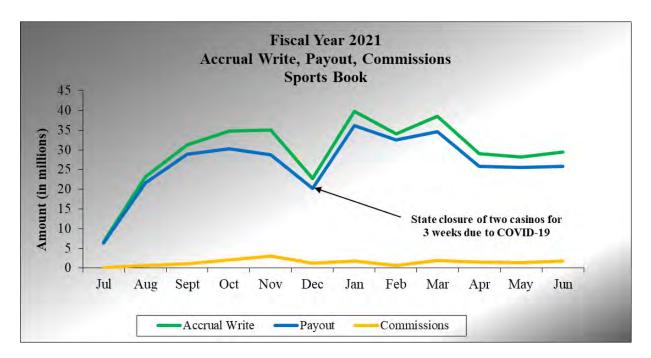


#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**



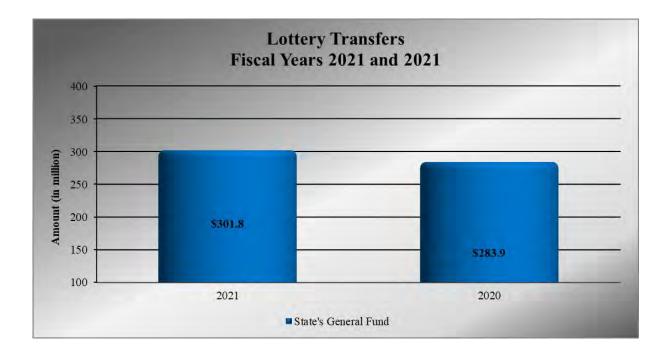


#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**



#### Lottery Transfers

Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, net income transferred by the Lottery for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 was \$301.8 million and \$283.9 million, respectively. All fiscal 2021 transfers were made by the Lottery directly to the State's General Fund, as required by the General Laws.



# **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

# Debt Administration

Jackpot prizes awarded under PowerBall<sup>®</sup> and Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> are satisfied through investments purchased by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). MUSL purchases U.S. government obligations, which are held in irrevocable trusts established by MUSL for the benefit of participating state lotteries. Accordingly, the Lottery does not record an obligation for PowerBall<sup>®</sup> and Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by MUSL. In fiscal 2020, guaranteed starting jackpots and minimum jackpot increases were eliminated for PowerBall<sup>®</sup> and Mega Millions<sup>®</sup>. Future jackpots are based on game sales and interest rates effective at the time.

The Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup> game offers top and second prize winners an annuity or cash option payment. If the annuity option is selected by the winner, the Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup> game requires each selling lottery to purchase an insurance annuity to fully fund the top and second prizes won in that state. All participating lotteries share in the cost of the insurance annuity or cash option; however, the selling lottery is responsible for settling the top and second prize liabilities. Annuities shall be purchased in accordance with the applicable laws of the state purchasing the annuity. Qualified insurance companies must meet the minimum rating requirements established by each participating state. Rhode Island plans to purchase its annuities for any future top prize winners selecting this option through MUSL from an insurance company with an AM Best rating of A or better. Rhode Island has purchased its second prize winners' annuities through MUSL in accordance with insurance company rating requirements.

# Capital Assets

The Lottery purchases and maintains property and equipment necessary to sell lottery products, pay prizes and perform other lottery operations.

For further information, refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Note 4.

#### Potential Factors Impacting Future Operations

The Lottery's mission is to generate revenues for the purpose of maximizing payments to the State's General Fund. A continuous assessment of the State's financial environment and the Lottery's own product lines and operations are essential to accomplish this mission. The following considerations have been presented to inform those interested in the Lottery's operations about potential factors that could affect future operations:

- While most casino operations had returned to near full capacity at the close of fiscal 2021, the effects of the global pandemic are expected to continue to impact fiscal 2022 operations and revenue, although the amount and duration of the impact is contingent on many variables.
- In June 2021, the Rhode Island General Assembly enacted legislation authorizing the State Lottery Division to extend contracts for services and products with IGT Global Solutions Corporation (IGT) through June 30, 2043. The State Lottery Division may amend the IGT master contract to June 30, 2043, including agreements related to online gaming, the video lottery central computer system, the video lottery technology provider license, instant tickets and related vending machine agreement, and the website services agreement. IGT is to pay \$27 million (up-front payment) to be the exclusive provider to the Division of its products and services under the contract (excluding online sports wagering as provided by the First amendment to the Sports Betting Agreement dated July 5, 2019). Further, the legislation:
  - amends the online lottery agreement rates of compensation (online and instant);

# **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

- obligates IGT to investment requirements, employment and compensation pay requirements, required annual certifications, other notification requirements, and allows for termination rights, remedies, and liquidated damages in the event of noncompliance of provisions and terms;
- authorizes the State Lottery Division to agree to contract extensions through June 30, 2043 with the Affiliates of Bally's Corporation in exchange for constructing a 50,000 square foot addition to the Lincoln Gaming Facility and leasing commercial space in Providence, R.I. This extension would also allow for termination rights in the events of noncompliance. The extension would mandate a \$100 million investment by Bally's Corporation relating to the Lincoln expansion and improvements.
- requires an Affiliate of Bally's Corporation to enter into a Joint Venture with IGT for the right to be the exclusive Technology Provider of video lottery terminals (VLT) from the date of the Joint Venture to June 30, 2043. This VLT agreement will require annual minimum replacements of hardware and software and maximum allowable number of terminals at each State licensed casino, on schedules as agreed to by the Lottery Division. The Joint Venture agreement will also include terminal efficiency calculation requirements identified in the legislation; and
- allows for the consolidation of promotional points allocable to each casino into the consolidated promotional points program to collectively issue to customers and prospective customers of each casino an aggregate amount up to 20% of the net terminal income for the Lincoln Casino and the Tiverton Casino for the prior marketing year plus \$1,500,000.

Finalization of contracts reflecting the newly authorized provisions are in process but have not been executed.

- Further expansion of traditional Lottery products to be offered via mobile and/or internet devices is planned for fall 2021. Initial product offerings included eInstant games and iKeno.
- The facilities face increasing competition from surrounding casinos including planned gaming expansion in Connecticut and Massachusetts. In May 2021, Connecticut legalized sports wagering, online lottery, and online gambling, greatly expanding gambling to tablets, phones and laptops. The law also authorizes the Connecticut Lottery Corp. to operate 15 sports betting locations across the state. Authorization of sports betting is also being contemplated in Massachusetts. The Lottery and the State continually monitor the risk to gaming operations and assess and expand important revenue generating marketing and promotional programs to best enable competitive positions.

# Contacting the Lottery's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Lottery's financial activity for all those interested in the Lottery's operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the Finance Administrator, Rhode Island Lottery, 1425 Pontiac Avenue, Cranston, RI, 02920.

#### Statement of Net Position

#### June 30, 2021

Assets		
Current assets:	¢	22 592 040
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	\$	33,583,940
Accounts receivable-less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$189,340		4,817,354
Ticket inventory		913,121
Deposits with Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) (note 1)		45,264
Due from State's General Fund - operating expenses (note 5)		579
Other current assets		350,867
Total current assets		39,711,125
Non-current assets:		
Capital assets, net (note 4)		345,976
Total assets		40,057,101
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension (note 9)		5,719,530
Deferred outflows of resources - Deferred (note 2) Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB (note 10)		1,309,602
Total deferred outflows of resources		7,029,132
Total deferred outflows of resources		7,029,132
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Due to State's General Fund - net income from operations (note 5)	\$	3,358,186
Accounts payable		14,722,575
Deposits held for sportsbook patrons		921,581
Obligation for unpaid prize awards		12,826,548
Accrued expenses		5,894,594
Compensated absences (note 7)		287,891
Advances for future drawings and events		1,728,633
Unearned contract revenue (note 8)		625,000
Total current liabilities		40,365,008
Non-current liabilities:		
Compensated absences (note 7)		317,094
Net pension liability (note 9)		21,652,204
Net OPEB liability (note 10)		3,419,593
Unearned contract revenue (note 8)		625,000
Total non-current liabilities		26,013,891
Total liabilities		66,378,899
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension (note 9)		524,650
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB (note 10)		1,048,300
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,572,950
Net position (deficit)		
Net investment in capital assets (note 8)		345,976
Unrestricted (deficit) (note 8)		(21,211,592)
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(20,865,616)
See accompanying notes to financial statements.		

#### Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

#### Year Ended June 30, 2021

# **Operating revenue (schedule 1):**

Comes reported gross revenue	
Games reported - gross revenue On-line games	\$ 154,163,448
Instant games	134,625,405
iLottery	7,152,533
Sportsbook	352,995,097
Games reported - revenue net of related prize awards	
Video lottery (note 2)	345,066,349
Table games (note 2)	79,459,088
Other operating revenue	549,647
Total operating revenue	1,074,011,567
Cost of gaming operations (schedule 1):	
Commissions (note 6)	254,408,409
Prize awards expense (on-line, instant, and sports book)	505,366,057
Incentive programs, video lottery	671,958
Marketing/advertising expense	2,485,974
Unclaimed prize recovery	(4,770,564)
Cost of tickets	1,082,726
Total cost of gaming operations	759,244,560
Gross profit	314,767,007
Operating expenses:	
Salaries and benefits	12,224,386
Contract services	5,349
Depreciation	138,440
Problem gambling expenses	549,647
Other	1,704,129
Total operating expenses	14,621,951
Operating income	300,145,056
Non-operating income (expenses):	
Investment income	155,294
Other income (expenses) - net	1,002,593
Income before transfers	301,302,943
Transfer to State's General Fund (note 5)	(301,803,081)
Decrease in net position	(500,138)
Total net position (deficit), beginning of year	(20,365,478)
Total net position (deficit), end of year (note 8)	\$ (20,865,616)

#### Statement of Cash Flows

#### Year Ended June 30, 2021

Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from lottery sales, online and instant games	\$	289,718,097
Receipts from iLottery sales	*	7,397,902
Receipts from video lottery operations (net of prizes)		345,141,394
Receipts from sportsbook		353,601,197
Receipts from table games (net of prizes)		78,851,844
Receipts from MUSL for grand prize winners		1,103,944
Receipts from problem gambling program		596,422
Other receipts		351,045
Receipts from Deposits held for sportsbook patrons		372,859
Payments for on-line and instant ticket prizes		(178,907,035)
Payments for iLottery prizes		(4,737,906)
Sportsbook payouts		(316,206,191)
Payments to MUSL grand prize winners		(1,103,944)
Payments for commissions - retailers		(13,973,576)
Payments for commissions - video lottery		(128,474,681)
Payments for commissions - sportsbook		(17,208,753)
Payments for commissions - table games		(64,275,399)
Payments for commissions - on-line games contractor		(20,844,148)
Payments to facilities - video lottery incentive program		(1,474,766)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(5,637,622)
Payments to employees for services		(11,234,766)
Net cash provided by operating activities		313,055,917
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Transfers to State's General Fund		(301,308,232)
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities		(301,308,232)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets		(11,954)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities		(11,954)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest income		155,294
Net cash provided by investing activities		155,294
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		11,891,025
-		
Cash and cash equivalents at July 1, 2020		21,692,915
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2021	\$	33,583,940
See accompanying notes to financial statements.		

Continued.

# Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

# Year Ended June 30, 2021

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by	
operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ 300,145,056
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash	
provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	138,440
Miscellaneous receipts classified as operating activities	25,983
Rental income and other receipts	351,610
(Increase) decrease in assets and deferred	
outflows of resources:	
Accounts receivable	185,520
Deposits with MUSL	(348)
Inventory	38,383
Prepaid expense	41,862
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	173,194
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	115,814
Increase (decrease) in liabilities and deferred	
inflows of resources:	
Due from State's General Fund - operating expenses	65,568
Accounts payable	7,998,102
Deposits held for sportsbook patrons	372,859
Obligation for unpaid prize awards	742,569
Accrued expenses and other	766,081
Net pension liability	802,177
Net OPEB liability	(570,787)
Advances for future drawings and events	1,059,094
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	222,599
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	 382,141
Total adjustments	 12,910,861
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 313,055,917

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (1) Organization

The Lottery was created in 1974 under the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island (General Laws) to establish and operate lottery games for the purpose of generating resources for the State's General Fund. The Lottery is a division of the Department of Revenue of the State of Rhode Island (the State).

The Lottery offers the following games to the public:

- (A) On-line (lottery drawing) games that include:
  - i) Traditional in-state drawing games including Daily Numbers Midday and Evening, Keno, Bingo, and Wild Money. The drawings for these games are administered by the Rhode Island Lottery and offer patrons set prize amounts or smaller progressive jackpots. Keno and Bingo are considered monitor games where drawings are held every 4 and 8 minutes, respectively, on "monitors" in sales locations across the State.
  - ii) Multi-state games, which include Powerball<sup>®</sup> and Mega Millions<sup>®</sup>, are operated in accordance with rules and agreements established by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). These games offer jackpot prize awards to patrons in participating states. Specific details regarding the operations of these games are as follows:
    - (a) *PowerBall*<sup>®</sup>

PowerBall<sup>®</sup> is a Multi-State Lottery Association game offered in forty-five states (including Rhode Island), plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands. The Lottery sells PowerBall<sup>®</sup> tickets, collects all revenues, and remits prize funds to MUSL net of low-tier prize awards. Jackpot prizes are payable in either a lump-sum cash distribution or annual installments. Annual installments are satisfied through investments purchased by MUSL. MUSL purchases U.S. government obligations, which are held in irrevocable trusts established by MUSL for the benefit of participating state lotteries. Accordingly, the Lottery does not record an obligation for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by MUSL.

The prize pool for PowerBall<sup>®</sup> is 50% of each drawing period's ticket sales. MUSL may place up to 5% of each drawing period's ticket sales for PowerBall<sup>®</sup>, included as part of each member's prize liability, in prize reserve funds. The prize reserve deduction begins at 2% when an annuity jackpot exceeds \$120 million and 4% when an annuity jackpot exceeds \$250 million. The maximum balance on the prize reserve funds for PowerBall<sup>®</sup> is \$140 million. Once the prize reserve funds exceed this designated amount, the excess becomes part of the prize pool. The prize reserve funds serve as a contingency reserve to protect MUSL from unforeseen prize liabilities, and these reserve funds are to be used at the discretion of the MUSL Board of Directors. The prize reserve funds are refundable to MUSL members if MUSL disbands or if a member leaves MUSL. Members leaving MUSL must wait one year before receiving their remaining share, if any, of prize reserve funds.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (1) Organization - (Continued)

Effective with the drawing held on July 2, 2016, at any time that the Grand Prize Carry Forward Pool (GPCFP) is below forty-five million dollars (\$45,000,000) prior to a drawing, the GPCFP deduction from a Party Lottery's Grand Prize Pool (GPP) contribution for that drawing shall be equal to a maximum of four percent (4%) of a Party Lottery's sales when the annuity Grand Prize exceeds one hundred twenty million dollars (\$120,000,000). The GPCFP percentage shall be reduced by the percentage of sales being actually contributed to the Set-Aside Pool (SAP), Set Prize Reserve Account (SPRA) or the Prize Reserve Account (PRA). At any time that the GPCFP exceeds forty-five million dollars (\$45,000,000) prior to a drawing, there shall be no GPCFP deduction for that drawing.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, guaranteed jackpot amounts and minimum jackpot increases were eliminated, and jackpots (annuities) are based on current game sales.

At June 30, 2021, the prize reserve funds for the PowerBall<sup>®</sup> game reported a balance of \$76.4 million of which the Lottery's share was \$.8 million. The Lottery records amounts, which are placed into the prize reserve funds, as prize awards expense when the related sales occur.

All investment earnings relating to the prize reserve funds are credited to an unreserved account for each member state. This account can be utilized to offset operating costs or for the promotion of any MUSL game as approved by the MUSL Board of Directors. The Lottery has recorded all income and operating expenses related to its unreserved account and has reported the balance of \$45,264 at June 30, 2021 on the Statement of Net Position as "Deposits with MUSL".

#### (b) Mega Millions<sup>®</sup>

MUSL participates as a member (or party) lottery of the Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> Product Group (a group of lotteries participating under an agreement between the Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> lotteries and MUSL to offer the Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> game within their State jurisdictions). Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> is offered in forty-five states, plus the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Rhode Island Lottery participates as a member of MUSL, in the sale of tickets, payment of prizes, and associated activities related to the Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> lottery game. As such, the Lottery sells Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> tickets, collects all revenues, and remits prize funds to MUSL net of low-tier prizes. Jackpot prizes are payable either in a lump-sum cash distribution or annual installments. Annual installments are satisfied through investments purchased by MUSL. MUSL purchases U.S. government obligations, which are held in irrevocable trusts established by MUSL for the benefit of participating lotteries. Accordingly, the Lottery does not record an obligation for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by MUSL.

The prize pool for Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> shall consist of up to 52% of each drawing period's ticket sales. An amount of up to 2% of each drawing period's ticket sales may be placed in one or more prize pool reserve accounts. The maximum prize reserve account is \$100 million.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (1) Organization - (Continued)

At June 30, 2021, the prize reserve account for the Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> game reported a balance of \$93.3 million of which the Lottery's share was \$.74 million. The Lottery records amounts, which are placed into the prize reserve funds, as prize awards expense when the related sales occur.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, guaranteed jackpot amounts and minimum jackpot increases were eliminated, and jackpots (annuities) are based solely on current game sales.

iii) Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup>, which is offered in twenty-six lotteries, operates under an agreement between the six New England states ("New England Lotteries") and twenty other participating lotteries (collectively referred to as the "Licensee Lotteries") to offer the Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup> game with a top prize of \$1,000 per day for life. The Lottery sells Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup> tickets, collects all revenues, and pays prizes based on its share of total sales, as a party lottery operating the game. The party lotteries have entered into an agreement with MUSL to administer certain aspects of the game. MUSL communicates and collects the share of prize amounts owed by each party lottery. The top prize and second prize are paid in accordance with official game rules and is shared based on each state's percentage of sales in proportion to the total top prize liability. Total low-tier prizes are shared based on a percentage of sales in proportion to the total low-tier prize liability.

#### Top Prize Settlement

All top prizes are funded through the purchase of insurance annuities with an alternative cash option. For the annuity option, top prizes are based on a \$365,000 deferred annuity paid annually based on the winner's natural life with a minimum payment period of 20 years. If there is more than one top prize winner, up to 14 winners, the annuitized prize will be split equally, including the number of top prize winners exercising the cash option, with a minimum value of \$500 per week to each winner exercising the annuity option.

For top prizes claimed in Rhode Island, the Lottery will utilize MUSL to purchase insurance annuities to satisfy the prize liability. The Lottery has adopted the following minimum qualification requirements for insurance companies providing insurance annuities for top prize winners:

- An AM Best rating of A or better;
- At least \$100 million in capital and surplus;
- At least \$1 billion in assets per the balance sheet of the company's most recently audited financial statements prepared by an independent certified public accountant; and
- A National Association of Insurance Commissioners' (NAIC) risk-based capital (RBC) rating of 200% or greater.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (1) Organization - (Continued)

In the event of default on an insurance annuity for a Rhode Island winner, the Lottery may be contingently liable for any remaining prize amounts due the winner.

As an alternative to the annuitized payment option, the top prize winner may request the top prize cash option payment of \$5,750,000. If there is more than one top prize winner, the top prize cash option will be divided by the total number of prize winners, including top prize winners selecting the annuitized payment option.

If more than 14 top prize winners, the top prize liability will be split equally among all top prize winners and paid in one lump sum cash payment, without an annuitized option.

#### Second Tier Prize Settlement

For up to 20 second prize winners, including those who exercise the cash option, the annuity payment option will be \$25,000 per year for life to second prize winners exercising the annuity option. For up to 20 second prize winners, including those who exercise the annuity option, the cash option will be \$390,000 to each second prize winner exercising the cash option.

If more than 20 second prize winners, the second prize liability is capped and will be split equally among all second prize winners and paid in one lump sum cash payment, without an annuitized option.

All low-tier prizes (all levels except the top prize and second prizes) are paid in one lump sum cash payment through the Selling Lottery. There is a reconciliation by the Game Administrator for both low-tier and unclaimed expired prizes (prize levels 2-10) when a party lottery varies from its projected prize liabilities and its unclaimed expired prizes.

- (B) Instant (or scratch) ticket offerings sold through licensed lottery retailers include a wide array of themed games, card games, crosswords, and others, where patrons must match two or three of a kind, get like symbols or bonus features, or meet other game requirements to win the prize shown.
- (C) iLottery mobile and online offerings currently include eInstants and iKeno. Players create an eWallet account to fund their player accounts and play iLottery offerings within geographical boundaries of the State of Rhode Island.
- (D) Video lottery games are generally operated through 5,067 video lottery terminals (VLTs) at two licensed facilities, Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel. Both licensed facilities are owned by Bally's Corporation. Video lottery offers various virtual and multi-layer display games, hosting a wide array of card and theme games to the public.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

- (1) Organization (Continued)
  - (E) Table games are operated at Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel. Chapter 42-61.2 of the General Laws authorizes the State to operate casino gaming, and the Lottery Division to promulgate rules and regulations and set policy for table gaming. This chapter stipulates the allocation of net table game revenue. Consistent with the General Laws, net table game revenue is deposited in the State Lottery Fund for administrative purposes with commissions distributed to Twin River Casino Hotel, Tiverton Casino Hotel, and the Towns of Lincoln and Tiverton with the balance remitted to the General Fund.
  - (F) Sportsbook wagering is offered at on-premise retail sportsbooks located at both Twin River Casino Hotel and at the Tiverton Casino Hotel, and via mobile and online devices provided they wager within the State boundaries. The sportsbook offers multiple wagering opportunities for professional and college events (excluding Rhode Island university and college events), Olympic or international sporting events, etc. in line with industry standards. Chapter 42-61.2 of the General Laws authorizes the State, through the Lottery Division, to implement, operate, conduct and control sports wagering at the Twin River gaming facility and Twin River-Tiverton gaming facility. The State, through the Division of Lottery, has full operational control, as defined by the statute.
  - (G) Prize payout percentages and amounts required to be paid to the State's General Fund as stipulated in the General Laws are summarized below for the various games operated by the Lottery.

Game	Prize Payout	Mandated Payments to the State
Daily Numbers Instant Ticket Games eInstants PowerBall <sup>®</sup> Mega Millions <sup>®</sup> Wild Money Lucky for Life <sup>®</sup> Bingo	Not less than 45% or more than 65% of sales	Payments to the General Fund – net of prizes, commissions, administrative and operating expenses.
Keno and iKeno	Not less than 45% or more than 72% of sales	Payments to the General Fund – net of prizes, commissions, administrative and operating expenses.
Video Lottery	Prize payout not established by law	Payments to the General Fund - net terminal income (video lottery credits purchased less credits redeemed or redeemable, including prize contributions to multi-state video lottery progressive jackpots) minus commission payments and incentive program reimbursements.
Table Games and Stadium Gaming	Prize payout not established by law	Payments to the General Fund - net table game revenue minus commission payments and table game administrative and operating expenses.
Sportsbook	Prize payout not established by law	Payments to the General Fund – book revenue (accrual write less accrual payout) minus commission payments net of statutory host Town fees and approved marketing expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### (a) Basis of Accounting

The financial records of the Lottery, an enterprise fund, are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized at the time the related liabilities are incurred. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has the responsibility for establishing generally accepted accounting principles for governmental proprietary fund type activities.

# (b) Reporting Entity

The Lottery, a division of the Department of Revenue of the State of Rhode Island (State), is accounted for as an enterprise fund for financial reporting purposes.

Accordingly, its annual financial statements are included in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations of the State.

#### (c) Revenues and Expenses

The Lottery defines all revenues and expenses deriving from on-line, including mobile and computer, instant ticket, video lottery, table games, and sports betting including mobile and computer as operating. The Lottery accrues for the maximum prizes payable. Prize obligations, other than those relating to prizes payable in installments, that remain unclaimed one year after the drawing date are reported as a reduction to cost of sales.

Revenue from the sale of lottery tickets, video lottery, table games, and sports betting and expenses for prizes and commissions are recognized as follows:

- 1. On-line lottery games with specific drawing dates when the related drawings are held. For the Mega Millions<sup>®</sup> and Powerball<sup>®</sup>, prize awards expense is recorded equal to the required contributions to the jackpot pool and low-tier prizes won. For the Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup> game, prize awards expense is recorded equal to the estimated cost of actual prizes won. Prize awards expense is subsequently adjusted based on the Lottery's share of purchased annuities for the top prize and a settlement for actual low tier prizes won in all participating states.
- 2. Traditional instant ticket lottery games when ticket packets are charged to retailers. Prize expense is recognized in proportion to the number of tickets sold based on the stated prize structure for a specific traditional instant ticket game.
- 3. iLottery games are recognized at the time the specific games are played, and prize expense when the specific games are won.
- 4. Video lottery games are reported on a net basis. Gross revenue is recognized when game credits are purchased via cash or credit redemption at the terminal (gross terminal inputs). Related prizes are recognized when game credits are issued by a video lottery terminal making them redeemable as credits in another video terminal or for cash by a patron (gross terminal outputs).

The gross video lottery terminal inputs and outputs for fiscal 2021 and reported video lottery net revenue are detailed in the following schedule:

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (2) <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> – (Continued)

Schedule of Video Lottery Net Revenue For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021	
Video Terminal Cash-In (Gross Terminal Inputs):	
Cash collected from video lottery terminals	\$ 1,130,781,805
Plus: Credit vouchers redeemed for play in video lottery terminals	1,636,020,906
Total cash in reported by video lottery terminals	2,766,802,711
Less:	
Video Terminal Cash-out (Gross Terminal Outputs):	
Video lottery credit vouchers (redemptions) issued by video lottery terminals	2,421,736,362
Video lottery revenue, net	\$ 345,066,349

- 5. Table games, with the exception of poker, are reported on a net table game (win) basis from the Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel facilities. Net table game revenue, calculated daily at each table, is cash in the drop box, plus front money (patron funds left on deposit with the facility that are drawn for chips at a table), plus markers (credit extended at a table to patrons in exchange for chips), less fills, plus credits, less beginning chip inventory, plus ending chip inventory, plus one-half of match play and free bet coupons redeemed. Poker games revenue is reported on a gross fee basis, referred to as poker rake, from the Twin River Casino Hotel facility. Poker rake calculated daily at each table is based upon a percentage of each poker pot or a direct fee charged to each player in proportion to the time spent playing at the poker table. Due to the pandemic, no poker games were played during fiscal 2021.
- 6. Hybrid stadium gaming is reported on a net table game (win) basis from the facilities. Net table game revenue, calculated daily at each table, is tickets in, plus cash in, less tickets issued and less toke (dealer gratuities).

The State, through the Division of State Lottery, has operational control and regulating authority to collect casino gaming gross receipts, allocate receipts according to statute, define and limit the rules of play and odds of authorized games including minimum and maximum wagers and payouts for each game. Amounts required by statute to be paid to the two state gaming facilities are reported as commissions. The statute further stipulates that the Division of State Lottery establish rules and regulations and set policy for table games. These policies and regulations (promulgated in accordance with the Lottery's established minimum control standards and federal and State statute) stipulate that the table games retailers (Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel) be responsible for obtaining approved equipment (tables, dice, cards, etc.) and bearing all risk for the management, security, and monitoring of authorized table games. The retailers are also responsible for marketing table games and all related expenses. The Lottery Division incurs operating and administrative costs relating to the oversight and regulation of casino operations which are netted against the State's statutory share of net table game revenue prior to transferring the balance to the State's General Fund.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (2) <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> – (Continued)

7. Sports betting is reported on an accrual book revenue basis as of the completion of each sporting event. Book revenue is derived by event by calculating accrual write minus accrual payout. The State, through the Division of State Lottery, has authority to implement, operate, conduct and control sports wagering at the State's two licensed facilities. The statute further stipulates the Division Director promulgates rules and regulations related to sports wagering and sets policy including approving standards, rules and regulations to govern the conduct of sports wagering and the associated sports wagering system. Amounts required by statute to be paid to the facilities and the system operator, after deducting statutory payments to host Towns and agreed upon marketing expenses, are reported as commissions. Allocation of book revenue from sports wagering after payments to host Towns and approved marketing expenses, are at statutory percentages.

All expenses directly attributable to providing or promoting lottery games to the public are considered costs of gaming operations and are reported as such on the Lottery's Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. These expenses predominantly include commissions to lottery retailers, gaming facilities, video lottery terminal providers, gaming system operators, and the cities/towns that host the Lottery's gaming facilities, in addition to advertising, marketing and promotional expenses.

Other expenses directly attributable to the Lottery's support and oversight of gaming activities are reported as operating expenses. Operating expenses mostly consist of personnel costs, contract services, depreciation/amortization expenses, and other expenses associated with the maintenance of the Lottery's headquarters and internal computer network.

All other revenues and expenses are defined as non-operating. Non-operating revenues include income from pull tab tickets (the Lottery is not responsible for prizes won), rental income, and refunds from the Multi-State Lottery Association.

#### (d) Capital Assets

Capital assets are stated at historical cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. Asset and useful lives are as follows:

Asset Category	Useful Life	<b>Threshold</b>
Buildings	50 years	\$1,000,000
Building Improvements	20 years	\$1,000,000
Computer Equipment	5 years	\$5,000
Furniture and Equipment	5 years	\$5,000
Automobiles	5 years	\$5,000

In addition, the Lottery capitalizes certain intangible assets and amortizes those assets over their expected benefit period. The Lottery adheres to the State's capitalization thresholds and estimated useful lives for capital asset categories.

#### (e) Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less at the time of purchase and are stated at cost plus accrued interest which approximates fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (2) <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> – (Continued)

#### (f) Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value except for certain money market investments that have a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are recorded at a net asset value reflective of amortized cost which approximates fair value. Fair value is defined by GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This statement establishes a hierarchy of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy has three levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, such as management's assumptions.

#### (g) Ticket Inventory

Inventory consists of the cost of tickets for the instant games, which is expensed as a percentage of sales from instant ticket games.

#### (h) Advances for Future Drawings/Events

Tickets can be purchased in advance of scheduled drawing dates. Revenue from advance ticket sales is recognized during the period in which the related drawing is held. Sports wagers may be made in advance for future athletic events (futures) and revenue is recognized at the time the athletic event is completed.

#### (i) Deposits held for Sportsbook patrons

Amounts funded by sportsbook patrons to their eWallet accounts which have not yet been wagered (online) are held by the Lottery and reflected as a current liability on the balance sheet.

#### (j) Unearned Contract Revenue

Unearned contract revenue relates to the sale of the exclusive rights to the operation of the Lottery's gaming systems. The revenue is recognized ratably over the life of the contract.

#### (k) Incentive Programs – Video Lottery

The Lottery reimburses the gaming facilities for the State's share (net terminal income percentage) of certain marketing and promotional expenses incurred by the facilities, in relation to video lottery games. Complete details of the Lottery's reimbursement are disclosed in Note 12, Commitments.

#### (1) Compulsive and Problem Gambling Program

Pursuant to RIGL section 42-61.2-14, the Lottery is required to establish a program for compulsive and problem gamblers in conjunction with the casinos to include awareness, player self-exclusion, and promotion of a problem gambling hotline. The program is funded through aggregate reimbursements made by the casinos totaling not less than \$125,000 annually. The Lottery recognized program expenses totaling \$549,647 and related operating income in reimbursement from the gaming facility providers. At June 30, 2021, \$340,867 was receivable from the gaming facility providers. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, this program is now reflected within operating revenue and operating expenses of the Lottery. In prior years, this problem gambling program was reflected as pass-through activity on the balance sheet only.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (2) <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> - (Continued)

#### (m) Pensions

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

# (n) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System of the State of Rhode Island (the System) and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the System. For this purpose, the System recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

# (o) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those amounts.

#### (p) New Accounting Pronouncements

The Lottery evaluates the impact of all new accounting pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). For fiscal 2021, the Lottery implemented GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. eWallet balances held for mobile sportsbook patrons are held in a fiduciary capacity but meet the short-term disbursement criteria and are included as current liabilities on the balance sheet.

In subsequent years, the Lottery will consider the impact, if any, of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases;* GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020;* GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements;* GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans;* Implementation Guidance Update – 2019-1; and Implementation Guidance Update – 2019-3, *Leases.* Lottery management has not yet determined the effect that these statements will have on the financial statements for future periods.

#### (q) Changes in Presentation

In fiscal 2021, the Lottery included revenue and expense for the Compulsive and Problem Gambling Program on the operating statement and presented deposits held for sportsbook patrons separately from other current liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (3) <u>Deposits and Investment Risk</u>

#### (a) Deposits

The Lottery's cash deposit balances at June 30, 2021 totaled \$33,574,415, with corresponding bank balances totaling \$33,605,734. The bank balances consisted of \$1,237,891 in demand deposit accounts and \$32,367,843 in collateralized deposit investment accounts. The book and bank balances include \$921,581 of mobile sportsbook eWallet deposits at June 30, 2021.

All deposits were in the custody of the State General Treasurer. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are (a) uncollateralized, (b) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or (c) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the Lottery's (or State's) name.

In accordance with Chapter 35-10.1 of the General Laws, depository institutions holding deposits of the State, its agencies or governmental subdivisions of the State, shall at a minimum, insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to one hundred percent of time deposits with maturities greater than 60 days. Any of these institutions which do not meet capital standards prescribed by federal regulators shall insure or pledge eligible collateral equal to 100% of deposits, regardless of maturity. None of the cash deposits of the Lottery were required to be collateralized at June 30, 2021 pursuant to Chapter 35-10.1 of the General Laws. However, the State Investment Commission has adopted a collateralization requirement for institutions holding the State's deposits. Financial institutions are required to pledge collateral equal to 102% of the uninsured deposit amounts. Of the total bank deposit balance totaling \$33,605,734 at year end, the entire amount was either covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized by securities held by an independent third-party custodian.

#### (b) Investments - Fair Value Measurements

All investments, principally cash equivalent type investments, are made by the State General Treasurer in accordance with guidelines established by the State Investment Commission (SIC), which is responsible for the investment of all State funds. Pursuant to Chapter 35-10 of the General Laws, the SIC may, in general, "invest in securities as would be acquired by prudent persons of discretion and intelligence in these matters who are seeking a reasonable income and the preservation of their capital."

The Lottery categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

At June 30, 2021, the Lottery had a single investment consisting of \$9,525 in the Ocean State Investment Pool Trust (OSIP), an investment pool established by the State General Treasurer. The Lottery's OSIP investment represented less than 1% of the total OSIP Pool Trust at June 30, 2021. Agencies, authorities, commissions, boards, municipalities, political subdivisions, and other public units of the State may invest in OSIP. OSIP issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing to the Office of the General Treasurer, Finance Department, 50 Service Avenue - 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Warwick, RI 02886.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (3) <u>Deposits and Investment Risk</u>-(Continued)

OSIP has met the criteria outlined in GASB Statement No. 79 – *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants* to permit election to report its investments at amortized cost which approximates fair value. The OSIP is not rated and the weighted average maturity of investments held in the pool, by policy, is not to exceed 60 days. OSIP's investments are high quality and liquid and include U.S. government and government agency obligations, U.S. dollar-denominated money market securities of domestic and foreign issuers such as short-term certificates of deposits, commercial paper, corporate bonds and notes, time deposits, municipal securities, asset-backed securities and repurchase agreements. OSIP transacts with its participants at a stable net asset value (NAV) per share. Investments reported at the NAV are not subject to the leveling categorization as described above. There are no participant withdrawal limitations.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk:</u> Investment securities are exposed to custodial risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government and are held by either: a) the counterparty or b) the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the government's name. Pursuant to guidelines established by the SIC, securities purchased, or underlying collateral, are required to be delivered to an independent third-party custodian.

*Interest Rate Risk:* Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Based on SIC policy, the State's short-term investment portfolio, whenever possible, will be structured to minimize interest rate risk, by matching the maturities of investments with the requirements for funds disbursement. The Lottery's investments are typically money market mutual funds or investments with maturities less than 30 days thereby minimizing the Lottery's exposure to interest rate risk.

# (b) Investments - Fair Value Measurements-(Continued)

<u>Credit Risk:</u> Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The SIC has adopted policies regarding acceptable short-term investment types. Credit risk is mitigated by the SIC's minimum rating criteria policy, collateralization requirements, and limiting the maximum participation by any one issuer to 35% of the State's total short-term investment portfolio. Credit risk policies have been developed for investments in commercial paper.

<u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u>: The SIC has adopted limitations as to the maximum percentages of the State's total short-term investment portfolio that may be invested in a specific investment type or with any one issuer of securities.

Cash deposits, including interest-bearing investment deposit accounts	\$ 33,574,415
Investments classified as cash equivalents	 9,525
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,583,940

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (4) Capital Assets

Lottery headquarters are situated on land owned by the State of Rhode Island. The State has assigned custody, control and supervision of the land to the Lottery at no cost. However, since title to such land remains vested in the State, it is not recorded in the statement of net position.

A summary of capital assets follows:

	Estimated		Balance at	2021	2021 D: 1		Balance at
Cast	Useful Life	Ju	ne 30, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Ju	ne 30, 2021
Cost	50	¢	1 427 012			¢	1 427 012
Building	50	\$	1,437,912		(12 (24)	\$	1,437,912
Building improvements	20		1,937,228		(12,634)		1,924,594
Ticket production equipment	5		11,486		(3,381)		8,105
Office equipment	5		118,380		(86,825)		31,555
Furniture and fixtures	5		109,093		(402)		108,691
Lottery drawing equipment	5		328,810		(52,495)		276,315
Automobiles	5		475,020				475,020
Computer equipment	5		134,644	11,954			146,598
Intangible Assets	7		175,424				175,424
Total		\$	4,727,997	\$ 11,954	\$ (155,737)	\$	4,584,214
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	and Amortization	<u>n</u>					
Building		\$	1,437,912			\$	1,437,912
Building improvements			1,883,342	7,928	(12,634)		1,878,636
Ticket production equipment			11,486		(3,381)		8,105
Office equipment			98,811	6,307	(86,825)		18,293
Furniture and fixtures			99,182	6,589	(402)		105,369
Lottery drawing equipment			120,033	46,324	(52,495)		113,862
Automobiles			334,725	54,903			389,628
Computer equipment			94,620	16,389			111,009
Intangible Assets			175,424	-			175,424
Total		\$	4,255,535	\$ 138,440	\$ (155,737)	\$	4,238,238
				<u>.</u>			
Capital assets, net		\$	472,462	\$ (126,486)	\$ -	\$	345,976

<sup>- (5)</sup> Transfers to the State

(a) The Lottery is required to transfer net proceeds from the Lottery's games in accordance with RI General Laws sections 42-61-15 and 42-61.2-7. Transfers to the State's General Fund for fiscal 2021 are reported as follows in the Lottery's financial statements:

Due to State's General Fund, beginning of year	\$ 2,863,337
Transfers to State's General Fund	301,803,081
Cash paid during fiscal year	(301,308,232)
Due to State's General Fund, end of year	\$ 3,358,186

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (5) <u>Transfers to the State - (Continued)</u>

In accordance with the Rhode Island General Laws, the Lottery transfers net income to the State's General Fund based on the Lottery's actual pension and OPEB contributions (which are the actuarially determined contributions required by law) to the State's pension plan and OPEB plan. Pension and OPEB expense reported in the Lottery's financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and GASB Statement No. 75 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, is a different amount reflecting the change in the net pension and OPEB liabilities during the fiscal year. The table below details the amount transferred to the General Fund as required by RI General Laws:

Description	Amount
Income before Transfers	\$ 301,302,943
Add: Pension expense in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68	3,097,821
Less: Pension contributions made subsequent to measurement date	(1,899,851)
Add: OPEB expense in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75	306,598
Less: OPEB contributions made subsequent to measurement date	(379,430)
Less: Contract revenue recognized in 2021 transferred to the General Fund in prior period	 (625,000)
Transfers to State's General Fund	\$ 301,803,081

(b) The Lottery also reimburses the State's General Fund for certain operating expenses associated with personnel costs, information technology resources, utilities, etc. As a result, amounts owed from the General Fund at year-end for operating expenses totaled \$579.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (6) Commissions

The Lottery pays commissions to ticket retailers and its on-line games contractor based on a percentage of gross ticket sales. Video lottery commissions, as specified in the General Laws, are paid to the facility operators, technology providers (video lottery terminal providers), the central communications provider and others based on various percentages of net terminal income (video lottery credits purchased less credits redeemed or redeemable plus progressive jackpots). Table games commissions, as specified in the General Laws, are paid to Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel and the Towns of Lincoln, RI and Tiverton, RI. Sports book commissions, as specified in the General Laws, are paid to the facility operators and the system operator after flat fees to the Town of Lincoln, RI and Tiverton, RI and after approved marketing expenses.

The General Laws provide for reductions of certain video lottery commissions. The amount reduced is to be credited to the State's Distressed Communities Relief Fund, which is part of the State's General Fund. The Lottery has reflected the actual video commissions paid as an expense. The amount to be credited to the Distressed Communities Relief Fund is included in the payments to the State's General Fund.

# (7) <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The Lottery accrues an estimated liability for vested benefits relating to future compensated absences. This includes an expected obligation in connection with vacation credits, pay reduction credits, and accumulated vested sick pay for those employees eligible for retirement. The liability for compensated absences was approximately \$604,985 as of June 30, 2021 and is recorded as a liability in the Statement of Net Position. The current portion of \$287,891, as reported, was estimated based on a four-year average of employee utilization.

Changes in the reported liability for compensated absences for fiscal 2021 are as follows:

	Balance at July 1, 2020	Increase	Decrease	Balance at June 30, 2021
Liability for Compensated Absences	\$768,804	\$482,036	\$645,855	\$604,985

#### (8) <u>Net Position - (Deficit)</u>

Components of Unrestricted (Deficit):

Balance of prior year advance to the General Fund prior to contract revenue recognition - On May 12, 2003, the Lottery entered into a 20-year contract, effective July 1, 2003, with its gaming system provider. The contract granted the provider the right to be the Lottery's exclusive vendor of hardware and software, together with the related services necessary for the operation of the Lottery's computerized games, through June 30, 2023. In return, the provider made a one-time payment of \$12.5 million to the Lottery as consideration for this exclusive contract right. The Lottery recorded unearned contract revenue in the amount of \$12.5 million and transferred the cash to the State's General Fund on June 30, 2003. This prior year transfer of unearned contract revenue resulted in a deficit in net position at June 30, 2021 of \$1.3 million. As the contract revenue is recognized over the twenty-year life of the contract, the deficit in net position will be reduced by \$625,000 per year. Accordingly, the Lottery has recognized \$625,000 as the current portion of unearned revenue as of June 30, 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (8) <u>Net Position - (Deficit)</u> – (Continued)

- Proportionate share of Net Pension Liability in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – the Lottery recognizes its proportionate share of the State's net pension liability for the Pension Plan. The Lottery's net pension liability at June 30, 2021 was \$21,652,204, which constitutes a significant portion of the unrestricted deficit reported on the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2021. As required by RI General Laws, the Lottery's transfer to the State's General Fund is based on net income reflecting the actuarially determined employer contribution to the Employees' Retirement System. Net income reported in the Lottery's financial statements reflects the recognition of pension expense in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- Proportionate share of Net OPEB Liability in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions – the Lottery recognizes its proportionate share of the State's net OPEB liability for the OPEB Plan. The Lottery's net OPEB liability at June 30, 2021 was \$3,419,593, which constitutes a portion of the unrestricted deficit reported on the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2021. As required by RI General Laws, the Lottery's transfer to the State's General Fund is based on net income reflecting the actuarially determined employer contribution to the OPEB Plan. Net income reported in the Lottery's financial statements reflects the recognition of OPEB expense in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Net investment in capital assets:

• The Lottery's net position (deficit) at June 30, 2021 also includes its net investment in capital assets. The Lottery had no debt related to capital assets at June 30, 2021.

# (9) <u>Retirement Plans</u>

*Plan description* - Employees of the Lottery participate in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan – the Employees' Retirement System Plan - administered by the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island (the "System"). Under a cost sharing plan, pension obligations for employees of all employers are pooled and plan assets are available to pay the benefits of the employees of any participating employer providing pension benefits through the plan, regardless of the status of the employers' payment of its pension obligation to the plan. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plans. The report may be obtained at http://www.ersri.org.

*Benefit provisions* - The level of benefits provided to participants is established by Chapter 36-10 of the General Laws, which is subject to amendment by the General Assembly. Member benefit provisions vary based on service credits accumulated at dates specified in various amendments to the General Laws outlining minimum retirement age, benefit accrual rates and maximum benefit provisions. In general, members accumulate service credits for each year of service subject to maximum benefit accruals of 80% or 75%. For those hired after June 30, 2012, the benefit accrual rate is 1% per year with a maximum benefit accrual of 40%. Members eligible to retire at September 30, 2009 may retire with 10 years of service at age 60 or after 28 years of service at any age. The retirement eligibility age increases proportionately for other members reflecting years of service and other factors until it aligns with the Social Security Normal Retirement Age, which applies to any member with less than 5 years of service as of July 1, 2012. Members are vested after 5 years of service.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (9) <u>Retirement Plans</u>- (Continued)

The plan provides for survivor's benefits for service-connected death and certain lump sum death benefits. Joint and survivor benefit provision options are available to members.

Cost of living adjustments are provided but are currently suspended until the collective plans covering state employees and teachers reach a funded status of 80%. Until the plans reach an 80% funded status, interim cost of living adjustments are provided at four-year intervals.

The plan also provides nonservice-connected disability benefits after five years of service, and service-connected disability benefits with no minimum service requirement.

*Contributions* – The funding policy, as set forth in the General Laws, Section 36-10-2, provides for actuarially determined periodic contributions to the plan. For fiscal 2021, Lottery employees, with less than 20 years of service as of 7/1/2012, were required to contribute 3.75% of their annual covered salary. Employees with more than 20 years of service as of 7/1/2012 were required to contribute 11% of their annual covered salary. The Lottery is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the rate was 27.54% of annual covered payroll for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The Lottery contributed \$1,899,851, \$1,899,769 and \$1,737,836 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively, equal to 100% of the required contributions for each year.

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

At June 30, 2021, the Lottery reported a liability of \$21,652,204 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability related to its participation in ERS. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, the measurement date, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, rolled forward to the June 30, 2020 measurement date. The Lottery's proportion of the net pension liability was based on its share of contributions to the ERS for fiscal year 2020 relative to the total contributions of all participating employers for that fiscal year. At the June 30, 2020 measurement date, the Lottery's proportion was 0.95210283%.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Lottery recognized pension expense of \$3,097,821. At June 30, 2021, the Lottery reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (9) <u>Retirement Plans</u> - (Continued)

#### **Deferred Outflows of Resources**

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Changes in assumptions	\$	510,910
Difference between expected and actual experience		186,130
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		432,909
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		2,689,730
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	-	1,899,851
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	5,719,530
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	14,949
Changes in assumptions		425,970
Changes in proportion and differences between employer		
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	83,731
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	524,650

Contributions of \$1,899,851 are reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Lottery's contributions in fiscal year 2021 subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability determined in the subsequent period. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	 Net Deferred Outflows Inflows) of Resources:		
2022	\$ 1,111,971		
2023	1,001,188		
2024	906,236		
2025	269,440		
2026	6,194		
Thereafter	 -		
	\$ 3,295,029		

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (9) <u>Retirement Plans</u> - (Continued)

#### Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal - the Individual Entry Age Actuarial Cost
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll - Closed
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.25% to 6.25%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%

Mortality – Variants of the PUB (10) Tables for Healthy and Disabled Retirees, projected with Scale Ultimate MP16.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation rolled forward to June 30, 2020 and the calculation of the total pension liability at June 30, 2020 were consistent with the results of an actuarial experience investigation study performed as of June 30, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return best-estimate on pension plan investments was determined by the actuary using a building-block method. The actuary started by calculating best-estimate future expected real rates of return (expected returns net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class, based on a collective summary of capital market expectations from 39 sources. These return assumptions are then weighted by the target asset allocation percentage, factoring in correlation effects, to develop the overall long-term expected rate of return best-estimate on an arithmetic basis. The June 30, 2020 expected arithmetic returns over the long-term (20 years) by asset class are summarized in the following table:

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (9) <u>Retirement Plans</u> - (Continued)

Asset Class	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return
GROWTH		
Global Equity		
US Equity	23.00%	6.31%
International Developed Equity	12.10%	6.71%
Emerging Markets Equity	4.90%	8.69%
Sub-to tal	40.00%	
Private Growth		
Private Equity	11.25%	9.71%
Non-Core Real Estate	2.25%	5.66%
Opportunistic Private Credit	1.50%	9.71%
Sub-to tal	15.00%	
INCOME		
High Yield Infrastructure	1.00%	3.88%
REIT S	1.00%	5.66%
Equity Options	2.00%	6.04%
EMD (50/50 Blend)	2.00%	2.28%
Liquid Credit	2.80%	3.88%
Private Credit	3.20%	3.88%
Sub-to tal	12.00%	
TABILITY		
Crisis Protection Class		
Treasury Duration	5.00%	0.10%
Systematic Trend	5.00%	3.84%
Sub-to tal	10.00%	
Inflation Protection		
Core Real Estate	3.60%	5.66%
Private In frastructure	2.40%	6.06%
TIPs	2.00%	0.74%
Sub-to tal	8.00%	•
Volatility Protection		
IG Corp Credit	3.25%	1.54%
Securitized Credit	3.25%	1.54%
Absolute Return	6.50%	3.84%
Cash	2.00%	0.10%
Sub-total	15.00%	

These return assumptions are then weighted by the target asset allocation percentage, factoring in correlation effects, to develop the overall long-term expected rate of return best-estimate on an arithmetic basis.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (9) <u>Retirement Plans</u> - (Continued)

#### Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.0 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from the employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan'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.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate

		Net P	ension Liability		
1%	6 Decrease			19	% Increase
(6.0%	Discount Rate)	(7.0%	Discount Rate)	<u>(8.0%</u>	Discount Rate)
\$	25,825,981	\$	21,652,204	\$	16,615,305

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

As noted earlier, ERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plans. The report may be obtained at http://www.ersri.org. The report contains detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position.

#### Defined Contribution Plan:

*Plan Description* – Certain employees participating in the defined benefit plan (those with less than 20 years of service as of 7/1/2012), as described above, also participate in a defined contribution plan of the Employees' Retirement System as authorized by General Law Chapter 36-10.3. The defined contribution plan is established under IRS section 401(a) and is administered by TIAA-CREF. The Retirement Board is the plan administrator and plan trustee. The Employees may choose among various investment options available to plan participants. The State Investment Commission is responsible for implementing the investment policy of the plan and selecting the investment options available to members.

*Plan contributions* – Certain employees (those with less than 20 years of service as of 7/1/2012) contribute 5% of their annual covered salary and employers contribute at the following percentages of annual covered salary for these employees based on their years of service as of July 1, 2012:

Years of Service As of July 1, 2012	Employer Contribution Rate
15-20 Years	1.5%
10-15 Years	1.25%
0-10 Years	1.00%

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (9) <u>Retirement Plans</u> - (Continued)

Employee contributions are immediately vested while employer contributions are vested after three years of contributory service. Contributions required under the plan by both the employee and employer are established by the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island, which are subject to amendment by the General Assembly.

The Lottery contributed and recognized as pension expense \$70,450 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, equal to 100% of the required contributions for the fiscal year.

*Plan vesting and contribution forfeiture provisions* – The total amount contributed by the member, including associated investment gains and losses, shall immediately vest in the member's account and is non-forfeitable. The total amount contributed by the employer, including associated investment gains and losses, vests with the member and is non-forfeitable upon completion of three (3) years of contributory service. Non-vested employer contributions are forfeited upon termination of employment. Such forfeitures can be used by employers to offset future remittances to the plan.

*Retirement benefits* – Benefits may be paid to a member after severance from employment, death, plan termination, or upon a deemed severance from employment for participants performing qualified military service. At a minimum, retirement benefits must begin no later than April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which the member attains age  $70\frac{1}{2}$  or terminates employment, if later.

#### (10) <u>Postemployment Healthcare</u>

*Plan description* - Employees of the Lottery participate in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit other post-employment benefits (OPEB) plan included within the Rhode Island State Employees' and Electing Teachers OPEB System (the "System"). The Lottery participates in the State Employees plan within the System.

Under a cost sharing plan, OPEB obligations for employees of all employers are pooled and plan assets are available to pay the benefits of the employees of any participating employer providing OPEB benefits through the plan, regardless of the status of the employers' payment of its OPEB obligation to the plan. The plan provides health care benefits to plan members.

The System is administered by the OPEB Board and was authorized, created, and established under Chapter 36-12.1 of the RI General Laws. The Board was established under Chapter 36-12.1 as an independent board to hold and administer, in trust, the funds of the OPEB system. The four members of the OPEB Board are: the State Controller, the State Budget Officer, the State Personnel Administrator and the General Treasurer, or their designees.

The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plans. The report may be obtained at http://www.oag.ri.gov/reports.html.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (10) Postemployment Healthcare Plan- (Continued)

*Membership and Benefit provisions* – The plans within the System generally provide healthcare coverage to pre-Medicare eligible retirees and health reimbursement account contributions or Medicare supplement coverage for members who are Medicare eligible. Members may purchase coverage for spouses and dependents. Dental and vision coverage may be purchased by these groups with no state subsidy.

Members of the System must meet the eligibility and services requirements set forth in the RI General Laws or other governing documents. RIGL Sections 16-17.1-1 and 2, 36-10-2, 36-12.1, 36-12-2.2 and 36-12-4 govern the provisions of the System, and they may be amended in the future by action of the General Assembly.

*Contributions* – The funding policy, as set forth in the General Laws and which may be amended at any time, provides for actuarially determined periodic contributions to the plans. The Lottery is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the rate was 5.49% of annual covered payroll for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The Lottery contributed \$379,430, \$477,641 and \$400,960 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively, equal to 100% of the required contributions for each year.

Active employees do not make contributions to the plan. Retired member contributions consist of the required retiree share of coverage based on the time of retirement and years of service.

# *OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB*

At June 30, 2021, the Lottery reported a liability of \$3,419,593 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability related to its participation in the System. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, the measurement date, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019 rolled forward to the June 30, 2020 measurement date. The Lottery's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on its share of contributions to the System for fiscal year 2020 relative to the total contributions of all participating employers for that fiscal year. At the June 30, 2020 measurement date, the Lottery's proportion was 0.94750704%.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Lottery recognized OPEB expense of \$306,598. At June 30, 2021, the Lottery reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (10) Postemployment Healthcare Plan- (Continued)

Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Changes in assumptions	\$	156,150
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		774,022
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	_	379,430
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	1,309,602
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	695,472
Changes in assumptions		206,824
Net difference between projected and actual investments earnings	_	146,004
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	1,048,300

Contributions of \$379,430 are reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB expense resulting from the Lottery's contributions in fiscal year 2021 subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent period. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	(	Net Deferred Dutflows (Inflows) of Resources:
2022	\$	(39,166)
2023		(24,086)
2024		(13,089)
2025		181
2026		7,023
Thereafter	_	(48,991)
	\$	(118,128)

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (10) Postemployment Healthcare Plan- (Continued)

#### Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following significant actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal - the Individual Entry Age Actuarial Cost methodology is used
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll - Closed
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.00% to 6.00%
Investment Rate of Return	5.00%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	8.25% in fiscal 2020 decreasing annually to 3.5% in fiscal year 2033 and later

Mortality rates for male plan members were based on the RP-2014 Combined Healthy for Males with Blue Collar adjustments, projected with the MP-2016 ultimate rates. Mortality rates for female plan members were based on the RP-2014 Combined Healthy for Females, projected with the MP-2016 ultimate rates.

The long-term expected rate of return best-estimate on OPEB plan investments was determined by the actuary using a building-block method. The actuary started by calculating best-estimate future expected real rates of return (expected returns net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class, based on a collective summary of capital market expectations from 39 nationally recognized investment consulting firms. These return assumptions are then weighted by the target asset allocation percentage, factoring in correlation effects, to develop the overall long-term expected rate of return best-estimate on an arithmetic basis. The June 30, 2020 expected arithmetic returns over the long-term (20 years) by asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	65%	6.31%
Fixed Income	35%	1.57%

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (10) Postemployment Healthcare Plan- (Continued)

#### Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members, if any, will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from the employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan'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 OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

#### Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 5 percent as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

# Net OPEB Liability Discount Rate Sensitivity ease 1% In

1% Decrease			1% Increase			
(4.0% Discount Rate)		(5.0% Discount Rate)		(6.0% Discount Rate)		
\$	4,222,865	\$	3,419,593	\$	2,754,314	

#### Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate

The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate of 8.25 percent and gradually decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.5%, as well as what the employers' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate (expressed in thousands).

# Net OPEB Liability Health Care Trend Rate Sensitivity

	1% Lower		Baseline		1% Higher
¢	2 (01 429	¢	2 410 502	¢	4 446 405
\$	2,601,438	\$	3,419,593	\$	4,446,405

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (11) <u>Deferred Compensation</u>

Employees of the Lottery may participate in a deferred compensation plan offered by the State. Required disclosures are reported in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

# (12) Commitments

# (a) Gaming Systems Provider – International Game Technology PLC (IGT)

The Lottery entered into a 20-year master contract with its gaming systems provider granting them the right to be the exclusive provider of information technology hardware, software, and related services for all lottery games. This contract is effective from July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2023 and amends all previous agreements between the parties.

As consideration for this exclusive right, the gaming systems provider paid the Lottery \$12.5 million. In the event that the contract term is not fulfilled, the Lottery will be obligated to refund a pro-rata share of this amount to the gaming systems provider (\$1.25 million at June 30, 2021).

The contract mandates commission percentages as detailed in the following chart.

<b>Commission Percentages</b>		
On-Line and Instant Tickets		
Total Lottery Sales in the Year	Percent Thereof	
\$0 - \$275 Million	5.00%	
Over \$275 Million - \$400 Million	1.00%	
Over \$400 Million	5.00%	
Video Lottery Central Sys	tem	
Total Net Terminal Income for the Year	Percent Thereof	
\$0 - \$500 Million	2.50%	
Over \$500 Million - \$1 Billion	1.00%	
Over \$1 Billion	2.50%	

The Lottery also leases to the gaming systems provider a portion of its headquarters to house the computer hardware and office space necessary for the operation of the Lottery's games. The original term of the lease was for five (5) years, commencing October 19, 2012 and the square footage leased is 5,101 square feet. The annual lease amount for the first year approximated \$117,000 and the four (4) remaining years will increase by four percent (4%) per annum, effective October 19<sup>th</sup>. The tenant exercised the one, four (4) year term renewal option for the office space. The base rate for the renewal options is an increase of four percent (4%) per annum unless a mutually acceptable rate is negotiated.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (12) <u>Commitments</u>- (Continued)

# (b) Video Lottery Terminal Provider - IGT Global Solutions Corporation (IGT)

IGT is also a provider of video lottery terminals and receives compensation equal to 7% of net terminal income. The Master Contract (as amended) also includes provisions related to premium IGT video lottery terminals and responsibility for related license fees (IGT) as well as concurrence on agreement on the promotional points program with the casinos and the Lottery.

# (c) Sportsbook – International Game Technology PLC (IGT)

The Lottery also executed a Sports Betting Agreement with IGT to provide, along with its subcontractor, American Wagering, Inc., D/B/A William Hill US (William Hill), a proprietary sports betting solution for all sports betting at the Twin River Casino Hotel and the Tiverton Casino Hotel facilities. The initial term of the software license is five years from launch date (November 26, 2018), and upon mutual agreement of the parties, there are two successive five-year renewal options. In exchange, IGT has allocated its revenue share in accordance with RI General Laws 42-61.2-7. In the event of a loss of sports wagering revenue in a quarterly period, IGT will cover the State's share of said loss interest free until a subsequent invoicing period is sufficient to cover said prior period loss.

During July 2019, the Lottery executed the first amendment to the Sports Betting Agreement authorizing IGT to supply the equipment, software, and services for online sports wagering using mobile devices. This is in accordance with authorized sports wagering legislation enacted in June 2019. Effective April 30, 2020 the Division is responsible for two-thirds (2/3) payment of all transaction processing fees.

The Sports Betting Agreement was further amended in January 2020 to authorize IGT additional responsibilities for the provision of certain fraud and security services, as wells as, cash fund management services in connection with the online sports wagering agreement executed in July 2019. In consideration of these additional services, the Division invoices Twin River Casino Hotel and remits payment to IGT a fixed monthly fee of \$20,000 since the launch of online sports wagering, with the initial month pro-rated. As of August 12, 2020, the fraud and security services were assumed by Twin River. The monthly fees collected by the Lottery and remitted to IGT have been reduced to \$12,000 per month in the aggregate to reflect Twin River's assumption of these responsibilities.

#### (d) Licensed Gaming Facilities (Twin River Casinos)

Twin River Worldwide Holdings, Inc. purchased the Bally's brand previously owned by Caesars Entertainment, Inc. and as a result, the Lottery's licensed gaming facilities are owned and operated by Bally's Corporation and operate as Twin River – Lincoln (Twin River Casino Hotel) and Twin River – Tiverton (Tiverton Casino Hotel) *(see Note 15 Subsequent Events)*.

Both licensed facilities operate under a common Master Contract with options to extend the agreement for two additional five (5) year terms commencing on July 18, 2020 and July 17, 2025 and continuing until July 17, 2030. Certain extensions are contingent on the owners' compliance with full-time employment mandates. The contract entitles the owners to compensation ranging from 26% to 28.85% of video lottery net terminal income at the facility.

The Master Contract reflects the statutory authorization of a promotional points program at the licensed gaming facilities. For fiscal year 2021, each facility's allowable promotional points are 20% of prior year net terminal income plus \$750,000. In fiscal 2021, Twin River – Lincoln and Twin River – Tiverton were authorized and issued approximately \$43.8 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, in promotional points to facility patrons.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

# (12) <u>Commitments</u>- (Continued)

The Master Contract also reflects the statutory requirement that the Lottery reimburse the owner for certain allowable marketing expenses as follows:

Marketing Expense Level	<u>Lottery Reimbursement</u> <u>Percentage</u>
Twin River – Lincoln:           \$1 up to \$4,000,000           \$4,000,001 up to \$10,000,000           \$10,000,001 up to \$14,000,000           \$14,000,001 up to \$17,000,000	0% State Share of NTI 0% State Share of NTI
<u>Twin River – Tiverton:</u> \$1 up to \$560,000 \$560,001 up to \$1,400,000	0% State Share of NTI

The Lottery is required to reimburse the Twin River casinos for allowable marketing expenses incurred at the same percentage as the Lottery's share of net terminal income for the fiscal year 2021 (60.61% for Twin River - Lincoln and 58.80% for Twin River - Tiverton). For fiscal 2021, the Lottery accrued \$315,336 and \$356,622 in reimbursable marketing expenses for Twin River – Lincoln and Twin River – Tiverton, respectively.

Table games are operated at the Twin River Casino Hotel and Tiverton Casino Hotel. Commissions for both casino facilities and the respective host community were 83.5% and 1%. In June 2021, legislation enacted required a guaranteed minimum \$3 million payment to be made to the Towns of Lincoln and Tiverton, RI from net table games revenue and video lottery net terminal income, with any shortfall coming from the State's share of table games net revenue and video lottery net terminal income. In fiscal year 2021, there was a shortfall to the Town of Tiverton, RI, therefore the State was required to make a payment of \$1,613,473 to bring their minimum required payment up to \$3 million.

The Lottery also entered into a Sports Wagering Hosting Agreement with Twin River to host in-person and on-line sports wagering. The agreement entitles the owners to compensation of 17% of sports wagering revenue generated at the facilities. The agreement can be extended for two five-year periods so long as there is a master video lottery terminal contract between the relevant parties. The first amendment to the sports wagering hosting agreement allowed Twin River to host, manage and enable players to participate in online sports wagering including validation and registration of players.

During the term of the first amendment, Twin River remits to the Division \$20,000 per month for fraud, security, and cash fund management services (performed by IGT). Twin River has the option, upon approval by the Division, to assume any or all of these services. As of August 12, 2020, the fraud and security services were assumed by Twin River. The monthly fees collected by the Lottery and remitted to IGT have been reduced to \$12,000 per month in the aggregate to reflect Twin River's assumption of these responsibilities.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (13) Contingencies

- (a) While most casino operations had returned to near full capacity at the close of fiscal 2021, the effects of the global pandemic are expected to continue to impact fiscal 2022 operations and revenue although the amount and duration of the impact is contingent on many variables.
- (b) The Lottery's master contracts with its video lottery facilities contain revenue protection provisions in the event that existing video lottery facilities incur revenue losses caused by new gaming ventures within the State.
- (c) The facilities face increasing competition from surrounding casinos including planned gaming expansion in Connecticut and Massachusetts. In May 2021, Connecticut legalized sports wagering, online lottery, and online gambling, greatly expanding gambling to tablets, phones and laptops. The law also authorizes the Connecticut Lottery Corp. to operate 15 sports betting locations across the state. Authorization of sports betting is also being contemplated in Massachusetts. The Lottery and the State continually monitor the risk to gaming operations and assess and expand important revenue generating marketing and promotional programs to best enable competitive positions.
- (d) The Narragansett Indian Tribe filed a complaint against the State of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Superior Court on or about September 28, 2011, challenging, inter alia, the constitutionality of the Rhode Island Casino Gaming Act ("Act") on the grounds that it would not be "state-operated" and the Act "delegates unconstitutional authority to a private corporation". On or about June 29, 2012, the Rhode Island Superior Court found that the Narragansett Indian Tribe had not sustained their burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the Act is facially unconstitutional. The Narragansett Indian Tribe filed a notice of appeal of that decision with the Rhode Island Superior Court's decision. The remaining issue in the case relating to whether the State "operates" the Twin River Lincoln and Twin River Tiverton facilities remains pending in the Superior Court.
- (e) A plaintiff has filed suit against the Division of Lottery and Department of Administration challenging the constitutionality of sports betting in Rhode Island. The complaint asserts that the conduct of State operated sports betting in Tiverton and Lincoln violates the express constitutional requirement of voter approval and must be declared unconstitutional and enjoined until and unless the voters of Rhode Island approve sports gambling at duly authorized statewide and local elections. The complaint was dismissed once by the Rhode Island Superior Court due to a lack of standing by the Plaintiff, but subsequently the Court permitted the Plaintiff to refile an amended complaint. The parties then filed summary judgement motions. On June 1, 2020, the Rhode Island Superior Court issued a decision where it found that the legislation enabling sports betting did not impermissibly expand the location of gambling and that the acts are constitutional. The case has been appealed to the Rhode Island Supreme Court.
- (f) In the event of default on an insurance annuity contract for a Rhode Island winner of the Lucky for Life® jackpot prize award, the Lottery may be contingently liable for any remaining prize amounts due the winner.

#### (14) Risk Management

The Lottery is exposed to various types of risk related to its operations. These risks can result in losses incurred from property damage or destruction, inability to operate gaming activities and worker compensation claims. The Lottery manages these risks through the purchase of commercial insurance. During fiscal 2021, the Lottery maintained its amount of purchased insurance coverage. Claims and settlements incurred for fiscal years 2021, 2020 and 2019 have not exceeded the Lottery's insurance coverage.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### (14) <u>Risk Management (Continued)</u>

The Lottery participates in the health insurance program for all State employees.

The Lottery also manages a variety of operational risks which could impact the continuity of business operations. These include the risk of cyber-attacks, property damages, or employee strikes which could adversely impact Lottery operations and have an effect on the State's share of net revenues. To mitigate these risks, Lottery contractors and facility operators procure business interruption insurance, cyber liability insurance, and other property insurance, in conjunction with managing employment issues in a manner that safeguards the continuity of the Lottery's business operations.

#### (15) Subsequent Events

Effective July 1, 2021, the annual flat commissions paid to the Towns of Lincoln and Tiverton, RI for serving as the host communities for sports wagering was increased to \$200,000 from \$100,000.

Effective July 1, 2021, UTGR, Inc. was licensed to be a video lottery terminal technology provider, thereby becoming one of two technology providers for video lottery operations, the other one being, IGT.

Effective July 1, 2021, Twin River Casino has assumed all fraud, security, and cash fund management services for online sports wagering, therefore they are no longer paying \$12,000 per month to IGT for these services.

On July 19, 2021, the traditional multi-state online draw game, Lucky for Life<sup>®</sup>, changed from two (2) drawings per week to a daily drawing. On August 23, 2021, the PowerBall<sup>®</sup> game added a Monday night draw as an addition to the two (2) drawings per week.

In September 2021, the State's two casinos were officially renamed as Bally's Twin River Lincoln Casino Resort and Bally's Tiverton Casino & Hotel. Additionally, Bally's Corporation broke ground on the expansion of Twin River Lincoln Casino Resort that includes a 40,000-square foot addition to the gaming floor, a 10,000-square foot spa and enhanced food hall area.

Required Supplementary Information

### RI Lottery Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Employees' Retirement System Plan

Year Ended	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Component Unit's proportion of the net pension liability	0.95210283	% 0.91995341%	0.76161477%	0.74815308%	0.76619002%	0.75882900%	0.74724193%
Component Unit's proportionate share of the net pension	\$ 21,652,20	4 \$ 20,850,027	\$ 17,142,457 \$	\$ 16,869,023 \$	16,260,567 \$	15,073,593 \$	13,315,141
Component Unit's covered payroll (at measurement date)	\$ 7,198,82	2 \$ 6,612,770	\$ 5,311,202 \$	\$ 5,185,935 \$	5,155,796 \$	5,070,849 \$	4,891,380
Component Unit's proportionate share of the net pension a percentage of its covered payroll	300.77	% 315.30%	322.76%	325.28%	315.38%	297.26%	272.22%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	52.6	% 52.8%	52.5%	51.8%	51.9%	55.0%	58.6%

#### Notes:

1.) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30 measurement date prior to the fiscal year-end.

#### RI Lottery Schedule of the Lottery's Contributions Employees' Retirement System Plan

	 2021	2020	 2019	 2018	_	2017	_	2016		2015
Statutorily determined contribution	\$ 1,899,851	1,899,769	\$ 1,737,836	\$ 1,320,896	\$	1,314,116	\$	1,219,209	\$\$	1,183,029
Contributions in relation to the statutorily determined contribution	1,899,851	1,899,769	1,737,836	1,320,896		1,314,116		1,219,209		1,183,029
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	-	\$ 	\$ -	\$	-	\$		\$	-
Lottery's covered payroll	6,898,515 \$	7,198,822	\$ 6,612,770	\$ 5,311,202	\$	5,185,935	\$	5,155,796	\$	5,070,849
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	27.54%	26.39%	26.28%	24.87%		25.34%		23.65%		23.33%

#### Notes:

1.) Employers participating in the State Employee's Retirement System are required by RI General Laws, Section 36-10-2, to contribute an actuarially determined contribution rate each year.

#### RI Lottery Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability State Employees' OPEB Plan

Year Ended	Ju	ine 30, 2021	Ju	ine 30, 2020	J	une 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
Me as ure ment Date	Ju	ine 30, 2020	Ju	ine 30, 2019	J	une 30, 2018	J	une 30, 2017
Lottery's proportion of the net OPEB liability		0.94750704%		0.91422568%		0.76106927%		0.74378532%
Lottery's proportionate share share of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,419,593	\$	3,990,381	\$	3,876,354	\$	3,863,547
Lottery's covered payroll (at measurement date)	\$	7,182,571	\$	6,705,017	\$	5,308,395	\$	5,185,930
Lottery's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		47.61%		59.51%		73.02%		74.50%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		42.51%		33.57%		26.25%		22.38%

#### Notes:

1.) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30 measurement date prior to the fiscal year-end.

#### RI Lottery Schedule of the Lottery's Contributions State Employees' OPEB Plan

	 2021	 2020	2019		 2018
Statutorily determined contribution	\$ 379,430	\$ 477,641	\$	400,960	\$ 317,442
Contributions in relation to the statutorily determined contribution	379,430	477,641		400,960	317,442
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
(Component Unit's) covered payroll	\$ 6,911,293	\$ 7,182,571	\$	6,705,017	\$ 5,308,395
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	5.49%	6.65%		5.98%	5.98%

#### Notes:

1.) Employers participating in the State Employee's Retirement System are required by RI General Laws, Section 36-10-2, to contribute an actuarially determined contribution rate each year.

#### Pension – Required Supplementary Information:

- Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Employees' Retirement System Plan
- Schedule of the Lottery's Contributions Employees' Retirement System Plan

The schedules are intended to present ten years of data. Additional years of data will be presented as they become available.

## 1. Actuarial methods and assumptions used to calculate the net pension liability of the participating employers

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to calculate the net pension liability of the participating employers are described in Note 9 to the financial statements. The following information is presented about factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported between years.

#### June 30, 2020 measurement date:

As part of the 2020 Actuarial Experience Study for the six-year period ending June 30, 2019 as approved by the System Board on May 22, 2020, certain assumptions were modified and reflected in the determination of net pension liability (asset) at the June 30, 2020 measurement date. The following summarizes the more significant changes in assumptions:

- Updated the underlying mortality tables from the RP-2014 set of tables to the public sector-based PUB (10) tables.
- Increased slightly the probabilities of turnover.
- Decreased slightly the probabilities of retirement.
- Modified slightly the probabilities of disability, including adding material incidence of disability for members in the age ranges that historically have been eligible to retire but under prospective provisions are not.

#### June 30, 2019 measurement date:

There were no changes in actuarial methods or assumptions reflected in the calculation of the net pension liability (asset) of the plans as of the June 30, 2020 measurement date compared to the June 30, 2018 measurement date.

#### June 30, 2018 measurement date:

There were no changes in actuarial methods or assumptions reflected in the calculation of the net pension liability (asset) of the plan as of the June 30, 2018 measurement date compared to the June 30, 2017 measurement date.

#### June 30, 2017 measurement date:

- Decreased the general inflation assumption from 2.75% to 2.50%;
- Decreased the nominal investment return assumption from 7.50% to 7.00%;
- Decreased the general wage growth assumption from 3.25% to 3.00%;
- Decreased salary increase assumptions; and
- Updated the post-retirement mortality tables to variants of the RP-2014 table. For the improvement scale, update to the ultimate rates of the MP-2016 projection scale.

## 1. Actuarial methods and assumptions used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) of the participating employers (continued)

#### June 30, 2016 measurement date:

There were no changes in actuarial methods or assumptions reflected in the calculation of the net pension liability of the plans as of the June 30, 2016 measurement date compared to the June 30, 2015 measurement date.

#### June 30, 2015 measurement date:

There were no changes in actuarial methods or assumptions reflected in the calculation of the net pension liability of the plans as of the June 30, 2015 measurement date compared to the June 30, 2014 measurement date.

Benefit changes are reflected in the calculation of the net pension liability at the June 30, 2015 measurement date. The following is a summary of those benefit changes that resulted from the settlement of the pension litigation and the subsequent enactment of those settlement provisions by the General Assembly.

• Employees with more than 20 years of service at July 1, 2012 will increase their employee contribution rates to 11% for state employees and municipal general employees will contribute 8.25% (9.25% for units with a COLA provision) and participate solely in the defined benefit plan going forward – service credit accruals will increase from 1% to 2% per year.

• Members are eligible to retire upon the attainment of: age 65 with 30 years of service, 64 with 31 years of service, 63 with 32 years of service, or 62 with 33 years of service. Members may retire earlier if their RIRSA date is earlier or are eligible under a transition rule.

• Employees with more than 10 but less than 20 years of service at July 1, 2012 will receive an increased employer contribution to the defined contribution plan. Also, members who earn less than \$35,000 per year will not be required to pay the administrative fees to the defined contribution plan.

• Members who retired from a COLA eligible plan before July 1, 2012 will received a one-time cost of living adjustment of 2% of the first \$25,000 paid as soon as administratively possible.

• Retirees as of June 30, 2015 will receive two \$500 stipends; the interim cost of living increases will occur at 4 year rather than 5-year intervals.

• The COLA formula was adjusted to: 50% of the COLA is calculated by taking the previous 5-year average investment return, less 5.5% (5yr Return - 5.5%, with a max of 4%) and 50% calculated using previous year's CPI-U (max of 3%) for a total max COLA of 3.5%. This COLA is calculated on the first \$25,855, effective 01/01/16, and indexed as of that date as well. (The indexing formula is run annually regardless of funding level each year.)

• Minor adjustments were made to the actuarial reduction for employees choosing to retire early.

#### 2. Actuarially determined contributions

Actuarially determined contributions are calculated as of June 30, three years prior to the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported. For example, the contribution rate for fiscal 2021 for the plan was based on a valuation performed as of June 30, 2018.

#### **Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Plan – Required Supplementary Information:**

- Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability State Employees' OPEB Plan
- Schedule of the Lottery's Contributions State Employees' OPEB Plan

## 1. Actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the net OPEB liability of the participating employers

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to calculate the net OPEB liability of the participating employers are described in Note 10 to the financial statements. The following information is presented about factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported between years.

#### June 30, 2020 measurement date:

The "Cadillac tax", which was a tax provision from the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA), was repealed in December 2019. As a result, liability amounts previously included for the "Cadillac tax" within the development of the total OPEB liability have been removed as of the June 30, 2020 measurement date.

#### June 30, 2019 measurement date:

The June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation rolled forward to the June 30, 2020 measurement date reflected a change in Excise Tax load on pre-65 liabilities from 11.0% to 9.5%.

#### June 30, 2018 Measurement date:

There were no changes in actuarial methods or assumptions reflected in the calculation of the net OPEB liability of the plan as of the June 30, 2018 measurement date compared to the June 30, 2017 measurement date.

#### June 30, 2017 Measurement date:

Certain actuarial assumptions for State Employees were updated to match the assumptions used for State Employees in the pension valuation for the Employees' Retirement System of Rhode Island (ERSRI) and the results of an actuarial experience investigation performed for ERSRI at June 30, 2016. Changes were made to the following assumptions:

- Merit and longevity portion of the salary increase assumption
- Rates of separation from active membership
- Rates of retirement
- Rates of disability
- The rate of wage inflation
- The mortality assumption
- The trend assumption
- Aging factors and health and inflation trends

The excise tax load on pre-65 liabilities was changed from 13.8% to 11.0%. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act includes an excise tax on high-cost health plans beginning in 2022. The excise tax is 40% of costs above a threshold. The actual actuarial assumptions used in the most recent valuations assume that the plans will be subject to the excise tax in 2022.

#### 2. Actuarially determined contributions

The annual required contributions for fiscal 2021 for the plan were determined based on the June 30, 2018 valuation of the State Employees' OPEB Plan.

# Supplementary Information

Schedule 1 – Operating Revenue and Cost of Gaming Operations

## Rhode Island Lottery Operating Revenue and Cost of Gaming Operations

	Revenue <sup>(1)</sup>	Commissions	Prize Awards Expense	Unclaimed Prize Recovery	Cost of Tickets	Marketing/ Advertising	Incentive Programs	Cost of Gaming Operations	Gross Profit
Games reported gross revenue									
On-line Games									
Keno	\$ 78,821,109	\$ 10,022,842	\$ 51,167,070 \$	(264,801)	\$ -	\$ 88,412	\$ -	\$ 61,013,523	\$ 17,807,586
Bingo	1,275,117	162,535	830,863	(5,862)	-	345	-	987,881	287,236
PowerBall®	20,945,689	2,664,449	10,476,338	(195,476)	-	352,796	-	13,298,107	7,647,582
Daily Numbers	24,297,239	3,091,463	12,097,134	(231,550)	-	6,743	-	14,963,790	9,333,449
Mega Millions <sup>®</sup>	15,673,683	1,993,883	7,839,401	(1,130,366)	-	305,381	-	9,008,299	6,665,384
Wild Money	8,343,821	1,060,947	4,604,665	(40,725)	-	212,058	-	5,836,945	2,506,876
Lucky for Life <sup>®</sup>	4,806,790	611,615	3,276,710	(140,397)		149,843		3,897,771	909,019
	154,163,448	19,607,734	90,292,181	(2,009,177)	-	1,115,578	-	109,006,316	45,157,132
Instant Tickets	134,625,405	13,973,576	93,520,704	(1,393,090)	1,082,726	588,588	-	107,772,504	26,852,901
iLottery <sup>(4)</sup>	7,152,533	337,720	4,745,566	-	-	329,161	-	5,412,447	1,740,086
Sportsbook	352,995,097	17,612,073	316,807,606	(937,180)	-	452,647 <sup>(3)</sup>	-	333,935,146	19,059,951
Games reported revenue net of related prize awards Video Lottery <sup>(2)</sup>	345,066,349	135,648,650	<u>-</u>	(417,991)	-	-	671,958	135,902,617	209,163,732
Table Games	79,459,088	67,228,656	_	(13,126)			- -	67,215,530	12,243,558
Other operating revenue	549,647	07,220,030		(13,120)				-	549,647
		<b>* * *</b>		(1 == 0 = < 1)			* (=1.0.50		·
Totals	\$ 1,074,011,567	\$ 254,408,409	\$ 505,366,057 \$	(4,770,564)	\$ 1,082,726	\$ 2,485,974	\$ 671,958	\$ 759,244,560	\$ 314,767,007
Lottery games commissions - detail	by game	Video	Table Games	Sports Book					
Facilities		\$ 98,000,331	\$ 66,348,338 \$						
Technology Providers		22,045,021	-	11,371,149					
Central Communications Provider Towns		8,626,659 6,531,208	- 880,318	- 200,000					
Narragansett Indian Tribe		445,431		- 200,000					
Total		\$ 135,648,650	\$ 67,228,656 \$	17,612,073					

(1) See note 2 (c) for details of revenue accounting policy.

(2) See note 2 (c) (3) for detail of gross video lottery terminal activity.

(3) Marketing expenses specifically for Sports Book are allocated as part of the overall allocation of revenue to the State and casino facilities.

(4) iLottery consisted of eInstants and iKeno at June 30, 2021.

Statistical Section

## **Statistical Section**

This part of the Lottery's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as to the context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information says about the financial health of the State of Rhode Island, the Lottery and the lottery industry.

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Rhode Island Demographics These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help give the reader a better understanding of the Lottery's and the State of Rhode Island's environment.	86
Lottery Statistics – National These schedules contain financial information to help the reader understand the Lottery's performance compared to the other lottery jurisdictions within the United	89

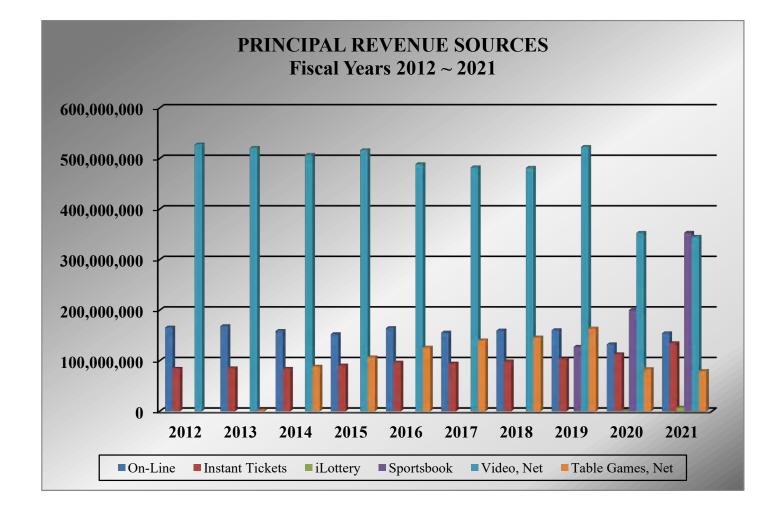
States of America.

Lottery Statistics

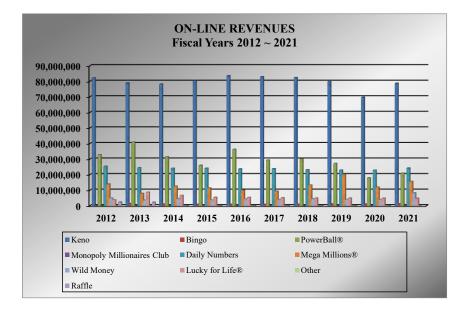
Rhode Island

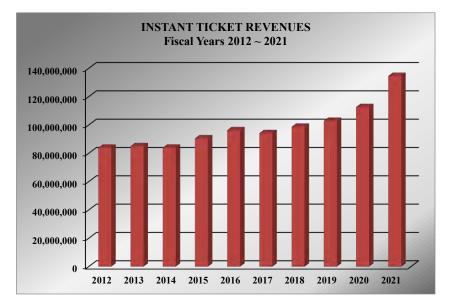
## Principal Revenue Sources

Fiscal Years 2012 through 2021											
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	
Operating revenue											
Games reported - gross revenue On-line											
Keno	\$ 82,251,847 \$	78,964,759 \$	78,203,765 \$	80,465,002 \$	83,659,591 \$	82,984,608 \$	82,435,628 \$	79,843,410 \$	69,826,851	5 78,821,109	
Bingo	-	1,381,565	1,094,274	949,606	1,029,788	972,663	1,034,438	1,214,353	1,155,937	1,275,117	
PowerBall®	32,858,107	40,949,997	31,502,543	26,049,095	36,307,849	29,378,496	30,191,087	27,218,295	17,945,735	20,945,689	
Monopoly Millionaires Club™	-	-	-	288,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Daily Numbers	25,412,018	24,522,578	24,141,676	24,197,096	23,773,865	23,886,086	23,210,121	22,988,120	22,900,223	24,297,239	
Mega Millions®	13,943,638	7,930,357	12,622,344	11,465,226	10,064,697	9,365,827	13,345,270	20,229,951	11,943,934	15,673,683	
Wild Money	4,891,994	3,583,753	4,525,777	3,695,696	4,317,463	3,967,038	4,465,768	3,898,948	3,816,929	8,343,821	
Lucky for Life	3,774,422	8,726,218	6,719,790	5,455,649	5,398,864	5,096,898	4,970,754	4,958,714	4,853,934	4,806,790	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	4,475	10,391	9,307	-	-	
Raffle	2,399,940	2,301,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total on-line	165,531,966	168,360,807	158,810,169	152,565,645	164,552,117	155,656,091	159,663,457	160,361,098	132,443,543	154,163,448	
Percentage of total revenues	21.3%	21.7%	18.9%	17.6%	18.8%	17.8%	18.0%	14.9%	15.0%	14.3%	
Instant tickets											
Instant tickets	83,950,804	85,003,754	83,975,581	90,526,129	96,281,087	94,225,863	98,706,129	102,914,666	112,643,821	134,625,405	
Percentage of total revenues	10.8%	10.9%	10.0%	10.4%	11.0%	10.8%	11.1%	9.5%	12.7%	12.5%	
iLottery											
iLottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,305,682	7,152,533	
Percentage of total revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	
Sportsbook											
Sportsbook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,587,809	200,188,405	352,995,097	
Percentage of total revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	22.6%	32.8%	
Games reported - revenue net of related prize <i>Video</i>	e awards										
Video lottery	527,323,124	520,747,106	507,056,712	516,262,400	488,690,835	482,404,252	481,372,523	522,754,625	352,833,794	345,066,349	
Percentage of total revenues	67.8%	67.0%	60.4%	59.5%	55.8%	55.2%	54.3%	48.5%	39.9%	32.1%	
Table games											
Table games	-	1,881,238	88,108,367	106,640,942	125,837,949	140,090,213	145,831,110	163,442,908	83,257,074	79,459,088	
Percentage of total revenues	0.0%	0.2%	10.5%	12.3%	14.4%	16.0%	16.4%	15.2%	9.4%	7.4%	
Other operating revenue	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549,647	
-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Total operating revenue	776,805,894	775,992,905	837,950,829	865,995,116	875,361,988	872,376,419	885,573,219	1,077,061,106	882,672,319	1,074,011,567	
Non-operating income											
Investment income	92,061	114,980	108,350	106,509	163,373	305,420	542,969	553,497	702,358	155,294	
Net pull tab sales	65,891	63,322	44,672	44,851	37,272	37,042	34,796	33,908	24,026	22,083	
Contract revenue	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	
Miscellaneous	162,823	406,683	353,407	282,605	276,216	211,516	242,547	233,422	448,694	355,510	
Total non-operating revenues	945,775	1,209,985	1,131,429	1,058,965	1,101,861	1,178,978	1,445,312	1,445,827	1,800,078	1,157,887	
Percentage of total revenues	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	
Total revenues	\$ 777,751,669 \$	777,202,890 \$	839,082,258 \$	867,054,081 \$	876,463,849 \$	873,555,397 \$	887,018,531 \$	5 1,078,506,933 <b>\$</b>	884,472,397	§ 1,075,169,454	

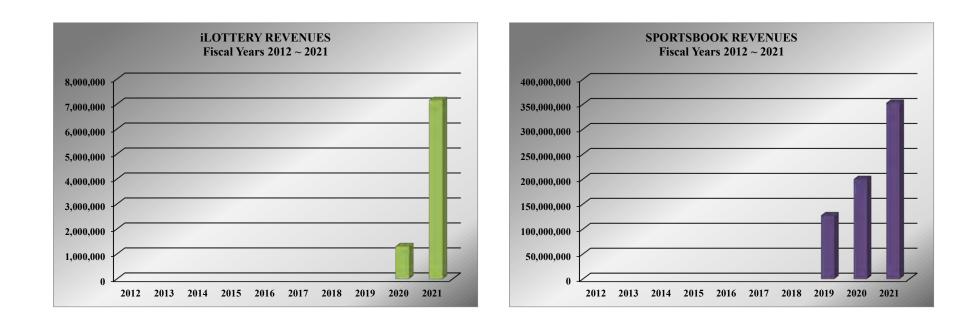


Revenue Sources

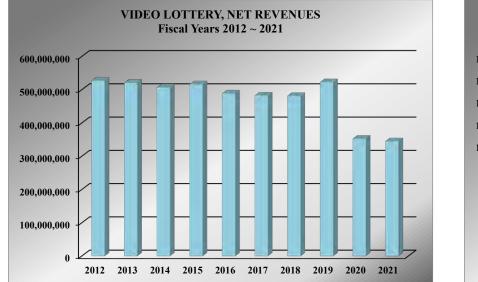


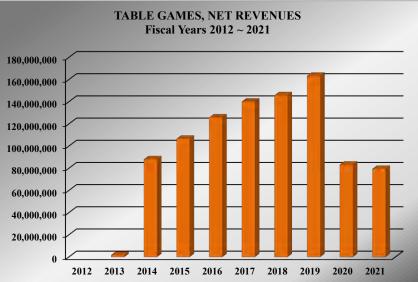


**Revenue Sources** 



**Revenue Sources** 





## Change in Net Position

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating revenues										
Games reported - gross revenue										
On-line	\$ 165,531,966	\$ 168,360,807	\$ 158,810,169	\$ 152,565,645	\$ 164,552,117	\$ 155,656,091	\$ 159,663,457	\$ 160,361,098	\$ 132,443,543	\$ 154,163,448
Instant tickets	83,950,804	85,003,754	83,975,581	90,526,129	96,281,087	94,225,863	98,706,129	102,914,666	112,643,821	134,625,405
iLottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,305,682	7,152,533
Sports Book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,587,809	200,188,405	352,995,097
Games reported - revenue net of related prize aw	ards									
Video lottery	527,323,124	520,747,106	507,056,712	516,262,400	488,690,835	482,404,252	481,372,523	522,754,625	352,833,794	345,066,349
Table games	-	1,881,238	88,108,367	106,640,942	125,837,949	140,090,213	145,831,110	163,442,908	83,257,074	79,459,088
C C		,,			- , ,	- , , -	- , , -		,,	
Other operating revenue Total operating revenue	776,805,894	775,992,905	837,950,829	865,995,116	875,361,988	872,376,419	885,573,219	1,077,061,106	882,672,319	549,647
1 of all operating revenue	//0,805,894	113,992,903	837,930,829	805,995,110	875,501,988	872,370,419	885,575,219	1,077,001,100	882,072,319	1,074,011,507
Cost of gaming operations										
Retailer/vendor commissions	30,440,073	30,919,173	29,575,451	29,476,752	31,666,893	30,279,906	31,259,176	31,824,962	29,245,728	33,581,310
iLottery commissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,285	337,720
Video commissions	202,701,572	200,429,711	196,693,434	200,084,883	188,979,963	186,780,926	186,411,125	202,470,151	136,485,046	135,648,650
Sports book commissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,104,551	9,110,668	17,612,073
Table games commissions	-	1,542,615	72,248,861	89,578,391	105,703,877	117,675,779	122,498,132	137,995,985	70,352,228	67,228,656
Prize awards expense	155,108,308	153,205,932	148,570,701	150,062,564	161,650,780	157,023,937	162,126,601	285,987,368	338,205,556	505,366,057
Incentive programs, video	4,003,153	4,076,294	4,070,183	4,119,330	6,802,349	6,857,127	6,799,640	6,053,466	3,990,072	671,958
Marketing/advertising expense	2,281,816	2,159,542	2,089,016	2,227,887	1,916,270	2,622,021	2,669,113	3,554,740	2,602,043	2,485,974
Unclaimed prize recovery	(2,619,903)	(3,328,183)	(2,611,675)	(2,618,608)	(2,271,719)	(2,808,577)	(2,650,661)	(3,300,542)	(3,776,164)	(4,770,564)
Cost of tickets	1,299,406	1,098,515	1,043,555	1,079,659	1,155,106	995,285	1,110,175	925,570	972,986	1,082,726
Total cost of gaming operations	393,214,425	390,103,599	451,679,526	474,010,858	495,603,519	499,426,404	510,223,301	668,616,251	587,253,448	759,244,560
Gross Profit	383,591,469	385,889,306	386,271,303	391,984,258	379,758,469	372,950,015	375,349,918	408,444,855	295,418,871	314,767,007
Operating Expenses										
Salaries and benefits	5,178,848	6,212,132	9,438,106	9,276,808	10,300,568	9,948,138	10,358,741	10,855,702	12,550,219	12,224,386
Contract services	133,469	61,413	56,822	109,948	18,624	36,154	41,598	48,538	16,486	5,349
Depreciation and amortization	220,856	151,218	114,087	101,746	111,393	131,982	131,603	132,628	133,808	138,440
Other	672,676	1,097,061	864,970	794,172	1,165,181	759,890	838,129	702,151	900,222	2,253,776
Total operating expenses	6,205,849	7,521,824	10,473,985	10,282,674	11,595,766	10,876,164	11,370,071	11,739,019	13,600,735	14,621,951
Operating Income	377,385,620	378,367,482	375,797,318	381,701,584	368,162,703	362,073,851	363,979,847	396,705,836	281,818,136	300,145,056
Non-operating income (expenses)										
Interest income	92,061	114,980	108,350	106,509	163,373	305,420	542,969	553,497	702,358	155,294
Contract revenue	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000
Other	228,714	470,005	398,079	327,456	313,488	248,558	277,343	267,330	472,720	377,593
Total non-operating income (expenses)	945,775	1,209,985	1,131,429	1,058,965	1,101,861	1,178,978	1,445,312	1,445,827	1,800,078	1,157,887
Income Before Transfers	378,331,395	379,577,467	376,928,747	382,760,549	369,264,564	363,252,829	365,425,159	398,151,663	283,618,214	301,302,943
Transfers from (to) State's General Fund	(377,706,395)	(379,224,717)	(376,327,120)	(381,935,511)	(369,760,880)	(362,696,628)	(364,974,453)	(397,320,920)	(283,870,546)	(301,803,081)
Transfers from (to) RI Capital Plan Fund	-	272,250	23,373	-	444,458	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$ 625,000	\$ 625,000	\$ 625,000	\$ 825,038	\$ (51,858)	\$ 556,201	\$ 450,706	\$ 830,743	\$ (252,332)	\$ (500,138)

## Net Position

## June 30, 2012 through 2021

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net position at year-end										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 266,828 \$	402,288 \$	460,135 \$	455,395 \$	368,149 \$	421,514 \$	314,132 \$	353,299 \$	472,462 \$	345,976
Unrestricted (deficit)	 (7,141,828)	(6,652,288)	(6,085,135)	(18,753,504)	(18,718,116)	(18,215,280)	(21,258,021)	(20,466,445)	(20,837,940)	(21,211,592)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (6,875,000) \$	(6,250,000) \$	(5,625,000) \$	(18,298,109) \$	(18,349,967) \$	(17,793,766) \$	(20,943,889) \$	(20,113,146) \$	(20,365,478) \$	(20,865,616)

## Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash flows from operating activities										
Receipts from lottery sales, online and instant games	\$ 246,010,593	\$ 253,639,499	\$ 243,577,754	\$ 244,225,203	\$ 260,846,176	\$ 249,704,373	\$ 255,625,349	\$ 263,162,235	\$ 244,907,135	
Receipts from iLottery sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	813,748	7,397,902
Receipts from video lottery operations (net of prizes)	527,323,124	520,747,106	507,056,712	516,262,400	488,690,835	482,404,252	481,372,523	520,958,097	357,288,264	345,141,394
Receipts from sports book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,656,908	200,568,793	353,601,197
Receipts from table games (net of prizes)	-	1,881,238	88,108,367	106,640,942	125,837,949	140,090,213	145,831,110	163,352,339	84,821,270	78,851,844
Receipts from MUSL for grand prize winners	249,359,349	2,333,000	2,333,000	423,000	-	2,778,254	14,827,674	104,941	948,389	1,103,944
Receipts from MUSL for Lucky for Life® top prize winners	-	-	711,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts from problem gambling program	-	-	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	110,000	315,000	201,000	596,422
Other receipts	300,873	502,279	414,111	339,310	327,969	262,203	288,061	290,555	466,616	351,045
Receipts from Deposits held for sportsbook patrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372,859
Payments for on-line and instant ticket prizes	(149,317,420)	(150,828,237)	(145,938,994)	(149,773,735)	(157,651,019)	(154,240,739)	(157,585,742)	(160,803,002)	(152,346,638)	(178,907,035)
Paments from iLottery prizes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(854,438)	(4,737,906)
Sports book payouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119,417,531)	(180,234,835)	(316,206,191)
Payments to MUSL grand prize winners	(249,359,349)	(2,333,000)	(2,333,000)	(423,000)	-	(2,778,254)	(14,827,674)	(104,941)	(948,389)	(1,103,944)
Payments for commissions - retailers	(8,931,584)	(9,035,425)	(8,932,729)	(9,633,389)	(10,266,937)	(10,057,345)	(10,518,181)	(10,978,572)	(12,026,875)	(13,973,576)
Payments for commissions - video lottery	(200,322,843)	(202,426,041)	(196,559,997)	(202,655,186)	(190,957,016)	(186,245,129)	(183,816,882)	(202,766,906)	(143,156,480)	(128,474,681)
Payments for commissions - sports book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,333,416)	(10,720,367)	(17,208,753)
Payments for commissions - table games	-	-	(73,602,436)	(87,465,347)	(104,844,750)	(119,313,361)	(121,800,935)	(136,645,583)	(73,836,729)	(64,275,399)
Payments for commissions - on-line games contractor	(22,427,886)	(21,883,748)	(20,642,722)	(17,760,618)	(22,429,985)	(19,150,948)	(20,821,956)	(20,707,789)	(17,215,929)	(20,844,148)
Payments to facilities - video lottery incentive program	(2,199,328)	(4,007,075)	(4,079,733)	(4,074,749)	(4,970,820)	(6,827,370)	(6,788,488)	(6,127,515)	(5,263,216)	(1,474,766)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(4,592,414)	(3,670,584)	(4,286,788)	(4,473,338)	(4,718,289)	(4,253,305)	(5,818,893)	(4,889,991)	(5,134,200)	(5,637,622)
Payments to employees for services	(5,213,577)	(6,221,555)	(9,331,812)	(9,441,122)	(9,544,337)	(10,126,431)	(9,996,859)	(10,902,676)	(11,642,786)	(11,234,766)
Net cash provided by operating activities	380,629,538	378,697,457	376,593,337	382,290,371	370,519,776	362,346,413	366,079,107	401,162,153	276,634,333	313,055,917
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities										
Transfers from (to) State's General Fund	(377,904,813)	(380,910,701)	(376,903,899)	(381,143,916)	(369,414,091)	(362,194,766)	(368,365,935)	(393,791,945)	(283,055,528)	(301,308,232)
Transfers from (to) RI Capital Plan Fund	-	272,250	23,373	-	-	444,458	-	-	-	-
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities	(377,904,813)	(380,638,451)	(376,880,526)	(381,143,916)	(369,414,091)	(361,750,308)	(368,365,935)	(393,791,945)	(283,055,528)	(301,308,232)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities										
Purchase of capital assets	(18,188)	(294,330)	(171,934)	(97,006)	(24,147)	(185,347)	(24,221)	(171,795)	(252,971)	(11,954)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	7,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related										
financing activities	(18,188)	(286,678)	(171,934)	(97,006)	(24,147)	(185,347)	(24,221)	(171,795)	(252,971)	(11,954)
Cash flows from investing Activities										
Interest income	92,061	114,980	108,350	106,509	163,373	305,420	542,969	553,497	702,358	155,294
Net cash provided by investing activities	92,061	114,980	108,350	106,509	163,373	305,420	542,969	553,497	702,358	155,294
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,798,598	(2,112,692)	(350,773)	1,155,958	1,244,911	716,178	(1,768,080)	7,751,910	(5,971,808)	11,891,025
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	18,228,713	21,027,311	18,914,619	18,563,846	19,719,804	20,964,715	21,680,893	19,912,813	27,664,723	21,692,915
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 21,027,311	, ,	, ,		, ,	, ,	, ,	\$ 27,664,723	, ,	, ,

Rhode Island Demographics

#### Rhode Island Demographics

#### Rhode Island Population by County - As of July 1

Population	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	2015	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Bristol County	49,238	49,280	49,266	49,100	49,159	48,866	48,787	48,696	48,527	48,350
Kent County	165,288	164,644	164,387	164,526	163,801	163,842	163,657	164,230	164,233	164,646
Newport County	83,258	83,242	83,576	83,457	83,496	83,454	83,099	82,796	82,472	81,836
Providence County	629,493	631,397	631,836	632,995	634,146	635,384	634,525	637,298	637,052	636,547
Washington County	126,552	126,330	126,495	126,433	126,284	126,270	126,486	126,318	125,874	125,746
Total Rhode Island Population	1,053,829	1,054,893	1,055,560	1,056,511	1,056,886	1,057,816	1,056,554	1,059,338	1,058,158	1,057,125
Percent Increase/(Decrease)	-0.02%	0.10%	0.06%	0.09%	0.04%	0.09%	-0.12%	0.26%	-0.11%	-0.10%

		Total Personal Income, Per Capita Personal Income and Unemployment Rate Data - Calendar Years 2011 - 2020											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Total Personal Income (in millions)	46,794	48,502	48,545	50,646	52,448	53,230	55,301	57,372	59,909	64,300			
Per Capita Personal Income	44,404	45,978	45,990	47,937	49,625	50,321	52,341	54,158	56,616	60,825			
Unemployment Rate	10.7%	10.1%	9.3%	7.3%	5.8%	5.1%	4.2%	3.8%	3.4%	10.2%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bureau of Economic Analysis

As of result of revised census data, amounts for various years may differ from the amounts presented in the same tables in the June 30, 2020 report.

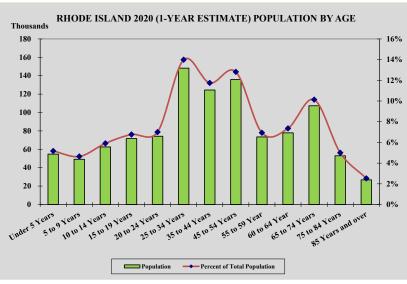
2020				2011						
			% of Total				% of Total			
Rank	Employer	Employed	Employment	Rank	Employer	Employed	Employment			
1	Lifespan, Corp.	13,001	2.60%	1	Lifespan	12,378	2.18%			
2	CVS Health Corp.	8,600	1.72%	2	Care New England	7,045	1.24%			
3	Care New England Health System	7,549	1.51%	3	CVS Corporation	6,200	1.09%			
4	Citizens Financial Group Inc.	4,976	1.00%	4	Citizen's Financial Group (Royal Bank of Scotland)	5,350	0.94%			
5	Brown University	4,310	0.86%	5	Brown University	4,200	0.74%			
6	General Dynamics Electric Boat	4,000	0.80%	6	Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence	3,600	0.63%			
7	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	3,481	0.70%	7	Bank of America	3,500	0.62%			
8	Fidelity Investments Inc.	3,100	0.62%	8	CharterCare Health Partners	3,164	0.56%			
9	Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence	3,000	0.60%	9	Fidelity Investments	2,900	0.51%			
10	CharterCARE Health Partners	2,794	0.56%	10	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	2,745	0.48%			
		500,000	10.97%		Total employment	567,000	8.99%			

Source: 2020 information is provided by the RI Department of Labor and Training. Some employers are not listed because they did not wish to participate.

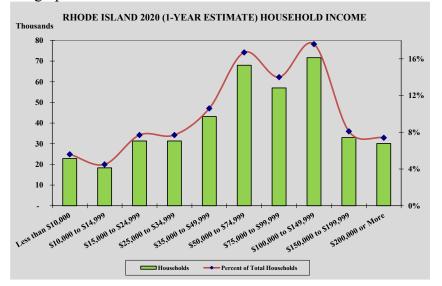
## Rhode Island Lottery Employees by Function

Categories	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Officials/Managers/Administrators	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
Professionals	12	19	19	16	17	16	18	23	22	20
Technicians	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Protective Services	2	10	9	10	10	10	10	17	17	16
Para Professionals	16	28	29	27	27	26	28	38	35	36
Administrative Support	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7
Maintenance	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Total	51	82	81	78	79	77	81	104	100	96

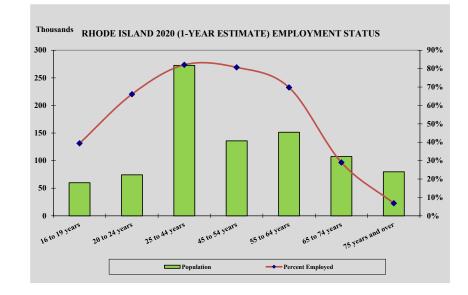
Total Employees

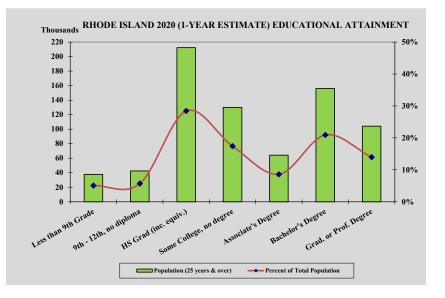












Lottery Statistics

National

	U.S. LOTTER BY FISCAL YE	RIES RANKED AR 2021 SALES	U.S. LOTTERIES RANKED BY SALES % CHANGE			
		FY '20 SALES	FY '21 SALES			%
RANK		(\$M)	(\$M)	RAN		CHANGE
1	Florida	7,505.11	9,076.22	1	Mississippi	50.27%
2	New York	9,740.53	8,594.88	2	New Hampshire	36.67%
3	California	6,622.00	8,417.94	3	Idaho	34.01%
4	Texas	6,704.03	8,107.20	4	Wyoming	31.66%
5	Georgia	4,916.17	5,877.22	5	Arizona	31.10%
6	Massachusetts	5,244.58	5,820.65	6	Montana	30.01%
7	Ohio	4,292.46	5,516.44	7	Oklahoma	29.50%
8	Pennsylvania	4,556.62	5,425.57	8	Ohio	28.51%
9	Michigan	4,247.42	5,046.09	9	South Dakota	27.65%
10	Maryland	3,469.86	4,356.87	10	California	27.12%
11	North Carolina	3,016.21	3,805.35	11	Kentucky	26.24%
12	New Jersey	3,215.39	3,683.61	12	North Carolina	26.16%
13	Illinois	2,844.54	3,449.97	13	Maryland	25.56%
14	Virginia	2,148.61	2,641.43	14	Indiana	25.55%
15	South Carolina	2,106.37	2,415.77	15	North Dakota	24.56%
16	Tennessee	1,840.80	2,211.42	16	Maine	24.39%
17	Missouri	1,512.74	1,811.49	17	West Virginia	23.66%
18	Indiana	1,384.07	1,737.73	18	Wisconsin	23.31%
19	Kentucky	1,177.50	1,486.43	19	Virginia	22.94%
20	Connecticut	1,305.28	1,444.00	20	Louisiana	22.75%
21	Arizona	1,097.96	1,439.37	21	New Mexico	21.91%
22	Oregon	1,143.26	1,298.45	22	Iowa	21.68%
23	West Virginia	1,026.16	1,268.99	23	Delaware	21.40%
24	Washington	817.30	950.73	23	Illinois	21.28%
25	Wisconsin	725.44	894.54	23	Florida	20.93%
26	Minnesota	668.57	803.64	26	Texas	20.93%
27	Colorado	658.84	794.93	27	Colorado	20.66%
28	Rhode Island***	700.33	751.91	28	Minnesota	20.20%
29	Delaware	562.24	682.57	29	Tennessee	20.13%
30	Arkansas	531.44	631.93		Missouri	19.75%
31	Louisiana	509.11	624.95	31	Georgia	19.55%
32	New Hampshire	390.88	534.20	32		19.07%
	Mississippi	339.78		_		
33			510.57	33	Arkansas	18.91%
34 35	lowa Maina	371.95	452.59	34		18.80%
	Maine South Dokato	314.11	390.74	35	Kansas	18.55%
36	South Dakota	292.88	373.85	36	Vermont	17.57%
37	Idaho	277.60	372.02	37	Washington	16.33%
38	Oklahoma	267.76	346.75	38	South Carolina	14.69%
39	Kansas	274.99	326.01	39	New Jersey	14.56%
40	D.C.	208.84	221.75	40	Oregon	13.57%
41	Nebraska	183.08	205.28	41	Nebraska	12.13%
42	Vermont	137.39	161.53	42	Massachusetts	10.98%
43	New Mexico	127.05	154.89	43	Connecticut	10.63%
44	Montana	59.73	77.65	44		7.36%
45	Wyoming	24.07	31.69	45	D.C.	6.18%
46	North Dakota	24.39	30.38	46	New York	-11.76%
	TOTAL	89,585.44	105,258.19			17.49%
	re schedule reflects net VLT sales.					
esult	are unofficial and unaudited					

Source: North American Association of State & Provincial Lotteries

	BY FISCAL YEAR 2			BY PROFIT % CH	ANGE		
		FY '20 PROFIT	FY '21	_		0/	
RANK			PROFIT	RANK		% CHANGE	
1	LOTTERY New York	(\$M) 3,376.81	(\$M) 3,590.65	RANK 1	LOTTERY Mississippi	CHANGE 96.33%	
2	Florida			2	Montana		
2	Texas	1,913.80 1,683.73	2,226.00	3		<u>51.40%</u> 44.69%	
<u> </u>	California	1,512.58	1,998.31 1,868.27	4	New Hampshire North Dakota	44.09%	
4 5	Georgia	1,237.75	1,545.35	4	West Virginia		
<u> </u>	Michigan	1,180.87	1,400.99	6	Idaho	<u> </u>	
7	Ohio	1,129.86	1,362.32	7	Kentucky	30.32%	
8	Maryland	1,056.84	1,312.14	8	Wyoming	30.14%	
9	Pennsylvania	1,141.80	1,302.62	9	Virginia	30.10%	
10	Massachusetts	986.85	1,112.58	10	North Carolina	28.40%	
11	New Jersey	1,015.00	1,105.10	11	South Carolina	27.44%	
12	North Carolina	730.40	937.82	12	Arizona	27.44 /0	
13	Illinois	696.01	776.32	13	Washington	26.58%	
14	Virginia	595.36	774.56	14	South Dakota	26.04%	
15	Oregon	585.74	654.44	15	Georgia	24.85%	
16	South Carolina	477.91	609.04	16	Iowa	24.78%	
17	West Virginia	402.00	561.55	17	Oklahoma	24.31%	
18	Tennessee	438.23	524.39	18	Maryland	24.16%	
19	Connecticut	350.00	418.00	19	California	23.52%	
20	Indiana	304.59	375.55	20	Indiana	23.29%	
21	Kentucky	272.22	354.76	20	Delaware	23.02%	
22	Missouri	321.90	345.03	22	New Mexico	21.85%	
23	Rhode Island***	283.87	<b>301.80</b>	23	Minnesota	21.06%	
24	Arizona	226.14	287.83	24	Ohio	20.57%	
25	Wisconsin	270.80	236.70	25	Tennessee	19.66%	
26	Washington	180.95	229.05	26	Connecticut	19.43%	
27	Delaware	177.27	218.07	27	Arkansas	19.21%	
28	Louisiana	179.16	207.50	28	Colorado	18.91%	
29	Minnesota	155.98	188.83	29	Texas	18.68%	
30	Colorado	142.43	169.35	30	Michigan	18.64%	
31	South Dakota	128.43	161.88	31	Florida	16.31%	
32	New Hampshire	99.79	144.39	32	Vermont	15.86%	
33	Mississippi	70.78	138.96	33	Louisiana	15.82%	
34	Arkansas	89.27	106.42	34	Pennsylvania	14.08%	
35	Iowa	81.53	101.73	35	Nebraska	13.61%	
36	Oklahoma	65.15	80.99	36	Massachusetts	12.74%	
37	Kansas	65.03	73.17	37	Kansas	12.52%	
38	Idaho	55.50	72.50	38	Oregon	11.73%	
39	Maine	65.24	71.12	39	Illinois	11.54%	
40	Nebraska	42.41	48.18	40	Maine	9.02%	
41	New Mexico	38.15	46.48	41	New Jersey	8.88%	
42	D.C.	38.06	40.35	42	Missouri	7.19%	
43	Vermont	27.52	31.89	43	New York	6.33%	
44	Montana	8.57	12.98	44	Rhode Island***	6.32%	
45	North Dakota	5.22	7.42	45	D.C.	6.02%	
46	Wyoming	3.33	4.33	46	Wisconsin	-12.59%	
	TOTAL	23,910.82	28,137.71	_		17.68%	
	1	- ,	-,	-			
**Abo	e schedule reflects net VLT sales.						