

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY

Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2023 and 2022

(With Independent Auditors' Reports Thereon)

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Helene Keeley, Director of Delaware State Lottery, and
Richard Geisenberger, Secretary of Finance, State of Delaware
Dover, Delaware

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Delaware State Lottery (the Lottery), an enterprise fund of the State of Delaware, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Lottery's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Lottery, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Lottery and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of Delaware as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the changes in financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Lottery's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability and contributions and the schedule of proportionate share of the net OPEB liability and contributions as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Helene Keeley, Director of Delaware State Lottery, and
Richard Geisenberger, Secretary of Finance, State of Delaware

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 26, 2023, 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 grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "CliftonLarsonAllen LLP".

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Baltimore, Maryland
October 26, 2023

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2023 and 2022

The management of the Delaware State Lottery (the Lottery) offers this narrative overview and analysis of the Lottery's financial activities for the years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022, which should be read in conjunction with the Lottery's financial statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Lottery's financial statements. Since the Lottery is an enterprise fund of the State of Delaware (the State), these financial statements are presented in a manner similar to a private-sector business. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded as they are incurred, regardless of when the cash is received or disbursed.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Lottery's assets, liabilities, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows with the residual of all elements reported as the net position. Pursuant to Delaware law, the Lottery's net position should remain relatively unchanged, since all excess monies are to be sent directly to the State's General Fund, allowing the Lottery to maintain a net position of \$1,000,000.

The Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position show the result of the Lottery's total operations and reflect both operating and nonoperating activities. Changes in net position (increases or decreases) reflect the current fiscal year's operating impact upon the overall financial position of the Lottery.

The Statement of Cash Flows provides a detailed analysis of all sources and uses of cash. The direct method of cash flows is presented, ending with a reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities. The Statement of Cash Flows is divided into three sections – operating, noncapital financing, and investing.

Notes to the financial statements contain additional information and offer explanations to the financial statements. The notes are intended to assist the reader in understanding the Lottery's basic financial statements.

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Condensed Statement of Net Position

Table 1
(In millions)

Assets & Deferred Outflows	June 30		
	2023	2022	2021
Cash and investments	\$ 7.1	6.8	13.0
Accounts receivable	9.2	7.5	6.5
Deposit with Musl	2.5	2.5	2.5
Due from State of Delaware	11.9	16.9	13.0
Total assets	<u>30.7</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>35.0</u>
Deferred outflows	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position			
Liabilities:			
Prizes liability	8.0	7.7	7.8
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7.2	8.8	10.2
Due to the State of Delaware	0.1	-	0.5
Noncurrent Liabilities	12.9	13.8	16.3
Total liabilities	<u>28.2</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>34.8</u>
Deferred inflows	<u>4.4</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Net position:			
Restricted	-	1.4	-
Unrestricted	\$ 1.0	(0.4)	1.0
Total net position	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>

The Lottery's accounting periods are predicated on a 4-4-5-week cycle except at year-end when the closing date includes additional days up to and including June 30. These extra days amounted to three days in 2021, four days in 2022 and five days in 2023.

In Table 1, Fiscal year 2023 showed an increase in cash and receivables. The extra day of uncollected revenue makes up the increase in receivables of \$1.7 million (22.7%). Comparing for 2022 to 2021 yielded a decrease in cash (\$6.2 million) and an increase in receivables (\$1.0 million). Sweep monies were not collected for the last four days of the month but general fund contributions were allocated for the full year. The one-day increase allotted for the increase in accounts receivable primarily for video revenue. Revenue for video and traditional lottery is received weekly on Wednesdays and commission are paid out on Thursdays.

The prize liability in 2023 increased \$0.3 million (3.9%) and the accounts payable and accrued liabilities decreased \$1.6 million (18%). The prize liability increased in 2023 due to increased sales of traditional lottery yielded more winners. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities decreased in 2023. The majority of the accounts payable came from tables games commission payable in 2023 was for four days and the commission due in 2022 was for ten days yield a difference of over \$1 million dollars. The prize liability remained relatively unchanged in 2022 from 2021 only decreasing \$0.1 million (1.6%). Prize liability usually has a direct correlation with sales; however, sports liability is unpredictable and any given Sunday the results for our professional football games can go either way.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2023 and 2022

Since the Lottery is required to send all surplus funds to the State's General Fund, any monies required to pay MUSL, Pension, and OPEB liabilities would come from the State of Delaware.

Revenue

Table 2
Revenue
(In millions)

	Year ended June 30		
	2023	2022	2021
Multi Win Lotto	\$ 4.2	4.1	4.7
Lucky for Life	5.2	5.3	3.2
Keno	10.4	9.7	9.7
Mega Millions	23.0	11.1	16.7
Powerball	28.1	23.5	19.3
Lotto America	4.2	2.8	2.7
Play 3	32.4	34.6	36.6
Play 4	28.7	28.7	29.4
Total draw games revenue	<u>136.2</u>	<u>119.8</u>	<u>122.3</u>
Instant games	116.0	110.9	111.5
Traditional games revenue	<u>\$ 252.2</u>	<u>230.7</u>	<u>233.8</u>
Sports lottery	71.8	109.5	116.8
Table games, net	53.9	56.5	44.0
Video lottery, net	420.1	416.5	366.8
iGaming	14.6	12.0	9.3
Total revenue	<u>\$ 812.6</u>	<u>825.2</u>	<u>770.7</u>

Table 2 above compares revenue for each lottery game category. Fiscal year 2023 revenue fell to \$812.6 million, a decrease of \$12.6 million (1.5%). The biggest decrease was in sports lottery revenue (-34.4%) due to the competition from the surrounding states and the introduction of mobile sports betting by those states. Fiscal year 2022 was a record year for overall revenue with an increase of \$54.5 million (7.1%) over fiscal year 2021. The last record year for revenue was 2019 with \$782.7 million.

Fiscal year 2023 was a record year for traditional lottery. Traditional sales increased \$21.5 million (9.3%). Mega Millions had two large jackpots and Powerball had one in fiscal year 2023. In 2022, traditional sales were down \$3.1 million (1.3%) with declines in most games except Lucky for Life and Powerball. Lucky for Life went from drawings twice a week to drawing seven days a week. Powerball had two large jackpots in fiscal year 2022. There were no large jackpots advertised in 2021.

Video lottery revenue increased in fiscal year 2023 by \$3.6 million (0.8%) from 2022. Video lottery and table games revenue increased in 2022 from 2021 with \$49.7 million (13.5%) and \$12.5 million (28.4%) respectively. Sports lottery shows a decline in sales of \$7.3 million (6.3%) in 2022 from 2021. Sports sales have declined due to the increase in sports venues in the surrounding states.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2023 and 2022

IGaming sales saw another record year for fiscal year 2023. IGaming sales were up again in 2023, \$2.6 million (21.7%). Sales were up in 2022, \$2.7 million (29%) over 2021. Players gained in the last three years due to COVID-19, additional game content and mobile betting, continue to enjoy our online video lottery in 2023 and 2022.

Cost of Games

Table 3
Cost of Games
(In millions and as a percentage of all revenue)

	Year ended June 30					
	2023		2022		2021	
Commission expense	\$ 246.0	30.3%	\$ 246.5	29.8%	\$ 217.2	28.2%
Gaming vendor fees	61.1	7.5%	58.4	7.1%	53.7	7.0%
Prize expense	198.2	24.4%	223.5	28.1%	225.8	29.3%
Total cost of games	\$ 505.3		\$ 528.4		\$ 496.7	

Table 3 above compares the cost of games for the last three years. Commission expense includes payments to lottery retailers for selling and cashing traditional and sports lottery tickets, and commissions to casinos for the operation of video lottery, internet gaming, sports lottery, and table games. Delaware law allows for the net of sports (sports sales minus sports win) to be used in the calculations for commissions and vendors fees.

Commission expense decreased in fiscal year 2023 from 2022 by \$500 thousand (0.2%). Most products in fiscal year 2023 had an increase in sales, the decrease in sports sales was a contributing factor of the overall decrease in commission in fiscal year 2023. With overall revenue increases in fiscal year 2022 from 2021, the commission expense was \$246.5 million an increase of \$29.3 million (13.5%).

Gaming vendor fees include the cost of the central system used to monitor and collect pertinent data for the traditional draw games and the video lottery system, the instant games supplier fees, the vendor fees for video lottery terminals supplied to the video lottery agents, and the cost incurred by internet gaming for fees and website maintenance.

Gaming vendor fees for 2023 increased by \$2.7 million (4.6%) over fiscal year 2022. A rate change for video vendors for the full fiscal year and the increase in revenue would explain the increase in vendor fees. The vendor fees for 2022 were \$58.4 million, an increase of \$4.7 million (8.8%) over 2021. The increase in vendor fees was mostly due to the increase in sales for video and iGaming revenue. Vendors get paid on a percentage of sales so when sales increase so do vendor fees.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2023 and 2022

Prize Expense, Net of Reversions

Table 4
Prize Expense, Net of Reversions
(In millions)

	Year ended June 30		
	2023	2022	2021
Instant games	\$ 77.2	74.4	75.0
Keno	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lotto America	2.0	1.3	1.4
Lucky for Life	3.3	2.7	2.4
Mega Millions	11.4	5.3	8.1
Multi Win Lotto	2.5	2.6	2.7
Play 3	13.4	17.4	19.3
Play 4	14.6	13.8	14.3
Powerball	13.7	11.5	9.4
Sports lottery	54.0	88.6	87.5
Total prize expense	\$ 198.2	223.5	225.8

The above table compares prize expense for each lottery game category for the past three years. Prize expense includes the costs for winning tickets for traditional and sports lottery. In general, prize expense by game will increase or decrease from year to year in proportion to the increase or decrease in sales for a particular game. However, the prize expenses for the Play 3 and Play 4 games are impacted by the luck of the draw, and actual prize payment is determined by lottery players' luck in matching the particular set of numbers randomly selected in each drawing for each game. Overall prize expense for the instant game product category is controllable for the most part, by printing a predetermined number and value of winning tickets for each instant game. Sports lottery winners vary from year to year due to the unpredictability of the outcome of professional sports. During any given sports event the liability of the game could exceed the sales for that event.

In Table 4, the prize expense decreased from fiscal year 2022, \$25.3 million (11.3%). The significant sales decrease in sports attributed to the decrease in winning tickets. In fiscal year 2022, the prize expense decreased \$2.3 million (1.0%) from fiscal year 2021. The majority of the changes in prize expense are related to the increase or decrease in sales by game.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
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Operating Expenses

Table 5
Operating Expenses
(In millions)

	Year ended June 30		
	2023	2022	2021
Operating expenses	\$ 11.6	10.8	10.8

Operating expenses increased \$0.8 million (7.4%) for fiscal year 2023. Capital improvements within the lottery, significant pay raises for state employees, and an increase in travel make up the difference from fiscal year 2022. The operating expenses were unchanged for the prior two fiscal years at \$10.8 million.

Nonoperating Expenses

Table 6
Nonoperating Expenses
(in millions)

	Year ended June 30		
	2023	2022	2021
Transfer to the State of Delaware:			
Standardbred Breeder's Program	\$ 4.0	4.0	3.0
Certified Thoroughbred Program	1.5	1.5	1.0
Department of Agriculture Purses	46.0	46.1	41.1
Department of Health & Social Services	1.8	1.5	1.2
State of Delaware - General Fund	242.4	233.0	216.9
Total nonoperating expenses	\$ 295.7	286.1	263.2

Table 6 shows the expenses incurred to other state agencies as dictated by Delaware Law. There was a change in the law in 2021 to fund additional money for purses in the Standardbred Breeders and Certified Thoroughbred programs. Overall, there was an increase of \$9.6 million (3.4%) from 2022 to 2023 and \$22.9 million (8.7%) in 2022 over 2021.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY
Statements of Net Position
June 30, 2023 and 2022

Assets and Deferred Outflows	2023	2022
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,057,897	\$ 6,772,780
Accounts receivable	9,214,494	7,485,463
Due from the State of Delaware	-	3,242,244
Total current assets	16,272,391	17,500,487
Noncurrent assets:		
Deposits with Multi-State Lottery Association	2,522,812	2,477,527
Net Pension Assets	-	1,410,084
Due from the State of Delaware	11,862,312	12,342,936
Total noncurrent assets	14,385,124	16,230,547
Total assets	30,657,515	33,731,034
Deferred outflows of Resources	2,930,823	3,353,157
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position		
Current liabilities:		
Prizes obligations	8,023,197	7,711,770
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,216,176	8,788,717
Due to the State of Delaware	33,018	-
Total current liabilities	15,272,391	16,500,487
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Multi-State Lottery reserve	2,522,812	2,477,527
Net Pension Liability	1,486,084	-
Net OPEB Liability	8,923,084	11,272,356
Total noncurrent liabilities	12,931,980	13,749,883
Total liabilities	28,204,371	30,250,370
Deferred inflows of Resources	4,383,967	5,833,821
Net position:		
Restricted	-	1,410,084
Unrestricted	\$ 1,000,000	\$ (410,084)
Total net position	1,000,000	1,000,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY

Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Revenue:		
Traditional lottery	\$ 252,118,979	\$ 230,734,389
Video lottery, net	420,101,133	416,502,968
Sports lottery	71,814,171	109,450,423
Table games, net	53,932,172	56,576,306
iGaming	14,634,065	11,954,091
Total revenue	812,600,520	825,218,177
Cost of games:		
Traditional lottery commissions	15,260,174	13,845,882
Video lottery commissions	182,408,114	181,876,210
Sports lottery commissions	3,675,907	5,026,186
Table games commissions	42,992,329	45,095,541
iGaming commission	1,696,757	672,321
Gaming vendor fees and costs	61,054,946	58,407,336
Prize costs, net of reversions	198,232,584	223,549,704
Total cost of games	505,320,811	528,473,180
Gross margin	307,279,709	296,744,997
Operating expenses:		
Advertising and promotions	3,457,570	3,374,139
Payroll and related benefits	6,117,793	5,870,942
Other general and administrative	1,978,089	1,372,994
Total operating expenses	11,553,452	10,618,075
Operating income	295,726,257	286,126,922
Nonoperating expenses:		
Contributions to Thoroughbred Fund	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total nonoperating expenses	1,500,000	1,500,000
Income before transfers	294,226,257	284,626,922
Transfers Out		
Department of Agriculture	50,009,543	50,101,074
Department of Health & Social Services	1,836,397	1,512,759
State of Delaware	242,380,317	233,013,089
Total transfers	294,226,257	284,626,922
Change in net position	-	-
Net position at beginning of year	1,000,000	1,000,000
Net position at end of year	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY
Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	\$ 810,871,489	\$ 824,188,351
Payments to vendors for goods and services	(67,751,114)	(63,326,020)
Payments to employees for services	(6,763,046)	(6,495,377)
Payments for prizes	(197,921,157)	(223,676,831)
Payments for commissions	(246,180,683)	(247,713,633)
Net cash provided by operating activities	292,255,489	282,976,490
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Contributions to the Delaware Certified Thoroughbred Program	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Transfers to the Delaware Standardbred Breeder's Program	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Transfers to the State of Delaware	(286,470,372)	(283,691,391)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	(291,970,372)	(289,191,391)
Net change cash and investments	285,117	(6,214,901)
Cash and investments at beginning of year	6,772,780	12,987,681
Cash and investments at end of year	\$ 7,057,897	\$ 6,772,780
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 295,726,257	\$ 286,126,922
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Effect of changes in operating assets, liabilities and deferred inflow and deferred outflows:		
Accounts receivable, net	(1,729,031)	(1,029,826)
Prizes liability	311,427	(127,127)
Net Pension and OPEB Liability	(1,572,540)	(1,363,919)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	546,896	(3,902,432)
Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows, net	(1,027,520)	3,272,872
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 292,255,489	\$ 282,976,490

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023 and 2022

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Legislative Enactment

The Delaware State Lottery (the Lottery) was established by Enabling Legislation (the Legislation) passed on May 31, 1974, by the General Assembly of the State of Delaware (the General Assembly) under the authority of the Governor's Office and under the supervision of a Director. In July 1976, the Lottery was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of Finance. The Director has the power and duty to establish rules for conducting games, including the type and number of games, the price of tickets, the number and amounts of winning tickets, the manner of selecting winning tickets, the manner of prize payment, frequency of drawings, location and methods for the sale of tickets, procedures for licensing of retailers, and all other functions related to the operation of the Lottery.

The Legislation provides that, for the non-video lottery games, at least 45% of total revenue shall be used to pay prizes, operating expenses shall not exceed 20% of total revenue, and the Lottery shall undertake to provide into the General Fund of the State of Delaware a payment of earnings of 30%. Enabling legislation for video lottery was enacted on July 16, 1994 and provides that, for the video lottery games, at least 87%, but not more than 95% (unless approved by the Director), of total proceeds on an average annual basis shall be used to pay prizes.

In May 2009, enabling legislation was passed by the General Assembly of the State of Delaware requiring the Lottery Director to use authority to reestablish a sports lottery, in order to enhance the Delaware Lottery, protect Delaware employment, and provide additional revenues for the State. Also, a result of the passage of House Bill 333, The Delaware Gaming Competitiveness Act of 2012, Sports Lottery was expanded into retail locations in time for the 2012/2013 pro football season.

(b) Reporting Entity

The Delaware State Lottery (reporting entity) is an enterprise fund of the State of Delaware.

(c) Basis of Accounting

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, which requires recognition of revenues when earned and expenses when incurred.

(d) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. The deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023 and 2022

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and investments consist of deposits held in lottery bank accounts as well as deposits held by the State Treasurer to fund future non-prize operating costs during the next month.

(f) Accounts Receivables

Accounts receivables consist primarily of unsettled balances due to the Lottery from the racetracks for video lottery, table games, sports lottery, and iGaming and from retailers for traditional lottery and retailer sports lottery sales. Accounts receivables are stated at the carrying amount net of allowance for uncollectible accounts. An allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable is established when specific retailer collection issues are identified. Uncollectible accounts are written off when management has determined that the balance will not be collected. As of June 30, 2023, and 2022, no allowance for uncollectible accounts were recorded.

(g) Investments

Investments consist of annuity contracts purchased from insurance companies to fund future prize payments and are carried at amortized cost as nonparticipating investment contracts. The practice of purchasing and holding annuity contracts to fund future prize obligations is no longer employed by the Lottery, as investment amounts reported represent annuity contracts whose most recent purchase was during 1998. It is the Lottery's policy to hold all investments of this nature that were purchased to fund prize obligations until maturity. All investments the Lottery had on hand have matured. As of June 30, 2023, and 2022, there were no investments.

(h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from drawing games and sports lottery is recognized on the day of purchase. Revenue from the sale of instant games is recognized when the book has been activated and when one of the following occurs:

- 85% of the related prizes of an activated book is paid
- 90 days from the date of activation
- When the next pack of the same game is activated

Revenue from video lottery and table game sales is recognized, net of prizes paid, at the time the public plays the game. All revenue that the Lottery reports is considered operating revenue.

(i) Prize Obligations

Prize obligations for the traditional draw games and sports lottery are determined and recognized after each drawing or sports game is held. For the daily number games, winners are paid a certain amount depending upon the number of, or order of, winning numbers. Of every Multi Win Lotto sales dollar, a fixed payment goes to fund the nine lower prize levels with the balance going into the jackpot. If there are no jackpot winners in the Multi Win Lotto game, the amount is carried forward until there is a winner. For the Powerball, Lotto America, and Mega Millions, 50% of the revenues are allocated to the prize pool.

Prize obligations related to instant games are recognized by taking the greater of prize cash disbursements or the historical estimates of claimed prizes. Disbursements for prizes, including installment prize awards, are

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charged against the obligations for unpaid prize awards. Prizes unclaimed after one year revert back to the Lottery and reduce the prize costs for the year. Such unclaimed monies are then remitted to the State.

(j) *Compensated Absences*

The Lottery has accrued a liability included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for employee future absences, recognizing the obligation relating to services already rendered. This liability represents benefits accrued to Lottery employees for vacation earned as of year-end and sick leave estimated to be paid out at retirement for services rendered as of June 30, 2023. Employees earn from 9.5 to 13.25 hours of vacation leave per month depending on years of service. The employee or his or her estate is paid for unused vacation upon termination of employment. Employees earn 9.5 hours of sick leave per month. The Lottery's obligation for sick leave credit is a maximum of 337.5 hours. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Lottery had liabilities of \$233,322 in 2023 and \$257,527 in 2022 for accrued vacation and \$229,784 in 2023 and \$244,273 in 2022 for accrued sick leave, respectively.

(k) *Operating and Nonoperating Expenses*

Operating expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the Lottery's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses of the Lottery include personnel costs, travel costs, contracted services, supplies and capital expenses. All expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating expenses.

(l) *Net Pension (Asset)/ Liability*

For purposes of measuring the net pension (asset)/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Delaware Public Employees Retirement System (DPERS) and additions to/deductions from DPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by DPERS. 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.

(m) *Net OPEB Liability*

For purposes of measuring the net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and OPEB expenses, information about the fiduciary net position of OPEB Trust and additions to/deductions from OPEB Trust's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the OPEB Trust. 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 a fair value.

(n) *Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimate that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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(o) Net Position

As part of Delaware law, Title 29, Chapter 48, section 4815, all moneys received from the sale of lottery products shall be accounted for to the State Treasurer and all net moneys shall be placed into a special account known as the State Lottery Fund. The remaining moneys after prizes and gaming operations are paid, shall accumulate in the State Lottery Fund for the payments of operations and administration costs. In the event that the percentage allocated for operations (including prize payments) generates a surplus, said surplus shall be allowed to accumulate to an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000. Since the Lottery is required to send all surplus funds to the State's General Fund, any monies required to pay MUSL, Pension, and OPEB liabilities would come from the State of Delaware.

(p) Reclassification

Certain amounts in the 2022 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2023 presentations. These reclassifications had no effect on net position or the changes thereto.

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents reported reflect three types of account balances: Lottery deposit account, Lottery prize accounts, and pooled cash and investments held by the State Treasurer's Office. Cash receipts and all cash transfers to other state agencies are made in and out of the Lottery deposit account. Prize disbursements are made out of the Lottery prize accounts. Pooled cash and investments consist of cash equivalents held and managed by the State Treasurer. State agencies, including the Lottery, participate in the State's internal cash management pool. Because the cash management pool operates as a demand deposit account, amounts invested in the pool are classified as cash and cash equivalents. The State Treasurer administers the cash management pool.

Cash and investment balances consisted of the following:

	June 30	
	2023	2022
In bank	\$ 5,210,433	\$ 4,859,721
Pooled cash and investments	<u>1,847,464</u>	<u>1,913,059</u>
Total cash and investment balances	<u>\$ 7,057,897</u>	<u>\$ 6,772,780</u>

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the deposits or collateral securities may not be recovered from an outside party.

All deposits are required by state law to be collateralized by direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, the U.S. government or other suitable obligations as determined by the State's Cash Management Policy Board (the Board), unless the Board shall find such collateralization not in the best interest of the State. Additionally, the Board has determined that deposits need not be collateralized provided they are held in a bank that for the previous two years has had a return on total average assets of 0.5% or greater and has had an average capital ratio (total

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equity to total assets) of at least 5.0%. If the bank does not meet the aforementioned criteria, collateral must consist of one or more of the following:

- U.S. government securities
- U.S. government agency securities
- Federal Home Loan Board letters of credit
- State securities
- Securities of a political subdivision of the State with a Moody's Investors service rating of "A" or better.

In addition, the bank must ensure that those securities pledged as collateral have a market value equal to or greater than 102% of the ledger balance(s) in the account(s) each day and ensure that securities pledged are identified as held in the State's name and are segregated on the bank's records.

The bank balance of deposits was not subject to custodial credit risk as all amounts were either fully insured and/or collateralized. As of June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, the total bank balance of cash in all bank accounts was \$5,243,169 and \$4,884,609 respectively.

Pooled cash and investments maintained by the State Treasurer are not deemed to have custodial credit risk with regard to the Lottery.

(3) Prize Obligations

The following is a reconciliation of changes in the prize's liability account, which includes the present value of prize installment obligations, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022:

	2023	2022
Prize obligations, beginning of year	\$ 7,711,770	\$ 7,838,897
Prize payments	(197,921,157)	(223,676,831)
Prize costs, net of reversions	198,232,584	223,549,704
Prize obligations, end of year	\$ 8,023,197	\$ 7,711,770

(4) Participation in the Multi-State Lottery Association

The Lottery is a member of the Multi-State Lottery Association (the MUSL), which operates traditional draw games on behalf of participating state lotteries. Each MUSL member sells game tickets through its agents and makes weekly wire transfers to the MUSL in an amount equivalent to the member's share of the estimated grand prize liability. Each MUSL member pays lesser prizes directly to the winners. The MUSL has operated the Powerball game since fiscal year 2008, Mega Millions game since 2010, and Lotto America since 2018 and Lucky for Life since 2015. Participating lotteries are required to maintain deposits with MUSL for contingency reserves to protect MUSL from unforeseen prize liabilities. The money in this reserve fund is refundable to MUSL members if the MUSL disbands or if a member leaves the MUSL Board. The MUSL has an agreement that grants MUSL the nonexclusive right to offer the multi-jurisdictional lottery game known as the "Mega Millions Game," to be conducted by the MUSL member lotteries.

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The amount the Lottery had on deposit with the MUSL, as of June 30, 2023, and 2022, equaled \$2,522,812 and \$2,477,527 respectively. These amounts are also reported as a liability on the Lottery's balance sheet because they represent the amount to be paid to the State's General Fund upon separation from the MUSL, if the MUSL is not required to use any portion of the Lottery's reserves held by the MUSL.

(5) Delaware Standardbred Breeder's Program and Delaware Certified Thoroughbred Program

In March 1998, an amendment to the Legislation was passed by the General Assembly that established the Delaware Standardbred Breeder's Program for the purpose of promoting the Delaware harness racing industry. This legislation, amended in 2004, 2008, and 2021 requires the Lottery to withhold \$4,000,000 of funds annually (\$1,250,000 from the State General Fund, \$2,000,000 from Purses, and \$750,000 from Video commissions) and remit to the Delaware Standardbred Breeder's Program.

Epilogue language in fiscal year 2006 Bond Bill, an amendment was passed by the General Assembly that established the Delaware Certified Thoroughbred Program for the purpose of enhancing the quantity of thoroughbred foals and/or yearlings stabled within Delaware. This legislation, amended in 2008 and 2021, requires the Lottery to withhold \$1,500,000 of funds annually (\$500,000 from the State General Fund, \$750,000 from Purses, and \$250,000 from Video Commissions) and remit these funds to the Delaware Certified Thoroughbred Program.

(6) Transfers to the State of Delaware

As required, under the Legislation, net position of the Lottery may not exceed \$1,000,000; therefore, the Lottery periodically transfers surplus funds to the State in accordance with the Legislation. For the years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery made the following contributions to the State.

	June 30	
	2023	2022
Amounts transferred and to be transferred to the State for the fiscal year:		
General Fund	\$ 242,380,317	\$ 233,013,089
Department of Health and Social Services	1,836,397	1,512,759
Department of Agriculture	50,009,543	50,101,074
	\$ 294,226,257	\$ 284,626,922

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(7) Revenue and Expenses by Game

The following revenue was recognized:

	Year ended June 30	
	2023	2022
Draw games:		
Multi Win Lotto	\$ 4,140,670	\$ 4,079,046
Lucky for Life	5,221,358	5,311,026
Keno	10,371,956	9,691,782
Mega Millions	23,021,855	11,140,647
Powerball	28,118,592	23,549,529
Lotto America	4,138,905	2,745,442
Play 3	32,361,809	34,639,952
Play 4	28,714,507	28,716,718
Total draw games	\$ 136,089,652	\$ 119,874,142
Instant games	<u>116,029,327</u>	<u>110,860,247</u>
Total traditional lottery	\$ 252,118,979	\$ 230,734,389
Video lottery, net	420,101,133	416,502,968
Table games, net	53,932,172	56,576,306
Sports lottery	71,814,171	109,450,423
iGaming, net	<u>14,634,065</u>	<u>11,954,091</u>
Total revenue	<u>\$ 812,600,520</u>	<u>\$ 825,218,177</u>

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The revenue, prize costs, and commission expense, by game type, are listed below:

	Video lottery net	iGaming net	Sports lottery	Table games, net	Draw games	Instant	Total
Year ended June 30, 2023:							
Revenue	\$ 420,101,133	14,634,065	71,814,171	53,932,172	136,089,652	116,029,327	812,600,520
Total Income	420,101,133	14,634,065	71,814,171	53,932,172	136,089,652	116,029,327	812,600,520
Prize costs, net of Reversions	—	—	53,990,452	—	67,063,353	77,178,779	198,232,584
Commissions expense	182,408,114	1,696,757	3,675,907	42,992,329	8,252,141	7,008,033	246,033,281
Total Costs	182,408,114	1,696,757	57,666,359	42,992,329	75,315,494	84,186,812	444,265,865
Contribution Margin per game	\$ 237,693,019	12,937,308	14,147,812	10,939,843	60,774,158	31,842,515	368,334,655
Game vendor fees	34,412,745	7,486,304	3,439,017	—	7,608,130	8,108,750	61,054,946
Gross Margin	\$ 203,280,274	5,451,004	10,708,795	10,939,843	53,166,028	23,733,765	307,279,709
Year ended June 30, 2022:							
Revenue	\$ 416,502,968	11,954,091	109,450,423	56,576,306	119,874,142	110,860,247	825,218,177
Total Income	416,502,968	11,954,091	109,450,423	56,576,306	119,874,142	110,860,247	825,218,177
Prize costs, net of Reversions	—	—	88,647,897	—	60,490,078	74,411,729	223,549,704
Commissions expense	181,876,210	672,321	5,026,186	45,095,541	7,140,677	6,705,205	246,516,140
Total Costs	181,876,210	672,321	93,674,083	45,095,541	67,630,755	81,116,934	470,065,844
Contribution Margin per game	\$ 234,626,758	11,281,770	15,776,340	11,480,765	52,243,387	29,743,313	355,152,333
Game vendor fees	34,104,782	6,087,639	3,863,738	—	6,706,818	7,644,359	58,407,336
Gross Margin	\$ 200,521,976	5,194,131	11,912,602	11,480,765	45,536,569	22,098,954	296,744,997

(8) Payroll-Related and Other Benefits

All Lottery personnel are employees of the State of Delaware and are covered by pension, health insurance, and other employee benefit programs administered by agencies of the State. During fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2022, the Lottery incurred \$6,117,793 and \$5,870,942 respectively, of payroll and benefit costs, including pension, health insurance, and other employee benefit costs, paid to various state agencies responsible for the administration of benefit programs.

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(9) Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits

	<u>(Asset)/Liability</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows</u>
Pension	\$ 1,486,084	\$ 888,410	\$ 117,736
OPEB	8,923,084	2,042,413	4,266,231
	<u>\$ 10,409,168</u>	<u>\$ 2,930,823</u>	<u>\$ 4,383,967</u>

(a) Pension

The Lottery contributes to the State Employees' Pension Plan (the Plan) established by the State to provide benefits for state employees. The Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established in the Delaware Code. The State of Delaware is responsible for setting benefits and amending plan provisions. The Plan prepares separate financial statements and is administered by the Delaware Public Employees' Retirement System (DPERS). All details of the Plan can be obtained by writing to the State Board of Pension Trustees and Office of Pensions, McArdle Building, Suite #1, 860 Silver Lake Boulevard, Dover, Delaware 19904-2402.

Benefits Provided

The Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Pre-2012 members are eligible for monthly retirement benefits upon reaching (a) age 62 with at least five years of credit service; (b) age 60 with 15 years of credit service; or (c) 30 or more years of service regardless of age. Post-2011 members are eligible for monthly retirement benefits upon reaching (a) age 65 with at least ten years of credited service; (b) age 60 with 20 years of credit service; or (c) 30 or more years of service regardless of age.

Pre-2012 participants are eligible for disability benefits after five years of credited service. In lieu of disability pension benefits, over 90% of the members in this plan opted into a Disability Insurance Program offered by the State effective January 1, 2006. Post-2011 participants are not offered disability pension benefits and are in the Disability Insurance Program.

Death benefits are payable upon the death of an active member who has reached age 62 with at least five years of credit service. Such benefits are paid at 75% of the benefit the employee would have received at age 62. If an employee is currently receiving a pension, the eligible survivor receives 50% of the pension benefit (or 75% with 3% reduction of benefit). Burial benefits of \$7,000 per member are also provided.

Employer Contributions

Employer contributions are determined by the Board of Pension Trustees. For the years ending June 30, 2023, and 2022, the rate of the employer contribution was 12.50% and 12.33% percent of covered payroll respectively. The Lottery's employer contributions for the years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022 was \$284,298 and \$311,926 respectively.

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Net Pension (Asset)/Liability and Expense

On June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery reported a net pension (asset)/liability of \$1,486,084 and \$(1,410,084), respectively, for its proportionate share of the net pension (asset)/liability of the State Employees' Pension Plan. The net pension (asset)/liability on June 30, 2023, was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension (asset)/liability was determined by rolling forward the Plan's total pension liability as of June 30, 2021, to June 30, 2022. The net pension (asset)/liability on June 30, 2022, was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension (asset)/liability was determined by rolling forward the Plan's total pension liability as of June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021. As of the measurement date, June 30, 2022, the lottery's proportion was 0.1070 percent, a decrease of 0.0088 percent from June 30, 2021. As of the measurement date, June 30, 2021, the lottery's proportion was 0.1158 percent, a decrease of 0.0033 percent from June 30, 2020. For the years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery recognized a pension expense of \$290,545 and \$(360,676).

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

On June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery reported deferred outflows of resources of \$ 284,298 and \$311,926, respectively, for its contributions after the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the following year.

On June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 153,459	\$ 213,732
Changes in assumptions	160,686	254,767
Net difference between projected and actual investment	285,184	-
Change in proportion	4,783	7,175
Contributions subsequent to the date of measurement	284,298	311,926
	<u>\$ 888,410</u>	<u>\$ 787,600</u>

On June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery reported deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	\$ -	\$ 2,832,464
Difference between actual and expected experience	-	-
Changes in proportions	117,736	103,338
	<u>\$ 117,736</u>	<u>\$ 2,935,802</u>

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Amounts reported as deferred inflows and outflows of resources on June 30, 2023, related to pensions will be recognized as part of pension expense in future periods as follows:

Year Ending <u>30-Jun</u>	
2024	(101,094)
2025	(119,305)
2026	(181,784)
2027	937
2028	<u>887,622</u>
	<u>\$ 486,376</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The collective total pension liability for the June 30, 2022, measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2022. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Investment Return includes inflation at 7.0%
Salary Increases – 2.5% + Merit, includes inflation at 2.5%

The total pension liabilities are measured based on assumptions pertaining to the interest rates inflation rates, and employee demographic behavior in future years. It is likely that future experience will not exactly conform to these assumptions. To the extent that actual experience deviates from these assumptions, the emerging liabilities may be higher or lower than anticipated. The more the experience deviates the larger the impact on future financial statements.

Mortality assumptions are based on Pub-2010 mortality tables with gender adjustments for healthy annuitants and disabled retirees and an adjusted version on MP-2020 mortality improvement scale on a fully generational basis.

Projected benefit payments do not include the effects of projected ad hoc cost-of-living adjustments (ad hoc COLAs) as they are not substantively automatic. The primary considerations relevant to making this determination include the historical pattern of granting the changes and the consistency in the amounts of the changes.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by an asset allocation percentage, which is based on the nature and mix of current and expected plan investments, and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System’s current and expected asset allocation are summarized in the following table:

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<u>Asset class</u>	Long-term expected real rate of return	Asset allocation
Domestic equity	5.7%	31.8%
International equity	5.7%	15.0%
Fixed income	2.0%	23.6%
Alternative investments	7.8%	21.5%
Cash and equivalents	-	8.1%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at rates determined by the Board of Pension Trustees, 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 Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset)/Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension (asset)/liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the collective net pension (asset)/liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease <u>6.00%</u>	Discount Rate <u>7.00%</u>	1% Increase <u>8.00%</u>
2023 Lottery's proportionate share of net pension (asset)/liability	\$ 3,103,166	\$ 1,486,084	\$ 243,000
	1% Decrease <u>6.00%</u>	Discount Rate <u>7.00%</u>	1% Increase <u>8.00%</u>
2022 Lottery's proportionate share of net pension (asset)/liability	\$ 172,322	\$ (1,410,084)	\$ (2,737,894)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Delaware Public Employees' Retirement System (DPERS) fiduciary net position is available in the DPERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained from the pension office at McArdle Building, Suite 1; 860 Silver Lake Blvd; Dover, DE, 19904.

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(b) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The Lottery contributes to the State Employees' Other Postemployment Benefits Fund Trust (OPEB Trust) established by the State to provide benefits for state employees through the Delaware Postretirement Health Plan (the Plan). The OPEB Trust is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined-benefit plan established in the Delaware Code. Policy for and management of the OPEB Trust benefits provided to retirees are the responsibility of the State. The plan is administered by the Delaware Public Employees' Retirement System (DPERS). All details of the OPEB Trust can be obtained by writing to the State Board of Pension Trustees and Office of Pensions, McArdle Building, Suite #1, 860 Silver Lake Boulevard, Dover, Delaware 19904-2402.

Benefits Provided

The Plan provides medical coverage to eligible pensioners and their eligible dependents through the same healthcare plans that are available to active employees. The participant's cost and vesting provisions of OPEB benefits is variable based on years of service. Pensioners who retire after July 1, 2012, and who become eligible for Medicare will pay an additional five percent of the Medicare Supplement offered by the State. Surviving spouses are eligible for coverage after a retiree's death.

Contributions

Participating employers fund the OPEB Trust for current retirees on a pay-as-you-go basis along with funding for future benefits at a rate that is approved in the annual budget, but not actuarially determined. By State Statute Chapter 52, Title 29 of the Delaware Code, contribution requirements of plan members and the government are established and may not be amended by the State Legislature.

Allocation Methodology

The OPEB amounts are determined in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75 (GASB 75), *Accounting and Financial Reporting of Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*. The State has elected to allocate the employers proportionate shares of the OPEB amounts based on the percentages of actual employer contributions during the period of July 1, 2021, thru June 30, 2022.

Net OPEB Liability and Expense

On June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery reported a net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) liability of \$8,923,084 and \$11,272,356 respectively, for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the State of Delaware.

As of the measurement date, June 30, 2022, the Lottery's proportion is based on the percentage of actual employer contributions during the period ending June 30, 2021. As of the measurement date, June 30, 2021, the Lottery's proportion is based on the percentage of actual employer contributions during the period ending June 30, 2020. The Lottery's 2022 and 2021 proportion was 0.1020 percent and 0.1026 percent, respectively. The 2022 portion showed a decrease of 0.0006 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021. The Lottery's 2021, and 2020 proportion was 0.1026 percent and 0.1118 percent, respectively. The 2021 portion showed a decrease of 0.0092 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020. For the year ended June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery recognized an OPEB expense of (\$75,992) and \$330,682, respectively.

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Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

On June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Expected and actual experience differences	\$ 225,683	\$ 270,323
Contributions subsequent to the date of measurement	381,926	287,641
Change in assumptions	1,377,411	1,952,756
Project & actual plan investment differences	20,835	-
Changes in proportions	36,558	54,837
	<u>\$ 2,042,413</u>	<u>\$ 2,565,557</u>

On June 30, 2023, and 2022, the Lottery reported deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	\$ -	\$ 130,214
Expected and actual experience difference	1,093,309	1,551,224
Changes in assumptions	2,050,923	369,434
Changes in proportions	1,121,999	847,147
	<u>\$ 4,266,231</u>	<u>\$ 2,898,019</u>

The cumulative amounts of collective net deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending <u>30-Jun</u>	
2024	\$ (690,495)
2025	(524,975)
2026	(782,953)
2027	(612,014)
2028	4,693
	<u>\$ (2,605,744)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability for the June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021, measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, and June 30, 2020, with update procedures used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021. These actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions.

<u>Actuarial assumptions:</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>
Discount Rate	3.54%	2.16%
Projected Salary increases	3.25% + Merit	3.25% + Merit
Healthcare cost trends rates	5.17%	5.50%

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Mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct employee, healthy annuitant, and disabled annuitant mortality tables derived from the RP-2010 General Benefits Weighted Annuitant Mortality Table, including adjustment factors. Future mortality improvements are reflected by applying a custom projection scale on a generational basis to adjusted base tables from the base year.

The total OPEB liabilities are measured based on assumptions pertaining to the interest rates, inflation rates, health costs, and employee demographics behavior in future years. The assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted in 2021 and covering period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2020. It is likely that future experiences will not exactly conform to these assumptions. To that extent that actual experience deviates from these assumptions, the emerging liabilities may be higher or lower than anticipated. The more the experience deviates the larger the impact on future financial statements.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.16% at the beginning of the current measurement period and 3.54% at the end of the current measurement period, based on the Bond Buyer GO 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index. 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 the employer contributions to the OPEB will continue to follow the pay-as-you-go contribution policy. Based on the assumptions of a pay-as-you-go plan, the discount rates used for June 30, 2022, measurement dates are equal to the applicable rate of the 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:

	1% Decrease <u>2.54%</u>	Discount Rate <u>3.54%</u>	1% Increase <u>4.54%</u>
2023 Lottery's proportionate share of Collective Net OPEB liability	\$ <u>10,195,273</u>	\$ <u>8,923,084</u>	\$ <u>7,414,689</u>
	1% Decrease <u>1.16%</u>	Discount Rate <u>2.16%</u>	1% Increase <u>3.16%</u>
2022 Lottery's proportionate share of Collective Net OPEB liability	\$ <u>13,471,873</u>	\$ <u>11,272,356</u>	\$ <u>9,539,798</u>

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates:

	1% Decrease <u>4.17%</u>	Health Care Trend <u>5.17%</u>	1% Increase <u>6.17%</u>
2023 Lottery's proportionate share of Collective Net OPEB liability	\$ <u>7,426,583</u>	\$ <u>8,923,024</u>	\$ <u>10,098,286</u>
	1% Decrease <u>4.50%</u>	Health Care Trend <u>5.50%</u>	1% Increase <u>6.60%</u>
2022 Lottery's proportionate share of Collective Net OPEB liability	\$ <u>9,222,384</u>	\$ <u>11,272,356</u>	\$ <u>13,978,817</u>

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY
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(10) Risk Management

The Lottery stipulates in its vendor contracts that the vendors carry various insurance coverage such as property (video gaming machines and online terminals, etc.), general liability, errors, and omissions, automotive, and crimes. The Lottery's risks of losses related to workers' compensation, employee healthcare, automobile, and a portion of property and casualty claims are insured internally by the State.

(11) Commitments

The Lottery has entered into various contracts for services to be rendered relating principally to the operation of the Lottery's games. Under the gaming systems contract, the Lottery is committed to paying 5.371% of draw game sales, 4.18% of PHD (high-definition lottery ticket vending machine) sales, 9.95% of Keno sales, 5.6% of instant sales, 12.5% of track sports net revenue and 25% of retailer sports net revenue, 1% of video net gaming revenue, and 25% of net win for charitable gaming video machines to its central system provider through October 2022. For video lottery terminals, the lottery is committed to a 7.0% to video lottery vendors through October 28, 2026. For video lottery terminals classified as electronic table games (ETG), the Lottery is committed to a range of 10% to 16% through October 28, 2026.

Delaware State Lottery
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset)/Liability and Contributions

Proportionate Share of Net Pension (Asset)/Liability

Measurement date	<u>6/30/2022</u>	<u>6/30/2021</u>	<u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>6/30/2019</u>	<u>6/30/2018</u>	<u>6/30/2017</u>	<u>6/30/2016</u>	<u>6/30/2015</u>	<u>6/30/2014</u>
Lottery's percentage of the net pension (asset)/liability	0.1070%	0.1158%	0.1191%	0.1241%	0.1228%	0.1269%	0.1327%	0.1370%	0.1407%
Lottery's proportion of the net pension (asset)/liability	\$ 1,486,084	\$ (1,410,084)	\$ 1,672,518	\$ 1,932,872	\$ 1,585,580	\$ 1,860,152	\$ 1,999,680	\$ 911,588	\$ 518,009
Lottery's covered payroll	\$ 2,553,446	\$ 2,487,258	\$ 2,566,503	\$ 2,577,990	\$ 2,440,113	\$ 2,474,051	\$ 2,532,720	\$ 2,560,633	\$ 2,589,613
Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension (asset)/liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	58.2%	-56.7%	65.2%	75.0%	65.0%	75.2%	79.0%	35.6%	20.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	88.8%	110.5%	87.3%	85.4%	87.5%	85.4%	84.1%	92.7%	95.8%
<u>Contributions - Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contributions	\$ 284,298	\$ 311,926	\$ 311,810	\$ 306,769	\$ 304,759	\$ 253,999	\$ 236,800	\$ 242,448	\$ 244,307
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	284,298	311,926	311,810	306,769	304,759	253,999	236,800	242,448	244,307
Contribution excess (deficit)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lottery's covered payroll	\$ 2,467,655	\$ 2,553,446	\$ 2,487,258	\$ 2,566,503	\$ 2,577,990	\$ 2,440,113	\$ 2,474,051	\$ 2,532,720	\$ 2,560,633
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	11.9%	12.2%	12.5%	12.0%	11.8%	10.4%	9.6%	9.6%	9.5%

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, this schedule has been prepared prospectively as the above information for the preceding years is not readily available.

This schedule will accumulate each year until sufficient information to present a ten-year trend is available.

Delaware State Lottery
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and Schedule of Contributions

Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability

Measurement date	<u>6/30/2022</u>	<u>6/30/2021</u>	<u>6/30/2020</u>	<u>6/30/2019</u>	<u>6/30/2018</u>	<u>6/30/2017</u>	<u>6/30/2016</u>
Lottery's percentage of the net OPEB liability	0.1020%	0.1026%	0.1118%	0.1161%	0.1208%	0.1197%	0.1286%
Lottery's proportion of the net OPEB liability	\$ 8,923,084	\$ 11,272,356	\$ 12,092,186	\$ 9,630,120	\$ 9,824,521	\$ 10,235,689	\$ 11,681,265
Lottery's covered payroll	\$ 2,553,446	\$ 2,487,258	\$ 2,566,503	\$ 2,577,990	\$ 2,440,113	\$ 2,474,051	\$ 2,532,720
Lottery's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as percentage of its covered payroll	349.5%	453.2%	471.2%	373.6%	402.6%	413.7%	461.2%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	6.4%	6.1%	4.3%	4.9%	4.4%	4.1%	3.3%

Contributions - Fiscal Year

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contributions	\$ 381,926	\$ 287,641	\$ 298,471	\$ 320,928	\$ 303,694	\$ 268,793	\$ 294,117
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	\$ 381,926	\$ 287,641	\$ 298,471	\$ 320,928	\$ 303,694	\$ 268,793	\$ 294,117
Contribution excess (deficit)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Lottery's covered payroll	\$ 2,467,655	\$ 2,553,446	\$ 2,487,258	\$ 2,566,503	\$ 2,577,990	\$ 2,440,113	\$ 2,474,051
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	15.5%	11.3%	12.0%	12.5%	11.8%	11.0%	11.9%

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, this schedule has been prepared prospectively as the above information for the preceding years is not readily available.

This schedule will accumulate each year until sufficient information to present a ten year trend is available.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

Helene Keeley, Director of Delaware State Lottery, and
Richard Geisenberger, Secretary of Finance,
State of Delaware
Dover, Delaware

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Delaware State Lottery (the Lottery), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Delaware State Lottery's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 26, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "CliftonLarsonAllen LLP".

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Baltimore, Maryland
October 26, 2023