

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

New Hampshire Lottery Commission

A Department of the State of New Hampshire



NH Lottery

Over \$2 Billion and Counting for our Schools

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PHOTOGRAPHY BY GIL TALBOT PHOTOGRAPHY

NEW HAMPSHIRE LOTTERY COMMISSION
A Department of the State of New Hampshire

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

*Prepared by the Finance Department of the
New Hampshire Lottery Commission*

Charles R. McIntyre, Executive Director
James C. Duris, Chief Financial Officer



Over \$2 Billion and Counting for our Schools

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Loudon Mart, February 2022

Loudon Mart in Loudon sells a \$2 million top prize winning \$25 \$50 Million Granite State Bonanza scratch ticket to the Good Fortune Trust of 2022 of Henniker. Loudon Mart received \$13,500 for selling that winning ticket.

Left to right: Heather Stone, NH Lottery Sales Representative, Loudon Mart Store Supervisor Suzanne Gandolfi-Lapham and Charlie McIntyre, NH Lottery Executive Director.

Main Street Marketplace, Keene

Main Street Marketplace in Hinsdale sold a \$200,000 winning \$10 \$500 Frenzy scratch ticket to Paul Sylvia and Pamela Laclaire of Hinsdale. The store received \$2,000 for selling that winning ticket.

Left to right, Sherry Girard, clerk at Main Street Marketplace and New Hampshire Lottery Sales Representative Adam Hopkins.



Tri-State Megabucks Jackpot Winners May 2022

Lifelong Littleton Residents Richard Newton and Kathleen Boswell Claim \$2.275 Million Tri-State Megabucks Jackpot, May 2022

Left to right: Michael Boswell, Kathleen Boswell, Janice Newton, Richard Newton all of Littleton, and New Hampshire Lottery Executive Director Charlie McIntyre.

Simon's Market

Simon's Market, Littleton sells the winning Tri-State Megabucks ticket to Richard Newton of Littleton. The store received \$22,750 for selling that winning ticket.

Left to right: NH Lottery Sales Representative Gary Rivard, Zoe Simon and Matthew Simon, Store Owner.



School Bus Race

New Hampshire Teacher of the Year Finalists, Tina Sturdivant and Jay Keogh race Scott "Roadkill" McMullen, Radio Host and New Hampshire Lottery Commission Chair Debra Douglas in the annual bus race at the NE Dragway in Epping. August 2021.

Left to right: Tina Sturdivant, Biology, Pinkerton Academy, Jay Keough, Criminal Justice, Spaulding High School, Scott "Roadkill" McMullen, Morning Radio Gregg and the Morning Buzz, New Hampshire Lottery Commission Chair Debra Douglas.

Bubba Wallace Event at NH Motor Speedway

Governor Chris Sununu places a sports wager on Bubba Wallace to win the Foxwoods Resort Casino 301 race at NH Motor Speedway in Loudon. It was a great way to celebrate our partnership with DraftKings through an exciting day of racing in July 2021.

Left to Right: New Hampshire Lottery Director Charlie McIntyre, Governor Chris Sununu, Bubba Wallace, NASCAR Driver of the #23 Toyota Camry for 23XI Racing, Tim Dent, Senior Vice President of Regulatory Operations at DraftKings.



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Introductory Section (Unaudited)



Over \$2 Billion and Counting for our Schools

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Over \$2 Billion and Counting for our Schools

GOVERNOR Christopher T. Sununu
CHAIRMAN Debra M. Douglas
COMMISSIONER H. Andy Crews
COMMISSIONER Erle B. Pierce
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Charles R. McIntyre

December 19, 2022

To the Citizens of the State of New Hampshire,
The Governor and Executive Council of the State of New Hampshire,
and The New Hampshire Lottery Commission:

We are pleased to submit this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission (Lottery) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The finance department of the Lottery has prepared this comprehensive report. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all information presented in this report. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Lottery. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Lottery's financial activities have been included.

Internal Control

Management of the Lottery is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that assets are protected from loss, theft, or abuse; and to ensure that the accounting systems allow compilation of accurate and timely financial information. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not 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 valuation of cost and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Access to the Lottery's office and instant ticket warehouse is limited through high-level security. The Lottery has segregated responsibilities to enhance controls over accounting procedures relative to personnel and payroll; purchasing and accounts payable; sales and accounts receivable; and general ledger. Management personnel maintain oversight and approval authority over all areas of operations. The Lottery's independent auditors review significant and relevant areas annually and issue a report to the Legislative Fiscal Committee on internal control and compliance in conjunction with their financial audit.

The Lottery manages ticket inventory and controls the payment of prizes. As such, various precautions (internal controls) are taken to ensure the integrity and security of lottery operations.

They are as follows:

- High-level security at the Lottery's headquarters restricts access to office and warehouse areas to authorized Lottery personnel.

- Security cameras are located in key locations throughout the inside and outside of the Lottery headquarters building; they record activity at all times and are monitored by security personnel.
- Criminal record checks are performed on all new lottery employees, Keno retailers, and other employees performing services at Lottery headquarters.
- All scratch tickets are produced utilizing special inks, dyes, coatings, and security codes, among other proprietary security measures.
- Prize checks are printed with special non-erasable ink.
- Drawings held at Lottery headquarters have a designated secure drawing room, which is monitored 24 hours a day. The actual drawings are executed according to detailed procedures, witnessed by certified public accounting firm personnel, and recorded by primary and backup security cameras.
- Credit checks are performed on all Lottery retailers and contractors.
- Various levels of access and other controls are provided within the computer system.

The Lottery's financial statements have been audited by the State of New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Audit Division (LBA). The LBA has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the Lottery's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component in the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with this transmittal letter.

The Lottery, as a department of the State of New Hampshire, is included within the State's **Annual Comprehensive Financial Report**. This report presents all activities of the Lottery in a single enterprise fund and does not include data or information related to any other state agency or fund.

Profile of the Lottery

Lottery Division

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission (Lottery) was created in 1963 through the enactment of New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated (RSA) 284:21-a, for the sole purpose of raising revenues to help fund education in New Hampshire. The first tickets went on sale in March of 1964, making New Hampshire the first modern state-run lottery. A three-member Commission is appointed for a staggered term of two years by the Governor and Executive Council to oversee the Lottery. The lottery industry in the United States is comprised of 45 state lotteries, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

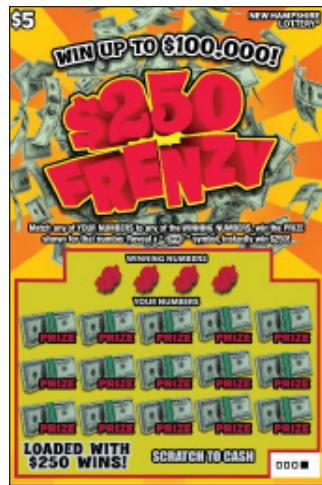
The Lottery headquarters is located in the capital city of Concord, which is in the central part of the state. The Lottery operates enterprise activities as a department of the State of New Hampshire. These activities include the sale of lottery tickets to the public and all necessary support functions. All profits are used exclusively for state aid to education in New Hampshire.

The Lottery is required to submit a biennial operating budget to the Governor for approval. The budget is further submitted to the Legislature for its approval and is ultimately included in the State of New Hampshire's operating budget. Due to the nature of the Lottery's activities, the majority of its cost of sales expenses, such as prizes, vendor fees and retailer commissions, are not included in the budget. The Lottery budgets for approximately 3% of its total expenses that consist primarily of salaries and benefits, and maintenance expenses, advertising and instant ticket printing costs. Financial management staff consistently monitors adherence to budgeted appropriations.

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission provides customers the opportunity to participate in a variety of instant and on-line lottery games, and sports betting on mobile and retail platforms. The Commission is also responsible for licensing and regulatory activities of sports betting and charitable gaming operations. The Lottery is a member of three lottery joint ventures: the Tri-State Lotto Commission, comprised of New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont Lotteries; the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL), currently comprised of 35 member state lotteries, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, and as such, operates a number of on-line games under those jurisdictions; and Lucky for Life, which as of November 2022, is comprised of lotteries in twenty-two states plus the District of Columbia. The following sections describe the products offered by the Lottery.

Instant Games

Instant Games were introduced in New Hampshire in 1975 with a ticket called Lucky X. Instant games are played by scratching the latex covering off the play area on the ticket. There are several ways to win on an instant, or scratch, ticket, including matching three like dollar amounts, symbols, or letters; or adding up numbers to a specified total; or the more traditional play type of key number match. If the correct combination appears, the player becomes an instant winner without having to wait for the results of a drawing (although some tickets have a component that allows entry into a drawing). The instant games offer a wide variety of themes and ticket prices. Players can win from one dollar to \$2 million, with ticket prices ranging from \$1 to \$25. The Lottery offered 109 instant games during fiscal year 2022.



\$250 Holiday Frenzy/\$250 Frenzy was a pulsed game at the \$5 price point. A pulsed game features different versions of the same game. This game showcased a holiday and a traditional version. Once the festive holiday version, comprised of approximately two-thirds of the entire print run, was depleted, the traditional version shipped to retailers. To offer more value to players, this ticket was loaded with \$250 wins. The eye-catch design of the tickets attracted the attention of players and generated sales during and after the holiday season, putting this ticket at the top of the \$5 price point.

\$50 Million Granite Bonanza was the best-selling \$25 ticket in the history of the New Hampshire Lottery. Though the history is short by comparison to other price points, only 8 years, this ticket generated record sales by combining an nright and reflective design, a competitive prize structure, and robust marketing campaign. This game had five top prizes of \$2 million and over \$29 million in prizes of \$100 or more. As the Lottery's premium ticket, sparkle and metallic ink were used in the printing of this ticket to provide the player with an exclusive looking ticket in addition to a bonanza of a play experience.



Tri-State Lotto Commission Draw-Based Games



Pick 3/Pick 4 game is considered a mature product, it continues to maintain strong sales through its loyal player base.



Tri-State Megabucks was the first multi-state product to be offered by any jurisdiction in the United States. It was also the Lottery's first lotto-style game, and year after year it maintains a faithful player base. Megabucks has undergone some significant enhancements since its introduction in September, 1985. The Megabucks game began with a six of 30 matrix and a weekly drawing each Saturday. The matrix changed to six of 36 in 1986 and to six of 40 in 1988. In 1990, the Tri-State Lotto Commission

added a second weekly jackpot drawing. More changes came to the game in 1997 with the addition of a bonus number, a new matrix of six of 42, and a guaranteed jackpot of \$500,000. In July, 2009, Megabucks changed to Megabucks Plus, with guaranteed starting jackpots of \$1 million and lower tier prizes ranging from \$2 to \$30,000. The cost of a ticket went from \$1 to \$2. Players now choose five numbers from a matrix of 41 and one Megaball number from 1 to 6. A jackpot winner may choose to be paid in cash or as an annuity in 25 annual installments. Although this game is over 30 years old, it still remains a profitable product for the Lottery with a committed player base. This game is available as a subscription.



Fast Play is a Tri-State game that began in June, 2006. It is an online game that plays like an instant ticket and is generated by the lottery terminal at the time of purchase. There is no waiting

for a drawing like the other online games: players know instantly if they have won. Up to twenty different Fast Play games are offered each year. In April, 2015, the Lottery introduced progressive jackpot Fast Play games for sale at \$1, \$2, and \$5 price points. Examples of the different games offered are Roulette Riches, Fabulous 5, and a progressive family of games called Granite State Jackpot. Tickets cost \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, or \$20 each depending on the game. Top prizes range from \$300 to \$5,000 on fixed-prize games, and progressive jackpots have reached over \$300,000. This game has proven to be a successful companion offering on Keno self-service kiosks.



Tri-State Gimme 5 was launched in May of 2013 in conjunction with the Vermont and Maine State Lotteries. For this lotto game, tickets are sold for \$1 per play, and players can either let the computer generate an Easy Pick, or they can choose five numbers from a matrix of 1–39. Players are permitted to purchase up to

30 draws on one ticket and drawings are held every weekday at the New Hampshire Lottery headquarters. Prizes include \$2, \$7, \$250, and a jackpot of \$100,000. Since July 2021, Gimme 5 is also available through the iLottery platform.

Multi-State Lottery Draw-Based Games (MUSL)

NEW HAMPSHIRE



New Hampshire Powerball is a draw game jointly operated by the member lotteries of MUSL. A total of 48 lotteries participate in the sale of Powerball tickets, including the 38 MUSL members (which consist of 35 state lotteries, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia) and the Mega Millions group (which consists of ten state lotteries). This game was introduced in New Hampshire in November, 1995, although it has been operated by MUSL since April, 1992. Powerball holds the record for the largest national lottery jackpot of \$1,586,000,000. Players select one set of five numbers and one additional number designated as the Powerball for each draw. The matrix is five numbers of a field of 1 through 69 plus one Powerball number from a field of 1 of 26. The minimum jackpot is \$20 million, which rolls over in the event that no ticket matches all five numbers and the Powerball. Powerball offers eight secondary prizes of fixed amounts ranging from \$4 to \$1,000,000 for a \$2 bet. For an extra \$1, players can choose the Power Play multiplier option for the chance to increase their winnings (except for the jackpot prize) up to \$2,000,000. A jackpot winner may choose to be paid in cash or as a graduated annuity in 30 annual installments. An additional draw day was added on August 23, 2021. Drawings are held at the Florida Lottery's studio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. In fiscal year 2021, subscription sales ceased, though players can purchase an auto-renewal option through the iLottery platform.



New Hampshire Mega Millions sales began in January of 2010. Like Powerball, Mega Millions is a MUSL game; although prior to January 31, 2010 any state that sold Powerball could not sell Mega Millions and vice versa. There are a total of 45 states, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia that currently participate. Originally a \$1 per play game, a multiplier option for an additional \$1 was added. In October, 2017, the game changed to \$2 per play, plus \$1 Megaplier option. Players select five numbers from a field of 1 to 70 and a Megaball from a field of 1 to 20. Jackpots start at \$20 million, and other prizes range from \$2 to \$5,000,000. Jackpot winners may choose to be paid in cash or as a graduated annuity in 30 annual installments. Drawings are held in Atlanta, Georgia on Tuesdays and Fridays. In fiscal year 2021, subscription sales ceased, though players can purchase an auto-renewal option through the iLottery platform.



Lucky for Life sales began in March of 2012. It is a multi-jurisdictional game originally operated by the six New England state lotteries but expanded in January, 2015, and now includes 22 states and the District of Columbia. Players choose five numbers from a field of 1 to 48, and one Lucky Ball from a field of 1 to 18. Easy Pick remains a choice as well. For \$2 per chance, players have the opportunity to win from 10 different prize levels ranging from \$3 up to \$25,000 a year for life, or the top prize of \$1,000 a day for life. Beginning on July 19, 2021, drawings are now held seven evenings a week in Hartford, Connecticut.

New Hampshire Lottery Draw Games, Internet Lottery, Sports Betting and 603 Rewards



Keno was signed into law as an exclusive revenue source for kindergarten funding in New Hampshire in July, 2017. Branded KENO 603, it launched on December 15, 2017 and is unique in that each municipality must vote whether to allow it in its jurisdiction. Retail locations are limited to adult environments such as restaurant bars and taverns, so applicants must hold a valid liquor license. Players can use either a paper play slip or conduct their purchase at a self-service kiosk. They wager from \$1 to \$25 per draw, and can add the multiplier option Keno Plus, which gives winners the chance to multiply their prize by 3, 4, 5, or 10 times. The players choose between one and 12 numbers (“spots”) from a field of 1 to 80. Every five minutes, the computer randomly picks 20 numbers, and players win based on the number of spots they match. Up to 20 consecutive draws can be played, and the game runs from 11 a.m. to 1 a.m. seven days a week. In September, 2019, HB 4 repealed Keno as the exclusive kindergarten funding source, and its revenues now go into the general Education Trust Fund.



House Bill 517 was signed into law in June, 2017 allowing the Commission “to sell lottery tickets on the Internet and by mobile applications and create certain practices to address problem gaming in such sales.” **Internet Lottery (“iLottery”)** was developed and launched in the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 on the Lottery’s website. Electronic games called e-Instants resemble scratch tickets and are available in demo mode for free play or money mode to play for cash prizes. When a player creates their account, their location and age are verified; and deposits are limited to daily, weekly, and monthly maximums to encourage responsible gaming. Access to money mode is strictly limited to within the physical borders of New Hampshire. Participants can set the value of their wager from \$0.01 to \$30 for e-Instants, and Powerball, Mega Millions and Tri-states’ Gimme 5 draw-based games can be purchased through iLottery for up to 20 consecutive drawings. Players can also use the auto-renewal option. In spring of 2020, NH Lottery contracted with additional gaming vendors to provide a wider variety of games.



In July, 2019, House Bill 480 was signed into law, authorizing the New Hampshire Lottery Commission to conduct and regulate sports wagering. The legislation allows three channels of sports wagering through contracted agents and vendors across internet and mobile platforms, at up to ten physical sports book retail locations, and through traditional lottery retailers. In November, 2019, two vendors were contracted for services: **DraftKings** supplies the mobile app and supports retail sports book operations; and Intralot will provide a retail lottery solution. The mobile app launched on December 30, 2019. There are currently three retail sports book locations: The Brook in Seabrook (opened Aug. 2020), Filotimo – Manchester (opened Sep. 2020), and Filotimo – Dover (opened Oct. 2021). The retail lottery solution, Sports603, is currently under development.



My603Rewards and the NH Lottery mobile application launched February 2022. The mobile app is available for iOS and Android and offers users the ability to scan their tickets to see if they are winners, check winning numbers and jackpot amounts, find a retailer, and provides easy access to QR codes for Fast Play games to scan at retail. Additionally, users can register with My603Rewards which allows players to enter second chance drawings and participate in surveys.

Investigation and Compliance Division ***(Formerly Racing and Charitable Gaming Division)***

The Racing and Charitable Gaming Division of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission was renamed as the Investigation and Compliance Division pursuant to RSA 284:3-a, effective January 1, 2022. The Division is charged with the regulation and oversight of pari-mutuel wagering, historic horse racing, Games of Chance, Bingo, and Lucky 7 ticket sales. Additionally, the division provides investigative and auditing support to the Division of Sports Wagering.

The Division's authority derives from several distinct statutes: in 1933, RSA 284 was enacted to allow for public wagering on live horse races. Subsequently in 1971 and 1980, RSA 284 was amended to include greyhound racing and simulcast wagering respectively. In 2009, live greyhound racing in New Hampshire was banned by the legislature. Live horse racing was discontinued in New Hampshire due to unfavorable economic conditions and has not been re-instated to date. In June 2021, RSA 284 was again amended to include historical horse racing, a machine based style of gaming that is limited to facilities licensed to offer Games of Chance pursuant to RSA 287-D.

In 1949, RSA 287 was enacted to allow Bingo games and the sale of Lucky 7 tickets for charitable purposes only. In 1977, RSA 287-D was enacted to allow for Games of Chance for charitable purposes. RSA 287 was repealed and re-enacted in 1983 with various amendments as RSA 287-E.

In 2019, RSA 287-I legalized sports betting through the Lottery Commission's Division of Sports Wagering, which relies on the Investigation and Compliance Division for investigative and auditing support.

The Division is vested with the civil and administrative powers as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of RSA 284 and 287, including the power to receive intelligence on an applicant or licensees and to investigate any suspected violations of those chapters or any suspected violations of illegal gambling.

The Division is comprised of three units. The licensing unit is responsible for reviewing and issuing seventeen distinct licenses relating to pari-mutuel wagering, historic horse wagering, Games of Chance, Bingo, Lucky 7 and Daily Fantasy Sports. The licensing unit also works with the Lottery's finance division to collect all revenues associated with gaming.

The audit unit is responsible for auditing charitable organizations, gaming operators, distributors, manufacturers, and facilities to ensure that licensees are complying with the relevant laws and regulations relating to gaming and to ensure that payments to charities and the state are made in a timely and accurate manner.

The Enforcement Unit reviews and inspects Games of Chance facilities, Sports Betting retail locations, commercial Bingo halls, and Bingo and Lucky 7 charitable organizations to ensure that licensing documentation, equipment, accounting, and game operations are in compliance. This unit is also primarily responsible for conducting suitability determinations on license applicants in conjunction with the Department of Justice. Finally, the enforcement unit includes an independent hearings examiner who is responsible for the adjudication of hearings under the Lottery Commission's administrative rules.

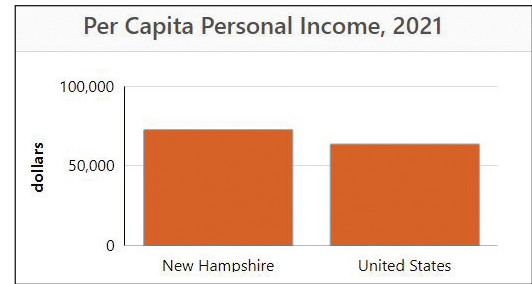
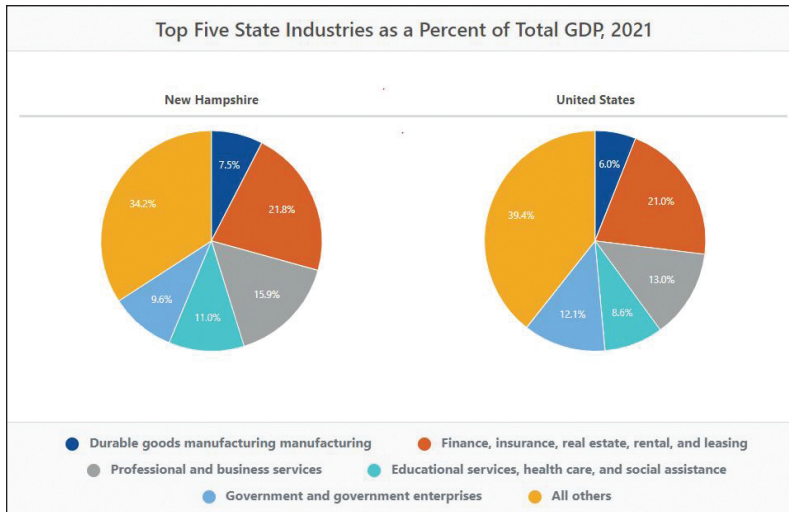
New Hampshire's Economy

New Hampshire is a small state with a population of over 1.3 million. Various news outlets and business publications have conducted surveys and rankings, and New Hampshire consistently rates within the top five best states to live. Criteria include education, state economy, business friendliness and employment opportunities, crime rates, and natural environment.

There is no sales tax, use tax, broad-base income tax, or capital gains tax in New Hampshire and the Tax Foundation ranked New Hampshire 6th best in America for overall tax in 2023. The Tax Foundation, a nonprofit fiscal policy research group, ranked New Hampshire's 2023 local and state tax burden as 16th in the United States (1 being the highest tax burden), at 9.6% of income; the U.S. average of state and local tax burden for 2022 is 11.6% of income. A state's business tax climate measures how each state's tax laws affect economic performance. For September 2022, according to the State of New Hampshire Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire was 2.2%, compared with the national average of 3.5%.

The most recent data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) states New Hampshire's per capita personal income ranks 7th highest in the nation for calendar year 2021, at \$73,200, which is higher than the United States average of \$64,143 by 12%. New Hampshire's 2021 current dollar Gross Domestic Product (GDP), reported by BEA, ranked 38th in the United States (1 being the highest GDP) at \$99,673 million. In 2021, real GDP for New Hampshire grew 9.3% compared to 5.9% increase for the nation; and the compound annual growth rate was 2.1% for New Hampshire, equal to the compound annual growth rate for the nation of 2.1%. BEA reported that in 2021, the largest industries in New Hampshire were finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing, accounting for 21.8% of GDP (4.9% growth). Business services made up 15.9%, and had 34.2% of growth. Arts, accommodation, recreation, food service, and entertainment grew and increased 1.41% to the growth of real GDP.

According to the New Hampshire Business Resource Center, New Hampshire offers exceptional quality of life because of its overall low taxes, low crime, high quality health care, good schools, affordable housing, cultural opportunities, location, and environment.



BEA: BEARFACTS. <https://apps.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/>

In New Hampshire, within reasonable driving distance, one can visit beautiful mountains, the ocean, or the city, attracting a wide range of active, talented, and creative people, who in turn attract diverse industries. All of these favorable qualities suggest continued growth for New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Lottery does well in per capita sales and experienced modest growth in fiscal year 2022. According to LaFleur’s Magazine, a research company that reports facts and statistics on lotteries, New Hampshire's per capita sales ranked 13th of the forty-five reporting state lotteries. LaFleur’s also estimates

U.S. lotteries paid over \$61 billion to prize winners and \$27 billion to their respective governments in fiscal year 2022. According to LaFleur’s, fiscal year instant ticket sales for U.S. lotteries remained steady at \$63.4 billion, representing 66% of total traditional sales. New Hampshire's revenue grew 4% in fiscal year 2022, the fourth largest percentage increase in the United States.¹

Long-term Financial Planning

The Lottery, as a department of the State of New Hampshire, follows a two year budget process and is limited by State regulations in long term financial planning. The Lottery transfers all estimated net income, on a monthly basis, to the State Education Trust Fund.

New Hampshire does not have a sales tax or income tax, and sources of State revenues are limited. The Lottery plays a significant part in the State revenue process by producing revenue to fund education in the State. As such, the Lottery always explores additional gaming options for ways of producing higher revenues. The traditional lottery games, such as online lotto-style games are greatly affected by the amount of the jackpot as shown with the lackluster sales of the national games.

¹La Fleur’s Fiscal 2022 Report, *La Fleur’s Magazine*, Vol. 30 No. 1, September/October 2022, pages 36–42.

Relevant Financial Policies

All investments of the Lottery's excess cash are made by the New Hampshire State Treasury Department, which is responsible for the investment of all State funds. RSA 6:8 sets forth the policies the State Treasurer must adhere to when investing State funds. The types of investments authorized, with the approval of the Governor and Council, include obligations of the United States Government, legal investments for savings banks and trust companies, savings accounts, participation units in the public deposit investment pool, and various certificates of deposit.

All profits from Lottery operations are designated for education by the State Constitution. Once a month, Lottery net income is transferred to the Education Trust Fund from investments made from Lottery cash flows by the State Treasurer. Prize payments due winners for jackpot prizes awarded under Megabucks are fully funded by investments in US Treasury Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) held by the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State). Treasury STRIPS are fixed-income securities sold at a significant discount to face value and offer no interest payments because they mature at par. STRIPS are backed by the U.S. government and offer minimal risk.

The payments due winners for jackpot prizes awarded under Powerball and Mega Millions are satisfied through securities purchased by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). MUSL purchases U.S. government obligations to fund jackpot prizes, which are held in irrevocable trust or securities clearing accounts. The Lottery does not record a liability for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by Tri-State or MUSL. Jackpot/grand prizes for Lucky for Life winners are payable in installments and are satisfied through insurance annuities purchased by MUSL. MUSL purchases insurance annuities, on behalf of the member states, based on either \$365,000 or \$25,000 per year (depending on first or second prize level won) deferred annuity paid annually on the anniversary of the claim date, for the lifetime of the jackpot/ grand prize winner. Accordingly, the Lottery does not record a liability for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by MUSL or the other party lotteries. The Lottery does accrue a current amount due for its proportionate share of prizes and expenses.

Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the New Hampshire Lottery Commission for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the twenty-second consecutive year that the Lottery has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government agency must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

This ACFR reflects our commitment to improve and maintain the Lottery's financial statements and record keeping systems in conformity with the highest standards of accountability. This report also reflects the Lottery's commitment to maintaining the public's trust through high ethics and uncompromising integrity. The dedicated efforts of the entire Lottery team, including those in the finance, product development, distribution, licensing and enforcement, and sales and marketing departments are greatly appreciated. We would also like to recognize Commission Chair Debra Douglas, Commissioner H. Andy Crews, Commissioner Erle B. Pierce, and Governor Christopher T. Sununu and Executive Council of the State of New Hampshire, for their support, guidance, and dedication in operating the New Hampshire Lottery Commission.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles R. McIntyre
Executive Director



James C. Duris
Chief Financial Officer

New Hampshire Lottery Mission Statement

The mission of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission is to maximize revenues for aid to public education by providing secure and entertaining gaming products to its players. The commission's dedicated staff recognizes that New Hampshire was the first state to offer a lottery in modern times and that the lottery shall continue to be an industry leader by striving to exceed minimum industry standards and goals established for accounting, security, marketing, and game design.

The mission of the Licensing and Enforcement Division of New Hampshire Lottery is to protect the interest of the public, while fulfilling the objective of gaming as a source of revenue for education in the state. This is accomplished by ensuring the integrity of legalized gambling through the enforcement of applicable laws and regulations, licensing of qualified individuals and entities as well as encouraging economic opportunities.

Our History

State Representative Larry Pickett of Keene saw a sweepstakes as a viable and voluntary method of raising money for education. Between 1953 and 1963, Pickett proposed a Sweepstakes bill five times, finally succeeding in getting it passed in 1963. On April 30 of that year, Governor John King signed the bill. New Hampshire cities and towns voted by special ballot, with 198 of the state's 211 communities voting in favor of starting a lottery. On March 12, 1964, two days after the vote, Sweepstakes tickets went on sale – and the benefits to New Hampshire schools began.

The New Hampshire Lottery has seen a great deal of change over the years. We have gone from offering only one type of ticket that cost \$3 each to offering a variety of lotto-type games, numerous scratch games, online lottery, Keno, and Sports Betting. Since the start of the Lottery, sales have gone from \$5.7 million in 1964 to over \$504 million in 2022.

While players have come from both inside and outside New Hampshire, all of the revenue from the New Hampshire Lottery has stayed in the state, benefiting our local communities through our contributions to public education. To date, those contributions have amounted to over \$2 billion and have upheld the mission of the New Hampshire Lottery: to maximize revenues for aid to public education by providing secure and entertaining gaming products to its players.

Our Lottery was the first in the nation; now 45 states, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands have followed suit. We take pride in setting the example of dedicating our profits to public education. When you play the lottery, everyone wins.



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New Hampshire Lottery Commission

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

NEW HAMPSHIRE LOTTERY COMMISSION

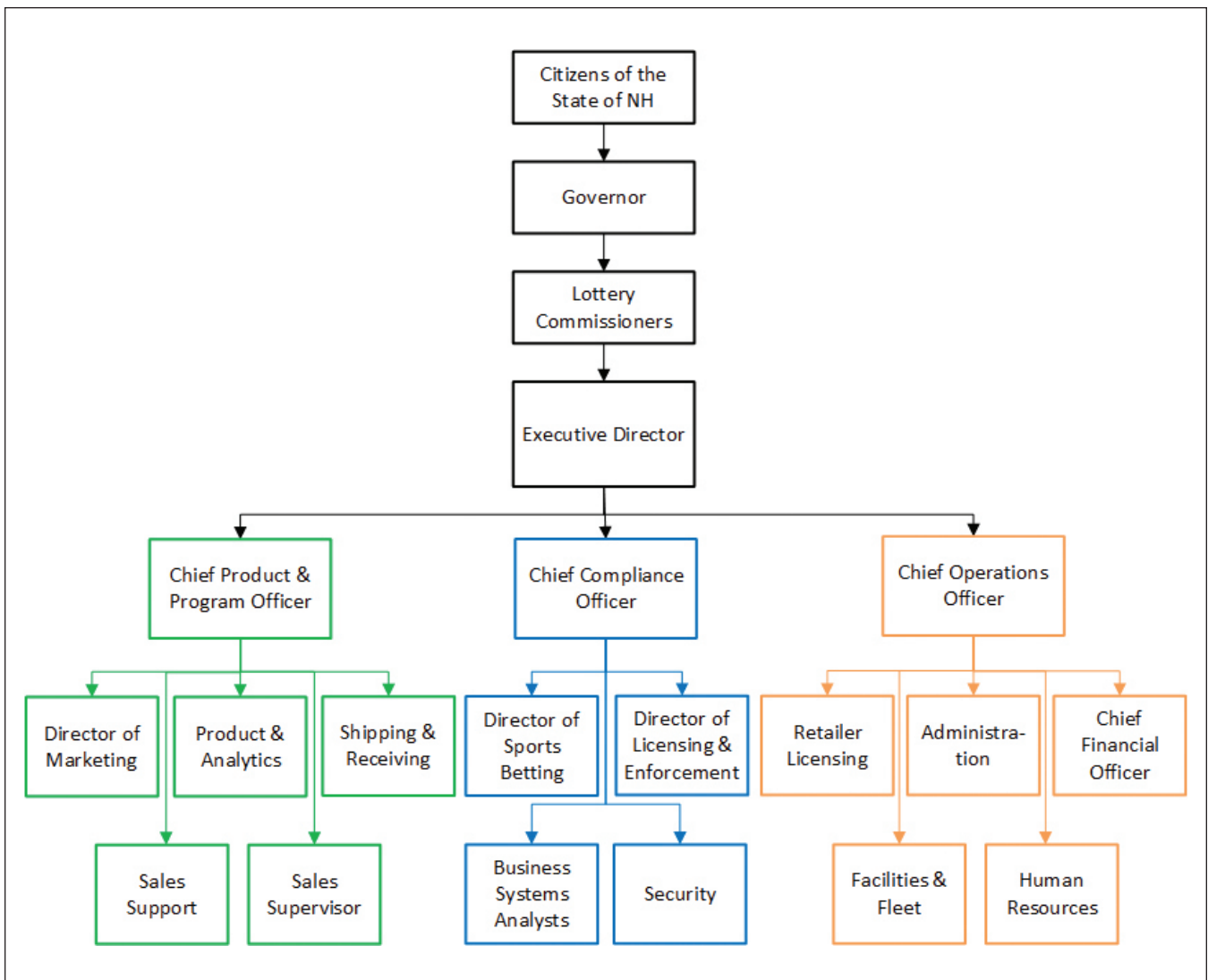
Appointed Officials and Organizational Chart

Appointed Officials

Debra M. Douglas
 Commission Chairman
 Term ends 6/29/2025

H. Andy Crews
 Commissioner
 Term ends 6/29/2023

Erle B. Pierce
 Commissioner
 Term ends 6/29/2024



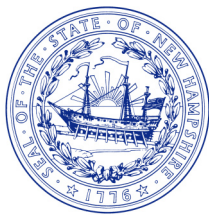
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Financial Section



Over \$2 Billion and Counting for our Schools

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State of New Hampshire

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STEPHEN C. SMITH, CPA
Director, Audit Division
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Independent Auditor's Report

To The Fiscal Committee Of The General Court:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission which comprise the Statement of Net Position, as of June 30, 2022, and the related Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position and Cash Flows for the fiscal year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission 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 opinion.

Emphasis Of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the New Hampshire Lottery Commission and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of New Hampshire, as of June 30, 2022, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the

fiscal year 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS 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 New Hampshire Lottery Commission's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 31 through 44 and the Schedules of the Lottery Commission's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability and the Lottery Commission's Contributions on page 70 and the Schedule of the Lottery Commission's Proportionate Share of the Total Other Postemployment Benefits Liability on page 70 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the New Hampshire Lottery Commission's basic financial statements. The Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Distributions on page 71 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Distributions is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section, and statistical section but does not include the basic financial statement and auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial

statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required By *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2022 on our consideration of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission’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 New Hampshire Lottery Commission’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 New Hampshire Lottery Commission’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Office Of Legislative Budget Assistant

December 19, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

As management of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission (Lottery), we offer readers of the Lottery's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements contained in this annual comprehensive financial report and our letter of transmittal, which begins on page 9.

Financial Highlights

- Operating revenues for the Lottery program increased by \$17.7 million, or 3.4% for the current fiscal year. Revenue from instant scratch games decreased \$6.5 million or 2.04%, while still exceeding \$300 million in sales for the second year. MUSL games revenue increased \$1.3 million or 2.3%. Instant scratch games contributed 58.5% to total revenue and MUSL games contributed 11.1%. Tri- State games, which contributed 7.4% to total revenue, increased \$0.3 million. Lucky for Life sales increased \$2.7 million or 48.2% during fiscal year 2022.
- During fiscal year 2022, the number of weekly draws for Lucky for Life increased from two to seven days per week and Powerball increased to 3 days leading to sales increases of 48.2% and 30.1%, respectively.
- Revenues for the iLottery platform increased \$6.14 million or 25.9% for the year. This online service offers the ability to purchase Powerball, Mega Millions and Gimme 5 remotely within the State. It also offers an array of e-Instant (scratch-style) games through the website.
- Keno revenues were \$53.5 million in fiscal year 2022. This was an increase of \$5.6 million over the previous year. Keno was offered in 231 locations during the year.
- Sports Betting completed its second full year of operations, contributing 4.3% of total revenues or \$23.2 million. This was an increase of \$6.4 million compared to the prior year. Retail sites operated at three locations contributing \$3.4 million or 15.0% of the total sports betting revenue.
- Historic Horse Racing began operations in April 2022. Historic horse racing is a terminal based game that is authorized to be played in licensed games of chance facilities.
- Operating revenues for the Investigative and Compliance Division (formerly the Racing & Charitable Gaming Division (RCGD)) were \$8.7 million. Primary sources of revenue for this division include simulcast racing tax, games of chance, historic horse racing tax, and Bingo/Lucky 7 tax, and license fees from racetracks, charitable organizations, game operators, facilities, manufacturers and distributors. Investigative and Compliance revenues contributed 1.6% to total Lottery revenues.

- The Lottery's administrative costs for the current fiscal year decreased approximately \$2.3 million, or negative 21.5% due to changes in the assumptions of future obligations of retirement benefits.
- Distributions to the Education Trust Fund increased \$2.3 million or 1.6% due to increases in revenues from most game platforms.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the New Hampshire Lottery's (Lottery) basic financial statements. The Lottery is accounted for as an enterprise fund, using the accrual basis of accounting. The Lottery's basic financial statements are comprised of four components: 1) the statement of net position, 2) the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, 3) the statement of cash flows, and 4) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

The statement of net position on page 46 presents information on all of the Lottery's assets, liabilities, deferred inflows and outflows of resources. The total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the Lottery exceeded total assets and deferred outflows of resources at fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 by \$16.9 million.

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position on page 47 reports the Lottery's revenues and expenses and measures the success of the Lottery's operations over the past year. The Lottery is required by law to transfer all revenues, in excess of its administrative and operating costs, to the Education Trust Fund; therefore the change in net position reflects those transfers.

The statement of cash flows on page 48 provides information about the Lottery's cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operating, investing, and financing activities. Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The supplementary schedule of revenues, expenses, and distributions provides detailed information on the Lottery's operating revenues and expenses.

The Lottery is a self-supporting department of the State of New Hampshire. The financial statements of the Lottery represent all its functions, which are supported from the sale of Lottery tickets, sports betting and the regulation of the State's Racing and Charitable Gaming activities. The Lottery's financial statements are also included in the State of New Hampshire's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as an enterprise fund of the State however with less detail in the notes to the financial statements than found in this report.

For fiscal year 2022, the Lottery produced \$536.7 million in total operating revenues, a 3.4% increase from fiscal year 2021's \$519.0 million. Instant scratch games sales were down from the previous fiscal year by approximately \$6.5 million or 2.0%. Multi-State (MUSL) games revenues increased \$1.3 million or 2.3% during fiscal year 2022 as compared to fiscal year 2021. Tri-State games revenues increased by \$0.3 million or 0.7% for fiscal year 2022 as compared to fiscal year 2021. Lucky for Life game revenue increased \$2.7 million in fiscal year 2022 as compared to fiscal year 2021. Keno revenue

increased \$5.6 million in fiscal year 2022 as compared to fiscal year 2021. Lottery revenues increased \$6.1 million or 25.9% in fiscal year 2022 as compared to fiscal year 2021. The Lottery distributed \$146.6 million of operating income to the Education Trust Fund in fiscal year 2022, a \$2.3 million increase from fiscal year 2021; \$1.2 million being due to the trust fund as of June 30, 2022. Total revenues since the inception of the Lottery in 1963 are more than \$8.5 billion and the Lottery has distributed over \$2.4 billion to help fund education in New Hampshire.

Net Position and Changes in Net Position

Article 6-b of the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire declares “All moneys received from a state-run lottery and all the interest received on such moneys shall, after deducting the necessary costs of administration, be appropriated and used exclusively for the school districts of the state. Such moneys shall be used exclusively for the purpose of state aid to education and shall not be transferred or diverted to any other purpose.” As a result, the net position of the Lottery consists only of prize funds held on deposit with the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) and the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State), net investments in capital assets, as well as the Lottery’s unrestricted net deficit for pension liability and other postemployment benefits liabilities.

The total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the Lottery exceeded total assets and deferred outflows of resources at fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, by \$16.9 million. An increase of \$2.8 million was recorded in 2022.

Comparable figures for total assets at June 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$17.0 million and \$15.7 million, respectively. This represents an increase of \$1.3 million from fiscal year 2021 to 2022. Cash and cash equivalents were \$943 thousand at June 30, 2022 and \$19.7 thousand at June 30, 2021.

Accounts receivable of lottery games were \$7.4 million at June 30, 2022 and \$6.2 million at June 30, 2021. Due from other funds for fiscal year 2022 consisted of the amount due from the state Liquor Commission for tickets sold. Instant scratch games ticket inventories were \$353.4 thousand at June 30, 2022 and \$1.5 million at June 30, 2021. The large decrease in inventory value is due to a new contract with Scientific Games, Inc. which now retains ownership of inventory and charges fees based on gross gaming revenue. There is a balance due to the State’s Education Trust Fund (ETF) of \$1.2 million; the Lottery estimates the profits for June and transfers the funds to the ETF based on that estimate, June’s estimate was understated. Noncurrent, restricted deposits, which represent New Hampshire’s share of prize reserve funds held by MUSL and Tri-State, increased during fiscal year 2022. Capital assets, net of depreciation, increased \$216.0 thousand during fiscal year 2022. This was due to the purchase of new fleet vehicles and the capitalization of leases offset by annual depreciation and amortization. Deferred outflows of resources, which represent a consumption of net assets that are applicable to a future period, are specifically related to pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) expenses for the Lottery.

The Lottery is required by law to transfer all revenues, in excess of its operating costs, to the Education Trust Fund, therefore the change in net position reflects the actual results of the Lottery’s operations after distributions to the Education Trust Fund.

The following table shows Condensed Net Position as of June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021:

	2022	2021
Current and other assets	\$ 13,806,805	\$ 12,723,041
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	3,202,811	2,986,969
Total assets	17,009,616	15,710,010
Deferred outflows of resources	4,302,604	3,776,874
Current liabilities	14,022,938	11,100,026
Noncurrent liabilities	19,477,768	22,875,919
Total liabilities	33,500,706	33,975,945
Deferred inflows of resources	4,708,975	5,203,240
Net position:		
Net investments in capital assets	309,843	283,173
Restricted assets	4,652,677	4,567,755
Unrestricted (deficit)	(21,859,981)	(24,543,319)
Total net position	\$ (16,897,461)	\$ (19,692,391)

Liabilities

The Lottery's current liabilities consist primarily of accounts payable, unclaimed prizes, accrued payroll, benefits, capital leases, due to other funds, due to the education trust fund and ticket sales for future draws (draws occurring after June 30). Noncurrent liabilities consist of compensated absences, long term capital leases (Note 9), annuity payable and net pension liability (Note 6) and other postemployment benefits payable (Note 7). Total liabilities during the current fiscal year decreased \$0.5 million. The year end balances for total liabilities for fiscal years 2022 and 2021 were \$33.5 million and \$34.0 million, respectively. Unclaimed prizes increased \$1.4 million and unearned ticket sale revenue for future draws decreased \$257 thousand. Net pension liability and post-employment benefits decreased by \$1.5 million and \$1.4 million respectively. Funds due to the education trust fund decreased \$907.3 thousand. Accounts Payable increased in fiscal year 2022 by \$16 thousand. Deferred inflows of resources, which represent an acquisition of net assets that are applicable to a future period, are specifically related to pension and OPEB expense for the Lottery.

Operating Revenues: Game Sales

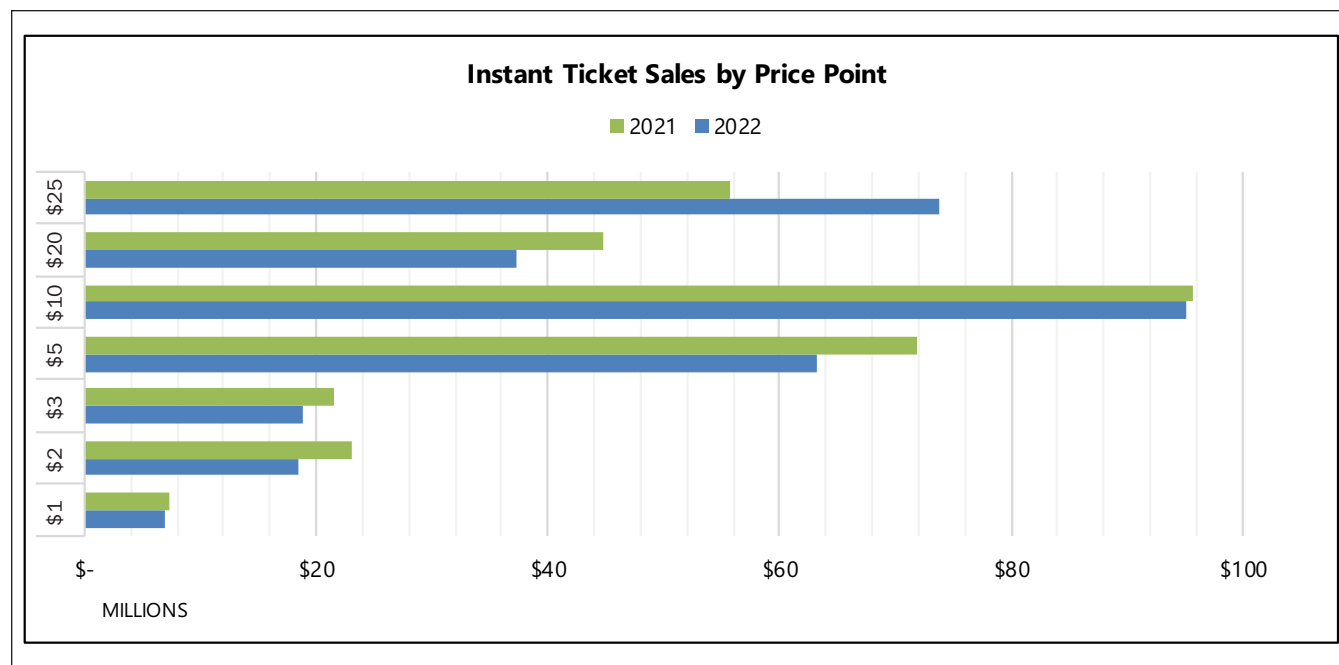
The New Hampshire Lottery's game revenues result from the sales of a variety of instant, online lottery and sports betting products. The Lottery is an active member of three separate joint venture arrangements; the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State), the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL), and Lucky for Life, operating several online games under those jurisdictions. MUSL online games consist of Powerball and Mega Millions. Tri-State games consist of Megabucks, Pick 3, Pick 4, Fast Play, and Gimme 5. Lucky for Life is the name of the game and also the joint venture, of which the Lottery became a member in March, 2012. iLottery, which was introduced during 2019. Mobile sports betting began in December of 2019 and completed its second full year of operations. Retail sports betting began operations in the fall of 2020.

The following table shows operating revenues by Lottery game for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. Tri-State Other represents Fast Play and Gimme 5:

Game	2022	2021	Change	% of Change
Instant Scratch Games	\$313,815,608	\$320,336,40	\$(6,520,797)	-2.0%
Keno	53,537,242	47,902,440	5,634,802	11.8%
MUSL Powerball	40,580,666	31,187,482	9,393,184	30.1%
MUSL Mega Millions	18,804,815	26,889,560	(8,084,745)	-30.1%
Tri-State Megabucks	6,830,234	8,068,120	(1,237,886)	-15.3%
Tri-State Pick 3	5,390,000	5,878,926	(488,926)	-8.3%
Tri-State Pick 4	4,926,078	5,271,222	(345,144)	-6.5%
Lucky for Life	8,351,369	5,633,653	2,717,716	48.2%
Tri-State Gimme 5	4,467,667	3,755,772	711,895	19.0%
Tri-State Fastplay	18,142,052	16,504,298	1,637,754	9.9%
iLottery, Net Wins	29,856,652	23,720,031	6,136,621	25.9%
Sports Betting	23,153,279	16,723,887	6,429,392	38.4%
Racing & Charitable Gaming	8,696,963	7,106,698	1,590,265	22.4%
Other Income	187,785	55,362	132,423	239.2%
Total Operating Revenues	\$536,740,410	\$519,033,856	\$17,706,554	3.4%

The Lottery saw a 3.4% increase in total operating revenues for fiscal year 2022. Instant scratch games sales continue to be the Lottery's most popular product contributing approximately 58.5% and 61.7%, to total revenue for fiscal years 2022 and 2021 respectively. Instant scratch games sales decreased \$6.5 million or 2.0% in fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021. The decrease in instant scratch game sales is mainly due to changing market conditions and inflationary pressures.

The following graph shows Instant scratch games for fiscal year 2022 and 2021 by selling price of ticket:

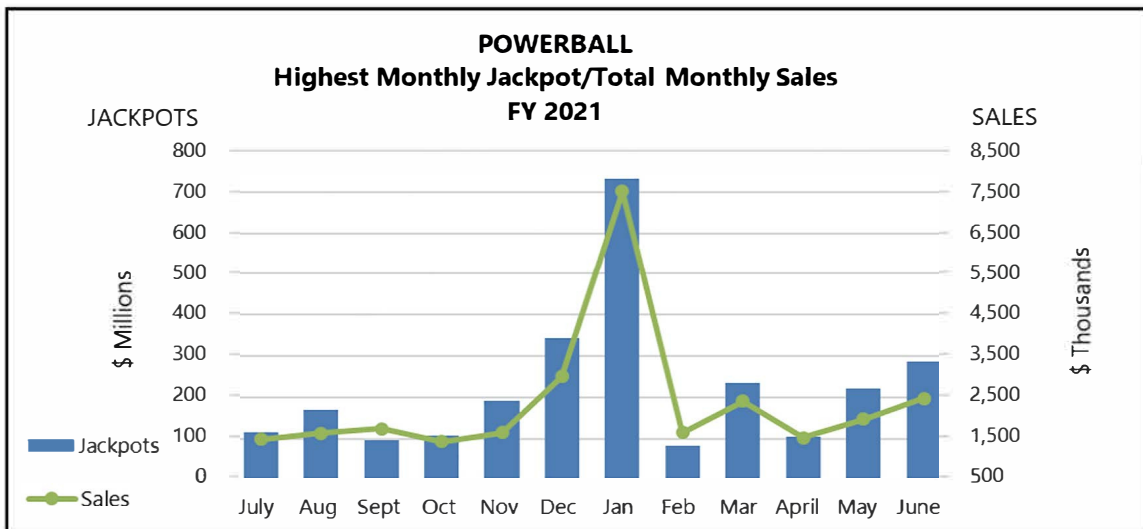
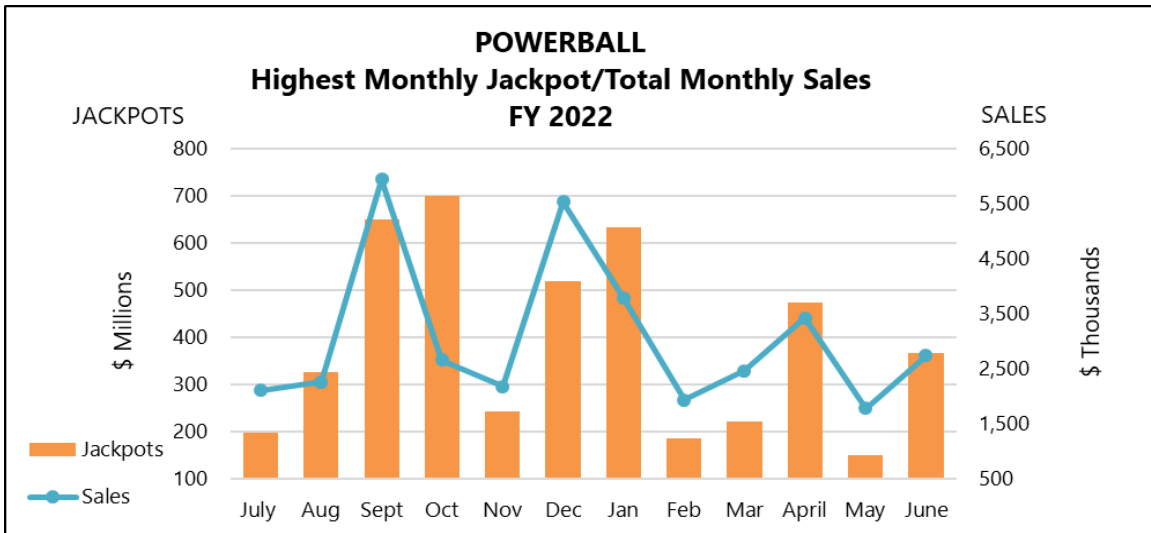


The sales in big jackpot games are directly related to the size of the jackpot, which causes a high level of uncertainty for revenues. The more frequently jackpots are won, the smaller the jackpot amount, which consequently lowers demand for tickets. When jackpots are won less frequently, they have more time to accrue. As jackpots rise in amount, so does the demand for tickets. This trend has shown that the public demands higher jackpot amounts every year before there is a noticeable increase in sales.

Powerball, a game in the MUSL jurisdiction, is the Lottery’s third most popular product contributing 7.6% and 6.0% to total fiscal year 2022 and 2021 sales. The graphs on the following page illustrate the correlation between jackpot amounts and game sales for the last two fiscal years.

The following two graphs show the relationship between jackpot amount and sales for fiscal years 2022 and 2021:

The following two graphs show the relationship between jackpot amount and sales for fiscal years 2022 and 2021:



Mega Millions is another high jackpot MUSL game sold by the Lottery. Mega Millions sales for fiscal year 2022 were \$18.8 million, an decrease of \$8.1 million below 2021, mainly due to less large jackpots during the fiscal year.

Megabucks, another draw game offered by the Tri-State Lottery, had sales of \$6.8 million for fiscal year 2022, \$1.2 million below the prior fiscal year. Megabucks is the oldest jackpot style game the Lottery offers, holding strong at 36 years. Megabucks retains a committed player base and accounts for 1.3% of revenues.

Pick 3 and Pick 4 sales decreased from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022 for both games. Pick 3 decreased \$489 thousand and Pick 4 decreased \$345 thousand from the previous year. Tri-State sales revenues increased for both Gimme 5 and Fastplay. Fastplay increased \$1.6 million and Gimme 5 increased \$0.7 million over the prior year.

Overall, Tri-State games' combined sales remained relatively flat compared to the prior year. Tri-State games in total amounted to 7.4% and 7.6% of total Lottery sales for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively.

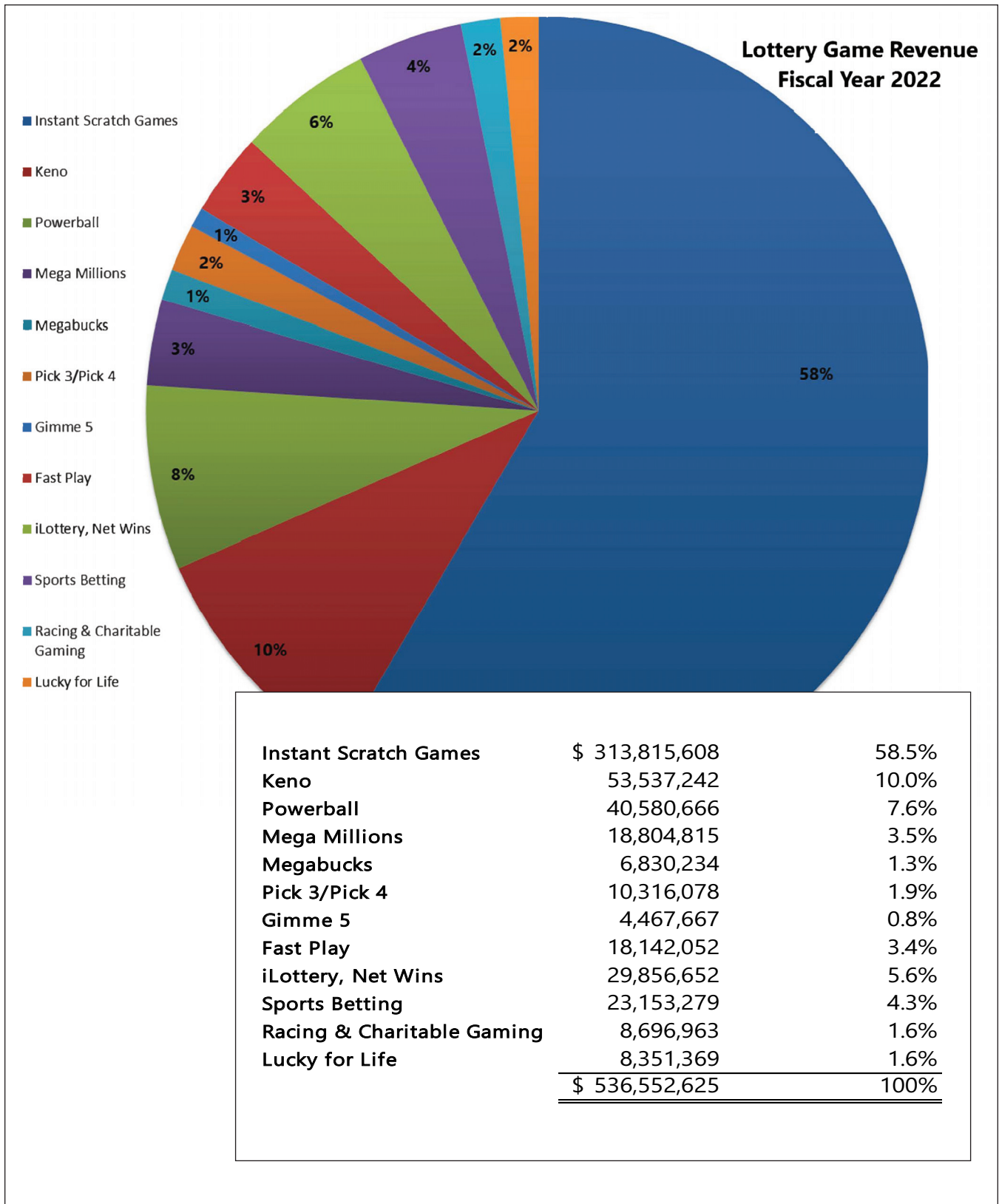
Keno sales continued to grow in fiscal year 2022. Sales for 2022 were \$53.5 million, an increase of \$5.6 million over 2021. Keno machines also offer other draw based games, Powerball, Mega Millions, Megabucks, Lucky for Life and Fast Play.

Lucky for Life sales revenues experienced a large increase of \$2.7 million or 48.2% in fiscal year 2022 with sales of \$8.4 million as compared to \$5.6 million 2021. This increase is mainly due to the game change going from two to seven draw days per week.

The iLottery program showed significant growth over the year. Players register and make a deposit to their iLottery account then can begin playing iLottery e-Instants of their choice and limited draw based games. iLottery currently includes e-Instants scratch games, and draw-based games Powerball, Mega Millions and Gimme 5. Prizes of \$599 or less are deposited directly to their account while prizes of \$600 or more have an electronic claim created to be processed. Claims of \$10.0 thousand or more must be presented at Lottery Headquarters. eInstant iLottery net wins in fiscal year 2022 were \$29.9 million, an increase of \$6.1 million or 25.9% over 2021 (refer to Note 13 in the accompanying financial notes).

In December of 2019, the Lottery and Draft Kings entered into an agreement to offer mobile and retail sports betting in New Hampshire. While players do not need to be New Hampshire residents, they do need to be within the boundaries of the State while betting on games. Players have the ability to bet on sporting events from across the world. All of the odds and betting is managed by Draft Kings while the Lottery retains oversight. Revenues are reported on a net income basis or sales less winnings and bonuses. Revenues generated from sports betting totaled \$23.2 million for 2022, an increase of \$6.4 million or 38.4% over the prior year.

The following graph displays Lottery revenues by product/game for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:



Operating Expenses — Cost of Sales: Prizes

Prizes are the largest operating expense of the Lottery. Prize expense in general will increase or decrease from year to year in proportion to the increase or decrease in sales for that particular game. Fiscal year 2022 prize expense of \$321.8 million reflects a 3.5% increase from fiscal year 2021 prize expense of \$310.9 million. This increase in prizes reflects a corresponding increase in total operating revenues.

Games in which the player wins instantly pay out at a higher percentage than draw games. Therefore, net profit will grow more quickly with an increase in the sales of draw games as compared to instant win type games. Traditional instant win games on average have a 62% to 79% (of possible sales) prize payout built into each game, whereas draw games typically have a 50% to 60% (of sales) prize payout built into the design of the game. Keno has a prize payout of approximately 69%. More specifically, for instant scratch games, the higher the price point of the ticket, the higher the prize payout. For example, \$1 games provide a payout to the player of 62%, while a \$20 game provides players with a 74% payout. That means the hold for the Lottery is 38% for a \$1 game and 26% for a \$20 game.

The following two tables show prizes to sales (operating revenues) profit margin for Lottery games by venture for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

2022	Gross Games Revenues	Prize Expense	Gross Profit After Prizes	Profit Margin After Prizes
Instant Scratch Games	\$313,815,608	\$226,566,803	\$87,248,805	27.8%
Keno	53,537,242	36,770,703	16,766,539	31.3%
Tri State Games	39,756,031	24,675,024	15,081,007	37.9%
MUSL Games	59,385,481	28,601,231	30,784,250	51.8%
Lucky for Life	8,351,369	5,136,490	3,214,879	38.5%

Refer to Note 13 for iLottery information.

2021	Gross Games Revenues	Prize Expense	Gross Profit After Prizes	Profit Margin After Prizes
Instant Scratch Games	\$320,336,405	\$221,774,478	\$98,561,927	30.8%
Keno	47,902,440	33,292,049	14,610,391	30.5%
Tri State Games	39,478,338	23,855,511	15,622,827	39.6%
MUSL Games	58,077,042	28,268,335	29,808,707	51.3%
Lucky for Life	5,633,653	3,728,927	1,904,726	33.8%

As the tables above show, the profit margin after prizes paid is less for instant scratch games and Keno versus online games. High jackpots drive sales for online games, whereas the different types of games on the market and the number of winning tickets (prizes) in a game drives instant scratch games sales.

The actual prizes paid percentage can be slightly less than the designed prize percentage built into the game due to unclaimed prizes (prizes that winners never claim). Lottery prize winners have one year (365 days) to claim their prizes. Expired unclaimed prize money for instant scratch games, MUSL games, Lucky for Life, Keno, and iLottery goes to the Education Trust Fund. Unclaimed prize money for Tri-State games goes back to the players through promotions or increases to jackpots.

The following table shows prize expense by game for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

Game	2022	2021	Change	% of Change
Instant Scratch Games	\$226,566,803	\$221,774,478	\$4,792,325	2.2%
Keno	36,770,703	33,292,049	3,478,654	10.4%
MUSL Powerball	19,412,777	15,159,869	4,252,908	28.1%
MUSL Mega Millions	9,188,454	13,108,466	(3,920,012)	-29.9%
Tri-State Megabucks	3,345,909	3,648,605	(302,696)	-8.3%
Tri-State Pick 3	2,695,113	2,977,888	(282,775)	-9.5%
Tri-State Pick 4	2,463,151	2,635,752	(172,601)	-6.5%
Tri-State Gimme 5	2,395,729	1,976,695	419,034	21.2%
Tri-State Fast Play	13,775,122	12,616,571	1,158,551	9.2%
Lucky for Life	5,136,490	3,728,927	1,407,563	37.7%
Total prize expense	\$321,750,251	\$310,919,300	\$10,830,951	3.5%

Refer to Note 13 for iLottery information.

Other Cost of Sales

In addition to prizes, there are other costs of sales that include retailer commissions, vendor fees, cost of instant scratch games, including delivery of instant scratch games to retailers, Keno licensing expense and expense pool costs (administrative costs) for joint ventures. These other costs of sales totaled \$57.1 million for fiscal year 2022 and \$52.8 million for fiscal year 2021. Retailer commissions decreased by \$1.7 million or 5.4% for fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021. Retailer commissions are based on 5% of sales plus additional commissions for retailers who meet certain incentive criteria for increasing sales and selling higher tier winners; Keno retailers receive 8% of sales. Vendor fees for fiscal year 2022 increased \$1.6 million over fiscal year 2021 due to higher rate for iLottery fees. Vendor fees are based on 1.435% of sales plus additional charges for equipment such as vending machines that sell tickets and digital signs that advertise the amount of the jackpot. iLottery vendor fees are 28.6% of net wins for instant games and 15% of sales for draw based games. Cost of instant tickets increased as the contract for scratch tickets production expanded to encompass inside sales staff and resources, scratch ticket inventory management system, scratch ticket shipping, and a sales force automation tool. The fee model shifted from a printing cost model for scratch tickets to a percentage of gross gaming revenue (3.99%).

The table below shows comparative costs of sales expenses for Lottery games for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 (excluding RCG and Sports Betting):

	2022	% of Sales	2021	% of Sales
Retailer commissions	\$ 30,416,668	5.8%	\$ 32,145,818	6.3%
Vendor fees	19,304,279	3.7%	17,741,945	3.5%
Keno license expense	225	0.0%	100	0.0%
Cost of instant tickets	7,020,007	1.3%	2,728,301	0.5%
Expense pools	352,297	0.1%	174,694	0.0%
Other cost of sales	57,093,476	10.8%	52,790,858	10.3%
Prize expense	321,750,251	61.0%	310,919,300	60.7%
Total cost of sales	\$378,843,727	71.8%	\$363,710,158	71.1%

The table below shows cost of sales to gross revenues for Lottery games for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 (excluding RCG and Sports Betting):

Total Lottery Games	2022	2021	Change	% of Change
Gross Revenues	\$504,890,168	\$495,203,271	\$ 9,686,897	2.0%
Cost of Sales	378,843,727	363,710,158	15,133,569	4.2%
Gross profit	\$126,046,441	\$131,493,113	\$(5,446,672)	-4.1%
Gross profit margin	25.0%	26.6%		

Other Operating Expense

Administrative costs decreased \$2.3 million in fiscal year 2022 from fiscal year 2021, mainly due to a change in assumptions of future obligations for retirement benefits. The supplemental schedule of revenues, expenses, and distributions located after the notes to the financial statements, itemizes the components of other operating expenses.

Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)

Non-operating revenues totaling \$30.6 thousand consists of income earned on deposits held with the Tri- State Lotto joint venture and interest from New Hampshire Treasury on Lottery cash balances.

In December of 2018, the Lottery secured a commercial loan to purchase its headquarters in Concord, New Hampshire. This resulted in interest expense totaling \$6,210 for fiscal year 2021 (see Note 8). This loan was paid off early in fiscal year 2022.

In 2022, the Lottery implemented GASB Statement No. 87, which capitalized the lease for an off-site property. Interest was recorded for this lease in the amount of \$1,649.

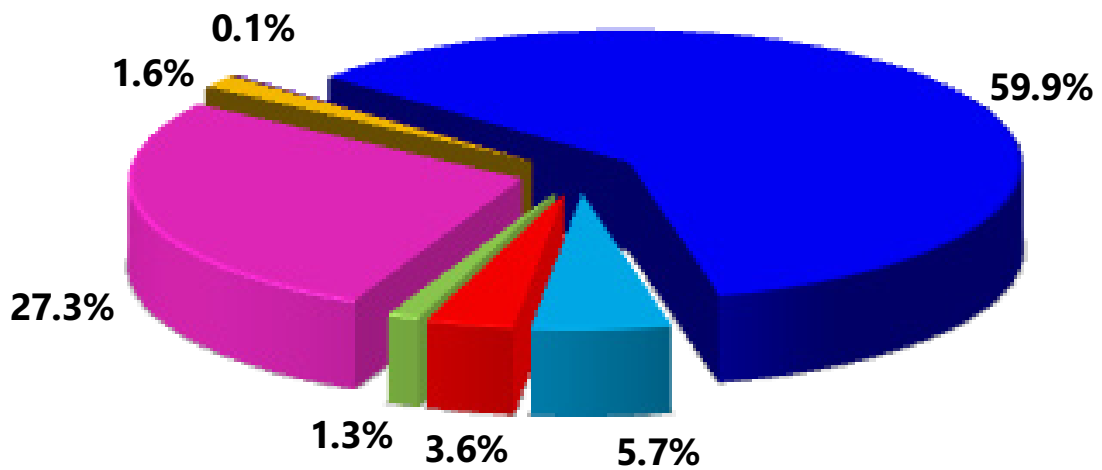
Non-operating expenses are distributions to the Education Trust Fund. The Lottery is required by law to transfer all revenues in excess of its operating costs to the Education Trust Fund. Fiscal year 2022 distributions to education were \$146.6 million and fiscal year 2021 distributions were \$144.2 million.

The following table shows total revenues, expenses, and change in net position for the Lottery for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021	Change	% of Change
Operating revenues				
Instant and online ticket sales	\$504,702,383	\$495,147,909	\$9,554,474	1.9%
Sports Betting	23,153,279	16,723,887	6,429,392	38.4%
Revenues from RCGD	8,696,963	7,106,698	1,590,265	22.4%
Other Income	187,785	55,362	132,423	239.2%
Total operating revenues	536,740,410	519,033,856	17,706,554	3.4%
Operating expenses				
Cost of sales	378,843,727	363,710,158	15,133,569	4.2%
Administrative costs	8,406,687	10,711,876	(2,305,189)	-21.5%
Depreciation expense	156,999	100,761	56,238	55.8%
Total operating expenses	387,407,413	374,522,795	12,884,618	3.4%
Operating Income	149,332,997	144,511,061	4,821,936	3.3%
Non-operating Revenues				
Interest	30,622	(28,773)	59,395	206.4%
Net profit before transfers	149,363,619	144,482,288	4,881,331	3.4%
Nonoperating expenses				
Interest on capital lease	(1,649)	—	(1,649)	100.0%
Interest on mortgage loan payable	(6,210)	(93,900)	87,690	-93.4%
Distributions to Education Trust Fund	(146,560,830)	(144,237,386)	(2,323,444)	1.6%
Change in net position	2,794,930	151,000	2,643,928	1750.9%
Net position — July 1	(19,692,391)	(19,843,393)	151,002	0.8%
Net position— June 30	\$(16,897,461)	\$(19,692,391)	\$2,794,930	14.2%
Distributions to Education Trust Fund (net profit) as a percentage of operating revenues	-27.3%	-27.8%	0.5%	

The chart below displays expenses and distributions to the Education Trust Fund as a percentage of operating revenues for the Lottery for the year ended June 30, 2022:

Expenses and Distributions as a Percentage of Revenues for Fiscal Year 2022



- Prizes
- Vendor fees
- Distributions to Education Trust Fund
- Other
- Retailer commissions
- Instant tickets & delivery
- Administrative costs

Other Potentially Significant Matters

The State's economy is a factor that affects the Lottery. The Lottery is dependent on customers' discretionary income, so when there is less income available, customers spend less on lottery tickets.

The Lottery relies on high jackpots to increase sales of online games. The two highest jackpot selling games in the United States are Powerball and Mega Millions. High jackpot amounts trigger higher sales of tickets. The sales in these games are directly related to the size of the jackpot, which causes a high level of uncertainty for revenues. The more frequently jackpots are won, the smaller the jackpot amount, which consequently results in the sale of fewer tickets. The less frequently jackpots are won, the more time they have to build/roll in amount. The trend has shown that the public demands higher jackpot amounts every year before there is a noticeable increase in sales.

There is, as always, ongoing research and development to enhance current games or replace them with new games in order to increase sales. Consumers want and demand newer, technologically advanced forms of gambling. The Lottery is limited by statute in what it can offer.

Contacting the Lottery's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide New Hampshire citizens, the New Hampshire state legislature and the executive branch of government, and other interested parties, a general overview of the Lottery's financial activity for fiscal year 2022 and to demonstrate the Lottery's accountability for the money it received from the sale of lottery products. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the New Hampshire Lottery Commission, Finance Department, Chief Financial Officer, 14 Integra Drive, Concord, NH 03301.

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New Hampshire Lottery Commission
Statement of Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 943,167
Accounts receivable	7,365,105
Due from other funds (Liquor)	476,657
Instant scratch games ticket inventories	353,446
Prepaid expenses and other	15,753
Total current assets	<u>9,154,128</u>

Noncurrent assets:

Restricted deposits (Note 1)	4,652,677
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation (Note 4 & 9)	3,202,811
Total noncurrent assets	<u>7,855,488</u>
Total assets	<u>17,009,616</u>

Deferred outflows of resources (Notes 6 & 7)	<u>4,302,604</u>
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LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	4,581,375
Accrued payroll and benefits	504,682
Ticket sales for future draws	508,425
Unclaimed prizes net of estimated expired prizes (Note 1)	4,358,180
Compensated absences	78,460
Workers Compensation Claims	18,000
Capital Lease (Note 9)	54,336
Due to other funds (Note 1)	2,710,006
Due to Education Trust Fund	1,209,474
Total current liabilities	<u>14,022,938</u>

Noncurrent liabilities:

Compensated absences (Note 3)	584,768
Annuity Payable (Note 12)	1,933,333
Capital Lease (Note 9)	128,626
Net post-employment benefits liability (Note 7)	12,892,041
Net pension liability (Note 6)	3,939,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>19,477,768</u>
Total liabilities	<u>33,500,706</u>

Deferred inflows of resources (Notes 6 & 7)	<u>4,708,975</u>
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NET POSITION

Net investments in capital assets	309,843
Restricted for prize funds (Note 1)	4,652,677
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(21,859,981)</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$(16,897,461)</u></u>

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

New Hampshire Lottery Commission
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

OPERATING REVENUES:

Instant scratch games	\$ 313,815,608
Keno	53,537,242
Multi-State online games	59,385,481
Tri-State online games	39,756,031
Lucky for Life game	8,351,369
iLottery, Net Wins (Note 13)	29,856,652
Bingo/Lucky 7/Racing & Charitable Gaming	8,696,963
Sports Betting	23,153,279
Other income	187,785
Total operating revenues	<u>536,740,410</u>

OPERATING EXPENSES:

Cost of sales:	
Prizes	321,750,251
Retailers' commissions	30,416,668
Other	26,676,808
Total cost of sales	<u>378,843,727</u>
Administration	8,406,687
Depreciation	156,999
Total operating expenses	<u>387,407,413</u>
Operating income	<u>149,332,997</u>

NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):

Interest expense and miscellaneous income	30,622
Interest on capital lease	(1,649)
Interest on mortgage loan payable	(6,210)
Distributions to the State's Education Trust Fund	(146,560,830)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(146,538,067)</u>
Change in net position	2,794,930
Net position, July 1	<u>(19,692,391)</u>
Net position, June 30	<u>\$ (16,897,461)</u>

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

New Hampshire Lottery Commission
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers, retailers and joint ventures (net of retailer commissions and prizes paid by retailers)	\$ 270,003,301
Payments to winners and joint ventures	(86,671,318)
Payments to suppliers (goods and services)	(28,257,204)
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(6,516,203)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>148,558,576</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Distributions to Education Trust Fund	<u>(147,468,087)</u>
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities	<u>(147,468,087)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds received from general fund	2,703,797
Purchase of capital assets	(137,267)
Capital Lease Payments	(52,612)
Principle paid on mortgage loan payable	(2,703,797)
Interest on capital lease	(1,649)
Interest paid on mortgage loan payable	(6,210)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>(197,738)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest and other income received	<u>30,622</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>30,622</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	923,373
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	<u>19,794</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	<u>\$ 943,167</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ 149,332,997
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization expense	156,999
Change in net post employment benefits payable, net of deferred amounts	(3,572,964)
Change in net pension liability, net of deferred amounts	(276,000)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable/due from other funds	(1,267,024)
(Increase) decrease in instant scratch games ticket inventory	1,148,502
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other	43,052
(Increase) decrease in restricted deposits	(84,922)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	30,680
Increase (decrease) in unclaimed prizes	1,370,827
Increase (decrease) in ticket sales for future draws	(256,904)
Increase (decrease) in annuity payable	1,933,333
Total adjustments	<u>(774,421)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 148,558,576</u>

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

New Hampshire Lottery Commission

Notes to the Financial Statements – Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission, also known as the New Hampshire Lottery (Lottery), was established in 1964 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 284:21-a of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated (RSA). The Lottery is comprised of the Lottery division and the Licensing and Enforcement division. The Lottery division is responsible for conducting traditional and internet lottery games authorized under RSA 284:21-h and keno games authorized under RSA 284:21. The Investigation and Compliance Division is responsible for the administration of sports betting authorized under RSA 287-I, and the oversight of Games of Chance authorized under RSA 287-D, bingo and Lucky 7 games authorized under RSA 287-E, live and simulcast racing and historic horse racing authorized under RSA 284:22-b and fantasy sports contests authorized under RSA 287-H. The financial statements include the consolidated operations of the two divisions. The Lottery has three commissioners appointed by the Governor and Executive Council for a staggered term of three years. The administration of the Lottery is overseen by an executive director, appointed by the Commissioners for a term of four years. The Lottery is authorized to operate for the sole purpose of funding state aid to education pursuant to RSA 198:38-49 and RSA 284:21-j. In 1990, the New Hampshire Constitution was amended by Part 2, Article 6-b, which restricted all lottery revenue and interest, after the deduction of the necessary costs of administration, exclusively for state aid to education.

For financial reporting purposes, the New Hampshire Lottery Commission is considered a department of the State of New Hampshire. The Lottery's financial statements include all Lottery activity in a separate enterprise fund and do not include any activity related to any other state agency. The Lottery's financial activities are reported in the Lottery Commission enterprise fund in the State's annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR).

The State of New Hampshire issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report, which may be obtained by writing to the State of New Hampshire, Department of Administrative Services, 25 Capitol Street, Room 310, Concord, New Hampshire, 03301-6312 or accessed online at <https://www.das.nh.gov/accounting/ACFR.aspx>

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements of the Lottery have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the primary standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Lottery accounts for its operations as a single enterprise fund and accordingly uses the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the related liability is incurred. The Lottery's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the Lottery are included on the Statement of Net Position. All reve-

nues and expenses of the Lottery are reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Cash and cash equivalents are investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of purchase. The majority of the Lottery's cash is held by the State Treasurer for pooled investment purposes in short-term, highly liquid investments, which are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are recorded at cost.

Accounts receivable consists of amounts due from retailers for lottery ticket sales and amounts due from third party gaming vendors. Due from other funds consists of amounts due from the State Liquor Commission for lottery tickets sold at State liquor stores, which have not been transferred to Lottery as of June 30.

Inventory represents ticket inventories for instant scratch games, which are valued at the lower of cost or market using the specific identification method. The cost of consumable supplies is expensed when the supplies are received.

Prepaid expenses and other consist of payments to vendors that reflect costs applicable to future accounting period.

Capital assets and depreciation, capital assets consist of building, land, equipment and vehicles, recorded at cost. The Lottery's threshold for capitalization is \$10,000 for equipment and \$100,000 for building and land. Depreciation on capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of five to forty years. Salvage values are not recognized, as asset disposals are officially transferred to the New Hampshire Surplus Property program. Any income derived from surplus property sales is recorded as miscellaneous income when received. Losses on the disposal of surplus equipment are recorded at the time of disposal.

Restricted deposits represent noncurrent, restricted assets, deposited with the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) and the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State), that are held as prize reserves to protect the Lottery against unforeseen prize liabilities. These prize reserves are a condition of participation in the joint ventures and are refundable after a one year waiting period if a member state leaves. The Tri-State portion of the reserves is committed to be returned to the players; however the MUSL reserves would be returned to the New Hampshire Education Trust Fund. At June 31, 2022, MUSL reserves were \$2,673,671 and Tri-State reserves were \$1,979,006.

Compensated absences represent accrued leave for the Lottery's 66 full-time, classified employees at June 30, 2022. Full-time classified employees of the Lottery accrue annual, bonus, compensatory, and vested sick leave at various rates within the limits prescribed by a collective bargaining agreement. In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, the Lottery accrues all types of leave benefits as earned by its classified employees. The compensated absences liability represents the total liability for the cumulative balance of employees' annual, bonus, compensatory, and sick leave based on years of service rendered along with the state's share of social security and retirement contributions. The current portion of the leave liability is calculated based on the characteristics of the type of leave and on a LIFO (last in first out) basis, which assumes employees use their most recent earned leave first. The accrued liability for annual leave does not exceed the maximum cumulative balance allowed which ranges from 32 to 50 days based on years of

service. The accrual for sick leave is made to the extent it's probable that the benefits will result in termination payments rather than be taken as absences due to illness.

Due to other funds represents monies due to the general fund for the early payment of the commercial loan for the purchase of the building. The amount due totals \$2,710,006.

Short Term Leases, for leases with a maximum possible term of twelve months or less at commencement, Lottery recognizes expense based on the provisions of the lease contract.

Long Term Capital Lease, the Lottery Commission is a lessee for a noncancellable lease of a building. It is a five year, long-term lease. The Lottery recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources; deferred outflows of resources are defined as a consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred inflows of resources are defined as an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred outflows of resources increase net position, similar to assets, and deferred inflows of resources decrease net position, similar to liabilities.

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

Postemployment benefits payable; for purposes of measuring other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense have been determined on the same basis as reported by the State OPEB Plan. For this purpose, benefits payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Ticket sales for future draws consists of subscriptions for Megabucks retail and online ticket sales prior to fiscal year end for game draws subsequent to June 30, 2022. Subscriptions are ticket purchases for periods of 26, 52, or 104 draws. Powerball and Mega Millions subscriptions ended in fiscal year 2021 while Lucky for Life's ended in fiscal year 2022.

Unclaimed prizes represent prizes won, but not paid. The Lottery is required to hold unclaimed prize money for one year (365 days) after the prize is won for online prizes or one year after the official game end for instant scratch games prizes. Due to the nature of instant scratch games not being online or computerized, the Lottery records a liability for unclaimed and unpaid prizes on an estimated basis for instant scratch game prizes. For online games, the Lottery knows what its unclaimed and unpaid prize liability is at fiscal year-end. The one year prize liability is adjusted based on past history of expired prizes (prizes that are not claimed within the one year). The unclaimed prize liability for

fiscal year 2022 of \$4,358,180 is the net amount after being reduced by an estimate of \$924,409 for Powerball and Mega Millions prizes expected to expire as unclaimed, and also includes unclaimed prize money from the gaming rooms for simulcast racing in the amount of \$202,509.

Operating revenues represents gross lottery game sales less any sales adjustments and promotional tickets, revenue from racing and charitable gaming, and other income. Other income includes miscellaneous operating income.

Cost of sales represents expenses directly related to lottery operating revenue, including paid and accrued prizes, retailers' sales commissions, licensing expense and incentives, the Lottery's pro-rata share of joint venture expenses, vendor fees, the cost of instant scratch games, including delivery to retailers.

Administration expense represents those expenses indirectly related to the operation of the Lottery programs. These expenses consist mainly of advertising costs and promotional materials, employee salaries and benefits, and other Lottery operating expenses.

Non-operating revenue represents revenues such as investment income received from the State Treasury Department, Tri-State Lotto, and Multi-State Lottery (MUSL).

Non-operating expense represents distributions to the Education Trust Fund, which are Lottery revenues to help fund education in New Hampshire. The Lottery, as a department of the State of New Hampshire, in accordance with RSA 284:21-j, transfers all Lottery revenue and interest, after the deduction of necessary administrative costs to the State's Education Trust Fund for distribution to local school districts. Capital lease interest for 53 Regional Drive, Concord, NH and mortgage interest from the purchase of the Lottery's headquarters located at 14 Integra Drive, Concord, NH are also classified as non-operating expenses.

Restricted for prize funds represents restricted deposits held in prize reserves with MUSL and Tri-State. These deposits are a condition of participation in the joint ventures. At June 30, 2022 MUSL reserves were \$2,673,671 and Tri-State reserves were \$1,979,006. The Tri-State reserves are committed to be returned to the players upon dissolution or termination of participation in the joint venture.

Use of estimates; the preparation of these financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Adoption of new accounting pronouncements; during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Lottery Commission adopted the following new accounting standards issued by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

GASB No. 87: Leases. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving the accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principal that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to rec-

ognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

GASB No. 92: Omnibus 2020. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance the comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements. Implementation of this standard did not have a material effect on the Lottery's financial statements and prior period restatements are not applicable.

GASB No. 93: Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. The objective of this Statement is to address the accounting and financial reporting effects that result from the replacement of interbank offered rates with other reference rates in order to preserve the reliability, relevance, consistency, and comparability of reported information. This standard was implemented during fiscal year 2022 and had no material effect on the Lottery's financial statements.

GASB No. 97: Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in certain circumstances; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. This standard was implemented during fiscal year 2022 and had no material effect on the Lottery's financial statements.

Note 2 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Lottery's cash and cash equivalents as reported on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2022 consists of the following:

Cash in banks (carrying amount)	\$1,861,540
Cash and cash equivalents in State Treasury	(923,373)
Petty cash	5,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 943,167</u>

The Lottery maintains two non-interest bearing commercial bank accounts, one being a revolving account, used to pay prizes and the other being a zero-balance account. The revolving account is replenished by the State Treasurer's office from Lottery income. The bank sweeps the net balance of the zero-balance account at the end of each business day into the New Hampshire State Treasury Department's bank account, in order to aggregate the State's assets and maximize the investment of available balances.

Statutory requirements and Treasury Department policies have been adopted to minimize risk associated with deposits. RSA 6:7 establishes the policy the State Treasurer must adhere to when depositing public monies. All banks, where the State has deposits and/or active accounts, are monitored as to their financial health through the services of Veribanc, Inc., a bank rating firm. In addition, ongoing reviews with officials of depository institutions are used to allow for frequent monitoring of custodial credit risk. All payments to the State are to be in U.S. dollars, therefore there is no foreign currency risk.

Custodial credit risk: In the case of deposits held with financial institutions, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. At June 30, 2022 the Lottery's total deposits held with financial institutions were \$2,069,214 (bank balance), all of which were insured and collateralized.

Note 3 – Changes in Long Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of the changes in long term liabilities for year ended June 30, 2022:

	Beginning Balance 6/30/2021	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 6/30/2022	Current	Non-Current
Compensated Absences	\$ 697,042	\$ 573,941	\$ 607,755	\$ 663,228	\$ 78,460	\$ 584,768
Mortgage Loan Payable	2,703,796	–	2,703,796	–	–	–
Long Term Annuity Payable	–	1,933,333	–	1,933,333	–	1,933,333
Other Post-Employment Benefits	14,255,920	2,246,085	3,609,964	12,892,041	–	12,892,041
Net Pension Liability	5,404,000	256,000	1,721,000	3,939,000	–	3,939,000
Capital Lease	–	182,962	–	182,962	54,336	128,626
Total	\$23,060,758	\$5,192,321	\$ 8,642,515	\$19,610,564	\$132,796	\$19,477,768

Note 4 – Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

Capital Assets	Beginning Balance 6/30/21	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 6/30/22
Land & Buildings	\$2,999,339	\$ –	\$ –	\$2,999,339
Equipment & Vehicles	820,303	137,267	–	957,570
Total capital assets	3,819,642	137,267	–	3,956,909
Accumulated Depreciation				
Land & Buildings	176,227	48,120	–	224,347
Equipment & Vehicles	656,446	61,764	–	718,210
Total accumulated depreciation	832,673	109,884	–	942,557
Total capital assets, net	\$2,986,969	\$ 27,383	\$ –	3,014,352
Lease Assets, Net (Note 9)				188,459
Total Lottery Activity, Net as reported on Statement of Net Position				\$3,202,811

Note 5 – General Budgetary Policies and Procedures

As a department of the State of New Hampshire, the Lottery is required to submit a biennial budget to the Governor of the State of New Hampshire where it is approved and further submitted to the Legislature for its approval. Approved biennial appropriations are provided in annual amounts. The Lottery's official budget, as adopted by the Legislature, is prepared principally on a modified cash basis.

Due to the nature of the Lottery's activities, the majority of its expenses, such as prizes, retailer commissions, and vendor fees are not included in the State's biennial budget. The Lottery budgets for approximately 3% of its expenses, primarily salaries and benefits, and advertising.

Note 6 – Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

Plan Description: The New Hampshire Retirement System is the administrator of a cost-sharing multiple- employer Public Employee Retirement System ("NHRS") established in 1967 by RSA 100-A:2 and is qualified as a tax-exempt organization under Sections 401 (a) and 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. NHRS is a contributory defined-benefit plan providing service, disability, death, and vested retirement benefits to members and beneficiaries. NHRS covers substantially all full-time State employees, public school teachers and administrators, permanent firefighters, and police officers within the State of New Hampshire. Full-time employees of political subdivisions, including counties, municipalities, and school districts, are also eligible to participate as a group if the governing body of the political subdivision has elected participation. NHRS is divided into two membership groups. Group I consists of State and local employees and teachers. Group II consists of firefighters and police officers. All assets are in a single trust and are available to pay retirement benefits to its members and beneficiaries.

Group I members at age 60 (age 65 for members beginning service on or after July 1, 2011) qualify for a normal service retirement allowance based on years of creditable service and average final compensation (AFC). The yearly pension amount is $\frac{1}{60}$ (1.667%) of average final compensation multiplied by years of creditable service ($\frac{1}{66}$ of AFC times creditable service for members beginning service on or after July 1, 2011). AFC is defined as the average of the three highest salary years for members vested as of January 1, 2012 and five years for members not vested as of January 1, 2012. At age 65, the yearly pension amount is recalculated at $\frac{1}{66}$ (1.515%) of AFC multiplied by years of creditable service.

Members in service with 10 or more years creditable service who are between age 50 and 60 or members in service with at least 20 or more years of service, whose combination of age and service is 70 or more, are entitled to a retirement allowance with appropriate graduated reduction based on years of creditable service.

Group II members who are age 60, or members who are at least age 45 with a minimum of 20 years of creditable service (age 50 with a minimum of 25 years of creditable service or age 60 for members beginning service on or after July 1, 2011) can receive a retire-

ment allowance at a rate of 2.5% of AFC for each year of service not to exceed 40 years (2% of AFC times creditable service up to 42.5 years for members beginning service on or after July 1, 2011). A member who began service on or after July 1, 2011 shall not receive a service retirement allowance until attaining age 52.5, but may receive a reduced allowance after age 50 if the member has at least 25 years of creditable service. However, the allowance will be reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ of one percent for each month prior to age 52.5 that the member receives the allowance.

Group II members hired prior to July 1, 2011 who have non-vested status as of January 1, 2012 are subject to graduated transition provisions for years of service required for regular service retirement, the minimum age for service retirement, and the multiplier used to calculate the retirement annuity, which shall be applicable on January 1, 2012.

All Lottery employees are members of Group I.

Members of both groups may qualify for vested deferred allowances, disability allowances, and death benefit allowances subject to meeting various eligibility requirements. Benefits are based on AFC or earnable compensation, service or both.

Pursuant to RSA 100-A:52, RSA 100-A:52-a and RSA 100-A:52-b, NHRS also provides a postretirement medical premium subsidy for Group I employees and teachers and Group II police officers and firefighters.

NHRS issues publicly available financial reports that can be obtained by writing to them at 54 Regional Drive, Concord, NH 03301-8507 or from their web site at <http://www.nhrs.org>.

Funding Policy: NHRS is financed by contributions from the members, the State and local employers, and investment earnings. By statute, Group I members contributed 7.0% of gross earnings. Group II firefighter members contributed 11.80% of gross earnings and group II police officers contributed 11.55% of gross earnings. Employer contributions required to cover that amount of cost not met by the members' contributions are determined by a biennial actuarial valuation by the NHRS actuary using the entry age normal funding method and are expressed as a percentage of gross payroll. Lottery required and actual contributions to NHRS for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 were \$408,302.

As of June 30, 2022, the Lottery Commission reported a liability of \$3,939,000 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan. This net pension liability is measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, with update procedures used to roll the total pension liability forward to June 30, 2021. The State's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the State's share of contributions to the Plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The Lottery Commission's net pension liability and pension expense, along with related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources was calculated using an allocated proportion among the State's governmental and business-type activities (0.4816%), based on percentage of pension plan contributions. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Lottery Commission recognized pension expense of negative \$276,000.

As of June 30, 2022, the Lottery Commission reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

(in thousands)	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ —	\$(1,102)
Differences between expected and actual experience	110	(41)
Change in actuarial assumptions	412	—
Changes in employer proportion	31	(109)
Change in employer proportion (entity)	383	(45)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	536	—
Total	\$1,472	\$(1,297)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30	Amount (in thousands)
2023	\$ (72)
2024	30
2025	(3)
2026	(316)
Total	\$ (361)

Actuarial Assumptions. The Plan total pension liability, measured as of June 30, 2021, was determined by a roll forward of the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.0%
Salary increases	5.6% average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Healthy Retiree Mortality tables with credibility adjustments for each group and projected fully generational mortality improvements using Scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which was for the period July 1, 2015–June 30, 2019.

Long-Term Rates of Return. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was selected from a best estimate range determined using the building block approach. Under this method, an expected future real return range is calculated separately for each asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term ex-

pected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return net of investment expenses by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Following is a table presenting target allocations and long-term rates of return for each asset class:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return
Large Cap Equities	22.50%	6.46%
Small/Mid Cap Equities	7.50%	1.14%
Total domestic equity	30.00%	
International Equities (unhedged)	14.00%	5.53%
Emerging International Equities	6.00%	2.37%
Total international equity	20.00%	
Core Bonds	25.00%	3.60%
Total fixed income	25.00%	
Private equity	10.00%	8.85%
Private debt	5.00%	7.25%
Total alternative investments	15.00%	
Real estate	10.00%	6.60%
Total real estate investments	10.00%	
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the collective total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. For purposes of the projection, member contributions and employer service cost contributions are determined based on the expected payroll of current members only. Employer contributions are determined based on the Plan's actuarial funding policy and as required by RSA 100-A:16. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to 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 total pension liability.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the Plan's net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. In particular, the table presents the Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the Plan's net pension liability measured at June 30, 2021 assuming it was calculated using a single discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the single discount rate (in thousands):

1% Decrease to 5.75%	Current Single Rate Assumption 6.75%	1% Increase to 7.75%
\$5,633	\$3,939	\$2,526

Note 7 — Other Postemployment Benefits

Nontrusted Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description: RSA 21-I:30 specifies that the State provide certain health care benefits for retired employees and their spouses through a single employer (primary government with component units) defined post employment benefit plan. These benefits include group hospitalization, hospital medical care, surgical care and other medical care. Substantially all of the State's employees who were hired on or before June 30, 2003 and have 10 years of service, may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the State and receive their pensions on a periodic basis rather than a lump sum. During fiscal year 2004, legislation was passed that requires State Group I employees hired on or after July 1, 2003 to have 20 years of state service in order to qualify for health benefits. During fiscal year 2011, legislation was passed that requires Group II employees to have 20 years of state service to qualify for retiree health benefits. Additionally, during fiscal year 2012, legislation was passed requiring Group I employees hired after July 1, 2011 to have 25 years of state service and increased the normal retirement age for Group I and Group II employees hired after July 1, 2011. These and similar benefits for active employees and retirees are authorized by RSA 21-I:30 and provided through the Employee and Retiree Benefit Risk Management Fund (Fund), a single-employer group health fund, which is the State's self-insurance internal service fund implemented in October, 2003 for active State employees and retirees. The fund covers the cost of medical and prescription drug claims by charging actuarially developed working rates to State agencies for participating employees, retirees and eligible spouses. An additional major source of funding for retiree benefits is from the NHRS medical subsidy payment. NHRS issues publicly available financial reports that can be obtained by writing to them at 54 Regional Drive, Concord, NH 03301-8507 or from their web site at <http://www.nhrs.org>.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability: The Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the State's Total OPEB liability of \$12,892,041 was measured as of June 30, 2021, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, adjusted forward. The Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the State's Total OPEB liability is the ratio attributable to each fund/component unit based on each participant's calculated liability. As of the measurement date, the Lottery Commission's proportion was 0.630%, which was a decrease of ten basis points from its proportion measured as of the previous measurement date. The OPEB expense for FY 2022 is a negative \$3.6 million.

Actuarial Assumptions and other inputs: The total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation 2.75%

Salary Increases Group I employees: 14.75% decreasing over 12 years to an ultimate level of 3.25%
Group II employees: 27.75% decreasing over 8 years to an ultimate level of 4.25%

Discount Rate	2.16% as of June 30, 2021 and 2.21% as of June 30, 2020
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	<p>Medical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Medicare: 0.0% for one year, then 5.5% decreasing by 0.25% each year to an ultimate level of 4.5% per year • Medicare*: N/A through contract period, then 4.5% per year <p>Prescription Drug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Medicare: 15% for one year, then 7.5% decreasing by 0.25% each year to an ultimate level of 4.5% per year • Medicare: 9.5% decreasing by 0.5% each year to an ultimate level of 4.5% per year <p>Contributions: Retiree contributions are expected to increase with a blended medical, prescription drug, and administrative expense trend.</p>

*First year trends reflect known changes in working rates from 2021 to 2022.

The discount rate was based on the yield or index rate for 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rate of AA/Aa or higher as shown in the Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligation Index.

Other changes in assumptions reflect 1) the discount rate was decreased to 2.16% 2) the trend assumptions were revised to reflect known changes in claims experience and future expectations 3) per capita health costs and administrative expenses were re-calculated based on more recent data.

Changes in plan provisions included costs that reflect the new contract with Aetna for administration of the The Medicare Advantage Plan effective January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2023.

Mortality rates were based on the PubG-2010 Headcount-Weighted Employee/Healthy Retiree General Mortality Tables for Group I and the PubS-2010 Headcount-Weighted Employee/Healthy Retiree Safety Mortality Tables for Group II projected generationally for males and females with Scale MP-2019 and the PubNS-2010 Headcount-Weighted Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Mortality Table for Group I and the PubS-2010 Headcount-Weighted Safety Disabled Retiree Mortality Table for Group II projected generationally for males and females with Scale MP-2019. The assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study by New Hampshire Retirement System for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2019.

Changes in assumptions reflect trend assumption revisions to reflect current experience and future expectations.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents sensitivity of the Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the Total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. In particular, the table presents the Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the Total OPEB liability measured at June 30, 2021 if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate (in thousands):

1% Decrease to 1.16%	Current Discount Rate 2.16%	1% Increase to 3.16%
\$15,416	\$12,892	\$10,913

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates: The following presents sensitivity of the Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. In particular, the table presents the Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the Total OPEB liability measured at June 30, 2021, if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare trend cost rates (in thousands):

1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
\$10,597	\$12,892	\$15,915

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB: For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Lottery Commission recognized OPEB expense of (\$3.6) million. As of June 30, 2022, the Lottery Commission reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources on its financial statements related to OPEB of \$2.6 million (excluding \$204 thousand in contributions subsequent to the measurement date) and \$3.4 million respectively, from the following sources:

(in thousands)	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ —	\$(308)
Change in assumptions	2,627	(1,767)
Changes in employer proportion	—	(1,337)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	204	—
Total	\$2,831	\$(3,412)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Remaining 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	Amount (in thousands)
2023	\$ (1,113)
2024	(261)
2025	367
2026	222
Total	\$ (785)

Note 8 — Long Term Mortgage Payable

In December 2018, the Lottery purchased its office and warehouse facility located on Integra Drive in Concord, New Hampshire. The mortgage, payable to Northway Bank, was secured by first priority mortgage and assignment of rents and leases on the property. The initial principle balance of \$2,975,000 was payable monthly (approximately \$17,000) with a fixed interest rate of 3.35%. In July of fiscal year 2022, the Lottery pre-paid the total principle of the mortgage.

Note 9 – Long Term Capital Lease

At lease commencement, the Lottery initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, less lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs ancillary to placing the underlying asset into service, less any lease incentives received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized into amortization expense on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. If the Lottery is reasonably certain of exercising a purchase option contained in a lease, the lease asset will be amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset. The Lottery generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

Lease assets	Beginning Balance 6/30/21	Increases	Remeasurement	Decreases	Ending Balance 6/30/22
Buildings	\$ —	\$235,574	\$ —	\$ —	\$235,574
Accumulated Amortization					
Buildings	—	47,115	—	—	47,115
Total accumulated amortization	—	47,115	—	—	47,115
Total lease assets, net	\$ —	\$188,459	—	—	\$188,459

Annual Lease payments are as follows:

	Principle	Interest
2023	\$ 54,336	\$1,281
2024	56,107	900
2025	57,925	508
2026	14,594	102
	\$182,962	\$2,791

Note 10 – Joint Ventures

GASB Statement No.14, The Financial Reporting Entity, defines a joint venture as a legal entity which results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. The Lottery Commission is an active participant in three separate joint venture arrangements: the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State), the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL), and Lucky for Life. Tri-State and MUSL joint ventures are audited by separate audit firms hired by the particular joint venture. For fiscal year 2022 Wipfli LLP, of South Portland, Maine audited Tri-State and LWBJ Financial of West Des Moines, Iowa audited MUSL.

A. Tri-State Lotto Commission

In September 1985, RSA 287-F established the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State) whereby the New Hampshire Lottery Commission entered into a joint venture with the

Maine and Vermont lotteries. Tri-State is composed of one commissioner from each of the three state lotteries and is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations regarding the conduct of lottery games and the licensing of retailers. In addition, each of the member states contributes services towards the management and advisory functions.

The payments due winners for prizes awarded under Megabucks are fully funded by deposit fund contracts and investments in U.S. Treasury strips, held by Tri-State. Accordingly, the New Hampshire Lottery Commission does not record a liability for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by Tri-State. At June 30, 2021, Tri-State reported total installment prize obligations owed to jackpot winners of \$12.0 million, payable through the year 2045.

Each member state, and the Lottery, shares in all joint venture sales and expenses, including prize expenses, based on its pro-rata share of sales. Direct charges, such as advertising, vendor fees and the Lottery's per-diem payments are charged to participating states based on services received. Tri-State has established a Designated Prize Reserve, which acts as a contingency to protect Tri-State against unforeseen liabilities. The balance in the Tri-State reserve at June 30, 2022 was \$4,345,585. The allocation for this reserve is based on each state's pro-rata share of sales; it is estimated that New Hampshire's portion of the reserve amounts to \$1,979,006. Lottery prize reserves held by Tri-State are invested in U.S. Treasury notes. Tri-State policy dictates that if Tri-State dissolves or a state withdraws, these reserve amounts will be used as future prizes to the states' lottery players.

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission's portion of the Tri-State Lotto Commission games for fiscal year 2022 is summarized below:

Tri-State	
Operating revenues	\$ 39,756,031
Operating expenses	
Prizes	24,675,024
Retailer Commissions	2,197,006
Advertising and promotional	1,749,502
Vendor Fees	864,552
Other operating expenses	245,840
Total operating expenses	29,731,924
Net operating income	10,024,107
Interest income	65,540
Net income from Tri-state	\$ 10,089,647

The Tri-State Lotto Commission maintains its own financial statements, which have been audited by an independent CPA firm. The report dated November 3, 2022 issued an unqualified opinion on the Tri-State Lotto financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The Tri-State Lotto Commission issues a publicly available annual financial report, which may be obtained by writing to the Tri-State Lotto Commission, 1311 US Route 302 Suite 100, Barre, Vermont 05671.

B. Multi-State Lottery Association

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission became a member of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) in November 1995. MUSL is currently comprised of 35 member state lotteries, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands. MUSL is managed by a Board of Directors, which is comprised of the lottery directors or their designee from each of the party states. The Board of Directors' responsibilities to administer the Multi-State Lottery Powerball, Lotto America, and Mega Millions games are performed by advisory committees or panels staffed by officers and independent contractors appointed by the board. These officers and consultants serve at the pleasure of the board and the board prescribes their powers, duties and qualifications. The Executive Committee carries out the budgeting and financing of MUSL, while the board contracts the annual independent audit.

The Lottery sells Powerball tickets, collects all revenues, and remits prize funds to MUSL net of lower tier prize awards. Jackpot prizes that are payable in 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.

Each member state participates in the sale of Powerball tickets. Each member state including the Lottery shares in all joint venture sales and expenses, including prize expenses, based on its pro-rata share of sales. Each week MUSL allocates 50 percent of sales to the prize pool. Two percent of that prize pool is placed into two Powerball prize reserve funds. One of these funds, the Powerball prize reserve fund, acts as a contingency reserve to protect MUSL members against unforeseen liabilities and is to be used at the discretion of the MUSL Board of Directors. The prize reserve fund monies, which are maintained on MUSL's balance sheet, are refundable after a one-year waiting period if a member leaves the Association or if the Association disbands. New Hampshire's total share of prize reserves held by MUSL amounted to \$2,673,671 at June 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2022, the total MUSL Powerball prize reserve fund had a balance of \$81,441,316. New Hampshire's portion of the prize reserve fund balance amounted to \$1,022,496. The second Powerball prize reserve fund, Powerball set prize reserve, is used when low tier prizes won exceed statistically calculated low tier prize monies. At June 30, 2022, the total MUSL – Powerball set prize reserve fund had a balance of \$40,019,808. New Hampshire's portion of the prize reserve fund balance amounted to \$510,280. The interest earned on prize reserve fund monies is used to pay MUSL operating expenses and any amounts over and above that are credited to an unreserved fund. The Lottery records this as interest when earned. This fund had a balance of \$20,501,597 at June 30, 2022. New Hampshire's portion of this unreserved fund amounted to \$440,121. This balance also includes the released Hot Lotto restricted funds. MUSL's Powerball operating expenses are paid from interest earned on the prize reserves. Any needed additional funds are billed to the individual lotteries.

Forty-five states plus the District of Columbia and the US Virgin Islands have elected to participate in the sale of Mega Millions tickets. Mega Millions has been offered to MUSL members since January 2010. MUSL allocates 50 percent of the weekly sales to the

prize pool and an extra 1% to a prize reserve fund. At June 30, 2022 the MUSL Mega Millions prize reserve fund was \$88,624,381 with New Hampshire's share being \$1,140,895. Each participating member pays for a share of Mega Millions operating expenses based upon the member's proportionate share of total Mega Millions game sales.

Lottery prize reserves held by the MUSL are invested according to a Trust agreement the Lottery has with MUSL outlining investment policies. The policies restrict investments to direct obligations of the United States Government, perfected repurchase agreements, obligations issued or guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by agencies or instrumentalities of the United States Government, and mutual funds of approved investments. The average portfolio maturity is never more than one year, except that up to one third of the portfolio may have an average maturity of up to two years. The maximum maturity for any one security does not exceed five years.

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission's portion of the Multi-State Lottery's games for fiscal year 2022 is summarized below:

MUSL

Operating revenues	\$ 59,385,481
Operating expenses	
Prizes	28,601,231
Retailer Commissions	2,566,504
Advertising and promotional	591,981
Vendor Fees	2,733,832
Other operating expenses	97,177
Total operating expenses	34,590,725
Net operating income	24,794,756
Interest income	2,087
Net income from MUSL	\$ 24,796,843

MUSL maintains its own financial statements, which have been audited by an independent CPA firm. The report dated December 14, 2022 issued an unqualified opinion on the MUSL financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. MUSL issues a publicly available annual financial report, which may be obtained by writing to the Multi-State Lottery Association, 4400 NW Urbandale Drive, Urbandale, Iowa 50322.

C. Lucky for Life

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission became a member of the game known as Lucky for Life beginning sales on March 11, 2012, with the first drawing held on March 15, 2012. Lucky for Life is currently comprised of lotteries in 22 states and the District of Columbia. The member lotteries, each represented by a director or designee, jointly operate the Lucky for Life game.

The Lottery sells Lucky for Life tickets, collects all revenues, and remits prize funds and operating funds to MUSL. While Lucky for Life is not a MUSL game, the party lotteries pay a fee to MUSL to act as the game administrator (clearinghouse agent) for the Lucky for Life game. MUSL collects and re-distributes funds to the party lotteries when funds are due and purchases insurance annuities for the top two highest prize tiers when a

winner does not choose a cash pay-out. The top two prize tiers are payable in installments and are satisfied through insurance annuities purchased by MUSL when a winner chooses the annuity option. MUSL purchases insurance annuities, on behalf of the member states, based on \$365,000 (top prize tier) or \$25,000 (second highest prize tier) per year deferred annuity paid annually on the anniversary of the claim date for the lifetime of the top prize winner. Accordingly, the Lottery does not record an obligation for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by MUSL or the other party lotteries.

Each member state including the Lottery shares in all joint venture sales and expenses, including prize expenses, based on its pro-rata share of sales. The top two prize tiers' liability for each Lucky for Life drawing is shared by each member Lottery based on an amount equal to a percentage of that member Lottery's Lucky for Life sales, said percentage being the proportion of the total jackpot/grand prize liability to total Lucky for Life sales. The member Lotteries are responsible for the prize liability for low-tier/set prizes (prize levels two through ten) as follows: each member Lottery is responsible for an amount equal to a percentage of that member Lottery's Lucky for Life sales, said percentage being the proportion of total Lucky for Life prize liability to total Lucky for Life sales.

The Lucky for Life game was designed to have a total prize percentage payout of 60 percent of sales, providing approximately one jackpot/grand prize winner annually and 17 second prize tier winners annually. The prize percentage of 60 percent is broken down to include a jackpot/grand prize amount equal to 10% of total sales, second highest prize tier equal to 12% of sales, and low-tier prizes of 38% of sales. Online lottery games are designed to provide an average payout over an extended period of time.

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission's portion of the Lucky for Life game for fiscal year 2022 is summarized below:

Lucky for Life

Operating revenues	\$ 8,351,369
Operating expenses	
Prizes	5,136,490
Retailer Commissions	448,058
Advertising and promotional	15,938
Vendor Fees	143,078
Other operating expenses	9,280
Total operating expenses	5,752,844
Net income from Lucky for Life	\$ 2,598,525

Note 11 – Risk Management

The Lottery Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee health benefits; and natural disasters.

Principle of Self-insurance

As a general operating rule, the State self-insures against all damages, losses and expenses except to the extent that provisions of law require the purchase of commercial

insurance or a risk assessment has indicated that commercial insurance is economical and beneficial for the State or the general public. In such instances, the State may elect to purchase commercial insurance. There are approximately 26 such commercial insurance programs in effect. These include, but are not exclusive to, state owned real property insurance, fleet automobile liability, watercraft insurance, foster parent liability, ski area liability for Cannon Mountain, data security and privacy cyber liability insurance, and a fidelity and faithful performance bond. In general, claims settled in the past three years under the insurance programs have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage. As of June 30, 2022, there are no outstanding fleet claims related to Lottery that are currently expected to exceed the policy coverage. The Lottery's exposure per claimant is limited by law to a total of \$475 thousand under RSA 541-B:14 and the State's current fleet policy coverage is \$250 thousand per claimant.

Employee and Retiree Health Benefits

During fiscal year 2004, the State established an Employee Benefit Risk Management Fund (the Fund), an internal service fund, to account for its uninsured risks of loss related to employee and retiree health benefits. Currently, the Lottery Commission retains all of the risk associated with the self-funded benefits, and utilizes an actuarially-established IBNR (incurred but not reported) claims reserve. In addition, state law requires the Fund to maintain a reserve in the amount of at least 3% of estimated annual self-funded claims and administrative costs, for unexpected costs. Health and dental plan rates are established annually, by actuaries, based on an analysis of past claims, State and other medical trend, and annual projected plan claims and administrative expenses.

The process used in estimating claim liabilities may not result in an exact payout amount due to variables such as medical inflation, or changes in law, enrollment or plan design.

Workers' Compensation

Since February 2003, the State has been self-insured for its workers' compensation exposures, retaining all of the risk associated with workers' compensation claims. The State utilizes an actuarial study that provides an annual estimate of the outstanding liabilities for the prior years' claims. The study also contains assumptions about loss development patterns, trends, and other claim projections based upon the State's historical loss experience.

Note 12 — Prize Annuity Due Winner

On November 29, 2006, the Lottery purchased from American National Insurance Company a 19 year annuity, on behalf of a prize winner. The American National Insurance Company has a rating of A (strong capacity to meet financial commitments, but somewhat susceptible to adverse economic conditions and changes in circumstances) from Standard & Poor's. The annuity is in the name of the prize winner and the Lottery does not recognize a liability for this annuity. The annual payment paid to the winner by the insurance company is \$50,000. The likelihood of this becoming a liability to the Lottery is low.

On July 16, 2021, the Lottery purchased from Lincoln Financial Group, a 19 year annuity, on behalf of a prize winner. The Lincoln Financial Group has a rating of AA- (strong capacity to meet financial commitments) from Standard & Poor's. The annuity is in the name of the prize winner and the Lottery does not recognize a liability for this annuity.

The annual payment paid to the winner by the insurance company is \$25,000. The likelihood of this becoming a liability to the Lottery is low.

On July 26, 2021, the Lottery self-financed an annuity for a term of 30 years on behalf of a prize winner. The Lottery does not recognize the liability for this annuity. An annual payment of \$66,667 is paid to the winners (split claim). As of June 30, 2022, 29 years remain outstanding on the annuity totaling \$1,933,000.

Note 13 – iLottery Net Wins

iLottery e-instant game revenue is reported as ticket sales net of bonus and prize expense in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position and Supplementary Schedule of Revenue and Expenses, and Distributions. Bonuses are a part of the Lottery’s customer relationship management. iLottery e-Instant games range in payout from 83% to 87% with an average prize payout of 85% (of possible sales) for the full portfolio. The following schedule details the iLottery e-instant game sales, bonus and prize activity on a cash basis for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

iLottery E-Instant Games	2022
Gross Sales	\$ 249,301,117
Prizes	(214,862,127)
Bonuses	(4,341,950)
Net Wins	\$ 30,097,040
Gross Profit Margin	12.1%

Note 14 – Litigation

Cheers P.R. & C. Gaming Corp., et al. v. New Hampshire Lottery Commission, et al. This action was filed in Rockingham Superior Court in November of 2021 by a former charitable gaming licensee who alleged that the Commission wrongfully suspended his license in 2018 and that the Commission defamed the owner of the company in press interviews. The Commission filed a Motion to Dismiss on the basis that the claims were barred by sovereign immunity. The motion was granted on September 1, 2022 and a motion to reconsider was denied on October 14, 2022. The Plaintiff may seek to appeal this order.

Karima Barniat v. New Hampshire Lottery Commission. This action was filed in federal district court in January of 2022 by a former employee alleging that she was subject to discrimination and sexual harassment. Of note, these claims had previously been reviewed by the New Hampshire Human Rights Commission who determined that there was no probable cause supporting the Plaintiff’s allegations. This matter is pending and trial is currently scheduled for June 2023. Discovery is ongoing and the parties are determining whether to pursue mediation.

Note 15 – Sports Betting

Legalization of Sports Betting (RSA 287-I): In July 2019, the Governor signed House Bill 480 into law authorizing the New Hampshire Lottery Commission to operate and regulate sports betting within the State. Pursuant to the statute, the Commission issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for sports betting agents on August 7, 2019. Based on the results of the RFP, the Commission entered into contracts with two agents who were approved by the Governor and Executive Council on November 25, 2019: DraftKings of Boston,

Massachusetts for the mobile and sports book retail channels; and Intralot, Inc. of Duluth, Georgia for the lottery retail channel. The lottery retail channel has not been launched at this time.

Sports betting began operations on December 29, 2019 for mobile and internet based betting. Revenues are reported on a net income basis or gross bets (handle) less winnings and 15% of promotional expense. Promotional expense is capped at 15% of the Gross Gaming Revenue (GGR) and is reconciled at the end of the contract year. Lottery receives 51% of the of the GGR less promotional expenses.

Retail locations began opening on August 12, 2020. During the year, three retail locations were operating. Revenues are reported on a net income basis as defined above. Promotional expense is capped at 10% of the Gross Gaming Revenue (GGR) and is not reconciled at the end of the contract year. Lottery receives 50% of the GGR less promotional expenses.

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New Hampshire Lottery Commission Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited) – Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

The tables below and on the following page display information about the New Hampshire Retirement System Plan and Postemployment Benefits.

Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

(dollars in thousands)	2022	2021	2020	June 30,		2017	2016	2015
				2019	2018			
Lottery's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.09%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$3,939	\$5,404	\$3,835	\$3,789	\$4,402	\$4,948	\$3,675	\$3,400
Lottery's Covered Payroll	3,127	2,892	2,634	2,569	2,652	2,688	2,622	2,465
Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	125.97%	186.89%	147.59%	147.47%	166.01%	184.08%	140.16%	137.93%
NHRS Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.22%	58.72%	65.59%	64.73%	62.66%	58.30%	65.47%	66.32%

Note: The amounts presented were determined as of and for the measurement periods ended June 30, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, and 2015.

Schedule is intended to show 10 years. Additional years will be added as they become available.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Schedule of Lottery Contributions

(dollars in thousands)

(dollars in thousands)	2022	2021	2020	June 30,		2017	2016	2015	2014
				2019	2018				
Required Lottery Contribution	\$536	\$411	\$378	\$350	\$330	\$330	\$330	\$300	\$294
Actual Lottery Contributions	536	411	378	350	330	330	330	300	294
Excess/(Deficiency) of Lottery Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lottery's Covered Payroll	3,174	2,942	2,706	2,654	2,714	2,808	2,617	2,648	2,465
Lottery Contribution as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	16.89%	13.97%	13.97%	13.19%	12.16%	11.75%	12.61%	11.33%	11.93%

Schedule is intended to show 10 years. Additional years will be added as they become available.

Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	2022	2021	June 30,		2018	2017
			2020	2019		
Lottery's Proportion of the total OPEB Liability	0.63%	0.64%	0.69%	0.71%	0.72%	0.73%
Lottery's Proportionate Share of the total OPEB Liability	\$12,892	\$14,256	\$12,438	\$13,560	\$16,144	\$20,943
Lottery's Covered Payroll	\$3,127	\$2,892	\$2,634	\$2,569	\$2,652	\$2,688
Lottery's Proportionate Share of the total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	412.28%	492.95%	472.21%	527.83%	608.75%	779.13%

Note: The amounts presented were determined as of and for the measurement periods ended June 30, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

The schedule is intended to show 10 years. Additional years will be added as they become available.

Changes in assumptions reflect trend assumption revisions to reflect current experience.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information:

There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 to pay related benefits.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

**New Hampshire Lottery Commission Other Supplementary Information
Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Distributions
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

OPERATING REVENUES	
Instant tickets	\$313,815,608
Keno	53,537,242
MUSL Powerball	40,580,666
MUSL Mega Millions	18,804,815
Tri-State Megabucks	6,830,234
Tri-State Pick 3	5,390,000
Tri-State Pick 4	4,926,078
Tri-State Gimme 5	4,467,667
Tri-State Fast Play	18,142,052
Lucky for Life	8,351,369
iLottery, Net Wins	29,856,652
Racing & Charitable Gaming	8,696,963
Sports Betting	23,153,279
Other income	187,785
Total operating revenues	536,740,410
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Cost of sales	
<i>Prize awards</i>	
Instant tickets	226,566,803
Keno	36,770,703
MUSL Powerball	19,412,777
MUSL Mega Millions	9,188,454
Tri-State Megabucks	3,345,909
Tri-State Pick 3	2,695,113
Tri-State Pick 4	2,463,151
Lucky for Life	5,136,490
Tri-State Gimme 5	2,395,729
Tri-State Fast Play	13,775,122
Total prize awards	321,750,251
Retailers' commissions	30,416,668
Vendor fees	19,304,279
Keno License Fees	225
Cost of instant scratch games (printing and delivery)	7,020,007
Expense pools	352,297
Total cost of sales	378,843,727
Administration:	
Salaries and benefits	2,659,001
Advertising and promotional	4,534,094
Information technology	428,021
Other expenses	785,571
Total administration	8,406,687
Depreciation expense	156,999
Total operating expenses	387,407,413
Operating income	149,332,997
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	
Interest and miscellaneous income	30,622
Interest on captial lease	(1,649)
Interest on mortgage loan payable	(6,210)
Net income	149,355,760
Distributions to Education Trust Fund	(146,560,830)
Change in net position	\$ 2,794,930

See accompanying independent auditor's report

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Statistical Section (Unaudited)



Over \$2 Billion and Counting for our Schools

Description of Statistical Section Contents

This part of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding the content of the financial statements, note disclosures, and supplementary information. It is intended to illustrate the Lottery's overall financial health.

Financial Trends: These schedules and graphs contain information to help the reader understand how the Lottery's financial performance has changed over time. Please keep in mind the increase or decrease in net position does not reflect the condition of the Lottery's financial position because, by law, the Lottery is required to distribute all net profits to the Education Trust Fund on a monthly basis. These trends are illustrated in the tables and graphs that reflect the last ten fiscal years and include:

- Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
- Sales by Game
- Distributions to Education (Net Profit)
- Expenses
- Powerball and Instant Sales
- Online Game Sales Excluding Powerball
- Instant versus Online Sales

Operating Information: These schedules illustrate miscellaneous statistics by comparing certain information contained in the Lottery's financial report as it relates to the programs it offers and the activities it performs:

- Game Statistics
- Prizes by Game

Demographic and Economic Information: These schedules and graphs offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Lottery's operations take place and where it derives its revenues. The data includes nine to ten fiscal years of the following areas:

- Top Ten Revenue Producers
- Lottery Commission Employee Statistics
- New Hampshire Demographic Economic Statistics

Industry Comparisons: This data is sourced from the leading industry almanac and offers an understanding of New Hampshire Lottery's performance in comparison to other state lotteries in Fiscal Year 2022:

- Unaudited Lottery Sales, Prizes, Gross Gaming Revenue and Government Transfers by GDP
- Sales by Game
- Fiscal Year 2022 versus 2021 Instant Sales by Price Point
- US Lotteries Total Sales for Fiscal Year 2022 – Ranked (Unaudited*)
- US Lotteries Ranked by Instant Sales

Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for Last Ten Years

Thousands	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues (in thousands)										
Instant Scratch Games	\$ 192,475	\$ 195,293	\$ 208,938	\$ 218,037	\$ 223,368	\$ 238,867	\$ 250,477	\$ 272,265	\$ 320,336	\$ 313,816
Keno	-	-	-	-	-	8,357	26,959	28,988	47,902	53,537
MUSL Powerball	46,160	35,034	28,669	42,546	32,446	36,780	37,618	23,913	31,187	40,581
MUSL Mega Millions	8,765	13,499	12,533	11,265	11,287	16,948	31,611	17,495	26,890	18,805
MUSL Hot Lotto	3,168	3,160	3,697	2,699	2,749	1,322	-	-	-	-
Tri-State Megabucks	9,177	8,105	7,432	7,838	7,645	8,740	9,359	8,087	8,068	6,830
Tri-State Daily Pick 3/Pick 4	9,933	9,855	9,968	10,333	10,809	10,384	10,254	10,499	11,150	10,316
Tri-State Other Games	1,833	4,304	4,623	5,329	5,531	5,909	7,969	8,115	20,260	22,610
Lucky for Life	7,826	6,361	5,272	5,295	5,319	5,445	5,607	5,539	5,634	8,351
iLottery	-	-	-	5,038	4,892	5,010	4,513	10,733	23,720	29,857
Racing & Charitable Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,996	4,426	7,107	8,697
Sports Betting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,158	16,724	23,153
Income Other than Ticket Sales	1,132	375	1,850	188	275	134	675	432	27	218
Total Sales and Other Revenue ²	\$ 280,469	\$ 275,986	\$ 282,982	\$ 308,568	\$ 304,321	\$ 337,895	\$ 391,038	\$ 392,651	\$ 519,005	\$ 536,771
Operating Expenses										
Prizes	173,357	171,846	176,415	192,963	191,778	211,534	240,812	246,878	310,919	321,750
Retailer Commissions & Incentives	16,626	15,823	16,256	18,057	17,204	19,909	23,468	23,083	32,146	30,417
Other Costs of Sales	7,618	7,217	7,800	8,262	8,444	8,569	11,278	13,887	20,645	26,677
Administration & Depreciation Expenses	8,533	8,624	8,264	10,205	10,742	10,499	8,896	9,369	10,813	8,564
Total Expenses	206,134	203,510	208,735	229,487	228,168	250,510	284,454	293,217	374,523	387,407
Nonoperating Expenses										
Transfer in of RCGC operations	-	-	-	(1,089)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on mortgage payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	98	94	6
Interest on capital lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Distributions to Education	74,335	72,380	74,325	79,185	76,120	87,279	105,853	99,791	144,237	146,561
Change in Net Position ¹	-	96	(78)	(1,193)	34	107	681	(453)	151	2,795
Invested in capital assets	133	246	187	211	145	72	73	169	283	310
Restricted for prize funds	4,134	4,230	4,152	4,048	4,083	4,189	4,869	4,417	4,568	4,653
Unrestricted Deficit ^{3,4}	(133)	(246)	(2,777)	(3,890)	(3,824)	(24,332)	(24,333)	(24,429)	(24,543)	(21,860)
Ending Net Position ⁵	\$ 4,134	\$ 4,230	\$ 1,562	\$ 369	\$ 404	\$ (20,071)	\$ (19,390)	\$ (19,842)	\$ (19,692)	\$ (16,897)

¹ The change in net position does not reflect the condition of the Lottery's financial position, because by law the Lottery is required to transfer all net profits to the Education Trust Fund on a monthly basis.

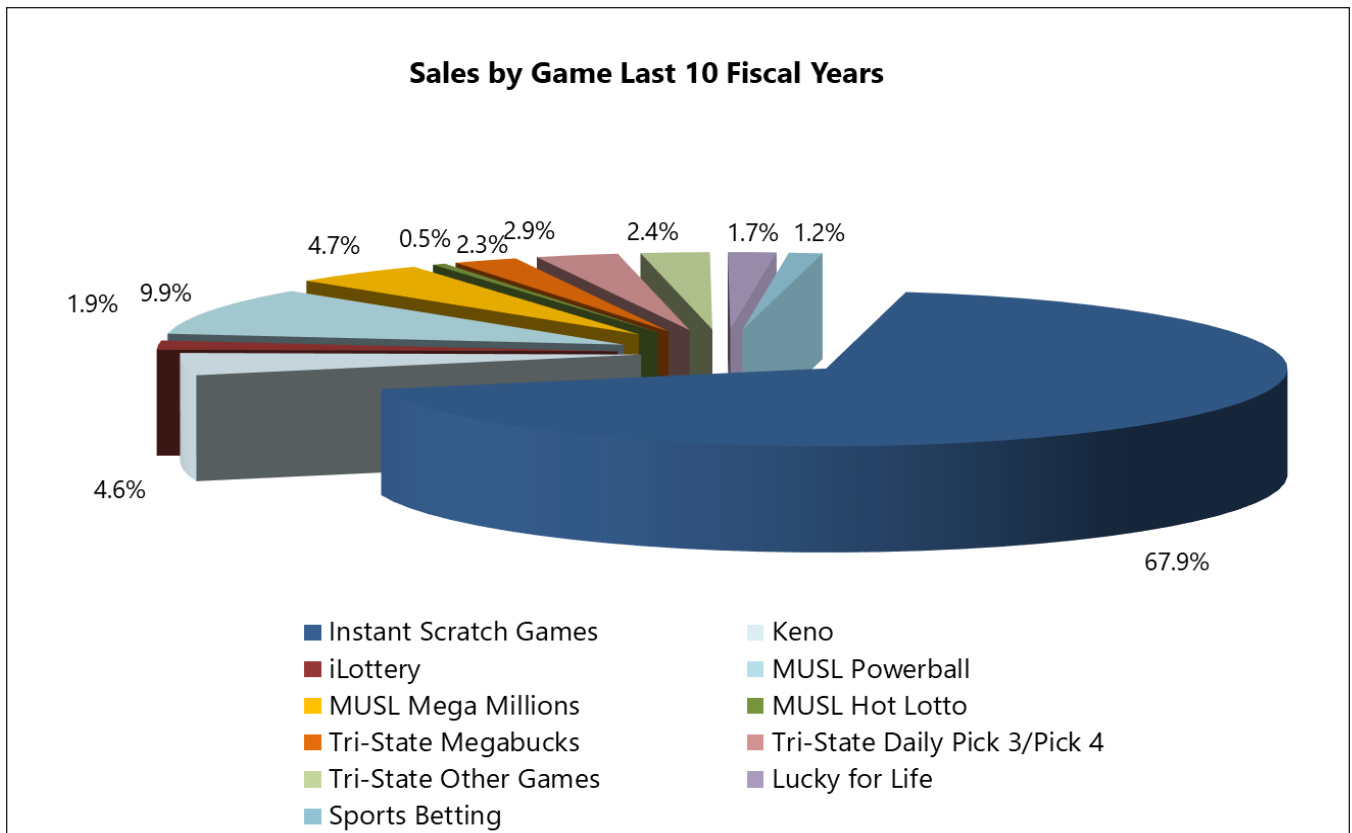
² State law restricts the maximum sales amount of a ticket to \$30.

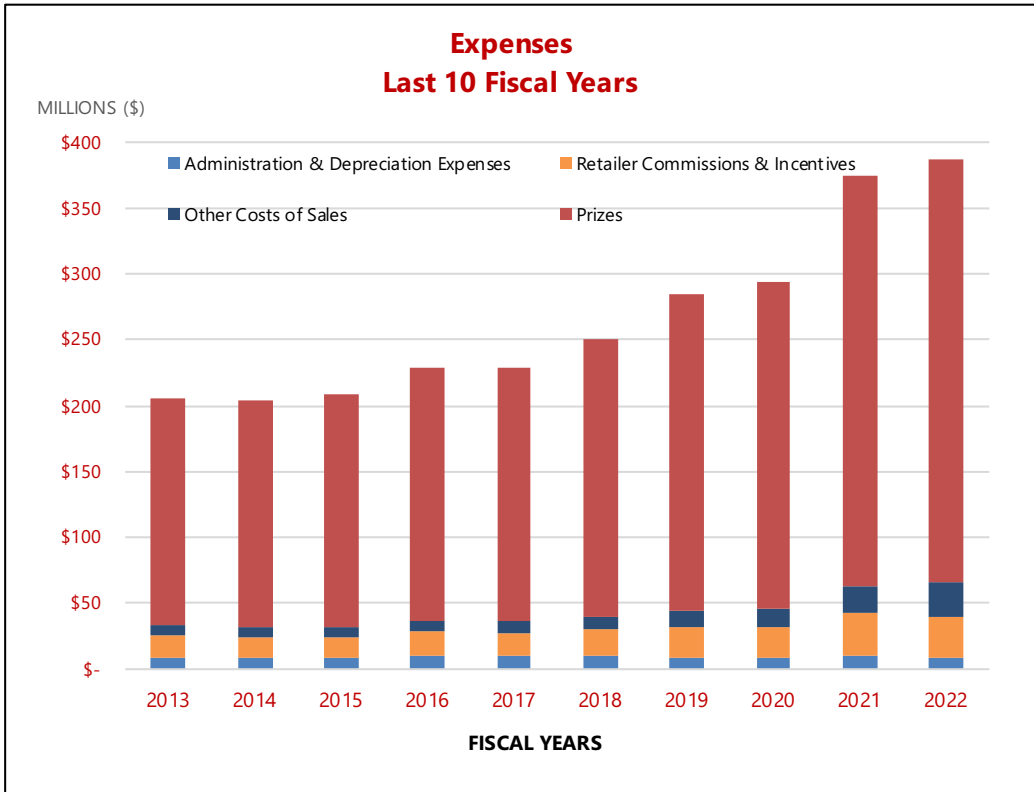
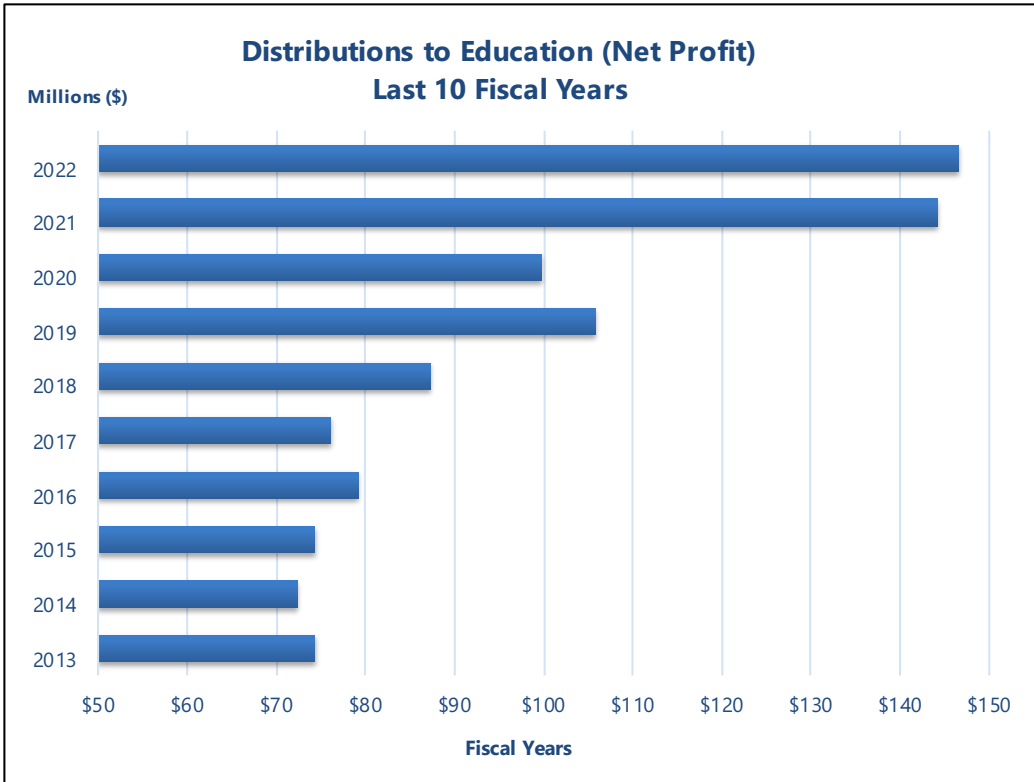
³ The increase in Unrestricted Deficit was due to an accounting change for fiscal year 2015 in accordance with GASB

⁴ The increase in Unrestricted Deficit in 2016 was due to the merger with Racing and Charitable Gaming (RCGC). See Note 1

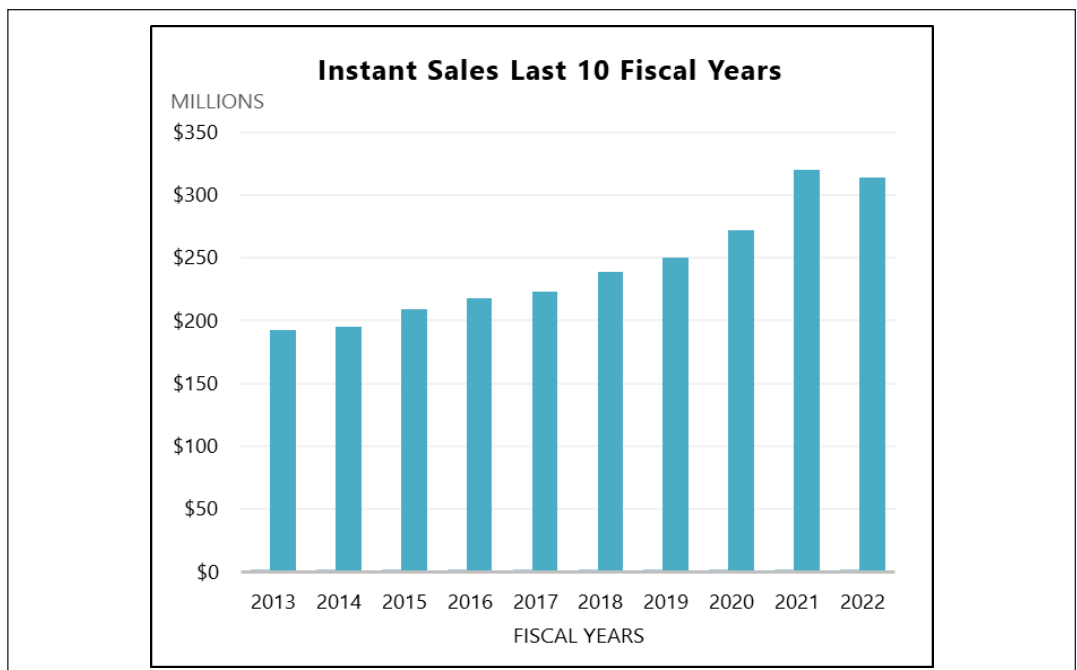
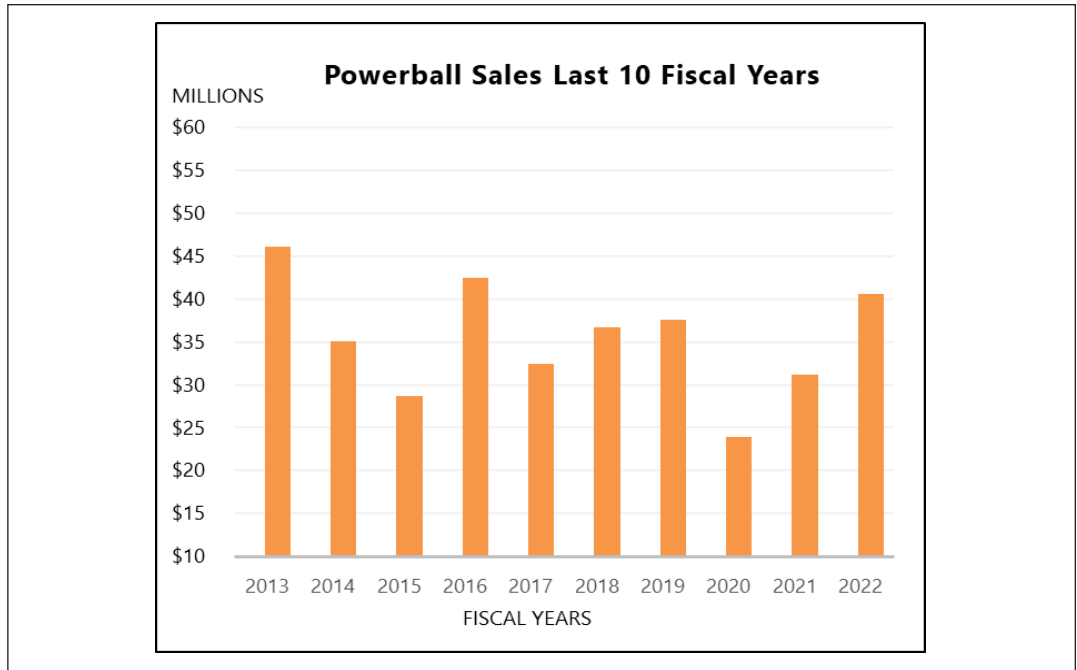
⁵ FY 2018 restated for the effects of implementing new accounting standard GASB Statement No. 75.

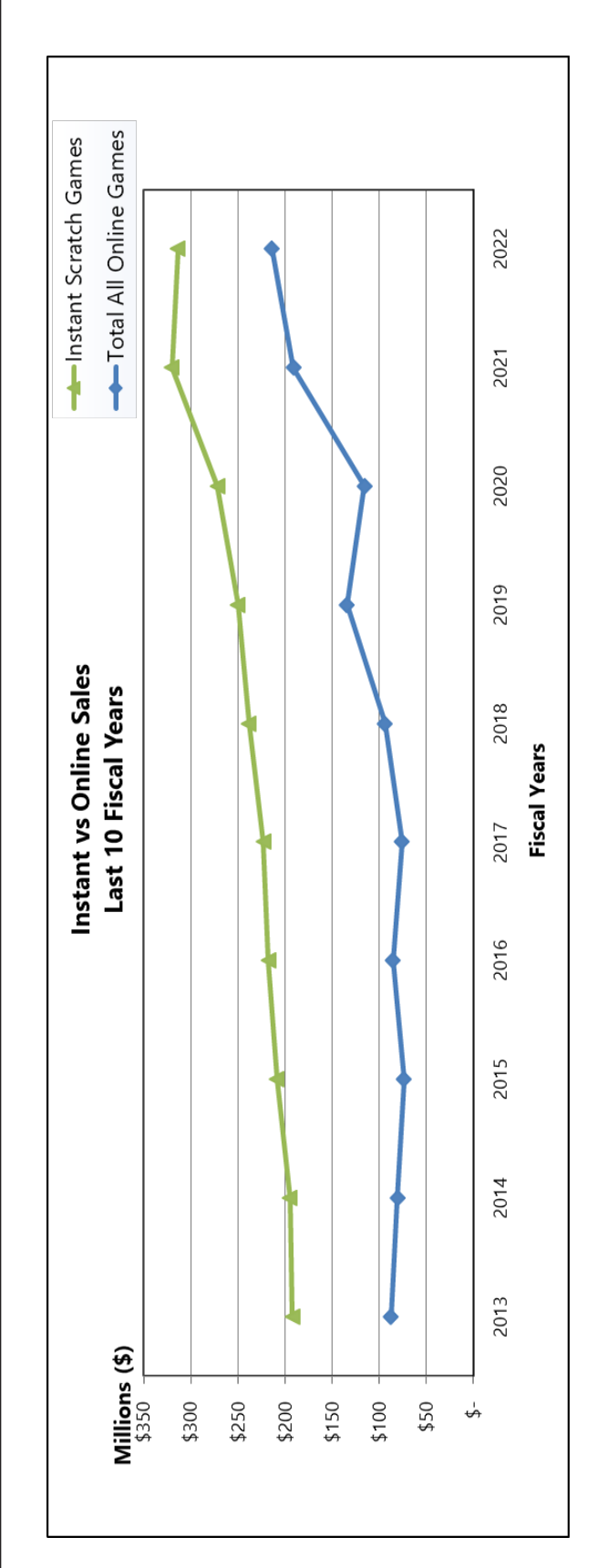
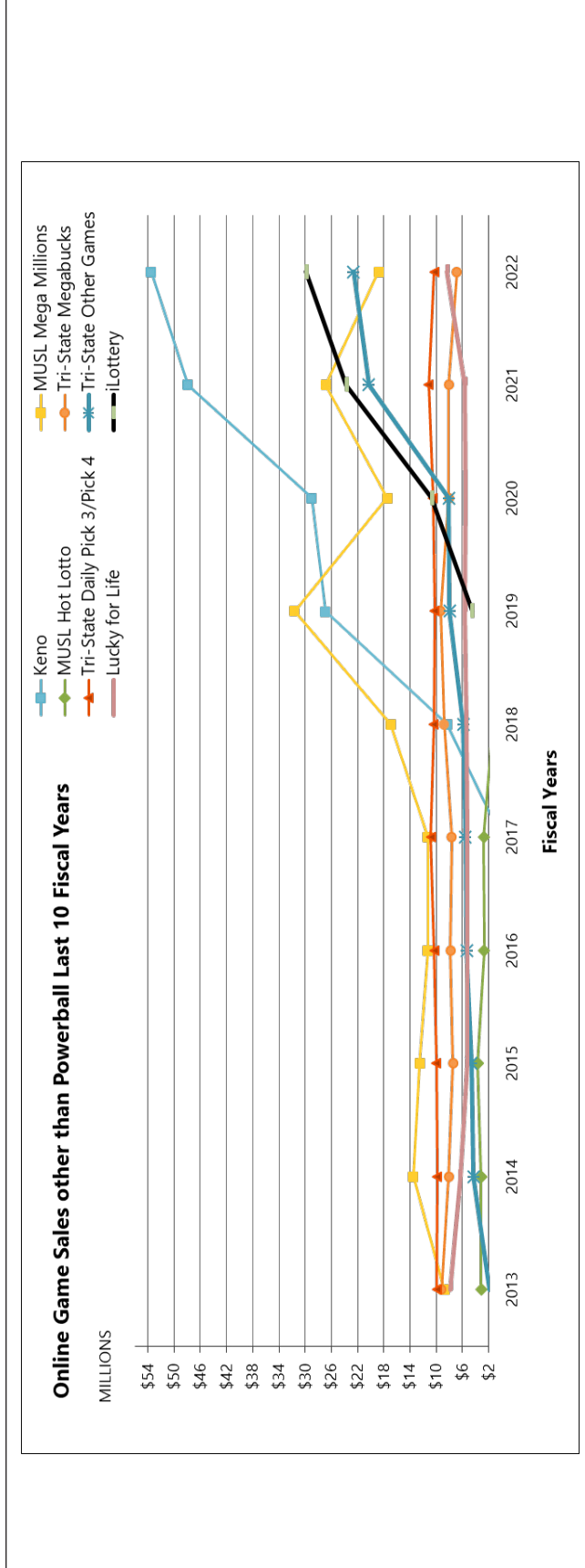
Sales by Game Last Ten Fiscal Years





Over the last ten years, instant scratch games sales were the strongest of all lottery products. Instant Games are, for the most part, an impulse purchase depending on discretionary spending. Consumers' demand for more technologically advanced types of gambling also has affected sales. Powerball sales fluctuated widely over the last ten years due to the number and size of jackpots. A \$300 million jackpot can sell three times as many tickets as a \$40 million jackpot, however, large jackpots cannot be predicted and are subject to the “luck of the draw.” In 2016, Powerball had a record-breaking jackpot of \$1.6 billion. In May, 2021, the Powerball jackpot reached a two-year high of \$731.1 million.





The table below shows Prizes as a Percentage of Sales for Instant and Online Games (in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Instant Games										
Sales	\$ 192,475	\$ 195,293	\$ 208,938	\$ 218,037	\$ 223,368	\$ 238,867	\$ 250,477	\$ 272,265	\$ 320,336	\$ 313,816
Prizes	129,046	132,361	141,186	149,753	153,260	162,587	170,732	189,990	221,774	226,567
Prizes % of sales	67.05%	67.78%	67.57%	68.68%	68.61%	68.07%	68.16%	69.78%	68.60%	72.20%
Online Games										
Sales	\$ 86,862	\$ 80,318	\$ 72,193	\$ 85,305	\$ 75,787	\$ 93,885	\$ 133,889	\$ 113,371	\$ 174,812	\$ 182,535
Prizes	44,311	39,485	35,229	43,210	38,519	48,947	70,081	56,889	89,146	95,184
Prizes as a % of sales	51.01%	49.16%	48.80%	50.65%	50.83%	52.13%	52.34%	50.18%	51.00%	52.15%

Game Statistics for Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Number of Lottery Retailers	Number of Online Games Offered ⁴	Number of Instant Games On the Market	Highest Priced Instant Ticket	Number of Subscriptions ⁶	Number of Replay Members	Number of Powerball Jackpot Runs that Exceeded ² \$100 Million	Highest Powerball Jackpot Amount	Expired Unclaimed Powerball Prizes ³
2022	1384	10	109	\$25	2,513	0	5	\$699,800,000	\$492,116 ^(b)
2021	1365	10	128	\$25	7,787	0	4	\$731,100,000	\$419,858
2020	1350	10	105	\$25	7,741	0	6	\$396,900,000	\$330,194
2019	1363	10	107	\$25	7,868	0	6	\$768,400,000	\$672,952
2018	1348	10 ^(b)	106	\$25	8,188	313,536 ^(b)	7	\$758,700,000	\$756,293
2017	1228	9	101	\$25	8,808	285,465	8	\$487,000,000	\$564,363
2016	1239	9	107	\$25	8,857	300,822	7	\$1,586,400,000	\$790,051
2015	1236	10 ⁽¹⁾	95	\$25	8,059	194,553	6	\$564,100,000	\$330,239
2014	1239	9	86	\$25	7,681	283,212	8	\$448,400,000	\$452,677
2013	1254	9	80	\$20	9,474	200,000	7	\$590,500,000	\$1,613,229

¹ Monopoly offered from 10/24/14 - 12/26/14. ² The higher the jackpot amount, the more ticket sales increase. ³ Expired unclaimed Powerball prize money goes to the Education Trust Fund.

⁴ Pick 3 & Pick 4 counted as two games. ⁵ This is an estimate. ⁶ The Lottery lost subscription purchases due to Master Card and Visa changing the Lottery coding to a gambling establishment rather than a government agency; thereby, charging customers higher fees. Mega Millions and Powerball subs ended in FY2022.

⁸ Hot Lotto ended in FY18. Last drawing held on 10/28/17. Keno began 12/15/17.

⁹ Replay ended 12/6/17.

Prizes by Game for Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Instant Games	Keno ^a	MUSL Powerball	MUSL Other Lotto	Tri-State Megabucks	Tri-State Pick 3 & Pick 4	Tri-State Other	Lucky for Life	Other - Replay ^b	Fiscal Year Total Prizes
2022	\$226,566,803	\$36,770,703	\$19,412,777	\$9,188,454	\$3,345,909	\$5,158,264	\$16,170,851	\$5,136,490	\$0	\$321,750,251
2021	\$221,774,478	\$33,292,049	\$15,159,869	\$13,108,466	\$3,648,605	\$5,613,640	\$14,593,266	\$3,728,927	\$0	\$310,919,300
2020	\$189,990,318	\$20,011,985	\$11,541,816	\$7,827,801	\$4,131,902	\$5,249,577	\$5,224,376	\$2,900,121	\$0	\$246,877,896
2019	\$170,732,028	\$18,491,109	\$18,055,504	\$15,436,958	\$4,552,843	\$5,127,254	\$5,103,637	\$3,312,359	\$0	\$240,811,692
2018	\$162,587,401	\$5,727,033	\$17,623,212	\$8,871,460	\$4,558,213	\$5,191,942	\$3,679,525	\$3,293,573	\$1,146	\$211,533,505
2017	\$153,259,505	-	\$15,596,479	\$6,979,459	\$3,771,251	\$5,401,945	\$3,429,185	\$3,223,925	\$116,654	\$191,778,403
2016	\$149,752,984	-	\$20,582,304	\$6,843,711	\$4,197,978	\$5,166,995	\$3,398,390	\$2,913,422	\$107,604	\$192,963,388
2015	\$141,186,490	-	\$13,974,195	\$7,928,740	\$3,800,663	\$4,970,674	\$2,707,801	\$1,735,469	\$111,321	\$176,415,353
2014	\$132,361,282	-	\$16,134,004	\$8,132,813	\$3,959,434	\$4,941,370	\$2,483,648	\$3,674,431	\$159,322	\$171,846,304
2013	\$129,046,481	-	\$22,695,941	\$5,746,256	\$4,568,195	\$4,966,593	\$1,107,022	\$5,027,418	\$199,562	\$173,357,468

^a Keno began 12/15/17. ^b Replay ended 12/6/17.

Top Ten Revenue Producers Last Ten Fiscal Years (in millions)

	2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
Retailers	Amount	Retailers	Amount	Retailers	Amount	Retailers	Amount	Retailers	Amount	Retailers
Circle K	\$ 33.9	Circle K	\$ 40.5	Circle K	\$ 33.1	Circle K	\$ 32.7	Circle K	\$ 30.1	
Cumberland Farms	18.3	Cumberland Farms	24.6	Cumberland Farms	21.4	Cumberland Farms	21.9	Cumberland Farms	20.3	
Global Montello	17.4	Global Montello	21.2	Hannaford Food & Drug	18.1	Demoulias Market Basket	19.3	Hannaford Food & Drug	18.0	
Hannaford Food & Drug	15.3	Hannaford Food & Drug	19.1	Global Montello	17.8	Hannaford Food & Drug	18.7	Demoulias Market Basket	17.7	
Demoulias Market Basket	14.3	Demoulias Market Basket	19.0	Demoulias Market Basket	15.1	Global Montello	16.6	7-Eleven	12.8	
7-Eleven	11.5	7-Eleven	15.1	7-Eleven	13.0	7-Eleven	13.5	Nouria Energy (Shell)	11.8	
Nouria Energy (Shell)	10.6	Nouria Energy (Shell)	12.6	Nouria Energy (Shell)	11.6	Nouria Energy (Shell)	12.7	NH State Liquor Comm	11.2	
NH State Liquor Comm	9.0	Shaws Supermarket	11.1	NH State Liquor Comm	10.5	NH State Liquor Comm	12.0	Shaws Supermarket	10.0	
Shaws Supermarket	7.9	NH State Liquor Comm	11.1	Shaws Supermarket	9.7	Shaws Supermarket	10.3	Global Montello	6.7	
CN Brown Big Apple	4.3	CN Brown Big Apple	5.4	CN Brown Big Apple	4.5	CN Brown Big Apple	4.1	Cheshire Oil T-Birds	5.0	
	2017		2016		2015		2014		2013	
Retailers	Amount	Retailers	Amount	Retailers	Amount	Retailers	Amount	Retailers	Amount	Retailers
Circle K	\$ 26.9	Circle K	\$ 26.4	Circle K	\$ 22.8	Circle K	\$ 21.0	Circle K	\$ 20.5	
Cumberland Farms	18.4	Cumberland Farms	18.9	Cumberland Farms	17.2	Hannaford Food & Drug	16.4	Cumberland Farms	16.0	
Hannaford Food & Drug	17.6	Hannaford Food & Drug	18.4	Hannaford Food & Drug	17.2	Cumberland Farms	15.7	Hannaford Food & Drug	15.3	
Demoulias Market Basket	16.5	Demoulias Market Basket	16.3	Demoulias Market Basket	14.0	Demoulias Market Basket	15.0	Demoulias Market Basket	14.2	
7-Eleven	11.6	Nouria Energy (Shell)	11.1	Nouria Energy (Shell)	10.4	Shaws Supermarket	9.6	Shaws Supermarket	10.1	
Nouria Energy (Shell)	10.9	Shaws Supermarket	10.5	Shaws Supermarket	9.9	Nouria Energy (Shell)	9.5	Nouria Energy (Shell)	8.9	
NH State Liquor Comm	10.5	NH State Liquor Comm	9.9	NH State Liquor Comm	9.5	NH State Liquor Comm	9.4	7-Eleven	8.8	
Shaws Supermarket	10.0	7-Eleven	8.8	7-Eleven	8.6	7-Eleven	8.6	NH State Liquor Comm	8.7	
Global Montello	5.5	Global Montello	5.8	Global Montello	5.4	Tedeschi Food Shops	5.0	Tedeschi Food Shops	5.1	
Cheshire Oil T-Birds	4.3	Tedeschi Food Shops	4.1	Tedeschi Food Shops	4.8	Global Montello	4.8	Global Montello	5.0	

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Employee Statistics for Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Number of Employees ¹	Salaries Paid	Benefits Paid to Employees	Number of Retirees and Spouses	Other Post-Employment Benefits Paid ²
2022	73	\$ 4,068,667	\$ 2,189,328	99	\$ 249,970
2021	71	3,790,356	1,754,553	98	518,418
2020	69	3,620,630	1,813,413	106	591,986
2019	67	3,216,759	1,668,826	107	611,332
2018	66	3,096,478	1,572,514	107	607,903
2017	64	3,181,302	1,462,336	113	614,028
2016	68	3,319,789	1,518,548	105	547,599
2015	52	2,296,906	1,109,007	65	373,195
2014	58	2,227,878	1,154,200	66	320,596
2013	56	2,192,082	1,111,644	62	323,491
2012	63	2,042,681	956,953	61	371,537

¹ Includes part-time employees ² The Lottery is required to pay retiree benefits due to being a self-funded agency.

New Hampshire Demographics and Economic Statistics

Calendar Year	Population	Personal Income ¹	Per Capita Personal Income ¹	Unemployment Rate ²
2021	1,389	101,674	73,200	3.00%
2020	1,378	90,745	66,418	6.71%
2019	1,359	86,345	63,502	2.60%
2018	1,356	83,293	61,405	2.60%
2017	1,343	77,309	57,574	2.70%
2016	1,331	74,687	55,945	2.90%
2015	1,330	72,549	54,543	3.40%
2014	1,327	69,624	52,400	4.30%
2013	1,323	68,262	61,611	5.10%
2012	1,321	68,482	51,844	5.50%
2011	1,318	65,340	49,562	5.40%

Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census
¹NH Dept. of Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, NH Vital Signs
²NH Dept. of Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, Economic Conditions Seasonally Adjusted June Estimated

Fiscal 2022 U.S. Unaudited Lottery Sales, Prizes & Government Transfers Measured by GDP

Lottery	2021 Pop. ¹ (Mil)	2022 GDP ²	Lottery Sales	VLT (net) ³	Prizes ⁴	Gov't Transfer ⁵	Lottery PC Sales	PC Gov't	Lottery Sales as % of GDP	Gov't Transfer as % of GDP	Prizes as % of Sales	Transfer as % of Lottery
Arizona	7.3	435,310	1,368.4		934.4	269.5	\$188	\$37	0.314%	0.062%	68.3%	19.7%
Arkansas	3.0	153,715	579.6		402.4	99.8	\$192	\$33	0.377%	0.065%	69.4%	17.2%
California	39.2	3,568,888	8,865.8		5,835.2	2,007.5	\$226	\$51	0.248%	0.056%	65.8%	22.6%
Colorado	5.8	447,520	826.9		538.9	180.3	\$142	\$31	0.185%	0.040%	65.2%	21.8%
Connecticut	3.6	312,212	1,452.1		914.6	402.2	\$403	\$112	0.465%	0.129%	63.0%	27.7%
Delaware ^{4,5}	1.0	85,220	230.7	410.6	138.3	236.0	\$230	\$235	0.271%	0.277%	59.9%	
D.C.	0.7	157,671	205.5		126.6	94.0	\$307	\$140	0.130%	0.060%	61.6%	45.7%
Florida	21.8	1,303,945	9,324.6		6,408.3	2,328.9	\$428	\$107	0.715%	0.179%	68.7%	25.0%
Georgia	10.8	725,984	5,793.9		3,585.3	1,474.0	\$536	\$136	0.798%	0.203%	61.9%	25.4%
Idaho	1.9	100,798	378.8		257.1	73.0	\$199	\$38	0.376%	0.072%	67.9%	19.3%
Illinois	12.7	987,388	3,396.3		2,211.4	833.8	\$268	\$66	0.344%	0.084%	65.1%	24.5%
Indiana	6.8	447,236	1,703.1		1,138.5	344.4	\$250	\$51	0.381%	0.077%	66.8%	20.2%
Iowa	3.2	231,651	432.7		274.2	97.9	\$136	\$31	0.187%	0.042%	63.4%	22.6%
Kansas	2.9	202,279	326.1		191.5	76.5	\$111	\$26	0.161%	0.038%	58.7%	23.5%
Kentucky	4.5	249,047	1,480.4		955.9	359.3	\$328	\$80	0.594%	0.144%	64.6%	24.3%
Louisiana	4.6	271,519	582.9		328.4	191.2	\$126	\$41	0.215%	0.070%	56.3%	32.8%
Maine	1.4	80,455	385.8		262.4	71.4	\$281	\$52	0.480%	0.089%	68.0%	18.5%
Maryland ^{4,5}	6.2	458,827	2,649.6	1,331.8	1,695.0	1,511.0	\$430	\$245	0.577%	0.329%	64.0%	
Massachusetts	7.0	673,789	5,834.9		4,309.0	1,102.0	\$835	\$158	0.866%	0.164%	73.8%	18.9%
Michigan ⁶	10.1	603,911	4,882.4		2,993.4	1,302.0	\$486	\$130	0.808%	0.216%	61.3%	26.7%
Minnesota	5.7	436,382	740.2		469.8	172.6	\$130	\$30	0.170%	0.040%	63.5%	23.3%
Mississippi	3.0	132,606	436.4		247.2	121.6	\$148	\$41	0.329%	0.092%	56.7%	27.9%
Missouri	6.2	379,232	1,623.3		1,091.5	400.3	\$263	\$65	0.428%	0.106%	67.2%	24.7%
Montana	1.1	63,245	71.9		41.2	16.8	\$65	\$15	0.114%	0.027%	57.3%	23.4%
Nebraska	2.0	157,892	202.5		119.6	49.4	\$103	\$25	0.128%	0.031%	59.0%	24.4%
N. Hampshire	1.4	104,436	504.4		320.9	116.4	\$363	\$84	0.483%	0.112%	63.6%	23.1%
New Jersey	9.3	709,181	3,778.3		2,215.9	1,074.0	\$408	\$116	0.533%	0.151%	58.6%	28.4%
New Mexico	2.1	116,734	136.9		74.1	41.1	\$65	\$19	0.117%	0.035%	54.1%	30.0%
New York ^{4,5}	19.8	1,931,539	8,178.1	1,758.4	4,901.6	3,608.1	\$412	\$182	0.423%	0.187%	59.9%	
N. Carolina	10.6	696,520	3,887.1		2,543.9	925.9	\$368	\$88	0.558%	0.133%	65.4%	23.8%
N. Dakota	0.8	68,449	29.2		15.9	6.7	\$38	\$9	0.043%	0.010%	54.6%	23.0%
Ohio ^{4,5}	11.8	777,870	4,291.2	1,331.3	2,785.8	1,405.4	\$364	\$119	0.552%	0.181%	64.9%	
Oklahoma	4.0	223,333	350.3		226.7		\$88		0.157%		64.7%	
Oregon ^{4,5}	4.2	268,864	397.1	1,246.1	253.7	910.5	\$94	\$214	0.148%	0.339%	63.9%	
Pennsylvania	13.0	888,137	5,131.2		3,370.0	1,195.2	\$396	\$92	0.578%	0.135%	65.7%	23.3%
R. Island ^{4,5}	1.1	69,751	295.6	481.2	196.2	388.6	\$270	\$355	0.424%	0.557%	66.4%	
S. Carolina	5.2	286,535	2,253.6		1,486.9	559.7	\$434	\$108	0.786%	0.195%	66.0%	24.8%
S. Dakota ^{4,5}	0.9	64,025	75.3	325.4	46.0	178.3	\$84	\$199	0.118%	0.278%	61.1%	
Texas	29.5	2,149,054	8,296.9		5,599.7	1,998.4	\$281	\$68	0.386%	0.093%	67.5%	24.1%
Vermont	0.6	38,425	151.5		100.7	30.7	\$234	\$47	0.394%	0.080%	66.5%	20.3%
Virginia	8.6	622,989	2,618.1		1,543.0	779.6	\$303	\$90	0.420%	0.125%	58.9%	29.8%
Washington	7.7	703,117	907.7		574.0	333.7	\$117	\$43	0.129%	0.047%	63.2%	36.8%
W. Virginia ^{4,5}	1.8	93,891	242.8	970.9	151.0	471.8	\$136	\$265	0.259%	0.503%	62.2%	
Wisconsin	5.9	387,972	887.8				\$151		0.229%			
Wyoming	0.6	45,208	25.6		13.0	3.2	\$44	\$5	0.057%	0.007%	50.7%	12.4%
Total	311.2	22,912,752	96,213.3	7,855.7	61,889.1	27,842.7	\$309	\$89	0.420%			

Fiscal year ends June 30 except New York (March 31), Texas (August 31) and D.C. and Michigan (Sept. 30).

¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau; ² Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; ³ VLT net machine income

⁴ Prizes do not include VLT prizes paid; ⁵ Includes transfers for VLT, casino games & sports; ⁶ Estimated FY22 sales

U.S. Lotteries' Unaudited Fiscal Year 2022 Sales by Game

	Pop. (M)	(in \$Millions)											Total Sales	PC Sales	VLT ¹	
		Instant	Pull Tab	3-Digit	4-Digit	In State Lotto	S. Bloc Lotto	Power Ball	Mega Millions	For Life	Monitor ITG	Monitor Games				Other
Arizona	7.3	1,043.2	14.1	16.8		70.6	117.5	60.2		46.0				1,368.4	\$188	
Arkansas	3.0	480.1		12.3	6.5	9.3	31.0	15.5	6.2	18.7				579.6	\$192	
California	39.2	6,842.6		184.3	37.2	421.4	569.9	372.8			437.6			8,865.8	\$226	
Colorado	5.8	590.3		15.3		82.7	83.1	35.1	20.4					826.9	\$142	
Connecticut	3.6	801.3		140.4	134.0	45.6	80.0	39.7	30.5	38.7	141.9			1,452.0	\$403	
D.C.	0.7	45.9		39.5	55.0		8.0	4.4	3.0	10.1	13.2	26.4		205.5	\$307	
Delaware	1.0	110.9		34.6	28.7	4.1	2.7	23.5	11.1	5.3	9.7			230.7	\$230	410.6
Florida	21.8	7,025.3		469.4	305.1	557.8	494.1	239.2	64.8	10.8		158.0		9,324.6	\$428	
Georgia	10.8	3,742.9		606.6	420.2	116.7	158.6	109.1	24.6	5.5	226.6	383.2		5,793.9	\$536	
Idaho	1.9	224.7	78.3	2.3	1.1	5.3	3.2	30.3	14.0	4.6	12.6	2.5		378.8	\$199	
Illinois	12.7	2,156.9		305.2	311.1	221.3	165.0	106.8		129.5		0.4		3,396.3	\$268	
Indiana	6.8	1,343.1		49.3	46.1	77.2	6.5	97.7	40.2	6.8	29.3	6.8		1,703.1	\$250	
Iowa	3.2	293.1	12.7	9.3	5.6		7.0	53.1	20.4	8.1	23.4			432.7	\$136	
Kansas	2.9	220.3		8.5		8.5	7.3	35.7	16.0	7.8		19.0	3.0	326.1	\$111	
Kentucky	4.5	963.5		187.1	57.1	15.2	71.1	35.5	11.7	14.6	94.6	30.0		1,480.4	\$328	
Louisiana	4.6	292.8		70.1	58.3	31.1	68.3	31.6		20.1		10.5		582.9	\$126	
Maine	1.4	311.0		6.4	5.0	1.1	11.8	22.7	8.9	6.6	12.3			385.8	\$281	
Maryland	6.2	1,009.5		266.6	373.1	62.1	127.6	81.0	19.5	76.9	606.1	27.1		2,649.6	\$430	1,331.8
Massachusetts	7.0	3,898.7	0.6		358.1	113.4	129.4	73.9	43.6		1,217.2			5,834.9	\$835	
Michigan ²	10.1	2,364.3	40.0	462.5	577.9	133.5	136.7	142.4	23.6	94.0	631.2	276.2		4,882.4	\$486	
Minnesota	5.7	561.6		22.4	26.7	11.0	72.8	25.4		13.2		7.0		740.2	\$130	
Mississippi	2.9	343.7		19.0	5.0	12.5	36.8	19.4						436.4	\$148	
Missouri	6.2	1,196.7		103.8	71.0	49.3	90.2	41.0	12.6		56.5	2.3		1,623.3	\$263	
Montana	1.1	26.6			9.3	2.0	12.4	5.0	3.7	7.9		5.0		71.9	\$65	
Nebraska	2.0	117.5		7.6		16.9	2.1	35.7	14.6	8.1				202.5	\$103	
New Hampshire	1.4	314.0		5.4	4.9		9.7	32.5	14.9	8.3	18.0	53.4	43.3	504.4	\$363	
New Jersey	9.3	2,201.1		432.4	274.9	220.3	241.0	147.2	59.0	40.2	158.3	4.0		3,778.3	\$408	
New Mexico	2.1	80.1		4.9	1.9	7.3	3.9	25.8	11.7		1.1			136.9	\$65	
New York	19.8	4,517.7		958.6	948.1	282.2	358.4	294.6	120.9		663.5	34.1		8,178.1	\$412	1,758.4
North Carolina	10.6	2,649.7		487.4	222.0	74.7	180.4	83.5	40.8	65.5	81.2	1.9		3,887.1	\$368	
North Dakota	0.8						7.0	12.0	5.6	4.6				29.2	\$38	
Ohio	11.8	2,287.8		437.3	267.7	87.4	151.3	99.5	37.6	208.7	649.5	64.4		4,291.2	\$364	
Oklahoma	4.0	263.5		6.9		3.9	5.9	44.3	19.6	6.3				350.3	\$88	
Oregon	4.2	163.4			2.0	35.2	57.5	24.6			112.0	2.5		397.1	\$94	1,246.1
Pennsylvania	13.0	3,513.4		282.6	245.6	263.3	267.9	111.2	26.5	149.1	55.7	215.8		5,131.2	\$396	
Rhode Island	1.1	130.6	0.0		22.9	5.9	26.2	10.9	8.1		89.7	1.4		295.6	\$270	481.2
S. Carolina	5.2	1,599.0		289.1	153.3	28.5	105.1	44.3	0.0			34.2		2,253.6	\$434	
South Dakota	0.9	48.3				2.2	1.8	14.2	4.5	4.3				75.3	\$84	325.4
Texas	29.5	6,727.3		298.8	146.8	325.3	405.8	392.9						8,296.9	\$281	
Vermont	0.6	121.3		1.3	1.3		3.9	9.2	4.2	2.8	7.5			151.5	\$235	
Virginia	8.6	1,325.1		349.7	361.9	44.9	133.4	92.6	29.5	57.0	47.0	177.1		2,618.1	\$303	
Washington	7.7	665.2		21.4		85.7	80.6	48.7				6.1		907.7	\$117	
West Virginia	1.8	168.8		8.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	31.5	12.9		5.3	1.8		242.8	\$136	970.9
Wisconsin	5.9	637.8	1.1	27.8	19.1	76.3	88.7	36.0				1.0		887.8	\$151	
Wyoming	0.6					8.7		9.0	4.9	2.9				25.6	\$44	
Total	311.2	63,420.3	146.9	6,650.9	5,533.6	3,647.9	90.7	5,026.3	3,027.5	663.0	1,110.7	5,369.3	1,526.2	96,213.3	\$309	6,524.4

¹ VLT sales denote net machine income ² Estimated FY22

Canadian Lotteries' Unaudited Fiscal Year 2022 Sales by Game

	Pop. (M)	(in C\$Millions)											Total Sales	PC Sales	VLT ¹	
		Instant	Pull Tab	Lotto Numbers	Lotto 6/49	Other Lotto	Lotto Max	Spiel	Keno	Pools Draw	Other					
Atlantic	2.5	253.6	97.9	0.7	73.9	57.6	143.6	49.4	10.6	64.0		85.4		836.6	\$339	340.7
BCLC	5.2	325.5	47.5		173.2	70.0	393.5	67.2	369.8	39.7	7.7	562.0		2,056.2	\$394	
Loto-Quebec	8.6	588.5		49.6	261.5	181.6	536.5	153.8	191.3	152.0	111.0	304.4		2,530.2	\$294	520.7
OLG	14.8	1563.6		203.0	567.3	330.7	1260.0	305.4	105.2	292.7		11.7		4,639.6	\$313	
WCLC	7.1	359.4		28.7	218.4	131.1	530.7	161.7	17.8	88.0		12.5		1,548.3	\$217	
Total	38.2	3,090.6	145.4	282.1	1,294.4	771.1	2,864.2	737.4	694.6	636.5	118.6	975.9	11,610.9	\$304	861.4	

¹ VLT sales denote net machine income

U.S. Lotteries' Unaudited Fiscal Year 2022 vs. 2021 Instant Sales by Price Point
(in \$millions)

	FY22								FY21							
	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$5	\$10/15	\$20	\$25/30	\$50+	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$5	\$10/15	\$20	\$25/30	\$50+
Arizona	12.0	67.1	34.3	183.3	256.3	192.0	209.1	89.0	14.8	86.6	40.8	214.8	271.1	228.9	252.8	
Arkansas	14.0	23.1	37.0	96.3	164.8	144.9			18.1	29.5	42.4	113.5	174.9	151.0		
California	99.5	189.4	456.0	1,129.3	1,811.8	2,298.8	857.7		123.1	179.8	511.7	1,276.0	1,787.3	1,709.6	822.1	
Colorado	16.7	17.8	25.7	112.0	161.9	138.8		117.3	20.9	25.6	33.2	129.3	161.0	127.0		75.9
Connecticut	19.5	36.5	54.3	154.5	229.8	204.6	121.3		23.1	39.1	52.9	173.4	247.5	198.1	116.0	
DC	2.4	2.8	1.1	12.8	15.0	7.2	4.1		2.7	3.1	1.3	13.0	12.9	8.1	4.5	
Florida	162.4	498.5	171.5	1,196.5	1,827.5	1,416.2	948.4	804.3	174.2	594.6	172.7	1,201.6	1,718.7	1,731.2	1,234.8	
Georgia	107.8	303.1	169.7	624.9	857.1	686.1	994.5		131.3	336.1	197.1	692.7	931.8	781.5	935.4	
Idaho	5.3	6.3	13.8	53.8	52.8	41.2	43.9	5.3	6.6	7.7	16.7	57.1	51.2	49.2	38.7	
Illinois	73.9	64.8	74.3	388.3	632.2	544.3	379.2		80.2	77.4	90.2	445.2	664.4	489.1	368.0	
Indiana	35.9	52.5	48.9	305.5	316.6	288.7	81.9	212.9	39.3	64.3	56.1	345.0	330.9	245.1	107.0	192.7
Iowa	8.1	18.8	29.8	62.4	87.4	47.4	39.4		9.9	24.0	33.8	70.0	84.2	52.8	42.4	
Kansas	12.4	38.2	9.4	48.9	46.0	38.3	27.1		13.6	43.3	8.3	53.7	51.0	39.4	22.8	
Kentucky	20.8	33.1	59.6	254.5	226.6	237.3	131.5		21.7	35.9	58.8	232.4	225.3	239.9	147.7	
Louisiana	41.8	49.5	37.8	72.1	91.6				48.1	61.4	42.5	82.8	98.5			
Maine	6.5	17.7	20.0	88.3	69.4	30.0	79.2		8.0	19.5	24.4	93.7	75.0	36.7	57.4	
Maryland	21.6	34.4	38.2	244.3	321.2	186.8	163.0		23.8	38.7	39.4	251.4	309.4	172.2	158.5	
Mass.	57.6	256.9		650.7	1,547.7	647.8	738.0		58.2	281.4		817.4	1,458.9	641.9	761.6	
Michigan	40.6	156.5	5.0	428.2	515.7	658.0	560.3		42.1	162.1	5.1	443.5	534.1	681.4	580.2	
Minnesota	20.0	30.6	72.5	149.3	132.2	119.8		37.2	21.5	29.4	87.7	171.2	148.4	116.4		41.0
Mississippi	30.7	46.7	16.7	96.0	76.3	77.3			61.7	81.9	18.1	134.0	93.0	41.2		
Missouri	48.4	79.1	74.1	276.5	186.0	195.1	224.8	112.8	58.3	96.5	86.9	304.2	197.0	225.5	247.9	
Montana	2.3	5.3	3.6	5.8	5.4	4.3			2.8	6.7	4.2	6.5	5.8	4.1		
Nebraska	9.5	8.1	18.5	26.8	23.0	31.6			10.9	8.3	21.4	27.1	25.6	29.7		
N. H.	6.9	18.5	18.8	63.3	95.3	37.3	73.8		7.3	23.1	21.5	71.9	95.9	44.6	56.2	
New Jersey	25.5	158.0	150.3	451.4	474.6	585.7	355.5		23.7	178.6	174.5	440.0	484.4	453.0	429.3	
N. Mexico	6.4	7.5	16.3	20.9	26.8	2.2			8.4	10.2	21.6	28.3	27.0			
New York	257.0	378.9	145.6	745.1	1,139.0	901.7	950.5		250.3	430.0	146.9	804.2	910.1	933.3	756.9	
N. Carolina	61.3	142.6	99.3	553.5	530.8	548.5	713.8		80.5	171.0	93.9	611.6	512.0	528.2	563.6	
Ohio	102.3	167.6	14.7	489.7	565.7	536.3	411.4		108.2	173.5	20.8	523.6	600.1	513.8	375.8	
Oklahoma	11.8	15.2	34.7	50.7	56.5	35.2	30.8	28.5	12.7	17.9	38.3	49.3	57.9	56.3	23.6	
Oregon	10.3	30.1	12.4	40.8	42.3	27.5			13.7	38.5	18.6	49.6	47.5	28.1		
Pennsylvania	57.6	120.9	115.8	788.2	869.4	818.1	481.8	261.7	69.3	147.1	145.1	951.9	974.2	917.7	552.4	
R. Island	5.2	8.3	5.8	42.0	35.0	17.6	16.7		6.5	10.5	6.5	45.9	34.9	12.8	17.5	
S. Carolina	38.5	79.2	67.8	249.4	1,164.1				41.7	81.2	63.2	267.1	1,309.8			
S. Dakota	2.4	4.4	6.4	13.6	8.7	12.8			2.5	5.3	6.4	13.1	8.1	12.1		
Texas	97.0	241.7	227.0	1,291.4	1,579.0	1,490.9	405.4	1,394.9	126.2	309.5	245.5	1,365.0	1,694.7	1,348.1	408.8	1,119.2
Vermont	3.2	5.5	10.2	44.4	31.8	12.9	13.4		3.2	6.3	10.9	51.3	31.5	13.1	15.3	
Virginia	48.0	65.8	41.6	295.3	318.7	278.4	277.2		53.8	82.6	45.7	333.1	304.0	216.0	266.7	
Washington	22.2	54.8	42.3	193.1	137.2	87.9	127.7		25.8	67.2	48.8	210.8	131.1	104.6	112.8	
W. Virginia	8.5	20.4	10.8	52.9	42.9	33.3	0.0		10.2	24.1	12.9	57.7	34.0	34.3		
Wisconsin	17.7	47.2	49.8	125.9	159.1	163.8	74.3		18.6	52.7	50.6	123.5	159.5	157.1	72.5	
Total	1,651.4	3,602.9	2,541.5	12,172.6	16,931.3	13,826.7	9,535.5	3,064.0	1,877.9	4,162.1	2,817.6	13,347.2	17,074.5	13,373.4	9,549.4	1,428.8
% of Total	3%	6%	4%	20%	28%	23%	16%	84%	3%	7%	4%	21%	27%	21%	15%	2%

Canadian Lotteries' Unaudited Fiscal Year 2022 vs. 2021 Instant Sales by Price Point
(in C\$millions)

	FY22								FY21									
	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$7/8	\$10	\$20	\$25+	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$7	\$10	\$20	\$25+
Atlantic	2.7	17.1	26.3	26.1	64.0	9.7	69.0	15.7	22.9	2.8	18.1	27.1	22.3	58.9	10.6	58.6	14.1	19.0
BCLC	10.4	79.6	19.3		59.5		35.1	15.6	106.0	10.4	20.8	42.6		114.0		53.1	29.4	
L-Quebec	6.8	72.2	141.9	36.2	149.9		105.8	37.0	38.5	6.5	73.4	150.4	39.0	94.4		71.1	45.9	35.3
OLG	1.3	18.5	272.7	48.5	436.7		490.1	142.1	153.6	8.5	11.8	301.8	55.0	459.1		509.5	129.8	152.9
Total	21.3	187.4	460.3	110.8	710.1	9.7	700.1	210.4	680.5	28.3	124.2	521.8	116.3	726.4	10.6	692.4	219.2	595.0
% of Total	1%	6%	15%	4%	23%	0%	23%	7%	22%	1%	4%	17%	4%	24%	0%	23%	7%	20%

U.S. lotteries ranked by FY22 total sales (in US\$) Excludes VLT revenue

Rank		Pop. (M)	Total (\$M)
1	Florida	21.8	9,324.6
2	California	39.2	8,865.8
3	Texas	29.5	8,296.9
4	New York	19.8	8,178.1
5	Massachusetts	7.0	5,834.9
6	Georgia	10.8	5,793.9
7	Pennsylvania	13.0	5,131.2
8	Michigan	10.1	4,882.4
9	Ohio	11.8	4,291.2
10	North Carolina	10.6	3,887.1
11	New Jersey	9.3	3,778.3
12	Illinois	12.7	3,396.3
13	Maryland	6.2	2,649.6
14	Virginia	8.6	2,618.1
15	South Carolina	5.2	2,253.6
16	Indiana	6.8	1,703.1
17	Missouri	6.2	1,623.3
18	Kentucky	4.5	1,480.4
19	Connecticut	3.6	1,452.0
20	Arizona	7.3	1,368.4
21	Washington	7.7	907.7
22	Wisconsin	5.9	887.8
23	Colorado	5.8	826.9
24	Minnesota	5.7	740.2
25	Louisiana	4.6	582.9
26	Arkansas	3.0	579.6
27	New Hampshire	1.4	504.4
28	Mississippi	2.9	436.4
29	Iowa	3.2	432.7
30	Oregon	4.2	397.1
31	Maine	1.4	385.8
32	Idaho	1.9	378.8
33	Oklahoma	4.0	350.3
34	Kansas	2.9	326.1
35	Rhode Island	1.1	295.6
36	West Virginia	1.8	242.8
37	Delaware	1.0	230.7
38	D.C.	0.7	205.5
39	Nebraska	2.0	202.5
40	Vermont	0.6	151.5
41	New Mexico	2.1	136.9
42	South Dakota	0.9	75.3
43	Montana	1.1	71.9
44	North Dakota	0.8	29.2
45	Wyoming	0.6	25.6

C. lotteries ranked by FY22 total sales (in C\$) Excludes VLT revenue

Rank		Pop. (M)	Total (C\$M)
1	OLG	14.8	4,639.6
2	Loto-Quebec	8.6	2,530.2
3	BCLC	5.2	2,056.2
4	WCLC	7.1	1,548.3
5	Atlantic	2.5	836.6

U.S. lotteries ranked by FY22 total PC (in US\$) Excludes VLT revenue

Rank		Pop. (M)	PC Sales
1	Massachusetts	7.0	\$835
2	Georgia	10.8	\$536
3	Michigan	10.1	\$486
4	South Carolina	5.2	\$434
5	Maryland	6.2	\$430
6	Florida	21.8	\$428
7	New York	19.8	\$412
8	New Jersey	9.3	\$408
9	Connecticut	3.6	\$403
10	Pennsylvania	13.0	\$396
11	North Carolina	10.6	\$368
12	Ohio	11.8	\$364
13	New Hampshire	1.4	\$363
14	Kentucky	4.5	\$328
15	D.C.	0.7	\$307
16	Virginia	8.6	\$303
17	Maine	1.4	\$281
18	Texas	29.5	\$281
19	Rhode Island	1.1	\$270
20	Illinois	12.7	\$268
21	Missouri	6.2	\$263
22	Indiana	6.8	\$250
23	Vermont	0.6	\$235
24	Delaware	1.0	\$230
25	California	39.2	\$226
26	Idaho	1.9	\$199
27	Arkansas	3.0	\$192
28	Arizona	7.3	\$188
29	Wisconsin	5.9	\$151
30	Mississippi	2.9	\$148
31	Colorado	5.8	\$142
32	West Virginia	1.8	\$136
33	Iowa	3.2	\$136
34	Minnesota	5.7	\$130
35	Louisiana	4.6	\$126
36	Washington	7.7	\$117
37	Kansas	2.9	\$111
38	Nebraska	2.0	\$103
39	Oregon	4.2	\$94
40	Oklahoma	4.0	\$88
41	South Dakota	0.9	\$84
42	Montana	1.1	\$65
43	New Mexico	2.1	\$65
44	Wyoming	0.6	\$44
45	North Dakota	0.8	\$38

C. lotteries ranked by FY22 total PC (in C\$) Excludes VLT revenue

Rank		Pop. (M)	PC Sales
1	BCLC	5.2	\$394
2	Atlantic	2.5	\$339
3	OLG	14.8	\$313
4	Loto-Quebec	8.6	\$294
5	WCLC	7.1	\$217

U.S. lotteries ranked % chg. FY22 total sales (in US\$) Excludes VLT revenue

Rank		Total (\$M)	% Chg.
1	Massachusetts	5,834.9	11%
2	New York	8,178.1	7%
3	California	8,865.8	5%
4	New Hampshire	504.4	4%
5	Colorado	826.9	4%
6	Florida	9,324.6	3%
7	Rhode Island	295.6	2%
8	Texas	8,296.9	2%
9	South Dakota	75.3	2%
10	North Carolina	3,887.1	2%
11	Maryland	2,649.6	2%
12	Idaho	378.8	2%
13	Oklahoma	350.3	1%
14	Virginia	2,618.1	1%
15	Montana	71.9	0%
16	Kentucky	1,480.4	0%
17	New Jersey	3,778.3	0%
18	Wisconsin	887.8	-1%
19	Ohio	4,291.2	-1%
20	Nebraska	202.5	-1%
21	Maine	385.8	-1%
22	Delaware	230.7	-1%
23	Illinois	3,396.3	-2%
24	Indiana	1,703.1	-2%
25	Missouri	1,623.3	-2%
26	West Virginia	242.8	-3%
27	Oregon	397.1	-3%
28	Connecticut	1,452.0	-3%
29	Michigan	4,882.4	-3%
30	North Dakota	29.2	-4%
31	Georgia	5,793.9	-4%
32	Kansas	326.1	-4%
33	Iowa	432.7	-4%
34	Washington	907.7	-5%
35	Arizona	1,368.4	-5%
36	D.C.	205.5	-5%
37	Pennsylvania	5,131.2	-6%
38	Vermont	151.5	-6%
39	South Carolina	2,253.6	-7%
40	Louisiana	582.9	-7%
41	Minnesota	740.2	-8%
42	Arkansas	579.6	-8%
43	New Mexico	136.9	-12%
44	Mississippi	436.4	-15%
45	Wyoming	25.6	-17%

C. lotteries ranked by % chg. FY22 total sales (in C\$) Excludes VLT revenue

Rank		Total (C\$M)	% Chg.
1	Loto-Quebec	2,530.2	20%
2	Atlantic	836.6	15%
3	BCLC	2,056.2	12%
4	OLG	4,639.6	7%
5	WCLC	1,548.3	6%

U.S. lotteries ranked by FY22 instant sales (in US\$)

Rank		Pop. (M)	Instant (\$M)
1	Florida	21.8	7,025.3
2	California	39.2	6,842.6
3	Texas	29.5	6,727.3
4	New York	19.8	4,517.7
5	Massachusetts	7.0	3,898.7
6	Georgia	10.8	3,742.9
7	Pennsylvania	13.0	3,513.4
8	North Carolina	10.6	2,649.7
9	Michigan	10.1	2,364.3
10	Ohio	11.8	2,287.8
11	New Jersey	9.3	2,201.1
12	Illinois	12.7	2,156.9
13	South Carolina	5.2	1,599.0
14	Indiana	6.8	1,343.1
15	Virginia	8.6	1,325.1
16	Missouri	6.2	1,196.7
17	Arizona	7.3	1,043.2
18	Maryland	6.2	1,009.5
19	Kentucky	4.5	963.5
20	Connecticut	3.6	801.3
21	Washington	7.7	665.2
22	Wisconsin	5.9	637.8
23	Colorado	5.8	590.3
24	Minnesota	5.7	561.6
25	Arkansas	3.0	480.1
26	Mississippi	2.9	343.7
27	New Hampshire	1.4	314.0
28	Maine	1.4	311.0
29	Iowa	3.2	293.1
30	Louisiana	4.6	292.8
31	Oklahoma	4.0	263.5
32	Idaho	1.9	224.7
33	Kansas	3.2	220.3
34	West Virginia	1.8	168.8
35	Oregon	4.2	163.4
36	Rhode Island	1.1	130.6
37	Vermont	0.6	121.3
38	Nebraska	2.0	117.5
39	Delaware	1.0	110.9
40	New Mexico	2.1	80.1
41	South Dakota	0.9	48.3
42	D.C.	0.7	45.9
43	Montana	1.1	26.6

C. lotteries ranked by FY22 instant sales (in C\$)

Rank		Pop. (M)	Instant (C\$M)
1	OLG	14.8	1,563.6
2	Loto-Quebec	8.6	588.5
3	WCLC	7.1	359.4
4	BCLC	5.2	325.5
5	Atlantic	2.5	253.6

U.S. lotteries ranked by FY22 instant PC (in US\$)

Rank		Pop. (M)	PC Sales
1	Massachusetts	7.0	\$558
2	Georgia	10.8	\$347
3	Florida	21.8	\$323
4	South Carolina	5.2	\$308
5	Pennsylvania	13.0	\$271
6	North Carolina	10.6	\$251
7	New Jersey	9.3	\$238
8	Michigan	10.1	\$235
9	Texas	29.5	\$228
10	New York	19.8	\$228
11	Maine	1.4	\$227
12	New Hampshire	1.4	\$226
13	Connecticut	3.6	\$222
14	Kentucky	4.5	\$214
15	Indiana	6.8	\$197
16	Ohio	11.8	\$194
17	Missouri	6.2	\$194
18	Vermont	0.6	\$188
19	California	39.2	\$174
20	Illinois	12.7	\$170
21	Maryland	6.2	\$164
22	Arkansas	3.0	\$159
23	Virginia	8.6	\$153
24	Arizona	7.3	\$143
25	Rhode Island	1.1	\$119
26	Idaho	1.9	\$118
27	Mississippi	2.9	\$117
28	Delaware	1.0	\$110
29	Wisconsin	5.9	\$108
30	Colorado	5.8	\$102
31	Minnesota	5.7	\$98
32	West Virginia	1.8	\$95
33	Iowa	3.2	\$92
34	Washington	7.7	\$86
35	Kansas	2.9	\$75
36	D.C.	0.7	\$68
37	Oklahoma	4.0	\$66
38	Louisiana	4.6	\$63
39	Nebraska	2.0	\$60
40	South Dakota	0.9	\$54
41	Oregon	4.2	\$38
42	New Mexico	2.1	\$38
43	Montana	1.1	\$24

C. lotteries ranked by FY22 instant PC (in C\$)

Rank		Pop. (M)	PC Sales
1	OLG	14.8	\$105
2	Atlantic	2.5	\$103
3	Loto-Quebec	8.6	\$68
4	BCLC	5.2	\$62
5	WCLC	7.1	\$50

U.S. lotteries ranked % chg. FY22 instant (in US\$)

Rank		Instant (\$M)	% Chg.
1	California	6,842.6	7%
2	New York	4,517.7	7%
3	Massachusetts	3,898.7	6%
4	North Carolina	2,649.7	3%
5	Colorado	590.3	3%
6	Oklahoma	263.5	3%
7	Florida	7,025.3	3%
8	Virginia	1,325.1	2%
9	South Dakota	48.3	2%
10	Texas	6,727.3	2%
11	Maryland	1,009.5	2%
12	New Jersey	2,201.1	1%
13	Wisconsin	637.8	0%
14	Kentucky	963.5	0%
15	D.C.	45.9	0%
16	Delaware	110.9	-1%
17	Idaho	224.7	-1%
18	Maine	311.0	-1%
19	Ohio	2,287.8	-1%
20	Missouri	1,196.7	-2%
21	New Hampshire	314.0	-2%
22	West Virginia	168.8	-2%
23	Illinois	2,156.9	-3%
24	Indiana	1,343.1	-3%
25	Rhode Island	130.6	-3%
26	Michigan	2,364.3	-3%
27	Connecticut	801.3	-4%
28	Nebraska	117.5	-4%
29	Washington	665.2	-5%
30	Kansas	220.3	-5%
31	Arizona	1,043.2	-6%
32	Pennsylvania	3,513.4	-7%
33	Georgia	3,742.9	-7%
34	Iowa	293.1	-8%
35	Vermont	121.3	-8%
36	Minnesota	561.6	-9%
37	South Carolina	1,599.0	-9%
38	Arkansas	480.1	-9%
39	Montana	26.6	-11%
40	Louisiana	292.8	-12%
41	New Mexico	80.1	-16%
42	Oregon	163.4	-17%
43	Mississippi	343.7	-20%

C. lotteries ranked by % chg. FY22 instant (in C\$)

Rank		Instant (C\$M)	% Chg.
1	BCLC	325.5	20%
2	Loto-Quebec	588.5	14%
3	Atlantic	253.6	10%
4	OLG	1563.6	-4%
5	WCLC	359.4	-7%



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