

Georgia Lottery Corporation

*Management's Discussion and Analysis for the
Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, Financial
Statements as of and for the Years Ended June 30,
2021 and 2020, and Independent Auditor's Report*

GEORGIA LOTTERY CORPORATION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**The Board of Directors
of the Georgia Lottery Corporation:**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the **Georgia Lottery Corporation** (the "GLC"), a component unit of the State of Georgia, as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the GLC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Georgia Lottery Corporation as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the fiscal years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 6, the Georgia Lottery Corporation implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as of July 1, 2020. This standard significantly changed the accounting for the Georgia Lottery Corporation's leases. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters**Required Supplementary Information**

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

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
September 27, 2021

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Georgia Lottery Corporation (the "GLC"), we offer readers of the GLC's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements, which begin on page 17.

Financial Highlights

The GLC had another record year of profits in fiscal year 2021, returning \$1.545 billion for education. This represents an increase of \$307.6 million compared to the prior year. For fiscal year 2020, net proceeds were \$1.237 billion, which represented an increase of \$30.0 million compared to fiscal year 2019. Gross ticket sales were \$6.034 billion in fiscal year 2021 compared to \$4.975 billion in 2020. Gross ticket sales were \$4.975 billion in fiscal year 2020 compared to \$4.776 billion in 2019. Other significant financial highlights include the following:

- For fiscal year 2021, gross tickets sales increased by \$1.059 billion, or 21.3 % as compared to 2020. For fiscal year 2020, gross tickets sales increased by \$198.8 million, or 4.2 % as compared to 2019.
- Prize expense increased \$663.7 million, or 21.8% during fiscal year 2021 and \$169.2 million, or 5.9% during fiscal year 2020. This expense usually increases or decreases in direct proportion to ticket sales and represented approximately 61.5% of gross ticket sales in fiscal year 2021 and 61.2% in fiscal year 2020.
- Direct gaming expenses, which include retailer commissions, contractor fees, advertising, retailer merchandising and marketing, and gaming equipment increased \$82.0 million in fiscal year 2021, from \$416.0 million to \$498.0 million. These expenses also fluctuate in proportion to ticket sales and represented approximately 8.3% of gross ticket sales in 2021. For fiscal year 2020, gaming expenses increased \$5.8 million, from \$410.2 million to \$416.0 million million. These expenses represented approximately 8.4% of gross ticket sales in 2020.
- Fiscal year 2021 operating expenses increased \$4.5 million above 2020 expenses, from \$51.3 million to \$55.8 million. Fiscal year 2020 operating expenses decreased \$0.4 million below 2019 expenses, from \$51.7 million to \$51.3 million. Operating expenses were approximately 0.9% of gross ticket sales for fiscal year 2021 and 1.0% in 2020.
- Nonoperating expenses, net of revenues, increased \$332.5 million in 2021 as compared to 2020. This increase is attributable to the increase in payments due to Lottery for Education Account over the prior fiscal year of \$307.6 million, a decrease in interest revenue of \$1.7 million, and a decrease in the change in fair value of grand prize investments held by the GLC for funding future grand prize payments of \$23.2 million. Nonoperating expenses, net of revenues, increased \$26.7 million in 2020 as compared to 2019. This increase is attributable to the increase in payments due to Lottery for Education Account over the prior fiscal year of \$30.0 million, and a favorable change in the fair value of grand prize investments held by the GLC for funding future grand prize payments of \$4.6 million, offset by a decrease in interest revenue of \$1.3 million

In fiscal year 2021, the Coin Operated Amusement Machines (COAM) line of business contributed \$169.6 million in revenues from centralized monitoring operations, licensing fees, fines, penalties and processing fees. This represents an increase of \$60.1 million or 54.9% over 2020. COAM returned \$145.0 million to the Lottery for Education Account in fiscal year 2021, an increase of \$53.9 million or 59.1% over 2020. In fiscal year 2020, the Coin Operated Amusement Machines (COAM) line of business contributed \$109.5 million in revenues from centralized monitoring operations, licensing fees, fines, penalties and processing fees. This

represents an increase of \$25.9 million or 30.9% over 2019. COAM returned \$91.1 million to the Lottery for Education Account in fiscal year 2020, an increase of \$25.1 million or 38.1% over 2019.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The GLC is accounted for as an enterprise fund, reporting transactions using the accrual basis of accounting similar to a business entity. This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the GLC's basic financial statements, along with the notes to the financial statements. The statements of net position on page 17, the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position on page 18, and the statements of cash flows on pages 19 and 20 report the GLC's net position and changes therein. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 21 of this report.

The GLC pays its net proceeds each fiscal year to the General Fund of the state treasury for credit to the Lottery for Education Account. As a result, the GLC's net position consist of funds invested in capital assets and unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position normally results from the inclusion of capital costs in the determination of net proceeds (as required by the Georgia Lottery for Education Act) and the cumulative effect of periodic adjustments to recognize the fair value of grand prize investments which are held to fund future grand prizes payments. The GLC expects to hold these investments to maturity to meet our future grand prize winner obligations and, therefore, will not realize any gains or losses related to the current value of these investments for distribution as net proceeds. The reader of these financial statements should review the assets, deferred inflows and outflows of resources and liabilities in the statements of net position and the operating revenues and expenses and the payment to and due to Lottery for Education Account in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position to assess the GLC's financial position as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations for the years then ended.

Financial Analysis

Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2021, total assets were \$796.3 million compared to \$706.9 million at the end of fiscal year 2020, representing an increase of \$89.4 million. At the end of fiscal year 2020, total assets were \$706.9 million compared to \$668.2 million at the end of fiscal year 2019, representing an increase of \$38.7 million.

Current assets increased from \$500.3 million in 2020 to \$552.7 million in 2021, representing an increase of \$52.4 million. This increase was due to increases of \$69.5 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$1.2 million in retailer escrow holdings and fidelity funds, offset by decreases of \$17.6 million in net retailer receivables and \$0.6 million in prepaid and other assets. The changes in cash and cash equivalents and retailer receivables are due to the timing of weekly retailer collections and revenue increases above prior year.

Current assets increased from \$466.5 million in 2019 to \$500.3 million in 2020, representing an increase of \$33.8 million. This increase was due to increases of \$28.4 million in retailer receivables, \$6.1 million in prepaid expenses and other assets and \$1.3 million in retailer escrow holdings, offset by a decrease of \$2.0 million in cash and cash equivalents. The changes in cash and cash equivalents and retailer receivables are due to the timing of weekly retailer collections. The increase in prepaid assets is due to launch of several scratcher 2nd chance, interactive promotions in the 4th quarter.

In fiscal year 2021, noncurrent assets increased by \$36.9 million from \$206.7 million in 2020 to \$243.6 million in 2021. Net capital assets increased from \$9.4 million in 2020 to \$47.5 million in 2021. The increase was due primarily to recognition of \$39.9 million in capital lease assets associated with implementation of GASB 87.

Capital purchases consisted of \$5.0 million for gaming and communication equipment offset by a reimbursement of \$0.3 million for early closure of an airport kiosk. The GLC also recognized a long term lease receivable of \$7.2 million related to GASB 87. These increases were offset by a decrease of \$8.4 million in grand prize investments. The decrease represents the net effect of maturities used to fund prize payments of \$19.0 million, net purchases to fund new prize payments of \$15.9 million, accreted interest earned on current-year maturities of \$5.4 million and a decrease of \$10.7 million in the fair value of investments.

In fiscal year 2020, noncurrent assets increased from \$201.7 million in 2019 to \$206.7 million in 2020, representing an increase of \$5.0 million. This increase is primarily due to grand prize investments increasing from \$190.2 million in 2019 to \$197.3 million in 2020, an increase of \$7.1 million. The increase represents the net effect of maturities used to fund prize payments of \$18.7 million, net purchases to fund new prize payments of \$7.1 million, accreted interest earned on current-year maturities of \$6.1 million and an increase of \$12.5 million in the fair value of investments. Net capital assets decreased from \$11.5 million in 2019 to \$9.4 million in 2020. The decrease resulted from capital procurements of \$2.3 million less depreciation expense of \$4.4 million. Capital procurements in fiscal year 2020 were comprised of \$1.5 million in leasehold improvement projects. The remaining capital purchases consisted of \$0.4 million for vehicle procurements, and \$0.3 million in other computer and communications equipment and \$0.1 million in software.

Liabilities

Total liabilities at the end of fiscal year 2021 were \$765.4 million compared to \$674.7 million at the end of fiscal year 2020 representing an increase of \$90.7 million. Total liabilities at the end of fiscal year 2020 were \$674.7 million compared to \$647.6 million at the end of fiscal year 2019 representing an increase of \$27.1 million.

Current liabilities increased from \$497.5 million in 2020 to \$546.6 million in 2021, an increase of \$49.1 million. The change is primarily attributable to increases of \$41.0 million in funds due to the Lottery for Education, \$9.2 million for accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and \$1.2 million in retailer escrow and fidelity funds, offset by a decrease of \$2.3 million for prizes won and due to winners not yet claimed. Unearned COAM revenue associated with receipt of 2021 renewal fees in advance of the licensing period was \$7.9 million for 2021, an increase of \$1.6 million compared to 2020. This amount is classified as a non-exchange transaction in fiscal year 2021 and thus is being reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

Current liabilities increased from \$464.6 million in 2019 to \$497.5 million in 2020, an increase of \$32.9 million. The change is primarily attributable to increases in of \$60.8 million in funds due to the Lottery for Education and \$1.3 million in the retailer escrow fund, offset by decreases of \$24.3 million for prizes won and due to winners not yet claimed, and \$4.8 million for accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The change in prizes payable is due to decreases of \$34.4 million in deferred prize liability and \$1.0 million in other account changes offset by an increase of \$11.0 million in prizes won but not yet claimed. Unearned COAM revenue associated with receipt of 2021 renewal fees in advance of the licensing period was \$6.2 million for 2020, a decrease of \$0.8 million compared to 2019. This amount is classified as a non-exchange transaction in fiscal year 2020 and thus is being reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

Noncurrent liabilities increased \$41.6 million from \$177.2 million in 2020 to \$218.8 million in 2021. The increase was comprised of an increase in long term lease related liabilities associated with GASB 87 implementation of \$39.4 million plus increases of \$1.3 million for grand prizes payable (which represents the amount to be paid to grand prize winners over future years) and \$0.8 million for the noncurrent portion of compensated absences.

Noncurrent liabilities decreased \$5.8 million from \$183.0 million in 2019 to \$177.2 million in 2020. Noncurrent liabilities principally consist of grand prizes payable, which represent the amount to be paid to grand prize winners over future years. In fiscal year 2020, grand prizes payable decreased \$4.9 million from \$178.0 million to \$173.1 million. The decrease was attributable to net payments made to annuity winners of \$12.6 million in excess of net purchases of \$7.1 million to fund new grand prize liabilities.

Net Position and Changes in Net Position

Net position decreased \$9.8 million in 2021 from \$25.9 million in fiscal year 2020, to an end of year balance of \$16.1 million. This reduction resulted from an unfavorable change in the unrealized loss in the fair market value of grand prize investments held by the GLC for the funding of future grand prize payments of \$47.9 million offset by an increase of \$38.1 million invested in capital assets. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require the GLC to record its grand prize investments at fair value, and the change in the fair value is recorded as non-operating revenue (expense) annually. The GLC classifies the decreases and increases in fair value as unrealized, due to the investments generally being held to maturity to fund future prize obligations. Inclusion of capital costs in the determination of net proceeds is required by the Georgia Lottery for Education Act.

Net position increased \$12.5 million in 2020 from \$13.4 million in fiscal year 2019, to an end of year balance of \$25.9 million. This change resulted from an increase in the unrealized gain in the fair market value of grand prize investments held by the GLC for the funding of future grand prize payments offset by capital investments of \$2.3 million.

Sales

Total lottery ticket sales for fiscal year 2021 were \$6.034 billion as compared to \$4.975 billion in 2020. This represents an increase of \$1.059 billion. Scratcher game sales increased by \$578.3 million, Diggi (e-Instant) game sales increased by \$126.4 million and sales of draw games increased by \$354.9 million. Total product sales in the interactive channel grew \$164.8 million in 2021, from \$141.1 million to \$305.9 million. The mobile platform accounted for \$256.8 million or 83.9% of total interactive sales. Scratcher sales increased across all price points except the \$2 games. Draw game sales performance was driven by increases in nearly every game. Average weekly gross ticket sales for fiscal year 2020 were \$95.7 million versus \$116.0 million in 2021.

Gross scratcher ticket sales increased \$578.3 million during fiscal year 2021, from \$3.428 billion in 2020 to \$4.006 billion. The GLC's administration of a sound marketing strategy and ability to provide quality games and sufficient inventory to meet the extraordinary demand in 2021 led to the 16.9% increase in ticket sales versus 2020.

Scratcher tickets at the \$1, \$2, and \$3 price points generated approximately \$131.3 million, \$336.1 million, and \$197.1 million in sales, respectively in fiscal year 2021 for a net decrease of \$8.3 million or 1.2% compared to 2020. The overall decrease in these aggregate price points was due to a decrease of \$25.4 million in \$2 games, offset by an aggregate increase of \$17.1 million in the \$1 and \$3 games. Some of our most successful scratcher games at the lower price points, included *\$1 Junior Jumbo Bucks*, *\$1 5X The Money*, *\$2 Jumbo Bucks Classic*, *\$2 10X The Money*, *\$3 Cherry, Orange, Lemon Tripler*, and *\$3 Jumbo Bucks CROSSWORD*. *\$2 Jumbo Bucks Classic* was the top selling game in this group, contributing \$77 million.

Ticket sales at the \$5 price point totaled \$692.7 million in fiscal year 2021. Total sales increased by \$94.4 million or 15.8% above 2020. The most successful \$5 scratcher games during the period included *Giant Jumbo Bucks*, *20X The Money*, the *Hit \$500 Game*, *Special Edition Jumbo Bucks*, and *20X the Win*. The two top selling

\$5 scratchers games in fiscal year 2021 were *Giant Jumbo Bucks* and *20X The Money*, which contributed \$82 million and \$80 million in revenue, respectively.

Scratcher games at the \$10 price point provided approximately \$931.8 million in revenue, an increase of \$162.9 million or 21.2% in 2021, continuing to be the top selling scratcher game segment. The top games at this price point included *50X The Money*, *Win Either \$50 or \$100*, *\$600 Fully Loaded*, *Jumbo Jumbo Bucks*, and *\$100 Million Cash Bonanza*. The top selling games at this price point, *50X The Money* and *Win Either \$50 or \$100*, generated sales of \$186 million and \$94 million respectively. Nine new games collectively contributed \$444 million.

The \$20 price point category contributed \$781.5 million in ticket revenue, an increase of \$162.0 million or 26.2% in 2021, making it the second largest segment in terms of overall scratcher sales. The top games at this price point included *100X The Money*, *Millionaire Jumbo Bucks*, and *\$100 or \$200!* which contributed \$178 million, \$118 million, and \$117 million respectively. Five new games contributed \$295 million during the period.

In fiscal year 2021, the \$25 category increased by \$16.0 million or 7.3% to \$234.4 million compared to 2020. The top selling games were *200X The Money* and *777*, contributing \$96 million and \$74 million in gross sales respectively. Three new games collectively contributed \$208 million during the period.

In fiscal year 2021, the GLC offered five \$30 scratcher games which generated \$700.9 million in sales. This represents an increase of \$151.1 million or 27.5% above the previous year. The *Billionaire Club* game was the leading seller in the overall scratcher category, generating \$262 million in sales. One new game was launched during the fiscal year, *Cash Windfall*, contributing \$120 million during the period.

The GLC continues to offer popular families of scratcher games in fiscal year 2021. Each of these families demonstrated strong player appeal. The *X The Money* family includes \$1 *5X The Money*, \$2 *10X The Money*, \$3 *15X The Money*, \$5 *20X The Money*, \$10 *50X The Money*, and \$20 *100X The Money* and contributed approximately \$533 million in 2021. The *Jumbo Bucks* family includes \$1 *Jr. Jumbo Bucks*, \$2 *Jumbo Bucks Classic*, \$5 *Giant Jumbo Bucks*, \$10 *Jumbo Jumbo Bucks*, \$20 *Millionaire Jumbo Bucks*, and \$30 *Super Max The Money* games and contributed approximately \$519 million in 2021. Two new families of games were offered in 2021. The *Monopoly* family includes \$1 *\$500 A Week for Life*, \$2 *\$1,000 A Week for Life*, \$5 *\$2,000 A Week for Life*, \$10 *\$5,000 A Week for Life*, and \$20 *\$10,000 A Week for Life* and contributed approximately \$175 million in 2021. The *X The Win* family includes \$1 *5X the Win*, \$2 *10X the Win*, \$3 *15X Bingo*, and \$5 *20X the Win* and contributed approximately \$88 million in 2021.

Gross scratcher ticket sales increased \$208.1 million during fiscal year 2020, from \$3.219 billion in 2019 to \$3.428 billion. The GLC's administration of a sound marketing strategy, continuous development and introduction of new scratcher games, and effective management of the scratcher portfolio and product mix led to the 6.5% increase in ticket sales for 2020 versus 2019.

Scratcher tickets at the \$1, \$2, and \$3 price points generated approximately \$122.2 million, \$361.5 million, and \$189.0 million in sales, respectively in fiscal year 2020 for a net decrease of \$18.0 million or 2.6% compared to 2019. Some of our most successful scratcher games at the lower price points, included *\$1 Junior Jumbo Bucks*, *\$1 5X The Money*, *\$2 Jumbo Bucks Classic*, *\$2 10X The Money*, *\$3 Cherry, Orange, Lemon Tripler*, and *\$3 Jumbo Bucks CROSSWORD*. *\$2 Jumbo Bucks Classic* was the top selling game in this group, contributing \$69.5 million.

Ticket sales at the \$5 price point totaled \$598.3 million in fiscal year 2020 making it the third largest scratcher game segment. Total sales decreased by \$2.5 million or 0.4% below 2019. The most successful \$5 scratcher games during the period included *Giant Jumbo Bucks*, *20X The Money*, *20X Special Edition*, the *Hit \$500 Game*

and *\$500,000 Extreme Cash*. The two top selling \$5 scratchers games in fiscal year 2020 were *Giant Jumbo Bucks* and *20X The Money*, which contributed \$71 million and \$62 million in revenue, respectively.

Scratcher games at the \$10 price point provided approximately \$768.9 million in revenue, an increase of \$47.3 million or 6.6% in 2020, continuing to be the largest scratcher game segment. The top games at this price point included *50X The Money*, *\$100 Million Cash Bonanza*, *Monopoly 50X*, *Win Either \$50 or \$100*, and *Jumbo Jumbo Bucks*. The top selling games at this price point, *50X The Money* and *\$100 Million Cash Bonanza*, generated sales at \$137 million and \$79 million respectively. Nine new games collectively contributed \$386 million.

The \$20 price point category contributed \$619.5 million in ticket revenue, an increase of \$65.5 million or 11.8% in 2020, making it the second largest segment in terms of overall scratcher sales. During fiscal year 2020, the category was led by the *100X The Money*, *Millionaire Jumbo Bucks*, *\$100 or \$200!* and *\$2,000,000 Extreme Cash* games which contributed \$129 million, \$83 million, \$76 million and \$75 million respectively. Six new games contributed \$329 million during the period.

In fiscal year 2020, the \$25 category increased by \$33.8 million or 18.3% to \$218.5 million compared to 2019. The top selling games were *Royal Jumbo Bucks*, *\$25 Georgia Jackpot* and *Big Money*, contributing \$68 million, \$48 million, and \$44 million in gross sales respectively. Three new games collectively contributed \$131 million during the period.

In fiscal year 2020, the GLC offered five \$30 scratcher games which generated \$550 million in sales. This represents an increase of \$82.0 million or 17.5% above the previous year. The *Billionaire Club* game was the leading seller in the overall scratcher category, generating \$184 million in sales. Two new games were launched during the fiscal year, *Limited Release \$30* and *Fastest Road to \$1 Million* contributing \$109 million and \$108 million during the period.

The GLC continues to offer popular families of scratcher games in fiscal year 2020. Each of these families demonstrated strong player appeal. The *X The Money* family includes \$1 *5X The Money*, \$2 *10X The Money*, \$3 *15X The Money*, \$5 *20X The Money*, \$10 *50X The Money*, and \$20 *100X The Money* and contributed approximately \$397 million in 2020. The *Jumbo Bucks* family includes \$1 *Jr. Jumbo Bucks*, \$2 *Jumbo Bucks Classic*, \$5 *Giant Jumbo Bucks*, \$10 *Jumbo Jumbo Bucks*, \$20 *Millionaire Jumbo Bucks*, and \$30 *Super Max The Money* games and contributed approximately \$425 million in 2020. The *Extreme Cash* family of games includes \$1 *\$20,000 Extreme Cash*, \$2 *\$50,000 Extreme Cash*, \$5 *\$500,000 Extreme Cash*, and \$20 *\$2,000,000 Extreme Cash* games and contributed approximately \$149 million in 2020. The *Georgia Jackpot* family of games includes \$1 *Georgia Jackpot*, \$2 *Georgia Jackpot*, \$3 *Georgia Jackpot*, \$5 *Georgia Jackpot*, \$10 *Georgia Jackpot*, and \$25 *Georgia Jackpot* games and contributed approximately \$169 million in 2020.

For fiscal year 2021, Diggi (e-Instant) game sales were \$207.4 million, an increase of \$126.4 million or 156.0% over 2020. Diggi games are interactive games that can be played on internet or mobile platforms and exhibit the same characteristics as traditional scratcher games, including grids and game reveal data. Players can place wagers using IGT Pay which is funded via debit card, bank account or PayPal. IGT Pay was launched in August 2018. All prizes up to \$600 are automatically paid to the funding source. Prizes greater than \$600 must be claimed at a lottery office. The games are sold at price points ranging from \$0.50 to \$20 with prizes up to \$400,000. The GLC currently has 56 active games as of June 30, 2021. For fiscal year 2020, Diggi (e-Instant) game sales were \$81.0 million, an increase of \$40.0 million or 97.3% over 2019.

For fiscal year 2021, draw game sales were \$1.821 billion, an increase of \$354.9 million, or 24.2% above 2020 draw sales of \$1.466 billion. For fiscal year 2020, draw game sales were \$1.466 billion, a decrease of \$49.3 million, or 3.3% below the 2019 draw sales of \$1.516 billion.

Cash 3 sales increased by \$102.7 million to \$639.9 million in 2021 compared to \$537.2 million in 2020. *Cash 3* experienced 29 high payout draws (>\$1 million) during the year. *Cash 3* is a thrice-daily drawing game whereby the player chooses a three-digit number and wins a specified fixed amount if his or her numbers are selected in the draw. The aggregate prize amount per draw varies based on the number of winners. A “1-Off” add-on feature is part of the base game. The feature allows players to win fixed prizes for being one off from one or more of the draw numbers (e.g. 1-6-3 or 2-7-2 rather than the 1-6-2 draw number) for an additional wager. This has created another opportunity to refresh an already popular game.

Cash 3 sales increased by \$18.8 million to \$537.2 million in 2020 compared to \$518.4 million in 2019.

In fiscal year 2021, *Mega Millions* sales increased by \$52.2 million or approximately 48.7% to \$159.6 million compared to \$107.4 million in 2020. The size and frequency of jackpots are the primary drivers for *Mega Millions* sales. The *Mega Millions* jackpot exceeded \$400 million on two occasions during the year, reaching a high value of \$1.050 billion in January 2021. This represents the second largest jackpot in *Mega Millions*’ history. The jackpot reached \$516 million in May 2021. *Mega Millions* is a multi-state lottery game operated with nine other states—California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, and Washington. Through an agreement between the Mega Millions Consortium (MMC) and the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL), MUSL members are allowed to cross-sell tickets for the *Mega Millions* game. Drawings are held twice weekly on Tuesday and Friday. The game matrix was changed in advance of the October 28, 2017 draw. Under the present game matrix, players win the *Mega Millions* jackpot by matching 5 numbers from a set of 70 white balls plus 1 number from a set of 25 gold balls. Matching the five white balls automatically wins \$1 million. The price of a base wager is \$2. Due to the pandemic, as of the June 12, 2020 draw, the Mega Millions Consortium changed resets after a winning Jackpot to \$20 million and eliminated minimum roll amounts. *Just the Jackpot* (JTJ) is an add-on that permits players to place wagers for jackpot wins only (i.e. no opportunity to win any fixed prize). The price of JTJ is \$3 for two wagers. Three members of the MMC elected to offer this feature. In November 2010, the GLC added the *Megaplier* feature to *Mega Millions*. *Megaplier* remains as an add-on feature that increases players’ non-jackpot prizes for an additional \$1 per play. Depending on the *Megaplier* number selected during the draw, players have the opportunity to multiply their winnings by two, three, four, or five times. The multiplier also applies to matching the five white balls.

In fiscal year 2020, *Mega Millions* sales decreased \$91.7 million or approximately 46.1% to \$107.4 million compared to \$199.1 million in 2019. The size and frequency of jackpots are the primary drivers for *Mega Millions* sales. The *Mega Millions* jackpot exceeded \$400 million on one occasion during the year, reaching a high value of \$414 million in June 2020.

Powerball sales increased by \$35.4 million, or 39.4% to \$125.4 million in 2021 compared to \$90.0 million in 2020. The size and frequency of jackpots are the primary drivers for *Powerball* sales. The *Powerball* jackpot exceeded \$400 million once during the year, reaching \$731 million in January 2021. *Powerball* is a multi-state lottery draw game operated by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). Through a cross-sell agreement between MUSL and participating *Mega Millions* states, the GLC began selling tickets for the *Powerball* draw game during fiscal year 2010, on January 30, 2010. Drawings are held twice weekly on Wednesday and Saturday. The game matrix was changed in advance of the October 7, 2015 draw. The five winning numbers are now drawn from a set of 69 balls rather than 59 white balls. The one number is now drawn from a second set of 26 red balls versus 35 red balls. Due to the pandemic, as of the April 8, 2020 draw, MUSL changed resets after a winning Jackpot to \$20 million and eliminated minimum roll amounts. The *Power Play* option includes a non-jackpot prize option for an additional \$1 per play, per draw. Non-jackpot prize tiers are fixed at multiples of two, three, four, five, and sometimes ten from the base prize depending on the specific tier level. Additionally, a jackpot management system was introduced in fiscal year 2016. The process works by reducing the jackpot contribution when the jackpot reaches an annuity value of \$120 million. The intent of the change

is to increase the size of the early incremental jackpot increases and to slow down the increments at the higher jackpot levels.

Powerball sales decreased by \$58.3 million, or 39.3% to \$90.0 million in 2020 compared to \$148.3 million in 2019. The size and frequency of jackpots are the primary drivers for *Powerball* sales. The *Powerball* jackpot did not exceed \$400 million during the year, with the highest jackpot reaching \$397 million in January 2020.

Cash 4 sales increased \$81.5 million or 24.2%, in fiscal year 2021 from \$337.2 million in 2020 to \$418.7 million. *Cash 4* experienced 18 high payout draws (>\$1 million) and the continued synergy with *Cash 3*. *Cash 4* is a thrice-daily drawing game whereby the player chooses a four-digit number and wins a specified fixed amount if his or her numbers are selected in the draw. The aggregate prize amount per draw varies based on the number of winners. A "1-Off" add-on feature was added as part of the base game. The feature allows players to win fixed prizes for being one off from one or more of the draw digits (e.g. 1-6-3-5 or 2-7-2-5 rather than the 1-6-2-5 draw) for an additional wager. This has created another opportunity to refresh an already popular game.

In fiscal year 2020, *Cash 4* sales increased \$34.7 million or 11.5%, from \$302.5 million in 2019 to \$337.2 million.

Fantasy 5 sales increased by \$9.8 million to \$101.6 million in fiscal year 2021 compared to \$91.8 million in 2020. Sales for the add-on feature, *Cash Match* increased \$0.4 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$4.8 million from \$4.4 million in fiscal year 2020. *Fantasy 5* is a pari-mutuel draw game where players have the option to add *Cash Match* for an additional \$1, where matching their *Fantasy 5* numbers to any of the *Cash Match* numbers can win players up to 5 times on each ticket with instant cash prizes from \$4 to \$500. On October 4, 2015, the game matrix for *Fantasy 5* changed from a field of 39 balls to a field of 42 balls. Additionally, the starting jackpot was raised from a guaranteed minimum of \$100,000 and \$120,000 for the first two draws to \$125,000 and \$150,000. The net effect of the change was to increase the size of the jackpots for the game by reducing the odds on the front end. There were 103 jackpot winners and 3 jackpots exceeded \$1 million in 2021.

Fantasy 5 sales increased by \$2.5 million to \$91.8 million in fiscal year 2020 compared to \$89.3 million in 2019. Sales for the add-on feature *Cash Match* decreased \$0.2 million in fiscal year 2020 to \$4.4 million from \$4.6 million in fiscal year 2019.

Georgia FIVE sales increased by \$2.0 million, from \$8.4 million in fiscal year 2020 to \$10.4 million in fiscal year 2021. *Georgia FIVE* is a fixed prize draw game where players pick their own five numbers, in a single play area - one from each vertical column of 0 to 9 or have their numbers randomly selected through the terminal by requesting a Quik Pik lottery ticket. Players win by matching their numbers to the winning number(s) drawn in the exact order and position in a single play. By matching all five of your numbers in exact order to the winning numbers, players win the top prize of \$10,000. Other opportunities to win prizes are available by matching one or more numbers in a specific order and position sequence/order, with prizes ranging from \$1 to \$225.

Georgia FIVE sales increased by \$0.3 million, from \$8.1 million in fiscal year 2019 to \$8.4 million in fiscal year 2020.

Keno! sales increased by \$31.2 million to \$235.5 million in fiscal year 2021, compared to \$204.3 million in fiscal year 2020. *Keno!* is a local draw game where players choose the number of spots they wish to play (1-10), the numbers they wish to play from 1-80 or Quik Pik selections, the dollar amount they wish to wager per draw (\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, or \$10), an optional multiplier (up to 10X), and the number of consecutive draws they wish to play (up to 20). Winners are based on the total numbers matched per game spot per \$1 played. For example, a 10 spot game where the player matches all 10 spots for a \$2 wager wins \$200,000. The odds are

based on the number of spots played. The game is played every 3 ½ minutes, or approximately 350 times per day.

Keno! sales increased by \$2.5 million to \$204.3 million in fiscal year 2020, compared to \$201.8 million in fiscal year 2019.

All or Nothing ended with the final drawing held on December 8, 2019. *All or Nothing* sales were \$2.3 million in 2020.

Jumbo Bucks Lotto sales increased by \$8.2 million in fiscal year 2021, from \$15.3 million in 2020 to \$23.5 million. *Jumbo Bucks Lotto* experienced its largest jackpot ever, reaching \$14.1 million in February 2021. *Cash Match* sales increased by \$0.4 million from \$1.5 million in 2020 to \$1.9 million in 2021. *Jumbo Bucks Lotto* is a local draw game that was launched in February 2015. The base game also includes an add-on feature, *Cash Match* that contains features similar to a scratcher game. Drawings are held on Monday and Thursday. Six numbers between one and forty seven are selected by the player with a starting jackpot of \$1 million. Lottery players can play the base game for \$1, or purchase the *Cash Match* add-on feature for an additional \$1. Players have overall odds of 1 in 2.94 of winning a prize for a combined play. There was one jackpot win during the year.

Jumbo Bucks Lotto sales decreased by \$0.5 million in fiscal year 2020, from \$15.8 million in 2019 to \$15.3 million. *Cash Match* sales decreased by \$0.2 million from \$1.7 million in 2019 to \$1.5 million

5 Card Cash ended in FY 2019. The final *5 Card Cash* drawing occurred on June 29, 2019. *5 Card Cash* sales were \$4.0 million in 2019.

Cash 4 Life sales decreased \$5.2 million in 2021 from \$28.4 million in 2020 to \$23.2 million. *Cash 4 Life* is a multi-state lottery game that originated with the New Jersey and New York Lotteries and currently includes Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia. Beginning July 2, 2020, *Cash 4 Life* transitioned to daily draws. The game matrix consists of selecting five numbers from a pool of numbers from one (1) to sixty (60) and a single number from a second pool of numbers from one (1) to four (4). The number from the second pool is referred to as the “Cash Ball” and can be the same as one of the five numbers selected in the first pool. Players wager \$2 per play and can purchase up to ten consecutive advance plays. The prize structure contains nine tiers of which the top two are considered grand prizes and are pari-mutuel under certain circumstances. The remaining tiers are fixed. Beginning April 1, 2019, each participating lottery became responsible for funding its own fixed prizes. Grand prize tiers continue to be funded through a shared pool allocation. The tier one prize is \$1,000 per day (\$365,000 per year) for the life of the winner with a maximum cash option of \$7 million for any single draw. The second tier prize is \$1,000 per week (\$52,000 per year) for the life of the winner with a maximum cash option of \$5 million for any single draw. In the case of multiple winners for a particular draw, the “Measuring Life” is considered to be twenty (20) years.

Cash 4 Life sales increased \$18.7 million in 2020 from \$9.7 million in 2019 to \$28.4 million.

Print N Play sales decreased by \$0.4 million in 2021 from \$6.7 million to \$6.3 million. *Print N Play* is composed of a series of games that allow players to place wagers of \$1, \$2, \$3 or \$5. Players win by matching numbers and/or symbols in a reveal area. Prizes are determined by specific prize structures associated with each game. The game possesses characteristics of a draw game and a scratcher game. A player receives a ticket similar to what is provided for a draw game wager and each game contains a grid. However, the numbers and/or symbols are already revealed on the draw ticket, i.e. the player does not have to scratch off overprint ink to

uncover the reveal section. The winning experience mimics a scratcher game with respect to reveal sections. No playslips are used for Print N Play. The individual games are concept driven (e.g. Bling Bling Bucks, Slots of Fun, Ca\$hword and Electric 8's). Consequently, the same grids can be "reskinned" to create new games without the need for changing the underlying game specifications. This is another concept adopted from scratcher games and applied to the draw portfolio. There are currently eight (8) active games with a top prize of \$25,000 as of June 30, 2021.

Print N Play sales were flat in 2020 at \$6.7 million compared to 2019.

Cash Pop sales increased \$38.6 million in 2021 from \$31.6 million in 2020 to \$70.2 million. *Cash Pop* was launched in Fiscal Year 2020 as a new concept draw game. The first drawing was held on December 8, 2019. *Cash Pop* is an easy to play draw game, allowing players to place wagers of \$1, \$2, or \$5 per play on a single number between 1 and 15. Prize values are based on the amount of the individual wager. The top prize is \$1,250. *Cash Pop* drawings are held five times daily: 8 am Early Bird, 1 pm Matinee, 5 pm Drive Time, 8 pm Primetime and 11:59 pm Night Owl. *Cash Pop* was the first game in the United States to be launched simultaneously at retail and on the interactive platform.

Cash Pop sales in 2020 were \$31.6 million.

COAM Revenue

COAM revenue includes licensing renewal revenue, commissions from net revenue generated by Class B COAM machines, fines and penalties, and other miscellaneous revenue. GLC launched the COAM centralized accounting system in January 2015. Its purpose is to collect net daily revenues generated by Class B COAM machines throughout the state on behalf of the machine owners (Masters). Class B machines are defined as line-up or match-up video games requiring some skill where the points carry over. GLC received 10% of total net revenues generated as a fee for providing this oversight service in 2021. COAM revenue increased by \$60.1 million in fiscal year 2021, totaling \$169.6 million versus \$109.5 million in 2020. The increase is due primarily to increases in the GLC revenue share of \$44.7 million, \$7.7 million in fines and penalties, \$6.2 million in other revenue, and \$1.5 million in licensing application fees. Two Class B Master licenses were auctioned off during the year generating \$6.1 million in other revenue.

COAM revenue increased by \$25.9 million in fiscal year 2020, totaling \$109.5 million versus \$83.7 million in 2019.

Other Operating Revenue

Other operating revenue (which includes interest revenue) decreased by \$0.4 million in fiscal year 2021, totaling \$4.1 million versus \$4.5 million in 2020. The change is primarily due to a decrease of \$1.7 million in interest revenue offset by increases of \$0.9 million in lease interest revenue associated with implementation of GASB 87 and \$0.3 million in line service fees.

Other operating revenue decreased by \$2.3 million in fiscal year 2020, totaling \$4.5 million versus \$6.8 million in 2019. GLC suspended NSF and retailer line service fees during Fiscal Year 2020 to assist retailers during the pandemic.

Prize Expense

Gross prize expense for scratcher games increased by \$382 million to \$2.654 billion in fiscal year 2021 compared to 2020. Gross prize expense for scratcher games increased by \$152 million to \$2.272 billion in

fiscal year 2020 compared to 2019. The increase is directly proportional to the increase in gross sales and the change in the sales mix of scratcher products. Scratcher games prize expense is managed through the number of tickets printed for each game and value of prizes at each price point, as determined prior to ticket production. Prize expense is recognized based on an established prize structure and related percentage of sales for each game introduced and is recognized when products are made available for sale to the public.

Scratcher game prize expense is reduced by applying unclaimed prizes recognized during the fiscal year. For fiscal year 2021, prize expense, net of unclaimed prizes for scratcher games, totaled \$2.605 billion as compared to \$2.230 billion in 2020. For fiscal year 2020, prize expense, net of unclaimed prizes for scratcher games, totaled \$2.230 billion as compared to \$2.072 billion in 2019. Unclaimed prize expense was \$48.8 million, \$42.3 million and \$48.0 million in 2021, 2020, and 2019 respectively.

Prize expense for draw games generally increases or decreases each year in direct proportion to ticket sales of the related game. For games with pari-mutuel jackpot prizes (*Mega Millions*, *Powerball*, *Fantasy 5*, *Jumbo Bucks Lotto* and *Cash 4 Life* under certain circumstances), actual prize expense is recognized as a percentage of ticket sales. For games with fixed prizes (*Cash 3*, *Cash 4*, *Print N Play*, *Georgia FIVE*, *Cash Match* games, *Keno!*, *5 Card Cash*, *Cash Pop* and secondary tier prizes for *Mega Millions*, *Powerball*, *Jumbo Bucks Lotto* and *Cash 4 Life*), actual prize expense is recognized based on the number and prize value of winning tickets. To recognize prize expense on a consistent basis for these games, the GLC recognizes prize expense based on the greater of actual prizes paid, the estimated payout experience over the life of the game or industry averages. The GLC has established prize liability limits per draw for certain games.

Total draw prize expense increased by \$190.6 million in 2021 to \$947.4 million compared to \$756.8 million in 2020. Total draw prize expense decreased by \$18.7 million in 2020 to \$756.8 million compared to \$775.5 million in 2019. The net increases are comprised of the following increases and decreases by game as follows:

- Prize expense for *Cash 3* increased \$49.3 million in fiscal year 2021 as compared to 2020. This is consistent with the 19.1% increase in gross sales over prior year. Prize expense for *Cash 3* increased \$9.0 million in fiscal year 2020 as compared to 2019. Historically, as the prize amount won for this game increases above or decreases below the industry average of 50% of sales, a corresponding increase or decrease in sales will occur. The actual prize payout experienced was approximately 47% and 50% for fiscal years 2021 and 2020 respectively. In 2019, the recognized prize expense for *Cash 3* was adjusted from 49% to 48% based on an analysis of actual prize payouts over the three prior years. This change reduced prize expense by \$5.2 million in 2019.
- Prize expense for *Mega Millions* increased \$26.1 million in 2021 versus 2020, in direct proportion to the 48.7% increase in sales. Prize expense for *Mega Millions* decreased \$45.9 million in 2020 versus 2019, in direct proportion to the 46.1% decrease in sales.
- Prize expense for *Powerball* increased \$17.7 million in fiscal year 2021 as compared to 2020, in direct proportion to the 39.4% increase in sales. Prize expense for *Powerball* decreased \$29.2 million in fiscal year 2020 as compared to 2019, in direct proportion to the 39.3% decrease in sales.
- Prize expense for *Cash 4* increased \$45.4 million in 2021 over 2020, consistent with the increase in gross sales of 24.2%. Prize expense for *Cash 4* increased \$19.7 million in 2020 over 2019, consistent with the increase in gross sales of 11.5%. Actual prize payouts in fiscal years 2021 and 2020 were approximately 50% and 52%, respectively. In 2021, the recognized prize expense for *Cash 4* was adjusted from 48% to 49.5% based on an analysis of actual prize payouts over the five prior years. This change increased prize expense by \$6.3 million in 2021.
- Prize expense for *Fantasy 5* increased by \$4.5 million in 2021 versus 2020, in direct proportion to the increase in gross sales of 10.8%. Prize expense for *Fantasy 5* increased by \$1.1 million in 2020 versus

2019, in direct proportion to the increase in gross sales of 2.7%. Additional liability of 1.25% above the prize structure has been recorded beginning in 2015 to account for actual liability experienced from unfunded jackpots. Cash Match prize expense increased by \$0.3 million in fiscal year 2021 as compared to 2020 consistent with a 8.5% increase in gross sales. Cash Match prize expense decreased by \$0.2 million in fiscal year 2020 as compared to 2019 consistent with a 4.5% decrease in gross sales.

- Prize expense for *Georgia FIVE* increased by \$1.1 million compared to 2020, in direct proportion to the 25.1% increase in sales. Prize expense for *Georgia FIVE* increased by \$0.1 million compared to 2019, in direct proportion to the 3.2% increase in sales.
- Prize expense for *Keno!* increased by \$21.1 million in 2021 as compared to 2020. This is consistent with an increase of 15.3% in gross sales. Prize expense for *Keno!* increased by \$0.7 million in 2020 as compared to 2019. *Keno!* experienced actual payout of 68% and 67% for fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively. In 2020, the recognized prize expense for *Keno!* was adjusted from 68% to 67.5% based on an analysis of actual prize payouts over the three prior years. This change reduced prize expense by \$1.0 million in 2020.
- The final *All or Nothing* drawing occurred on December 8, 2019. Prize expense for *All or Nothing* was \$1.3 million in 2020.
- Prize expense for *Jumbo Bucks Lotto* increased by \$4.1 million in 2021 compared to 2020. This is consistent with an increase in gross sales of 53.4%. Prize expense for *Cash Match* increased \$0.3 million in 2021 compared to 2020. This is consistent with an increase in gross sales of 31.1%. Prize expense for *Jumbo Bucks Lotto* decreased by \$0.2 million in 2020 compared to 2019. This is consistent with a decrease in gross sales of 2.9%. Prize expense for *Cash Match* decreased \$0.2 million in 2020 compared to 2019.
- The final draw for 5 Card Cash was June 29, 2019. Prize expense for *5 Card Cash* was \$2.6 million in 2019.
- Prize expense for *Cash 4 Life* decreased by \$2.8 million in 2021 compared to 2020. This is consistent with a decrease in gross sales of 18.1%. Prize expense for *Cash 4 Life* increased by \$10.2 million in 2020 compared to 2019. This is consistent with an increase in gross sales of 191.3%.
- Prize expense for *Print N Play* decreased by \$0.2 million 2021 compared to 2020. This is consistent with a decrease of 6.8% in gross sales. Prize expense for *Print N Play* was flat in 2020 compared to 2019. This is consistent with flat gross sales.
- Prize expense for *Cash Pop* increased by \$25.0 million in 2021 compared to 2020. This is consistent with an increase in gross sales of 122.3%. The first *Cash Pop* drawing was December 8, 2019. Prize expense for *Cash Pop* was \$20.4 million in 2020.

Direct Gaming and Operating Expenses

Direct gaming expenses usually change in proportion with changes in ticket sales. For fiscal year 2021, increased ticket sales resulted in a corresponding increase in retailer commissions compared to 2020. Retailer commissions for fiscal year 2021 were \$342.9 million compared to \$289.1 million in 2020, and \$280.5 million in 2019. This represents an \$53.8 million increase in fiscal year 2021 versus 2020 and an \$8.6 million increase in fiscal year 2020 versus 2019. For fiscal year 2021, the GLC paid its retailers a set 6% commission percentage for selling lottery tickets. Due to legislative changes with the passing of House Bill 326 in March of fiscal year 2011, the GLC began compensating its retailers at a fixed commission percentage of 6% for selling tickets. Cashing bonuses for validating and paying winning prizes up to \$600 and winning ticket jackpot incentives on

certain draw games were discontinued. Winning ticket jackpot incentives were reinstated by approval of the GLC BOD in April 2019.

Contractor (vendor) fees primarily represent payments made to our three major suppliers of the gaming products, systems, and services and three other suppliers of scratcher ticket printing, website development, and property licensing. The payments made to our two major suppliers of lottery products and services are determined based on a percentage of sales formula. Contracts with our major vendors for Online Gaming Systems and Services and Scratch Ticket Printing and Associated Services were extended until September 2025. The contract extension provided for lower vendor fees in fiscal year 2019 for services provided to the GLC. Payments to our COAM vendor are based on a percentage of net daily revenues collected from the COAM's. The contract with our vendor for the centralized COAM accounting system is in effect until 2022. Payments made to the other suppliers are based on contract terms. In fiscal year 2021, contractor (vendor) fees were \$116.6 million as compared to \$95.3 million in 2020, representing an increase of \$21.3 million. The increase was primarily attributable to increased ticket sales and COAM revenue share in fiscal year 2021. In fiscal year 2020, contractor (vendor) fees were \$95.3 million as compared to \$91.3 million in 2019, representing an increase of \$4.0 million. The increase was primarily attributable to increased ticket sales in fiscal year 2020.

In fiscal year 2021, advertising expense increased by \$4.8 million to \$29.3 million from \$24.5 million in 2020. The GLC's advertising agency, BBDO, provided marketing services including creative conception, production and shipment of television and radio advertising, point-of-sale materials, digital and print advertising, premium giveaway items, website creative, media and brand awareness research and the placement of media for various lottery games and marketing initiatives during fiscal year 2021. Additionally, BBDO provided marketing, planning and execution of experiential sponsorships, including the development and marketing for the Atlanta Falcons and the Atlanta United digital promotions, media sponsorship, and various other executions. The GLC was able to obtain excess radio and billboard inventory at significantly reduced cost due to the pandemic. In fiscal year 2020, advertising expense decreased by \$4.5 million to \$24.5 million from \$29.0 million in 2019.

In fiscal year 2021, retailer merchandising and marketing expenses increased by \$1.3 million from \$6.4 million in 2020 to \$7.7 million in 2021. In fiscal year 2020, retailer merchandising and marketing expenses decreased by \$1.7 million from \$8.1 million in 2019 to \$6.4 million in 2020. Retailer and marketing expenses are associated with marketing campaigns supporting new lottery games and features including retailer refreshes (Sales maker initiative), promotional point of sale, sponsorships of Georgia collegiate and professional sports teams, retailer partnerships, and various second chance drawings. Planned sponsorships of most events cancelled in 2020 due to the pandemic have not resumed in 2021.

Gaming equipment expenses include purchases of *Keno!* monitors, jackpot signs, digital signage and Express Point Plus (EPP) ticket checkers. In 2021, the GLC invested \$1.5 million in new gaming equipment. A majority of the purchases were originally planned for 2020 and cancelled due to delivery issues related to the pandemic. The GLC invested \$0.7 million in new gaming equipment in fiscal year 2020 to enhance our point-of-sale presence.

Operating expenses increased by \$4.5 million to \$55.8 million in 2021 from \$51.3 million in 2020. The increase in operating expenses resulted primarily from increases in lease-related interest expense of \$2.2 million, depreciation of \$2.1 million, personnel services of \$1.7 million and computer expense of \$1.1 million and an aggregate increase of \$0.3 million in all other accounts offset by savings of \$1.8 million in rent and \$1.1 million in professional fees. Operating expenses decreased by \$0.4 million to \$51.3 million in 2020 from \$51.7 million in 2019. The GLC continually looks for opportunities to improve productivity in conducting its operations.

Nonoperating Revenues (Net of Expenses)

Nonoperating revenues, net of expenses, consist primarily of payments due to Lottery for Education Account, interest revenue, and the change in the fair value of grand prize investments held by the GLC for funding of future grand prize payments. The increases or decreases in the fair value of grand prize investments are the result of current period market fluctuations. For fiscal year 2021, nonoperating expenses, net of revenues, increased \$332 million from \$1.223 billion in 2020 to \$1.555 billion in 2021. The increase in nonoperating expenses, net of revenues is attributable to a \$307.6 million increase in payments due to Lottery for Education Account, an unfavorable change of \$23.2 million in the fair value of grand prize investments held by the GLC for funding of future grand prize payments, and a \$1.7 million decrease in interest revenue.

For fiscal year 2020, nonoperating expenses, net of revenues, increased \$26.7 million from \$1.197 billion in 2019 to \$1.223 billion in 2020. The increase in nonoperating expenses, net of revenues is attributable to a \$30.0 million increase in payments due to Lottery for Education Account and by an increase of \$4.6 million in the change in fair value of grand prize investments held by the GLC for funding of future grand prize payments offset by a \$1.3 million decrease in interest revenue.

Significant Factors Impacting Next Year

The GLC strives to stay relevant in the marketplace by providing lottery products and regulatory oversight of COAMs that align with our mission of maximizing revenues for the State of Georgia and its specific education programs funded through our proceeds.

Like most of the United States, the Georgia Lottery was impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. The GLC operated in a remote environment during Fiscal Year 2021. We continue to consider Covid-19 health guidelines and economic conditions in our operational and financial decisionmaking process.

In March, 2020 the GLC executed a contract amendment with IGT to initiate upgrade of our interactive (“iLottery”) platform. This upgrade will allow the GLC to integrate and launch Diggi products faster, create a targeted interactive advertising program and permit additional draw games to be added to the channel. Interactive channel sales contributed \$305.9 million in 2021. Our ability to successfully execute in the interactive space during the pandemic was a major contributing factor to our success in 2021.

Contacting the GLC’s Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the state of Georgia, the public, and other interested parties with an overview of the financial results of the GLC’s activities and to show the GLC’s accountability for conducting business in a fiscally responsible manner. If you have questions about this report or require additional financial information, contact the GLC’s Corporate Affairs Division at the Georgia Lottery.

GEORGIA LOTTERY CORPORATION
(A Component Unit of the State of Georgia)
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 321,805,000	\$ 252,323,000
Restricted fidelity fund cash	219,000	286,000
Restricted retailers' escrow fund cash	20,175,000	18,880,000
Retailer accounts receivable—net	203,954,000	221,582,000
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6,585,000	7,197,000
	<u>552,738,000</u>	<u>500,268,000</u>
NONCURRENT ASSETS:		
Grand prize investments	188,853,000	197,256,000
Lease Receivable	7,247,000	-
Capital assets - net	47,459,000	9,407,000
	<u>243,559,000</u>	<u>206,663,000</u>
	<u>796,297,000</u>	<u>706,931,000</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	35,000	46,000
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Due to Lottery for Education Account	397,847,000	356,847,000
Prizes payable	92,261,000	94,554,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	36,123,000	26,943,000
Restricted fidelity fund	219,000	286,000
Restricted retailers' escrow fund	20,175,000	18,880,000
Total current liabilities	<u>546,625,000</u>	<u>497,510,000</u>
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Grand prizes payable	174,401,000	173,080,000
Noncurrent portion of compensated absences	4,762,000	3,928,000
Net pension liability	234,000	226,000
Long term lease liability	39,410,000	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>218,807,000</u>	<u>177,234,000</u>
	<u>765,432,000</u>	<u>674,744,000</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	4,000	51,000
Deferred inflows of resources related to leases	6,954,000	-
Deferred inflows related to unearned COAM revenue	7,881,000	6,243,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>14,839,000</u>	<u>6,294,000</u>
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets - net	8,049,000	9,407,000
Unrestricted	8,012,000	16,532,000
Total net position	<u>\$ 16,061,000</u>	<u>\$ 25,939,000</u>

See Notes to financial statements.

GEORGIA LOTTERY CORPORATION

(A Component Unit of the State of Georgia)

**STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Ticket sales	\$ 6,034,353,000	\$ 4,974,840,000
Less tickets provided as prizes	<u>(399,949,000)</u>	<u>(338,662,000)</u>
Net ticket sales	5,634,404,000	4,636,178,000
Online fees	2,909,000	2,612,000
COAM fees	169,606,000	109,533,000
Rental income	409,000	-
Interest revenue- leases	424,000	-
Other	<u>124,000</u>	<u>82,000</u>
Net operating revenues	<u>5,807,876,000</u>	<u>4,748,405,000</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Prizes	3,709,288,000	3,045,570,000
Retailer commissions	342,925,000	289,134,000
Contractor fees	116,624,000	95,309,000
Advertising	29,324,000	24,545,000
Salaries and benefits	35,745,000	34,067,000
Retailer merchandising and marketing	7,664,000	6,399,000
Rent, utilities, and maintenance	2,616,000	4,530,000
Depreciation	6,540,000	4,410,000
Professional fees	3,324,000	4,384,000
Gaming equipment	1,499,000	660,000
Interest expense- leases	2,286,000	-
Other	<u>4,459,000</u>	<u>3,876,000</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>4,262,294,000</u>	<u>3,512,884,000</u>
Operating income	<u>1,545,582,000</u>	<u>1,235,521,000</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Payments to and due to Lottery for Education Account	(1,544,954,000)	(1,237,345,000)
Interest revenue	168,000	1,821,000
Net increase in fair value of grand prize investments	<u>(10,674,000)</u>	<u>12,528,000</u>
Total nonoperating expenses	<u>(1,555,460,000)</u>	<u>(1,222,996,000)</u>
Change in net position	(9,878,000)	12,525,000
NET POSITION — Beginning of year	<u>25,939,000</u>	<u>13,414,000</u>
NET POSITION — End of year	<u>\$ 16,061,000</u>	<u>\$ 25,939,000</u>

See Notes to financial statements.

GEORGIA LOTTERY CORPORATION

(A Component Unit of the State of Georgia)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from customers	\$ 5,661,444,000	\$ 4,608,245,000
Other operational cash received	3,867,000	2,694,000
COAM cash received	169,606,000	109,533,000
Cash paid to prize winners	(3,710,060,000)	(3,074,617,000)
Cash paid to retailers	(342,925,000)	(289,134,000)
Cash paid to contractors and employees	(181,689,000)	(153,852,000)
Other operating payments	<u>(18,094,000)</u>	<u>(31,741,000)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,582,149,000</u>	<u>1,171,128,000</u>
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments to Lottery for Education Account	(1,503,954,000)	(1,176,590,000)
Payments to DHBDD	<u>(200,000)</u>	<u>(200,000)</u>
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	<u>(1,504,154,000)</u>	<u>(1,176,790,000)</u>
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(5,008,000)	(2,340,000)
Capital Lease	(484,000)	-
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment	<u>310,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(5,182,000)</u>	<u>(2,340,000)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received	168,000	1,821,000
Purchase of grand prize investments	(15,888,000)	(7,080,000)
Maturities of grand prize investments	<u>13,617,000</u>	<u>12,576,000</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>(2,103,000)</u>	<u>7,317,000</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH	70,710,000	(685,000)
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH—Beginning of year	<u>271,489,000</u>	<u>272,174,000</u>
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH—End of year	<u>\$ 342,199,000</u>	<u>\$ 271,489,000</u>

See Notes to financial statements.

GEORGIA LOTTERY CORPORATION

(A Component Unit of the State of Georgia)

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Operating income	\$ 1,545,582,000	\$ 1,235,521,000
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	6,540,000	4,410,000
Provision for doubtful retailer accounts	(822,000)	(1,275,000)
Losses on disposals of property and equipment	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Retailer accounts receivable	18,450,000	(27,125,000)
Lease assets	(7,247,000)	-
Prepaid expenses and other assets	612,000	(6,102,000)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,180,000	(4,784,000)
Prizes payable	(2,093,000)	(24,113,000)
Grand prizes payable	1,321,000	(4,934,000)
Restricted fidelity fund	(67,000)	(27,000)
Restricted Retailer Escrow	1,295,000	1,291,000
Deferred Revenue - COAM	1,638,000	(808,000)
Deferred Inflows related to leases	6,954,000	-
Net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows	(28,000)	(88,000)
LT Portion of Compensated Absences	834,000	(838,000)
	<u>\$ 1,582,149,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,171,128,000</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities		
	<u>\$ 1,582,149,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,171,128,000</u>
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Increase in fair value of investments	\$ (10,674,000)	\$ 12,528,000
Accretion of grand prizes payable	<u>5,432,000</u>	<u>6,076,000</u>
	<u>\$ (5,242,000)</u>	<u>\$ 18,604,000</u>
Total noncash investing, capital, and related financing activities		

See Notes to financial statements.

GEORGIA LOTTERY CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The Georgia Lottery Corporation (the “GLC”) was established as an instrumentality of the state with the enactment of the Georgia Lottery for Education Act (the “Act”) on November 2, 1992. The GLC is responsible for the provision of lotteries on behalf of the State of Georgia in accordance with the Act and is a component unit of the State of Georgia.

Additionally, House Bill 487 was signed into law in April 2013 which transferred oversight responsibility for licensing and regulating coin operated amusement machines (COAMs) across the state of Georgia from the Georgia Department of Revenue to the GLC. The COAM industry is comprised of masters (machine owners) and locations (machine operators). A COAM is any machine that requires some sort of payment (cash, tickets, tokens, etc.) and whose operation depends in whole or in part on the skill of the player. COAM’s are classified as Class A or Class B machines. The distinguishing characteristic between the two classes is that Class B machines afford the player an award, e.g. a free play or redemption coupon. Cash awards are prohibited.

The GLC’s ticket sales include scratcher ticket sales, Diggi games and draw ticket sales for *Cash 3, Cash 4, Georgia FIVE, Fantasy 5, Cash Match, Kenol, Mega Millions, Powerball, Jumbo Bucks Lotto with Cash Match, Cash 4 Life, Print N Play* and *Cash Pop*.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation—The GLC is accounted for as an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises: (1) where the costs of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis are to be financed through user charges or (2) where the periodic determination of net income is considered appropriate.

Basis of Accounting—The financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“generally accepted accounting principles”). Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized and recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) establishes generally accepted accounting principles for governmental entities and pronouncements of the GASB are followed by the GLC.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition—Lottery games are sold to the public by contracted retailers. Revenue is recognized for draw games when tickets are sold to players and the related draw has occurred. Revenue is recognized for scratcher games when the product is made available for sale to the public, which is based on ticket activations by the retailers. Certain games include free tickets in the prize structure, which entitle the holder to receive one ticket of equal value. The selling price of tickets provided as prizes reduces gross ticket revenue when the prize is claimed by a player. Centralized accounting system revenue is recognized for COAM based the GLC percentage of the net daily revenues collected from individual Class B machines throughout the state. GLC also receives revenue from COAM owners and operators for renewing existing licenses and obtaining additional licenses. During fiscal year 2014 and prior, these licenses were considered an exchange transaction as the funds were used to pay for the GLC’s establishment of the monitoring system related to COAM. Once the system was established in fiscal year 2015, the license revenue is considered a non-exchange transaction. As a non-exchange transaction, this revenue is treated as a deferred inflow of resources until the applicable licensing period is reached. Licenses are currently granted on a fiscal year basis.

Revenue and Expenses—Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund’s principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Georgia Lottery Corporation’s enterprise fund are primarily revenues from ticket sales, COAM licensing fees, online fees and lease rental income. “Operating expenses” are defined under the Act as “all costs of doing business, including, but not limited to, prizes, commissions, and other compensation paid to retailers, advertising and marketing costs, personnel costs, capital costs, depreciation of property and equipment, funds for compulsive gambling education and treatment, amounts held in or paid from a fidelity fund, and other operating costs.” All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. The principal nonoperating revenues and expenses of the Georgia Lottery Corporation’s enterprise fund are interest income revenue related to investments, payments to and due to the Lottery for Education Account (an expense), and the net increase (revenue) or decrease (expense) in the fair value of grand prize investments.

Commissions and Bonuses— During fiscal years 2021 and 2020, retailers received a sales commission of 6% on all games. On March 15, 2011, Georgia House Bill 326 was enacted into law, which effectively eliminated all cashing bonuses and retailer incentive payments, and provided for sales commissions at a rate of 6% for all games. Retailer incentive payments for winning jackpot tickets were reinstated with GLC Board of Director’s approval in April 2019.

Contractor Fees—The GLC has contracted with two vendors for the majority of the gaming systems and supplies. Additionally, the GLC has contracted with one vendor for operation and maintenance of the centralized COAM accounting system.

For fiscal years 2021 and 2020, the IGT Corporation (“IGT”) rate remained 0.8477%, of net sales. Beginning in September 2018, the contract with IGT was amended through September 11, 2025. In addition to providing for base savings, the amended contract also provided for vendor-supplied retailer equipment.

In fiscal 2021, the Scientific Games, Inc. (“SGI”) rate remained 0.793%, of scratcher game tickets distributed to retailers, net of returns. For fiscal year 2019, the Scientific Games, Inc. (“SGI”) rate decreased from 0.99% to 0.793%, of scratcher game tickets distributed to retailers, net of returns. In fiscal 2018, the contract with SGI for the printing and distribution of scratcher game tickets was amended through September 10, 2025. Under the amended contract, the base rate was reduced and SGI agreed to provide an additional 10,000 scratcher ticket dispenser facings per contract year.

In October 2020, the GLC amended its contract with Intralot, Inc. for the development and maintenance of a centralized COAM accounting system. The primary terms of the amendment are as follows: (1) The contract is extended for seven years; (2) Intralot's base fee is reduced from 1.2489% to 1.0989% of net daily revenues generated by COAM machines effective January 1, 2023; and (3) Intralot agrees to provide technology infrastructure refreshments of approximately \$8.6 million. The new rate will remain fixed throughout the life of the extended agreement. The amended contract ends December 31, 2029.

Prizes—In accordance with the Act, as nearly as practical, at least 45% of ticket sales must be returned to the public in the form of prizes. Prize expense for scratcher games is recognized based on the predetermined prize structure for each game. Generally, prize expense for *Cash 3*, *Cash 4*, *Georgia FIVE*, *Cash Match*, *Keno!*, *Print N Play*, and *Cash Pop* draw games is recognized based on the estimated payout experience over the life of the games, theoretical game payout or the industry averages. Prize expense for *Fantasy 5* and *Jumbo Bucks Lotto* is recorded on a pari-mutuel basis according to the game structure based on a percentage of revenue recognized.

Cash 4 Life and *Mega Millions*, are multi-state lottery games operated by member lotteries. Prizes costs are shared based on contributions to the prize pools by the member lotteries. Grand prize investments for jackpot winners who purchased tickets in Georgia are held by the GLC. In April 2019, the *Cash 4 Life* game rules were amended to limit sharing of prize costs to grand prizes only. Each member lottery is now responsible for funding its own fixed prize costs.

The *Powerball* grand prize is a shared prize from contributions to the prize pool by all member lotteries of the Multi-State Lottery Association ("MUSL") and certain Mega Millions states including Georgia which sell *Powerball* tickets without being a member of MUSL. All *Powerball* grand prizes won by players who purchased tickets in Georgia are funded by investments purchased by MUSL. The investments are held by MUSL in trust for the GLC and are paid in 20 annual installments. No investments were held in trust by MUSL in the statement of net position at June 30, 2021. The GLC withdrew from MUSL on August 31, 1996. During fiscal year 2010, the GLC, along with the other participating Mega Millions states, entered into an agreement with MUSL authorizing the cross-sell of tickets for the *Powerball* game. Ticket sales under the cross-sell agreement began on January 31, 2010, and the first *Powerball* drawing including participating Mega Millions states was held on February 1, 2010.

Unclaimed Prizes—Prizes must be claimed no later than 90 days after game-end for scratcher games and 180 days after the drawing for draw games. In response to shelter in place restrictions, a temporary extension for draw game claims changed the expiration period from 180 days to 300 days in April 2020. The temporary extension was lifted in March 2021. An estimate of the unclaimed prizes is based upon the historical experience rate as a percentage of prize expense. In accordance with the Act, \$200,000 of unclaimed prizes must be transferred to the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities for the treatment of compulsive gambling and related educational programs. Transfers for this purpose for each fiscal year have been \$200,000. The remainder of unclaimed prizes is used to fund future prizes or special prize promotions, as defined by the statute. The GLC also transferred \$200,000 on behalf of the COAM business unit as part of their operating expenses.

Net Position—Net position represents cumulative revenues less expenses in excess of net proceeds transferred to the Lottery for Education Account, as defined under the Act (see Note 7). Net position includes funds invested in capital assets and unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position normally results from the inclusion of capital costs in the determination of net proceeds as required by the Act and the cumulative effect of periodic adjustments to recognize the fair value of grand prize investments held to fund grand prizes payable. Grand prize investments are purchased to finance future payments to

Jumbo Bucks Lotto, Mega Millions, Powerball, Decades of Dollars, and certain scratcher game grand prize winners. Any increases or decreases in the fair value of these investments are determined to be unrealized and will not affect (i) the future ability to hold these investments or (ii) the amount of funds available for distribution to the Lottery for Education Account. Unrealized gains on grand prize investments at June 30, 2021 and 2020 were \$15,906,000 and \$26,580,000, respectively, resulting in a net change of \$10,674,000 in the fair value of grand prize investments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—The GLC considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. This includes cash in banks, petty cash, and balances on account in Georgia Fund 1.

Accounts Receivable—Accounts receivable represents lottery proceeds due from retailers for net ticket sales less commissions and prizes paid by the retailers and from COAM operators (Locations) for net revenues collected from COAM machines. Lottery proceeds are collected weekly from retailer and COAM operator bank accounts held in trust for the GLC. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established based on management’s estimate of retailer and COAM operator receivables that will not be collected. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the allowance for uncollectible retailer receivables was \$1,898,000 and \$2,720,000, respectively.

Capital Assets—Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of three to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over their expected useful lives or the lease term, whichever is shorter. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the results from operations in the period of disposal. In 2021, the GLC implemented GASB 87 which requires that leases beyond one year be accounted for as intangible capital assets at net present value and amortized over the life of the lease.

Fidelity Fund—In accordance with the Act, retailers and COAM locations contribute a fee to a fidelity fund upon acceptance as a GLC retailer or COAM operator. The GLC is reimbursed from available funds for any losses incurred as a result of the misfeasance or malfeasance of GLC retailers or COAM locations. At the end of each year, any amount in the fund in excess of \$500,000 is treated as net proceeds from the GLC subject to transfer to the Lottery for Education Account. There were no fidelity funds available for transfer as net proceeds for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. The fidelity fund proceeds are held in a separate account and are presented in the statements of net position as restricted fidelity fund cash and in liabilities as restricted fidelity funds.

Escrow Fund—Retailers and COAM locations pledge cash deposits to an escrow funds management service offered by a commercial bank selected by the GLC. This is one of the acceptable forms of Financial Security Deposits from Retailers pursuant to Section 19 of the Georgia Lottery for Education Act, Chapter 2 of the GLC Policies entitled ‘Retailer Rules and Regulations,’ Chapter 8.2 of the GLC Policies entitled ‘Retailer Credit and Financial Security Policy,’ and appropriate Executive Orders. The GLC is reimbursed from available funds for any losses incurred as a result of the misfeasance or malfeasance of GLC retailers or COAM operators. The retailers’ escrow funds are not subject to transfer to the Lottery for Education Account. The retailer escrow fund proceeds are held in a separate account and are presented in the statements of net position as restricted retailer escrow fund cash and in liabilities as restricted retailer escrow funds.

Coin Operated Amusement Machines (COAM)

The GLC deployed an internally developed licensing application system in May 2014. The GLC granted 273 Class A and 194 Class B master licenses in fiscal year 2021. COAM Operations issued 18,445 Class A decals for 18,436 active machines and 37,160 Class B decals for 39,539 active machines. During fiscal year 2021, COAM contributed \$133.2 million in COAM revenue sharing, \$17.0 million in fines and penalties, \$12.7 million in licensing fees, and \$6.7 million in other income. Other income included revenue of \$6.1 million received from the auction of two Class B master licenses in 2021.

COAM collected an additional \$7.9 million in renewal fees received in advance of the fiscal year 2022 licensing period, which is \$1.6 million greater than the 2021 licensing period.

Compensated Absences—Employees earn the right to be compensated during absences for vacation and illness. Unused leave benefits are paid to employees upon separation from service. The cost of vacation and vested sick leave benefits is accrued in the period in which it was earned. In March 2005, the GLC adopted a new policy concerning payments of accrued sick leave upon termination. Sick leave accrued by employees prior to March 1, 2005, and not used prior to termination is paid at a 50% rate upon termination. No payments will be made for sick leave accrued after March 1, 2005, and not used by the employee before termination.

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

Budget—Georgia Statute requires the GLC to submit to the Office of Planning and Budget ("OPB") and the State Auditor, annually by June 30, a proposed operating budget for the next fiscal year. Additionally, the GLC is required to submit to the OPB annually, on September 1, a proposed operating budget for the GLC and an estimate of net proceeds for the succeeding fiscal year. The GLC complied with these requirements in 2021 and 2020.

Deferred inflows/ outflows of resources —In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. Georgia Lottery has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. The deferred amounts related to pension differences between estimated and actual investment earnings, differences between expected actual experience, changes in proportionate share of contributions subsequent to the measurement date are presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Georgia Lottery has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. Unearned revenue is reported for COAM Licenses related to the next fiscal year. In the government-wide financial statements the Georgia Lottery reports deferred amounts related to leases and deferred amounts related to pension.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND GRAND PRIZE INVESTMENTS

During the year ended June 30, 2005, the GLC adopted the provisions of SGAS No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, which amends SGAS No. 3, *Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements*, which recognizes that deposits and investments of state and local governments are exposed to risks that have the potential to result in losses. This statement establishes and modifies disclosure requirements related to investment and deposit risks; accordingly, the GLC's note disclosures on cash, cash equivalents, and investments are in conformity with the provisions of SGAS No. 40. Following "exception-based reporting," the GLC is not required to disclose risks that do not apply to it. In 2016 the Georgia Lottery changed banking service providers from Bank of America to SunTrust Bank. This change was effective January 1, 2016 and included a nine-month transition period. The escrow accounts were transferred in September 2016 and the Safekeeping account transferred in November 2016 in sync with the quarterly annuity payments. In December 2020, SunTrust Bank merged with BB&T Bank and changed its name to Truist Bank after the merger. We do not expect any changes to our current banking relationship.

Cash—Cash is primarily held in demand deposits at SunTrust Bank. The GLC's daily operating cash and other cash accounts for accounts payable, prizes payable, retailer return items, district offices, promotions, payroll, escrow, merchant processor transactions and petty cash are held in accounts with SunTrust. At June 30, 2021, the Master Operating Account had a book balance of \$69,694,000 and a bank balance of \$69,555,000. This includes COAM cash consisting of a book balance of \$60,270,000 and a bank balance of \$60,514,000. At June 30, 2021, all other accounts had a net book balance of (\$3,170,000). The book balance was due to outstanding checks for the accounts payable and prize check accounts of (\$3,507,000) offset by a balance of \$338,000 for all other accounts. The net carrying value and bank balance of all GLC cash accounts as of June 30, 2021 was \$66,525,000 and \$69,898,000 respectively.

At June 30, 2020, the Master Operating Account had a book balance of \$45,517,000 and a bank balance of \$45,468,000. This includes COAM cash consisting of a book balance of \$28,194,000 and a bank balance of \$28,209,000. At June 30, 2020, all other accounts had a net book balance of (\$3,836,000). The book balance was due to outstanding checks for the accounts payable and prize check accounts of (\$4,254,000) offset by a balance of \$418,000 for all other accounts. The net carrying value and bank balance of all GLC cash accounts as of June 30, 2020 was \$41,682,000 and \$45,870,000 respectively. These deposits were entirely insured by FDIC insurance or collateralized by investment securities held by the GLC's agent in the GLC's name.

Cash Equivalents—Cash equivalents represent surplus cash invested in Georgia Fund 1 administered by the State of Georgia's Office of the State Treasurer. The voluntary fund is a short-term investment vehicle that is available for use by state entities and local governments. Georgia Fund 1 invests its assets in U.S. Treasury bills, U.S. Treasury notes, securities issued by federal agencies and instrumentalities, banker's acceptances, and repurchase agreements.

The Georgia Fund 1 is an external investment pool managed by the Office of the State Treasurer in accordance with policies and procedures established by state law and the State Depository Board, the oversight Board for the Office of the State Treasurer. This investment is valued at fair value. The Georgia Fund 1 is an AAf/S1 rated investment pool by Standard & Poor's, and the portfolio's weighted average maturity is thirty-six (36) days at June 30, 2021. Under SGAS No. 40, since these funds represent an externally managed pool it is not exposed to custodial credit risk, and therefore, no custodial credit risk disclosures are required. The GLC's investment in Georgia Fund 1 was approximately \$255,280,000 and

\$210,641,000 at June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest earned on the GLC's investments was approximately \$168,000 and \$1,821,000 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Other Deposits— Cash maintained in the Retailer Escrow Fund bank account had bank and book balances of \$21,101,000 and \$20,175,000 respectively, as of June 30, 2021. Cash maintained in the Fidelity Fund bank account has bank and book balances of \$455,000 and \$219,000, respectively, as of June 30, 2021. All accounts continue to be entirely insured by FDIC insurance or collateralized by investment securities held by the GLC's agent in the GLC's name.

Cash maintained in the Retailer Escrow Fund bank account had bank and book balances of \$19,622,000 and \$18,880,000 respectively, as of June 30, 2020. Cash maintained in the Fidelity Fund bank account has bank and book balances of \$340,000 and \$286,000, respectively, as of June 30, 2020. The Fidelity Fund account was moved from Carver State Bank to SunTrust during fiscal year 2018 to consolidate all GLC cash accounts. All accounts continue to be entirely insured by FDIC insurance or collateralized by investment securities held by the GLC's agent in the GLC's name.

Grand Prize Investments—All grand prize investments represent funds held to pay grand prize winners who are entitled to multiyear payments. Grand prize investments at June 30, 2021 and 2020, consist of the following:

	Fair Value	
	2021	2020
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 188,853,000	\$ 197,256,000
	<u>\$ 188,853,000</u>	<u>\$ 197,256,000</u>

Grand prize investments are not presented as current assets, as they are not part of the GLC's current operations. Changes in grand prize investments for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 consisted of the following:

Fair value—June 30, 2019	\$ 190,224,000
Purchases	7,080,000
Payments to grand prize winners	(18,652,000)
Interest earned on current-year maturities	6,076,000
Change in fair value	<u>12,528,000</u>
Fair value—June 30, 2020	<u>197,256,000</u>
Purchases	15,888,000
Payments to grand prize winners	(19,049,000)
Interest earned on current-year maturities	5,432,000
Change in fair value	<u>(10,674,000)</u>
Fair value—June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 188,853,000</u>

Grand prize investments are recorded at their fair values. Increases or decreases in the fair value of these investments are recorded as nonoperating revenue (expense). The GLC categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The GLC has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2021 and 2020:

<u>Investment</u>	<u>2021</u>		<u>2020</u>	
	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
United States Treasuries	\$ 188,853,000	\$ 188,853,000	\$ 197,256,000	\$ 197,256,000
Total Investments at fair value	<u>\$ 188,853,000</u>	188,853,000	<u>\$ 197,256,000</u>	197,256,000
Investments not subjected to level disclosure:				
Georgia Fund 1		<u>255,280,000</u>		<u>210,641,000</u>
Total Investments		<u>\$ 444,133,000</u>		<u>\$ 407,897,000</u>

The investment in United States Treasuries classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

The Georgia Fund 1 is an investment pool which does not meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 79 and is thus valued at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31. As a result, the GLC does not disclose investment in the Georgia Fund 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

Custodial credit risk for Deposits—Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be collateralized by depository insurance, obligations of the U.S. government, or bonds of public authorities, counties, or municipalities. As of June 30, 2021, all deposits are considered insured.

Investments—In November 2016, the GLC transferred safekeeping responsibilities from Bank of America to SunTrust, completing the banking transition begun in FY 2016. The GLC's investments consist of U.S. Treasury Strips (principal and interest) that are held to maturity to fund grand prize winners for several draw games, including *Lotto Georgia*, *The Big Game*, *Mega Millions*, *Lotto South*, *Win For Life*, and *Jumbo Bucks Lotto*, and various Scratchier Games with annuity prizes such as *Georgia's \$500 Million Club*, *Georgia Lottery Black*, *Super Millions*, and *Maximum Green*. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the GLC's investment balances consisted of:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>2021 Fair Value</u>	<u>2021 Maturity</u>
U.S Treasury Strips	\$ <u>188,853,000</u>	Weighted average maturity of 6.0 years
Total	\$ <u>188,853,000</u>	

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>2020 Fair Value</u>	<u>2020 Maturity</u>
U.S Treasury Strips	\$ <u>197,256,000</u>	Weighted average maturity of 6.3 years
Total	\$ <u>197,256,000</u>	

U.S Treasury Strips held by the GLC are AAA-rated and current holdings mature quarterly beginning August 2021 through November 2048.

Interest Rate Risk—The GLC’s deposits in the master operating account with SunTrust are subject to fluctuations in short-term interest rates. The GLC purchases investments to fund future prize payments at fixed amounts for grand prize winner obligations, as detailed in Note 5, Grand Prizes Payable. Periodic market fluctuations affect the fair value of grand prize investments. The GLC expects to hold grand prize investments to maturity to meet future grand prize payments and, therefore, will not realize any gains or losses related to the changes in the market. The only exposure that the GLC has in regards to interest rate sensitivity is for the GLC’s master operating account, since there is no investment related impact on the GLC resulting from the effect of interest rate changes on grand prize investments.

Credit Risk—State laws limit the investment sources available to the GLC to United States Treasury securities, federal agency securities, state of Georgia securities, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, bank certificates of deposits, Georgia Fund 1, life insurance annuity contracts, and investments that would be permissible for the legal reserves of domestic life insurance companies under the laws of the state of Georgia.

Custodial Credit Risk—For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the GLC will not be able to recover the value of its investments in the possession of an outside party. The GLC entered into a Collateral pool agreement with SunTrust on January 26, 2016. Effective July 1, 2017, banks with \$50 billion or more will be required to participate in the Secure Deposit Program per Senate Bill 283. SunTrust falls into this category. The program will be administered by the State Treasurer for the State Depository Board. Collateralization of public deposits will no longer be permitted. Custodial risk will be mitigated by FDIC insurance, liquidation of collateral pledged to the State Treasurer by the Covered Depository and assessments made by the State Treasurer on remaining Covered Depositories to the extent necessary to cover any shortfall.

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4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets at June 30, 2021 and 2020 consisted of the following:

	Balance at June 30, 2020	Increases	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2021
Capital assets:				
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 2,947,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,947,000
Computer and communications equipment	21,316,000	221,000	-	21,537,000
Vehicles	4,680,000	-	(49,000)	4,631,000
Leasehold improvements	8,013,000		(297,000)	7,716,000
Software	4,916,000	52,000	-	4,968,000
Other assets	1,747,000	-	-	1,747,000
Gaming Equipment	5,506,000	4,735,000	-	10,241,000
Right-to-use lease of office space	-	39,894,000	-	39,894,000
	<u>49,125,000</u>	<u>44,902,000</u>	<u>(346,000)</u>	<u>93,681,000</u>
Total capital assets at historical cost				
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(39,718,000)</u>	<u>(6,540,000)</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>(46,222,000)</u>
Capital assets—net	<u>\$ 9,407,000</u>	<u>\$ 38,362,000</u>	<u>\$ (310,000)</u>	<u>\$ 47,459,000</u>

	Balance at June 30, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2020
Capital assets:				
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 2,947,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,947,000
Computer and communications equipment	21,024,000	292,000	-	21,316,000
Vehicles	4,254,000	426,000	-	4,680,000
Leasehold improvements	6,534,000	1,479,000	-	8,013,000
Software	4,773,000	143,000	-	4,916,000
Other assets	1,747,000	-	-	1,747,000
Gaming Equipment	5,506,000	-	-	5,506,000
	<u>46,785,000</u>	<u>2,340,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,125,000</u>
Total capital assets at historical cost				
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(35,308,000)</u>	<u>(4,410,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(39,718,000)</u>
Capital assets—net	<u>\$ 11,477,000</u>	<u>\$ (2,070,000)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,407,000</u>

5. GRAND PRIZES PAYABLE

Grand prizes payable is recorded at the net present value of the U.S. Treasury securities purchased for each jackpot winner. Grand prizes payable was accreted by approximately \$5,433,000 and \$6,076,000 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Grand prizes payable are not presented as current liabilities, as they are not part of the GLC's current operations.

Future payments of grand prizes payable at June 30, 2021, are scheduled as follows:

2022	\$ 20,028,000
2023	20,028,000
2024	20,028,000
2025	19,378,000
2026	17,153,000
2027-2031	57,708,000
2032-2036	34,782,000
2037-2041	15,415,000
2042-2046	2,871,000
2047-2051	<u>440,000</u>
	207,831,000
Less imputed interest	<u>(33,430,000)</u>
Net present value of grand prizes payable	<u>\$ 174,401,000</u>

The Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (the "Omnibus Act") was enacted into federal law on October 21, 1998. Included in this Omnibus Act is a Special Rule for Cash Options for Receipt of Qualified Prizes ("Special Rule"). Pursuant to the Special Rule, the GLC may extend to recipients of "qualified prizes" the opportunity, within a certain period after the drawing, to select a lump-sum payment equivalent to the cash value of an annuitized prize. Qualified prizes, as defined in the Omnibus Act, include multiple-year payments of a minimum of ten years.

Claimants of qualified prizes, as defined in the GLC Rules and Regulations, on or after the date of enactment of the Omnibus Act, can make an irrevocable election to receive a lump-sum cash payment equivalent of the annuitized prize within 60 days of the claim date. Grand prizes payable at June 30, 2021, consist of no qualified prizes under this provision of the Special Rule.

6. LONG TERM LEASES

The Georgia Lottery is a lessee for a series of noncancellable leases of office space for its headquarters and district offices. In fiscal year 2021, the Georgia Lottery adopted GASB 87 to account for all such leases. As such, the Georgia Lottery recognized a lease liability and a right-to-use intangible asset. The liability was initially measured at the present value of the payments expected to be made over the terms of the various leases. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The Georgia Lottery utilized the State of Georgia's incremental borrowing rate to establish the initial discount rate. Lease-related interest expense under all capital leases totaled approximately \$2,286,000 for the year ended June 30, 2021. Rent expense totaled \$1,666,000 for operating leases in the year ended June 30, 2020, respectively. The lease asset was initially measured at the value of the lease liability. Subsequently the asset is amortized on a straight line basis over the life of the lease. Lease-related depreciation expense of \$2,578,000 was recorded in fiscal year 2021.

The aggregate amortization schedule for the non-cancellable lease liability is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022*	1,179,000	2,246,000	3,425,000
2023	1,277,000	2,175,000	3,452,000
2024**	(875,000)	2,170,000	1,295,000
2025	1,404,000	2,151,000	3,555,000
2026	1,579,000	2,066,000	3,645,000
2027-2031	10,377,000	8,724,000	19,101,000
2032-2036	15,891,000	5,001,000	20,892,000
2037-2041	8,578,000	531,000	9,109,000
Total	\$ 39,410,000	\$ 25,064,000	\$ 64,474,000

* includes rental abatement of \$153,000

** includes rental abatement of \$2,180,000

The Georgia Lottery is lessor for a noncancellable lease of office space. The Georgia Lottery recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the Statement of Net Position. Upon implementation of GASB 87, the Georgia Lottery initially measured the receivable at the present value of the payments expected to be received over the life of the lease. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term on a straight line basis. The GLC recognized \$424,000 in lease-related interest revenue and \$409,000 in lease revenue associated with the vendor lease in fiscal year 2021.

The aggregate amortization schedule for the non-cancellable lease receivable is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	171,000	416,000	587,000
2023	181,000	406,000	587,000
2024*	(304,000)	410,000	106,000
2025	241,000	411,000	652,000
2026	272,000	396,000	668,000
2027-2031	1,912,000	1,690,000	3,602,000
2032-2036	3,100,000	975,000	4,075,000
2037-2041	1,674,000	103,000	1,777,000
Total	7,247,000	4,807,000	12,054,000

* includes rental abatement of \$530,000

An agreement was reached to amend the lease terms for the GLC headquarters office space effective September 30, 2019. The major terms of the amendment are as follows: (1) The lease term was extended by fifteen (15) years to 2038; (2) The amendment provides for an additional 24,974 square feet of contiguous space; (3) The amendment allows for a tenant improvement allowance of \$5.1 million of which \$998,000 became available upon execution of the amendment; and (4) The amendment includes a lease abatement of \$2,932,000. The available allowance was recognized in fiscal year 2021. \$561,000 of the tenant allowance and \$599,000 of the lease abatement was utilized in fiscal year 2021.

7. DUE TO LOTTERY FOR EDUCATION ACCOUNT

In accordance with the Act, all net proceeds of the GLC are due to the Lottery for Education Account within the state of Georgia Treasury. Net proceeds is defined under the Act as “all revenue derived from the sale of lottery tickets or shares and all other monies derived from the GLC less operating expenses.” Any unrealized gain or loss resulting from changes in fair value of grand prize investments does not represent funds received from GLC operations and is excluded from determination of “net proceeds.”

“Operating expenses” are defined under the Act as “all costs of doing business, including, but not limited to, prizes, commissions, and other compensation paid to retailers, advertising and marketing costs, personnel costs, capital costs, depreciation of property and equipment, funds for compulsive gambling education and treatment, amounts held in or paid from a fidelity fund, and other operating costs.”

Net proceeds and operating expenses for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, are summarized as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Operating revenues:		
Ticket sales	\$ 6,034,353,000	\$ 4,974,840,000
Less tickets provided as prizes	<u>(399,949,000)</u>	<u>(338,662,000)</u>
Net ticket sales	5,634,404,000	4,636,178,000
Online fees and other revenues	3,919,000	2,694,000
COAM fees	169,606,000	109,533,000
Interest revenue and other	<u>168,000</u>	<u>1,821,000</u>
GLC proceeds	<u>5,808,097,000</u>	<u>4,750,226,000</u>
Operating expenses—as defined:		
Gaming	4,207,324,000	3,461,617,000
Operating	55,819,000	51,266,000
Other	<u>45,102,000</u>	<u>2,538,000</u>
Total operating expenses—as defined	<u>4,308,245,000</u>	<u>3,515,421,000</u>
Net proceeds before distribution of unrestricted net position	<u>1,499,852,000</u>	<u>1,234,805,000</u>
Other:		
Funds resulting from current year capital purchases	44,902,000	2,340,000
Funds for current year compulsive gambling education and treatment	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Total other	<u>45,102,000</u>	<u>2,540,000</u>
Net proceeds subject to transfer	<u>\$ 1,544,954,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,237,345,000</u>
Amount due to Lottery for Education Account for year	\$ 1,544,954,000	\$ 1,237,345,000
Amount paid during year	<u>(1,147,107,000)</u>	<u>(880,498,000)</u>
Amount due to Lottery for Education Account for year	<u>\$ 397,847,000</u>	<u>\$ 356,847,000</u>

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

401(k) Defined Contribution Plan—Effective July 1, 1998, House Bill 441 was enacted into law, allowing the Georgia Lottery Corporation to participate in the Deferred Compensation Plan offered by the state of Georgia for public employees pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code.

There were 362 GLC employees participating in the 401(k) plan at June 30, 2021. For the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, GLC contributed \$1,853,000 and \$1,840,000 to the plan, respectively. Contributions by plan participants during fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were \$1,557,000 and \$1,392,000, respectively.

457 Deferred Compensation Plan—Beginning in December 1994, the GLC offered its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all full-time employees at their option, permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to participants until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

Section 1448 of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 added Subsection (g) to Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Service Code to provide that all assets and income under a Section 457(b) plan that are maintained by a state or local government employer must be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries. In September 2013, the GLC transferred custodianship of the plan's assets from Nationwide Retirement Services to Great-West Financial. As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, the fair value of the plan's assets was \$6,068,000 and \$4,804,000, respectively. Contributions by participants during the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were \$159,000 and \$160,000, respectively.

Compensated Absences— At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the balance for compensated absences was \$4,872,000 and \$4,276,000, respectively. The year-end balances are comprised of earned and unused vacation and sick leave hours. At separation, employees are compensated for all earned vacation and any remaining sick leave hours accrued prior to March 1, 2005. Increases to the compensated absences balance represent vacation and sick leave hours earned by employees and decreases represent their usage of leave.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, employees earned and used leave totaling \$1,851,000 and \$1,255,000 respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2020, employees earned and used leave totaling \$1,772,000 and \$1,290,000, respectively. The current portion of the compensated absence liability, expected to be due within one year of the statement date, June 30, 2021, is estimated using historical trends. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the estimated current portion of the compensated absences liability was \$112,000 and \$182,000, respectively.

Defined Benefit Plan – Employees' Retirement System

General Information

Plan description: ERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established by the Georgia General Assembly during the 1949 Legislative Session for the purpose of providing retirement allowances for employees of the State of Georgia and its political subdivisions. ERS is directed by a Board of Trustees. Title 47 of the O.C.G.A. assigns the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions to the State Legislature. ERS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.ers.ga.gov/financials.

Benefits provided: The ERS Plan supports three benefit tiers: Old Plan, New Plan, and Georgia State Employees' Pension and Savings Plan (GSEPS). Employees under the old plan started membership prior to July 1, 1982 and are subject to plan provisions in effect prior to July 1, 1982. Members hired on or after July 1, 1982 but prior to January 1, 2009 are new plan members subject to modified plan provisions. Effective January 1, 2009, new state employees and rehired state employees who did not retain membership rights under the Old or New Plans are members of GSEPS. ERS members hired prior to January 1, 2009 also have the option to irrevocably change their membership to GSEPS. The GLC has two employees that participate in this plan.

Under the old plan, the new plan, and GSEPS, a member may retire and receive normal retirement benefits after completion of 10 years of creditable service and attainment of age 60 or 30 years of

creditable service regardless of age. Additionally, there are some provisions allowing for early retirement after 25 years of creditable service for members under age 60.

Retirement benefits paid to members are based upon the monthly average of the member's highest 24 consecutive calendar months, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service, multiplied by the applicable benefit factor. Annually, postretirement cost-of-living adjustments may also be made to members' benefits, provided the members were hired prior to July 1, 2009. The normal retirement pension is payable monthly for life; however, options are available for distribution of the member's monthly pension, at reduced rates, to a designated beneficiary upon the member's death. Death and disability benefits are also available through ERS.

Contributions: Member contributions under the old plan are 4% of annual compensation, up to \$4,200, plus 6% of annual compensation in excess of \$4,200. Under the old plan, the state pays member contributions in excess of 1.25% of annual compensation. Under the old plan, these state contributions are included in the members' accounts for refund purposes and are used in the computation of the members' earnable compensation for the purpose of computing retirement benefits. Member contributions under the new plan and GSEPS are 1.25% of annual compensation. The GLC's contractually required contribution rate, actuarially determined annually, for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 24.66% of annual covered payroll for old and new plan members and 21.57% for GSEPS members. The rates include the annual actuarially determined employer contribution rate of 24.66% of annual covered payroll for old and new plan members and 21.57% for GSEPS members, plus a 0.12% adjustment for HB751 one-time benefit adjustment of 3% to retired state employees. The GLC's contributions to ERS totaled \$27,000 for the year ended June 30, 2021. Contributions are expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

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

At June 30, 2021, the GLC reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability in the amount of \$234,000. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. An expected total pension liability as of June 30, 2020 was determined using standard roll-forward techniques. The GLC's proportion of the net pension liability was based on contributions to ERS during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. At June 30, 2020 the Employer's proportion was 0.005555%, which was a increase of 0.000075 % from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2019 of 0.005480%.

At June 30, 2020, the GLC reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability in the amount of \$226,000. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018. An expected total pension liability as of June 30, 2019 was determined using standard roll-forward techniques. The GLC's proportion of the net pension liability was based on contributions to ERS during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. At June 30 2019 the Employer's proportion was 0.005480%, which was a decrease of 0.000466 % from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018 of 0.005946%.

For the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the GLC recognized pension expense of \$0 and (\$55,000), respectively. At June 30, 2021, the GLC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,000	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	3,000	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,000	4,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>27,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 35,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>

GLC contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$27,000 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2022	\$ (5,000)
2023	2,000
2024	4,000
2025	<u>3,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,000</u>

At June 30, 2020, the GLC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 8,000	\$ -
Changes to assumptions	4,000	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	7,000
Changes in proportion and differences between Employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	44,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	34,000	-
Total	\$ 46,000	\$ 51,000

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability as of June 30, 2020 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	3.25 – 7.00%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.30%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table with future mortality improvement projected to 2025 with the Society of Actuaries' projection scale BB and set forward 2 years for both males and females for service retirements and dependent beneficiaries. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with future mortality improvement projected to 2025 with Society of Actuaries' projection scale BB and set back 7 years for males and set forward 3 years for females was used for death after disability retirement. There is a margin for future mortality improvement in the tables used by the System. Based on the results of the most recent experience study adopted by the Board on December 17, 2015, the numbers of expected future deaths are 9-12% less than the actual number of deaths that occurred during the study period for service retirements and beneficiaries and for disability retirements. Rates of mortality in active service were based on the RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected to 2025 with projection scale BB.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014 with the exception of the assumed investment rate of return. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected nominal returns, net of pension plan investment expense and the assumed rate of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class based on the most recent experience study are summarized in the following table:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return*
Fixed income	30.0%	(0.1%)
Domestic large equities	46.2	8.9
Domestic small equities	1.3	13.2
International developed market equities	12.4	8.9
International emerging market equities	5.1	10.9
Alternatives	5.0	12.0
Total	100.00%	

* Net of inflation

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.30%. 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. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the GLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following presents the GLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability, reported as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the discount rate of 7.30 %, as well as what the GLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.30 %) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.30 %) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.30%)	Current discount rate (7.30%)	1% Increase (8.30%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 329,000	\$ 234,000	\$ 153,000

The following presents the same analysis of the GLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability reported as of June 30, 2020:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.30%)</u>	<u>Current discount rate (7.30%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.30%)</u>
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 321,000	\$ 226,000	\$ 145,000

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ERS financial report which is publically available at www.ers.ga.gov/financials.

9. CONTINGENCIES

The GLC is subject to litigation in the ordinary course of its business. In the opinion of management and legal counsel, the outcome of such litigation will not have a material impact on the financial position or cash flows of the GLC.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The GLC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and injuries to employees. The GLC obtains umbrella insurance coverage for property, liability, vehicle fleet, workers' compensation, and unemployment compensation through the State of Georgia's Department of Administrative Services ("DOAS"). The GLC purchased additional commercial insurance for certain company-owned vehicles. DOAS, as a component of the State of Georgia, utilizes self-insurance programs established by individual agreement, statute or administrative action to provide property insurance covering fire and extended coverage and automobile insurance and to pay losses that might occur from such causes; liability insurance for employees against personal liability for damages arising out of performance of their duties; survivors' benefits for eligible members of the Employees' Retirement System; consolidating processing of unemployment compensation claims against state agencies and the payment of sums due to the Department of Labor; and workers' compensation statutes of the State of Georgia. These self-insurance funds are accounted for as internal service funds of the State of Georgia where assets are set aside for claim settlements. The majority of the risk management programs are funded by assessments charged to participating organizations. A limited amount of commercial insurance is purchased by the self-insurance funds applicable to property, employee and automobile liability, fidelity, and certain other risks to limit the exposure to catastrophic losses. Otherwise, the risk management programs service all claims against the state for injuries and property damage.

Financial information relative to self-insurance funds is presented in the financial reports of the Department of Administrative Services and the Employees' Retirement System for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

The GLC negotiated a service contract with Blue Cross Blue Shield of Georgia to provide its employee health insurance, dental and vision coverage effective January 1, 2017. Unum is the provider for short-term disability, long-term disability, and term life insurance coverage. The GLC's health, dental, and vision insurance plans are funded by contributions from plan participants and by GLC employer contributions.

Georgia Lottery Corporation
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Employees' Retirement System
For the Year Ended June 30
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
GLC's proportion of the net pension liability	0.005550%	0.005480%	0.005946%	0.009434%	0.012860%	0.018400%	0.023993%
GLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 234,000	226,000	244,000	383,000	608,000	746,000	900,000
GLC's covered payroll	\$ 140,000	122,000	130,000	232,000	303,000	472,000	534,000
GLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	167.14%	185.25%	187.69%	165.09%	200.67%	158.05%	168.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	76.21%	76.74%	76.68%	76.33%	72.34%	76.20%	77.99%

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

**Georgia Lottery Corporation
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions
Employees' Retirement System
For the Year Ended June 30:
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$	35,000	34,000	30,000	32,000	57,000	77,000	101,000	100,000	78,000
Contribution in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$	35,000	34,000	30,000	32,000	57,000	77,000	101,000	100,000	78,000
Contribution deficiency (excess)		\$0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLC's covered-employee payroll	\$	108,000	140,000	122,000	130,000	232,000	303,000	472,000	534,000	529,000
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		32.41%	24.29%	24.59%	24.62%	24.57%	25.41%	21.50%	18.67%	14.76%

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Georgia Lottery Corporation
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Changes of assumptions: On December 17, 2015, the Board adopted recommended changes to the economic and demographic assumptions utilized by the System. Primary among the changes were the updates to rates of mortality, retirement, withdrawal and salary increases.

On March 15, 2018, the Board adopted a new funding policy. Because of this new funding policy, the assumed investment rate of return was reduced from 7.50% to 7.40% for the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation. In addition, based on the Board's new funding policy, the assumed investment rate of return was further reduced by 0.10% from 7.40% to 7.30% as of the June 30, 2018 measurement date. The assumed investment rate of return remained at 7.30% for the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation.

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