

# ANNUAL REPORT <br> FISCAL YEAR 2022 



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## Executive Overview

The New Jersey Lottery is pleased to present this comprehensive annual financial report for Fiscal Year 2022. The New Jersey Lottery follows a fiscal year, which runs from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 (FY2022). This report shares highlights, financial accomplishments and organizational activities during that reporting period.

This year's report theme is "Sunny Days" based on the New Jersey Lottery's sun-shaped, smiling hot air balloon from the New Jersey Lottery Festival of Ballooning. As the title sponsor of the festival, the Lottery helps ensure this iconic New Jersey family favorite event thrives. This year's weekend experience welcomed 175,000 visitors who watched the grandeur of the balloons and visited "Lotto Land" for games, concerts and places to connect with friends.

FY2022 was yet another strong year for sales. The $\$ 3.634$ billion in gross sales was the second highest in Lottery history, following FY2021, which had $\$ 3.684$ billion in sales. This slight dip was expected following the reopening of the state and the return to pre-pandemic activities when many other enticements vie for people's discretionary dollars.

Vital to the Lottery's success are the players who collected over $\$ 2.209$ billion in FY 2022, making them once again the biggest winners This year, 254 players won more than $\$ 100,000$, including 45 who won $\$ 1$ million or more. That group includes a $\$ 9.4$ million Pick-6 winner, two grand prize Cash4Life winners ( $\$ 7$ million each), one $\$ 3.8$ million Pick-6 winner, five Scratch-Off players who won $\$ 3$ million, one $\$ 2.8$ million Pick- 6 winner, and four $\$ 2$ million winners from Powerball, Mega Millions and the New Year's Raffle.

While players are the ultimate winners, the Lottery also benefits numerous other groups.
Last year, the Lottery contributed $\$ 1.111$ billion to support the State's public employee pension system for teachers, police, fire personnel, and other government employees statewide. The public face of the Lottery is the almost 7,000 retailers selling our products. They also had a prosperous year, netting commissions totaling $\$ 213.17$ million.

Sales of Scratch-Off games exceeded $\$ 2$ billion for the second year in a row. Several other games saw an uptick in the number of players due to changes in those games. Powerball enjoyed a $37.5 \%$ increase in sales behind the addition of a third weekly drawing and add-on game Double Play. Double Play ${ }^{\circledR}$ gives players a second chance to win a smaller jackpot with the numbers on their ticket. Pick-6, which changed the game matrix and also added Double Play ${ }^{\ominus}$, had sales of $\$ 62.87$ million, a boost of $11 \%$. Cash Pop increased game frequency, resulting in a sales upswing of $10 \%$.

The Lottery team's hard work did not go unnoticed in FY2022. The Lottery won two prestigious awards from the National Council on Problem Gambling: the Corporate People's Choice Award and the Corporate Multi-Cultural Communications Award. These significant achievements reflect creativity in the Lottery's advertising campaigns and industriousness in communicating to the public.

I am proud to submit this report. Over the course of the past five years, the Lottery has averaged contributions of more than $\$ 1$ billion annually to the State pension system. The Lottery remains the State's fifth largest source of revenue and the largest non-tax revenue source. This feat was accomplished by the hard work of our partners, retailers, our loyal players and the dedicated men and women at the Lottery who help run this organization 365 days a year, regardless of weather or holidays.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { James A. Carey, Jr. } \\
& \text { Executive Director }
\end{aligned}
$$



## Lottery Commission



Lt. Governor



Shoaib Kahn
Acting Director,
NJ Division of Investment Ex Officio


Ian K. Leonard
Commissioner

## Game Information

The New Jersey Lottery has an ever-changing and evolving games portfolio to keep things fresh and exciting for the players. As technology and player demands changed over the years, so have the options available and styles of games. While some games came and went, our core lineup today offers something different for everyone. How have the games gotten to where they are today?


With all cash prizes and bigger prizes than Pick-3 and Pick-4, Jersey Cash 5 joined the Lottery portfolio in 1992. By 2001, the weekday game was updated to seven days a week. In 2003, the jackpot structure was changed to rollover daily for even bigger prizes. Finally, the add-on XTRA arrived in 2016 to offer players multiplied prizes. In 2020, starting jackpots increased to $\$ 100,000$ and the number of balls in the matrix increased to 49 from 45 , resulting in higher jackpots every week.


The bigger numbers game follow-up to Pick-3 was launched as Pick-4 in 1977, offering players the chance to match four numbers for a prize just once a week. Originally a weekly game, Pick-4 is now available twice-a-day, every day of the week. Pick-4 also received the Fireball add-on in 2017, enhancing the game for thousands of players.

## NEW JERSEY



Pick-6 Lotto was introduced in 1980. The game launched with an added bonus - a grand prize bonus drawing with cash prizes up to $\$ 100,000$. The jackpot game created its first millionaire in 1981 - awarding one lucky player a $\$ 1.8$ million cash prize, with a $\$ 48.9$ million jackpot setting the record for the game in 2001. The latest iteration of the game started in April 2022 and now offers XTRA as a standard feature and includes the option of Double Play ${ }^{\circledR}$ - two drawings held back-to-back for a chance at bonus prizes.

## POWER

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(!)
In 2010, New Jersey Lottery added Powerball to its portfolio. In less than three months, New Jersey had already crowned its first jackpot prizewinner with an incredible $\$ 211$ million jackpot. The record Powerball jackpot in New Jersey was a $\$ 429$ million jackpot won in 2016. In 2021, the Powerball drawings were increased from two drawings a week to three, adding Monday to the drawing rotation.


CASH4LIFE was launched as a multi-state game by New Jersey and New York, and it was the first draw-based "for life" jackpot prize game. first draw-based "for life" jackpot prize game. helped convince other states to join the game over the following years. In 2017, the game was updated with the addition of the Doubler add-on, giving players an easy opportunity to double their giving players an easy opportunity to double the
non-jackpot winning prizes. The drawings were increased to seven days a week in 2019.

In 1999, New Jersey joined seven other states in offering The Big Game to its players. The Big Game was an instant hit, eventually getting a rebrand as Mega Millions in 2002. New Jersey has celebrated its fair share of Mega Millions jackpot winners over the years, with the biggest prize in New Jersey Lottery history, a $\$ 533$ million jackpot, being claimed by a Mega Millions player in 2018.

## Game Information

## CONTINUED

## 

Players looking for on-the-spot excitement found it when Fast Play was introduced in 2015. An instant ticket printed right from the terminal with a variety of match-style games for prizes that can be redeemed instantly - without the scratching. A few years later, the jackpots for the games were merged into one progressive jackpot.


The fun "match just one number" Cash Pop game went on sale in 2019 with drawings every fifteen minutes. A 2022 update increased the drawings to every four minutes - right in line with Quick Draw.


The keno-style game Quick Draw was launched in bars and restaurants throughout the state in 2017 with drawings every four minutes. Just one year later, the Bullseye add-on gave players more chances to win. By 2019, the drawings were increased to every four minutes. In 2021, the game was updated to offer players the Multiplier option to increase prizes up to 10X.

## SCRATCH=OFFS

twit

The first Scratch-Off ticket, 7-11-21, was launched in 1975 and featured cash prizes up to $\$ 10,000$. Popularity of ScratchOffs increased over the years as players demanded bigger tickets with bigger prizes. 1995 saw the addition of the first \$5 ticket, Lucky Anniversary, celebrating the Lottery's 25th anniversary. By 1996, a Win For Life ticket was added offering a top prize of $\$ 1,000$ a week for life. Over the years, more and more tickets were added to the Scratch-Offs lineup, with games priced from $\$ 1$ up to $\$ 30$ and jackpot prizes as high as \$5,000,000.

## Where The Money Goes

Through the responsible sale of lottery tickets, the New Jersey Lottery provides significant financial support to the State. In Fiscal Year 2022, for the fifth consecutive year, Lottery’s contribution to New Jersey was over $\$ 1$ billion, making it once again the fifth largest revenue producer for the state of New Jersey.

In July 2017, the Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act was signed into law. This law directs net proceeds from the Lottery to be used to bolster the State pension fund, which supports the retirement of teachers, police and fire personnel, and other hard-working public employees.


## Responsible Play

The New Jersey Lottery wants players to enjoy the fun of the games, but continually promotes the importance of playing responsibly. The Lottery is committed to the responsible sale of Lottery products and routinely includes responsible play messages through all of its marketing, advertising, game design, sales, and promotions. Retailers and players are regularly reminded that the law in New Jersey requires players must be 18 years of age and older to buy a lottery ticket. The New Jersey Lottery has consistently been recognized for its responsible gaming practices by achieving the World Lottery Association's Level 4 Certification in Responsible Gaming, the most comprehensive measure of responsible play among lotteries in the industry. This certification requires a lottery's continuous improvement. The Lottery was first granted this certification in 2016 and was recertified in 2019. In addition, the New Jersey Lottery has been awarded the Parallel Verification Certification in Responsible Gaming by the National Council on Problem Gambling and the National Association of State and Provincial Lotteries.

The New Jersey Lottery maintains a close working partnership with the Council on Compulsive Gambling of New Jersey, Inc. and has participated on the Council's Board of Directors since June 1999. Furthermore, the Council's gambling hotline (1-800-GAMBLER ${ }^{\circledR}$ ) is printed on lottery tickets, brochures, signs, and is also heard as a tag line on all of our radio advertisements. Throughout the year, the Lottery's website directs visitors to the Council's site (www.800gambler.org), which provides people with free information and guidance about obtaining help for compulsive gamblers.


## Festival of Ballooning



## Festival of Ballooning

CONTINUED


## Lottery Myths

MYTH \#1 Nobody wins the Lottery

In FY2022, New Jersey Lottery awarded 245 player prizes of $\$ 100,000$ or more each, with 45 of those players winning prizes of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more. Over $\$ 2$ billion in prizes were won by players in New Jersey, from $\$ 1$ all the way up to the $\$ 9,400,000$, Pick-6 jackpot.
||เル!
While we have information on where and when winning tickets are sold, we have no way of

MYTH \#2
The Lottery
knows who has a winning ticket. knowing who has a winning ticket until the winner calls us first. If you receive a call or email stating that you've won the Lottery, it is likely a scam. Always reach out to the Lottery directly using our published numbers before providing any personal information. There is never a cost or fee associated with claiming any prize.

If it seems like winning tickets are only sold in North Jersey, it could be because Lottery

MYTH \#3 All the winning
tickets are sold in... ticket sales fall closely in line with population density; over 80\% of the New Jersey population is in the northern half of the state. This doesn't mean anyone's odds are changed based on where they play, but so many more people playing in one area may make it seem that way.

Stories of multi-millionaire lottery winners being down on their luck post-win are enticing to read and easy to share, but these unfortunate circumstances are quite rare.
MYTH \#4
The "lottery curse" is out there. There are way more lottery winners than most people realize, and many of them use the prize money to save for retirement, pay for college, pay off a mortgage, go on vacation, and more. Multi-million dollar lottery prizes are wonderful, but those wins do come with new responsibilities. We recommend winners of any big jackpot consult with financial and legal professionals for advice.

A single Powerball ticket carries jackpot odds of 1 in 292 million. While a second

MYTH \#5 Purchasing more tickets will increase my odds. ticket will technically increase your odds to 2 in 292 million, the overall difference is insignificant in comparison to your increased spending. It is important to remember to play responsibly and within your means. Of course we recommend getting in the game you can't win if you don't have a ticket - but playing smaller amounts lets you stretch your entertainment dollars further.


Atlantic
\$2,322,300
\$788,000
\$500,000
\$344,087
\$200,000
Burlington
\$2,399,900
\$1,189,761
\$788,000
\$520,271
\$500,000
\$340,774
\$220,148
\$200,000
\$200,000
\$100,000
\$100,000
Camden
\$2,409,300
\$2,399,900
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$774,300
\$758,235
\$500,000
\$500,000
\$250,000
\$230,018
\$200,000
\$200,000
\$145,123
\$100,000
\$100,000

Cape May
\$1,000,000
\$400,000
\$237,063
\$200,000
\$100,000
Cumberland
\$100,000
Gloucester
\$1,000,000
\$476,332
\$100,000
Ocean
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$1,000,000
\$779,987
\$726,337
\$719,364
\$664,836
\$650,969
\$635,935
\$635,935
\$510,128
\$500,000
\$500,000
\$474,434
\$432,380
\$280,339
\$200,000
\$150,000
\$100,000

## Player Superstitions



# We talked to hundreds of players over the years about the ways they like to play, the techniques they rely on, and what makes them feel lucky. 

## Birthday numbers

## Fortune cookie numbers*

## Numbers can't be sequential

Kids' birthdays, mom's birthday, a partner's birthday, and more are often used by players in selecting their numbers. If it's reason enough to celebrate another trip around the sun, it's got to be lucky enough for Friday's drawing, right? Maybe these numbers are a little extra lucky, or maybe they're just easier to remember.

## Not changing numbers

For many players, once they've found a set of numbers that just feels right, they're unlikely to change it. The original numbers could have been chosen randomly, but then a player might feel the need to keep playing those same numbers. "I've been playing these numbers for years. What if I don't play them tomorrow and they finally come up?"

General Tso's chicken, fried rice, an egg roll, and... \$100,000? A record 110 players won $\$ 100,000$ or more in 2005 when they all used numbers from a fortune cookie slip - one that happened to be mass produced by the same New York fortune cookie distributor. Many players over the years love to use numbers from fortune cookies. A recent survey found that, since 2004, at least 146 unique lottery winners won more than $\$ 406$ million in prizes using fortune cookie numbers.

Playing at a certain retailer/lucky location

01-02-03-04-05-06 might seem like a set of numbers that would never come out, but they're just as likely as 04-28-31-37-41-43, the winning numbers for the October 21, 2021 Pick-6 jackpot worth $\$ 9.4$ million. Each drawing is random, and every number is as likely as the one before or after it to be lucky, yet many players feel the need to spread out the numbers they play so that they seem more random.

## Financial Results \$3.685 BIL니ON IN REVENUE

For Fiscal Year 2022, which ran from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, the New Jersey Lottery generated $\$ 3.685$ billion in revenue, with sales totaling $\$ 3.634$ billion. The contribution to the state was $\$ 1.111$ billion, the largest on record.

Sales were the second highest in Lottery history following FY2O21, which had $\$ 3.683$ billion. This slight dip was expected following the reopening of the state and the return to pre-pandemic activities, which offered many enticements for discretionary dollars.

Sales of Scratch-Off games exceeded $\$ 2$ billion for the second year in a row. Regularly cited as Lottery players' favorite games, Scratch-Offs sales generated $\$ 2.201$ billion, a $0.8 \%$ increase from the previous year. The diverse ScratchOff portfolio provides ticket offerings for every budget. A popular new game this year was the Big Spin ticket at the $\$ 5$ price point, which allowed grand prize winners an opportunity to attend an iconic New Jersey Lottery event and spin a big mechanical wheel to win prizes up to $\$ 300,000$.

Draw games had total sales of $\$ 1.577$ billion. Highlights included alterations to the multistate Powerball game, now with Double Play ${ }^{\circledR}$, offering additional chances to win. Players' appreciation led to ticket sales of $\$ 241$ million, a $37.5 \%$ increase over last year. In April 2022, the Pick-6 game added Double Play ${ }^{\circledR}$ and improved the game odds, leading to sales of $\$ 62.87$ million, an increase of $11 \%$. The increased frequency of the Cash Pop game resulted in sales of $\$ 46.16$ million, a $10 \%$ boost. The instant game Fast Play benefited from excitement surrounding its largest jackpot at $\$ 362,745$ and players stayed when the jackpot
reset, producing sales of $\$ 40.18$ million, a $39.33 \%$ increase. Conversely, the popular numbers games of Pick-3 and Pick-4 had combined sales of over $\$ 707$ million, a $4.98 \%$ decrease from the previous year. The multistate game Mega Millions, traditionally known for life changing jackpots, struggled this year to reach the tipping point of $\$ 500$ million, which typically garners free media and jackpot chasers, and this was reflected in sales of $\$ 147.24$ million, a $31.1 \%$ decline.

Prizes are the largest expense of the New Jersey Lottery and players took home $\$ 2.209$ billion from draw and Scratch-Off games. The public face of the Lottery, the almost 7,000 retailers, are the second largest Lottery expense. In FY2O22 they earned $\$ 213.17$ million in commissions and bonuses, a decrease of $0.51 \%$ from the previous year.

The operational expenses necessary to run the New Jersey Lottery totaled \$150,931,182 and make up 4.15\% of total revenue. Operational expenses include the state-of-the-art gaming system, printing of Scratch-Offs, marketing, vendor fees and costs, personnel, and the vendor incentive payment.

In 2017, bipartisan legislation was signed into law creating the Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act. Under the law, State Lottery net proceeds are used to bolster New Jersey's pension system for teachers, police and fire personnel, and other public workers. In Fiscal Year 2022, the Lottery's $\$ 1.111$ billion contribution to the State, represents 30.6\% of the Lottery's total sales. The Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act will continue to provide ongoing fiscal stability for the State's retirement systems until 2047.

## Financial Results

## CONTINUED

In fiscal year 2022, Governor Phil Murphy leveraged the Lottery's $\$ 1.111$ billion contribution to a make a payment to the pension system that exceeded actuary recommendations. The Lottery's contribution to the State pension system is only part of Governor Phil Murphy's plan to restore the fiscal health to the system. This was the first annual payment to do so since 1995. Governor Murphy's commitment to the State's dedicated public employees has resulted in the largest contributions to the system in the State's history.


## Game Sales

## \$2.2 B

## \$432.4 M




## Anonymity

While some jackpot winners might enjoy being in the spotlight for a little while, others prefer to remain anonymous. New Jersey is one of 11 states where lottery winners may remain anonymous to the general public if they choose. However, to file a claim, proper identification must be presented for internal processing and reporting to the Internal Revenue Service. For more information, see: The State Lottery Law, N.J.S.A. 5:9-7 b.


## Things Winners Say

## What types of things have we heard from winners in the office? Near misses, lucky guesses, silly stories, etc.

"I already checked the winning numbers on the NJ Lottery app and the website, but I wanted to triple-check. With the winning ticket safely in my purse, I asked for a print-out of the winning numbers from the store where I purchased the ticket. You should have seen my poker face as the clerk excitedly told me the jackpot-winning ticket was sold there."

- A lucky player claiming a seven-figure prize.
"My mom used to play these numbers before she passed away, I started using them since then. I figured if the numbers ever came up, she would have wanted one of us to win."
- A \$250,000 Jersey Cash 5 winner.
"Last year I had a powerful dream that I would be winning \$300,000. The dream felt so real that I decided to write the number down on a slip of paper and keep it under my pillow - to see if I could manifest it somehow in the future. Now look at me!"
- Said by a winner as he filed his claim for a \$360,000 prize.
"If the Big Spin wheel landed on the $\$ 50,000$ prize that would have been good enough to save for the future and spend a little on the family. As I watched it tick over to the $\$ 100,000$ prize though, I decided an extravagant family trip to Disney was on the horizon for us!"
- One of the Big Spin winners, immediately after spinning the prize wheel.


## Retailers

New Jersey Lottery works closely with a network of almost 7,000 retailers throughout the state. These retailers are vital to the New Jersey Lottery, and they are compensated through commissions on sales and bonuses paid for selling winning tickets.

In FY2O22, our retailers received commissions and bonuses of over $\$ 213$ million. After prizes paid, commissions and bonuses awarded to the retailer network are the second highest expense of the New Jersey Lottery.

The New Jersey Lottery remains appreciative of our excellent retailer network and their employees that act as our customerfacing point-of-sale.


## Memorable Moments

From the Festival of Ballooning, to jackpot winnings, the New Jersey Lottery continued to spread happiness in 2022. Even if you can't see all of their faces, we assure you they are smiling!

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DIVISION OF STATE LOTTERY

## Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

JUNE 30, 2022

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## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

## INTRODUCTION

The following discussion and analysis provides an analytical overview of the financial position and activities of the State of New Jersey, Division of State Lottery (the "Division of State Lottery") for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. This statement was prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes hereto, which follow this section.

The Division of State Lottery was established in 1970 pursuant to the State Lottery Law, N.J.S.A. 5:9-1 through 25. The Division of State Lottery operates within the Department of the Treasury of the State of New Jersey. The New Jersey Lottery Commission is a seven-member board, appointed by the Governor, authorized and empowered to promulgate rules and regulations in the operation of the Lottery. The Division of State Lottery has control and oversight over the operations of the statewide lottery program ("the New Jersey Lottery") that sells various draw games using computer sales terminals and instant or scratch-offs games using pre-printed tickets.

The New Jersey Lottery’s sales totaled $\$ 3.634$ billion in fiscal year 2022. The net proceeds to the State totaled $\$ 1.111$ billion. Sales decreased $1.3 \%$ from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022, and the contribution increased $0.5 \%$, respectively. Prizes awarded to New Jersey Lottery players, the Division of State Lottery's largest expense item, totaled $\$ 2.209$ billion. Commissions paid to New Jersey Lottery retailers, the Division of State Lottery's second largest expense item, totaled $\$ 213$ million.

The Division of State Lottery's financial position at June 30, 2022 and 2021, consisted of total assets of $\$ 496$ million and $\$ 484$ million, respectively, and total liabilities of $\$ 495$ million and $\$ 483$ million, respectively. A substantial portion of the asset and liability amounts for the year ended June 30, 2022, is due to the Division of State Lottery's annuity investment in prize awards. The total amounts invested and due to Division of State Lottery winners as future installment payments at June 30, 2022 and 2021, were $\$ 207$ million and $\$ 219$ million, respectively. Net position increased from \$133,899 in fiscal year 2021 to \$1,291,013 for fiscal year 2022.

The Division of State Lottery offers various products for sale with prize awards ranging from $\$ 1.00$ to annuity prizes well in excess of $\$ 100$ million. The various products sold are:

```
- Scratch-Offs
- Pick }3\mathrm{ Fireball
- Pick 4 Fireball
- Jersey Cash 5 Xtra
- Pick }6\mathrm{ Double Play
- Mega Millions/Megaplier
- Powerball/Powerplay
- CASH4LIFE Doubler
- Fast Play
- Cash Pop
- Quick Draw
- Raffle
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## INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

Pursuant to the Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act, L. 2017, c. 98 ("LECA"), the Lottery Enterprise was contributed to certain eligible pension plans for a 30-year term. The LECA furthers the viability of the State's Retirement System by authorizing the contribution of the Lottery Enterprise to the Teacher's Pension and Annuity Fund, the Public Employees' Retirement System, and the Police and Firemen's Retirement Systems. Under the LECA, the Division of State Lottery's net proceeds are contributed to the eligible Pension Plans each year. Prior to enactment of the LECA, the Division of State Lottery's net proceeds were contributed to the State's General Fund and utilized to support education and State institutions. The contribution of the Lottery Enterprise helps protect more than 760,000 State employees and retirees, and substantially reduces unfunded liabilities. The LECA, which improves solvency of the pension funds through the 30-year contribution of the Lottery Enterprise, does not impact Division of State Lottery operations or personnel.

Prior to implementation of the LECA (July 1, 2017), the Lottery underwent a valuation as an asset of the eligible pension plans. The purpose of the valuation was to ensure that the lottery revenues anticipated by the LECA for the duration of the act, were reasonable. The LECA requires that the Lottery be re-valuated every 5 years. The first such re-valuation was conducted in fiscal year 2022. The valuation, conducted by Acacia Financial determined the initial valuation to be reasonable and slightly adjusted anticipated revenues for the remaining years of the term of LECA.

On June 20, 2013, a competitively bid 15-year contract was awarded to Northstar New Jersey, LLC ("Northstar") to provide sales and marketing services to the Division of State Lottery for the purpose of increasing lottery sales and net income ("the Northstar Contract"). Northstar commenced providing these services to the Division of State Lottery on October 1, 2013. The Northstar Contract expires on June 30, 2029.

Northstar is reimbursed for operational and marketing costs it incurs on behalf of the Division of State Lottery. Under the Northstar Contract, if defined net income targets for a given fiscal year are met or exceeded, Northstar earns incentive compensation. If the net income targets for a given fiscal year are not met, the incentive compensation is reduced or may be eliminated entirely, and Northstar may owe a contribution shortfall payment to the Division of State Lottery. Northstar did exceed the net income targets under the contract for fiscal year 2022 and consequently is owed an incentive payment by the Division of State Lottery of $\$ 19,314,696$. In fiscal year 2021, Northstar did meet the net income targets under the contract and was paid $\$ 23,373,282$ by the Division of State Lottery.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Division of State Lottery's financial statements include statements of net position as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position for years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and statements of cash flows for years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The basis of accounting is an accrual basis.

In fiscal year 2022, the assets and operations of the Division of State Lottery continue to be subject to provisions of LECA.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## Statements of Net Position

The statements of net position present the Division of State Lottery's financial position as of the last day of the fiscal year. The Division of State Lottery's assets, liabilities and net position are summarized (in millions) as follows:

|  | June 30, |  |  |  |  |  | \$ Change 2022-2021 |  | \% Change2022-2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 |  | 2021 |  | 2020 |  |  |  |  |
| Current Assets | \$ | 310 | \$ | 285 | \$ | 315 | \$ | 25 | 8.9\% |
| Non-Current Assets |  | 186 |  | 199 |  | 206 |  | (13) | (6.5\%) |
| Total Assets |  | 496 |  | 484 |  | 521 |  | 12 | 2.6\% |
| Current Liabilities |  | 309 |  | 284 |  | 313 |  | 25 | 8.8\% |
| Non-Current Liabilities |  | 186 |  | 199 |  | 206 |  | (13) | (6.3\%) |
| Total Liabilities |  | 495 |  | 483 |  | 519 |  | 12 | 2.5\% |
| Restricted Net Position |  | 1.6 |  | 1.2 |  | 1.9 |  | 0.4 | 34.4\% |
| Unrestricted Net Position |  | (0.3) |  | (1.1) |  | (0.4) |  | 0.8 | (69.2\%) |
| Total Net Position | \$ | 1.3 | \$ | 0.1 | \$ | 1.5 |  | 1.2 | 1,040.4\% |

Current assets consist of cash and investment in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund (the "NJCMF"), accounts receivable, current year annuity investments, and deferred expenses. The investment in the NJCMF totaled $\$ 246$ million and $\$ 231$ million at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Division of State Lottery funds long-term installment prizes with insurance company annuities and United States Treasury securities. The total value of these investments was $\$ 207$ million and $\$ 219$ million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Division of State Lottery has annuity investments with eleven insurance companies. The total market value of the United States Treasury securities was $\$ 34$ million and $\$ 41$ million at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The annuities due beyond fiscal years 2022 and 2021 total $\$ 185$ million and $\$ 198$ million, respectively. These represent the majority of non-current assets reported on the Division of State Lottery's statements of net position. Although categorized as an asset, annuities represent an obligation that the Division of State Lottery has to pay the annuitants to fund the monies due to them over a fixed period of time based on the amount of the annuitized jackpot at the time of the "win". The duration of an annuity varies from twenty years to the life of a winner. Because of the true nature of these annuities, the Division of State Lottery has a fiduciary responsibility to continue to administer these instruments in a responsible and prudent manner. The current amounts due to annuity winners totaled $\$ 21$ million and $\$ 22$ million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Non-current liabilities represent annuity prize awards due beyond 2023 and also include the total due to Division of State Lottery employees for unused vacation and sick leave (compensated absences).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Statements of Net Position (Continued)
Net position represents the excess of the Division of State Lottery's assets over its liabilities and is summarized (in millions) as follows:

Restricted (Unclaimed Prize Reserves)
Unrestricted
Total Net Position

| June 30, |  |  |  |  |  | \$ Change2022-2021 |  | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2022 |  | 2021 |  | 2020 |  |  |  | 2022-2021 |
| \$ | 1.6 | \$ | 1.2 | \$ | 1.9 | \$ | 0.4 | 34.4\% |
|  | (0.3) |  | (1.1) |  | (0.4) |  | 0.8 | (69.2\%) |
| \$ | 1.3 | \$ | 0.1 | \$ | 1.5 |  | 1.2 | 1,040.4\% |

Expired prizes, or unclaimed prize reserves, are restricted to fund either future prizes or state contributions.

## Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The results of the Division of State Lottery's operations are presented in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, which are summarized (in millions) as follows:

|  | June 30, |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \$ Change } \\ \text { 2022-2021 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | \% Change 2022-2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 |  | 2021 |  | 2020 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ticket sales | \$ | 3,634 | \$ | 3,684 | \$ | 3,215 | \$ | (49) | (1.3\%) |
| Forfeited prizes |  | 49 |  | 28 |  | 44 |  | 21 | 75.9\% |
| Miscellaneous income |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 0 | 33.1\% |
| Total operating revenue |  | 3,685 |  | 3,713 |  | 3,260 |  | (28) | (0.8\%) |
| Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prize expenses |  | 2,209 |  | 2,245 |  | 1,970 |  | (36) | (1.6\%) |
| Retailer commissions |  | 213 |  | 214 |  | 185 |  | (1) | (0.5\%) |
| Northstar NJ fees and expenses |  | 49 |  | 45 |  | 43 |  | 4 | 9.7\% |
| Vendor fees |  | 67 |  | 68 |  | 59 |  | (0) | (0.3\%) |
| Administrative expense |  | 15 |  | 13 |  | 12 |  | 2 | 14.8\% |
| Bad debt expense |  | - |  | 1 |  | - |  | (1) | (100.0\%) |
| Total operating expenses |  | 2,554 |  | 2,586 |  | 2,268 |  | (32) | (1.2\%) |
| Operating income |  | 1,131 |  | 1,127 |  | 992 |  | 4 | 0.4\% |
| Non-Operating (expenses) revenue |  | (19) |  | (23) |  | 24 |  | 4 | (18.4\%) |
| Income before transfers out |  | 1,112 |  | 1,104 |  | 1,016 |  | 8 | 0.7\% |
| Operating transfers - State contributions |  | 1,111 |  | 1,105 |  | 1,015 |  | 6 | 0.5\% |
| (Decrease) increase in net position | \$ | 1.0 | \$ | (1.0) | \$ | 0.7 |  | 2 | 193.2\% |

Total Lottery ticket sales for fiscal year 2022 were $\$ 3.634$ billion, a $1.3 \%$ decrease from fiscal year 2021, when sales were $\$ 3.684$ billion.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Continued)

The Division of State Lottery is required by the State Lottery Law to contribute a minimum of $30 \%$ of net revenues from ticket sales to the State of New Jersey. The Division of State Lottery contributed to the State pension system $\$ 1.111$ billion ( $30.6 \%$ of net revenues) in fiscal year 2022 and $\$ 1.105$ billion ( $30 \%$ of net revenues) in fiscal year 2021. The amount contributed to public pensions in fiscal year 2022 was the highest in New Jersey Lottery history, and a $\$ 6$ million increase over the fiscal year 2021 contribution, despite the slight decrease in sales. The increased profitability was due, in part, to strong Powerball sales, which added an extra drawing each week and had several large jackpots, and an increase in forfeited (also referred to as "unclaimed") prizes compared to fiscal year 2021. A prize is officially unclaimed and its corresponding funds revert to the possession of the Division of State Lottery when it goes unclaimed for one year from the date of the draw or game end. Unclaimed prizes correlate to higher sales and also to large jackpots in the multistate games, and the record sales in fiscal year 2021 resulted in the significant increase in unclaimed prizes in fiscal year 2022.

The Division of State Lottery's product offerings are divided into two major categories, scratch-offs (or instant games) and draw games. Sales of scratch-offs totaled $\$ 2.201$ billion during fiscal year 2022, an increase of 0.8\% from $\$ 2.184$ billion in fiscal year 2021. Sales of scratch-offs totaled $\$ 2.184$ billion during fiscal year 2021, an increase of $11.9 \%$ from $\$ 1.952$ billion in fiscal year 2020.

Draw games include a wide spectrum of games, including classic New Jersey only games such as Pick 3 Fireball, Pick 4 Fireball, Jersey Cash 5 Xtra, Pick 6 Double Play, Raffle, Fast Play, Cash Pop and Quick Draw and the multistate jackpot games Cash4Life Doubler, Powerball, Mega Millions. In fiscal year 2022, draw game sales totaled $\$ 1.577$ billion compared to $\$ 1.612$ billion in fiscal year 2021, a decrease of $0.2 \%$. In fiscal year 2021, Lottery sales increased approximately $20 \%$ over fiscal year 2020 because there were limited entertainment options during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fiscal year 2022 saw Lottery sales starting to return to pre-pandemic levels, although the return to normalcy impacted sales minimally.

The Division of State Lottery's largest expense consists of prizes awarded to players. The Division of State Lottery awarded approximately $\$ 2.209$ billion in prizes in fiscal year 2022 and approximately $\$ 2.245$ billion in fiscal year 2021. Prizes awarded decreased in conjunction with slightly lower sales in fiscal year 2022.

The Division of State Lottery's second largest expense is retailer commissions. Retailers are paid a commission of $5 \%$ on all Lottery sales and a commission of $1.25 \%$ for cashing winnings. The Division of State Lottery returned $\$ 213$ million and $\$ 214$ million to our network of nearly 7,000 retailers in fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively. Both prize expense and retailer commissions are functions of total sales, and as sales decrease, those expenses also decrease.

The Division of State Lottery's expenses also include several different vendor expenses. Northstar has subcontracts with various vendors for the operation of the Division of State Lottery's gaming system and the production of scratch-offs. Northstar invoices the Division of State Lottery for the costs associated with those vendors and services on a pass-through basis.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Continued)
Gaming system fees are calculated based on the Division of State Lottery's total sales for the fiscal year and totaled $\$ 39.7$ million and $\$ 39.9$ million in fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively. Gaming system costs relate to the costs of operating and maintaining the entire gaming system and include most hardware costs, such as servers, retailer terminals and self-service machines. Gaming system fees are proportional to sales, and decrease slightly, similar to prize and commission expenses.

Scratch-offs printing costs are calculated primarily on the value of scratch-offs tickets sold. There may be additional costs for individual scratch-offs games, such as licensing fees or special features of an actual ticket. Scratch-offs printing fees totaled $\$ 28$ million, respectively for both fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Northstar is the sales and marketing vendor for the Division of State Lottery. Northstar is responsible for providing critical services to the Division of State Lottery, including operating the sales force, conducting promotions, game development and creating the marketing strategy. As noted above, Northstar is also responsible for managing certain key subcontracts. Northstar management fees and expenses in fiscal years 2022 and 2021, were $\$ 20.9$ million and $\$ 20$ million, respectively. The costs of operating the Division of State Lottery's sales and marketing function include items such as employee salaries, rent and vehicle costs. The Northstar fees and expenses do not include incentive compensation paid to Northstar, as explained below.

Marketing and advertising expenses for the Division of State Lottery totaled $\$ 28$ million in fiscal year 2022 and $\$ 25$ million in fiscal year 2021. Marketing and advertising expenses are separate from the management fees described above and are paid by Northstar to other vendors on behalf of the Division of State Lottery. The advertising and marketing costs include, for example, purchasing advertising time on television and radio, and production costs for the advertisements, billboards, and point of sale materials, such as posters and counter displays. Marketing and advertising expenses were less in fiscal year 2021 because Northstar, in consultation with the Division of State Lottery, decided to curtail marketing and advertising activities because of the COVID-19 pandemic. In fiscal year 2022, these costs increased in conjunction with the return to normalcy.

The Division of State Lottery's administrative expenses for the fiscal years 2022 and 2021 were $\$ 14$ million and $\$ 12$ million, respectively, for each year. These administrative expenses include salaries, employee fringe benefits, auditing services, rent, security, data processing services, office supplies and fees to the Attorney General. The Division of State Lottery has continued to perform several core functions of lottery operations following execution of the contract with Northstar. The Division of State Lottery remains responsible for the following operations: finance, payment of prizes, security and licensing of retailers, and conducting live drawings.

Incentive compensation paid to Northstar is classified as a non-operating expense. If there is a shortfall payment owed by Northstar to the Division of State Lottery, it would be classified as non-operating income. Northstar is paid incentive compensation if the Division of State Lottery achieves certain net income targets during the fiscal year. Northstar's incentive compensation is reduced in the event the annual contractual net income target is not met or if the $30 \%$ minimum contribution threshold is not achieved.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Continued)
In fiscal year 2022, the Division of State Lottery had a total of $\$ 19.2$ million in non-operating expenses. This figure includes an incentive payment to Northstar in the amount of $\$ 19.3$ million and $\$ 0.1$ million in adjustments related to the newly enacted Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 87 requirements. This amount was offset by $\$ 0.5$ million in non-operating revenue consisting entirely of interest earnings. In fiscal year 2021, the Division of State Lottery had a total of $\$ 23.3$ million in non-operating expenses. This figure includes an incentive payment to Northstar in the amount of $\$ 23.4$ million and $\$ 0.1$ million in GASB Statement No. 87 adjustments which was offset by $\$ 0.4$ million in non-operating revenue consisting entirely of interest earnings.

In fiscal year 2019, the Division of State Lottery amended ("Amendment 4") the service agreement with Northstar. Amendment 4 revised the formula for calculating the incentive payment owed to Northstar in that year, and increased the performance targets that are used to calculate any incentive payment to Northstar for the remainder of the Contract, thereby creating a higher performance bar to be reached before Northstar receives an incentive payment. Amendment 4 accounts for the increased sales generated by newer games. Since its inception, Amendment 4 has reduced the cumulative incentive payment to Northstar by more than $\$ 26.3$ million.

The calculation of the incentive compensation for fiscal year 2022 is set forth in the table below and is based on Schedule 10.2 of the Northstar Contract and Amendment 4. Schedule 10.2, Section 2 provides in general terms that Northstar earns an incentive payment if the Division of State Lottery's Net Income exceeds targets identified as "Base Level Income" and "Middle Level Income" as specified for each remaining contract year in Amendment 4. Schedule 10.2, Section 3 of the Northstar Contract provides that a "'Net Income Shortfall" shall be deemed to have occurred in any Contract Year in which Net Income does not meet or exceed the Net Income Target for such Contract Year. If a shortfall payment is owed, the amount of the shortfall payment must offset any incentive payment.

Amendment 4 set a net income target for fiscal year 2022 of $\$ 1,104,531,442$. The actual amount of net income earned in 2022 was $\$ 1,131,346,358$ which was greater than the net income target, resulting in an incentive payment.

Under Amendment 4, there are two target income bands that are used to calculate incentive compensation, for each remaining year of the Northstar Contract. For fiscal year 2022, Amendment 4 set a Base Level Income target of $\$ 908,988,525$. Under the Base Level Income band, Northstar is entitled to receive $5 \%$ of that portion of net income that exceeds the Base Level Income for that year, but is equal to or less than the Middle Level Income. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was $\$ 8,385,624$. Amendment 4 set a Middle Level Income Target of \$1,076,700,995. Under the Middle Level Income Band, Northstar is entitled to receive $20 \%$ of that portion of Net Income that exceeds the Middle Level Income for that year. For fiscal year 2022, this amount was $\$ 10,929,073$. Thus, the total incentive pay earned by Northstar was $\$ 19,314,696$. In fiscal year 2021, the total incentive pay earned by Northstar was $\$ 23,373,282$. The incentive pay owed to Northstar decreased, even though the profit contributed to the State increased because sales decreased and the structure of Amendment 4 anticipates a decreasing incentive payment over time.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DIVISION OF STATE LOTTERY

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Continued)
The Northstar Contract establishes top and bottom caps on Northstar's incentive compensation, and total incentive compensation to Northstar cannot exceed $3 \%$ of operating income for the entire contract year. Similarly, a shortfall payment to the Division of State Lottery cannot exceed $2 \%$ of operating income for the entire contract year. The 3\% cap on incentive compensation was not utilized in fiscal year 2022.

The calculation is outlined in the table below.

| INCENTIVE PAYMENTS BANDS | FY 2022 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Above Base Level, Below Middle Level | 5.0\% |
| Above Middle Level, Below Upper Level | 20.0\% |
| Operating Income Levels |  |
| Base Level Income | \$ 908,988,525 |
| Middle Level Income | \$1,076,700,995 |
| Lottery Management Agreement Net Income | \$1,131,346,358 |
| Incentive Payments |  |
| Above Base, Below Middle | \$ 8,385,624 |
| Above Middle | \$ 10,929,073 |
| Subtotal Incentive Payment | \$ 19,314,696 |
| High Cap (Actual Net Income X 3\%) | \$ 33,940,391 |
| Total Incentive Payments | \$ 19,314,696 |

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DIVISION OF STATE LOTTERY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## Statements of Cash Flows

The statements of cash flows are summarized (in millions) as follows:

Cash flows from operating activities
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities
Cash flows from investing activities
Net increase (decrease) in cash

| 2022 |  | 2021 |  | 2020 |  | 2022-2021 |  | 2022-2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 1,127 | \$ | 1,135 | \$ | 1,003 | \$ | (8) | (0.7\%) |
|  | $(1,090)$ |  | $(1,164)$ |  | (982) |  | 74 | (6.4\%) |
|  | (37) |  | 29 |  | (21) |  | (67) | (225.9\%) |
| \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - |  | - | - \% |

## CONTACTING THE DIVISION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens with a general overview of the Division of State Lottery's finances. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Division of State Lottery's Deputy Director of Finance at One Lawrence Park Complex, 1333 Brunswick Avenue, PO Box 041, Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08625-0041.

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

State of New Jersey
Department of the Treasury
Division of State Lottery

## Report on the Financial Statements

 OpinionsWe have audited the accompanying financial statements of the State of New Jersey, Division of State Lottery (the "Division of State Lottery") as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to financial statements, which comprise the Division of State Lottery's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Division of State Lottery as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## Basis for Opinions

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

## Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note E to the financial statements, in 2022, the Division of State Lottery adopted new accounting guidance Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 87, "Leases". Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

## Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Division of State Lottery's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Division of State Lottery's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Division of State Lottery's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

## Required Supplementary Information

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

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

## Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that comprise the Division of State Lottery's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information, except for budgeted amounts, has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, except for budgeted amounts, the accompanying supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

## Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the financial statements. The other information comprises the schedule of Northstar NJ Net Income Targets, as listed in the table of contents but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 7, 2023, on our consideration of Division of State Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Division of State Lottery's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Division of State Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

## Mercadien, P.C. <br> Certified Public Accountants

February 7, 2023

## BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

|  | June 30, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 |  | 2021* |  |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |
| Current Assets: |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | \$ | 159,898 | \$ | 234,636 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 2,659,665$ and $\$ 2,962,599$ in 2022 and 2021, respectively |  | 41,315,280 |  | 30,092,217 |
| Deferred Expenses |  | 1,701,452 |  | 1,375,501 |
| Investments: |  |  |  |  |
| Deposit Fund Contracts |  | 21,367,704 |  | 21,786,704 |
| State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund |  | 245,666,525 |  | 231,413,298 |
| Total current assets |  | 310,210,859 |  | 284,902,356 |
| Non Current Assets: |  |  |  |  |
| Investments - deposit fund contracts |  | 185,447,089 |  | 197,614,132 |
| Right of Use Asset |  | 616,135 |  | 1,051,054 |
| Total non-current assets |  | 186,063,224 |  | 198,665,186 |
| Total Assets | \$ | 496,274,083 | \$ | 483,567,542 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |
| Current Liabilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ | 55,191,592 | \$ | 52,176,793 |
| Obligation for unpaid prize awards |  | 105,402,741 |  | 104,647,323 |
| Installment prize awards |  | 21,367,704 |  | 21,786,704 |
| Lease Payable |  | 583,202 |  | 560,371 |
| Due to State of New Jersey |  | 126,000,000 |  | 105,085,000 |
| Total current liabilities |  | 308,545,238 |  | 284,256,191 |
| Non Current Liabilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Compensated absences |  | 740,783 |  | 730,160 |
| Lease Payable |  | 249,958 |  | 833,160 |
| Installment prize awards |  | 185,447,089 |  | 197,614,134 |
| Total non current liabilities |  | 186,437,830 |  | 199,177,453 |
| Total Liabilities |  | 494,983,069 |  | 483,433,645 |
| NET POSITION |  |  |  |  |
| Restricted for prize awards or contributions |  | 1,630,204 |  | 1,213,203 |
| Unrestricted |  | $(339,190)$ |  | $(1,079,304)$ |
| Total Net Position | \$ | 1,291,013 | \$ | 133,898 |

*Certain account balances have been restated to conform with current year presentations. See Note E for details.

[^0]|  | Years ended June 30, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 |  | 2021* |  |
| Operating revenues |  |  |  |  |
| Ticket Sales |  |  |  |  |
| Pick 3 Fireball | \$ | 432,405,725 | \$ | 453,335,104 |
| Pick 4 Fireball |  | 274,862,465 |  | 290,990,746 |
| Jersey Cash 5 Xtra |  | 157,439,813 |  | 180,350,985 |
| Pick 6 Double Play |  | 62,868,070 |  | 56,600,770 |
| CASH4LIFE Doubler |  | 58,975,403 |  | 59,699,839 |
| Mega Millions |  | 147,238,717 |  | 213,755,652 |
| Powerball |  | 241,001,378 |  | 175,330,245 |
| Quick Draw |  | 112,115,435 |  | 110,769,166 |
| Fast Play |  | 40,180,302 |  | 28,838,757 |
| Raffle |  | 4,025,060 |  | - |
| Cash Pop |  | 46,159,886 |  | 41,935,464 |
| Scratch-offs (Instant Games) |  | 2,201,022,844 |  | 2,183,539,800 |
| Sales Discounts/Tickets Provided as Prizes |  | $(144,141,921)$ |  | $(111,532,236)$ |
| Total Ticket Sales |  | 3,634,153,177 |  | 3,683,614,292 |
| Other revenues |  |  |  |  |
| Forfeited prizes |  | 48,868,631 |  | 27,788,964 |
| Miscellaneous |  | 1,634,748 |  | 1,228,649 |
| Total operating revenues |  | 3,684,656,555 |  | 3,712,631,905 |
| Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |
| Prize expenses |  | 2,209,064,696 |  | 2,245,238,722 |
| Retailer commissions |  | 213,167,242 |  | 214,255,666 |
| Instant ticket vendor printing fees |  | 27,670,944 |  | 27,698,278 |
| Gaming system vendor fees |  | 39,672,435 |  | 39,852,995 |
| Northstar NJ management fee |  | 5,610,000 |  | 5,494,000 |
| Northstar NJ manager expenses |  | 15,339,888 |  | 14,502,188 |
| Northstar NJ advertising and marketing expenses |  | 27,946,787 |  | 24,581,610 |
| Administration expenses |  | 14,154,300 |  | 12,197,492 |
| Multi-state fees |  | 85,722 |  | 68,479 |
| Drawing broadcast fees |  | 1,136,409 |  | 1,125,292 |
| Bad debt expense |  | - |  | 548,681 |
| Total operating expenses |  | 2,553,848,423 |  | 2,585,563,404 |
| Operating Income |  | 1,130,808,132 |  | 1,127,068,501 |
| Non-operating revenues |  |  |  |  |
| Interest income |  | 538,226 |  | 362,533 |
| Income Before Transfers |  | 1,131,346,358 |  | 1,127,431,034 |
| Northstar NJ shortfall (incentive) payment |  | $(19,314,696)$ |  | $(23,373,282)$ |
| Lease amortization |  | 125,452 |  | 103,515 |
| Income available for transfer |  | 1,112,157,114 |  | 1,104,161,267 |
| Transfers out - |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions to Pensions |  | 1,111,000,000 |  | 1,105,085,000 |
| Changes in net position |  | 1,157,114 |  | $(923,733)$ |
| Net position, beginning of year |  | - |  | 1,503,624 |
| Prior period restatement |  | - |  | $(445,992)$ |
| Net position, beginning of year, as restated |  | 133,899 |  | 1,057,632 |
| Net position, end of year | \$ | 1,291,013 | \$ | 133,899 |

*Certain account balances have been restated to conform with current year presentations. See Note E for details.

*Certain account balances have been restated to conform with current year presentations. See Note E for details.
See notes to financial statements.

## A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## Reporting Entity

The State of New Jersey, Division of State Lottery (the "Division of State Lottery") and the State Lottery Commission (the "Commission") were concurrently established in 1970, pursuant to the "State Lottery Law" (N.J.S.A. 5:9-1 et seq.). The Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act ("LECA") approved in 2017, directs the Lottery Enterprise for the benefit of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund ("TPAF"), the Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS"), and the Police and Firemens' Retirement System ("PFRS"). Under the LECA, the entirety of the Lottery Enterprise will be contributed to Pension Fund L, a common trust fund created and formed for the benefit of TPAF, PERS and PFRS for a period of 30 years. With the exception of a few retained assets and liabilities, all of the assets and liabilities of the Division of State Lottery were transferred to Pension Fund L on July 1, 2017. Under the LECA there is no material change in the Division of State Lottery's operation and management, which will continue in its existing form as a division within the Department of the Treasury. The Commission consists of the State Treasurer, the director of the Division of (State) Investment and five public members, and is authorized and empowered to promulgate rules and regulations regarding the conduct of lottery games, including the price or prices of tickets, the number and size of prizes on winning tickets, the licensing of retailers, and the apportionment of ticket revenues. The Division of State Lottery's financial statements are presented as those of a proprietary fund and include the operations for which the Division of State Lottery is financially accountable and exercises oversight responsibility.

Effective July 1, 2017, with the passage of Chapter 98 of the Public Law of 2017, the LECA and the subsequent Memorandum of Lottery Contribution ("MOLC") entered into between the State Treasurer and the Division of Investment, the Lottery and its resulting net revenues will be transferred to Pension Fund $L$ for a period of thirty years. Both the legislation and the MOLC require that retained assets and liabilities of the Division of State Lottery existing prior to the transfer date (July 1, 2017), not be transferred to Pension Fund L. This requirement compelled the Division of State Lottery, specifically its Finance Department, to maintain two general ledgers. The pre-existing (or residual) Division of State Lottery fund ledger will now only account for all activity associated with those pre-existing assets and liabilities and a new general ledger will account for all the obligations and assets resulting from lottery sales and games emanating on and after the July 1, 2017, transfer date.

The MOLC outlined a six-month transition period for the Division of State Lottery to re-organize its accounting operation in a manner consistent with the spirit and intent of Chapter 98 of the Public Law of 2017. This was necessary to ensure that all the financial reporting, accounting operations, collections activity and accounts receivable functions of the Division of State Lottery are being properly recorded and posted.

## Basis of Accounting

The Division of State Lottery prepares its financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when incurred.

In its accounting and financial reporting, the Division of State Lottery follows the pronouncements of the GASB and other entities that promulgate accounting principles. GASB Statement No. 76, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments, establishes the order of priority of pronouncements and other sources of
A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of Accounting (Continued)
accounting and financial reporting guidance that a governmental entity should apply. Per the Statement, the sources of authoritative generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") are categorized in descending order of authority as follows: GASB Statements and Interpretations, GASB Technical Bulletins, GASB Implementation Guides, and literature of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") cleared by the GASB. Authoritative GAAP is incorporated periodically into the Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards ("Codification"), and when presented in the Codification, it retains its authoritative status. If the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP described above, a governmental entity should first consider accounting principles for similar transactions or other events within a source of authoritative GAAP described above and then may consider nonauthoritative accounting literature from other sources. These include GASB Concepts Statements; pronouncements and other literature of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board, and International Accounting Standards Board, and AICPA literature not cleared by the GASB; practices that are widely recognized and prevalent in state and local government; literature of other professional associations or regulatory agencies; and accounting textbooks, handbooks and articles.

## Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

## State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund

Investments in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund ("NJCMF") are valued at cost, which approximates fair value.

## Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is comprised primarily of amounts due from retailers. The allowance for uncollectible accounts is funded by a $\$ 100$ per year license renewal fee paid by the Division of State Lottery's retailers. Operating expense is charged with an allowance for estimated uncollectible accounts based on past experience and an analysis of current accounts receivable collectability. Accounts deemed uncollectible are charged to the allowance in the year they are deemed uncollectible.

## Installment Prize Awards and Prize Expenses

Installment prize awards are recorded based upon the present value of an annuity at terms to yield a series of future payments needed to meet the obligations of the Division of State Lottery for prize disbursements. For each lottery winner that chooses to receive their prize in installments, the Division of State Lottery purchases annuity contracts from insurance companies and U.S. government securities to fund its liability for installment prize awards. An annuity contract represents an obligation by an insurance company to provide a fixed series of payments over a specified period. Annuity contracts are subject to credit risk. The Division of State Lottery seeks to control its exposure to such credit risk by purchasing annuity contracts only from insurance companies that meet certain minimum standards.

## A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Installment Prize Awards and Prize Expenses (Continued)
Due to the long term nature of these contracts, the credit quality of the issuer is subject to change. Amounts recorded as prize expense reflect the cost of annuity contracts and U.S. government securities necessary to satisfy stated prize awards plus any single payment awards. These annuities are presented on the statements of net position as deposit fund contracts, carried at contract value which approximates fair value.

## Equipment

The Division of State Lottery follows the State's threshold for capitalizing equipment as follows: machinery and equipment over $\$ 20,000$ and motor vehicles over $\$ 30,000$. Purchases that do not meet the threshold for capitalization are recognized as expenses in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position in the period during which they are acquired and are included in administrative expenses.

## Net Position

## Restricted

Amounts restricted for prize awards or contribution to pensions consist of prizes that are not claimed within one year from the date of the drawing for machine games and within one year from the date of game's closing for scratch-offs (instant games).

## Unrestricted

The unrestricted net position represents resources available for current operating expenses in compliance with legal and budgetary restrictions.

## Revenue Recognition

Revenues from the sale of lottery tickets are recognized as follows:

- "Pick 3 Fireball", "Pick 4 Fireball", "Jersey Cash 5 Xtra", "Pick 6 Double Play", "Mega Millions", "Powerball", "CASH4LIFE Doubler", "Quick Draw", "Cash Pop" and "Raffle" games on the drawing date.
- Scratch-offs (instant games) are recognized daily, based upon the settlement of instant game inventory packs by selling retailers. Sales adjustments are recorded based upon final reconciliations prepared after the termination of a lottery instant game.
- Fast Play games upon the sale of each ticket.
- Sales discounts are recorded for the sales value of tickets provided to retailers at no cost, to be used for promotional purposes. Tickets provided as prizes are recorded as sales at the face value of each ticket, then backed out as discounts and are not included in prize expense.


## A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## Forfeited Prizes

The State Lottery Law requires that prizes not claimed within one year from the date of the drawing for machine games and within one year from the date of the game's closing for scratch-offs (instant games) be forfeited. Effective November 21, 1991, the Commission authorized that $70 \%$ of forfeited prizes are to be maintained in a reserve for prize awards and are available to augment future prize awards or, at the discretion of the executive director, to augment the Division of State Lottery's contribution for state aid for education and state institutions.

The remaining 30\% goes directly to contributions to state institutions in conformance with the LECA. This is consistent with the $30 \%$ minimum contribution requirement of the State Lottery Law. Forfeited prizes are recognized as "Other Revenues" during the period forfeited.

## Contributions and Prize Awards

The State Lottery Law in conformance with the LECA, requires no less than $30 \%$ of total revenues accruing from ticket sales to be paid for pensions on an annual basis.

For machine games, the Division of State Lottery has designated that a minimum of $45 \%$ of gross revenues be allocated for prize awards, including retailer bonuses. Prize expense is recorded when the winning ticket number is selected for the respective lottery game based on eligible winning tickets sold. For scratch-offs (instant games), the percentage of gross revenues to be allocated for prize awards varies by game.

## Commissions and Fees

Retailers receive a commission of $5 \%$ based on the total tickets sold, a commission of $1.25 \%$ of terminal validations, and top tier selling bonuses. The online game contractor receives a fee equal to a contractual percentage of the revenue generated through the respective network maintained by the contractor. All other gaming contractors are paid fees based on the units of service provided.

Northstar New Jersey Lottery Group, LLC ("Northstar NJ" or "NSNJ") has had numerous retailer incentive programs for the purpose of boosting sales, these include temporary commission increases and bonuses. Both of these incentives are recorded as prize expense.

## Administrative Expenses

The Division of State Lottery records vacation and sick time incurred during the period in "administrative expenses" in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. Payments for accumulated sick leave balances are made to retiring employees upon regular retirement from the State of New Jersey's General Fund. Such payment is based on 50\% of the employee's sick leave accumulation at the pay rate in effect at the time of retirement, up to a maximum of $\$ 15,000$. Employees separating from service prior to retirement are not entitled to payments for accumulated sick leave.

## B. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The Division of State Lottery adopted GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures," which requires uncollateralized deposits exposed to custodial credit risk to be disclosed. The 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 that are in possession of an outside party. The following is a summary of the Division of State Lottery's cash deposits by financial institution that could be exposed at June 30, 2021 and 2020. The Division of State Lottery's deposits with Wells Fargo are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to $\$ 250,000$.

Wells Fargo<br>Total

| June 30, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2022 |  | 2021 |  |
| \$ | 159,398 | \$ | 234,136 |
| \$ | 159,398 | \$ | 234,136 |

The NJCMF is a common trust fund administered by the Department of the Treasury, Division of Investment. NJCMF funds are not subject to custodial credit risk due to the fact that the funds are held by and in the name of the NJCMF in a segregated trust account with the third-party custodian rather than in the possession of the third-party custodian. Additionally, though the underlying assets and investments of the NJCMF pool are subject to credit risk, the risk is limited by the mix of the credit quality ratings of the assets in the portfolio maintained by NJCMF.

## Fair Value Measurements

The Division of State Lottery follows the Fair Value Measurements Topic of the GASB Accounting Standards, which provides a framework for measuring fair value under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Division of State Lottery categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. 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.

Fair Value on a Recurring Basis
The table below presents the balances of investments deposit fund contracts measured at fair value on the statements of net position as of June 30, 2022 and 2021:

|  | June 30, 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Level 1 |  | Level 2 |  | Level 3 |  |
| Annuity Investment Deposit Fund Contracts | \$ 206,814,792 | \$ | 33,645,888 | \$ | - | \$ | 173,168,904 |
| New Jersey Cash Management Fund | 245,666,525 |  | - |  | 245,666,525 |  | - |
| Total | \$ 452,481,317 | \$ | 33,645,888 | \$ | 245,666,525 | \$ | 173,168,904 |
|  | June 30, 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total |  | Level 1 |  | Level 2 |  | Level 3 |
| Annuity Investment Deposit Fund Contracts | \$ 219,400,836 | \$ | 40,950,602 | \$ | - | \$ | 178,450,234 |
| New Jersey Cash Management Fund | 231,413,298 |  | - |  | 231,413,298 |  | - |
| Total | \$ 450,814,134 | \$ | 40,950,602 | \$ | 231,413,298 | \$ | 178,450,234 |

## C. FUTURE INSTALLMENT PRIZE AMOUNTS

The Division of State Lottery purchases annuity, or deposit fund contracts, from insurance companies and U.S. government securities to fund its liability for future installment prize awards. Generally, insurance company annuity contracts fund life annuities for games such as the CASH4LIFE Doubler draw game and Win for Life scratch-offs (instant games). U.S. government securities fund term annuity prizes for games such as Pick 6 Double Play, Mega Millions, Powerball and scratch-offs (instant games). An annuity contract represents an obligation by an insurance company to provide a fixed series of payments over a specified period.

Annuity contracts are carried at their current contract values, which are based upon their original purchase prices adjusted for credited interest and reduced by amounts already received by the Division of State Lottery and disbursed to annuitants. Annuity contracts are subject to credit risk. The Division of State Lottery seeks to control its exposure to such credit risk by purchasing annuity contracts only from insurance companies that meet certain minimum standards. Such standards include the following requirements:

1. Combined capital and surplus of at least $\$ 1$ billion;
2. Admitted assets of at least $\$ 10$ billion;
3. Risk based capital ratio of at least $300 \%$; and
4. Must have ratings equal to or better than at least two of the three private rating agencies

- Standard \& Poor's long-term insurer financial strength rating of AA- or higher,
- AM Best financial strength rating of "A" or higher, and
- Moody's long-term insurance financial strength rating of "Aa3" or higher.

According to the Division of State Lottery's calculation, only one company does not meet the criteria, that of Delaware Life, formerly Sun Life Assurance; as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, Delaware Life had annuity contracts totaling approximately $\$ 18,321,600$ and $\$ 18,363,570$, respectively. However, due to the long term nature of these contracts, the credit quality of the issuer is subject to change.

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Division of State Lottery held insurance company annuity contracts issued through eleven insurance companies, totaling $\$ 173,168,904$ and $\$ 178,450,234$, respectively.
U.S. government securities installments range from twenty five years to the lifetime of the recipient. The securities are recorded at estimated fair value. The estimated fair value of annuity contracts approximates the carrying value of the securities. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Division of State Lottery had \$33,645,888 and $\$ 40,950,602$, respectively, in U.S. treasuries included in guaranteed annuity contracts (see Note B).

## Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk that relates to the amount of investment at any one financial institution. The disclosure requirement of this risk factor is limited to investments in excess of $5 \%$ of the total. Guaranteed annuity contracts, as stated above, are the only category subject to concentration of credit risk disclosure.

## C. FUTURE INSTALLMENT PRIZE AMOUNTS (CONTINUED)

## Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

A significant portion (in excess of 5\% of total) of the Division of State Lottery's investment in annuity contracts at June 30, 2022 and 2021, is invested with each of the following five companies:

- Ohio National Life
- New York Life Insurance Co.
- Protective Life
- Metropolitan Life
- Delaware Life (formerly Sun Life Assurance)


## D. LITIGATION

The Division of State Lottery is a party to a number of lawsuits arising out of the conduct of its business. While the ultimate results of the lawsuits or other proceedings against the Division of State Lottery cannot be predicted with certainty, management of the Division of State Lottery does not expect that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Division of State Lottery.

## E. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT

Effective June 30, 2022, the Division of State Lottery implemented GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases". The requirements of this Statement improve financial reporting by increasing the usefulness of the Division of State Lottery's financial statements by requiring recognition of lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases. It established a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. Accordingly, net position was restated by $\$(445,992)$ to retrospectively record the lease liability and asset and to fully recognize the related prior period interest expense and amortization of the lease asset as required by the GASB Statement No. 87. See Note F for additional detail regarding the active Division of State Lottery lease subject to this standard.

|  | Original Balance July 1, 2020 |  | Restatement |  | Balance Restated <br> July 1, 2020 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Position | \$ | 1,503,624 | \$ | $(445,992)$ |  | 1,057,632 |

## F. COMMITMENTS

## Contractual Arrangements

The Division of State Lottery maintains a gaming network of nearly 7,000 retailer locations where all games are sold. IGT Corporation, formerly GTECH Corporation, is responsible for operating the network games and procurement of scratch-offs (instant games) tickets under a contract that was assigned to Northstar NJ on October 1, 2013, and expires concurrent with Northstar NJ's contract.

On June 20, 2013, a competitively bid 15-year contract was awarded to NSNJ to provide sales and marketing services to the Division of State Lottery. NSNJ is owned directly by two members (1) Scientific Games New Jersey, LLC, and (2) Northstar New Jersey Holding Company, LLC, and indirectly by three companies: (1) IGT Corporation, and (2) OSI LTT NJ Holdings Inc., which

## F. COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Contractual Arrangements (Continued)
are the members of Northstar New Jersey Holding Company, LLC, and (3) Scientific Games International, Inc., which is the owner of Scientific Games New Jersey, LLC. The base services commenced on October 1, 2013. The contract required NSNJ to bid net income targets for each fiscal year of the 15-year contract. An amendment signed on December 31, 2015, revised the income level and targets downward for contract years 3 through 15. The amended contract provided for an allowance of $\$ 2.5$ million from Northstar NJ to the Division of State Lottery as an additional consideration for the terms contained therein. On May 3, 2019, the Division of State Lottery amended the service agreement with Northstar. Amendment 4 revised the formula for calculating the incentive payment owed to Northstar in fiscal year 2019, and increased the performance targets that are used to calculate any incentive payment to Northstar for the remaining 10 years of the Northstar Contract, thereby creating a higher performance bar to be reached before Northstar receives an incentive payment. If NSNJ meets or exceeds the net income target for a given fiscal year, they can earn an incentive payment or alternatively, if they do not meet the net income target, they are assessed a penalty.

For fiscal year 2022, NSNJ met its amended contractual net income target resulting in an incentive payment of $\$ 19,314,696$ to NSNJ. For fiscal year 2021, NSNJ met its amended contractual net income target resulting in an incentive payment of $\$ 23,373,282$ to NSNJ.

Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, the Division of State Lottery and Northstar NJ agree to an annual business plan that includes the projected operating expenses of Northstar NJ for the fiscal year. Each month NSNJ may invoice the Division of State Lottery one twelfth (1/12) of the total operating expenses for the fiscal year. Each monthly invoice is accompanied by detailed backup data and information supporting expenses incurred. At the end of the fiscal year, Northstar NJ operating expenses are aggregated and reconciled with any excess returned to the Division of State Lottery. The Northstar NJ expenses for services to the Division of State Lottery amounted to $\$ 48,896,675$ and $\$ 44,577,798$ for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In addition to the budgeted monthly expenditures, NSNJ receives a system provider vendor fee based on $1.05 \%$ of ticket sales and an instant ticket printing fee based on $1.216 \%$ of ticket sales as part of its subcontractor agreements. All other gaming contractors are paid fees based on the units of service provided.

Operating Leases

| Lease | Date | Payment Terms |  | yment <br> nt | Interest Rate |  | Total Lease Liability | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balance June } \\ 30,2022 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rental of Office Space | 12/1/2 | 20 | \$ | 605 | 4.00\% |  | 8,698,378 |  | 833,1 |

The Division of State Lottery entered into a noncancelable lease with One Lawrence, LLC for office space. The lease expires on $12 / 1 / 2023$. There are no additional renewal years included and Division of State Lottery will renegotiate the office space at the end of the 20-year lease term. The interest rate on the lease is fixed based on the prime interest rate of $4.00 \%$ as of December 1,2003 , lease commencement date.

## F. COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Operating Leases (Continued)
Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Principal |  | Interest |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2023 | \$ | 583,202 | \$ | 22,711 | \$ | 605,913 |
| 2024 |  | 249,959 |  | 2,505 |  | 252,464 |
|  | \$ | 833,160 | \$ | 25,216 | \$ | 858,377 |

G. GASB STATEMENT NUMBER 75 - ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

The Division of State Lottery is a member of the State of New Jersey's cost sharing multiple employer plan for health and post retirement medical benefits. Thus, the Division of State Lottery's portion of this liability and cost is included in the State of New Jersey's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. As such, the liability of Division of State Lottery's employees is covered under the State plan on an annual basis. Please refer to State website www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/annual-reports.shtml for more information regarding the plan.

## H. PENSION PLAN

The Division of State Lottery's employees, as part of the New Jersey Department of the Treasury, participate in the Public Employees' Retirement System of New Jersey ("PERS"), a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit plan. The Division of State Lottery's contribution is determined by State statute and is based upon an actuarial computation performed by the PERS.

The Division of State Lottery's total covered payroll for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, was \$5,730,121 and $\$ 5,456,890$, respectively. The State of New Jersey's (the "State") contribution is based on the employer contribution rate developed by the system's actuary. The rate is then applied against the pension eligible salary for all State employees. The State does not keep track of contributions made to PERS for each separate state agency. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the contribution rate was $7.5 \%$.

The State of New Jersey, Division of Pensions and Benefits, issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the State of New Jersey, Division of Pensions and Benefits, P.O. Box 295, Trenton, NJ 086250295 or by visiting their website at: www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions

## I. ROUNDING

Some schedules in the financial statements may have dollar differences due to rounding adjustments.

## J. PENDING GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD STATEMENTS

The GASB has issued Statement No. 94, "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements." This statement is required to be adopted by the Division of State Lottery for the year ending June 30, 2023. The Division of State Lottery has not determined the effect of Statement No. 94 on the financial statements.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences." This statement is required to be adopted by the Division of State Lottery for the year ending June 30, 2025. The Division of State Lottery has not determined the effect of Statement No. 101 on the financial statements.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DIVISION OF STATE LOTTERY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION BUDGET AND ACTUAL

Year ended June 30, 2022

|  | Budget (Unaudited) |  | Actual |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Variance } \\ \text { (Unfavorable) } \\ \text { Favorable } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ticket sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pick 3 | \$ | 439,200,000 | \$ | 432,405,725 | \$ | $(6,794,275)$ |
| Pick 4 |  | 283,500,000 |  | 274,862,465 |  | $(8,637,536)$ |
| Jersey Cash 5 |  | 186,100,000 |  | 157,439,813 |  | $(28,660,187)$ |
| Pick 6 Lotto |  | 56,600,000 |  | 62,868,070 |  | 6,268,070 |
| Cash 4 Life |  | 56,000,000 |  | 58,975,403 |  | 2,975,403 |
| Mega Millions |  | 205,000,000 |  | 147,238,717 |  | $(57,761,283)$ |
| Powerball |  | 215,000,000 |  | 241,001,378 |  | 26,001,378 |
| Quick Draw |  | 121,400,000 |  | 112,115,435 |  | $(9,284,565)$ |
| Fastplay |  | 27,100,000 |  | 40,180,302 |  | 13,080,302 |
| Raffle |  | 10,000,000 |  | 4,025,060 |  | $(5,974,940)$ |
| Cash Pop |  | 39,800,000 |  | 46,159,886 |  | 6,359,886 |
| Instant Games |  | 2,117,200,000 |  | 2,201,022,844 |  | 83,822,844 |
| Sales discounts/tickets provided as prizes |  | $(155,100,000)$ |  | $(144,141,921)$ |  | 10,958,079 |
|  |  | 3,601,800,000 |  | 3,634,153,177 |  | 32,353,177 |
| Other revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forfeited prizes |  | 35,500,000 |  | 48,868,631 |  | 13,368,631 |
| Miscellaneous |  | 1,500,000 |  | 1,634,748 |  | 134,748 |
| Total operating revenues |  | 3,638,800,000 |  | 3,684,656,556 |  | 45,856,556 |
| Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prize expenses |  | 2,183,573,700 |  | 2,209,064,696 |  | $(25,490,996)$ |
| Retailer commissions |  | 209,259,330 |  | 213,167,242 |  | $(3,907,912)$ |
| Instant ticket vendor printing fees |  | 25,745,152 |  | 27,670,944 |  | $(1,925,792)$ |
| Gaming system vendor fees |  | 39,029,550 |  | 39,672,435 |  | $(642,885)$ |
| Northstar NJ management fee |  | 5,609,000 |  | 5,610,000 |  | $(1,000)$ |
| Northstar NJ manager expenses |  | 19,200,000 |  | 15,339,888 |  | 3,860,112 |
| Northstar NJ advertising \& marketing expenses |  | 28,000,000 |  | 27,946,787 |  | 53,213 |
| Administration expenses |  | 14,734,000 |  | 14,154,300 |  | 579,700 |
| Multi-state fees |  | 150,000 |  | 85,722 |  | 64,278 |
| Drawing broadcast fees |  | 500,000 |  | 1,136,409 |  | $(636,409)$ |
| Bad debt expense |  | 625,000 |  | - |  | 625,000 |
| Instant ticket enhancement/license fees |  | 1,200,000 |  | - |  | 1,200,000 |
| Total operating expenses |  | 2,527,625,732 |  | 2,553,848,424 |  | $(26,222,692)$ |
| Operating income |  | 1,111,174,268 |  | 1,130,808,132 |  | 19,633,864 |
| Non-operating revenue |  | 1,000,000 |  | 538,226 |  | $(461,774)$ |
| Income before transfer |  | 1,112,174,268 |  | 1,131,346,358 |  | 19,172,090 |
| Northstar NJ incentive payment |  | $(15,480,278)$ |  | $(19,314,696)$ |  | $(3,834,418)$ |
| Lease Amortization |  | - |  | 125,452 |  | $(125,452)$ |
| Income available for transfer |  | 1,096,693,990 |  | 1,112,157,114 |  | 15,463,124 |
| Transfers out - contributions for state aid to education and state institutions |  | 1,096,000,000 |  | 1,111,000,000 |  | 15,000,000 |
| Change in net position |  | 693,990 |  | 1,157,114 |  | 463,124 |
| Net position, beginning of year (as restated) |  | 133,899 |  | 133,899 |  | - |
| Net position, end of year | \$ | 827,889 | \$ | 1,291,011 | \$ | 463,122 |

[^1]|  | As of June 30, 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Treasury |  | Pension Fund L |  | Total |  |
| Current Assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash |  | - | \$ | 159,898 | \$ | 159,898 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 2,659,665$ and $\$ 2,962,599$ in 2022 and 2021, respectively |  | $(202,366)$ |  | 41,517,646 |  | 41,315,280 |
| Deferred Expenses |  | 1,105,500 |  | 595,952 |  | 1,701,452 |
| Investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposit Fund Contracts |  | 20,707,704 |  | 660,000 |  | 21,367,704 |
| State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund |  | - |  | 245,666,525 |  | 245,666,525 |
| Total current assets |  | 21,610,838 |  | 288,600,021 |  | 310,210,859 |
| Non Current Assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investments - deposit fund contracts |  | 175,597,596 |  | 9,849,493 |  | 185,447,089 |
| Right of Use Asset |  | - |  | 616,135 |  | 616,135 |
| Total non-current assets |  | 175,597,596 |  | 10,465,628 |  | 186,063,224 |
| Total Assets | \$ | 197,208,434 |  | 299,065,649 | \$ | 496,274,083 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current Liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses |  | 60,253 | \$ | 55,131,339 | \$ | 55,191,592 |
| Obligation for unpaid prize awards |  | - |  | 105,402,741 |  | 105,402,741 |
| Installment prize awards |  | 20,707,704 |  | 660,000 |  | 21,367,704 |
| Lease Payable |  | - |  | 583,202 |  | 583,202 |
| Due to State Of New Jersey - Treasury Out |  | - |  | 126,000,000 |  | 126,000,000 |
| Total current liabilities |  | 20,767,957 |  | 287,777,281 |  | 308,545,238 |
| Non Current Liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensated absences |  | - |  | 740,783 |  | 740,783 |
| Lease Payable |  | - |  | 249,958 |  | 249,958 |
| Installment prize awards |  | 175,597,596 |  | 9,849,493 |  | 185,447,089 |
| Total non current liabilities |  | 175,597,596 |  | 10,840,234 |  | 186,437,830 |
| Total Liabilities |  | 196,365,553 |  | 298,617,516 |  | 494,983,069 |
| NET POSITION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Restricted for prize awards or contributions to State |  | 500,000 |  | 1,130,204 |  | 1,630,204 |
| Unrestricted |  | 342,881 |  | $(682,071)$ |  | $(339,190)$ |
| Total Net Position |  | 842,881 | \$ | 448,133 | \$ | 1,291,013 |


|  | Year Ended June 30, 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Treasury |  | Pension Fund L |  | Total |  |
| Operating revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ticket Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pick 3 Fireball | \$ | - | \$ | 432,405,725 | \$ | 432,405,725 |
| Pick 4 Fireball |  | - |  | 274,862,465 |  | 274,862,465 |
| Jersey Cash 5 Xtra |  | - |  | 157,439,813 |  | 157,439,813 |
| Pick 6 Double Play |  | - |  | 62,868,070 |  | 62,868,070 |
| CASH4LIFE Doubler |  | - |  | 58,975,403 |  | 58,975,403 |
| Mega Millions |  | - |  | 147,238,717 |  | 147,238,717 |
| Powerball |  | - |  | 241,001,378 |  | 241,001,378 |
| Quick Draw |  | - |  | 112,115,435 |  | 112,115,435 |
| Fast Play |  | - |  | 40,180,302 |  | 40,180,302 |
| Raffle |  | - |  | 4,025,060 |  | 4,025,060 |
| Cash Pop |  | - |  | 46,159,886 |  | 46,159,886 |
| Scratch-offs (instant games) |  | - |  | 2,201,022,844 |  | 2,201,022,844 |
| Sales discounts |  | - |  | $(144,141,921)$ |  | $(144,141,921)$ |
| Total ticket sales |  | - |  | 3,634,153,177 |  | 3,634,153,177 |
| Other revenues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forfeited prizes |  | - |  | 48,868,631 |  | 48,868,631 |
| Miscellaneous |  | 660,795 |  | 973,953 |  | 1,634,748 |
| Total operating revenues |  | 660,795 |  | 3,683,995,761 |  | 3,684,656,556 |
| Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prize expenses |  | - |  | 2,209,064,696 |  | 2,209,064,696 |
| Retailer commissions |  | 50,752 |  | 213,116,490 |  | 213,167,242 |
| Instant ticket vendor printing fees |  | - |  | 27,670,944 |  | 27,670,944 |
| Gaming system vendor fees |  | - |  | 39,672,435 |  | 39,672,435 |
| Northstar NJ management fee |  | - |  | 5,610,000 |  | 5,610,000 |
| Northstar NJ manager expenses |  | - |  | 15,339,888 |  | 15,339,888 |
| Northstar NJ advertising and marketing expenses |  | - |  | 27,946,787 |  | 27,946,787 |
| Administration expenses |  | - |  | 14,154,300 |  | 14,154,300 |
| Multi-state fees |  | - |  | 85,722 |  | 85,722 |
| Drawing broadcast fees |  | - |  | 1,136,409 |  | 1,136,409 |
| Bad debt expense |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Total operating expenses |  | 50,752 |  | 2,553,797,672 |  | 2,553,848,424 |
| Operating income |  | 610,043 |  | 1,130,198,089 |  | 1,130,808,132 |
| Non-operating revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest |  | - |  | 538,226 |  | 538,226 |
| Income before transfers out |  | 610,043 |  | 1,130,736,315 |  | 1,131,346,358 |
| Northstar NJ incentive payment |  | - |  | $(19,314,696)$ |  | $(19,314,696)$ |
| Lease Amortization |  | - |  | 125,452 |  | 125,452 |
| Income available for transfer |  | 610,043 |  | 1,111,547,072 |  | 1,112,157,115 |
| Transfers out |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contributions to pensions |  | - |  | 1,111,000,000 |  | 1,111,000,000 |
| Total transfers out |  | - |  | 1,111,000,000 |  | 1,111,000,000 |
| Changes in net position |  | 610,043 |  | 547,072 |  | 1,157,115 |
| Net position, beginning of year (as restated) |  | 232,838 |  | $(98,939)$ |  | 133,898 |
| Net position, end of year | \$ | 842,881 | \$ | 448,133 | \$ | 1,291,013 |

See independent auditors' report.

```
100X THE CASH
$3,000,000 PLATINUM CLUB
RAGING HOT 7s
$3,000,000 MEGA BUCKS
$3,000,000 ULTIMATE RICHES
50X THE CASH
EXTREME CASH
$1,000,000 GOLD CLUB
$1,000,000 SPECTACULAR
WIN EITHER $100 OR $200
MULTIPLIER MANIA
CROSSWORD BONANZA
BLAZING HOT 7S
$1,000,000 RICHES
CROSSWORD BONANZA
CROSSWORD
CROSSWORD BONANZA
$500,000 SILVER CLUB
$1,000,000 SPECTACULAR
$250,000 CROSSWORD
CASH BLAST
$1,000,000 DIAMOND SPECTACULAR
SUPER 50X
$50 AND $100 BLOWOUT
SUPER CROSSWORD
CROSSWORD
$500 FRENZY
SUPER CROSSWORD
20X THE CASH
SCORCHING HOT7S
$100,000 BANKROLL BINGO
BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR
WIN FOR LIFE
HIGH CARD POKER
SUPER CROSSWORD
BINGO TIMES 10
BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR
$500 FRENZY
$250,000 CROSSWORD
CASH PLUS
HOLIDAY DELIGHT
$250,000 CROSSWORD
$250,000 CROSSWORD
HIT $2,000!
THE BIG SPIN
WIN FOR LIFE
$200,000 COPPER CLUB
MONEY VAULT
```

| 2022 |  | 2021 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 118,300,120 | \$ | - |
|  | 100,372,380 |  | - |
|  | 94,248,570 |  | 94,401,780 |
|  | 92,953,440 |  | 121,508,890 |
|  | 67,993,830 |  | 130,284,700 |
|  | 62,701,380 |  | - |
|  | 57,991,480 |  | 21,560,740 |
|  | 54,554,000 |  | - |
|  | 54,415,000 |  | - |
|  | 53,474,060 |  | - |
|  | 48,277,450 |  | 10,037,760 |
|  | 47,856,760 |  | - |
|  | 46,197,940 |  | 48,105,500 |
|  | 45,401,680 |  | 62,987,340 |
|  | 42,790,680 |  | - |
|  | 40,369,311 |  | - |
|  | 40,235,480 |  | 7,615,440 |
|  | 38,664,820 |  | - |
|  | 33,822,710 |  | 61,419,160 |
|  | 32,831,160 |  | - |
|  | 29,950,020 |  | - |
|  | 27,257,880 |  | - |
|  | 26,984,790 |  | 21,010,590 |
|  | 26,429,270 |  | - |
|  | 25,826,025 |  | - |
|  | 25,528,104 |  | 15,455,502 |
|  | 25,436,700 |  | - |
|  | 25,350,740 |  | - |
|  | 25,234,085 |  | - |
|  | 23,692,360 |  | 34,681,270 |
|  | 23,208,330 |  | - |
|  | 22,331,718 |  | - |
|  | 21,654,882 |  | - |
|  | 21,623,040 |  | - |
|  | 20,288,490 |  | - |
|  | 20,066,705 |  | - |
|  | 19,697,130 |  | - |
|  | 18,163,395 |  | - |
|  | 17,335,630 |  | - |
|  | 17,319,225 |  | - |
|  | 17,253,920 |  | - |
|  | 17,235,150 |  | - |
|  | 16,962,010 |  | - |
|  | 16,840,960 |  | 38,705,390 |
|  | 16,614,975 |  | - |
|  | 16,547,424 |  | 20,863,731 |
|  | 16,026,135 |  | - |
|  | 15,900,215 |  | - |


|  | Years Ended June 30, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 | 2021 |
| LOTERIA | 15,544,965 | - |
| CROSSWORD | 15,437,571 | - |
| BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR | 14,746,738 | 9,333,572 |
| RED 7'S DOUBLER | 14,595,325 | - |
| SUPER CROSSWORD | 14,451,365 | 11,827,065 |
| LOTERIA GRANDE | 13,787,765 |  |
| WHEEL OF FORTUNE | 13,177,920 | - |
| 100X THE MONEY BONUS | 13,128,300 | 81,526,190 |
| 10X THE CASH | 13,098,688 | - |
| LOTERIA GRANDE | 12,914,175 | 9,203,805 |
| LADY LUCK MULTIPLIER | 12,008,310 | 8,787,855 |
| HOLIDAY LUCKY TIMES 10 | 11,783,514 | - |
| LOOSE CHANGE | 11,423,921 | 1,295,099 |
| JUMBO BUCK | 10,763,175 | - |
| BEAN BAG BUCKS | 10,325,250 | 3,341,210 |
| \$10,000 TITANIUM CLUB | 9,448,434 | - |
| SUPER 8'S | 9,411,640 | - |
| QUICK \$50s | 9,349,710 |  |
| \$500,000 RICHES | 9,143,740 | 49,165,910 |
| EMERALD 8'S | 8,980,408 | - |
| HIGH CARD POKER | 8,974,685 | 16,472,115 |
| \$100 DOUBLER | 8,581,330 | - |
| LOTERIA | 8,550,546 | - |
| SUPER TIC TAC TOE BONUS | 8,526,920 | 14,212,945 |
| 24 KARAT GOLD | 8,300,100 | 14,471,905 |
| FLAMING HOT 7S | 7,255,935 | 17,353,910 |
| QUICK 7s | 7,185,325 | - |
| \$500,000 FORTUNE | 6,989,810 | 32,343,650 |
| \$90,000,000 PLATINUM PAYOUT | 6,863,580 | 29,446,180 |
| WILD 10'S | 6,382,810 | 12,696,280 |
| WILD CASH | 6,097,698 |  |
| FESTIVE \$50s | 5,934,732 | - |
| DAZZLING DIAMOND SPECTACULAR | 5,878,500 | 18,785,620 |
| DIAMONDS AND GOLD DOUBLER | 5,536,010 | 3,036,746 |
| SUMMER FUN | 5,485,854 | 1,240,354 |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD | 5,268,160 | 11,925,480 |
| CASH BLAST | 4,770,090 | 25,268,600 |
| CROSSWORD BONANZA | 4,692,900 | - |
| BIRTHDAY SURPRISE | 4,603,622 | 1,001,384 |
| HOT 7S | 4,508,606 | 8,642,434 |
| \$500 FRENZY | 3,875,670 | 21,404,320 |
| SUPER TRIPLE 777 | 3,699,490 | 17,510,715 |
| \$52,000,000 GOLD PAYOUT | 3,429,950 | 12,497,080 |
| LOTERIA | 3,409,581 | 11,981,115 |
| CROSSWORD BONANZA | 3,331,900 | 43,285,700 |
| CASH LINE BINGO | 3,038,379 | 13,414,868 |
| CASH | 3,012,495 | 13,394,614 |
| BINGO BONUS SQUARE | 2,846,425 | - |


|  | Years Ended June 30, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 | 2021 |
| CASH CLIMB | 2,828,258 | 5,816,552 |
| MONEY BAG MULTIPLIER | 2,172,394 | 8,971,282 |
| \$100,000 BINGO TRIPLER | 2,160,150 | 18,001,370 |
| RUBY/EMERALD/SAPPHIRE MINE 20X | 2,048,440 | 14,831,323 |
| MONEY STASH | 1,916,458 | 6,930,170 |
| POWER 5s | 1,642,495 | 3,486,605 |
| DIAMOND RICHES | 1,486,885 | 4,431,780 |
| LUCKY TIMES 20 | 1,441,055 | 3,066,452 |
| \$10,000 BALLOONING BUCKS | 1,309,496 | - |
| BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR | 1,246,736 | - |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD | 1,185,600 | - |
| ROSES \& RICHES | 1,153,998 | 7,402,456 |
| SUPER MONEY MULTIPLIER | 1,046,550 | 1,695,470 |
| DIAMONDS AND DOLLARS | 981,505 | 1,652,455 |
| LUCKY STARS | 902,414 | 7,232,576 |
| CROSSWORD BONANZA | 867,960 | 46,594,714 |
| MONEY MULTIPLIER | 843,266 | 2,069,037 |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD | 644,820 | 16,438,130 |
| SUPER CROSSWORD | 604,230 | 25,057,620 |
| SUPER 50 | 571,250 | 31,815,850 |
| POCKET CHANGE | 564,551 | 7,673,685 |
| QUICK 7'S | 388,178 | - |
| 7-11-21 10X | 340,716 | 8,757,208 |
| \$20,000 RICHES | 312,634 | 13,214,514 |
| FAST MONEY | 294,434 | 844,238 |
| BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR | 239,814 | 24,512,848 |
| \$200,000 RICHES | 214,040 | 24,612,300 |
| CROSSWORD | 190,464 | 41,695,734 |
| HIT \$500! | 147,280 | 15,238,895 |
| RUBY RED RICHES | 117,550 | 821,380 |
| LOTERIA GRANDE | 85,585 | 21,599,135 |
| HAPPY HOLIDAYS | 71,796 | 10,089,651 |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD | 56,330 | 17,334,940 |
| BIRTHDAY SURPRISE | 54,710 | 3,867,949 |
| INSTANT CASH MILLIONAIRE | 47,960 | 13,977,980 |
| -7- | 26,295 | 10,859,150 |
| MONEY MADNESS | 23,170 | 5,643,179 |
| \$1,000,000 SPECTACULAR | 21,540 | 28,277,534 |
| LOTERIA | 17,001 | 13,961,921 |
| BINGO BONUS SQUARE | 16,590 | 14,679,475 |
| 7 (THEME) | 12,025 | 906,325 |
| WIN FOR LIFE | 11,274 | 17,179,661 |
| DOUBLE MATCH | 10,660 | 8,994,060 |
| QUICK \$100s | 10,096 | 7,038,988 |
| FULL OF \$500s | 9,955 | 26,430,310 |
| SUPER CROSSWORD | 9,800 | 26,867,106 |
| LOVE TO WIN \$50 | 8,544 | 1,525,935 |
| HAPPY HOLIDAYS | 8,315 | 16,548,961 |


|  | Years Ended June 30, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 | 2021 |
| HIGH CARD POKER | 7,675 | 21,001,595 |
| 50X THE MONEY BONUS | 6,120 | 27,913,570 |
| POCKET CHANGE | 4,796 | 7,710,613 |
| HAPPY HOLIDAYS | 4,428 | 5,492,490 |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD | 3,450 | 16,574,475 |
| BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR | 3,392 | 21,948,312 |
| WIN FOR LIFE | 3,000 | 707,331 |
| WINTER WISHES | - | 899,656 |
| HIT \$50! | - | 319,623 |
| \$8,000,000 COPPER PAYOUT | - | 209,258 |
| \$500 FRENZY | - | 143,635 |
| SUPER CROSSWORD | - | 84,391 |
| HOLIDAY LUCKY BONUS | - | 48,825 |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD | - | 47,090 |
| \$1,000,000 SPECTACULAR | - | 12,228 |
| BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR (M) | - | 11,699 |
| EMERALD 8s | - | 9,776 |
| THE VOICE | - | 4,720 |
| BACKSTAGE PASS TO CASH | - | 2,524 |
| SUPER CROSSWORD | - | 1,725 |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD | - | 980 |
| \$1,000,000 LUCKY 7S | - | (10) |
| MONEY MULTIPLIER | - | (138) |
| BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR | - | (168) |
| LOOSE CHANGE | - | (201) |
| LOOSE CHANGE (G) | - | (203) |
| CASH BLAST | - | (300) |
| LOTERIA | - | (300) |
| SUPER CROSSWORD | - | (300) |
| QUICK \$50s | - | (300) |
| SUPER TIC TAC TOE | - | (411) |
| JERSEY CASH BLOWOUT | - | (610) |
| SUPER CROSSWORD | - | (655) |
| FAST CASH | - | (724) |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD (T) | - | (910) |
| \$250,000 CROSSWORD | - | $(1,210)$ |
| CROSSWORD (CC) | - | $(1,704)$ |
| \$150K POKER RICHES | - | $(1,895)$ |
| \$500 FRENZY | - | $(2,300)$ |
| \$5,000,000 LUCKY 7s | - | $(2,760)$ |
| HOLIDAY LUCK | - | $(2,801)$ |
| BINGO PLUS | - | $(3,135)$ |
| BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR | - | $(3,978)$ |
| BIRTHDAY SURPRISE | - | $(5,588)$ |
| MONEY ROLL | - | $(6,714)$ |
| DOUBLE MATCH | - | $(8,876)$ |
| MEGA CROSSWORD | - | $(9,580)$ |
| LOTERIA (H) | - | $(10,761)$ |

BINGO BONUS SQUARE LOTERIA CASH BLAST WILD TIME MULTIPLIER LADY LUCK BONUS CROSSWORD HOLIDAY LUCKY TIMES 10 LOOSE CHANGE \$1,000,000 GOLD RUSH HIGH CARD POKER \$250,000 CROSSWORD \$2,000,000 LUCKY 7S \$100,000 BINGO MULTIPLIER \$18,000,000 SILVER PAYOUT LOOSE CHANGE
SUPER CROSSWORD
SUPER CROSSWORD
BIG MONEY SPECTACULAR
SUMMER LUCKY TIMES 10
2020 CASH CELEBRATION
\$25,000 CASH LINES
\$250,000 CROSSWORD
MEGA CROSSWORD
LUCKY TIMES 50
CROSSWORD
\$250,000 CROSSWORD
BINGO GOLD
HIT \$200!
MONEY MATCH
DOUBLE DOLLAR BINGO
DOUBLE MATCH BONUS
10X THE MONEY BONUS
TIC TAC TOE DOUBLER
20X THE MONEY BONUS
\$500 FRENZY
\$3,000,000 CASH OUT
\$200 MILLION CASH BONANZA
LUCKY 7s
FAST CASH
MEGA CROSSWORD
200X THE MONEY BONUS
PRIOR YEAR GAME

| Years Ended June 30, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2022 | 2021 |
| - | $(13,495)$ |
| (87) | 691,091 |
| (300) | 507,880 |
| (300) | 480,565 |
| (300) | 402,960 |
| (300) | 392,205 |
| (300) | 194,067 |
| (400) | 762,623 |
| (600) | 2,422,980 |
| (600) | 909,970 |
| (600) | 521,602 |
| (800) | 19,390,900 |
| (805) | 2,552,140 |
| (830) | 1,114,215 |
| (859) | 736,417 |
| (905) | 3,753,828 |
| $(1,190)$ | 26,449,470 |
| $(1,202)$ | 2,170,748 |
| $(1,250)$ | 399,636 |
| $(1,290)$ | 1,198,886 |
| $(1,380)$ | 2,810,354 |
| $(1,500)$ | 6,398,170 |
| $(1,600)$ | 1,584,495 |
| $(1,730)$ | 3,357,860 |
| $(1,860)$ | 27,573,040 |
| $(2,100)$ | 16,722,990 |
| $(2,193)$ | 4,440,948 |
| $(2,495)$ | 2,578,350 |
| $(2,765)$ | 1,251,850 |
| $(3,144)$ | 3,348,183 |
| $(3,445)$ | 1,449,756 |
| $(3,778)$ | 3,129,898 |
| $(4,012)$ | 769,385 |
| $(4,615)$ | 10,005,348 |
| $(5,090)$ | 9,073,039 |
| $(5,175)$ | 19,617,401 |
| $(5,490)$ | 15,115,790 |
| $(7,384)$ | 2,111,266 |
| $(8,340)$ | 24,037,390 |
| $(12,520)$ | 19,487,835 |
| $(14,550)$ | 48,412,386 |
| $(30,776)$ | $(4,024)$ |
| \$ 2,201,022,844 | \$ 2,183,539,800 |


|  | Years Ended June 30, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 |  | 2021 |  |
| Salaries | \$ | 6,349,667 | \$ | 5,975,199 |
| Fringe benefits |  | 3,869,986 |  | 3,074,443 |
| Printing and office supplies |  | 47,734 |  | 62,816 |
| Vehicular supplies |  | 699 |  | 1,708 |
| Household and clothing |  | 18,598 |  | 4,101 |
| Travel |  | 55,731 |  | 36,158 |
| Telephone |  | 137,960 |  | 142,950 |
| Postage |  | 42,941 |  | 37,022 |
| Data processing |  | 682,978 |  | 585,603 |
| Household and security |  | 235,837 |  | 282,507 |
| Professional services |  | 940,848 |  | 614,771 |
| Other professional services |  | 420,511 |  | 263,746 |
| Data processing - OIT |  | 84,696 |  | 159,597 |
| Maintenance - building and grounds |  | 18,959 |  | 9,133 |
| Maintenance - office equipment |  | 12,548 |  | 6,295 |
| Rent - building and grounds |  | 875,337 |  | 851,760 |
| Central motor pool |  | 55,906 |  | 64,604 |
| Other equipment |  | 238,175 |  | 24,111 |
| Information processing equipment |  | 18,996 |  | 967 |
| Amortization |  | 46,195 |  | - |
| Total administrative expenses | \$ | 14,154,300 | \$ | 12,197,492 |


| Year | Fiscal Year | Net Income Target |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year 1 (Stub Year) | 2014 | \$ 760,897,061 |
| Year 2 | 2015 | 1,047,000,000 |
| Year 3 | 2016 | 963,478,103 |
| Year 4 | 2017 | 990,513,343 |
| Year 5 | 2018 | 1,009,871,643 |
| Year 6 | 2019 | 1,023,544,636 |
| Year 7 | 2020 | 1,082,203,750 |
| Year 8 | 2021 | 1,094,774,507 |
| Year 9 | 2022 | 1,104,531,442 |
| Year 10 | 2023 | 1,114,374,966 |
| Year 11 | 2024 | 1,124,767,787 |
| Year 12 | 2025 | 1,135,239,702 |
| Year 13 | 2026 | 1,145,794,655 |
| Year 14 | 2027 | 1,156,420,946 |
| Year 15 | 2028 | 1,167,131,650 |
| Year 16 | 2029 | 1,177,921,943 |

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

State of New Jersey
Department of the Treasury
Division of State Lottery
We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the State of New Jersey, Division of State Lottery (the "Division of State Lottery") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to financial statements, which comprise the Division of State Lottery's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents and have issued our report thereon dated February 7, 2023.

## Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

## Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

## Purpose of this Report

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

Mercadien, P.C.<br>Certified Public Accountants

February 7, 2023

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DIVISION OF STATE LOTTERY
SCHEDULE OF CURRENT YEAR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

None reported.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DIVISION OF STATE LOTTERY SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS

None reported.


(18) Must be 18 or older to buy a lottery ticket. Please play responsibly.
18) If you or someone you know has a gambling problem, call 1-800-GAMBLER ${ }^{\text {® }}$


[^0]:    See notes to financial statements.

[^1]:    See independent auditors' report.

