State of Vermont
Department of Liquor and Lottery
Division of Lottery

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023 and 2022

davis & hodgdon
CPAs

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2023 and 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of the
Department of Liquor and Lottery
Barre, Vermont

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery, an enterprise fund of the State of Vermont, (the "Lottery") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the 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 Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery, as of June 30, 2023, and the changes in its financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the State of Vermont, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted 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 generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the State of Vermont's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financials in our report dated December 14, 2022. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

To the Board of the
Department of Liquor and Lottery
Barre, Vermont
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Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4-6 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Schedule of Lottery Contributions on page 43 and the Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability and Schedule of Lottery Contributions on page 44 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We were unable to apply certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America because we did not perform the valuation and allocation of the State of Vermont's pension plan. The amounts used in the schedules were provided to us by the Department of Finance & Management of the State of Vermont. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 14, 2022, on our consideration of the Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of 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 Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Davis & Hodgdon Associates CPAs, PLC

Williston, Vermont
December 7, 2023

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2023

This discussion of the Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery's financial performance provides an overview of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements.

The Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery (the Lottery) is an enterprise fund of the State of Vermont. The Lottery's operations are classified as business-type activities and reported in a manner similar to commercial entities.

Financial Highlights

- Gross revenues for lottery gaming activities increased by $7,550,259 or 4.98%.

- Total operating expenses for the year increased by $5,458,831 or 4.54%. Of this increase, prize expense increased by $4,222,086, facilities management fees decreased by $168,672, agent commissions increased by $484,839, instant ticket printing costs decreased by $314,091, salaries and benefits increased by $364,557, advertising expenses increased by $34,498, Tri-State expenses increased by $124,754, depreciation and amortization increased by $474,423 primarily due to $464,853 of SBITA amortization, and other operating expenses increased by $113,879.

- Non-operating income in FY 2023 included an unrealized gain on investments of $9,084. Total investment income of $356,928, interest expense of $35,045, and capital contributions of $21,272 resulted in an overall increase of $297,311 from the non-operating income in FY 2022. FY 2022 included an unrealized loss on investments of $53,437.

- Income before operating transfers (net revenue) increased by $2,388,739.

Assets and Net Position

The assets of the Lottery are primarily cash and investments held for operating purposes. Total assets of $20,669,830 at June 30, 2023 include net capital assets of $113,722, restricted investments of $409,189, deferred pension outflows of $698,489, deferred OPEB outflows of $2,905,776 and current operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and inventory of $10,809,473. Net position retained by the Lottery was a deficit of $2,932,889, including a net OPEB liability of $1,584,861.

Total assets of $12,503,395 at June 30, 2022 include net capital assets of $84,965, restricted investments of $492,671, deferred pension outflows of $730,641, deferred OPEB outflows of $1,198,511 and current operating assets such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and inventory of $9,996,607. Net position retained by the Lottery was a deficit of $2,954,161, including a net OPEB liability of $1,075,494.

Liabilities

The Lottery's liabilities consist of operating liabilities and obligations for payment of prizes to lottery winners. Total liabilities of $23,602,719 at June 30, 2023 include long-term liabilities for prize obligations of $226,665, cash advances from the State of $300,000, pension and OPEB liabilities of $6,934,481, and current operating liabilities of $11,682,583.

Liabilities (continued)

Total liabilities of $15,457,556 at June 30, 2022 include long-term liabilities for prize obligations of $285,777, cash advances from the State of $300,000, pension and OPEB liabilities of $5,636,146, and current operating liabilities of $9,235,633.

Sales

The following shows ticket sales by game:

	2023	2022
Instant scratch off games	$115,862,355	$121,308,982
Draw Games:		
Powerball	12,239,767	9,192,290
Mega Millions	9,094,935	4,211,317
Lucky for Life	3,026,938	2,802,214
Megabucks Plus	3,151,014	3,102,742
Pick 3	1,269,352	1,283,868
Pick 4	1,275,993	1,302,913
Gimme 5	830,385	804,176
Fast Play	12,266,357	7,460,007
Total sales	$ 159,017,096	$ 151,468,509

Prizes

In general, while the prize payout percentage is consistent, prize expense will increase or decrease from year to year in proportion to the increase or decrease in sales for a particular game. Prize expense for the instant games product category is controllable, to a large degree, by printing a predetermined number and value of winning tickets in the production of each instant game. Prize expense for draw games is predetermined by design to yield a certain ratio of prizes to sales over a large number of drawings. The Lottery has designated that at least 50% of draw sales revenue be reserved for prize awards. Each of the draw game's actual prize payout is determined by lottery players' luck in matching the particular set of numbers randomly selected in each drawing for each game. If the value of prizes for the winning tickets selected is not at least the 50% of sales revenue, the difference between the designated prize pool and the value of the winning tickets is contributed to either a jackpot pool, in the case of Tri-State Megabucks, the Powerball game, and Mega Millions game, or is reported as prize contingencies by the Tri-State Lotto Commission in the case of Pick 3, Pick 4, Gimme 5, and Fast Play or by the Lottery in the case of Lucky for Life. Prize expense is detailed as follows:

	2023	2022
Prize expense - Instant scratch off games	$ 79,907,145	$ 83,427,371
Prize expense - Draw games	25,002,855	17,260,543
Total prizes	$ 104,910,000	$ 100,687,914

Other Potentially Significant Factors

Net profit transferred to the Education Fund in 2023 increased 7.8% as compared to 2022 with a record high of $33.6 million. Overall revenue increase of 5.0% was driven primarily by higher sales in the Powerball and Mega Millions games, as well as the Fast Play game. Powerball and Mega Millions sales were driven by several instances of extra high jackpots. Also contributing was the implementation of the new gaming system on October 16, 2022. The new system provided enhanced functionality and information access to players and agents, contributing favorably to the player experience. The above sales increases were partially offset by lower sales of Instant tickets which declined by 4.5%.

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,087,681	$ 6,755,211
Accounts receivable, net	3,045,099	2,581,191
Inventory	676,693	645,192
Prepaid expenses	--	15,013
Total current assets	10,809,473	9,996,607
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	113,722	84,965
OTHER ASSETS		
Investments	409,189	492,671
Right-to-Use SBITA Asset	5,733,181	--
Deferred OPEB outflows	2,905,776	1,198,511
Deferred pension outflows	698,489	730,641
Total other assets	9,746,635	2,421,823
Total assets	$ 20,669,830	$ 12,503,395
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 830,845	$ 906,608
Accrued payroll and compensated absences	244,143	159,325
Due to the State Education Fund	1,621,918	188,620
Reserve for future and unclaimed prizes	8,186,590	7,657,333
Due to winners, current	59,112	92,566
SBITA liability, current	518,339	--
Deferred revenue	221,636	231,181
Total current liabilities	11,682,583	9,235,633
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Due to winners, net of current portion	226,665	285,777
Due to state treasurer	300,000	300,000
SBITA liability, net of current portion	4,458,990	--
Deferred OPEB inflows	3,571,660	2,594,034
Deferred pension inflows	465,358	539,668
Net OPEB liability	1,584,861	1,075,494
Net pension liability	1,312,602	1,426,950
Total noncurrent liabilities	11,920,136	6,221,923
Total liabilities	23,602,719	15,457,556
NET POSITION, unrestricted	(2,932,889)	(2,954,161)
Total liabilities and net position	$ 20,669,830	$ 12,503,395

See Independent Auditor's Report and Notes to Financial Statements.

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
OPERATING REVENUES		
Ticket sales	$ 159,017,096	$ 151,468,509
Agents license fees and other receipts	4,000	2,328
Total revenues	159,021,096	151,470,837
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Prize expenses	104,910,000	100,687,914
Agents commissions	9,597,930	9,113,091
Lottery tickets	1,104,941	1,419,032
Ticket dispensers	50,286	28,727
Courier system	315,070	218,803
Facilities management fee - instant	3,539,120	4,106,494
Facilities management fee - online	881,968	483,266
Tri-State expenses	1,220,069	1,095,315
MUSL expenses	28,247	23,515
Salaries and benefits	1,937,286	1,572,729
Advertising	574,701	540,203
Other operating expenses	1,007,689	893,810
Depreciation and amortization	486,671	12,248
Problem Gambling Grant	124,800	124,800
Total operating expenses	125,778,778	120,319,947
OPERATING INCOME	33,242,318	31,150,890
NON-OPERATING INCOME		
Interest expense	(35,045)	--
Investment income (loss)	356,928	(13,739)
Capital contributions	21,272	59,583
Total non-operating income	343,155	45,844
INCOME BEFORE OPERATING TRANSFERS	33,585,473	31,196,734
NET PROFIT TRANSFERRED TO THE EDUCATION FUND	33,564,201	31,136,102
Change in net position	21,272	60,632
NET POSITION, beginning of year	(2,954,161)	(3,014,793)
NET POSITION, end of year	$ (2,932,889)	$ (2,954,161)

See Independent Auditor’s Report and Notes to Financial Statements.

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from customers	$ 158,558,657	$ 151,693,576
Cash paid for prizes and agents' commissions	(114,071,239)	(109,650,401)
Cash paid for management fees, operations, and other	(8,311,754)	(9,070,222)
Cash paid to employees for services	(2,229,247)	(1,912,561)
Other operating revenue	4,000	2,328
Net cash provided by operating activities	33,950,417	31,062,720
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Operating transfers	(33,542,929)	(30,886,181)
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	(33,542,929)	(30,886,181)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Reinvested dividends	347,844	39,698
Proceeds from maturities of investments, net	92,566	97,997
Purchase of property and equipment and SBITAs	(515,428)	(60,628)
Net cash provided by investing activities	(75,018)	77,067
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	332,470	253,606
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	6,755,211	6,501,605
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 7,087,681	$ 6,755,211
RECONCILATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating income	$ 33,207,273	$ 31,150,890
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	486,671	12,248
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(463,908)	213,431
Inventory	(31,501)	(184,641)
Prepaid expenses	15,013	(15,013)
Right-to-Use SBITA Asset	(5,733,181)	--
Deferred pension inflows and outflows	(771,797)	1,662,966
SBITA liability	4,977,329	--
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,442,353	21,663
Due to winners	(92,566)	(97,997)
Reserve for future and unclaimed prizes	529,257	248,601
Deferred revenue	(9,545)	26,648
Net OPEB liability	509,367	(1,452,770)
Net pension liability	(114,348)	(523,306)
Total adjustments	743,144	(88,170)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 33,950,417	$ 31,062,720

See Independent Auditor’s Report and Notes to Financial Statements.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of operations

The Vermont Lottery Commission was created by an enactment of the Vermont State Legislature and signed into law by the Governor on April 27, 1977. Title 31, Chapter 14 of the Vermont Statutes is the law under which the Lottery operates. On July 1, 2018, the Vermont Lottery Commission merged with Department of Liquor Control and became the State of Vermont Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery (the Lottery). The Lottery is an enterprise fund of the State of Vermont and is managed by the Commissioner of Liquor and Lottery and a five-member Board of Liquor and Lottery. The Board, by law, has the authority to operate the State lottery, determine the type and forms of lottery games, set the price of lottery tickets, determine the number and size of prizes, select the ticket sales locations and may enter into agreements with another state or states to provide for the operation of the Lottery.

Fiscal operations of the Lottery commenced in October, 1977. The Lottery's net revenue was transferred to the State of Vermont's General Fund through June 30, 1998. Beginning July 1, 1998, the Lottery's revenue is committed to funding public education, and Lottery net revenue is transferred to the State of Vermont Education Fund on a monthly basis.

The Lottery entered into a compact with the states of Maine and New Hampshire known as the Tri-State Lotto (Tri-State). The compact was enacted to implement the operation of Tri-State Lotto for the purpose of raising additional revenue for each of the party states. Vermont's portion of the Tri-State Lotto operations is accounted for by the Lottery.

In July 2003, the Lottery entered into an agreement with the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) for the inclusion of the Powerball game. On January 31, 2010, the Lottery added the multi-jurisdictional game Mega Millions.

In March 2012, the Lottery entered into an agreement with the Connecticut Lottery Corporation, the Maine State Liquor & Lottery Commission, the Massachusetts State Lottery Commission, the New Hampshire Lottery Commission, and the Rhode Island Division of State Lottery to offer Lucky for Life, a New England regional lotto game. As of June 2018, Lucky for Life was expanded to include 25 other state lotteries.

A summary of the Corporation's significant accounting policies follows:

Reporting entity

The Lottery is included in the State of Vermont's financial statements as an enterprise fund. In accordance with governmental accounting and financial reporting standards, there are no component units to be included within the Lottery's financial statements as a reporting agency.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basis of accounting

The financial statement presentation follows the recommendations of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in its Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments. The Lottery uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the obligation for payment is incurred. The Lottery is classified as an enterprise fund of the governmental proprietary fund type.

Enterprise funds account for operations similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the Legislature is that costs are to be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where the Legislature has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred or net income is appropriate.

Revenue recognition

Sales of instant lottery tickets are made to licensed retailers who market the tickets to the public on a commission basis. Revenue is recognized when the books of tickets are settled with the retailers. Tickets activated, but not sold by retailers, may be returned for credit. Sales of online lottery tickets are made to licensed retailers who market the tickets through the use of computerized terminals on a commission basis. Ticket revenue is recognized weekly. Tickets sold in advance of future drawing dates are recorded as deferred revenue until the ticket becomes valid for a drawing.

Expenses

Commissions and fees for the instant and online games are recognized weekly. Administrative expenses, such as salaries, benefits, contracted services, depreciation, equipment and supplies are included in the Lottery's annual operating budget appropriation from the Legislature. This budget appropriation came from Lottery revenues. Other Lottery operating expenses, which will vary with product sales volume, such as lottery tickets, courier system, agent network expenses and facilities management fees for the gaming systems vendor are considered "cost of goods", are part of an authorized amount approved by Finance and Management and are derived from Lottery revenues. In addition, Vermont State Statute Title 31, Chapter 14, §658 provides that agent commissions may not exceed 6.25% of gross receipts and bank commissions may not exceed 1% of gross receipts. The statutes also provide that the Lottery must pay out no less than 50% of gross receipts as prizes.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity date within three (3) months of the date acquired by the Lottery except for amounts included in the investment account.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments

Investments with readily determinable fair market values are reported at their fair market values on the balance sheet. The Lottery's policy is to retain in net position the unrealized gains and losses on long-term investments held for the purpose of paying long-term installment prizes due to winners. This policy is consistent with the provision for apportionment of Lottery revenues in Title 31, Chapter 14, §654 (11)(A).

Fair value measurements

Professional literature defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The guidance states that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement.

Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability under current market conditions at the measurement date. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that is based on the subjectivity of inputs.

It distinguishes between observable inputs (Levels 1 and 2) which are either observable from market data or corroborated by observable market data and those that are unobservable (Level 3).

Three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 assets and liabilities include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly. Such inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets, observable inputs include quoted prices (interest rates, yield curves, etc.) or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. This category generally includes certain U.S. Government and agency mortgage-backed debt securities and alternative investments using net asset value (NAV) per share for which the Lottery has the ability to redeem its investment at or close to the measurement date.

Level 3 – Inputs are unobservable data points for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The inputs reflect the Lottery's assumptions based on the best information available in the circumstances. This category generally includes certain private debt and equity instruments, alternative investments where the investee at NAV per share or the redemption date is not close to the measurement date. This category also includes investments held in trust where the Lottery is not the trustee and the beneficial interest is in perpetual trust.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair value measurements (continued)

All long-term investments (see Note 4.) have been valued in accordance with the definition of Level 1 inputs as described above.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair value.

Furthermore, although the Lottery's management believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

It is the policy of management to review the outstanding receivables at year end, as well as the bad debt write off experienced in the past and establish an allowance for doubtful accounts for uncollectable amounts. Based on management's estimates, the allowance for doubtful accounts was $109,794 and $105,732 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Inventory

Inventory consists of lottery tickets on hand and prizes. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value using the first-in, first-out method.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, recorded as a capital asset based on the nature of the item and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. Capital assets are defined by the Lottery as assets with an initial individual cost of more than $5,000 and a useful life of more than two years. Capitalized costs include freight-in, licenses, title application and any other costs required to establish the initial operation of the asset. Improvements and additions to an asset are capitalized. Maintenance and repair costs are not capitalized. Depreciation expense is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated lives of the assets which are:

Office furniture and equipment	3-7 years
Leasehold improvements	10-15 years
Vehicles	6 years

Compensated absences

Lottery employees are entitled to certain compensated absences based on their length of employment. Generally, compensated absences either vest or accumulate and are accrued when they are earned. Sick leave does not accrue beyond annual use.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and totaled $574,701 and $540,203 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risk management

The Lottery is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to individuals; and natural disasters. These are managed by the State of Vermont on behalf of the Lottery.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts for the year ended June 30, 2022, have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform to the presentation used in the June 30, 2023 financial statements. The reclassifications have no effect on total net position for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Subsequent events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through December 7, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were issued.

Note 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Custodial credit risk on deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Lottery's deposits may not be returned to it. The Lottery does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2023, all of the Lottery's bank balance of $3,824,937 was insured or collateralized. As of June 30, 2022, all of the Lottery's bank balance of $7,591,966 was insured or collateralized. Collateralized amounts are held by the pledging bank's trust department in the Lottery's name.

Note 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

Cash with the State of Vermont Treasurer

Cash with the State Treasurer represents cash held by the Vermont State Treasurer's Office for the purpose of funding expenditures of the Lottery and transfers to the State of Vermont Education Fund. The expenditures are provided for by an appropriation from the State of Vermont which is derived from Lottery revenues for the operation of the Lottery. The balance in this account is reduced by transfers of net revenue of the Lottery to the State of Vermont Education Fund.

Note 3. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consisted of the following at June 30:

	2023	2022
MUSL	$ 698,679	$ 821,697
Tri-State	1,372,937	741,344
Regular and Chain Agents	1,083,277	1,123,882
Total accounts receivable	3,154,893	2,686,923
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(109,794)	(105,732)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 3,045,099	$ 2,581,191

Note 4. Investments

Investments consisted of U.S. Treasury Strips which totaled $409,189 and $492,671 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Interest rate risk

The Lottery purchases investments in government securities that will mature in future years to pay multi-year payment prizes won by certain instant ticket winners (see Note 8.). These are held by the Trust Department of the M&T Bank (formally, People's United Bank) in Burlington, Vermont, and are reported at market value. Because these investments are scheduled to be paid to winners as they mature, the Lottery has an investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Note 5. Inventory

Inventory consisted of tickets on hand and totaled $676,693 and $645,192 at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 6. Property and Equipment

The following is a summary of the changes in property and equipment over the fiscal years:

	Balance July 1, 2022	Balance June 30, 2023	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Property & Equipment June 30, 2023
Furniture & fixtures	$ 49,118	$ 49,118	$ 49,118	$ --
Other equipment	98,115	98,115	95,659	2,456
Vehicles	109,960	175,730	64,464	111,266
Leasehold improv.	59,935	--	--	--
Total	$ 317,128	$ 322,963	$ 209,241	$ 113,722

	Balance July 1, 2021	Balance June 30, 2022	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Property & Equipment June 30, 2022
Furniture & fixtures	$ 49,118	$ 49,118	$ 49,118	$ --
Other equipment	98,115	98,115	94,065	4,050
Vehicles	36,224	109,960	29,045	80,915
Leasehold improv.	59,935	59,935	59,935	--
Total	$ 243,392	$ 317,128	$ 232,163	$ 84,965

Depreciation expense totaled $21,818 and $12,249 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 7. Accounts Payable

Accounts payable consisted of the following at June 30:

	2023	2022
Tri-State	$ 91,169	$ 92,277
MUSL	41,675	27,124
Vendors	698,001	787,207
Total accounts payable	$ 830,845	$ 906,608

Note 8. Due to Winners

The following is a summary of requirements to maturity for long-term installment prizes due to winners awarded as of June 30, 2023 and payable through the year 2033:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Current Portion:			
For the year ending June 30,			
2023	$ 59,112	$ 20,888	$ 80,000
Long-Term Portion:			
For the year ending June 30,			
2025	30,188	9,812	40,000
2026	28,624	11,376	40,000
2027	27,273	12,727	40,000
2028	25,915	14,085	40,000
2029	24,851	15,149	40,000
2030 - 2033	89,814	70,186	160,000
Total long-term portion	226,665	133,335	360,000
Total requirements to maturity	$ 285,777	$ 154,223	$ 440,000

Due to winners represents annual payments owed to jackpot winners and is fully funded by investments in U.S. Government Treasury Strips that mature on a schedule coinciding with the installments (see Note 4.).

Note 9. Prize Expense and Reserve for Future and Unclaimed Prizes

By law, the Lottery must pay a minimum of 50% of gross revenue to participants in the form of prizes. Prize expense is calculated on the basis of total sales multiplied by an approved prize payout percentage. The reserve for future and unclaimed prizes is increased by the prize expense as calculated and reduced by the dollar value of prizes actually paid out. Unclaimed prizes from online games can be used for special prizes, to supplement regular prizes or in the case of instant games can be transferred to the State of Vermont Education Fund.

For instant games, the Lottery calculated prize expense at varying percentages according to game design ranging from 62% to 75% for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

In September 1985, the states of Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire instituted Tri-State Megabucks (now known as Tri-State Megabucks Plus), with a calculated prize expense of 50% of ticket sales. Megabucks Plus ticket sales in Vermont were approximately $3.2 million and $3.1 million for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 9. Prize Expense and Reserve for Future and Unclaimed Prizes (continued)

The Lottery began offering the Pick 3 and Pick 4 daily numbers games in November 1980 and September 1985, respectively, with calculated prize expense of 50% of ticket sales. Effective June 1995, the daily numbers games, Pick 3 and Pick 4, became Tri-State games. Pick 3 and Pick 4 sales in Vermont were approximately $2.5 million and $2.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Tri-State Lotto Commission's net position for the years ending June 30, 2023 and 2022 were $3,950,136 and $4,423,162, respectively. Of these amounts, $4,345,585 represented designated prize reserves for each year and $395,449 represented unrealized losses on investments held for installment prize obligations for the year ended June 30, 2023 and $77,577 represented unrealized gains on investments held for installment prize obligations for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Tri-State Lotto Commission's annual financial report may be obtained by writing to the Tri-State Lotto Commission, 1311 US Route 302, Suite 100, Barre, Vermont 05641.

Effective July 1, 2003, the Lottery became a member of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) which operates online games on behalf of participating state lotteries. Each MUSL member sells game tickets through its agents and makes weekly transfers to the MUSL in an amount equivalent to the member's share of the estimated grand prize liability. Each MUSL member pays non-jackpot prizes directly to the winners. The MUSL operates the Powerball game and is a member of the Mega Millions group offering the Mega Millions game. Participating lotteries are required to maintain deposits with MUSL for contingency reserves to protect MUSL from unforeseen prize liabilities. The money in these reserve funds is refundable to MUSL members if the MUSL disbands or if a member leaves the MUSL Board. Vermont Powerball sales were approximately $12.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2023 and approximately $9.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2022. In January 2010, Vermont began offering Vermont Mega Millions with the Megaplier feature, both with a calculated prize expense currently at no more than 50% of ticket sales. Vermont Mega Millions sales were approximately $9.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2023 and $4.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2022. On behalf of the Lottery, the MUSL held in trust prize reserve accounts for Powerball and Mega Millions totaling $598,569 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 and $599,607 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The MUSL annual financial report may be obtained by writing to the Multi-State Lottery Association, 4400 N.W. Urbandale Drive, Urbandale, Iowa 50322-7919.

In May 2013, Tri-State instituted the Gimme 5 game with a calculated prize expense of 53%. Gimme 5 sales in Vermont were approximately $830,000 for the year ended June 30, 2023 and $804,000 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

In March 2012, the states of Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island instituted Lucky for Life, with a calculated prize expense of 60% of ticket sales. Lucky for Life ticket sales in Vermont were approximately $3.0 million for the year ended June 30, 2023 and approximately $2.8 million for the year ended June 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2023, Lucky for Life includes 25 other state lotteries.

Note 10. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consists of subscription receipts for Megabucks Plus, Powerball and Mega Millions games, advance tickets sold for the Powerball, Mega Millions, and Lucky for Life games, and refundable terminal deposits for new agents. The sales revenue will be recognized as the drawings are held and the terminal deposits are refundable after one year.

Note 11. Net Position

Net position consisted of the following at June 30:

	2023	2022
Invested in capital assets, net of depreciation	$ 113,722	$ 84,965
Reserved for inventory	676,693	645,192
Reserved for Lottery's portion of pension liability due to State of Vermont	(2,261,855)	(2,723,152)
Reserved for Lottery's portion of OPEB liability due to State of Vermont	(1,584,861)	(1,075,494)
Unrealized gains on investments held for future winner payouts	123,412	114,328
Total net position	$ (2,932,889)	$ (2,954,161)

These reserves are consistent with the provision for apportionment of Lottery revenues in Title 31, Chapter 14, §654(11)(A) & (B).

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Lottery implemented GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than OPEBs*. As a result of this implementation, the Lottery recognized a liability for net other postemployment benefits (OPEB). See Note 15. for further details on the adoption of this standard.

Note 12. Appropriations

The following are the cash basis appropriations compared to expenses at June 30:

	2023	2022
Appropriation	$ 5,092,061	$ 3,997,488
Expenses	4,147,337	3,110,942
Appropriations in excess of expenses	$ 944,724	$ 886,546

There were no amounts encumbered for personal services and equipment at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 13. Retirement Plan

The Vermont State Retirement Defined Benefit Plan, which is a single employer plan, covers substantially all Lottery employees except employees hired in a temporary capacity. Membership in the plan is a condition of employment. All eligible employees of the Lottery are Group F members.

Defined Benefit Retirement Plan

The Lottery reports on its defined benefit retirement plan under GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Reporting for Pensions* and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transitions for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*. GASB Statement No. 68 requires that employers report a net pension liability (NPL) and related pension expense as determined by the plan under the requirements contained in GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. GASB Statement No. 71 requires that upon implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, a government recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability.

In order to provide the necessary disclosures that are required under the various GASB Statements, the disclosures below are separated into two sections. The first section (Disclosures about the Defined Benefit Retirement Plans) offers disclosures about the plan itself - descriptions of the plan and who is covered; a discussion of benefits provided by the plan. The second section (Financial Reporting of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense by the Employer) provides additional information regarding the pension plan that are required by GASB Statement No. 68 - net pension liability, balances of deferred pension outflows of resources and deferred pension inflows of resources (including prospective schedules of amortization of the deferred outflows and inflows), and pension expense for the year. For purposes of measuring the Lottery's net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the State. For this purpose, the Lottery recognizes benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

GASB Statement No. 68 also requires that government units with stand-alone financial statements present a schedule presenting the employer's proportion and proportionate share of the net pension liability; the employer's covered payroll; the employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of the employer's covered payroll; and the plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability. In addition, GASB Statement No. 68 requires that if the contribution requirements are statutorily established, the employer present a 10-year schedule presenting the statutorily required contribution; the amount of contributions made; the difference between the two; the employer's covered payroll; and the amount of contributions as a percentage of covered payroll. These two schedules are presented as Required Supplementary Information (see page 45).

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Disclosures about the Defined Benefit Retirement Plans

This first section provides the disclosures about the defined benefit retirement plan required by GASB Statement No. 68, including the plan descriptions, contribution information, and benefits.

Plan Descriptions and Contribution Information

The Vermont State Retirement System (VSRS) (3 V.S.A. Chapter 16) is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan which covers substantially all general State employees and State Police, except employees hired in a temporary capacity. Membership in the system is a condition of employment. The financial statements of the defined benefit pension plan are included in the State of Vermont Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) and can be found on the Department of Finance and Management web page at https://finance.vermont.gov/reports-and-publications/annual-comprehensive-financial-report. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the ACFR.

Management of the plan is vested in the VSRS Retirement Board, which consists of an appointee of the governor; state treasurer; commissioner of human resources; commissioner of finance and management; three members of the Vermont State Employees' Association who are active members of the system (each chosen by such association in accordance with its articles of association) and one retired state employee who is a beneficiary of the system (to be elected by the Vermont Retired State Employees' Association).

Membership of the Vermont State Retirement System is made up of the following:

- General employees who did not join the non-contributory system on July 1, 1981 (Group A)
- State police, law enforcement positions, and airport firefighters (Group C)
- Judges (Group D)
- Terminated vested members of the non-contributory system and all other general employees (Group F)

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Disclosures about the Defined Benefit Retirement Plans (continued)

Benefits Provided

Details of the pension benefits provided by the retirement plan are as follows:

Vermont State Retirement System	Group A	Group C	Group D	Group F *Hired Before 7/1/08*	Group F *Hired On or After 7/1/08*
Average Final Compensation (AFC)	Highest 3 consecutive years, including unused annual leave payoff	Highest 2 consecutive years, including unused annual leave payoff	If served 5 or more years as a judge in Group D and are 57 years of age on or before 06/30/2022, or are a Group D member with 15 or more years of service on or before 06/30/2022 - AFC is final salary at retirement. All other - average earned income from final 2 years of service	Highest 3 consecutive years, excluding unused annual leave payoff	Highest 3 consecutive years, excluding unused annual leave payoff
Benefit Formula	1.67% x AFC x creditable service	2.5% x AFC x creditable service up to 20 years	3.33% x AFC x creditable service (after 12 years in Group D)	1.25% x AFC x service prior to 12/31/90 + 1.67% x AFC x service after 1/1/91	1.25% x AFC x service prior to 12/31/90 + 1.67% x AFC x service after 1/1/91
Maximum Benefit Payable	100% of AFC	If eligible for retirement on 07/01/2022 or after: 50% of AFC, but for each year of service that is completed on or after 7/1/2022, after attaining age 50 and 20 years of service, maximum retirement allowance cap increases 1.5% for each additional year of service. All others: 50% of AFC.	100% of final salary if served 5 or more years as a judge in Group D and are 57 years of age on or before 06/30/2022, or are a Group D member with 15 or more years of service on or before 06/30/2022. All other - 80% of your salary at retirement	50% of AFC	60% of AFC
Normal Retirement (no reduction)	Age 65 with 5 years of service or 62 with 20 years of service	Age 55, mandatory at 57 years of age	If first appointed or elected on or before 06/30/2022 - Age 62 with 5 years of service, if first appointed or elected on or after 07/01/2022 - Age 65 with 5 years of service	Age 62 or with 30 years of service	Age 65 or a combination of age & service credit that equals 87
Early Retirement Eligibility	Age 55 with 5 years of service or 30 years of service (any age)	Age 50 with 20 years of service	Age 55 with 5 years of service or 30 years of service (any age)	Age 55 with 5 years of service	Age 55 with 5 years of service
Early Retirement Reduction	Actuarially reduced benefit if under 30 years of service	No reduction	3% per year from age 62	6% per year preceding age 62	No reduction if age 65 with 5 years of service, or if combination of age and service equal to 87; otherwise, monthly reduction preceding age 65 based on years of service: 35+ years - 1/8th of 1%; 30-34 years - 1/4th of 1%; 25-29 years - 1/3rd of 1%; 20-24 years - 5/12th of 1%; less than 20 years - 5/9th of 1%
Post-Retirement COLA	Full CPI, up to a maximum of 5%, after 12 months of retirement	If eligible for retirement on 07/01/2022 or after: 100% CPI, with a ceiling of 4% and a floor of 1%, must have collected a benefit for 24 months prior to the COLA effective date. All others: Full CPI, up to a maximum of 5%, after 12 months of retirement.	If eligible for retirement on 07/01/2022 or after: 100% CPI if CPI is greater than 1%, with a ceiling of 5% for amounts equal to or less than $75,000 annual retirement allowance, 50% CPI if CPI is greater than 1%, with a ceiling of 5% for amounts greater than $75,000 annual retirement allowance. No COLA if CPI is less than 1%, must have collected a benefit for 24 months prior to the COLA effective date. All others: Full CPI, up to a maximum of 5%, after 12 months of retirement.	If eligible for retirement on 07/01/2022 or after: 100% CPI, with a ceiling of 4% and a floor of 1%, must have collected a benefit for 24 months prior to the COLA effective date. Will not receive a COLA until have met normal retirement age. All others: for members retiring on or after 07/01/2008, 100% of a fiscal year CPI increase. For members who retired before 07/01/2008, 50% of a fiscal year CPI increase. Annual COLA adjustments have a minimum of 1% and maximum of 5%.	If eligible for retirement on 07/01/2022 or after: 100% CPI, with a ceiling of 4% and a floor of 1%, must have collected a benefit for 24 months prior to the COLA effective date. Will not receive a COLA until have met normal retirement age. All others: annual COLA adjustments are 100% of a fiscal year CPI increase, with a minimum of 1% and maximum of 5%.
Disability Benefit*	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC, with children's benefit of 10% of AFC to maximum of three concurrently, if injured on the job 50% of AFC.	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC
Death-in-Service Benefit	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently	70% of accrued benefit with no actuarial reduction applied, plus children's benefit	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Disclosures about the Defined Benefit Retirement Plans (continued)

Benefits Provided (continued)

Benefit terms are established or amended in accordance with 3 V.S.A. Chapter 16.

Contributions

Title 3 VSA Chapter 16 of Vermont Statutes grant the authority to the retirement board to review annually the amount of contribution recommended by the actuary of the retirement system as necessary to achieve and preserve the financial integrity of the fund and submit this recommendation to the Governor and both houses of the legislature. Employee contributions are established in Chapter 16. Contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, for the various groups are as follows:

	Group A	Group C	Group D	Group F
Employee contributions	6.65% of gross payroll	9.03% of gross payroll	1st Quartile - 6.65% 2nd Quartile - 7.15% 3rd Quartile - 7.15% 4th Quartile - 7.15%	1st Quartile - 6.65% 2nd Quartile - 7.15% 3rd Quartile - 7.15% 4th Quartile - 7.15%
Employer contributions	17.05% of gross payroll	17.05% of gross payroll	17.05% of gross payroll	17.05% of gross payroll

Contributions to the pension plan from the Lottery totaled $235,309 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Financial Reporting of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense by the Employer

This section includes the information that is required by GASB Statement No. 68. It reports information regarding the net pension liability (NPL), balances in the various components of deferred pension outflows of resources and deferred pension inflows of resources and the amounts to be recognized in pension expense in future periods; and the pension expense. In addition to presenting the NPL, this section also includes information on the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation, the discount rate that was used to calculate the NPL, and disclosures as to the sensitivity of the NPL to changes in the discount rate.

The Lottery is a separate fund of the State of Vermont, and information is presented in this section for the Lottery's proportionate share of the various components of the plan. The proportionate share was determined by dividing the Lottery's Employer Contribution by the total Employer Contributions by all of the State's funds and component units.

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Financial Reporting of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense by the Employer (continued)

Reporting Date, Measurement Date, and Valuation Date

Net pension liabilities, deferred pension outflows of resources, deferred pension inflows of resources, and pension expense are all presented as of the Lottery's reporting date (June 30, 2023) and for the Lottery's reporting period (the year ended June 30, 2023). These amounts are measured as of the measurement date and for the measurement period (the period between the prior and current measurement dates). GASB Statement No. 68 requires that the current measurement date be no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year. For the reporting date of June 30, 2023, the State has chosen to use the end of the prior fiscal year (June 30, 2022) as the measurement date, and the year ended June 30, 2022 as the measurement period.

The total pension liability is determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of the measurement date, or by the use of update procedures to roll forward to the measurement date amounts from an actuarial valuation as of a date no more than 30 months and 1 day earlier than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. The State has elected to apply update procedures to roll forward amounts from an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2021, to the measurement date of June 30, 2022.

The net pension liability (NPL) is measured as the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments that is attributable to past periods of employee service, net of the pension plan's fiduciary net position. For June 30, 2023, the Lottery's proportional share of the NPL is $1,312,602, determined as of the June 30, 2022 measurement date. The Lottery's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability was 0.1168% on the measurement date, a decrease of 0.0552% from the prior measurement date proportionate share of 0.1720%.

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Financial Reporting of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense by the Employer (continued)

Deferred Pension Outflows of Resources and Deferred Pension Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Lottery recognized pension expense of $78,803. As of June 30, 2023, the Lottery reported the deferred pension outflows of resources and deferred pension inflows of resources from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 153,743	$ --
Changes of assumptions	122,501	--
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	145,363	--
Changes in proportion	41,573	465,358
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	235,309	--
Total	$ 698,489	$ 465,358

The amounts reported as deferred pension outflows of resources resulting from employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of $235,309 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability at June 30, 2024. The other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

2024	$ 26,577
2025	(9,099)
2026	4,041
2027	36,925
2028	(60,622)
Total	$ (2,178)

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Financial Reporting of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense by the Employer (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Total pension liability at June 30, 2023 was determined using the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation and applying roll forward procedures. The actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified were as follows:

Valuation date	6/30/2021*
Inflation assumptions	2.30%
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Projected salary increases	3.4% - 5.55%
Cost of living adjustments	The January 1, 2023 COLA: Groups A, C, D, F (retired on or after 7/1/2008) - 5.00%, Group F (retired before 7/1/2008) - 2.50%
Post retirement adjustments: assumed annual rate of cost-of-living increases	Groups A, C & D and F (retiring on or after 7/1/2008): 2.40%; Group F (retiring before 7/1/2008) : 1.35%. Group C retiring on or after 07/01/2022: 2.15%. Group F retiring on or after 07/01/2022: 2.25%. Group D retiring on or after 07/01/2022: 2.40% on the first $75,000 of retirement benefits, and 1.15% on amounts above $75,000 of retirement benefits.

*Valuation date is rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022 using standard actuarial techniques.

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Financial Reporting of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense by the Employer (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of the following actuarial experience study:

Vermont State Retirement System

Experience Study: July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019, dated September 24, 2020 completed by The Segal Group, Inc.

Mortality rates are based as follows for the Vermont State Retirement System:

Pre-retirement Mortality: Groups A & F: 60% of PubG-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above Median, 40% of PubG-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted with generational projection using scale MP-2019. Group C: PubS-2010 Public Safety Employee Amount-Weighted with generational projection using scale MP-2019. Group D: 70% of PubG-2010 General Employee Amount-Weighted Above Median, 30% of PubG-2010 General Employee with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement Retiree Mortality: Groups A & F: 109% of PubG-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted with generational projection using scale MP-2019. Group C: 40% of PubS-2010 Public Safety Retiree Amount-Weighted Above Median, 60% of PubS-2010 Public Safety Retiree Amount-Weighted with generational projection using scale MP-2019. Group D: PubG-2010 General Healthy Retiree Amount-Weighted Above Median with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement Beneficiaries Mortality: Groups A & F: Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted with generational projection using MP-2019. Group C: 40% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Above Median, 60% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted with generational projection using MP-2019. Group D: Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Amount-Weighted Above Median with generational projection using MP-2019.

Disabled Mortality: All Groups were based on the PubNS-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Amount-Weighted Mortality Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Financial Reporting of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense by the Employer (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using best-estimate ranges of expected future nominal rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) developed for each major asset class using an econometric model that forecasts a variety of economic environments and then calculates asset class returns based on functional relationships between the economic variables and the asset classes. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 measurement date are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Passive Global Equity	24.00%	4.30%
Active Global Equity	5.00%	4.30%
U.S. Equity - Large Cap	4.00%	3.25%
U.S. Equity - Small/Mid Cap	3.00%	3.75%
Non-U.S. Developed Market Equities	7.00%	5.00%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.50%
Emerging Markets Debt	4.00%	3.50%
Private & Alternative Credit	10.00%	4.75%
Non-Core Real Estate	4.00%	6.00%
Core Fixed Income	19.00%	0.00%
Core Real Estate	3.00%	3.50%
US TIPS	3.00%	-0.50%
Infrastructure/Farmland	4.00%	4.25%
	100.00%	

Nominal long-term expected rates of return for these asset classes are equal to the sum of the above expected long-term real rates and the expected long-term inflation rate.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability as of the June 30, 2022 measurement date was 7.0% for the VSRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will continue to be made in accordance with the current funding policy. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current System members. The assumed discount rate has been determined in accordance with the method prescribed by GASB Statement No. 68. The discount rate used in the prior year was 7.0%.

Note 13. Retirement Plan (continued)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.0%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

One-percent decrease	
Discount rate	6.00%
Net pension liability	$ 1,824,589
Net pension liability, as reported	
Discount rate	7.00%
Net pension liability	$ 1,312,602
One-percent increase	
Discount rate	8.00%
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 890,984

Payable to the Defined Benefit Pension Plan

At June 30, 2023, the Lottery reported a payable of $12,032 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the VSRS pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Note 14. Retirement Expense

Retirement expense consisted of the following for the years ended June 30:

	2023	2022
GASB Statement No. 68 pension expense	$ 78,803	$ 194,949
GASB Statement No. 75 OPEB expense	(82,165)	(207,923)
Reclassification of fiscal year contributions made after measurement date	(368,880)	(300,136)
Cash employer contributions to retirement plans	373,416	303,937
Total retirement expense	$ 1,174	$ (9,173)

Retirement expense is included with Personal services on the accompanying Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Net Position.

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Lottery offers postemployment medical insurance, dental insurance, and life insurance benefits to retirees of the VSRS. This plan covers substantially all Lottery employees except employees hired in a temporary capacity.

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

The Lottery reports on its other postemployment benefits plan under GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. GASB Statement No. 75 requires employers and nonemployer contributing entities to report their net OPEB liability on their financial statements.

In order to provide the necessary disclosures that are required under the GASB Statements, the disclosures below are separated into two sections. The first section (Disclosures about the Defined Benefit OPEB Plan) offers disclosures about the plan itself - descriptions of the plan and who is covered; and a discussion of benefits provided by the plan. The second section (Employer Reporting of OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Plans) provides additional information regarding the OPEB plan that is required by GASB Statement No. 75 - net OPEB liability, balances of deferred OPEB outflows of resources and deferred OPEB inflows of resources (including prospective schedules of amortization of the deferred outflows and inflows), and the OPEB expense for the year. For purposes of measuring the Lottery's net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the State. For this purpose, the Lottery recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

GASB Statement No. 75 also requires that government units with stand-alone financial statements present a schedule presenting the employer's proportion and proportionate share of the net OPEB liability; the employer's covered payroll; the employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of the employer's covered payroll; and the plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability. In addition, GASB Statement No. 75 requires that if the contribution requirements are statutorily established, the employer present a 10-year schedule presenting the statutorily required contribution; the amount of contributions made; the difference between the two; the employer's covered payroll; and the amount of contributions as a percentage of covered payroll. These two schedules are presented as Required Supplementary Information.

Disclosures about the Defined OPEB Plan

This first section provides the disclosures about the defined benefit OPEB plan required by GASB Statement No. 75, including the plan descriptions, contribution information, and benefits.

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

Disclosures about the Defined OPEB Plan (continued)

Plan Descriptions and Contribution Information

Vermont State Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund

The Vermont State Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund (VSPB) (3 V.S.A. 479a), a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan, was established in fiscal year 2007 as an irrevocable trust fund for the purpose of accumulating and providing reserves to support retiree postemployment benefits other than pension benefits for members of the Vermont State Retirement System (VSRS). The financial statements of the defined benefit OPEB plan are included in the State of Vermont Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) and can be found on the Department of Finance and Management web page at https://finance.vermont.gov/reports-and-publications/annual-comprehensive-financial-report.

The VSPB is managed by the VSRS Retirement Board, which consists of an appointee of the governor; state treasurer; commissioner of human resources; commissioner of finance and management; three members of the Vermont State Employees' Association who are active members of the system (each chosen by such association in accordance with its articles of association) and one retired state employee who is a beneficiary of the system (to be elected by the Vermont Retired State Employees' Association). Title 3 V.S.A. Chapters 16 and 21 provides the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the plan, and to establish and amend contribution requirements. Contributions are actuarially determined as required by State statute, however, the State has elected to pay State contributions to fund current year retiree health care expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis. Lottery's contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, were $138,107, which is 9.51% of covered payroll. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB plan.

Benefits are provided through the State's self-insured Medical Insurance Fund (an internal service fund). VSPB plan members have access to the same healthcare benefit plans as active employees.

Employees hired prior to July 1, 2008 and retiring directly from active service for any reason (disability, early, or normal) may elect to carry whatever medical coverage is in effect at that time into retirement for themselves and their dependents. During their lifetime the retiree will pay 20% of the cost of the premium, except in the case where retirees select joint or survivorship options. If the retiree chooses the joint or survivor pension options and predeceases his or her spouse, the medical benefits along with the pension benefit will continue for the spouse. However, generally, the surviving spouse must pay 100% of the cost of the premium.

In addition, once a retiree or surviving spouse becomes eligible for Medicare coverage (at age 65); it is mandatory that they enroll in both Medicare Part A and Part B as soon as possible. Medicare thus becomes the primary insurer with the State plan becoming the secondary insurer. The insured's State insurance premium costs will then decrease in recognition of this change.

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

Disclosures about the Defined OPEB Plan (continued)

Plan Descriptions and Contribution Information (continued)

Vermont State Retirement System's defined benefit plan Group C members who terminate with 20 or more years of service, but are not yet 50 years old, may elect to receive medical coverage at the time they begin receiving their retirement benefits. For all other Vermont State Retirement System's active employees, if the employee does not retire directly from State service (inactive members), they are not eligible to participate in the State's medical insurance plan. If the insurance is terminated at any time after retirement benefits have been received, coverage will not be able to be obtained again at a later date.

Based on legislation enacted during fiscal year 2008, Vermont State Retirement System's defined benefit plan Group F employees hired after June 30, 2008 will pay, upon retirement, a tiered retiree health care premium amount based on completed years of service. The tiered rate paid will range from 100% of the premium cost for retirees with less than 10 years of service to 20% of the premium cost for retirees with 20 or more years of service. Additionally, as part of the enacted legislation, Group F employees hired after June 30, 2008 will also have the ability to elect health care insurance at the 20% premium cost level when they begin to receive retirement benefits in a manner comparable to regular retirements even if the employee terminated prior to their early retirement date, provided the member had 20 years of service upon termination of employment.

Employer Reporting of OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Plans

This section reports information regarding the Lottery's net OPEB liability, balances in the various components of deferred OPEB outflows of resources and deferred OPEB inflows of resources and the amounts to be recognized in OPEB expense in future periods; and the OPEB expense. In addition to presenting the NOL, this section also includes information on the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation, the discount rate that was used to calculate the NOL, and disclosures as to the sensitivity of the NOL to changes in the discount rate.

The Lottery is a separate fund of the State of Vermont, and information is presented in this section for the Lottery's proportionate share of the various components of the plan. The proportionate share was determined by dividing the Lottery's Employer Contribution by the total Employer Contributions by all of the State's funds and component units.

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

Employer Reporting of OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Plans (continued)

Reporting Date, Measurement Date, and Valuation Date

Net OPEB liabilities, deferred OPEB outflows of resources, deferred OPEB inflows of resources, and OPEB expense are all presented as of the Lottery's reporting date (June 30, 2023) and for the Lottery's reporting period (the year ended June 30, 2023). These amounts are measured as of the measurement date and for the measurement period (the period between the prior and current measurement dates). GASB Statement No. 75 requires that the current measurement date be no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year. For the reporting date of June 30, 2023, the Lottery has chosen to use the end of the prior fiscal year (June 30, 2022) as the measurement date, and the year ended June 30, 2022 as the measurement period.

The total OPEB liability is determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of the measurement date, or by the use of update procedures to roll forward to the measurement date amounts from an actuarial valuation as of a date no more than 30 months and 1 day earlier than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. The Lottery has elected to apply update procedures to roll forward amounts from an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2021, to the measurement date of June 30, 2022.

The net OPEB liability (NOL) is measured as the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments that is attributable to past periods of employee service, net of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. For June 30, 2023, the Lottery's proportional share of the NOL is $1,584,861, determined as of the June 30, 2022 measurement date. The Lottery's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.1975% on the measurement date and was 0.0730% on the prior measurement date.

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

Employer Reporting of OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Plans (continued)

Reporting Date, Measurement Date, and Valuation Date

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Lottery recognized OPEB expense of negative $82,165. As of June 30, 2023, the Lottery reported the deferred OPEB outflows of resources and deferred OPEB inflows of resources from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 42,267	$ --
Changes of assumptions	213,568	1,583,485
Differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	36,760	--
Changes in proportion	2,475,074	1,988,175
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	138,107	--
Total	$ 2,905,776	$ 3,571,660

The amounts reported as deferred OPEB outflows of resources resulting from employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of $138,107, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability at June 30, 2024. The other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

2024	$ (254,730)
2025	(236,407)
2026	(187,837)
2027	(53,622)
2028	(54,673)
Thereafter	(16,722)
Total	$ (803,991)

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability at June 30, 2023 was determined using the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation and applying roll forward procedures. The actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified, were as follows:

	VSRS-VSPB
Inflation	2.50%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Discount rate	2.41%
Projected salary increases	Varies by age, 3.40% - 5.55%
Health care cost trend rate	
Non-Medicare	7.12% grade to 4.5% over 12 years
Medicare	6.00% graded to 4.5% over 12 years
Retiree contributions	Equal to health trend

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of the following actuarial experience study:

<u>Vermont State Retirement System</u>

Experience Study: July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019, dated September 24, 2020 completed by The Segal Group, Inc.

Mortality rates are based on the following:

<u>Vermont State Retirement System</u>

Pre-retirement Mortality: Groups A and F - 60% of PubG-2010 General Employee Headcount-Weighted Above Median, 40% of PubG-2010 General Employee Headcount-Weighted with generational projection using scale MP-2019. Group C: PubS-2010 Public Safety Employee Headcount-Weighted with generational projection using scale MP-2019. Group D: 70% of PubG-2010 General Employee Headcount-Weighted Above Median, 30% of PubG-2010 General Employee with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement Retiree Mortality: Groups A and F - 109% of PubG-2010 General Healthy Retiree Headcount-Weighted with generational projection using scale MP-2019. Group C: 40% of PubS-2010 Public Safety Retiree Headcount-Weighted Above Median, 60% of PubS-2010 Public Safety Retiree Headcount-Weighted with generational projection using scale MP-2019. Group D: PubG-2010 General Healthy Retiree Headcount-Weighted Above Median with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

Post-retirement Beneficiaries Mortality: Groups A and F - Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount-Weighted with generational projection using MP-2019. Group C: 40% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount-Weighted Above Median, 60% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount-Weighted with generational projection using MP-2019. Group D: Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount-Weighted Above Median with generational projection using MP-2019.

Disabled Post-retirement Mortality: All Groups were based on the PubNS-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These returns are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding the expected inflation. The following table contains the target allocation and projected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, after deducting inflation, but before investment expenses, used in the derivation of the long-term expected investment rate or return assumption:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Passive Global Equity	24.00%	4.30%
Active Global Equity	5.00%	4.30%
U.S. Equity - Large Cap	4.00%	3.25%
U.S. Equity - Small/Mid Cap	3.00%	3.75%
Non-U.S. Developed Market Equities	7.00%	5.00%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.50%
Emerging Markets Debt	4.00%	3.50%
Private & Alternative Credit	10.00%	4.75%
Non-Core Real Estate	4.00%	6.00%
Core Fixed Income	19.00%	0.00%
Core Real Estate	3.00%	3.50%
US TIPS	3.00%	-0.50%
Infrastructure/Farmland	4.00%	4.25%
	100.00%	

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022 measurement date was 7.0% for the VSPB. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will continue to be made in accordance with the current funding policy. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current System members. The assumed discount rate has been determined in accordance with the method prescribed by GASB Statement No. 75. The discount rate used in the prior year was 2.41%.

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

The following presents the NOL of the Lottery, as well as what the Lottery's NOL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentge-point higher than the current rate:

One-percent decrease	
Discount rate	6.00%
Net OPEB liability	$ 1,804,284
Net OPEB liability, as reported	
Discount rate	7.00%
Net OPEB liability	$ 1,584,861
One-percent increase	
Discount rate	8.00%
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 1,401,951

Note 15. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (continued)

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

The following presents the NOL of the Lottery, as well as what the Lottery's NOL would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Lottery's Share
One-percent decrease	
Health care cost trend rate	
Non-Medicare	6.12% decreasing to 3.5%
Medicare	5.50% decreasing to 3.5%
Net OPEB liability	$1,387,869
Net OPEB liability, as reported	
Health care cost trend rate	
Non-Medicare	7.12% decreasing to 4.5%
Medicare	6.50% decreasing to 4.5%
Net OPEB liability	$1,584,861
One-percent increase	
Health care cost trend rate	
Non-Medicare	8.12% decreasing to 5.5%
Medicare	7.50% decreasing to 5.5%
Net OPEB liability	$1,826,904

Payable to the OPEB Plan

At June 30, 2023, the Lottery reported a payable of $611 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the VSPB plan required for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Note 16. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)

In September 2021, the Lottery entered into a SBITA with a vendor for a lottery gaming system for a ten-year term. The SBITA was placed in service in October 2022. The SBITA requires variable payments based on a percentage of gross gaming revenue. The variable payments are not included in the measurement of the SBITA liability. Those variable payments are recognized as outflows of resources in the periods in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Lottery made variable payments as required by the SBITA agreement totaling $2,885,520.

Note 16. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs) (continued)

The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
For the year ending June 30,			
2024	518,339	42,661	561,000
2025	523,023	37,977	561,000
2026	527,750	33,250	561,000
2027	532,519	28,481	561,000
2028	537,332	23,668	561,000
2029 - 2033	2,338,366	45,884	2,384,250
Total	4,977,329	211,921	5,189,250

Note 17. Deferred Compensation

The State offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. The plan, available to all Lottery employees, permits them to defer a portion of their current salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to the employees until termination, retirement, death or an unforeseeable emergency.

In compliance with Federal mandates, the Vermont State Retirement Board adopted a Plan Trust Declaration for the State of Vermont's Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 1999. The Federal mandate was established to protect the assets of deferred compensation plans by requiring the assets be placed in a trust to be used for the sole purpose of plan participants. After January 1, 1999, the plan assets are no longer considered assets of the State of Vermont.

Note 18. Concentrations

Lottery utilized Scientific Games, Inc. and Intralot, Inc., service organizations, to process all of its online games and generate the accounting reports the Lottery used to record this activity during the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. The Lottery also utilized Scientific Games and Intralot to validate and settle its instant ticket lottery games. The Lottery utilized Pollard Banknote during the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 to print its instant games. Other service providers are available; however, an interruption in service by Scientific Games, Intralot or Pollard Banknote could have an adverse impact on the Lottery's revenues.

Note 19. Commitments

The State of Vermont entered into an agreement on behalf of the Lottery for office space. The lease commenced September 1, 2004 for ten years. The lease provided for annual rent of $129,675 for the first five years and $142,576 for the remaining five years through August 31, 2014. The State renewed the lease for an additional five years at an annual rate of $156,834 plus allowance for property tax increases through August 31, 2019 and again for another five years at an annual rate of $172,517 plus allowance for property tax increases through August 31, 2024. The annual rent was $144,025 and $192,006 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Effective July 1, 2022, the lease was amended to include additional office space split between the Lottery and the Division of Liquor. The amended lease runs through June 30, 2025 and provides for annual rent of $108,856. The lease contains the option to renew through June 30, 2025 at an annual rate of $115,387.

Future minimum lease payments for the next five years and in the aggregate required under the above office space lease agreement are as follows:

2024	$ 108,856
2025	108,856
2026	115,387
2027	115,387
2028	115,387
Total	$ 563,873

The above arrangement does not fall under the lessee accounting model under GASB 87, *Leases,* as the lease is held with the State of Vermont and not the Lottery alone. As a result, a right to use asset and corresponding liability has not been recorded.

The Lottery had a two-year agreement with Pollard Banknote Limited to print instant game tickets through January 21, 2020. The Lottery renewed this agreement for four additional one-year periods through July 21, 2024. The total cost of the contract is not to exceed $15.4 million.

The Lottery is contracted with Scientific Games, Inc. to provide for the operation of an online gaming system through September 18, 2032. The estimated total contract price is approximately $150 million over the ten-year contract.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

To the Board of the
Department of Liquor and Lottery
Barre, Vermont

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 Department of Liquor and Lottery, Division of Lottery (the Lottery), an enterprise fund of the State of Vermont, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Lottery's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 7, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

To the Board of the
Department of Liquor and Lottery
Barre, Vermont
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Purpose of this Report

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

Davis & Hodgdon Associates CPAs, PLC

Williston, Vermont
December 7, 2023

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

SCHEDULE OF THE LOTTERY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
Vermont State Retirement System
Last Fiscal Year*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Lottery's proportion of the net pension liability	0.1168%	0.1720%	0.1755%	0.1669%	0.2038%	0.1896%	0.1849%	0.1925%	0.1971%
Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,312,602	$ 1,426,950	$ 1,950,256	$ 1,404,333	$ 1,563,252	$ 1,290,158	$ 1,224,242	$ 1,049,203	$ 692,986
Lottery's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,170,988	$ 1,011,043	$ 1,019,656	$ 942,949	$ 1,124,463	$ 1,005,461	$ 814,156	$ 910,977	$ 825,587
Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered-employee payroll	112.094%	141.136%	191.266%	148.930%	139.022%	128.315%	150.369%	115.173%	83.939%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	66.95%	74.51%	63.81%	69.41%	70.59%	71.99%	70.86%	74.88%	82.50%

*Amounts are presented based on the measurement date, which is one year prior to the fiscal year date. GASB No. 68 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2015. Data for future years will be added prospectively.

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

SCHEDULE OF LOTTERY CONTRIBUTIONS
Vermont State Retirement System
Last 10 Fiscal Years**

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 235,309	$ 230,680	$ 152,946	$ 148,184	$ 111,196	$ 131,581	$ 114,552	$ 100,514	$ 107,570
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	235,309	230,680	152,946	148,184	111,196	131,581	114,552	100,514	107,570
Contribution deficiency (excess)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lottery's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,390,443	$ 1,170,998	$ 1,011,043	$ 1,019,656	$ 942,949	$ 1,124,463	$ 1,005,461	$ 814,156	$ 910,977
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	16.92%	19.70%	15.13%	14.53%	11.79%	11.70%	11.39%	12.35%	11.81%

**GASB No. 68 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2015. Data for future years will be added prospectively.

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

SCHEDULE OF THE LOTTERY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
Vermont State Retirement System - OPEB
Last Fiscal Year*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Lottery's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.1975%	0.0730%	0.1774%	0.0985%	0.2014%	0.1879%
Lottery's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 1,584,861	$ 1,075,494	$ 2,528,264	$ 1,209,085	$ 2,454,541	$ 2,747,714
Lottery's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,222,996	$ 1,048,407	$ 1,056,844	$ 946,505	$ 1,124,463	$ 1,035,374
Lottery's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of it's covered-employee payroll	130%	103%	239%	128%	218%	265%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	11.55%	7.55%	3.88%	4.04%	1.76%	1.52%

*Amounts are presented based on the measurement date, which is one year prior to the fiscal year date. GASB No. 68 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2018. Data for future years will be added prospectively.

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR AND LOTTERY
DIVISION OF LOTTERY

SCHEDULE OF LOTTERY CONTRIBUTIONS
Vermont State Retirement System - OPEB
Last 10 Fiscal Years**

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	$ 138,107	$ 69,456	$ 66,047	$ 68,466	$ 62,790	$ 66,388
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	138,107	69,456	66,047	68,466	62,790	66,388
Contribution deficiency (excess)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lottery's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,452,054	$ 1,222,996	$ 1,048,407	$ 1,056,844	$ 946,505	$ 1,124,463
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.51%	5.68%	6.30%	6.48%	6.63%	5.90%

**GASB No. 75 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2018, Data for future years will be added prospectively.