



Maryland

MARYLAND LOTTERY AND
GAMING CONTROL AGENCY

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,
2019 & 2018

ENTERPRISE FUND OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

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COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

In fiscal year 2019, the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency (MLGCA) celebrated 45 years of supporting Marylanders. The MLGCA is the fourth largest revenue contributor to the state after individual tax, corporate tax, and sales and use tax.

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Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency

Larry Hogan, Governor • Gordon Medenica, Director

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December 23, 2019

The Honorable Larry Hogan, Governor

Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Commission

INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency (MLGCA) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, and June 30, 2018. This report has been prepared by the Accounting Department of the MLGCA. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the financial data and the completeness and fairness of presentation, including all disclosures, rests solely with the MLGCA. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the MLGCA. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the MLGCA's financial activities have been included.

Presented in this report is information about the MLGCA, an independent agency of the State of Maryland. The MLGCA was established by the Maryland General Assembly through the enactment of Chapter 365 of Laws of Maryland of 1972 and the voters' approval that same year of a constitutional amendment. The amendment was ratified on November 7, 1972, and operations commenced on January 2, 1973. During the 2007 special session of the Maryland General Assembly, Chapter 4 was enacted relating to the legalization of Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs; slot machines) in the State, subject to the passage of a voters' constitutional referendum. In 2008, voters approved the installation of up to 15,000 VLTs at five casinos in the State. On August 14, 2012, Senate Bill 1 — Gaming Expansion — Video Lottery Terminals and Table Games — passed the 2012 Second Special Session of the Maryland General Assembly. This bill contained many provisions concerning gaming operations and certain provisions that were subject to voter referendum. The provisions that were subject to voter referendum passed during the November 6, 2012, election and allowed for a sixth casino, increased the number of slot machines in the State from 15,000 to 16,500, established table games and authorized 24/7 casino operations. The MLGCA, in conjunction with a seven-member Commission, administers the gaming program while also managing lottery operations. The MLGCA is an enterprise fund of the State and is included in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. MLGCA activity is reported as a major enterprise fund type and includes all activity for which the MLGCA is financially accountable.

This letter of transmittal is designed to be read in conjunction with the complementary information offered in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), which can be found immediately following the independent auditors' report.

The MLGCA is operated as a business enterprise within the framework of State laws and regulations. Its primary mission is to generate revenue for the State, both through the sale of traditional lottery products and through the administration of the casino gaming program. The MLGCA fulfills this mission by offering the sale of both draw games and instant tickets, as described further on pages 18 through 24. Since its inception in 1973, traditional lottery sales have exceeded \$49.4 billion and have contributed \$16.7 billion in revenue to the State. The majority of the revenue from the traditional lottery is contributed to the State's General Fund and is used to support various programs and services, such as education, public health and safety, human resources and the environment. In addition, the MLGCA is required by statute to contribute a defined amount of traditional lottery revenue each year to the Maryland Stadium Authority, 10% of the ITLM revenue to the Veterans Trust Fund and, from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2019, \$1 million to the International Racing Fund. Throughout the years, lotteries have evolved and have become more diversified, offering players a variety of choices. Today, 45 states and the District of Columbia operate lotteries, most selling both draw games and instant tickets. During fiscal year 2019, these lotteries generated \$81.0 billion in sales nationwide. The Maryland Lottery ranked ninth among state lotteries in per capita sales during this time period.

The mission of the casino gaming program is both to generate revenue for the State of Maryland and to create good-paying jobs, while maintaining integrity, security, transparency and fair play. Since the inception of the gaming program in 2011, slot machine revenues generated by the casinos total in excess of \$5.8 billion. Since the inception of table games in fiscal year 2013, revenues generated from table games total \$2.8 billion. The distribution of gaming revenue is directed by statute and described more fully on page 58 of this report. Today, eight state lotteries have the responsibility of regulating casino operations. During fiscal year 2019, casinos regulated by lotteries generated \$3.3 billion in government revenues in their respective states.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND MLGCA PRODUCTS

Please see Appendix A on page 14 for Maryland's Bureau of Revenue Estimates' economic outlook and Appendix B on page 18 for MLGCA products, both of which are an integral part of this transmittal letter.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL YEAR 2019

In fiscal year 2019, the MLGCA contributed more than \$1.311 billion to the State of Maryland to support good causes, such as the Maryland Education Trust Fund; public health and safety; small, minority and women-owned businesses; horse racing; veterans' organizations; and more. \$593.5 million was generated by the Lottery and \$717.5 million was generated by the casinos.

TRADITIONAL LOTTERY

In 2019, the Lottery established a new all-time sales record of \$2.197 billion, and instant ticket sales set an all-time record totaling \$812.4 million, an increase of \$61.5 million (8.2 percent) over 2018.

Several significant projects that were planned and completed in FY19 improved how consumers across the State will interact with the Lottery for the next several years. In step with the trend among chain retailers to provide both “clean” stores and more self-service, the Lottery completed the roll-out of new self-service machines (full-size PHDs as well as smaller PEXs). The PHD machines sell both scratch-offs and draw games, and the PEX machines sell only draw games. The machines are intuitive and simple to use via touch-screen technology and allow for delivery of informational and promotional messaging to improve player engagement.

Also in FY19, the Lottery introduced changes to the My Lottery Rewards loyalty club that reflect changing player behaviors. The My Lottery Rewards program now offers additional opportunities to increase engagement with players, to reward players and to provide more chances to win, all in the interest of growing sales.

The MLGCA updated its website presence with changes to both the consumer-facing site, mdlottery.com, which covers traditional Lottery, and the business-audience site, mdgaming.com, which covers important agency and casino-related information. With an average of over 700,000 monthly users and over 4,700,000 web sessions per month, these websites represent a significant point of contact between Marylanders and the MLGCA.

After a competitive bid process, the Lottery awarded new advertising agency contracts for both creative services and media buying/planning to assist the Maryland Lottery in implementing the organization’s marketing efforts. Together with its various vendor partners, the Lottery’s marketing and sales highlights for FY19 include licensing/sponsoring arrangements with the Baltimore Ravens, the Baltimore Orioles, the University of Maryland, Morgan State University, Towson University, the Price is Right and more. The second highest Lottery jackpot in history (for over \$1.5 billion in the Mega Millions game), was won on October 23, 2018, and marked another huge marketing and sales milestone that contributed to record sales and profitability for the period.

CASINO GAMING

Maryland’s casino industry continued to grow and set revenue and contribution records in fiscal year 2019. The State’s six casinos continued their ongoing process of adapting to changing player preferences by reorganizing their existing game space, game mix or proposed expansions. An active, ever-changing product mix that responds to customer demand at each facility is critical to the continued success of Maryland’s casinos. Facility operators also continued to invest heavily in their properties, from renovated restaurants and expanded entertainment facilities to major enhancements such as the opening of the new hotel at Live! Casino and Hotel in Anne Arundel County in 2019.

RESPONSIBLE GAMING

The MLGCA continued its commitment to an organization-wide effort to emphasize the importance of responsible gaming initiatives.

The MLGCA participated in National Problem Gaming Awareness Month by utilizing advertising space to inform Marylanders of resources that are available to help them with their problem gaming, plus we continued our active support of the Maryland Alliance for Responsible Gambling (MARG), the Maryland Center of Excellence on Problem Gambling and the National Council on Problem Gambling (NCPG). The Lottery also participates yearly in an industry-wide responsible play messaging initiative during the holiday season to remind Marylanders that Lottery gifts are not for children.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND POLICIES

The MLGCA operates enterprise activities, which include sales of instant and draw game tickets, ITLMs, the oversight of gaming operations and the related support functions: personnel, finance, administration, sales, marketing, security, information technology and licensing. No general government functions or operations are managed by the MLGCA or included in this report. The MLGCA, like a private business, utilizes the full accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized at the time the related liabilities are incurred.

BUDGETARY SYSTEMS AND CONTROLS

Budgetary control for all State agencies is maintained through the Governor's approval and the enactment of the State's budget by the General Assembly. Each year, the MLGCA submits its budget to the Governor for approval. The budget includes all costs to operate the traditional lottery and to oversee gaming operations. Excluded from the budget are lottery prizes paid to winners, commissions paid to lottery retailers and commissions paid to casino operators. Lottery prizes and commissions are funded from the sale of lottery tickets and are not included as part of the annual budget submitted for approval. Commissions paid to the casino operators are funded from slot machine and table game revenue.

The Governor, in turn, submits the budget for the entire State (including the MLGCA's budget) to the General Assembly for enactment. The MLGCA's official budget, as enacted by the General Assembly, is divided among the various divisions within the MLGCA. These divisions are responsible for monitoring expenditures within their division in order to ensure expenditures do not exceed the amount budgeted. Encumbrance accounting is utilized whereby purchase orders, contracts and other commitments are treated as expenditures for budgetary purposes. The MLGCA's Budget Department is responsible for monitoring the entire budget, including the budgeted funds allocated to the various divisions, in order to ensure that the total expenditures (including encumbrances) do not exceed the approved budget without first obtaining the approval of the Governor and the General Assembly.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The MLGCA's long-term liabilities are primarily payments owed to jackpot, annuity and lifetime winners and employee related payables. The payments due to winners are fully funded by amounts invested primarily in United States Government Agency Obligations (coupon bonds). Some investments are also held in annuity contracts.

INTERNAL CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

Management of the MLGCA is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that assets are protected from loss, theft or misuse, and to ensure that the accounting system allows compilation of accurate and timely financial information. The structure is designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met.

To enhance controls over accounting procedures, the MLGCA has segregated the following functions: personnel, payroll, purchasing, accounts payable, accounts receivable and general ledger accounting. Data input and processing are separate from system programming, with management providing approval and oversight. In addition, an internal auditor reviews all areas of the MLGCA and reports jointly to the Director and to the Commission.

Since the MLGCA manages instant and draw game tickets, controls the disbursement of lottery prizes and is responsible for the oversight of the casinos, the following steps have been taken to ensure that operations remain secure and meet the highest ethical standards:

- employing specialized compliance staff who are present at the casinos on a 24-hours-a-day/7-days-a-week basis;
- maintaining secure facilities and limiting access to them;
- performing background checks on retailers, vendors, employees and anyone requiring a gaming license;
- printing lottery tickets with special security features;
- performing unannounced inspections at the drawing studio to ensure compliance with established operating procedures;
- processing daily transactional data of all vendor activity by MLGCA personnel using internal control system programs and reconciling transactions to reports generated by the online lottery gaming vendor;
- comparing, on a daily basis, gross terminal revenue recorded on the MLGCA's central system to gross terminal revenue reported by the casinos' slot accounting systems, and reconciling any differences;
- employing auditors at the casinos to ensure table game revenue is accurately accounted for and that the casinos are adhering to the required internal controls; and
- providing a variety of access and other controls in the MLGCA's computer systems.

The MLGCA has 338 employees, including contractual employees. The drawing studio is located at the broadcast facility of a television station located in Baltimore, Maryland, which produces various draw game nightly drawings. Keno and Racetrax drawings are conducted by random number generators and are maintained and secured at the lottery vendor's office located in Las Vegas, Nevada. Mega Millions and Powerball drawings are held in Georgia and Florida, respectively. Cash4Life drawings are held in New Jersey.

FUTURE PROJECTS

Fiscal year 2020 will be a challenging year as always for the MLGCA as it strives to meet and exceed both the record level of sales and State contributions achieved in fiscal year 2019. Listed below are a few projected highlights for fiscal year 2020.

TRADITIONAL LOTTERY

In fiscal year 2019, the multi-state Cash4Life game was converted from twice-weekly drawings to daily drawings. Although Cash4Life is one of our smaller games, sales increased by roughly 80% since the conversion on July 1, 2019.

In 2020, the lottery will introduce a new game category, Fast Play, which combines aspects of our draw games (with a printed ticket from retailer terminals) and instant games (via immediate revelation of winning prizes to players). The Fast Play category will include multiple price points and a regularly refreshed menu of games and playstyles.

We will continue our focus on growing the instant game (scratch-off) category, which has grown from approximately 30% of our sales five years ago to nearly 40% today. A constantly changing mix of games, launched monthly at multiple price points and different playstyles, is designed to increase player appeal. The instant game category will continue to receive the bulk of our advertising spending.

CASINO GAMING

In the year ahead, all Maryland casinos are expected to continue the ongoing process of adapting to changing player preferences by reorganizing their existing game space, game mix or proposed expansions. An active, ever-evolving product is critical to the long-term success of a casino.

RESPONSIBLE GAMING

In FY18, the MLGCA achieved Level 3 status by the World Lottery Association (WLA), a global organization comprised of nearly 150 lotteries. The WLA maintains a set of responsible gambling principles that provide the framework for four levels of certification. WLA members are required to engage in the continual development of responsible gambling initiatives, including training programs for Agency staff and Lottery retailers. The MLGCA plans to submit its application for Level 4 status later in 2020.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The MLGCA has contracted with an independent certified public accounting firm to perform an annual audit of the MLGCA. The independent auditors' opinions on the MLGCA's financial statements and internal controls are included in the financial section of this report.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the MLGCA for its CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This marked the fourteenth consecutive year the MLGCA received this prestigious national award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The MLGCA believes its current CAFR continues to meet Certificate of Achievement Program requirements and is submitting it to the GFOA to determine eligibility for another certificate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated services of the Accounting Department. A special note of thanks is also given to the MLGCA's Creative Services Division and current creative services partner for assisting in the layout of this report; Andrew Schaufele, Director of the State's Bureau of Revenue Estimates, for his assistance in providing information concerning the Maryland economy; and the MLGCA's independent auditors for providing assistance in developing this report.

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report reflects the MLGCA's commitment to maintaining its financial statements and record-keeping systems in conformance with the highest standards of accountability.

Respectfully Submitted,

MARYLAND LOTTERY AND GAMING CONTROL AGENCY



Gina M. Smith, CPA

Deputy Director and Chief Financial Officer

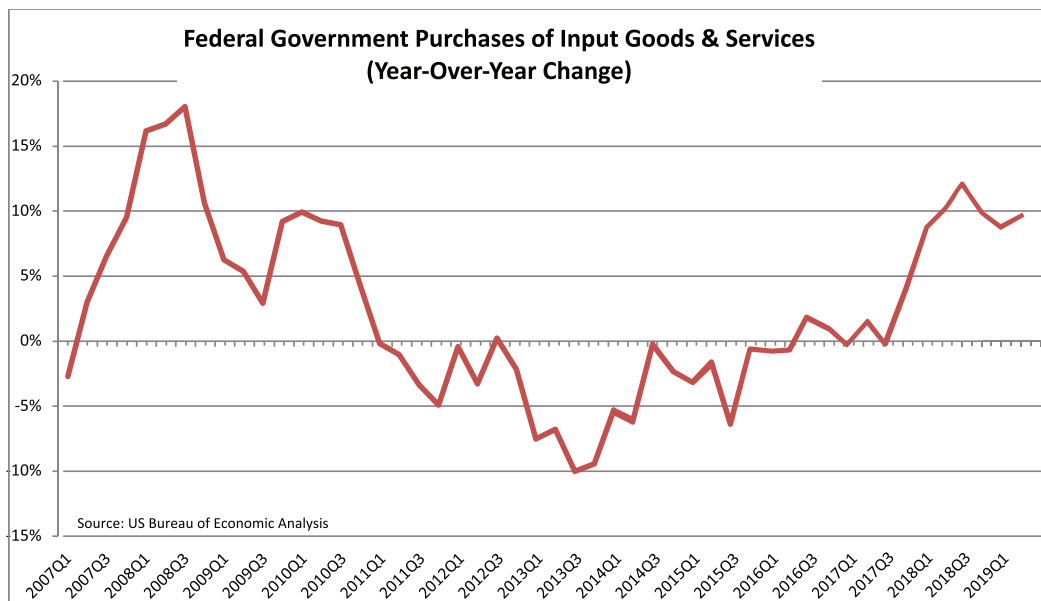


Gordon Medenica

Director

APPENDIX A: MARYLAND AND FEDERAL FISCAL POLICY

The Federal government's economic policy during this expansion has been characterized by uncertainty and contradiction. Relatively early in the recovery, the federal government implemented a policy of austerity in the form of tax increases and spending caps that restrained spending growth. Maryland's economy stagnated during this time. More recently, federal spending and deficits have substantially increased. The next chart shows the growth in the value of intermediate inputs purchased by the federal government from the private sector. In other words, it shows the value of the US private sector's sales to the federal government.



As the chart shows, federal purchases from the private sector have grown significantly. Pushing in the other direction is direct federal employment. Although the federal government is buying more from the private sector, direct federal employment in Maryland and D.C. began to decline in mid-2017. More recently, federal employment in Maryland appears to have bottomed out. During this time, income tax withholding from federal contractors, who are private sector employers, grew. The overall impact on federal government related employment is therefore ambiguous.

Federal budget sequestration is set to expire at the end of federal fiscal year 2021 (September 2021). There could be near-term benefits for Maryland if the private sector begins to invest in anticipation of greater federal outlays. Then, once the budget caps are removed, direct federal expenditures would likely increase, to the benefit of the State's out-year forecast as well.

THE MARYLAND OUTLOOK

Maryland's economy is expected to continue expanding in line with recent trends. Growth in employment is expected to be 0.8% in 2019, down from 1.1% in 2018. Employment growth in 2020 is expected to decline to 0.6% and 0.5% in the out-years due to slower working age population growth. Growth in the average wage for 2019 is expected to be 2.9%. The rate of wage growth is expected to remain low relative to historical norms. Aggregate wage growth and personal income measures increase as employment and the average wage grow.

Outlook For Key Maryland Economic Variables

Calendar Year	Non-Farm Employment Growth	Personal Income	Aggregate Wage & Salary Income	Average Wage
2017	1.1%	2.9%	3.6%	2.5%
2018	0.9%	5.0%	3.7%	2.7%
2019E	0.8%	3.8%	3.7%	2.9%
2020E	0.6%	3.5%	3.5%	2.9%
2021E	0.5%	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%
2022E	0.5%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%
2023E	0.5%	3.9%	3.6%	3.1%

Source: Bureau of Revenue Estimates

RISKS

As usual, risks abound. The primary risk factor over the short run is the actions of the Federal Reserve. A slowdown in growth during a mature expansion is a difficult position for a central bank. After moving to tighten policy in reaction to fiscal stimulus, the Fed has been loosening policy as the stimulus wears off. Too little loosening and they could exacerbate the slowdown and tip the economy into a recession; too much and they risk an inflationary boom-bust cycle. At the time of writing, the Fed has signaled that it expects to hold the Federal Funds Rate steady, despite the fact that inflation has once again fallen below target. Adding to the complexity of their position is the apparent slowdown in global growth.

Continuing with federal policy, Congress faces an appropriations deadline in December to continue funding the government. Failure to reach agreement last December led to the longest government shutdown in US history. However, this time it is expected that Congress will pass, and the President will sign, a continuing resolution to avoid another shutdown. Beyond the short run, the trajectory of federal debt poses a risk to the economy because it reduces the scope for counter-cyclical policy (stimulus during recessions), increases debt service costs, and crowds out private borrowing in times of economic expansion.

Another risk, as ever, is oil prices. An increase in oil prices would be a drag on average consumer spending in Maryland. But while oil price changes still impact the economy, the rise of domestic shale oil producers and their ability to respond quickly means the US economy as a whole is less affected by swings in the international oil market. Increasing fuel and energy efficiency has similarly reduced the impact of oil price swings on the economy. However, whereas falling oil prices were once unambiguously beneficial to the US economy, domestic shale oil production falls when oil prices fall, causing regional declines in industrial production.

The evolution of trade policy is another international risk. There is considerable uncertainty as to the imposition, extent, and duration of tariffs and other barriers. Uncertainty itself can depress economic growth, and tariffs act as a tax on US consumption of such goods. However, the White House now has a track record of starting negotiations from an out-of-reach position only to compromise. The economic gains to all participants from international trade are significant, creating an incentive for all sides to find a mutually acceptable compromise.

Continuing with trade policy, the Port of Baltimore is a significant East Coast port. It is among a few that have the berth depths and infrastructure to handle “Post Panamax” ships – those that can pass through the expanded Panama Canal. As such, the port is liable to feel the impacts of increasing trade barriers. However, the port benefits from trade regardless of which direction goods move. While trade barriers will make some goods more expensive to import, the overall trade balance is determined by the savings rates of the trading partners involved. When the US has negative savings, it is by definition importing more than it exports (spending more than it earns), and vice versa. Federal policies to date have resulted in higher federal borrowing. If not canceled out by an increase in private savings, these policies will increase the overall trade deficit through higher imports, regardless of the tariff rates on certain goods. Indeed the trade deficit has grown despite tariffs. The port conceivably benefits from that increased demand for imports. More recently, interested parties in expanding the Howard Street tunnel may have reached agreement over funding, though nothing is final. This would increase the Port of Baltimore’s cargo handling capacity and might therefore boost near-term investment in the port, apart from the tunnel expansion.

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APPENDIX B: MARYLAND LOTTERY PRODUCTS

The MLGCA has introduced a number of different traditional lottery games since its inception and continues to provide players with the opportunity to participate in a variety of draw and instant ticket games. Draw games allow players to pick their numbers or utilize automatic computer-generated plays. Customers receive a ticket and then wait for the drawing to determine if they have won. Instant games are played by scratching a latex covering off a play area to reveal pre-printed combinations. If a winning combination appears, the customer is an instant winner. Instant Ticket Lottery Machines give players the same experience of playing an instant ticket but through a machine.

Lottery games offered during fiscal year 2019 included the following:



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — POWERBALL®:

\$114.1 million in net sales

5.2% of total net sales

\$2.8 million increase from fiscal year 2018 Powerball net sales

POWERBALL® is a multi-state Jackpot draw game. The MLGCA began selling Powerball/Power Play in January 2010. Currently, 47 lotteries sell Powerball/Power Play. The base price of Powerball is \$2 and has a starting Jackpot of \$40 million. In Powerball, players choose or request the computer to generate a total of six numbers from two different fields. Players pick five numbers from a field of 69 and one Powerball from a field of 26. Players matching all numbers and the Powerball win the Jackpot. If there are multiple winners, the Jackpot prize is divided evenly among all winners. The odds of winning the jackpot are 1 in 292 million. Players also can win prizes ranging from \$4 to \$1 million. **POWER PLAY®** is a special feature of Powerball that allows a winner to increase their original Powerball prize amount. For an extra \$1, Powerball players can win \$12 to \$2 million. Drawings are held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — MEGA MILLIONS:

\$137.7 million in net sales

6.3% of total net sales

\$49.2 million increase from fiscal year 2018 Mega Millions net sales

MEGA MILLIONS® is a multi-state Jackpot draw game. The MLGCA began selling Mega Millions in September 1996. Currently, 46 lotteries sell Mega Millions. In October 2017, changes were made to the Mega Millions game. While the players still select five white balls and one Mega ball, the base price of the game increased from \$1 to \$2, the number of balls to select from the base game decreased from 75 to 70, and the starting jackpot increased from \$15 million to \$40 million. In addition, the odds of winning the jackpot increased from 1 in 259 million to 1 in 303 million; however, the odds of winning a second tier prize decreased from 1 in 18 million to 1 in 12 million and the third tier prize doubled from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Megaplier, a special feature that allows players to multiply their non-Jackpot winnings for an extra \$1 also changed. The number of Mega balls to select from increased from 15 to 25 and winnings can now be multiplied by two, three, four or five times. Prior to the change, the five times multiplier was not available. Drawings are held on Tuesday and Friday evenings.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — MULTI-MATCH®:

\$29.0 million in net sales

1.3% of total net sales

\$48 thousand increase from fiscal year 2018 Multi-Match net sales

MULTI-MATCH® is a Jackpot draw game that was introduced in February 2006, replacing Lotto, the MLGCA's original in-state Jackpot game. Players receive three lines of six numbers. Players choose or request the computer to generate the first line of numbers from a field of 43. The computer then generates the remaining two lines of numbers. Players matching all six numbers in a single line, in any order, win the Jackpot, which typically starts at \$500,000 and increases after each drawing, if not won. If there are multiple winners, the Jackpot is divided by the number of winners. Players can also win fixed prizes ranging from \$2 to \$3,000 by matching three or more numbers in a single line or five or more numbers in the combined lines. Multi-Match drawings are held on Monday and Thursday evenings.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — CASH4LIFE:

\$12.4 million in net sales

0.6% of total net sales

\$784 thousand decrease from fiscal year 2018 Cash4Life net sales

CASH4LIFE® is a multi-state draw game. The MLGCA began selling Cash4Life in January 2016. Currently, nine lotteries sell Cash4Life. For \$2, players pick five numbers from 1 through 60 and one Cash Ball from 1 to 4. Players matching all five numbers drawn and the Cash Ball could win the top prize of \$1,000 a day for life and players who match the five numbers drawn but no Cash Ball could win \$1,000 a week for life. In all, there are nine different ways to win varying levels of cash prizes. The probability of winning any prize is roughly 1 in 8. Cash4Life drawings are held Monday and Thursday evenings.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — PICK 3:

\$245.6 million in net sales

11.2% of total net sales

\$10.2 million increase from fiscal year 2018 Pick 3 net sales

PICK 3 was introduced in July 1976 and was the first draw game offered. Players choose three numbers from zero to nine for the chance of winning prizes ranging from \$25 to \$500. Drawings are held twice daily, seven days a week.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — PICK 4:

\$312.2 million in net sales

14.2% of total net sales

\$16.0 million increase from fiscal year 2018 Pick 4 net sales

PICK 4 was introduced in April 1983. Players choose four numbers from zero to nine for the chance of winning prizes ranging from \$100 to \$5,000. Drawings are held twice daily, seven days a week.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — BONUS MATCH 5:

\$19.6 million in net sales

0.9% of total net sales

\$85 thousand decrease from fiscal year 2018 Bonus Match 5 net sales

BONUS MATCH 5 is a draw game that was originally introduced in September 1995. The game was discontinued in January 1998 and re-introduced in February 2002. Players select or request the computer to generate five numbers from a field of 39. Players matching all five numbers, in any order, win \$50,000. In the event that there are more than 12 \$50,000 winners in one drawing, each winner will receive an equal share of the \$600,000 prize pool. Players also may win prizes ranging from \$2 to \$600. Drawings are held seven nights a week.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — 5 CARD CASH:

\$6.2 million in net sales

0.3% of total net sales

\$572.3 thousand increase from fiscal year 2018 5 Card Cash net sales

5 CARD CASH is a draw game that launched statewide in November 2012. Players receive a \$2 ticket featuring five randomly selected cards from the standard deck of 52 playing cards. Players can win instantly if their cards show a poker hand of a pair of jacks or better. Players can win from \$3 to \$100,000. Players have a second chance to win if they match two, three, four or five randomly drawn cards in drawings held seven days a week.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — KENO:

\$286.9 million in net sales
13.1% of total net sales
\$4.5 million decrease from fiscal year 2018 Keno net sales

KENO is a draw game that is predominantly played in a social atmosphere, and drawings are held every three and a half minutes. Keno was introduced in January 1993. A computer generates random sets of 20 numbers for each draw. These numbers are then displayed on a monitor. Players select from one to 10 numbers from a field of 80 numbers and win prizes ranging from \$2 to \$100,000 by matching anywhere from zero numbers to 10 numbers.

KENO BONUS® is a draw game that was introduced statewide in April 1999 and is sold in conjunction with Keno. By matching a Keno wager, players have an opportunity to multiply their winnings by three, four, five or 10. The multiplier is determined by a computer-generated wheel that is spun prior to each drawing. The maximum prize that can be won per game on any one Keno ticket when Keno Bonus is played is \$1 million.

KENO SUPER BONUS™ is a draw game that was introduced in June 2009 and is sold in conjunction with Keno. The amount of the Keno Super Bonus wager is twice the amount of the Keno wager. By matching a Keno wager, players have an opportunity to multiply their winnings by two, three, four, five, six, 10, 12 or 20. The multiplier is determined by a computer-generated wheel that is spun prior to each drawing and is part of the Keno Bonus wheel. The maximum prize that can be won on any Keno ticket when Keno Super Bonus is played is \$2 million.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — RACETRAX®:

\$211.2 million in net sales
9.6% of total net sales
\$18.6 million increase from fiscal year 2018 Racetrax net sales

RACETRAX® is a draw game that launched statewide in August 2006. The game is predominantly played in a social atmosphere, and drawings are held approximately every four and a half minutes. This game is a computer-animated monitor game that offers the thrill of horse racing with advanced 3-D graphic animation that results in the horses and races appearing realistic. Players select from one to 12 horses to win prizes ranging from \$1.20 to \$31,454.

RACETRAX® BONUS is a draw game that was launched statewide in August 2009 and is sold in conjunction with Racetrax. By matching a Racetrax wager, players have an opportunity to multiply their winnings by three, four, five or 10. The multiplier is determined by a computer-generated wheel that is spun prior to each drawing. The maximum prize that can be won per game on any Racetrax ticket when Racetrax Bonus is played is \$3.15 million.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — INSTANT TICKETS:

\$812.4 million in net sales

37.0% of total net sales

\$61.5 million increase from fiscal year 2018 Instant Ticket net sales

INSTANT TICKETS, also known as scratch-offs, were first introduced in 1976. Similar to today's instant ticket games, the first instant ticket game launched in Maryland provided players with the opportunity to win by scratching a latex play area. From 1976 to 1985, a limited number of instant tickets games were launched; however, by 1986, instant games were launched on a more frequent basis. During fiscal year 2018, the MLGCA launched 53 new instant ticket games, with price points of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$30.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — INSTANT TICKET LOTTERY MACHINES:

\$9.7 million in net sales

0.4% of total net sales

\$530 thousand increase from fiscal year 2018 ITLM net sales

INSTANT TICKET LOTTERY MACHINES (ITLMs) were introduced in September 2014 and placed at qualified veterans' organizations. The ITLM is an electronic device that dispenses pre-printed instant scratch tickets and utilizes a touchscreen monitor. The device accumulates winnings for the player and prints out a voucher at the conclusion of play that can be redeemed for cash or inserted into another ITLM for continued play.

MARYLAND CASINOS

Maryland casinos offered the following during fiscal year 2019:



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — VIDEO LOTTERY TERMINALS:

\$1.13 million in gross terminal revenue

11,498 slot machines as of June 30, 2019

\$78.5 million increase from fiscal year 2018 gross terminal revenue

SLOT MACHINES (VIDEO LOTTERY TERMINALS) were approved during the 2007 special session of the Maryland General Assembly. As of June 30, 2019, six casinos had opened and 11,498 video lottery terminals were in operation.



FISCAL YEAR 2019 STATISTICS — TABLE GAMES:

\$635.2 million in revenue

601 total table games as of June 30, 2019

\$2.9 million increase from fiscal year 2018 table game revenue

TABLE GAMES became operational in fiscal year 2013 after the Maryland General Assembly passed the Gaming Expansion Act, making table games available to the casinos, subject to the passage of the voter referendum. As of June 30, 2019 there were 601 table games in operation.



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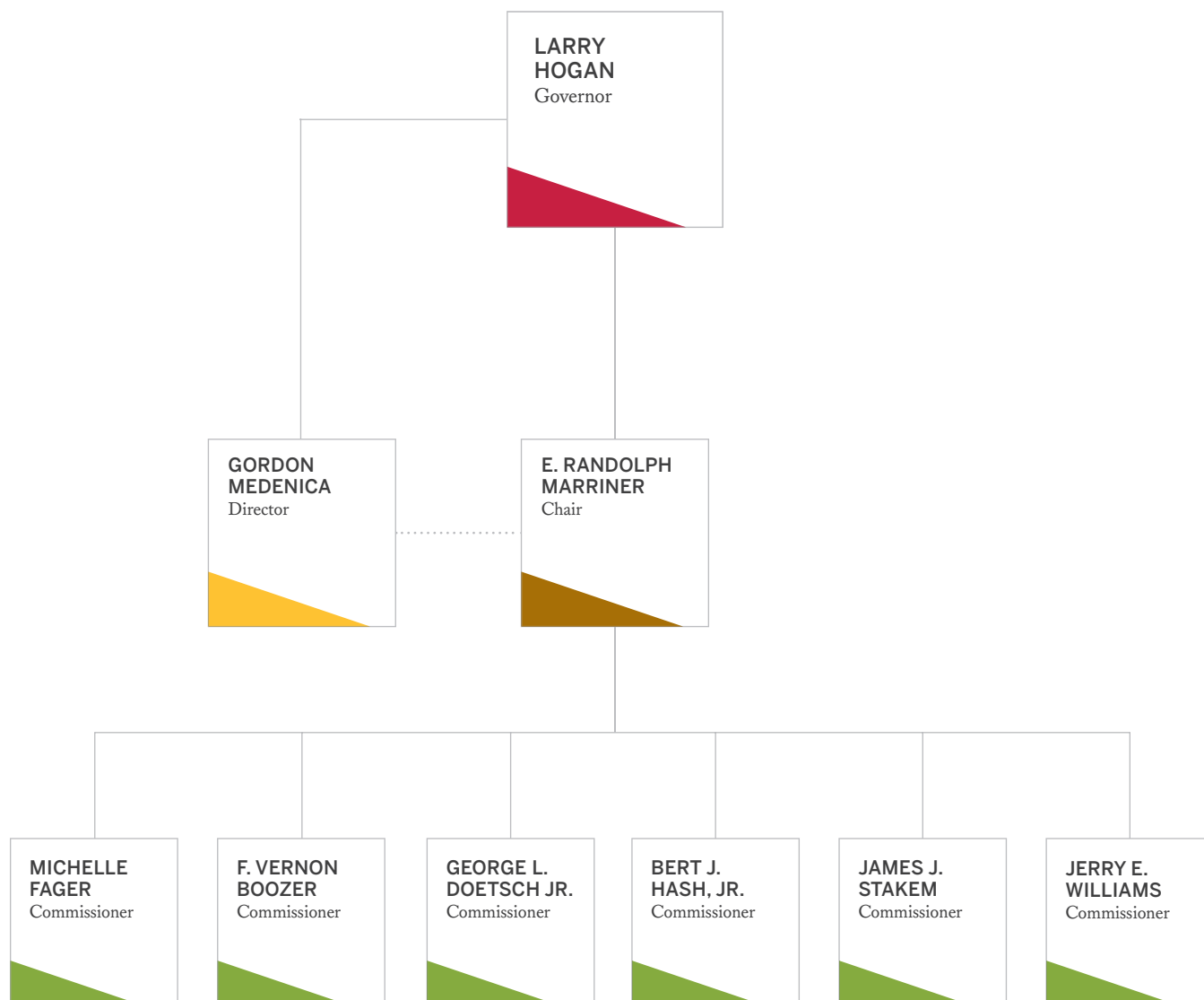
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Principal Officials as of June 30, 2019



Organization Chart



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FINANCIAL SECTION

In fiscal year 2019, the MLGCA contributed
\$1.3 billion to the State of Maryland.
\$593.4 from the Lottery and
\$717.5 from casino gaming.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency:

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency (an agency of the State of Maryland) (Agency), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Agency are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, of the Agency. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Maryland as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in its financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

OTHER MATTER

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion, analysis and budgetary comparison and changes in net pension liability contributions and related ratios information on pages 33 through 48 and 49 through 52, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 26, 2019, on our consideration of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency'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 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 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 Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

SC + H Attest Services, P.C.

September 26, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency's (Agency) performance for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. As you read the MD&A, 2019 refers to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, 2018 refers to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 refers to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The information contained in the MD&A should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements, which begins on page 53.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net lottery sales were \$2.20 billion in 2019, an increase of \$154.11 million or 7.54% compared to 2018, which increased by \$111.25 million or 5.76% as compared to 2017.
- Gross video lottery terminal (VLT) revenue was \$1.13 billion in 2019, an increase of \$78.54 million or 7.50% as compared to 2018, which increased by \$160.81 million or 18.15% as compared to 2017.
- Table game revenue was \$635.19 million in 2019, an increase of \$2.9 million or 0.46% compared to 2018, which increased \$97.22 million, or 18.17% compared to 2017.
- Cost of sales increased by \$170.09 million or 6.98% in 2019 compared to 2018, which increased \$238.42 million, or 10.85% compared to 2017.
- Operating expenses increased by \$1.56 million or 3.06% in 2019 compared to 2018, which decreased by \$14.59 million or 22.21% compared to 2017.
- Transfers from lottery proceeds to the State of Maryland, the Stadium Authority, the International Racing Fund and the Veterans Trust Fund in 2019 were \$593.45 million, an increase of \$17.78 million or 3.09% compared to 2018, which increased by \$50.77 million or 9.69% as compared to 2017.
- Transfers to Other Governmental Funds/Agencies totaled \$720.66 million in 2019, an increase of \$40.45 million or 5.95% compared to 2018, which increased \$80.58 million or 13.44% compared to 2017.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency is an independent agency of the State of Maryland (the State) that was created to generate revenue through the operation of a lottery. On November 4, 2008, a constitutional amendment was approved by voters which set up broad parameters for the operations of VLTs and the establishment of five casinos in the State. During the 2012 Second Special Session of the Maryland General Assembly, legislation passed, subject to voter referendum, that allowed, among other things, the implementation of table games as well as a sixth casino. During the November 2012 election, voters approved both table games and the sixth casino. The Agency is responsible for regulating the operations of the casinos. As of June 30, 2019, there were six casinos operating in the State with 11,498 slot machines and 601 table games.

The Agency is accounted for as a proprietary-type enterprise fund using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to a private business entity.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements included in this report are the statements of net position; statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position; and statements of cash flows. The statements of net position present the assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the Agency with the difference being reported as net position. The statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position report the revenues and expenses of the Agency and are used to measure the success of its operations for a given period of time as it relates to contributions to the State of Maryland and other government agencies. The statements of cash flows reconcile the changes in cash and cash equivalents with the activities of the Agency for the periods presented. The activities are classified as operating, noncapital financing, capital and related financing, and investing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 53 to 73 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Table 1 is a summarized version of the statements of net position as of June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017. The table reflects the Agency's overall change in financial resources and claims on those resources. The majority of the assets consist of cash held by the State Treasury, investments, accounts receivable and net capital assets. The Agency's investments and the majority of accounts receivable, as well as the majority of cash held by the State Treasury, are used to pay lottery winners or are transferred as income to the State of Maryland and other government agencies. Most liabilities represent prize awards payables, annuities payable, amounts due to the State of Maryland, amounts due to other government agencies and pension obligations.

TABLE 1 — NET POSITION (IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017
Current Assets	\$ 246,694	\$ 226,625	\$ 171,954
Other Non-Current Assets	32,623	34,503	29,024
Capital Assets, net	191	400	35,735
Total Assets	\$ 279,508	\$ 261,528	\$ 236,713
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 16,211	\$ 14,142	\$ 13,879
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	\$ 295,718	\$ 275,670	\$ 250,592
Current Liabilities	\$ 234,591	\$ 220,612	\$ 175,137
Non-Current Liabilities	32,009	34,299	52,126
Net Pension Liability	32,033	27,646	27,137
Total Liabilities	\$ 298,633	\$ 282,557	\$ 254,400
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 3,606	\$ 2,859	\$ 1,104
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	\$ 302,239	\$ 285,416	\$ 255,504
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 191	\$ 400	\$ 67
Unrestricted	(6,711)	(10,145)	(4,977)
Total Net Position	\$ (6,520)	\$ (9,745)	\$ (4,910)

CURRENT ASSETS

The Agency's current assets increased by \$20.07 million or 8.86% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$54.67 million or 31.79% compared to 2017.

Cash held with the State Treasury increased by \$10.81 million or 6.83% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$45.68 million or 40.55% compared to 2017. At the end of both 2019 and 2018, there were two months of lottery income waiting to be transferred. This income was higher in 2019 than in 2018. At the end of 2017, there was one month of lottery income waiting to be transferred to the General Fund.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

Accounts receivable increased by \$8.00 million or 13.35% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$11.01 million or 22.51% compared to 2017. Accounts receivable is primarily comprised of amounts due from lottery retailers from the sale of lottery tickets and revenue due from the casino operators. Accounts receivable from lottery retailers increased by \$6.13 million or 12.62% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$7.01 million or 16.87% compared to 2017. On a weekly basis, amounts due from retailers are collected electronically from the retailers' bank accounts. In 2019, seven days' worth of sales activity were waiting to be collected compared to six days in 2018 and five days in 2017.

Accounts receivable from casino operators increased by \$1.87 million or 16.51% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$4.00 million or 54.66% compared to 2017. Gross terminal revenue is electronically transferred to the Agency on a daily basis and table game revenue is electronically transferred to the Agency every two days. Corresponding increases and decreases in accounts receivables from casino operators are a function of the change in gaming revenue for the last days of the fiscal year and timing of when the revenue is received.

The current portion of investments for annuity payments increased by \$1.35 million or 33.85% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$554,000 or 16.11% compared to 2017. The increases during these years resulted from more jackpot winners electing to receive their prize in the form of an annuity compared to the number of annuities that expired.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The Agency's non-current assets consist of investments for annuity payments, net of current portion and capital assets, net of depreciation. Non-current assets decreased by \$2.09 million or 6.00% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$29.86 million or 46.10% compared to 2017.

Capital assets, net of depreciation, decreased by \$209,000 or 52.17% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$35.34 million or 98.88% compared to 2017. The reduction in 2019 was the depreciation, whereas the reduction between 2018 and 2017 was the result of the change in law in July 2017 that required the Casino at Ocean Downs and the Rocky Gap Casino and Resort to own their VLTs by March 31, 2020. Both casinos elected to own their VLTs in July 2017, which eliminated the majority of the Agency's capital assets.

The Agency's investments for annuity payments, net of current portion, decreased by \$1.88 million or 5.45% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$5.48 million or 18.88% compared to 2017. The decrease in 2019 resulted from fewer jackpot winners electing to receive their prize in the form of an annuity compared to the number of annuities that have expired. The increase in 2018 resulted from more jackpot winners electing to receive their prize in the form of an annuity compared to the number of annuities that have expired.

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred pension outflows represent the Agency's contributions subsequent to the measurement date and the changes in the Agency's proportionate share of the State Retirement and Pension Funds total pension liability and the changes in actuarial assumptions as described in Note 9 to the financial statements. Deferred outflows increased by \$2.07 million or 14.64% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$262,000 or 1.89% compared to 2017. The changes between years is attributed to the changes in the Agency's proportionate share of the overall pension liability.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Current liabilities increased by \$13.98 million or 6.34% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$45.48 million or 25.97% compared to 2017. The increases between these years is related to an increase in the amount of lottery income due to the General Fund at year-end, an increase in the amount due to local jurisdictions and an increase in prize awards payable. Amounts due to the General Fund increased by \$10.26 million or 11.12% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$47.09 million or 104.09% compared to 2017. At the end of both 2019 and 2018, two months of lottery income was waiting to be transferred to the General Fund compared to one month in 2017. The two months of lottery income in 2019 was higher than in 2018. Amounts due to local jurisdictions increased by \$4.79 million or 173.67% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$274,000 or 11.02% compared to 2017. The increase in 2019 is attributed to a change in the law which required proceeds that were allocated to the General Fund in 2018 be allocated to the local jurisdictions in 2019. Prize awards payable increased by \$4.41 million or 9.69% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$303,000 or 0.66% compared to 2017. The increase in 2019 is related to overall higher sales. As sales increase, prizes won increases. These increases were offset by a decrease in amounts due to other governmental agencies. Amounts due to other governmental agencies – gaming decreased between 2019 and 2018. Amounts due to other governmental agencies – gaming decreased by \$5.37 million or 8.50% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$7.81 million or 14.09% in comparison to 2017. The decrease between 2019 and 2018 is the result of lower gaming revenue in June 2019 compared to June 2018. The increase between 2018 and 2017 is related to an overall increase in gaming revenue and a full year of operations at the MGM National Harbor Casino.

The increases in current liabilities in 2018 were offset by a decrease in the current portion of the capital lease obligation. As previously noted, the Casino at Ocean Downs and the Rocky Gap Casino and Resort acquired all of their VLTs in July 2017 thus eliminating the capital lease obligations.

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Non-current liabilities increased by \$2.10 million or 3.39% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$17.32 million or 21.85% compared to 2017. The increase in 2019 is related to the increase in net pension liability. Net pension liability increased by \$4.39 million or 15.87% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$509,000 or 1.87% compared to 2017. The total pension liability represents the Agency's proportionate share of the State of Maryland's total net pension liability. The changes between the years is primarily the result of the changes in the Agency's proportionate share of the State Retirement and Pension Fund's overall pension liability. The increase in net pension liability in 2019 was offset by a decrease in the non-current portion of annuity prizes payable.

The decrease in non-current liabilities between 2018 and 2017 is related to the elimination of the capital leases when the Casino at Ocean Downs and the Rocky Gap Casino and Resort acquired their VLTs in July 2017.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred inflows increased by \$747,000 or 26.14% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$1.76 million or 159.0% compared to 2017. Deferred pension inflows represent the Agency's contributions subsequent to the measurement date and the change in actuarial assumptions as described in Note 9 to the financial statements.

NET POSITION

Net position increased by \$3.22 million or 33.09% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$4.84 million or 98.47% compared to 2017. Because the Agency is required by law to transfer its entire budgetary basis net position to the State of Maryland and its gaming revenue to government agencies, changes in net position do not reflect the results of the Agency's operating activities. Rather, changes in net position reflect differences between budgetary basis net income and net income in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and the unclaimed prize fund.

The increase in 2019 is related to the overall increase in income. The decreases in both 2018 and 2017 are related to the recognition of pension expense and deferred inflows.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Table 2 is a summarized version of the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

TABLE 2 — REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION (IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017
Revenue			
Draw games	\$ 1,374,831	\$ 1,282,785	\$ 1,246,420
Instant games	812,426	750,888	676,753
ITLMs	9,651	9,121	8,373
Total sales	2,196,908	2,042,794	1,931,546
Gaming revenue — gross terminal revenue	1,125,215	1,046,677	885,868
Gaming revenue — state grant	6,715	7,475	20,706
Gaming revenue — table games	635,194	632,290	535,074
Gaming revenue — facility applicants	2,056	2,209	2,957
Gaming revenue — machine assessments	5,296	5,279	4,650
ITLM lease revenue	4,028	3,807	3,495
Total revenue	3,975,412	3,740,531	3,384,296
Cost of sales	2,606,785	2,436,693	2,198,274
Gross profit	1,368,627	1,303,838	1,186,022
Operating expenses	52,653	51,088	65,674
Income from operations	1,315,974	1,252,750	1,120,348
Non-operating revenues (expenses)			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1,258	(1,780)	(2,108)
Voluntary exclusion program	108	79	38
Interest expense	—	—	(633)
Payments to State of Maryland General Fund, Stadium Authority and Veterans Trust Fund	(593,453)	(575,672)	(524,903)
Payments to other government funds/agencies — gaming	(720,662)	(680,212)	(599,628)
Total non-operating expenses	(1,312,749)	(1,257,585)	(1,127,234)
Change in net position	3,225	(4,835)	(6,887)
Total net position — beginning of year	(9,745)	(4,910)	1,977
Total net position — end of year	\$ (6,520)	\$ (9,745)	\$ (4,910)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

SALES

Net lottery sales were \$2.20 billion in 2019, an increase of \$154.11 million or 7.54% compared to 2018, which increased by \$111.25 million or 5.76% as compared to 2017.

Lottery sales are categorized as jackpot games, draw games, monitor games, instant ticket games and instant ticket lottery machine sales (ITLMs).

TABLE 3 — NET SALES OF DRAW GAMES (IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017
Jackpot	\$ 293,177	\$ 241,877	\$ 206,691
Draw	583,596	556,913	556,086
Monitor	498,058	483,994	483,643
Instant	812,426	750,889	676,753
ITLM	9,651	9,121	8,373
Total	\$ 2,196,908	\$ 2,042,794	\$ 1,931,546

Sales for Jackpot games, which includes Mega Millions, Powerball, Multi-Match, and Cash 4 Life, increased by \$51.30 million or 21.21% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$35.19 million or 17.02% compared to 2017. The increase in 2019 is attributed to an increase in Mega Millions sales. In 2019, Mega Millions sales increased by \$47.92 million or 57.62% as the game offered five jackpots in excess of \$450 million.

The increase in 2018 is attributed to an increase in both Powerball and Mega Millions sales. Powerball sales increased by \$10.65 million or 11.26% and Mega Millions sales increased by \$22.49 million or 37.06%. During 2018, both games had three jackpots in excess of \$450 million. As jackpots grow, sales grow.

Sales for Draw games, which are Pick 3, Pick 4, Bonus Match 5 and 5 Card Cash, increased by \$26.68 million or 4.79% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$827,000 or 0.15% compared to 2017. Pick 4 sales have steadily increased over the past several years. In fiscal year 2019, Pick 4 sales increased by \$15.97 million or 5.39% over 2018 which increased by \$4.62 million or 1.58% compared to 2017. Pick 4 sales have continuously increased over the past several years as it offers an attractive top prize of \$5,000.

Pick 3 sales increased in 2019 for the first time since 2016. Pick 3 sales increased \$10.22 million or 4.34% compared to 2018, which decreased \$3.75 million, or 1.57% compared to 2017. In 2019, Pick 3 sales paid out 53% of sales in comparison to 48% in 2018. As payouts increase, players tend to reinvest their winnings, which in turn, generates increased sales.

Sales for Bonus Match 5 have remained relatively flat between 2017 and 2019. Bonus Match 5 sales decreased by \$85,000 or 0.43% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$141,000 or 0.71% compared to 2017. 5 Card Cash sales have moderately increased between 2017 and 2019. In 2019, 5 Card Cash sales increased by \$572,000 or 10.14% compared to 2018 which increased by \$101,000 or 1.82% compared to 2017.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

SALES (continued)

Sales for the Monitor games, which includes Racetrax® and Keno, increased by \$14.06 million or 2.91% in 2019 compared to 2018. Racetrax® sales increased by \$18.61 million or 9.66% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$12.19 million or 6.75% compared to 2017. Racetrax® continues to grow as players find the HD graphics appealing. It is further believed that players have traded Pick 3 play for Racetrax® play as Racetrax® plays much like Pick 3 and has a higher top prize.

The increase in Racetrax® sales in both 2019 and 2018 was offset by a decrease in Keno sales for these years. Keno sales decreased by \$4.54 million or 1.56% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$11.83 million or 3.90% compared to 2017.

Instant ticket games continue to be a growth product for the Agency. Instant ticket game sales increased by \$61.54 million or 8.20% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$74.14 million or 10.95% compared to 2017.

TABLE 4 — NET SALES OF INSTANT GAMES BY PRICE POINT (IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017
\$1	\$ 29,420	\$ 30,555	\$ 31,569
\$2	44,742	46,761	51,468
\$3	31,911	35,153	41,999
\$5	249,561	243,443	231,118
\$10	256,280	219,328	182,396
\$20	105,857	93,222	106,020
\$30	94,655	82,427	32,183
Total	\$ 812,426	\$ 750,889	\$ 676,753

Instant ticket sales growth in 2019 was fueled by the continued growth of the \$10 tickets. The first \$30 ticket was launched in March 2017; therefore, 2018 was the first full year of sales for this price point. Players gravitate towards higher price point tickets, as the payouts are more rewarding. Instant ticket sales growth has continued over the past several years due to improved inventory management, an aggressive planning and development schedule and increased advertising. By closing older games and replenishing inventory with newer games, retailer and player interest and enthusiasm remained high throughout the past years. In addition, a strategic approach to invest more advertising on the Instant ticket product category has been essential to the sales growth.

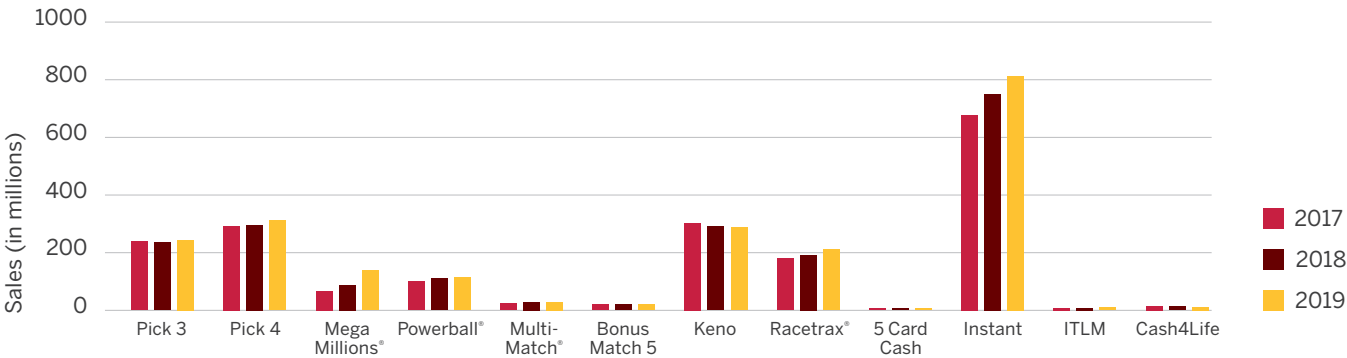
Instant ticket lottery machines (ITLMs) were first introduced in September 2014 and under law are allowed only in veterans' organizations in certain counties in Maryland. An ITLM is an electronic device that dispenses pre-printed instant scratch tickets and utilizes a touch screen monitor. The device accumulates winnings and prints out a voucher at the conclusion of play. ITLM sales (which are accounted for as amount bet less amount won) increased by \$530,000 or 5.81% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$748,000 or 8.94% compared to 2017. The continued increases can be attributed to a further rollout of the product and a gain in popularity.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

SALES (continued)

The following graph depicts sales for 2017, 2018, and 2019.

SALES — FISCAL YEARS 2017, 2018, AND 2019



GAMING REVENUE — GROSS TERMINAL REVENUE, TABLE GAMES, STATE GRANT, FACILITY APPLICANTS, MACHINE ASSESSMENTS AND ITLM LEASE REVENUE

Gaming revenue — gross terminal revenue (GTR) represents the revenue generated by the VLTs net of total prize payouts. Gross terminal revenue in 2019 totaled \$1,125.22 million, an increase of \$78.54 million or 7.50% compared to 2018, which increased \$160.81 million or 18.15% compared to 2017. In 2019, the gross terminal revenue at all casinos with the exception of Horseshoe Baltimore increased. The increase in 2018 is primarily related to a full year of operations for the MGM National Harbor casino. Gross terminal revenue at all other casinos remained relatively consistent with a slight increase at the Casino at Ocean Downs and a slight decrease at the Horseshoe Casino Baltimore.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

GAMING REVENUE — GROSS TERMINAL REVENUE, TABLE GAMES, STATE GRANT, FACILITY APPLICANTS, MACHINE ASSESSMENTS AND ITLM LEASE REVENUE (continued)

TABLE 5 — GROSS TERMINAL REVENUE STATISTICS

Casino	Date Opened	Number of Machines as of June 30, 2019	2019 GTR (in millions)	2018 GTR (in millions)	2017 GTR (in millions)
Hollywood Casino Perryville	September 27, 2010	822	\$ 65.17	\$ 64.90	\$ 63.07
Casino at Ocean Downs	January 4, 2011	892	69.85	64.15	59.59
Live! Casino	June 6, 2012	3,779	411.80	369.48	371.64
Rocky Gap Casino and Resort	May 22, 2013	665	48.93	46.53	45.14
Horseshoe Casino Baltimore	August 24, 2014	2,202	144.63	156.31	168.69
MGM National Harbor Casino	December 8, 2016	3,138	384.84	345.30	177.46
Total		11,498	\$ 1,125.22	\$ 1,046.67	\$ 885.59

Gaming revenue — table games revenue generated in 2019 increased by \$2.9 million or 0.46% over 2018, which increased by \$97.2 million or 18.17%, compared to 2017. MGM National Harbor Casino and the Casino at Ocean Downs were the only two casinos that experienced an increase in table game revenue in 2019. Table game revenue at MGM National Harbor increased by \$16.6 million or 5.35% in 2019 compared to 2018. In 2019, MGM increased their number of table games from 180 to 205, which led to the increase in table game revenue. Table game revenue at the Casino at Ocean Downs increased by \$5.22 million or 155.87% in 2019 compared to 2018. This increase was the result of a full year's worth of table game operations, compared to 6 months of operations in 2018. These increases were offset by decreases at all other casinos. Live! Casino had the largest decrease, decreasing by \$12.52 million or 6.6% in 2019 compared to 2018. Horseshoe Casino Baltimore decreased by \$5.15 million or 4.65% in 2019 compared to 2018. Greater payouts and less overall play led to the decrease in table game revenue. Minor decreases were experienced at the other two casinos. The increase in table game revenue in 2018 is primarily attributed to a full year of operations at the MGM National Harbor Casino. Table game revenue at MGM National Harbor Casino increased by \$149.07 million or 92.62% in 2018 compared to 2017. In addition to the increase at MGM National Harbor Casino, \$3.35 million of the overall increase is attributed to the Casino at Ocean Downs opening table games in December 2017. These increases were offset by decreases in table game revenue at the Horseshoe Casino Baltimore and Live! Casino. Table game revenue at Horseshoe Casino Baltimore decreased by \$24.55 million or 18.14% in 2018 and table game revenue at the Live! Casino decreased by \$29.70 million or 13.51% in 2018. Table game revenue at all other casinos remained relatively consistent. Table 6 shows the table game revenue statistics for each casino.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

GAMING REVENUE — GROSS TERMINAL REVENUE, TABLE GAMES, STATE GRANT, FACILITY APPLICANTS, MACHINE ASSESSMENTS AND ITLM LEASE REVENUE (continued)

TABLE 6 — TABLE GAME REVENUE (TGR) STATISTICS

Casino	Date Tables Games Debuted	Number of Tables as of June 30, 2019	2019 TGR (in millions)	2018 TGR (in millions)	2017 TGR (in millions)
Hollywood Casino Perryville	March 6, 2013	21	\$ 9.59	\$ 10.38	\$ 11.34
Live! Casino	April 11, 2013	191	177.60	190.12	219.82
Rocky Gap Casino and Resort	May 22, 2013	19	7.18	7.64	7.62
Horseshoe Casino Baltimore	August 24, 2014	147	105.64	110.79	135.34
MGM National Harbor	December 8, 2016	205	326.62	310.01	160.95
Casino at Ocean Downs	December 29, 2017	18	8.57	3.35	—
Total		601	\$ 635.20	\$ 632.29	\$ 535.07

For the gaming operations, the gross terminal revenue and table game revenue (gaming revenue) is required to be transferred to specified Government agencies to be used for certain purposes or is retained by the casinos and the Agency to assist in covering the costs of the operations. Changes in the distribution of gaming proceeds occurred in 2019 and 2018. Effective for fiscal year 2019, the proceeds that were previously allocated to the General Fund were redirected to the Maryland Education Trust Fund. Effective for fiscal year 2018, the proceeds that were previously allocated to the Small, Minority and Woman-Owned Business were redirected to the General Fund. The only proceeds that are still allocated to the Small, Minority and Woman-Owned Business are a portion of expired gaming vouchers. Effective with the opening of MGM National Harbor Casino in December 2016, five percent of the table game proceeds were redirected from the Education Trust Fund to the local jurisdictions in which the casino is located. Table 7 on the next page shows the overall disbursements and allocations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

GAMING REVENUE — GROSS TERMINAL REVENUE, TABLE GAMES, STATE GRANT, FACILITY APPLICANTS, MACHINE ASSESSMENTS AND ITLM LEASE REVENUE (continued)

TABLE 7 — GAMING REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS/ALLOCATIONS

Fund	2019 Disbursements (in millions)	2018 Disbursements (in millions)	2017 Disbursements (in millions)
Casino Operators	\$ 1,036.97	\$ 996.86	\$ 819.40
Maryland Education Trust Fund	542.70	496.66	451.25
Horse Racing	76.63	71.22	63.00
Local Impact Grants	61.08	56.79	47.48
Local Jurisdictions	31.76	31.61	17.56
Maryland Lottery and Gaming	11.24	10.46	9.31
Small, Minority and Women-Owned Businesses	0.033	0.024	12.95
General Fund	—	15.34	—
Total	\$ 1,760.41	\$ 1,678.96	\$ 1,420.95

Gaming revenue — state grant represents funds received from the State of Maryland to help pay for the costs of the gaming operations. Gaming revenue — state grant decreased by \$759,000 or 10.16% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$13.2 million or 63.90% compared to 2017. In addition to the state grant, the Agency receives 1% of the gross gaming revenue from the VLTs to help fund its gaming operations. As the gaming revenue from VLTs increases, the amount of the state grant decreases. In 2019, the amount of VLT revenue received by the Agency increased by \$782,000 or 7.48% which accounts for the majority of the decrease in the state grant. The remaining decrease (\$178,000) is related to overall lower costs to operate the gaming program. The decrease in 2018 is the result of a change in the gaming law that required the Casino at Ocean Downs and the Rocky Gap Casino and Resort to own their VLTs by March 15, 2020. Both casinos elected to own their machines in July 2017, eliminating the need for the Agency to continue to pay lease costs.

Gaming revenue — facility applicants represents money received to perform background investigations on applicants who have applied for a gaming license. Gaming revenue — facility applicants decreased by \$154,000 or 6.95% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$748,000 or 25.28% compared to 2017. This account fluctuates based on the number of license applications received. The decrease in 2018 is attributed to no major casino openings.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

GAMING REVENUE — GROSS TERMINAL REVENUE, TABLE GAMES, STATE GRANT, FACILITY APPLICANTS, MACHINE ASSESSMENTS AND ITLM LEASE REVENUE (continued)

Gaming revenue — machine assessments represents assessments made to casino operators based on the maximum number of VLTs and table games on the floor during the fiscal year. In accordance with the law, casino operators are assessed a yearly fee of \$425 per VLT and \$500 per table. These funds are collected by the Agency and subsequently remitted to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Problem Gambling Fund. Machine assessments increased by \$17,000 or 0.33% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$629,000 or 13.53% compared to 2017. Assessments fluctuate based on the number of VLTs and table games that are on the casino floor during the year.

Gaming revenue — ITLM lease revenue increased by \$221,000 or 5.81% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$312,000 or 8.93% compared to 2017. ITLM lease revenue represents the amount collected from the veterans' organizations that is used to pay the machine fees to the ITLM vendor.

COST OF SALES

Cost of sales consists of lottery prize expense, lottery retailer commissions, casino operator commissions, costs paid to vendors to operate and maintain the lottery and gaming systems, and costs paid for the printing and delivery of instant ticket games. Cost of sales increased by \$170.09 million or 6.98% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$238.42 million or 10.85% compared to 2017.

Commission paid to casino operators increased by \$40.1 million or 4.02% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$177.47 million or 21.66% compared to 2017. The increase in commissions paid in 2019 is the result of higher overall gaming revenue. The increase in commissions paid in 2018 is the result of both higher overall gaming revenue and the increase in the commissions paid to the Casino at Ocean Downs and the Rocky Gap Casino and Resort as a result of them owning/leasing their own VLTs. The VLT commissions paid to the Casino at Ocean Downs increased from 43% to 53% of the gross terminal revenue. The VLT commissions paid to the Rocky Gap Casino and Resort increased from 50% to 60% of the gross terminal revenue.

Commissions paid to lottery retailers increased by \$11.78 million or 7.66% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$7.84 million or 5.38% compared to 2017. Typically, increases and decreases in commission are a function of sales as retailers receive a percentage of all tickets sold and cashed at their location. Sales in both 2019 and 2018 increased, resulting in an increase in commission paid to retailers.

Prize expense increased by \$108.76 million or 8.71% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$52.21 million or 4.36% compared to 2017. There is a direct correlation between prize expense and sales. As such, the increase in both 2019 and 2018 was the result of an increase in sales.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses increased by \$1.56 million or 3.06% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$14.59 million or 22.21% compared to 2017.

Salaries, wages and benefits remained relatively constant, decreasing by \$242,000 or 0.90% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$92,000 or 0.34% compared to 2017. Advertising and promotions increased by \$2.57 million or 16.55% in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$2.84 million or 15.47% compared to 2017. Fluctuations between advertising expenses are related to changes in the advertising budget and encumbrances.

Depreciation and amortization did not change in 2019 compared to 2018 which decreased by \$12.77 million or 98.39% compared to 2017. The decrease in 2018 is related to the termination of the VLT leases in July 2017.

NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)

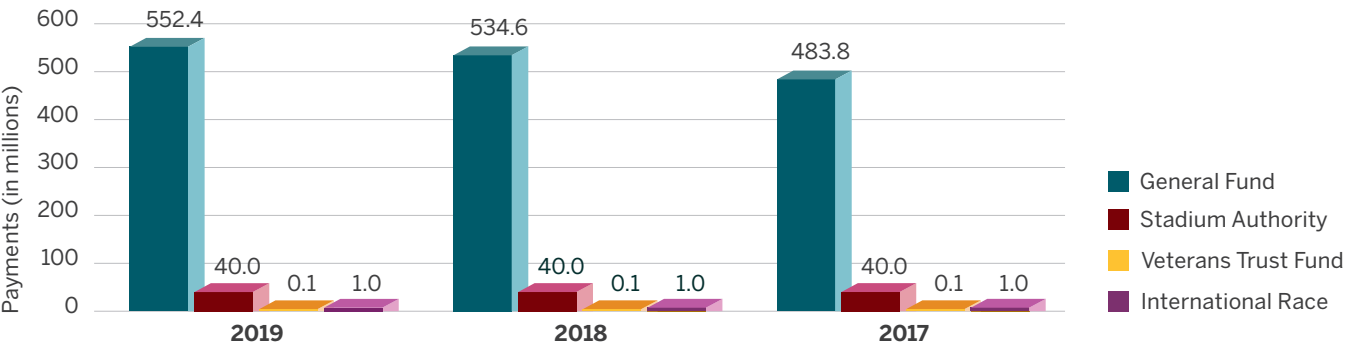
Non-operating expenses increased by \$55.16 million or 4.39% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$130.35 million or 11.56% compared to 2017. Non-operating expenses primarily consist of unrealized gains or losses on investments held to fund obligations to annuitants and payments to the State of Maryland General Fund, the Stadium Authority, the Veterans Trust Fund and other government funds/agencies. The Agency expects to realize the face value of its investments, since it intends to hold these investments until maturity. Therefore, any interim unrealized gains or losses on investments will reverse. The change in fair value of the investments held by the Agency is discussed in more detail on page 61.

The increase in 2019 is attributed to the increase in payments to the State of Maryland General Fund and Other Governmental Funds/Agencies. Payments to the State of Maryland increased by \$17.78 million or 3.33% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$50.76 million or 10.49% compared to 2017. As previously mentioned, the increase in 2019 is related to a higher profitability in both instant tickets and Mega Millions, whereas the increase in 2018 is related to a higher profitability in instant tickets and Mega Millions as well as Pick 4 and Powerball. Payments to Other Governmental Funds/Agencies increased by \$40.45 million or 5.95% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$80.58 million or 13.44% compared to 2017. The increase in 2019 is related to overall higher gaming revenue. The increase in 2018 is also related to higher overall gaming revenues as well as a full year of operations at MGM National Harbor casino.

The Agency is required by State law to transfer its budgetary basis net income to the State of Maryland (General Fund, Stadium Authority, the Veterans Trust Fund and beginning in 2017, the International Race Fund) from its lottery operations. Furthermore, it is required to transfer revenue from its gaming operations to various government agencies. Accordingly, the Agency's success can be measured by the income it transfers.

NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES) (continued)

TABLE 8 — PAYMENTS TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND



Transfers to other government funds/agencies increased by \$40.45 million or 5.95% in 2019 compared to 2018 which increased by \$80.58 million or 13.44% compared to 2017. Table 7 on page 45 provides a breakdown of the various accounts. The increase in 2019 is the result of higher overall gaming revenue. The increase in 2018 is also the result of higher overall gaming revenue and, due in part to, a full year of operations at MGM National Harbor casino.

CONTACTING THE AGENCY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Agency's financial activity for those interested in the Agency's operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Paula Yocum, Controller, Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency, 1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 330, Baltimore, Maryland 21230.

Statements of Net Position

	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,278,694	\$ 2,479,106
Cash and cash equivalents — gaming	40,753	40,751
Cash and cash equivalents — gaming licensing deposits	1,797,853	1,626,629
Cash and cash equivalents — agent	119,114	189,053
Cash held with State Treasury	169,158,365	158,344,255
Accounts receivable — lottery	54,735,407	48,603,813
Accounts receivable — casino operators	13,166,350	11,300,537
Prepaid commissions	53,558	48,629
Current portion of investments for annuity payments	5,343,416	3,991,948
Total current assets	246,693,510	226,624,721
Non-current assets:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	191,290	399,970
Investments for annuity payments, net of current portion	32,623,119	34,503,880
Total non-current assets	32,814,409	34,903,850
Total assets	279,507,919	261,528,571
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred pension outflows	16,211,706	14,141,766
Total deferred outflows of resources	16,211,706	14,141,766
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 295,719,625	\$ 275,670,337
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of annuity prizes payable	\$ 5,225,051	\$ 3,939,051
Current portion of employee related payables	1,983,270	1,863,533
Transfer due to State of Maryland General Fund	102,599,624	92,335,706
Transfer due to Other Government Agencies — Gaming	57,845,084	63,217,601
Transfer due to local jurisdictions	7,553,206	2,759,996
Prize awards payable	49,911,066	45,501,553
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,352,300	6,985,273
Gaming licensing deposits	1,611,429	1,437,914
Gaming payable	40,756	40,751
Agent payable	119,114	189,053
Unearned revenue	1,654,876	1,684,818
Taxes and other liabilities	590,248	657,216
Total current liabilities	235,486,024	220,612,465
Non-current liabilities:		
Annuity prizes payable, net of current portion	29,721,626	32,794,850
Employee related payables, net of current portion	1,392,692	1,504,053
Pension Liability	32,033,294	27,645,653
Total non-current liabilities	63,147,612	61,944,556
Total liabilities	298,633,636	282,557,021
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred pension inflows	3,606,412	2,859,040
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,606,412	2,859,040
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	302,240,048	285,416,061
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	191,290	399,970
Restricted	—	—
Unrestricted	(6,711,713)	(10,145,694)
Total net position	(6,520,423)	(9,745,724)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 295,719,625	\$ 275,670,337

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
Revenue:		
Draw Games	\$ 1,374,831,127	\$ 1,282,784,608
Instant Games	812,426,311	750,888,512
ITLMs	9,651,061	9,121,217
Total Sales	2,196,908,499	2,042,794,337
Gaming revenue — gross terminal revenue	1,125,214,916	1,046,676,783
Gaming revenue — state grant	6,715,636	7,474,980
Gaming revenue — table games	635,193,662	632,289,627
Gaming revenue — facility applicants	2,055,879	2,209,398
Gaming revenue — machine assessments	5,296,225	5,278,854
ITLM lease revenue	4,028,353	3,807,152
Total revenue	3,975,413,170	3,740,531,131
Cost of sales:		
Prize expense	1,357,478,258	1,248,722,984
Retailer commissions	165,508,687	153,725,963
Casino commissions	1,036,965,945	996,857,938
Gaming vendor and data processing fees	39,504,953	30,748,701
Instant ticket printing and delivery	7,327,339	6,637,518
Total cost of sales	2,606,785,182	2,436,693,104
Gross profit	1,368,627,988	1,303,838,027
Operating expenses:		
Salaries, wages and benefits	26,724,096	26,966,333
Advertising and promotions	18,108,829	15,536,795
Depreciation and amortization	208,680	208,680
Other general and administrative expenses	7,611,538	8,376,732
Total operating expenses	52,653,143	51,088,540
Income from operations	1,315,974,845	1,252,749,487
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income (loss)	2,739,815	(356,891)
Amortization of discount for annuity prize liabilities	(1,481,880)	(1,423,362)
Voluntary exclusion program	108,086	79,444
Payments to State of Maryland General Fund	(552,375,066)	(534,595,837)
Payments to State of Maryland Stadium Authority and Veterans Trust	(40,078,023)	(40,076,575)
Payments to International Racing Fund	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Payments to Other Governmental Funds/Agencies - Gaming	(720,662,476)	(680,211,579)
Total non-operating expenses	(1,312,749,544)	(1,257,584,800)
Change in net position	3,225,301	(4,835,313)
Total net position — beginning of year	(9,745,724)	(4,910,411)
Total net position — end of year	\$ (6,520,423)	\$ (9,745,724)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows

	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	\$ 3,967,385,821	\$ 3,733,354,183
Payments to suppliers	(70,016,973)	(55,654,970)
Payments to employees	(26,715,722)	(31,532,865)
Payments to agents	(1,202,479,561)	(1,150,573,802)
Prize payments/awards to players	(1,352,372,825)	(1,238,038,480)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	1,315,800,740	1,257,554,066
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Transfers to the State of Maryland General Fund and Stadium Authority	(583,111,147)	(528,501,656)
Transfers to DHMH	(5,397,594)	(4,720,937)
Transfers to Other Government Funds/Agencies — Gaming	(715,814,126)	(668,008,664)
Prize payments/awards	(4,031,992)	(3,466,992)
Net cash and cash equivalents used in noncapital financing activities	(1,308,354,859)	(1,204,698,249)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Coupon bonds purchased	(762,888)	(9,857,700)
Proceeds from matured annuities and bonds	4,031,992	3,466,992
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) investing activities	3,269,104	(6,390,708)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	10,714,985	46,465,109
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	162,679,794	116,214,685
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 173,394,779</u>	<u>\$ 162,679,794</u>
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Change in fair value of investments	<u>\$ 1,257,930</u>	<u>\$ (1,780,253)</u>

Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

	As of June 30	
	2019	2018
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 1,315,974,845	\$ 1,252,749,487
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	208,680	208,680
Deferred prize payments	762,890	9,857,700
Deferred inflows pension	747,372	1,755,037
Deferred outflows pension	(2,069,940)	(262,154)
Effect of changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(7,997,407)	(11,008,348)
Prepaid commissions	(4,929)	10,099
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(529,392)	2,925,116
Employee related payables	8,376	534,832
Taxes and other liabilities	(66,967)	524,238
Prize awards payable	4,409,513	302,566
Pension liability	4,387,641	(551,745)
Unearned revenue	(29,942)	508,558
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,315,800,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,257,554,066</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT

The Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency (Agency) was established by the Maryland General Assembly enactment of Chapter 365 of Laws of Maryland of 1972, and the voters' approval that same year of a constitutional amendment to allow the lottery. The amendment was ratified on November 7, 1972, and the Agency commenced operations on January 2, 1973.

The mandate of the law was to establish a State-operated lottery, under the immediate supervision of a Director and the guidance of a Commission, for the purpose of producing revenue for the State. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate of Maryland, appoints the Director and the Commission members.

During the 2007 special session of the Maryland General Assembly, Chapter 4 was enacted relating to the legalization of video lottery terminals (slot machines or VLTs) in the State subject to the passage of a voters' constitutional referendum. In 2008, voters approved the installation of up to 15,000 VLTs at five privately owned casinos at specified locations throughout the State.

On August 14, 2012, Senate Bill 1 — Gaming Expansion — Video Lottery Terminals and Table Games passed the 2012 Second Special Session of the Maryland General Assembly. This bill contained many provisions concerning gaming operations and certain provisions that were subject to voter referendum. The provisions which were subject to voter referendum passed during the November 6, 2012 election and allowed for a sixth casino at a site in Prince George's County, increased the maximum number of VLTs allowed in the State from 15,000 to 16,500, established table games and allowed for 24-7 operations at the casinos. A gaming license to operate a casino at National Harbor in southern Prince George's County was awarded to MGM Resorts International on December 20, 2013. The casino opened in December 2016.

Effective October 1, 2012, the bill also authorized the Agency to issue certain veterans' organizations a license for up to five instant ticket lottery machines (ITLMs). Veterans' organizations in counties on the Eastern Shore and in Montgomery County are not eligible. After deductions for commissions and prize payouts, 10% of the proceeds are distributed to the Maryland Veterans Trust Fund and the remainder goes to the General Fund. An ITLM is an electronic device that dispenses pre-printed instant scratch tickets and utilizes a touchscreen monitor.

Pursuant to § 9-1A-01 of the Maryland State Government Article, under certain circumstances, if a casino returns to successful players more than the amount of money bet through slot machines or table games on a given day, the casino may subtract that amount from the proceeds of the following 2 days for purposes of the calculation of the amount of revenue due to the Agency. The two day carry forward became effective in July 2017. Effective July 1, 2018, the casino may carryforward losses up to 7 days.

Pursuant to § 9-1A-26 of the Maryland State Government Article, the jackpot proceeds won at a VLT that are not claimed by the winner within 182 days after the jackpot shall become the property of the State. The proceeds shall be allocated in accordance with the law.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT (continued)

Pursuant to § 9-1A-27(d) of the Maryland State Government Article, 80% of the table game proceeds are allocated to the casinos, 15% are allocated to the Education Trust Fund and the remaining 5% are allocated to the Local Jurisdiction Fund.

The Agency, in conjunction with its Commission, serves as the regulator of the Gaming program and is responsible for regulating the casinos, licensing the casino operators and all other entities and individuals requiring a gaming license, and the collection and disbursement of slot machine gross terminal revenue and table game revenue in accordance with the law.

The Agency is a part of the primary government of the State of Maryland and is reported as a proprietary fund and business-type activity within the State of Maryland's financial statements. The State of Maryland prepares a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR). The Agency is an enterprise fund of the State of Maryland and is included in the basic financial statements of the CAFR of the State of Maryland.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND PRESENTATION

The Agency is accounted for as a proprietary special purpose government fund engaged in business-type activities. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments*, and with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting which requires recognition of revenue when earned and expenses when incurred.

USE OF ESTIMATES

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

LOTTERY GAMES — REVENUE RECOGNITION AND PRIZE OBLIGATIONS

Revenue from lottery games originates from three product lines: draw games, instant games and instant ticket lottery machines. The Agency develops multiple game themes and prize structures to comply with its enabling legislation and customer demand. Independent and corporate retailers comprised principally of grocery and convenience stores, package goods stores, and restaurants serve as the primary distribution channel for draw and instant lottery sales. Veterans' organizations are the only distribution channel for ITLMs. Retailers receive a sales commission of 5.5% of net sales and a cashing commission of 3% of prizes redeemed. Veterans' organizations earn an additional 0.5% sales commission on ITLM sales.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

LOTTERY GAMES — REVENUE RECOGNITION AND PRIZE OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Licensed lottery retailers sell draw game lottery tickets to the public through the use of computerized terminals. Draw games are categorized as: Jackpot Games (Mega Millions, Powerball, Multi-Match and Cash4Life), Daily Draw Games (Pick 3, Pick 4, Bonus Match 5 and 5 Card Cash), and Monitor Games (Keno and Racetrax®). Draw revenue is recognized in the month in which the related drawings are held. Revenue from the sale of tickets and commissions paid for future drawings are deferred until the drawings are held. Revenue from instant games is recognized when the retailer activates the book of tickets. Licensed veterans' organizations offer ITLMs to their customers. The Agency recognizes ITLM revenue as "gross terminal revenue" equivalent to all wagers, net of related prizes.

Prize obligations for draw games are determined and recognized after each drawing is held. For all draw games, winners are paid a certain amount depending upon the number of winners and the order of the winning numbers drawn. The Multi-Match, Mega Millions, Powerball and Cash4Life jackpots are calculated as a percentage of total game revenue. If there is no jackpot winner, the prize pool is carried forward until there is a winner. The remaining Multi-Match, Mega Millions, Powerball and Cash4Life prize levels are based on a predetermined set amount. Prize obligations are recognized monthly for instant games based on the books activated by retailers and the related prize expense based on the specific game's prize structure. Prize expense for ITLM is recorded as amounts are won and is used in determining the "gross terminal revenue" for ITLM.

GAMING OPERATIONS (VLTs AND TABLE GAMES) — REVENUE RECOGNITION AND PRIZE OBLIGATIONS

As of the end of fiscal year 2019, six casinos were in operation with a total of 11,498 VLTs. VLTs are a self-activated video version of lottery games which allow for a player to place bets for the chance to be awarded credits which can either be redeemed for cash or be replayed as additional bets. The prize structures of VLTs are designed to award prizes, or credits, at a stipulated rate of total bets played, and prize expenses are netted against total video credits played. The Agency recognizes VLT revenue as "gross terminal revenue" equivalent to all wagers, net of related prizes.

In accordance with the law, the casino operators receive a specified percentage of gross terminal revenue to operate their casinos. The percentage varies by casino. In fiscal year 2018, two of the casinos received a 10% increase in their commissions in exchange for assuming responsibility for their VLTs. Commissions during fiscal years 2019 and 2018 ranged from 39% to 60%.

To help fund its operations, the Agency retains 1% of the gross terminal revenue from all of the casinos. The enabling legislation requires the Agency to disburse the remainder of the gross terminal revenue to other Government agencies, which in turn are responsible for making further distributions. Prior to fiscal year 2018, enabling legislation required a specified percentage to be transferred to the Small, Minority, Women-Owned Business fund. Effective July 1, 2017, this percentage was redirected to the General Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

GAMING OPERATIONS (VLTs AND TABLE GAMES) — REVENUE RECOGNITION AND PRIZE OBLIGATIONS (continued)

As of the end of fiscal year 2019, there were 601 table games in operation at the casinos. Table games include blackjack, roulette, craps, baccarat, big six wheel and various poker games. Table game revenue is equivalent to all wagers, net of related prizes. Casino operators receive 80% of the table game revenue to operate their casino. The Education Trust Fund receives 15% of the table game revenues and the Local Jurisdiction Fund receives the remaining 5%. Effective July 1, 2018, table game losses for any given day are carried forward to offset gains for up to 7 days. Prior to this time, casinos could only carryforward losses up to 2 days. Any losses remaining after the carryforward are absorbed by the casinos.

The casino operators' share of the revenue from both VLTs and table games is recorded as a cost of sales.

To further help fund the operations of the Gaming program, the State provided grants to the Agency during fiscal years 2019 and 2018 in the amount of \$6,715,636 and \$7,474,980 respectively.

License related revenues (application, license, fingerprint, principal applicant background investigation, and vendor fees) are recorded as licensing deposits until the receipt is identified as being for a specific applicant and type of fee which usually occurs in the same month that the deposit is received. After the specific applicant and fee type is ascertained, the related deposit amount is recognized as revenue, except for principal applicant investigation fees which are recognized as revenue when the background investigation is completed and the applicant is either invoiced for any investigation costs in excess of the deposit received or the portion of the deposit in excess of investigation costs is returned to the applicant.

Administrative expenses for the Gaming program are recognized as they are incurred. The majority of the expenses incurred for the gaming program are for salaries.

OPERATING AND NON-OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds, such as the Agency, are revenues and expenses that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. Operating revenues for the Agency are derived from providing various types of lottery games, various VLTs and table games. Operating expenses for lottery games include the costs to operate the various games, to pay prize winners, and administrative expenses. Operating expenses for gaming include the costs to operate the various games and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash deposited with financial institutions, deposits with the Maryland State Treasury and overnight investment repurchase agreements.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — GAMING LICENSE DEPOSITS

The cash and cash equivalents — gaming license deposits account is used to record the receipt of license related fees and investigation deposits that are received from applicants wanting to obtain a gaming license. For the majority of applicants, fees are recorded as revenue after the specific applicant and type of fee received is determined. At the end of each month, these fees are transferred to the Gaming Special Fund account.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — GAMING LICENSE DEPOSITS (continued)

For principal employee applicants, in addition to the aforementioned fees, the Agency also receives a background investigation deposit which is used to pay the investigation costs for the principal employee applicant. These deposit amounts remain in cash and cash equivalents — gaming license deposits and are recorded as a licensing deposit liability until the investigation is completed. To the extent that the investigation deposit is greater than the costs incurred for the investigation, the monies are refunded to the applicant. To the extent that the investigation deposit is less than the costs incurred for the investigation, the applicant is billed for the deficit. After the investigation is completed, the deposit is recorded as revenue and is transferred to the Gaming Special Fund account.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — AGENT

Cash and cash equivalents — agent consists of lottery agency funds deposited with a financial institution and the related interest earned. Monies deposited into the accounts were received from select retailers who deposited monies with the Agency in lieu of obtaining a bond.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE — LOTTERY

Accounts receivable — lottery represents the amounts due from lottery retailers from the sale of lottery tickets and ITLM amounts played. The Agency utilizes the allowance method to provide for doubtful accounts based on management's evaluation of the collectability of accounts receivable. The Agency determines accounts receivable to be delinquent when greater than 10 days past due. Receivables are written off when it is determined that amounts are uncollectible. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, management believes all accounts receivable are collectible, and, as such, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE — CASINO OPERATORS

Accounts receivable — casino operators represents the amount of gross terminal revenue and table games revenue due from the casino operators. Gross terminal revenue is collected on a daily basis. Table game revenue is collected every two days. Also included in the June 2019 and 2018 balances are the amount due from the casino operators for the \$425 per VLT assessment and the \$500 per table game assessment that is due to the Problem Gambling Fund. Management believes that all accounts receivable are collectible, and as such, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

The Agency has adopted a policy of capitalizing assets with individual amounts exceeding \$25,000 and all leased assets. The purchased assets are recorded at cost, and depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over three-to-five-year useful lives.

INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of United States Government Treasury Bonds and annuity contracts. The investments in United States Government Treasury Bonds are purchased in the name of the Agency and stated at fair value based on quoted market prices. Investments in annuity contracts are purchased in the name of the Agency and stated at present value, which approximates fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The Agency accrues compensated absences in accordance with GASB No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. All full-time permanent Agency employees accrue annual leave at variable rates based on the number of years employed by the State of Maryland. The maximum annual leave an employee can earn per calendar year is 25 days. At the end of each calendar year, an employee's accrued annual leave may not exceed 600 hours; however, the State is only liable for payment up to 500 hours. Accrued annual leave is included in the employee related payables in the accompanying statements of net position. Agency employees also accrue sick pay benefits. However, the Agency does not record a liability for accrued sick pay benefits as neither the State of Maryland nor the Agency has a policy to pay unused sick leave when employees terminate from State service.

PAYMENTS TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND

The law requires the Agency to transfer its lottery revenue in excess of funds allocated to prize awards and operating expenses to the State of Maryland General Fund and to a lesser extent the Maryland Stadium Authority, the Veterans Trust Fund and, beginning in fiscal year 2017, the International Race Fund. These payments are recorded as a non-operating expense in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

The law further requires the Agency to transfer its gaming revenue to various governmental agencies. On a monthly basis, in accordance with percentages specified in the law, the Agency transfers funds to the State's Department of Education into the Maryland Education Trust Fund and the State's Racing Commission into accounts for Local Impact Grants, Purse Dedication, Racetracks Facility Renewal and Local Jurisdictions. All transfers are recorded as non-operating expenses in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

A summary of the total game revenue and the distributions for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018
Education Trust Fund	\$ 542,700,704	\$ 496,663,611
Horse Purse Dedication	65,855,547	61,212,583
Local Impact Grants	61,084,594	56,792,606
Local Jurisdictions	31,759,683	31,614,481
Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency	11,238,926	10,457,130
Racetracks Facility Renewal	10,770,120	10,006,816
General Fund	—	15,336,944
Small, Minority and Women Owned Businesses	33,059	24,300
Casino Operators	1,036,965,945	996,857,938
Total	<u>\$ 1,760,408,578</u>	<u>\$ 1,678,966,409</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

NET POSITION

Net position is presented as either restricted, unrestricted or invested in capital assets. Net position invested in capital assets represents the difference between capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and the related capital lease obligations. In accordance with GASB 54 *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, there is a prohibition against reporting negative restricted fund balances. If a restricted fund balance in total is negative, then the negative amount can only be attributed to the unrestricted fund balance classification. Unrestricted net position represents the net position available for future operations including outstanding encumbrances as of year-end and unrealized gains or losses on investments. Market gains or losses represent temporary fluctuations and are not recognized in the calculation of the amount due to the Maryland Stadium Authority, State of Maryland General Fund or payments to Other Governmental Agencies. Restricted net position represents investments for annuity payments, which are stated at fair value, less the annuity prize obligations, which are carried at present value.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Agency implemented GASB Statement No. 75 (GASB No. 75), *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 with no effect to the Agency.

GASB has also issued GASB Statement No. 85 (GASB No. 85) *Omnibus 2017* and GASB Statement No. 86 (GASB No. 86) — *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues* effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. These statements have no effect on the Agency.

GASB has also issued GASB Statement No. 83 (GASB No. 83), *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* and GASB Statement No. 88 (GASB No. 88), *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018, GASB Statement No. 84 (GASB No. 84), *Fiduciary Activities* and GASB Statement No. 90 (GASB No. 90), *Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61* for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, GASB Statement No. 87 (GASB No. 87), *Leases*, and GASB Statement No. 89 (GASB No. 89), *Accounting for Indirect Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period* for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and GASB Statement No. 91 (GASB No. 91), *Conduit Debt Obligations* for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The Agency is in the process of assessing the impact of these statements and will implement them as of the effective date, if appropriate.

PRIOR-PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Agency discovered that it had improperly recorded pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2018. The correction of this error reduced other general and administrative expense and increased net position and deferred outflows of resources in the accompanying Statements of Net Position for the year ended June 30, 2018 by \$3,041,225.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the carrying amounts of deposits with financial institutions were \$4,236,414 and \$4,335,539, respectively. The corresponding bank balances were \$3,711,806 and \$3,824,356 as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

As of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the amount on deposit with the Maryland State Treasury (State Treasury) was \$169,158,365 and \$158,344,255, respectively. The corresponding State Treasury balances were \$9,188,127 and \$6,002,182, respectively. The State Treasury has statutory responsibility for the daily cash management activities of the State's agencies, departments, boards, and commissions. The deposits with the State Treasury are part of the State of Maryland's internal investment pool and are not separately identifiable as to specific types of securities. The State Treasury maintains these and other Maryland State agency funds on a pooled basis in accordance with State statute. The Agency does not obtain interest on funds deposited with the State Treasury. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Agency's deposits with the State Treasury were 2.0% and 2.4% of the total deposits with the State Treasury, respectively.

The amount of deposits is subject to certain risks including the following:

Custodial credit risk — Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Agency's deposits will not be returned. The Agency's deposit policy requires that it comply with the State law that governs the State Treasury deposits. Specifically, unexpended or surplus money may be deposited in a financial institution in the State, if the deposit is interest bearing; the financial institution provides collateral that has a market value that exceeds the amount by which a deposit exceeds the deposit insurance; and the custodian holds the collateral.

Interest rate risk — The State Treasury investment policy states that to the extent possible, it will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the State Treasury will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of purchase.

Credit risk — State law requires that the State Treasury investments in repurchase agreements be collateralized by United States Treasury and Agency Obligations. In addition, investments may be made directly in United States Agency Obligations. State law also requires that money market mutual funds receive the highest possible rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Concentration of credit risk — The State Treasury's investment policy limits the amount of repurchase agreements to be invested with a particular institution to 30% of the portfolio. There is no other limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. More than 5% of government fund investments are in the FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. As of June 30, 2019, these investments are 18.18% and 37.29% of the State of Maryland's internal investment pool total investments, respectively. As of June 30, 2018, these investments were 9.64% and 50.17% of the State of Maryland's internal investment pool total investments, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TREASURY BONDS

It is the Agency's policy to fund jackpot and lifetime prize awards through the purchase of United States Government Treasury Bonds. Furthermore, it is the policy of the Agency to hold these investments to maturity. The investment maturities approximate the annuity prizes payable installment due dates.

The Agency has purchased long-term investments to fund jackpot and lifetime prize awards. The majority of these investments are United States Government Treasury Bonds, which carry yields to maturity of 0.918% to 6.942%. As of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the Agency's United States Government Treasury Bonds totaled \$37,916,353 and \$38,422,425 respectively. The investments in United States Government Treasury Bonds are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices on the accompanying statements of net position and the related unrealized gains (losses) and interest income are recorded as investment revenue (loss) on the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

ANNUITY CONTRACTS

As of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the annuity contracts totaled \$50,182 and \$73,403 respectively. The annuity contracts were purchased in 1976 to satisfy the Agency's obligation for certain lifetime prizes. The value of the annuity contracts and related annuity prizes payable were adjusted in fiscal year 2005 based on revised actuarial life expectancy tables.

INVESTMENT RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that an investment's fair value decreases as market interest rates increase. Typically, this risk is higher in debt securities with longer maturities. The Agency is not subject to interest rate risk because it is the Agency's policy to hold the investments until maturity, unless an annuitant through a court order forces the sale of an investment to settle the Agency's obligation to the annuitant at which time the annuitant would be paid the proceeds received from the sale of the investments.

For an investment, custodial risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Agency will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Agency is not subject to custodial risk because the United States Government Treasury Bonds are held in the Agency's name by its custodian and annuity contracts are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TREASURY BONDS AND ANNUITY CONTRACTS

As of June 30, 2019, the Agency had the following investments:

				Investment Maturities (In Years)				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Credit Quality Rating	% of Investments	Less than 1	1–5	6–10	11–20	21–30
Investments in prize annuities:								
United States Treasury Bonds	\$37,916,353	1	99.9%	\$5,336,605	\$14,593,052	\$10,386,787	\$6,812,675	\$ 787,234
Annuity Contracts	50,182	2	.1%	6,811	23,298	19,778	295	–
Total Investments	\$37,966,535		100.0%	\$5,343,416	\$14,616,350	\$10,406,565	\$6,812,970	\$ 787,234

1 Credit quality ratings not required for U.S. government and agency securities that are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government.

2 Annuity contracts not rated.

As of June 30, 2018, the Agency had the following investments:

				Investment Maturities (In Years)				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Credit Quality Rating	% of Investments	Less than 1	1–5	6–10	11–20	21–30
Investments in prize annuities:								
United States Treasury Bonds	\$38,422,425	1	99.8%	\$3,966,387	\$16,412,710	\$10,444,019	\$6,605,755	\$ 993,554
Annuity Contracts	73,403	2	.2%	25,561	24,813	19,380	3,649	–
Total Investments	\$38,495,828		100.0%	\$3,991,948	\$16,437,523	\$10,463,399	\$6,609,404	\$ 993,554

1 Credit quality ratings not required for U.S. government and agency securities that are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government.

2 Annuity contracts not rated.

Investments are measured and reported at fair value and are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level I — Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical investments as of the reporting date.

Level II — Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies.

Level III — Pricing inputs are unobservable for the investment and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TREASURY BONDS AND ANNUITY CONTRACTS (continued)

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Agency's investments at fair value as of June 30, 2019:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments by fair value level:				
U.S. Treasury Obligations	\$ 37,916,353	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 37,916,353
Annuities	—	50,182	—	50,182
Total	<u>\$ 37,916,353</u>	<u>\$ 50,182</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 37,966,535</u>

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Agency's investments at fair value as of June 30, 2018:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments by fair value level:				
U.S. Treasury Obligations	\$ 38,422,425	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,422,425
Annuities	—	73,403	—	73,403
Total	<u>\$ 38,422,425</u>	<u>\$ 73,403</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 38,495,828</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	2018	Increases	Decreases	2019
Capital Assets				
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 8,536,192	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,536,192
Leasehold Improvements	613,240	—	—	613,240
Total Capital Assets	\$ 9,149,432	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,149,432
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization				
Machinery and Equipment	8,136,222	208,680	—	8,344,902
Leasehold Improvements	613,240	—	—	613,240
Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	8,749,462	208,680	—	8,958,142
Net Capital Assets	\$ 399,970	\$ (208,680)	\$ —	\$ 191,290

A summary of capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018 is as follows:

	2017	Increases	Decreases	2018
Capital Assets				
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 94,438,354	\$ —	\$ (85,902,162)	\$ 8,536,192
Leasehold Improvements	613,240	—	—	613,240
Total Capital Assets	\$ 95,051,594	\$ —	\$ (85,902,162)	\$ 9,149,432
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization				
Machinery and Equipment	58,703,036	208,680	(50,775,494)	8,136,222
Leasehold Improvements	613,240	—	—	613,240
Total Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	59,316,276	208,680	(50,775,494)	8,749,462
Net Capital Assets	\$ 35,735,318	\$ (208,680)	\$ (35,126,668)	\$ 399,970

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. ANNUITY PRIZE OBLIGATIONS

The Agency carries long-term annuity prize obligations at present value. Presented below is a summary of long-term annuity prize payment requirements for annuities payable to maturity:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 5,225,051	\$ 177,328	\$ 5,402,379
2021	3,618,868	252,328	3,871,196
2022	4,405,952	557,244	4,936,196
2023	3,148,777	538,419	3,687,196
2024	2,356,529	478,667	2,835,196
2025–2029	9,059,943	2,906,037	11,965,980
2030–2034	3,948,555	1,597,074	5,545,629
2035–2039	2,438,996	1,499,004	3,938,000
2040–2042	744,006	604,544	1,348,550
Total	<u>\$ 34,946,677</u>	<u>\$ 8,610,645</u>	<u>\$ 43,557,322</u>

This debt represents annual payments owed to jackpot and lifetime winners. Annuity prizes are paid over a period of time ranging from 20 to 25 years depending on the time period in which the prize was won. The Agency has purchased United States Government Treasury Bonds or annuity contracts that fully fund these obligations.

Long-term liability activity of annuity prize payments for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
June 30, 2019	\$ 36,733,901	\$ 2,244,769	\$ 4,031,993	\$ 34,946,677	\$ 5,225,051
June 30, 2018	\$ 28,919,832	\$ 11,281,061	\$ 3,466,992	\$ 36,733,901	\$ 3,939,051

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. EMPLOYEE RELATED PAYABLES

The employee related payables due within one year are included in the current portion of the employee related payables on the accompanying statements of net position, which also includes salaries payable in the amount of \$894,920 and \$803,233 as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Changes in long-term employee related payables were as follows for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019		
	Compensated Absences	Workers' Compensation	Combined
Beginning Balance	\$ 2,162,353	\$ 402,000	\$ 2,564,353
Additions	928,111	329,313	1,257,424
Reductions	(1,198,422)	(142,313)	(1,340,735)
Ending Balance	\$ 1,892,042	\$ 589,000	\$ 2,481,042
Amount Due Within One Year	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 88,350	\$ 1,088,350
Non-Current Portion	892,042	500,650	1,392,692
	\$ 1,892,042	\$ 589,000	\$ 2,481,042
	2018		
	Compensated Absences	Workers' Compensation	Combined
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,829,540	\$ 310,000	\$ 2,139,540
Additions	1,282,965	219,576	1,502,541
Reductions	(950,152)	(127,576)	(1,077,728)
Ending Balance	\$ 2,162,353	\$ 402,000	\$ 2,564,353
Amount Due Within One Year	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 60,300	\$ 1,060,300
Non-Current Portion	1,162,353	341,700	1,504,053
	\$ 2,162,353	\$ 402,000	\$ 2,564,353

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

LEASES

The Agency leases office space, warehouse facilities, and draw and instant product equipment over periods extending through April 2025. Rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 totaled \$1,220,473 and \$1,175,341, respectively. Certain leases for draw and instant product equipment require payment based on sales generated by such equipment. Estimates of these future payments have been excluded from the future minimum lease payment schedule.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under these leases:

<u>Years Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Operating Lease</u>
2020	\$ 1,267,252
2021	1,316,013
2022	1,366,697
2023	703,049
Total	\$ 4,653,011

8. PARTICIPATION IN THE MULTI-STATE LOTTERY

The Agency is a member of the Mega Millions consortium made up of ten member lotteries and the Cash4Life consortium made up of nine member lotteries. The lotteries have agreed to a common set of game rules and share a common prize pool. Game accounting among the states is performed and settlements occur when a top tier is won or when predetermined amounts of lower tier liability is reached for the Mega Millions game.

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Agency and its employees contribute to the State Retirement and Pension System (the System). The System is a cost sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system established by the State to provide pension benefits for State employees. The Agency's only obligation to the System is its required annual contribution. The System is administered by a Board of Trustees in accordance with State Personnel and the Pension Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The System prepares a separately audited CAFR, which can be obtained from the State Retirement and Pension System of Maryland, 120 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202 or located at <http://www.sra.state.md.us/Agency/Downloads/CAFR/>.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

PLAN DESCRIPTIONS

Agency employees are members of the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems (two of several systems managed by the System's Board of Trustees). The Employees' Retirement System (the Retirement Plan) includes those employees hired prior to January 1, 1980 who have not elected to transfer to the Employees' Pension System (the Pension Plan). Conversely, members of the Pension Plan include those employees hired after January 1, 1980 and prior employees who have elected to transfer from the Retirement Plan.

The Retirement Plan provides retirement, death, and disability benefits to its members. Members of the Retirement Plan are generally eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 60 or accumulating 30 years of eligible service regardless of age. The annual retirement allowance equals $1/55$ (1.8%) of the member's highest three-year average final salary (AFS) multiplied by the number of years of accumulated creditable service. A member may retire with reduced benefits after completing 25 years of eligible service. Benefits are reduced by 0.5% per month for each month remaining until the retiree either attains age 60 or would have accumulated 30 years of eligible service, whichever is less. The maximum reduction for a member is 30%. Any member who terminates employment before attaining retirement age but after accumulating five years of eligible service is eligible for a vested retirement allowance.

The Pension Plan provides retirement, death and disability benefits to its members. Certain aspects of eligibility and benefit calculations are different for employees hired on or after July 1, 2011. Those differences are explained below.

Members of the Pension Plan who were active participants prior to July 1, 2011 are generally eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 62, with specified years of eligibility service, or accumulating 30 years of eligibility service regardless of age. Generally, the annual pension allowance for a member equals $1/55$ (1.8%) of the member's AFS, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service. A member may retire with reduced benefits upon attaining age 55 with at least 15 years of eligible service. Any member who terminates employment before attaining retirement age but after accumulating five years of eligible service is eligible for a vested retirement allowance.

Employees hired on or after July 1, 2011 (New Hires) are generally eligible for full retirement benefits based upon the "Rule of 90" which states that the sum of the employee's age plus eligible service must equal 90 or the employee must be age 65 with 10 years of service. The annual pension allowance for New Hires equals 1.5% of the member's AFS, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service. AFS for New Hires is calculated using the highest 5 consecutive years. A New Hire may retire with reduced benefits upon attaining age 60 with at least 15 years of eligible service. A New Hire who terminates employment before attaining retirement age but after accumulating ten years of eligible service is eligible for a vested retirement allowance.

FUNDING POLICY

Active members and the employers of the members are required to contribute to the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems. The Agency's required contribution is established by annual actuarial valuations using the entry age normal cost method with projection and other actuarial assumptions adopted by the Board of Trustees. For service earned after July 1, 2011, members of the Employees' Retirement System and the Employee's Pension System are required to contribute 7% of earnable compensation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

FUNDING POLICY (continued)

The Agency contributions, which equal 100% of the required contributions, for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018 (as adjusted)</u>
Agency Contribution	\$3,053,641	\$3,044,421
Percentage of Payroll	18.62%	17.46%

GASB NO. 68 – PENSION DISCLOSURES

In June 2012, GASB issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions — An Amendment of GASB Statement No 27*. GASB Statement No. 68 requires the Agency to recognize the long-term obligations for pension benefits as a liability for the first time on the Statements of Net Position and to more comprehensively and comparatively measure the annual cost of pension benefits.

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Agency reported a liability of \$32,033,294 and \$27,645,653, respectively, for its proportionate share of the State of Maryland's pension liability.

On June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Agency's proportion of the State of Maryland's net pension liability of \$19,674,034,197 and \$20,390,203,712, respectively (State pool only) was \$32,033,294 and \$27,645,653 or 0.163% and 0.136%, respectively, of the total State's pension liability.

The Agency reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the pensions from the following sources for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Beginning Balance	\$ 14,141,766	\$ 2,859,040
Agency's contributions during the year	(3,044,421)	—
Amortization of prior year deferred outflows and inflows	(3,492,959)	(421,085)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	—	845,571
Change of assumptions	194,440	—
Change of proportionate share of contributions	5,359,239	—
Net difference between projected and actual experience	—	322,886
Agency's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,053,641	—
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 16,211,706</u>	<u>\$ 3,606,412</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

GASB NO. 68 – PENSION DISCLOSURES (continued)

The Agency's contributions of \$3,053,641 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulted from contributions subsequent to the measurement date. This amount will be recognized as a reduction in the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2020.

The Agency reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the pensions from the following sources for the year ended June 30, 2018:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Beginning Balance	\$ 13,879,612	\$ 1,104,003
Agency's contributions during the year	(3,115,271)	–
Amortization of prior year deferred outflows and inflows	(2,729,971)	(688,987)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	–	1,104,512
Change of assumptions	137,628	–
Change of proportionate share of contributions	2,925,347	–
Net difference between projected and actual experience	–	1,339,512
Agency's contributions subsequent to the measurement date (as adjusted)	3,044,421	–
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 14,141,766</u>	<u>\$ 2,859,040</u>

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year End June 30,	Amortization				
	Deferred Outflows			Deferred Inflows	
	Change in Assumptions	Change in Proportionate Share of Contributions	Net Difference in Investment Earnings	Net Difference in Investment Earnings	Projected and Actual Experience
2020	\$ 301,091	\$ 3,040,603	\$ 1,041,100	\$ 390,016	\$ (90,897)
2021	270,583	2,888,765	538,362	390,016	(78,418)
2022	66,414	1,872,625	538,361	390,016	5,111
2023	66,412	1,656,919	–	390,018	64,577
2024	38,888	1,071,848	–	169,115	64,578
Total	\$ 743,388	\$ 10,530,760	\$ 2,117,823	\$ 1,729,181	\$ (35,049)

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

GASB NO. 68 – PENSION DISCLOSURES (continued)

ASSUMPTIONS AND OTHER INPUTS:

Valuation method	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Amortization method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Salary increases	3.10% to 9.10% including inflation
Inflation	2.60% general, 3.10% wage
Investment rate of return	7.45%
Discount rate	7.45%
Retirement age	Experienced-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2010-2014.
Mortality	RP-2014 Mortality Tables with generational mortality projections using scale MP-2014 (2-dimensional) mortality improvement scale.

DISCOUNT RATE

A single discount rate of 7.45% was used to measure the total pension liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

10. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Members of the State Retirement and Pension Systems and their dependents are provided postemployment health care benefits through the State Employee and Retiree Health and Welfare Benefits Program (Plan). The Plan is a single-employer defined benefit health care plan established by the State Personnel and Pensions Article, Section 2-501 through 2-516 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Plan is self-insured to provide medical, hospitalization, prescription drug and dental insurance benefits to eligible state employees, retirees, and their dependents. A separate valuation is not performed for the Agency. The Agency’s only obligation to the Plan is its required annual contribution.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

State law grants authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). In addition, the Secretary shall specify by regulation the types or categories of State employees who are eligible to enroll, with or without State subsidies, or who are not eligible to enroll.

The Postretirement Health Benefits Trust Fund (OPEB Trust) is established as an irrevocable trust under Section 34-101 of the State Personnel and Pensions Article to receive appropriated funds and contributions which will be used to assist the Plan in financing the State's postretirement health insurance subsidy. The oversight of the OPEB funds is the same Board of Trustees that oversees the Maryland State Retirement and Pension Systems. The Board of Trustees consists of 15 members. The Maryland State Retirement and Pension Systems prepares separately audited financial statements for the OPEB Trust Fund. The report may be obtained from the Office of the Comptroller, Attention: Plan Administrator, P.O. Box 746, Annapolis, Maryland 21404.

PLAN DESCRIPTION

Agency employees are members of the Plan. Generally, a retiree may enroll and participate in the health benefits option if the retiree retired directly from State service with at least five years of credible service, ended State service with at least ten years of credible service and within five years before the age at which a vested retirement allowance would normally begin, or ended State service with at least 16 years of credible service. For members hired on or after July 1, 2011, they are required to have completed at least 25 years of credible service, retired directly from State service with at least ten years of credible service or ended State service with at least ten years of credible service and within five years before the age at which a vested retirement allowance would normally begin.

FUNDING POLICY

Based on current practice, the State subsidizes approximately 50% to 85% of covered medical, dental, prescription, and hospitalization costs, depending on the type of insurance plan. The Plan assesses a charge to retirees for postemployment health care benefits, which is based on health care insurance charges for active employees. Costs for postretirement benefits are for State of Maryland retirees. The State does not distinguish employees by employer/State agency. Instead, the State allocates the postemployment health care costs to all participating employers. The cost of these benefits is expensed when paid. For the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the Agency's contributions were \$1,408,400 and \$1,140,228, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Agency is exposed to various risks associated with the theft, damage, or destruction of assets, torts, and game liability. To manage the related risks, the Agency participates in the State's insurance program, which provides general liability, personal and casualty, and workers' compensation insurance. The program requires all agencies to submit premiums based upon proportionate payroll costs and/or claim history. This insurance covers related losses up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 per event. Settlements have not exceeded coverage for any of the past three fiscal years. The activity related to accrued workers' compensation costs is included in the schedule exhibited in Note 6.

To minimize risks associated with lottery game liabilities, the Agency has established aggregate payout limits for each game type. This approach discontinues sales of the daily numbers games once the potential liability limit is reached for a specific player selection. A maximum payout limit is established for those games with a first-tier prize, which requires multiple first-tier winners to split the related prize.

Risk is minimized for gaming operations as the law requires a VLT to have an average payout of 87% or more but does not exceed 100%. A casino's gaming floor is to be configured to collectively achieve, at all times, an average payout of 87% and which does not exceed 95%. For table games, an overall loss for a day is spread over a maximum of seven days. Any excess losses not recovered over the 7-day period is absorbed by the Casino and do not impact the Agency.

Required Supplemental Information

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY (NPL)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Agency's proportion of the collective NPL	0.15%	0.13%	0.12%	0.11%	0.08%
Agency's proportionate share of the collective NPL	\$ 32,033,294	\$ 27,645,653	\$ 27,137,095	\$ 22,831,103	\$ 13,723,698
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 17,398,689	\$ 17,438,842	\$ 16,262,945	\$ 14,459,261	\$ 13,597,365
Proportionate share of the collective NPL as a percentage of covered payroll	184.11%	158.53%	166.86%	157.90%	100.93%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	71.18%	69.38%	65.79%	68.78%	71.87%

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	2019	2018 (as adjusted)	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially determined contributions	\$ 3,053,641	\$ 3,044,421	\$ 3,115,271	\$ 2,424,201	\$ 2,315,584
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	3,053,641	3,044,421	3,115,271	2,424,201	2,315,584
Contribution deficiency (excess)	—	—	—	—	—
Covered payroll	\$ 17,398,689	\$ 17,438,842	\$ 16,262,945	\$ 14,459,261	\$ 13,597,365
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.55%	17.46%	19.16%	16.77%	17.03%

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Required Supplemental Information

NOTES TO REQUIRED SCHEDULES

ASSUMPTIONS AND OTHER INPUTS:

Valuation Date.....	June 30
	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, which is 12 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.
Valuation method	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Amortization method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Asset Valuation Method.....	5-years smoothed market; 20% collar
Salary increases	3.10% to 9.10% including inflation
Inflation	2.60% general, 3.10% wage
Investment rate of return.....	7.45%
Discount rate.....	7.45%
Retirement age	Experienced-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the 2015 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2010-2014.
Mortality.....	RP-2014 Mortality Tables with generational mortality projections using scale MP-2014 (2-dimensional) mortality improvement scale.
Notes	There were no benefit changes during the year. Adjustments to the roll-forward liabilities were made to reflect the inflation assumption change in the 2017 valuation from 2.65% to 2.60%.

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions for Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN YEAR-ENDING JUNE 30:

	2019	2018
Contribution	\$ 1,408,400	\$ 1,140,228
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 17,398,689	\$ 17,438,842
Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	8.09%	6.54%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE

Valuation Date: Contractually determined contribution amounts are calculated as of June 30 prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Schedules are intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position — Budget and Actual

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2019			
	Original Budget	Final Amended Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Budget over (under)
Revenues				
Cash revenue receipts from all sources	\$ 2,311,555,000	\$ 2,349,869,000	\$ 3,975,413,170	\$ 1,625,544,170
Expenditures and encumbrances				
Gaming vendor and information technology fees	33,623,033	33,623,033	39,504,953	5,881,920
Instant ticket printing and delivery	8,600,000	8,600,000	7,327,339	(1,272,661)
Salaries, wages, and benefits	27,190,596	27,293,611	26,724,096	(569,515)
Advertising and promotions	18,243,122	18,243,122	18,108,829	(134,293)
Other general and administrative expenses	11,886,869	11,886,869	7,611,538	(4,275,331)
Reversions VLT general fund	—	(303,182)	—	303,182
Reversions — lottery	—	(2,198,931)	—	2,198,931
Total expenditures and encumbrances	99,543,620	97,144,522	99,276,755	2,132,233
Excess of revenues over expenditures	2,212,011,380	2,252,724,478	3,876,136,415	1,623,411,937
Other uses of financial resources				
Transfers in (out)				
State of Maryland Stadium Authority and Veterans Trust and International Racing Fund	(41,081,000)	(41,074,000)	(41,078,023)	(4,023)
State of Maryland General Fund	(585,536,000)	(521,207,000)	(552,375,066)	(31,168,066)
Other government agencies/funds — VLT	(703,215,000)	(716,912,000)	(720,662,476)	(3,750,476)
Excess of revenues over expenditures and other sources of financial resources	\$ 882,179,380	\$ 973,531,478	\$ 2,562,020,850	\$ 1,588,489,372

Reconciliation of Differences between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures

Change in net position	\$ 3,225,301
Non-budgetary expenditures:	
Prize expense	1,357,478,258
Retailer and casino commissions	1,202,474,632
Depreciation	208,680
Increase in fair value of investments	(2,739,815)
Amortization of discount prize liabilities	1,481,880
Voluntary exclusion program	(108,086)
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 2,562,020,850

Notes to the Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position — Budget and Actual

1. BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

The Maryland Constitution requires the Governor to submit to the General Assembly an annual balanced budget for the following fiscal year. Each year the Agency prepares its annual budget and submits it to the Governor. The Governor then presents the State's annual budget (including the Agency's) to the General Assembly in accordance with Constitutional requirements. The General Assembly is required to then enact a balanced budget.

The Agency's official budget, as adopted by the Legislature, is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are recorded as expenditures when the purchase commitment is made, is employed for budgetary purposes. Unliquidated encumbrances are canceled at year-end if it is determined the funds will not be utilized in the future. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year for which they were appropriated. The major differences between the budget basis and the Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) basis of accounting are:

- Lottery player prize payments are not budgeted;
- Lottery retailer commissions are not budgeted;
- Casino operator commissions are not budgeted;
- Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when earned (GAAP);
- Expenses (including deferred prizes) are recorded when paid or encumbered (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP);
- The budget basis excludes depreciation and amortization.

The Agency maintains budgetary control by not permitting the total expenditures to exceed appropriations without executive and legislative branch approval.



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

To the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency:

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 business-type activities, of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency (an agency of the State of Maryland) (Agency), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 26, 2019.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency'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 have not been identified.

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COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Maryland Lottery and Gaming Control Agency's financial statements are free of 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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

SC + H Attest Services, P.C.

September 26, 2019



STATISTICAL SECTION

Since its inception in 1973, the Lottery has contributed more than \$16.7 billion in revenue to the state of Maryland.

Maryland's casino program, which began in September 2010, has generated almost \$8.8 billion in revenue, with nearly \$3.1 billion supporting education in the state.

Statistical Information Sections

This section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a supplement to the information presented in the financial statements and note disclosures to assist readers in assessing the overall financial health of the MLGCA.

CONTENTS

83 FINANCIAL TRENDS

These schedules contain trend information to help readers understand how the MLGCA's financial performance and position have changed over time. The information presented includes changes in net position, sales and contribution/transfer data for both the lottery and gaming operations, as well as the lottery industry as a whole.

107 REVENUE CAPACITY

These schedules contain information to help readers assess the MLGCA's most significant revenue sources. The lottery's statewide retailer network determines the market exposure for the lottery's games. The casinos determine the market exposure for VLTs and table games.

118 DEBT CAPACITY

This schedule presents information to help readers assess the debt burden and the ability to issue additional debt in the future.

119 DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help readers understand the environment within which the MLGCA operates.

120 OPERATING INFORMATION

These schedules contain information about the MLGCA's organization and efficiency.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports or the audited financial statements for the relevant year.

Net Position and Changes in Net Position — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT — FISCAL YEARS 2010 THROUGH 2019

FISCAL YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Net investment in capital assets	\$ (791,434)	\$ (6,881,872)	\$ (6,982,992)	\$ (7,197,022)	\$ (6,954,587)	\$ 1,041,616	\$ 432,907	\$ 67,350	\$ 399,970	\$ 191,290
Unrestricted	22,748,793	12,829,364	19,140,536	(1,153,072)	1,806,301	(285,733)	1,543,692	(4,977,761)	(10,145,693)	(6,711,713)
Total net position	\$ 21,957,359	\$ 5,947,492	\$ 12,157,544	\$ (8,350,094)	\$ (5,148,286)	\$ 755,883	\$ 1,976,599	\$ (4,910,411)	\$ (9,745,723)	\$ (6,520,423)

CHANGE IN NET POSITION — FISCAL YEARS 2010 THROUGH 2019

OPERATING REVENUES:

Daily Draw games	\$ 534,380,485	\$ 536,852,735	\$ 542,002,339	\$ 545,591,321	\$ 545,173,973	\$ 545,723,393	\$ 548,878,901	\$ 556,086,319	\$ 556,913,301	\$ 583,595,693
Monitor games	491,999,734	496,730,733	521,672,673	493,569,979	466,230,592	457,655,976	478,647,528	483,643,007	483,994,276	498,058,435
Jackpot games	189,339,267	187,270,788	224,413,737	231,119,295	232,954,540	207,620,879	259,796,495	206,690,778	241,877,131	293,176,999
Instant games	490,853,089	493,548,322	506,803,706	485,838,672	479,631,463	546,053,764	611,286,137	676,752,574	750,888,512	812,426,311
ITLMs	—	—	—	—	—	3,812,016	6,934,191	8,372,989	9,121,117	9,651,061
Total net sales	1,706,572,575	1,714,402,578	1,794,892,455	1,756,119,267	1,723,990,568	1,760,866,028	1,905,543,252	1,931,545,666	2,042,794,337	2,196,908,499
Gaming Revenue — Gross Terminal Revenue	—	103,132,793	195,093,073	560,679,031	579,133,667	681,822,742	741,694,172	885,867,966	1,046,676,783	1,125,214,916
Gaming Revenue — State Grant	1,120,566	—	28,959,177	73,690,820	81,648,408	66,263,057	20,274,795	20,706,322	7,474,980	6,715,636
Gaming Revenue — Table Games	—	34,033,822	64,380,714	48,037,794	254,869,582	356,401,074	402,278,788	535,074,397	632,289,627	635,193,662
Gaming Revenue — Facility Applicants	3,591,922	1,341,779	1,791,260	2,703,989	3,282,340	2,812,897	1,921,206	2,957,020	2,209,398	2,055,879
Gaming Machine Assessment	—	—	1,708,825	2,964,174	3,035,800	3,967,980	3,844,625	4,649,746	5,278,854	5,296,225
ITLM Lease Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	1,587,896	2,894,330	3,494,887	3,807,152	4,028,353
Total operating revenues	1,711,285,063	1,828,482,302	2,022,444,790	2,444,195,075	2,645,960,365	2,873,721,674	3,078,451,168	3,384,296,004	3,740,531,131	3,975,413,170

COST OF SALES:

Prize expense	1,034,157,126	1,029,040,616	1,065,653,665	1,038,475,788	1,022,033,738	1,051,485,747	1,133,301,463	1,196,511,295	1,248,722,984	1,357,478,258
Retailer commissions	113,130,686	113,687,526	118,305,427	119,788,227	122,109,073	128,596,268	141,157,005	145,883,312	153,725,963	165,508,687
Casino commissions	—	34,033,822	64,380,714	223,930,473	406,227,926	538,999,870	626,102,299	819,389,044	996,857,938	1,036,965,945
Gaming vendor and data processing fees	16,201,910	19,360,974	20,077,153	21,368,102	20,772,228	23,522,186	30,744,841	29,026,085	30,748,701	39,504,953
Instant ticket printing and delivery	6,784,297	6,275,995	6,206,543	6,435,341	7,940,317	6,167,461	5,997,088	7,464,342	6,637,518	7,327,339
Total cost of sales	1,170,274,019	1,202,398,933	1,274,623,502	1,409,997,931	1,579,083,282	1,748,771,532	1,934,302,696	2,198,274,078	2,436,693,104	2,606,785,182

OPERATING EXPENSES:

Salaries, wages, and benefits	13,044,796	14,498,108	15,662,232	16,929,270	20,205,985	23,198,757	24,476,879	26,873,983	26,966,333	26,724,096
Advertising and promotions	13,767,713	13,811,939	12,592,589	13,297,155	11,593,907	12,369,906	15,645,392	18,379,694	15,536,795	18,108,829
Other general and administrative expenses	6,859,044	16,008,540	17,293,017	59,032,711	74,392,476	50,011,479	44,448,107	7,438,231	8,376,732	208,680
Depreciation and amortization	1,308,073	7,256,951	10,817,070	25,403,648	13,300,598	9,827,449	13,038,756	12,982,014	208,680	761,153
Total operating expenses	34,979,626	51,575,598	56,364,908	114,662,784	119,492,966	95,407,591	58,609,134	65,673,922	51,088,540	52,653,143

NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):

Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	(782,726)	(3,785,475)	811,093	(4,231,655)	(1,876,860)	(1,016,538)	393,670	(2,108,294)	(1,780,253)	1,257,935
Interest income (expense)	(56,021)	(113,167)	(911,404)	(719,832)	(567,607)	(641,187)	(819,905)	(633,426)	—	—
Payments to State of Maryland — Lottery	(510,608,632)	(519,393,853)	(556,264,804)	(545,225,121)	(521,106,646)	(526,526,916)	(569,813,356)	(524,902,592)	(575,672,412)	(593,453,088)
Payments to other Government Funds/Agencies — Gaming	—	(67,225,143)	(128,881,213)	(376,536,947)	(420,631,196)	(499,677,022)	(514,154,133)	(599,628,305)	(680,211,579)	(720,662,476)
Gain on Sale of VLTs	—	—	—	—	—	4,206,207	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Exclusion Program	—	—	—	—	—	17,047	75,642	37,603	79,444	108,086
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(511,447,379)	(590,517,638)	(685,246,328)	(926,713,555)	(944,182,309)	(1,023,638,409)	(1,084,318,082)	(1,127,235,014)	(1,257,584,800)	(1,312,749,543)

CHANGES IN NET POSITION:

CHANGES IN NET POSITION:	(5,415,961)	(16,009,867)	6,210,052	(7,179,195)	3,201,808	5,904,169	1,220,716	(6,887,010)	(4,835,313)	3,225,301
TOTAL NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR:	27,373,320	21,957,359	5,947,492	(1,170,899)	(8,350,094)	(5,148,286)	755,883	1,976,599	(4,910,411)	(9,745,724)
TOTAL NET POSITION, END OF YEAR:	\$ 21,957,359	\$ 5,947,492	\$ 12,157,544	\$ (8,350,094)	\$ (5,148,286)	\$ (755,883)	\$ 1,976,599	\$ (4,910,411)	\$ (9,745,724)	\$ (6,520,423)

Sales — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019

SALES BY CATEGORY AND GAME

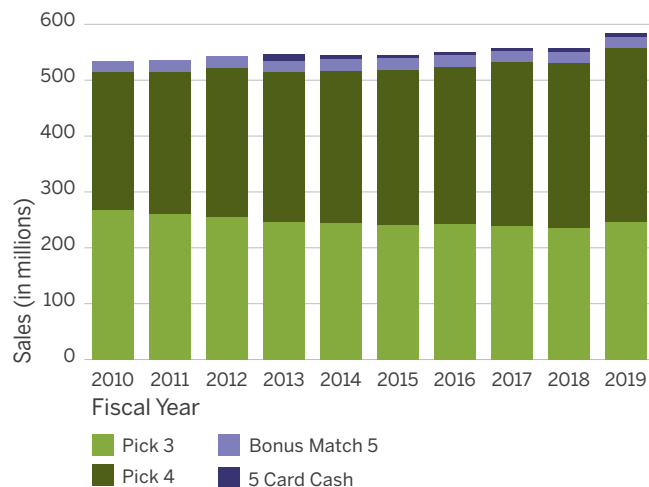
FISCAL YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
DAILY DRAW GAMES										
Pick 3	\$ 266,948,839	\$ 260,815,333	\$ 254,590,816	\$ 245,523,090	\$ 244,538,835	\$ 240,910,861	\$ 241,569,648	\$ 239,153,635	\$ 235,402,012	\$ 245,626,551
Pick 4	246,669,690	254,647,830	265,544,065	267,800,219	270,825,588	276,957,939	280,783,133	291,588,159	296,206,896	312,177,226
Bonus Match 5	20,761,956	21,389,572	21,867,458	21,078,755	21,444,445	21,320,570	20,611,878	19,799,308	19,658,089	19,573,334
5 Card Cash	-	-	-	11,189,257	8,365,105	6,534,023	5,914,242	5,545,217	5,646,303	6,218,582
Daily Draw Games Total	534,380,485	536,852,735	542,002,339	545,591,321	545,173,973	545,723,393	548,878,901	556,086,319	556,913,300	583,595,693
MONITOR:										
Keno	391,799,310	380,565,044	387,408,239	344,802,037	308,104,967	302,987,619	311,555,811	303,244,462	291,409,988	286,865,920
Racetraz®	100,200,424	116,165,689	134,264,434	148,767,942	158,125,625	154,668,357	167,091,717	180,398,545	192,584,289	211,192,515
Monitor Games Total	491,999,734	496,730,733	521,672,673	493,569,979	466,230,592	457,655,976	478,647,528	483,643,007	483,994,277	498,058,435
JACKPOT GAMES										
Mega Millions	125,262,563	101,613,737	110,846,972	71,019,424	100,493,295	82,020,637	73,217,563	66,344,693	88,555,640	137,707,762
Multi-Match®	35,226,810	27,949,729	30,709,705	28,755,909	26,699,000	34,499,811	31,095,004	24,018,675	28,952,844	29,001,325
Powerball®	28,849,894	57,707,322	82,857,060	131,343,962	105,762,245	89,507,596	143,525,324	100,133,706	111,194,931	114,078,139
Cash4Life	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,958,604	16,193,704	13,173,716	12,389,773
Monopoly Millionaires' Club	-	-	-	-	-	1,592,835	-	-	-	-
Jackpot Games Total	189,339,267	187,270,788	224,413,737	231,119,295	232,954,540	207,620,879	259,796,495	206,690,778	241,877,131	293,176,999
INSTANT:	490,853,089	493,548,322	506,803,706	485,838,672	479,631,463	546,053,764	611,286,137	676,752,574	750,888,512	812,426,311
ITLM:	-	-	-	-	-	3,812,016	6,934,191	8,372,989	9,121,117	9,651,061
TOTAL SALES:	\$ 1,706,572,575	\$ 1,714,402,578	\$ 1,794,892,455	\$ 1,756,119,267	\$ 1,723,990,568	\$ 1,760,866,028	\$ 1,905,543,252	\$ 1,931,545,666	\$ 2,042,794,337	\$ 2,196,908,499

PRODUCT MIX BY CATEGORY

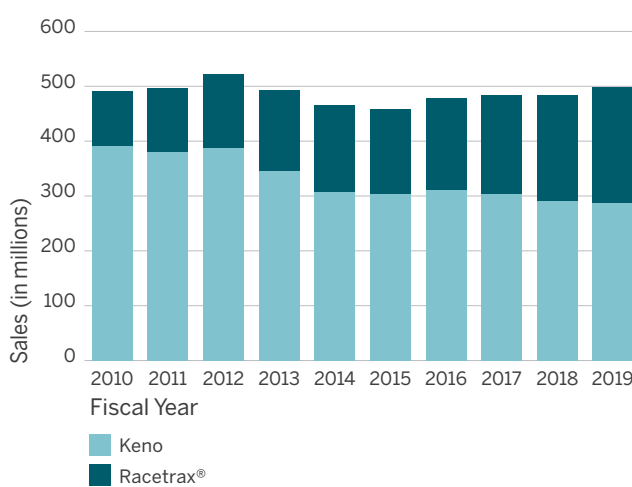
FISCAL YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Daily Draw Games	31.31%	31.31%	30.20%	31.07%	31.62%	30.99%	28.80%	28.79%	27.26%	26.56%
Monitor Games	28.83%	28.97%	29.06%	28.11%	27.04%	25.99%	25.12%	25.04%	23.69%	22.67%
Jackpot Games	11.09%	10.92%	12.50%	13.16%	13.51%	11.79%	13.63%	10.70%	11.84%	13.34%
Instant Games	28.76%	28.79%	28.24%	27.67%	27.82%	31.01%	32.08%	35.04%	36.76%	36.98%
ITLMs	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	0.22%	0.36%	0.43%	0.45%	0.44%

Sales — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019 (continued)

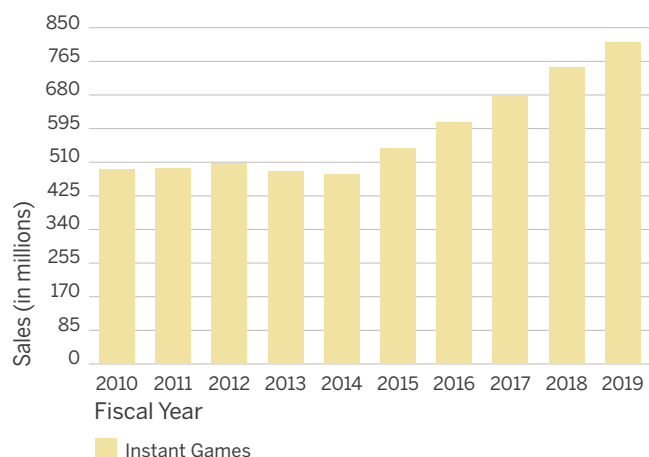
DAILY DRAW GAMES



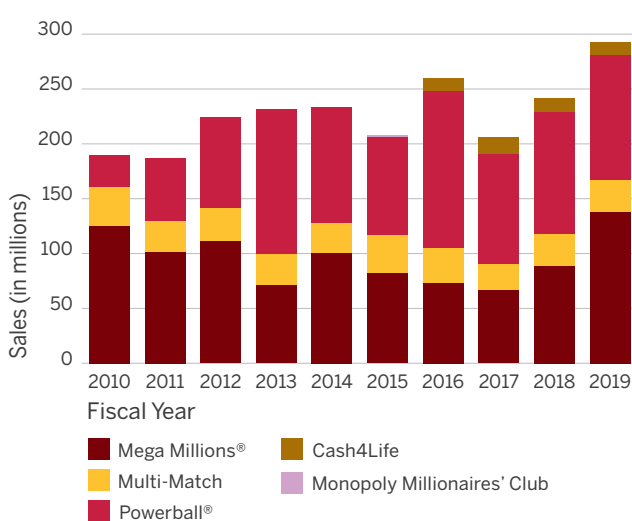
MONITOR GAMES



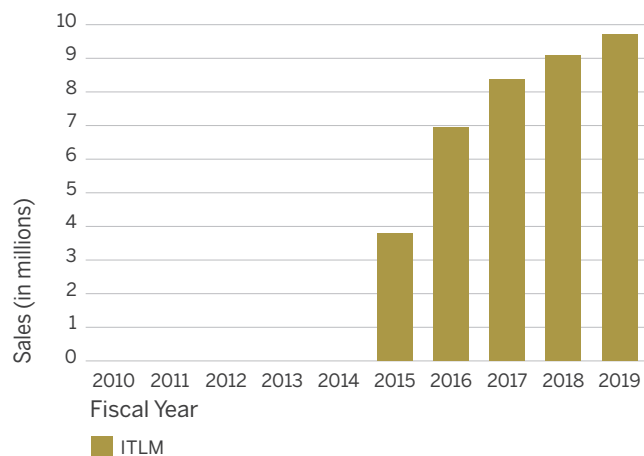
INSTANT GAMES



JACKPOT GAMES

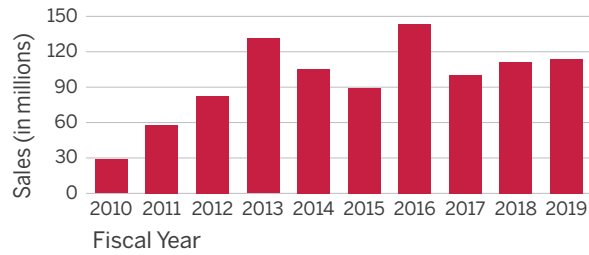


ITLM

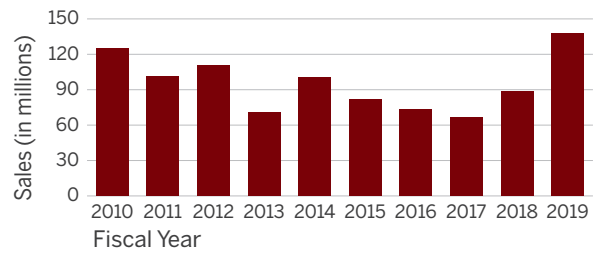


Sales — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019 (continued)

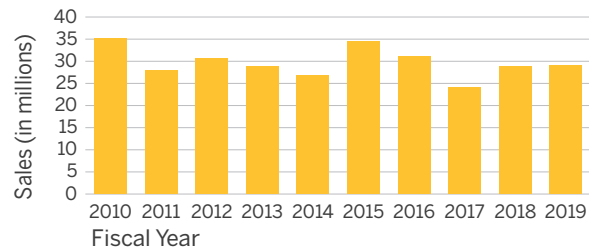
POWERBALL®



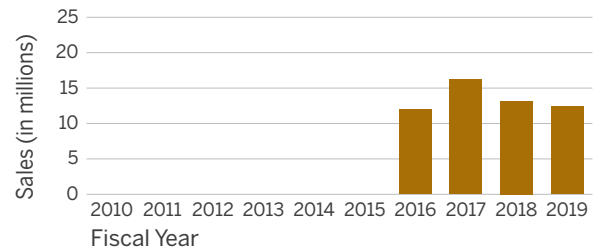
MEGA MILLIONS®



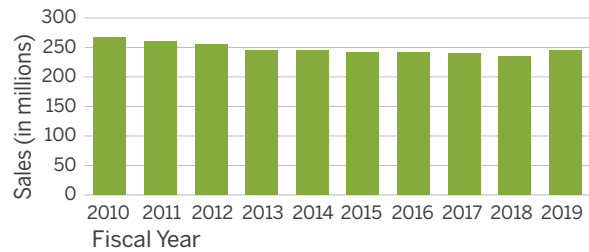
MULTI-MATCH®



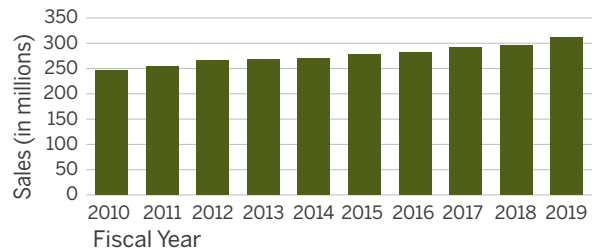
CASH4LIFE



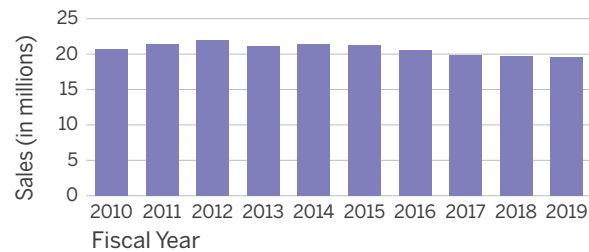
PICK 3



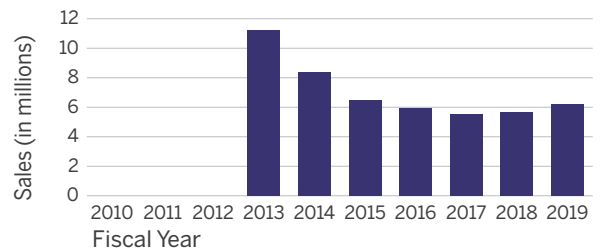
PICK 4



BONUS MATCH 5

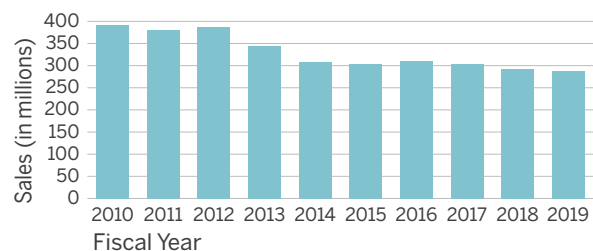


5 CARD CASH

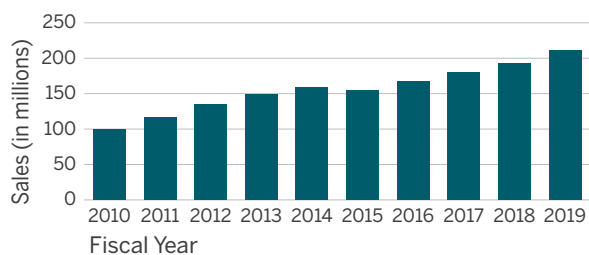


Sales — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019 (continued)

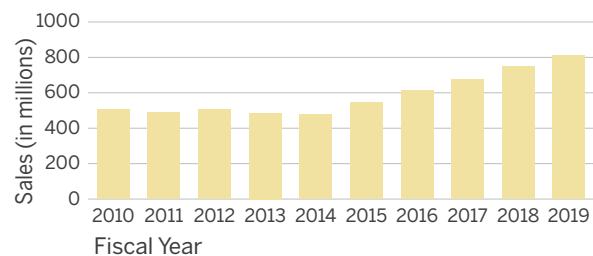
KENO



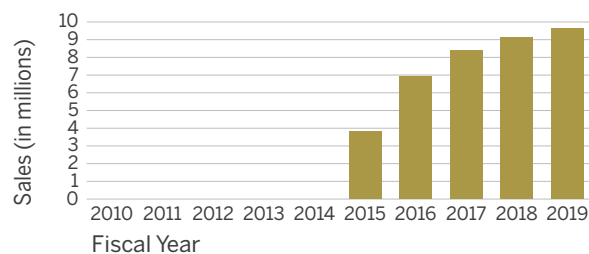
RACETRAX®



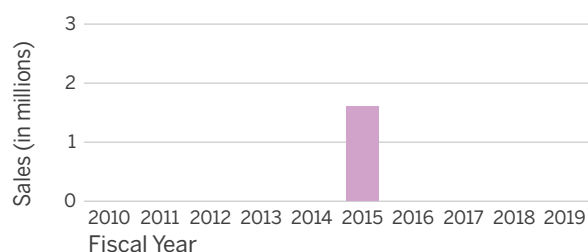
INSTANT



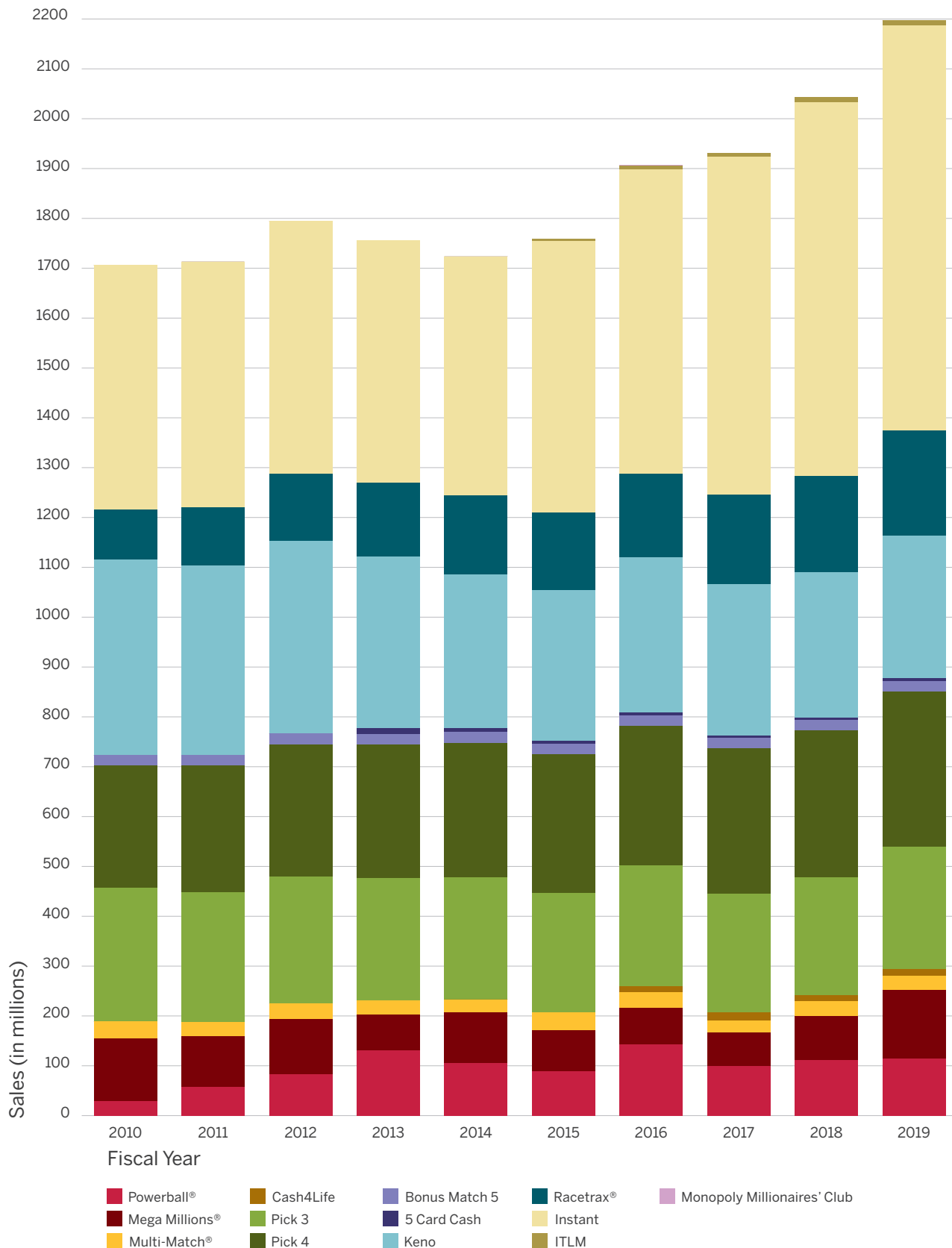
ITLM



MONOPOLY MILLIONAIRES' CLUB



Sales — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019 (continued)



U.S. Lotteries per Capita Sales — Fiscal Year 2019

Rank	State	Population (M)	Total Sales (\$M)	Per Capita*
1	Massachusetts	6.9	5,480.1	794
2	Georgia	10.5	4,776.0	454
3	New York	19.5	8,227.6	421
4	New Jersey	8.9	3,479.1	391
5	South Carolina	5.1	1,980.9	390
6	Michigan	10.0	3,830.8	383
7	Connecticut	3.6	1,333.9	373
8	Delaware	1.0	354.7	367
9	Maryland	6.0	2,187.3	362
10	Pennsylvania	12.8	4,503.3	352
11	Florida	21.3	7,151.2	336
12	Washington, D.C.	0.7	213.3	304
13	Ohio	11.7	3,360.8	288
14	New Hampshire	1.4	375.9	277
15	North Carolina	10.4	2,859.6	275
16	Virginia	8.5	2,293.6	269
17	Kentucky	4.5	1,129.7	253
18	Rhode Island	1.1	263.3	249
19	Illinois	12.7	2,977.6	234
20	Maine	1.3	299.5	224
21	Vermont	0.6	139.3	222
22	Missouri	6.1	1,352.6	221
23	Texas	28.7	6,247.2	218
24	Indiana	6.7	1,347.8	201
25	California	39.6	7,392.1	187
26	Arkansas	3.0	515.5	171
27	Idaho	1.8	287.9	164
28	Arizona	7.2	1,073.0	150
29	Iowa	3.2	390.9	124
30	Wisconsin	5.8	713.1	123
31	Colorado	5.7	679.8	119
32	Minnesota	5.6	636.8	113
33	Louisiana	4.7	524.0	112
34	West Virginia	1.8	201.3	111
35	Washington	7.5	803.3	107
36	Kansas	2.9	308.2	106
37	Nebraska	1.9	192.0	100
38	Oregon	4.2	380.1	91
39	South Dakota	0.9	63.1	72
40	New Mexico	2.1	143.6	69
41	Wyoming	0.6	37.6	65
42	Oklahoma	3.9	241.7	61
43	Montana	1.1	61.3	58
44	North Dakota	0.8	35.4	47

Source: *La Fleur's Magazine*, September/October 2019 Edition

*Subject to rounding.

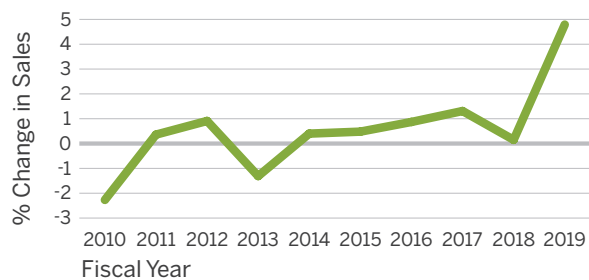
Fiscal year ends June 30 except New York (March 31), Texas (August 31) and Michigan (September 30).

The following Lottery was excluded: Tennessee.

Percentage Change in Sales — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019

Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Daily Draw Games	-2.74%	0.46%	0.96%	0.66%	-0.08%	0.10%	0.58%	1.31%	0.15%	4.79%
Monitor Games	1.92%	0.96%	5.02%	-5.39%	-5.54%	-1.84%	4.59%	1.04%	0.07%	2.91%
Jackpot Games	19.19%	-1.09%	19.83%	2.99%	0.79%	-10.87%	25.13%	-20.44%	17.02%	21.21%
Instant Games	-3.20%	0.55%	2.69%	-4.14%	-1.28%	13.85%	11.95%	10.71%	10.95%	8.20%
ITLM	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%	81.90%	20.75%	8.94%	5.81%
Total Sales	0.50%	0.46%	4.70%	-2.16%	-1.83%	2.14%	8.22%	1.36%	5.76%	7.54%

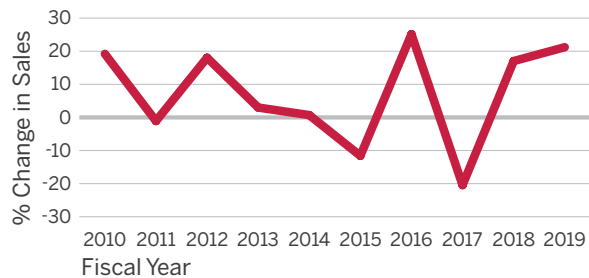
DAILY DRAW GAMES



MONITOR GAMES



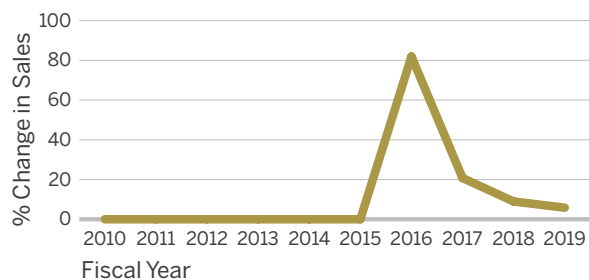
JACKPOT GAMES



INSTANT GAMES



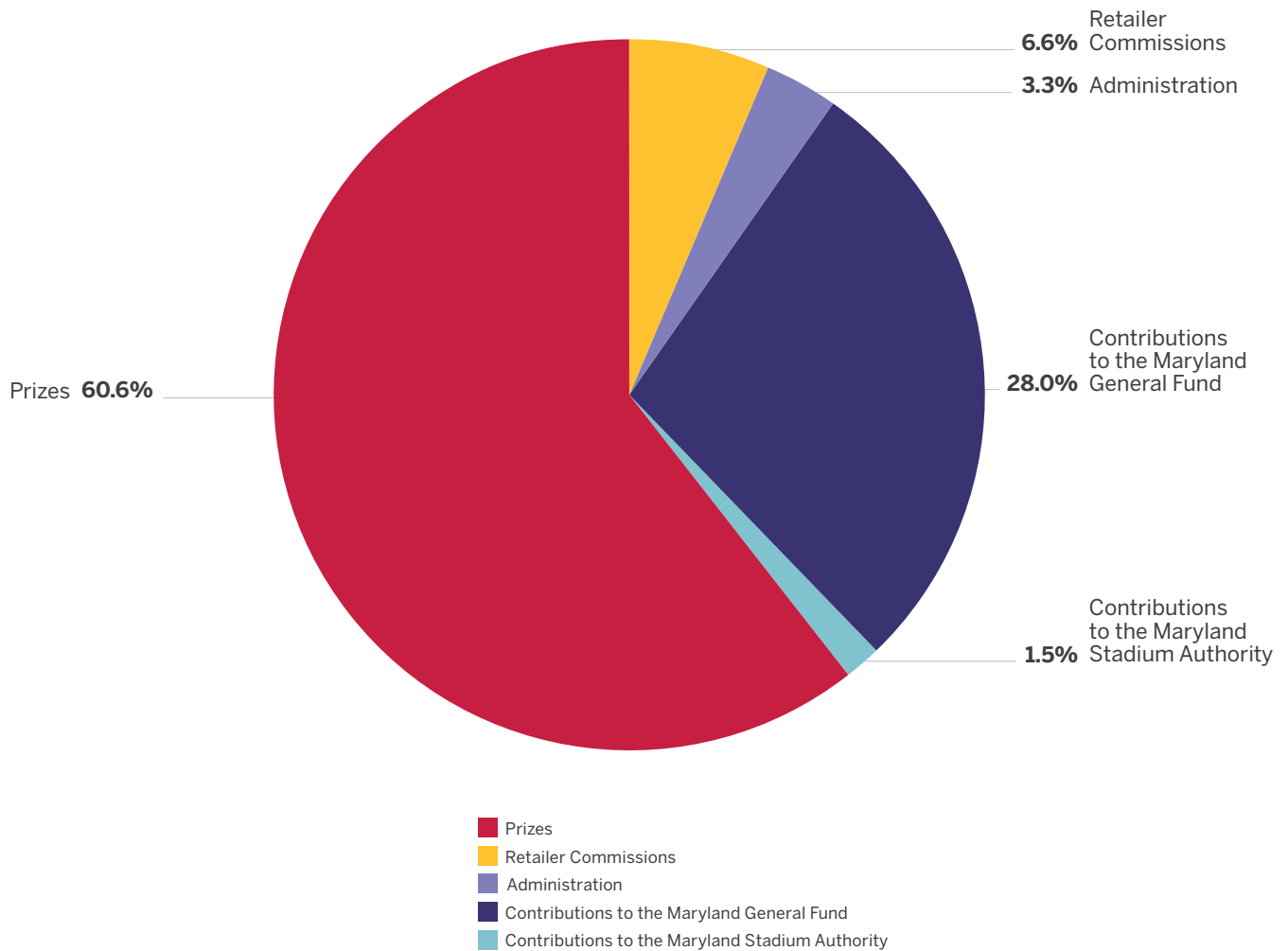
ITLM



TOTAL SALES



Expenses and Contributions — Cumulative for Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019



Note: Contributions to the Veterans Trust Fund for fiscal years 2015 through 2019 and the International Racing Fund for fiscal years 2017 through 2019 were less than 1% and were therefore not included in this graph.

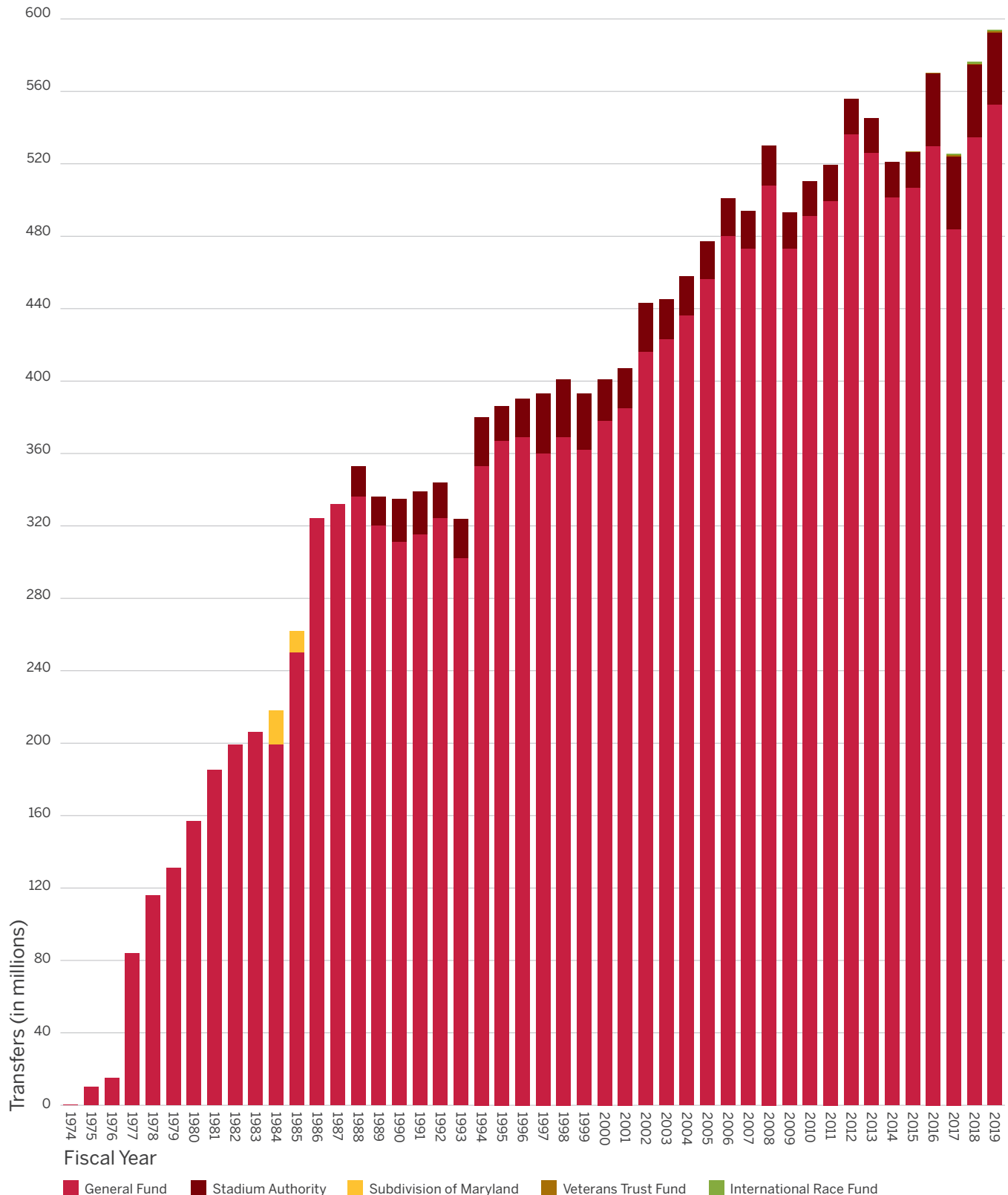
Lottery Contributions — Inception to Date

Fiscal Year	The State of Maryland General Fund	The Maryland Stadium Authority	Subdivisions of Maryland	Veterans Trust Fund	International Racing Fund	Total Contributions
1975*	\$ 10,025,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,025,000
1976	15,374,000	—	—	—	—	15,374,000
1977	83,928,000	—	—	—	—	83,928,000
1978	116,182,000	—	—	—	—	116,182,000
1979	131,271,000	—	—	—	—	131,271,000
1980	156,768,000	—	—	—	—	156,768,000
1981	185,224,000	—	—	—	—	185,224,000
1982	199,080,000	—	—	—	—	199,080,000
1983	206,236,000	—	—	—	—	206,236,000
1984	199,194,000	—	19,095,000	—	—	218,289,000
1985	250,123,000	—	12,158,000	—	—	262,281,000
1986	323,423,000	—	—	—	—	323,423,000
1987	332,366,000	—	—	—	—	332,366,000
1988	335,928,000	16,750,000	—	—	—	352,678,000
1989	319,605,000	16,221,000	—	—	—	335,826,000
1990	311,254,000	24,040,000	—	—	—	335,294,000
1991	315,247,000	24,004,000	—	—	—	339,251,000
1992	323,814,000	19,752,000	—	—	—	343,566,000
1993	301,563,000	21,612,000	—	—	—	323,175,000
1994	353,308,000	26,743,000	—	—	—	380,051,000
1995	366,577,000	19,077,000	—	—	—	385,654,000
1996	369,161,000	20,749,000	—	—	—	389,910,000
1997	359,835,000	32,818,000	—	—	—	392,653,000
1998	368,501,000	31,625,000	—	—	—	400,126,000
1999	362,145,000	31,076,000	—	—	—	393,221,000
2000	377,763,000	23,250,000	—	—	—	401,013,000
2001	385,045,000	22,000,000	—	—	—	407,045,000
2002	416,274,000	27,230,000	—	—	—	443,504,000
2003	422,948,000	21,949,000	—	—	—	444,897,000
2004	436,373,000	22,000,000	—	—	—	458,373,000
2005	455,863,000	21,235,000	—	—	—	477,098,000
2006	480,471,000	20,500,000	—	—	—	500,971,000
2007	473,119,000	21,000,000	—	—	—	494,119,000
2008	507,904,000	21,500,000	—	—	—	529,404,000
2009	473,206,260	20,000,000	—	—	—	493,206,260
2010	491,008,632	19,600,000	—	—	—	510,608,632
2011	499,393,853	20,000,000	—	—	—	519,393,853
2012	536,264,804	20,000,000	—	—	—	556,264,804
2013	525,960,121	19,265,000	—	—	—	545,225,121
2014	501,106,646	20,000,000	—	—	—	521,106,646
2015	506,492,648	20,000,000	—	34,267	—	526,526,915
2016	529,753,849	40,000,000	—	59,507	—	569,813,356
2017	483,832,419	40,000,000	—	70,173	1,000,000	524,902,592
2018	534,595,837	40,000,000	—	76,575	1,000,000	575,672,412
2019	552,375,065	40,000,000	—	78,023	1,000,000	593,453,088
Total	\$ 15,885,882,134	\$ 783,996,000	\$ 31,253,000	\$ 318,545	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 16,704,449,679
TOTAL LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS						\$ 16,704,449,679

*Revenues generated from the inception of the MLGCA were not transferred to the State of Maryland until fiscal year 1975.

Lottery Contributions — Inception to Date (continued)

TOTAL LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS: \$16,704,449,679



Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019*

FISCAL YEAR 2019

	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 30,969,939	\$ 23,435,411	\$ 154,595,877	\$ 16,053,211	\$ 163,723,989	\$ 58,643,228	\$ 447,421,655
Casino	25,394,269	36,972,047	201,570,887	29,318,426	169,108,744	66,446,643	528,811,016
Horse Racing	4,564,112	4,893,065	28,845,816	1,229,153	26,960,835	10,132,686	76,625,668
Local Impact Grants	3,586,337	3,844,954	22,666,587	1,838,640	21,185,822	7,962,253	61,084,594
MLGCA	651,135	697,586	4,113,692	488,641	3,843,381	1,444,492	11,238,926
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	1,341	2,166	10,864	1,642	12,429	4,617	33,059
Total	\$ 65,167,134	\$ 69,845,229	\$ 411,803,723	\$ 48,929,712	\$ 384,835,199	\$ 144,633,920	\$ 1,125,214,917

FISCAL YEAR 2018

	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 29,859,363	\$ 21,181,689	\$ 133,138,092	\$ 14,915,504	\$ 141,713,155	\$ 61,012,364	\$ 401,820,167
Casino	25,306,289	33,339,352	180,896,998	27,886,147	151,759,139	71,838,311	491,026,236
Horse Racing	4,543,796	4,493,281	25,877,631	1,168,167	24,188,782	10,947,741	71,219,399
Local Impact Grants	3,570,192	3,530,731	20,333,846	1,747,965	19,007,300	8,602,573	56,792,606
MLGCA	648,879	640,851	3,691,776	464,895	3,449,071	1,561,659	10,457,130
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	357	1,593	7,653	1,348	9,844	3,506	24,300
General Fund	973,319	961,276	5,537,663	348,590	5,173,607	2,342,488	15,336,944
Total	\$ 64,902,194	\$ 64,148,772	\$ 369,483,659	\$ 46,532,616	\$ 345,300,900	\$ 156,308,642	\$ 1,046,676,783

FISCAL YEAR 2017

	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 28,747,273	\$ 24,736,512	\$ 146,094,799	\$ 18,957,952	\$ 72,760,024	\$ 70,452,252	\$ 361,748,812
Casino	24,598,981	25,614,481	168,308,643	22,568,992	78,083,929	72,154,501	391,329,526
Horse Racing	4,682,111	4,452,083	27,778,076	1,128,450	12,422,443	12,585,478	63,048,641
Local Impact Grants	3,469,087	3,276,271	20,456,504	1,241,295	9,760,491	9,277,796	47,481,444
MLGCA	630,743	595,686	3,719,364	902,759	1,774,635	1,686,872	9,310,058
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	946,115	893,528	5,579,047	338,535	2,661,952	2,530,308	12,949,485
Total	\$ 63,074,309	\$ 59,568,560	\$ 371,936,432	\$ 45,137,982	\$ 177,463,474	\$ 168,687,208	\$ 885,867,966

*Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2016

	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 29,551,720	\$ 23,603,536	\$ 175,797,317	\$ 17,360,640	\$ —	\$ 75,735,976	\$ 322,049,189
Casino	25,611,063	24,755,093	167,605,867	20,667,429	—	65,639,822	304,279,274
Horse Racing	5,253,619	4,605,599	32,705,161	1,033,371	—	13,464,193	57,061,944
Local Impact Grants	3,611,853	3,166,349	22,484,798	1,136,709	—	9,256,633	39,656,342
MLGCA	656,743	575,858	4,089,156	826,696	—	1,683,605	7,832,058
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	985,051	863,550	6,132,218	310,011	—	2,524,536	10,815,366
Total	\$ 65,670,049	\$ 57,569,984	\$ 408,814,517	\$ 41,334,857	\$ —	\$ 168,304,764	\$ 741,694,172

FISCAL YEAR 2015

	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 32,132,350	\$ 21,339,142	\$ 188,614,536	\$ 15,990,426	\$ —	\$ 58,418,945	\$ 316,495,398
Casino	22,874,704	22,869,694	137,642,186	19,036,222	—	51,456,205	253,879,011
Horse Racing	5,377,867	4,335,568	31,897,607	951,811	—	10,556,257	53,119,111
Local Impact Grants	3,639,165	2,925,193	21,585,264	1,046,992	—	7,256,644	36,453,259
MLGCA	1,150,047	917,958	6,832,861	761,448	—	2,271,851	11,934,165
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	992,499	797,780	5,886,890	285,543	—	1,979,085	9,941,798
Total	\$ 66,166,633	\$ 53,185,336	\$ 392,459,345	\$ 38,072,442	\$ —	\$ 131,938,986	\$ 681,822,742

FISCAL YEAR 2014

	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 35,512,839	\$ 20,427,271	\$ 206,655,949	\$ 14,858,393	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 277,454,452
Casino	23,795,405	22,378,315	138,469,975	17,688,565	—	—	202,332,260
Horse Racing	6,309,388	4,553,786	36,715,524	884,428	—	—	48,463,126
Local Impact Grants	3,965,901	2,862,380	23,078,329	972,871	—	—	30,879,481
MLGCA	1,442,146	1,040,865	8,392,120	707,542	—	—	11,582,673
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	1,081,609	780,648	6,294,090	265,328	—	—	8,421,675
Total	\$ 72,107,288	\$ 52,043,265	\$ 419,605,987	\$ 35,377,127	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 579,133,667

*Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2013

	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 37,296,321	\$ 24,718,054	\$ 211,723,265	\$ 1,176,388	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 274,914,028
Casino	25,087,932	16,644,463	142,367,381	1,400,462	—	—	185,500,238
Horse Racing	6,797,622	4,535,851	38,498,191	70,023	—	—	49,901,687
Local Impact Grants	4,181,322	2,774,077	23,727,897	77,025	—	—	30,760,321
MLGCA	1,520,481	1,008,755	8,628,327	56,018	—	—	11,213,581
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	1,140,360	756,566	6,471,243	21,007	—	—	8,389,176
Total	\$ 76,024,038	\$ 50,437,766	\$ 431,416,304	\$ 2,800,923	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 560,679,031

FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 57,275,940	\$ 23,286,167	\$ 14,058,033	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 94,620,140
Casino	38,971,258	15,844,197	9,565,259	—	—	—	64,380,714
Horse Racing	11,218,999	4,561,208	2,753,635	—	—	—	18,533,842
Local Impact Grants	6,495,210	2,640,699	1,594,210	—	—	—	10,730,119
MLGCA	2,361,894	960,255	579,713	—	—	—	3,901,862
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	1,771,421	720,190	434,785	—	—	—	2,926,396
Total	\$ 118,094,722	\$ 48,012,716	\$ 28,985,635	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 195,093,073

FISCAL YEAR 2011

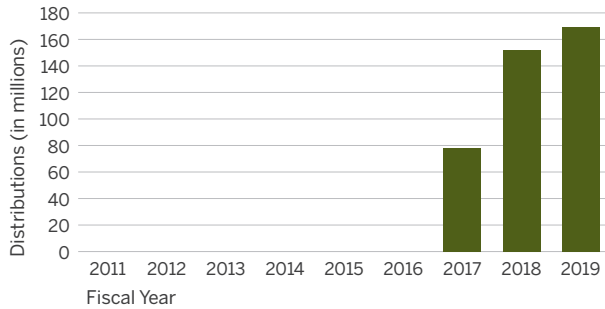
	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Casino at Ocean Downs	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Horseshoe Casino	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 40,108,178	\$ 9,911,227	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50,019,405
Casino	27,290,101	6,743,721	—	—	—	—	34,033,822
Horse Racing	7,856,241	1,941,374	—	—	—	—	9,797,616
Local Impact Grants	4,548,350	1,123,954	—	—	—	—	5,672,304
MLGCA	1,653,975	408,710	—	—	—	—	2,062,686
Small, Minority, Women Owned Business	1,240,459	306,533	—	—	—	—	1,546,992
Total	\$ 82,697,304	\$ 20,435,520	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 103,132,824

*Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

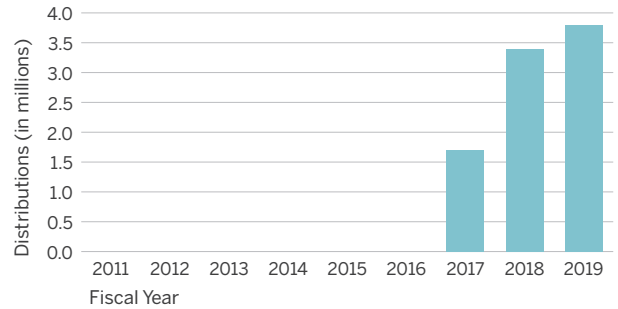
Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

MGM NATIONAL HARBOR CASINO

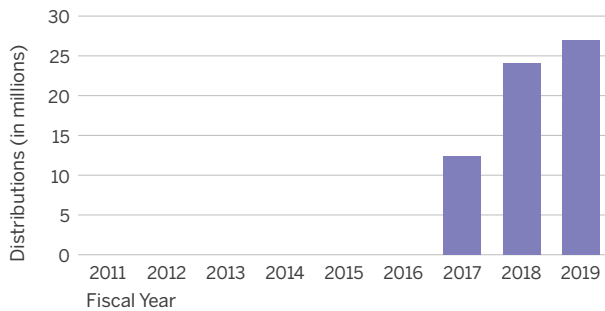
CASINO OPERATORS



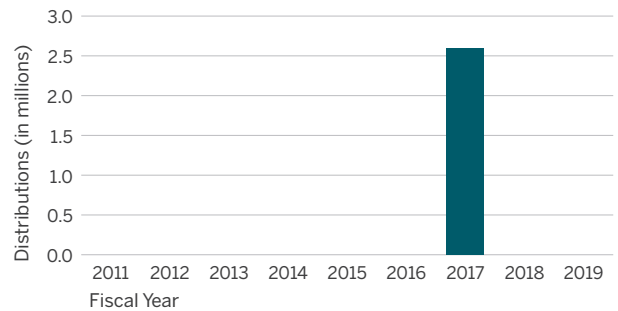
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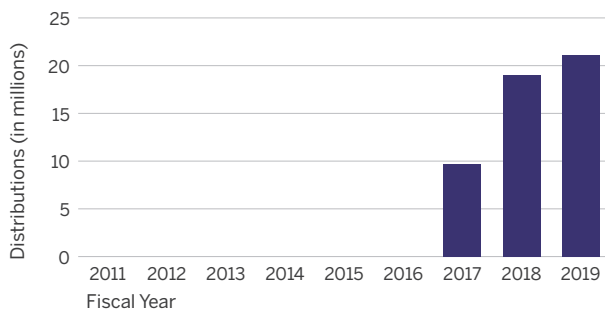
HORSE RACING



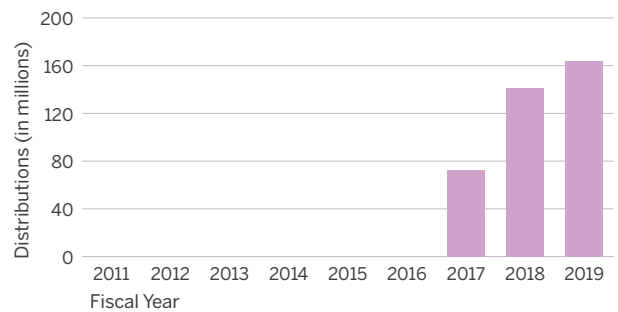
SMALL, MINORITY, WOMEN OWNED BUSINESS



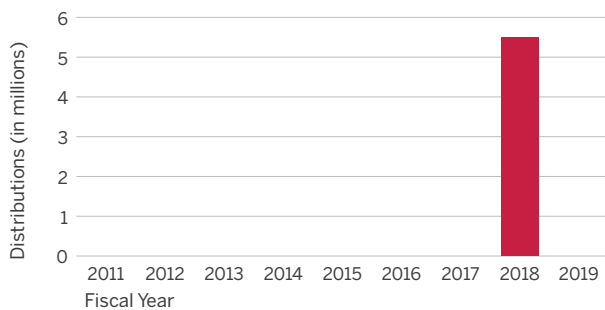
LOCAL IMPACT GRANTS



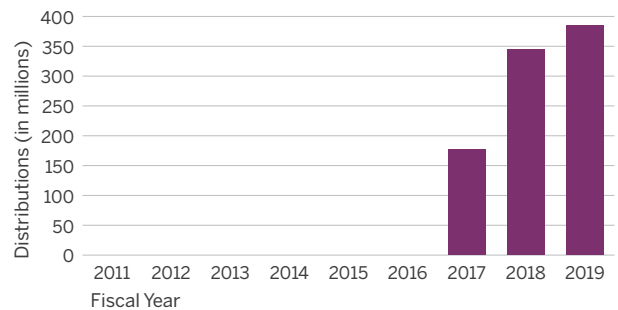
EDUCATION TRUST FUND



GENERAL FUND



TOTAL VLT TRANSFERS

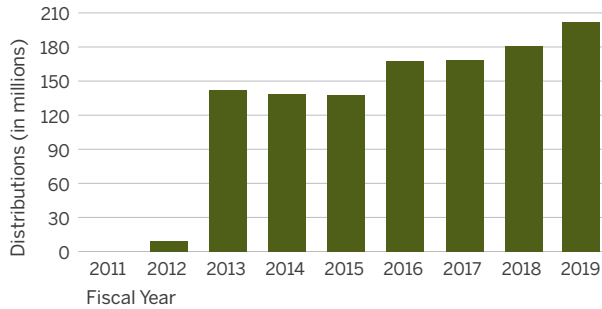


* Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

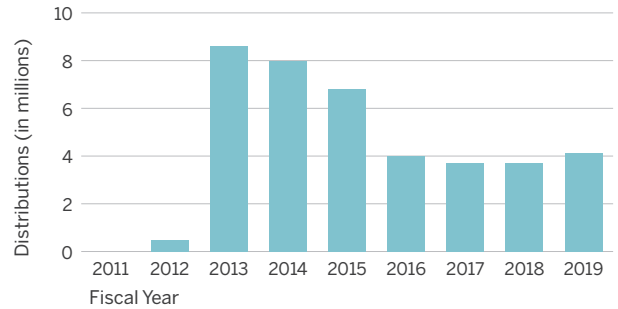
Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

MARYLAND LIVE! CASINO

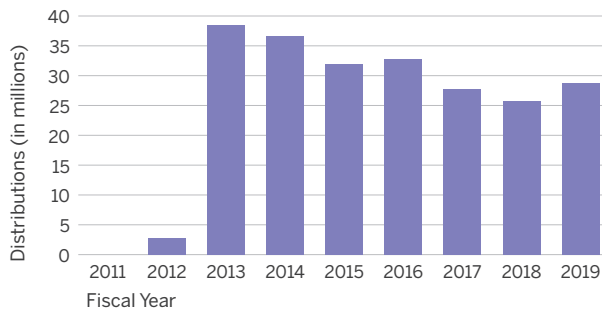
CASINO OPERATORS



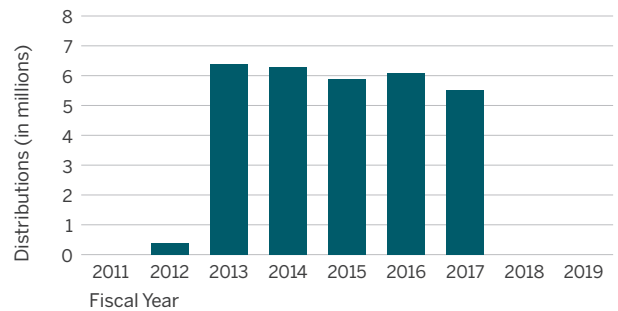
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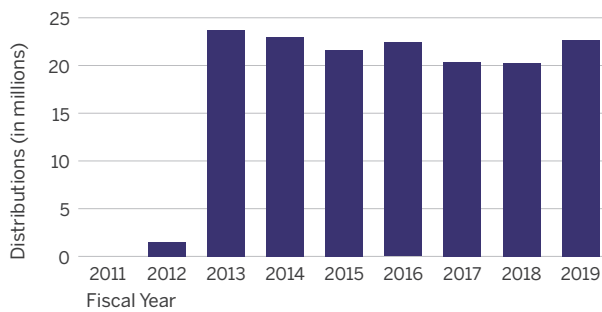
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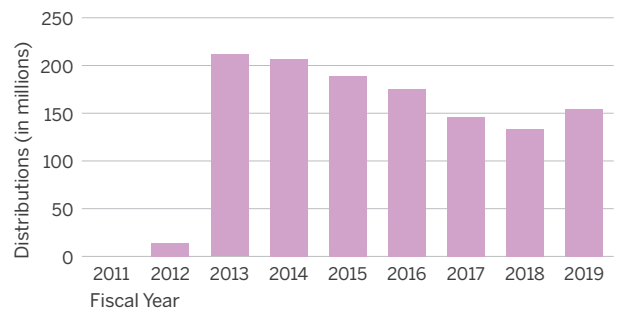
SMALL, MINORITY, WOMEN OWNED BUSINESS



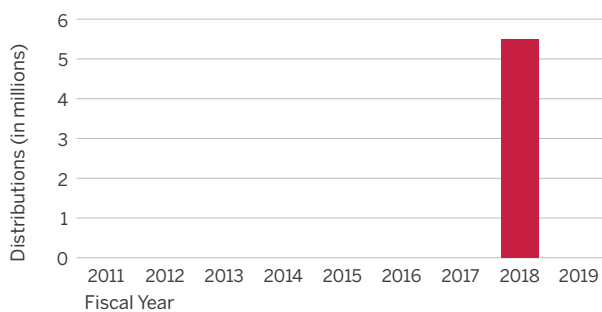
LOCAL IMPACT GRANTS



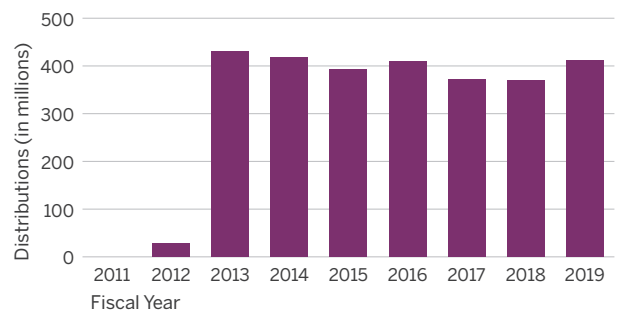
EDUCATION TRUST FUND



GENERAL FUND



TOTAL VLT TRANSFERS

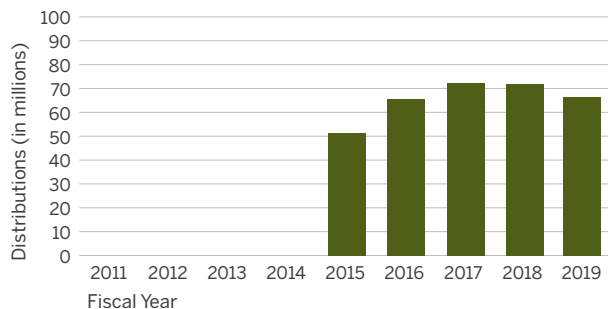


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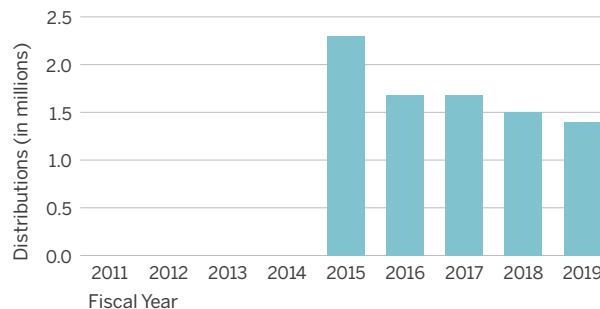
Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

HORSESHOE CASINO

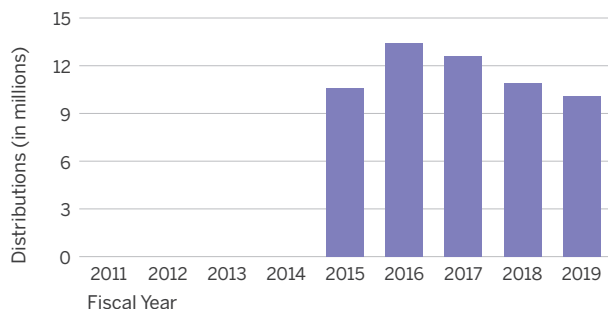
CASINO OPERATORS



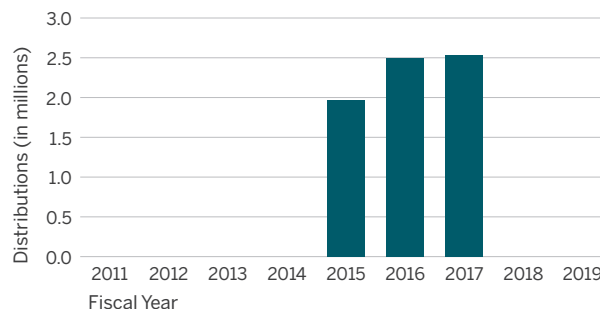
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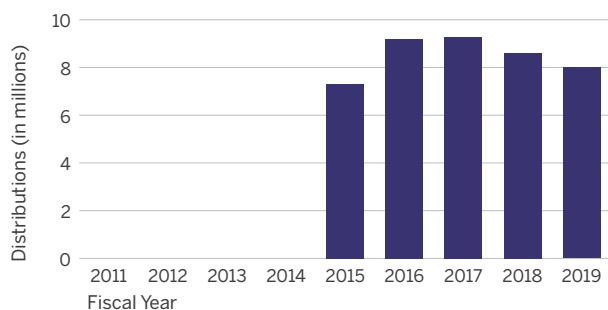
HORSE RACING



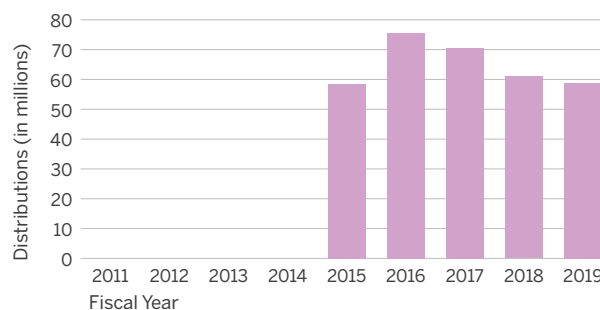
SMALL, MINORITY, WOMEN OWNED BUSINESS



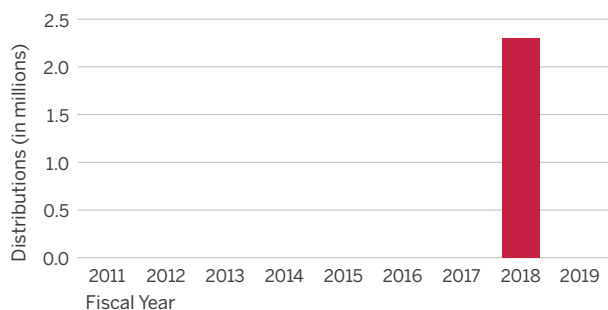
LOCAL IMPACT GRANTS



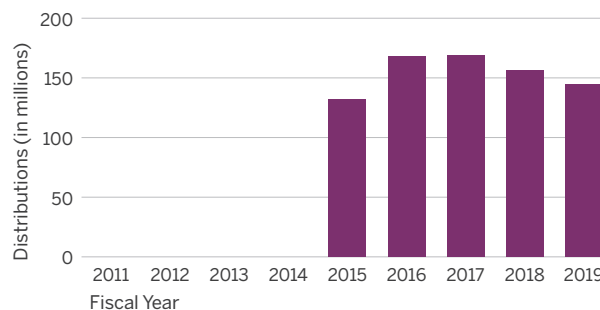
EDUCATION TRUST FUND



GENERAL FUND



TOTAL VLT TRANSFERS

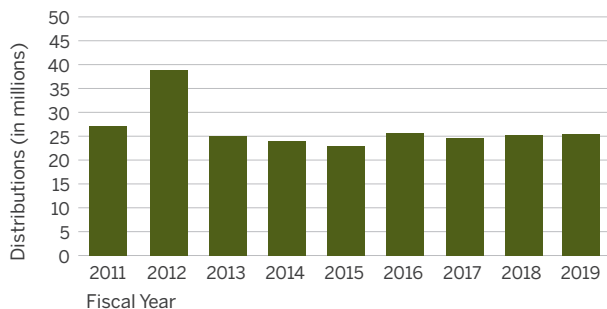


* Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

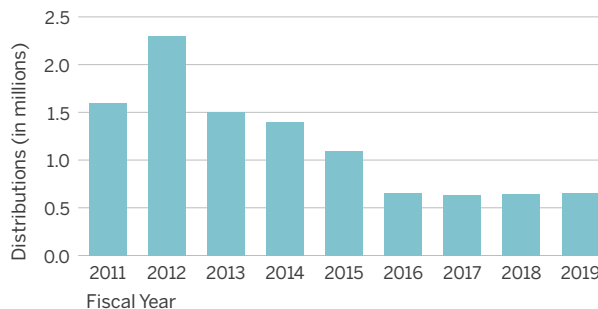
Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

HOLLYWOOD CASINO — PERRYVILLE

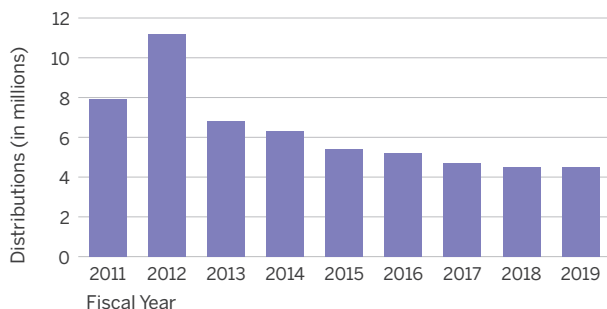
CASINO OPERATORS



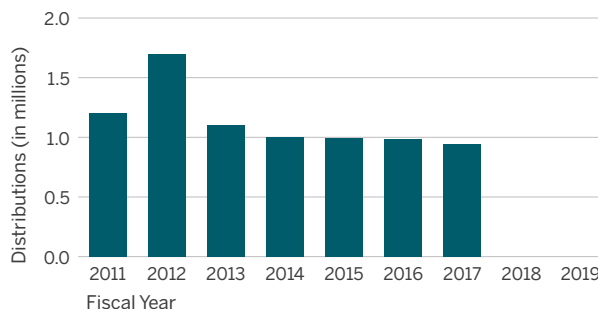
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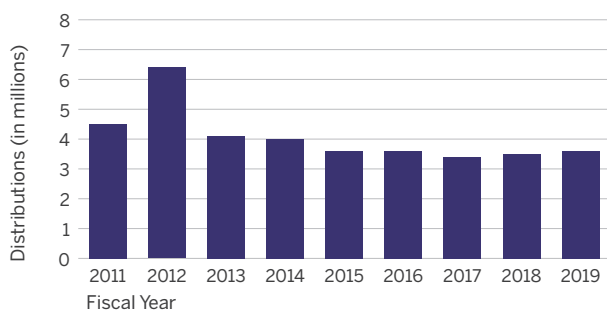
HORSE RACING



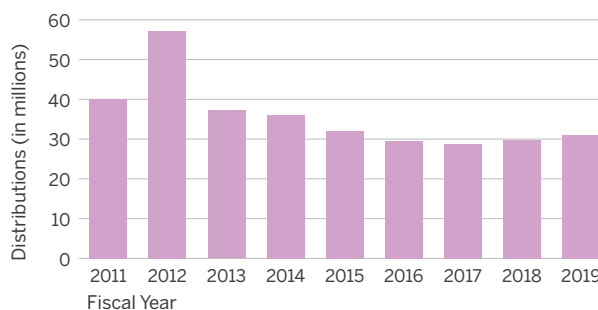
SMALL, MINORITY, WOMEN OWNED BUSINESS



LOCAL IMPACT GRANTS



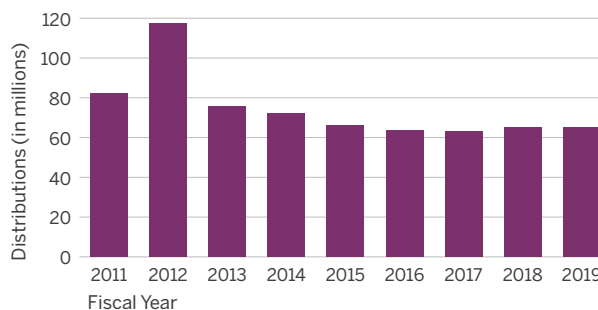
EDUCATION TRUST FUND



GENERAL FUND



TOTAL VLT TRANSFERS

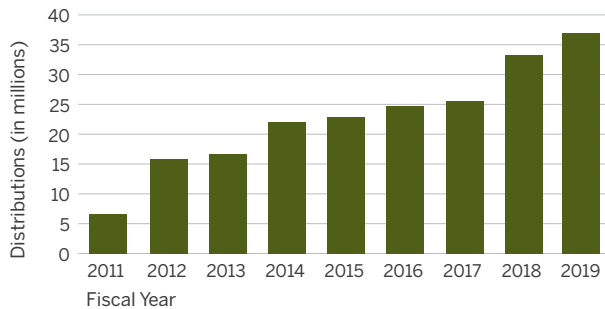


*Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

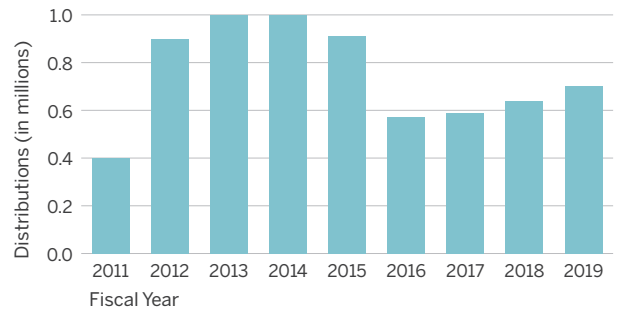
Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

CASINO AT OCEAN DOWNS

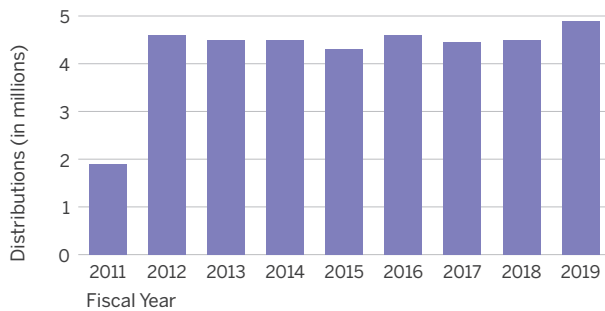
CASINO OPERATORS



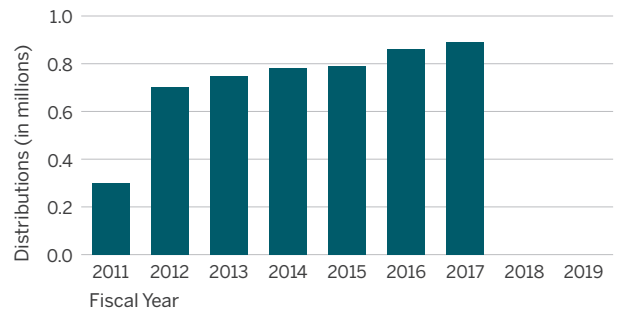
MLGCA



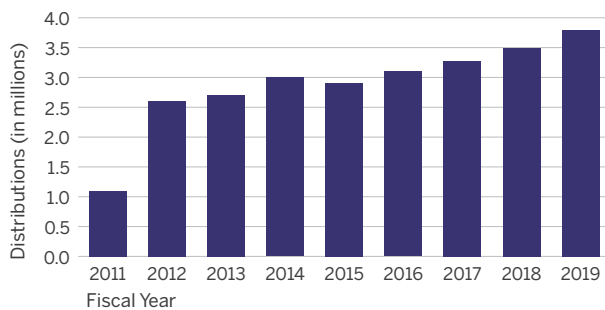
HORSE RACING



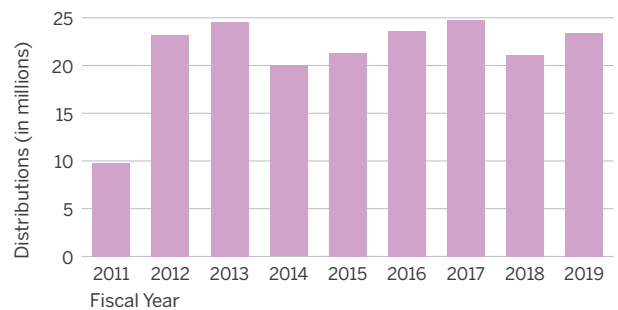
SMALL, MINORITY, WOMEN OWNED BUSINESS



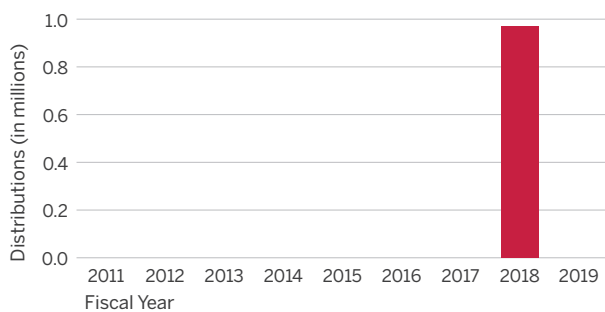
LOCAL IMPACT GRANTS



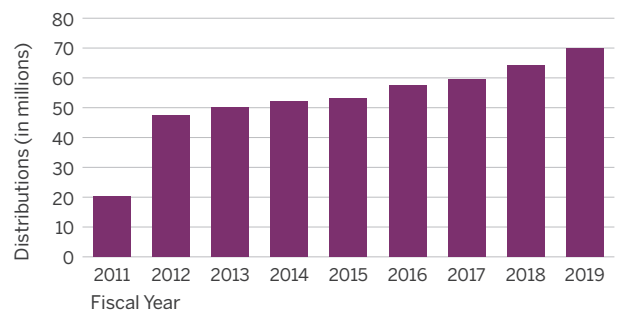
EDUCATION TRUST FUND



GENERAL FUND



TOTAL VLT TRANSFERS

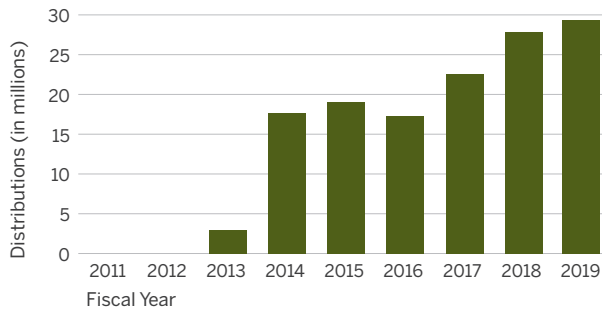


*Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

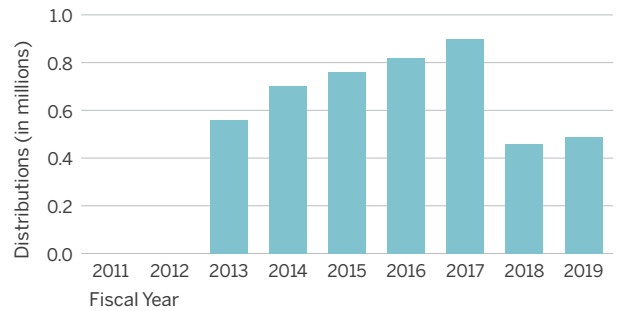
Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

ROCKY GAP CASINO RESORT

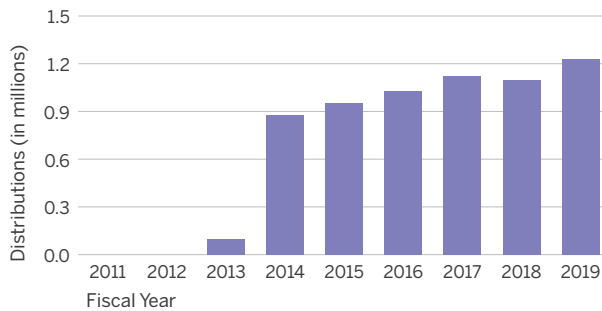
CASINO OPERATORS



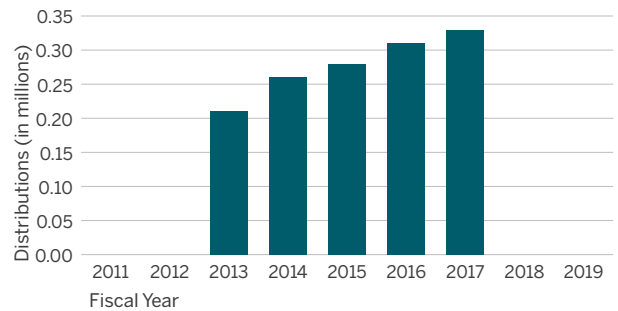
MLGCA



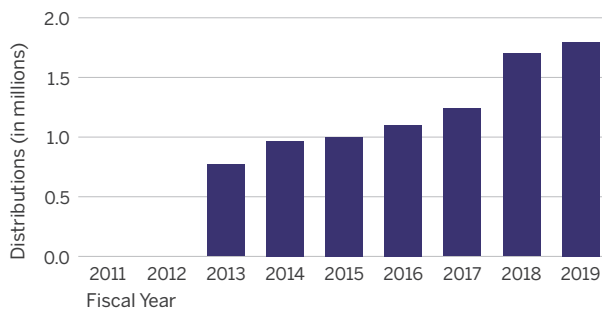
HORSE RACING



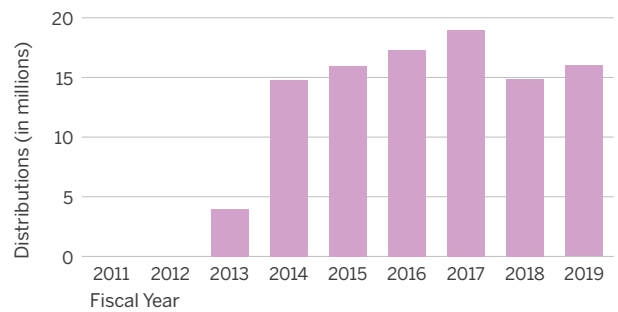
SMALL, MINORITY, WOMEN OWNED BUSINESS



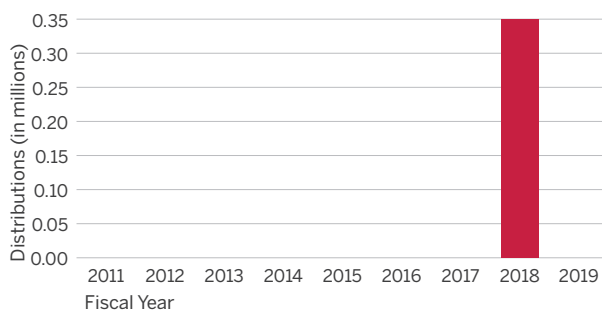
LOCAL IMPACT GRANTS



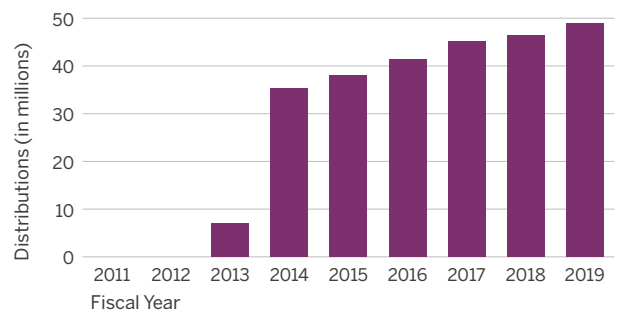
EDUCATION TRUST FUND



GENERAL FUND



TOTAL VLT TRANSFERS

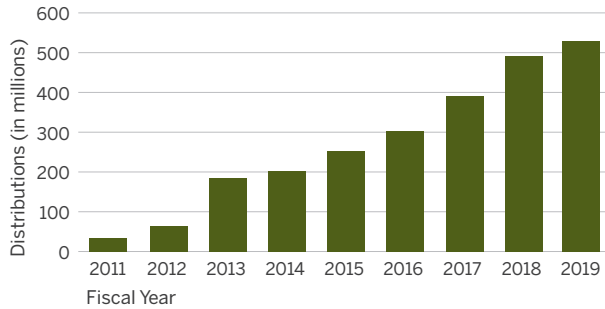


*Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

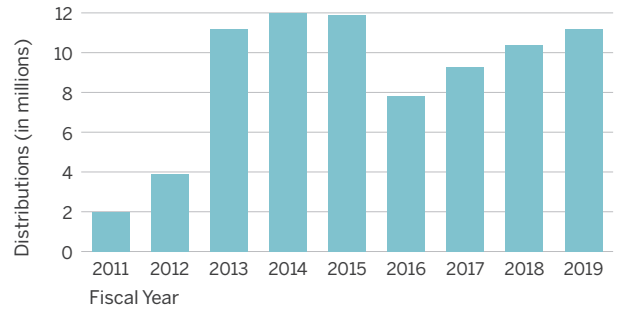
Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)

ALL CASINOS COMBINED

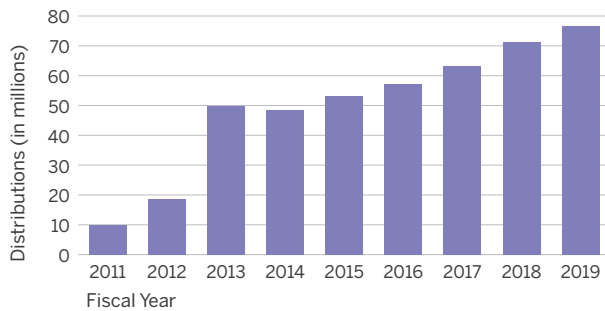
CASINO OPERATORS



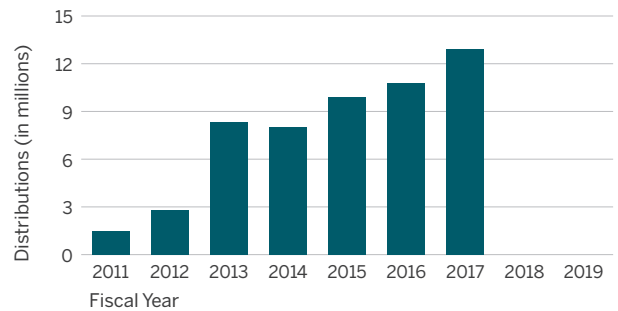
MLGCA



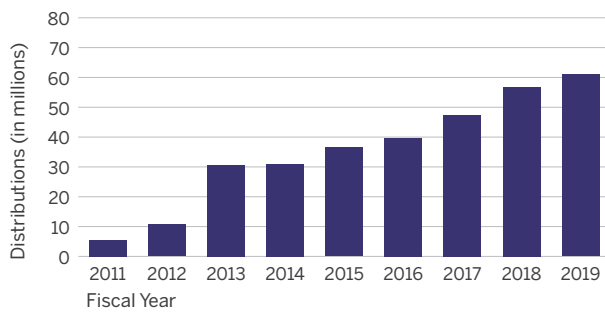
HORSE RACING



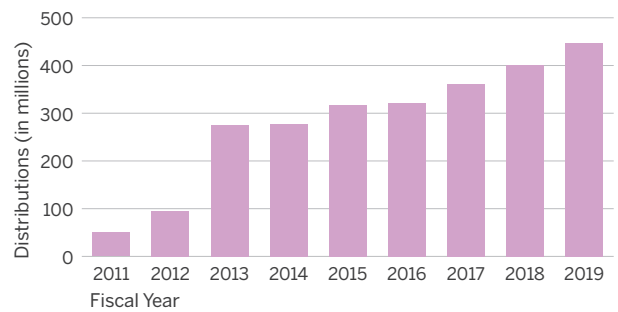
SMALL, MINORITY, WOMEN OWNED BUSINESS



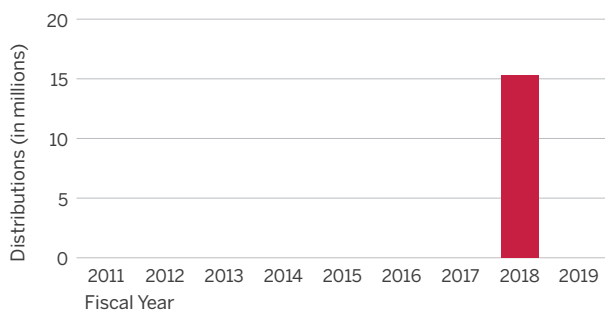
LOCAL IMPACT GRANTS



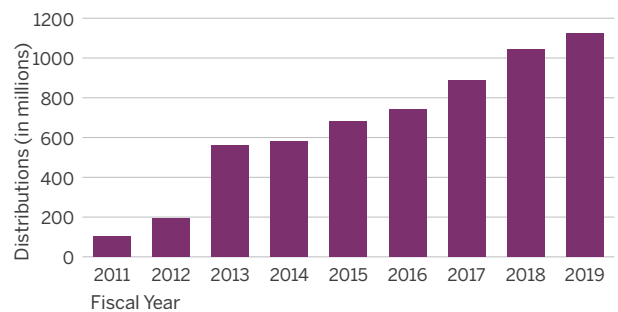
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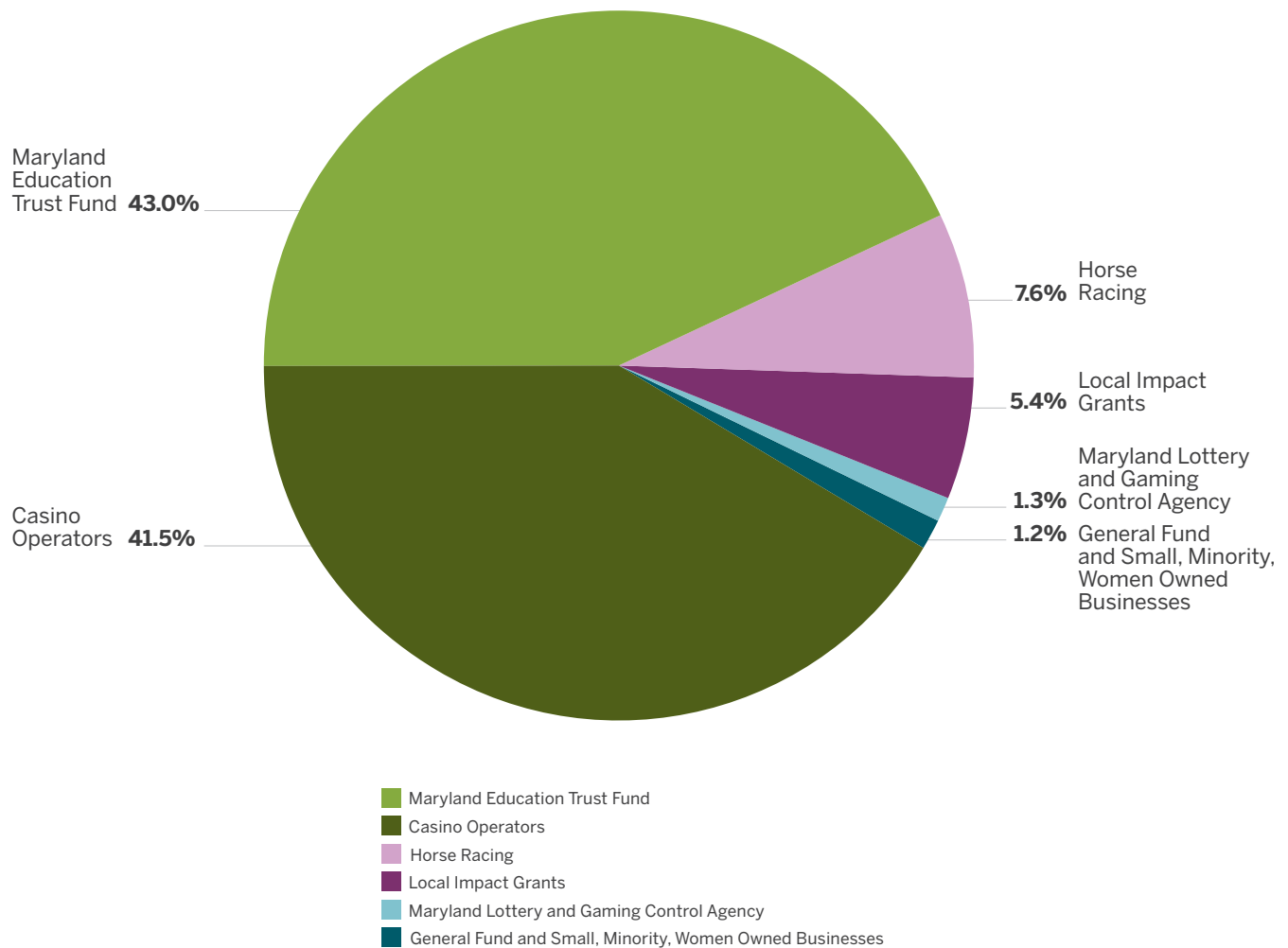


TOTAL VLT TRANSFERS



* Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

Gross Terminal Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2011 Through 2019* (continued)



* Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for gross terminal revenue.

Table Game Revenue Distributions — Fiscal Years 2013 Through 2019*

FISCAL YEAR 2019

	Horseshoe Casino	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Casino at Ocean Downs	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 15,845,278	\$ 1,438,313	\$ 26,639,772	\$ 1,077,679	\$ 48,992,379	\$ 1,285,627	\$ 95,279,049
Casino	84,508,151	7,671,002	142,078,786	5,747,623	261,292,690	6,856,678	508,154,929
Local Jurisdictions	5,281,759	479,438	8,879,924	359,226	16,330,793	428,542	31,759,683
Total	\$105,635,189	\$ 9,588,753	\$ 177,598,482	\$ 7,184,528	\$ 326,615,862	\$ 8,570,848	\$ 635,193,662

FISCAL YEAR 2018

	Horseshoe Casino	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Casino at Ocean Downs	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 16,618,068	\$ 1,557,518	\$ 28,517,716	\$ 1,145,438	\$ 46,502,245	\$ 502,459	\$ 94,843,444
Casino	88,629,698	8,306,761	152,094,484	6,109,002	248,011,974	2,679,783	505,831,702
Local Jurisdictions	5,539,356	519,173	9,505,905	381,813	15,500,748	167,486	31,614,481
Total	\$ 110,787,122	\$ 10,383,451	\$ 190,118,105	\$ 7,636,253	\$ 310,014,967	\$ 3,349,729	\$ 632,289,627

FISCAL YEAR 2017

	Horseshoe Casino	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Casino at Ocean Downs	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 23,460,713	\$ 1,943,775	\$ 38,595,825	\$ 1,315,368	\$ 24,142,402	\$ —	\$ 89,458,083
Casino	108,272,221	9,070,367	175,857,826	6,099,629	128,759,475	—	428,059,518
Local Jurisdictions	3,607,342	323,816	5,368,631	209,539	8,047,467	—	17,556,796
Total	\$135,340,277	\$ 11,337,959	\$ 219,822,282	\$ 7,624,536	\$ 160,949,343	\$ —	\$ 535,074,397

FISCAL YEAR 2016

	Horseshoe Casino	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Casino at Ocean Downs	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 28,424,630	\$ 2,316,981	\$ 48,398,026	\$ 1,316,121	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 80,455,758
Casino	113,698,520	9,267,922	193,592,103	5,264,484	—	—	312,823,029
Local Jurisdictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 142,123,150	\$ 11,584,903	\$ 241,990,129	\$ 6,580,605	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 402,278,787

FISCAL YEAR 2015

	Horseshoe Casino	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Casino at Ocean Downs	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ 20,809,553	\$ 2,387,304	\$ 46,760,192	\$ 1,323,165	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 71,280,215
Casino	83,238,214	9,549,216	187,040,768	5,292,661	—	—	285,120,859
Local Jurisdictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 104,047,767	\$ 11,936,520	\$233,800,960	\$ 6,615,826	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 356,401,074

FISCAL YEAR 2014

	Horseshoe Casino	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Casino at Ocean Downs	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ —	\$ 2,713,278	\$ 47,078,737	\$ 1,181,901	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50,973,916
Casino	—	10,853,113	188,314,949	4,727,604	—	—	203,895,666
Local Jurisdictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ 13,566,391	\$ 235,393,687	\$ 5,909,505	\$ —	\$ —	\$254,869,582

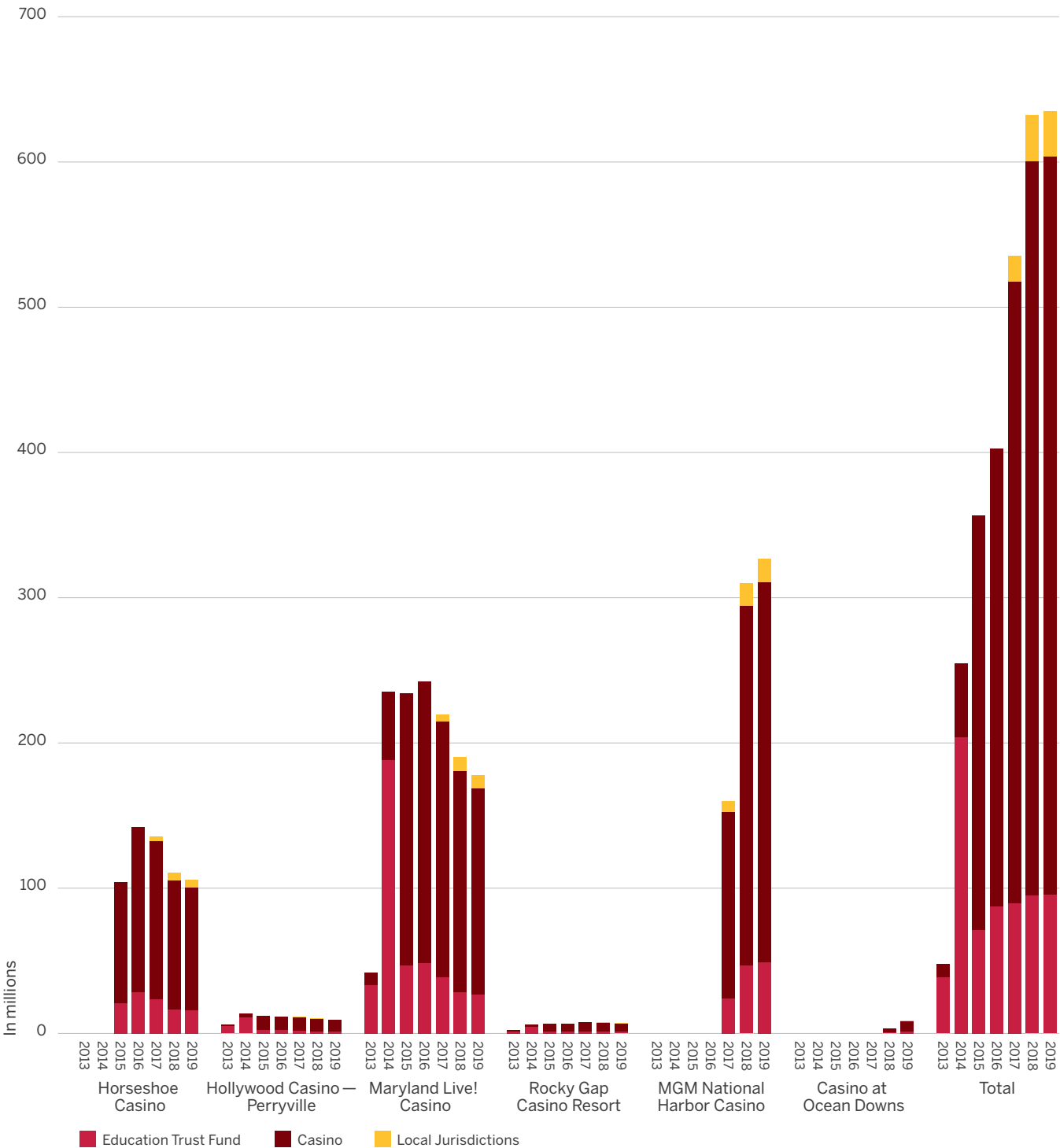
FISCAL YEAR 2013

	Horseshoe Casino	Hollywood Casino — Perryville	Maryland Live! Casino	Rocky Gap Casino Resort	MGM National Harbor Casino	Casino at Ocean Downs	Total
Education Trust Fund	\$ —	\$ 1,191,443	\$ 8,323,862	\$ 92,254	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,607,559
Casino	—	4,765,772	33,295,447	369,016	—	—	38,430,235
Local Jurisdictions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ —	\$ 5,957,215	\$ 41,619,309	\$ 461,270	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 48,037,794

*Fiscal year 2013 was the first year for table game revenue.
MGM National Harbor Casino began operation in December 2016.

Table Game Revenue Distributions —
Fiscal Years 2013 Through 2019* (continued)

TABLE GAME REVENUE DISTRIBUTIONS



*Fiscal year 2013 was the first year for table game revenue.
MGM National Harbor Casino began operation on December 8, 2016.

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region

FISCAL YEAR 2019

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	55	415	701	71	29	129	93	140
% of Total Retailers	1.25%	9.46%	15.96%	1.62%	0.65%	2.94%	2.12%	3.20%
Population	70,975	576,031	828,431	92,003	33,304	168,429	102,826	161,503
% of Total Population	1.17%	9.53%	13.71%	1.52%	0.55%	2.79%	1.70%	2.67%
% of Sales	0.60%	9.49%	16.22%	1.50%	0.56%	2.21%	1.44%	3.79%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	32	156	28	173	154	17	436	603
% of Total Retailers	0.73%	3.56%	0.63%	3.95%	3.51%	0.38%	9.92%	13.74%
Population	31,998	255,648	29,163	253,956	323,196	19,383	1,052,567	909,308
% of Total Population	0.53%	4.23%	0.48%	4.20%	5.35%	0.32%	17.42%	15.05%
% of Sales	0.63%	2.60%	0.21%	3.68%	2.85%	0.25%	11.39%	20.75%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	53	97	17	37	114	81	97	663
% of Total Retailers	1.20%	2.21%	0.39%	0.84%	2.60%	1.84%	2.20%	15.10%
Population	50,251	112,664	25,675	36,968	150,926	103,195	51,823	602,495
% of Total Population	0.83%	1.86%	0.42%	0.61%	2.50%	1.71%	0.86%	9.97%
% of Sales	0.76%	2.47%	0.37%	0.56%	1.65%	1.37%	1.40%	13.32%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2018

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	57	426	706	69	29	129	97	139
% of Total Retailers	1.29%	9.63%	15.96%	1.55%	0.66%	2.91%	2.19%	3.13%
Population	71,615	573,235	832,468	91,502	33,193	167,781	102,746	159,700
% of Total Population	1.18%	9.47%	13.75%	1.51%	0.55%	2.77%	1.70%	2.64%
% of Sales	0.64%	9.53%	16.41%	1.50%	0.46%	2.20%	1.29%	3.94%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	31	155	28	183	154	17	430	601
% of Total Retailers	0.71%	3.50%	0.63%	4.15%	3.47%	0.39%	9.72%	13.59%
Population	32,162	252,022	29,233	252,160	321,113	19,384	1,058,810	912,756
% of Total Population	0.53%	4.16%	0.48%	4.17%	5.31%	0.32%	17.49%	15.08%
% of Sales	0.61%	2.48%	0.20%	3.54%	2.76%	0.25%	11.38%	20.75%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	56	103	17	37	116	82	99	663
% of Total Retailers	1.26%	2.32%	0.39%	0.83%	2.61%	1.85%	2.24%	15.0%
Population	49,770	112,667	25,918	37,103	150,578	102,923	51,690	611,648
% of Total Population	0.82%	1.86%	0.43%	0.61%	2.49%	1.70%	0.85%	10.11%
% of Sales	0.75%	2.44%	0.37%	0.52%	1.64%	1.28%	1.39%	13.67%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)**FISCAL YEAR 2017**

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	60	431	704	69	29	128	98	139
% of Total Retailers	1.34%	9.70%	15.85%	1.55%	0.64%	2.88%	2.20%	3.14%
Population	73,869	550,175	817,682	89,694	32,644	167,210	101,684	150,710
% of Total Population	1.26%	9.35%	13.89%	1.52%	0.55%	2.84%	1.73%	2.56%
% of Sales	0.62%	9.58%	16.23%	1.57%	0.45%	2.14%	1.30%	3.78%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	30	152	28	188	154	16	427	596
% of Total Retailers	0.68%	3.41%	0.63%	4.24%	3.46%	0.37%	9.62%	13.42%
Population	32,554	239,520	29,850	248,540	299,356	20,112	1,004,476	881,419
% of Total Population	0.55%	4.07%	0.51%	4.22%	5.09%	0.34%	17.07%	14.98%
% of Sales	0.62%	2.40%	0.19%	3.56%	2.78%	0.25%	10.97%	20.93%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	53	103	17	39	113	83	98	687
% of Total Retailers	1.20%	2.32%	0.37%	0.88%	2.55%	1.87%	2.20%	15.46%
Population	48,542	108,993	26,206	38,040	149,087	100,521	51,567	622,417
% of Total Population	0.82%	1.85%	0.45%	0.65%	2.53%	1.71%	0.88%	10.58%
% of Sales	0.70%	2.39%	0.37%	0.55%	1.60%	1.31%	1.39%	14.34%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)**FISCAL YEAR 2016**

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	60	465	759	72	30	138	105	152
% of Total Retailers	1.24%	9.60%	15.67%	1.49%	0.62%	2.85%	2.17%	3.14%
Population	72,528	564,195	831,128	90,595	32,579	167,627	102,382	156,118
% of Total Population	1.21%	9.39%	13.84%	1.51%	0.54%	2.79%	1.70%	2.60%
% of Sales	0.61%	9.64%	16.32%	1.45%	0.42%	2.09%	1.29%	3.78%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	32	162	28	201	174	19	447	633
% of Total Retailers	0.66%	3.35%	0.58%	4.15%	3.59%	0.39%	9.23%	13.07%
Population	32,384	245,322	28,692	250,290	313,424	19,787	1,040,116	909,535
% of Total Population	0.54%	4.08%	0.48%	4.17%	5.22%	0.33%	17.32%	15.14%
% of Sales	0.60%	2.37%	0.19%	3.64%	2.78%	0.29%	10.91%	20.66%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	59	107	19	43	135	90	112	801
% of Total Retailers	1.22%	2.21%	0.39%	0.89%	2.79%	1.86%	2.31%	16.54%
Population	48,904	111,413	25,768	37,512	149,585	102,370	51,540	621,849
% of Total Population	0.81%	1.86%	0.43%	0.62%	2.49%	1.70%	0.86%	10.35%
% of Sales	0.72%	2.31%	0.35%	0.52%	1.62%	1.33%	1.33%	14.66%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)**FISCAL YEAR 2015**

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	63	481	765	72	31	139	97	156
% of Total Retailers	1.29%	9.83%	15.63%	1.47%	0.63%	2.84%	1.98%	3.19%
Population	72,952	560,133	826,925	90,613	32,538	167,830	102,383	154,747
% of Total Population	1.22%	9.37%	13.84%	1.52%	0.54%	2.81%	1.71%	2.59%
% of Sales	0.57%	9.59%	16.14%	1.43%	0.39%	2.06%	1.18%	3.83%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	35	162	28	206	168	18	475	645
% of Total Retailers	0.72%	3.31%	0.57%	4.21%	3.43%	0.37%	9.70%	13.18%
Population	32,578	243,675	29,679	250,105	309,284	19,820	1,030,447	904,430
% of Total Population	0.55%	4.08%	0.50%	4.18%	5.18%	0.33%	17.24%	15.13%
% of Sales	0.52%	2.30%	0.19%	3.57%	2.73%	0.24%	10.52%	21.14%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	57	110	20	37	119	87	117	807
% of Total Retailers	1.16%	2.25%	0.41%	0.76%	2.43%	1.78%	2.39%	16.49%
Population	48,804	110,382	25,859	37,643	149,573	101,539	51,675	622,793
% of Total Population	0.82%	1.85%	0.43%	0.63%	2.50%	1.70%	0.86%	10.42%
% of Sales	0.68%	2.17%	0.35%	0.46%	1.52%	1.26%	1.23%	15.92%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)**FISCAL YEAR 2014**

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	60	468	752	69	31	134	91	148
% of Total Retailers	1.27%	9.91%	15.93%	1.46%	0.66%	2.84%	1.93%	3.13%
Population	73,521	555,743	823,015	90,484	32,693	167,564	101,913	152,864
% of Total Population	1.24%	9.37%	13.88%	1.53%	1.64%	8.39%	1.72%	2.58%
% of Sales	0.59%	9.56%	16.21%	1.45%	0.40%	2.07%	1.12%	3.58%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	33	155	36	186	167	17	435	616
% of Total Retailers	0.70%	3.28%	0.76%	3.94%	3.54%	0.36%	9.21%	13.05%
Population	32,660	241,409	29,889	249,215	304,580	19,944	1,016,677	890,081
% of Total Population	0.55%	4.07%	0.50%	4.20%	5.14%	0.34%	17.15%	15.01%
% of Sales	0.50%	2.30%	0.19%	3.48%	2.83%	0.25%	10.28%	21.20%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	57	100	21	34	126	81	107	797
% of Total Retailers	1.21%	2.12%	0.44%	0.72%	2.67%	1.72%	2.27%	16.88%
Population	48,517	109,633	26,273	37,931	149,588	100,896	51,620	622,104
% of Total Population	0.82%	1.85%	0.44%	0.64%	2.52%	1.70%	0.87%	10.49%
% of Sales	0.66%	2.15%	0.31%	0.47%	1.51%	1.21%	1.19%	16.47%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)**FISCAL YEAR 2013**

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	59	433	706	65	29	131	88	136
% of Total Retailers	1.32%	9.67%	15.77%	1.45%	0.65%	2.93%	1.97%	3.04%
Population	74,489	544,818	812,401	89,264	32,954	167,313	101,628	149,242
% of Total Population	1.28%	9.33%	13.91%	1.53%	1.67%	8.48%	1.74%	2.56%
% of Sales	0.60%	9.74%	16.05%	1.45%	0.42%	2.03%	1.17%	3.46%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	28	155	31	175	160	16	411	580
% of Total Retailers	0.63%	3.46%	0.69%	3.91%	3.57%	0.36%	9.18%	12.96%
Population	32,703	237,309	30,097	246,651	293,879	20,265	991,645	874,045
% of Total Population	0.56%	4.06%	0.52%	4.22%	5.03%	0.35%	16.98%	14.97%
% of Sales	0.48%	2.32%	0.19%	3.48%	2.85%	0.26%	10.22%	21.07%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	54	97	19	34	118	79	110	763
% of Total Retailers	1.21%	2.17%	0.42%	0.76%	2.64%	1.76%	2.46%	17.04%
Population	48,400	107,681	26,370	37,974	148,817	99,965	51,446	620,216
% of Total Population	0.83%	1.84%	0.45%	0.65%	2.55%	1.71%	0.88%	10.62%
% of Sales	0.67%	2.14%	0.35%	0.49%	1.62%	1.15%	1.23%	16.58%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2012

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	64	462	749	72	32	142	96	143
% of Total Retailers	1.36%	9.8%	15.9%	1.53%	0.68%	3.02%	2.04%	3.03%
Population	75,087	537,656	805,029	88,737	33,066	167,134	101,108	146,551
% of Total Population	1.30%	9.31%	13.94%	1.54%	1.69%	8.55%	1.75%	2.54%
% of Sales	0.61%	10.16%	15.99%	1.39%	0.38%	1.98%	1.14%	3.39%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	34	168	30	191	178	16	429	611
% of Total Retailers	0.72%	3.57%	0.64%	4.05%	3.78%	0.34%	9.10%	12.97%
Population	32,618	233,385	30,097	244,826	287,085	20,197	971,777	863,420
% of Total Population	0.56%	4.04%	0.52%	4.24%	4.97%	0.35%	16.83%	14.95%
% of Sales	0.50%	2.23%	0.19%	3.52%	2.94%	0.23%	10.15%	20.86%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	52	100	22	34	123	79	108	777
% of Total Retailers	1.10%	2.12%	0.47%	0.72%	2.61%	1.68%	2.29%	16.49%
Population	47,798	105,151	26,470	37,782	147,430	98,733	51,454	620,961
% of Total Population	0.83%	1.82%	0.46%	0.65%	2.55%	1.71%	0.89%	10.76%
% of Sales	0.68%	2.14%	0.35%	0.49%	1.56%	1.16%	1.22%	16.74%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)**FISCAL YEAR 2011**

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	55	411	682	70	29	129	87	127
% of Total Retailers	1.30%	9.73%	16.14%	1.66%	0.69%	3.05%	2.06%	3.01%
Population	75,087	537,656	805,029	88,737	33,066	167,134	101,108	146,551
% of Total Population	1.30%	9.31%	13.94%	1.54%	1.69%	8.55%	1.75%	2.54%
% of Sales	0.66%	10.27%	16.23%	1.42%	0.39%	2.01%	1.15%	3.36%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	32	146	27	169	151	14	390	560
% of Total Retailers	0.76%	3.45%	0.64%	4.00%	3.57%	0.33%	9.23%	13.25%
Population	32,618	233,385	30,097	244,826	287,085	20,197	971,777	863,420
% of Total Population	0.56%	4.04%	0.52%	4.24%	4.97%	0.35%	16.83%	14.95%
% of Sales	0.50%	2.12%	0.20%	3.40%	2.79%	0.25%	9.88%	20.59%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	49	91	18	30	116	74	100	669
% of Total Retailers	1.16%	2.15%	0.43%	0.71%	2.74%	1.75%	2.37%	15.83%
Population	47,798	105,151	26,470	37,782	147,430	98,733	51,454	620,961
% of Total Population	0.83%	1.82%	0.46%	0.65%	2.55%	1.71%	0.89%	10.76%
% of Sales	0.68%	2.06%	0.34%	0.48%	1.51%	1.28%	1.37%	17.05%

Retailers, Population and Sales by Region (continued)

FISCAL YEAR 2010

	Allegany County	Anne Arundel County	Baltimore County	Calvert County	Caroline County	Carroll County	Cecil County	Charles County
# of Retailers	57	454	711	73	29	141	94	142
% of Total Retailers	1.24%	9.90%	15.51%	1.59%	0.63%	3.08%	2.05%	3.10%
Population	72,532	521,209	789,814	89,212	33,367	170,089	100,796	142,226
% of Total Population	1.27%	9.14%	13.86%	1.56%	0.59%	2.98%	1.77%	2.49%
% of Sales	0.63%	10.20%	16.34%	1.37%	0.42%	2.01%	1.25%	3.21%

	Dorchester County	Frederick County	Garrett County	Harford County	Howard County	Kent County	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
# of Retailers	34	159	28	179	165	16	429	599
% of Total Retailers	0.74%	3.47%	0.61%	3.90%	3.60%	0.35%	9.36%	13.07%
Population	32,043	227,980	29,555	242,514	281,884	20,247	971,600	834,560
% of Total Population	0.56%	4.00%	0.52%	4.26%	4.95%	0.36%	17.05%	14.64%
% of Sales	0.50%	2.11%	0.19%	3.54%	2.74%	0.25%	9.74%	20.10%

	Queen Anne's County	St. Mary's County	Somerset County	Talbot County	Washington County	Wicomico County	Worcester County	Baltimore City
# of Retailers	53	103	21	33	121	78	112	753
% of Total Retailers	1.16%	2.25%	0.46%	0.72%	2.64%	1.70%	2.44%	16.43%
Population	47,958	102,999	25,959	36,262	145,910	94,222	49,122	637,418
% of Total Population	0.84%	1.81%	0.46%	0.64%	2.56%	1.65%	0.86%	11.18%
% of Sales	0.66%	2.10%	0.37%	0.50%	1.51%	1.19%	1.45%	17.62%

Maryland's Largest Private Employers

2019 EMPLOYERS (listed alphabetically)

Anne Arundel County Board of Education
Byk Gardner Inc.
Care First Blue Cross Blue Shield
Johns Hopkins University Applied Medical School
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
Northrop Grumman Electronic Systems
University of Maryland Marlene Stewart
University of Maryland Medical Center
University of Maryland School of Medicine
Walter Reed National Military Medical Center

2017 EMPLOYERS (listed alphabetically)

Applied Physics Laboratory
Byk Gardner
Clean Harbors Inc.
Cristal USA
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Johns Hopkins University
Northrop Grumman Electronic Systems
Sap America Inc.
Sinai Hospital
University of Maryland Medical Center

2015 EMPLOYERS (listed alphabetically)

BAE Systems, Inc.
Exelon Corporation
Giant Food, LLC
H & R Block, Inc.
Johns Hopkins University
Lockheed Martin Corporation
McDonald's Corporation
Northrop Grumman Corporation
Safeway, Inc.
Walmart

2010 AND 2009 EMPLOYERS (listed alphabetically)

Adventist Health Care
Giant Food, LLC
Helix Health System, Inc.
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Johns Hopkins University
Northrop Grumman Corporation
Safeway, Inc.
Target
University of Maryland Medical Systems
Walmart

2018 EMPLOYERS (listed alphabetically)

Applied Physics Laboratory
Byk Gardner Inc.
CareFirst Blue Cross Blue Shield
F.H. Furr Plumbing, HVAC & Electrical
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Johns Hopkins University
Northrop Grumman Electronic Systems
Sap America Inc.
University of Maryland Biotechnology
University of Maryland Medical Center

2016 EMPLOYERS (listed alphabetically)

Applied Physics Laboratory
Byk Gardner
Johns Hopkins University
Liberty Tax Service
Northrop Grumman Electronic Systems
Stephen James Associates
Sylvan Learning Center
University of Maryland Medical Center
Vitamin Shoppe
Werner Enterprises Inc.

2014, 2013, 2012 AND 2011 EMPLOYERS (listed alphabetically)

Giant Food, LLC
Helix Health System, Inc.
Home Depot
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Johns Hopkins University
Northrop Grumman Corporation
Safeway, Inc.
Target
University of Maryland Medical Systems
Walmart

Source: Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation; Office of Market Labor Analysis and Information and Performance — Major Employer List — March 2019. (1) Information such as the number of employees or the employers' percentage of total employment is not available for disclosure. (2) Beginning in 2015, the source for the State's largest employers is a private contractor rather than the agency's in-house system.

Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019

Fiscal Year	Capital Leases	Percentage of Annual Lottery Sales
2010	\$ 5,261,122	0.31%
2011	4,094,609	0.24%
2012	2,933,939	0.16%
2013	1,780,253	0.10%
2014	600,149	0.00%
2015	—	0.00%
2016	—	0.00%
2017	—	0.00%
2018	—	0.00%
2019	—	0.00%

Fiscal Year	VLT Capital Leases	Percentage of Gross Terminal Revenue
2010	\$ —	—%
2011	40,791,831	39.60%
2012	53,278,861	27.30%
2013	29,242,927	5.22%
2014	16,880,000	2.91%
2015	60,714,472	8.90%
2016	48,284,425	6.51%
2017	35,667,968	4.02%
2018	—	0.00%
2019	—	0.00%

Fiscal year 2011 was the first year for VLT Capital Leases and annual gross terminal revenue.

In the future, the MLGCA is only authorized to issue additional debt associated with the acquisition of capital assets.

Demographic and Economic Statistics — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019

Fiscal Year	Statewide Population ⁽¹⁾	Statewide Personal Income ⁽²⁾ (expressed in thousands)	Statewide Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate ⁽³⁾
2010	5,699,478	\$ 275,143,448	48,275	7.40%
2011	5,773,552	283,919,505	49,070	7.00%
2012	5,828,289	295,235,516	50,656	6.80%
2013	5,884,563	316,681,620	53,816	6.80%
2014	5,773,552	323,543,299	56,038	6.00%
2015	5,976,407	323,778,035	54,176	5.10% ⁽³⁾
2016	6,006,401	336,187,435	55,972	4.20% ⁽³⁾
2017	6,016,447	349,266,576	58,052	4.10% ⁽³⁾
2018	6,052,177	379,941,000	62,778	4.30%
2019	6,042,718	387,055,000	64,053	3.80%

Sources:

(1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census — “Annual Population Estimates by State”

(2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data provided is as of June 2019.

(3) State Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. Data provided is as of October 2015, October 2016, June 2017, June 2018, and June 2019 respectively.

Lottery Employees — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019

Number of Employees (includes contractual)

As of June 30,	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agent Administration	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Commissioners*	–	–	–	7	7	7	7	7	6	7
Communications	24	22	22	25	24	23	23	22	24	24
Customer Service	12	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
Executive	8	6	6	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
Facilities	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6
Finance, Budget & Procurement and Special Projects	14	16	16	23	24	22	24	17	21	21
Information Technology	24	27	27	18	21	21	16	16	16	16
Instant Ticket Warehouse	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7
Legal Services	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	6
Personnel	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Product Development & Creative Services	9	8	8	12	13	15	12	11	11	11
Sales	60	61	61	60	61	56	60	59	61	61
Security	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Gaming	3	36	36	94	124	128	141	145	146	146
Total	189	218	218	294	328	327	338	329	337	338

*Effective with the Gaming Expansion Act, the MLGCA Commissioners became positioned employees.

Operating Indicators — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019

Percentage of Lottery Administrative Expenses to Sales

Fiscal Year	Sales	Administrative Expenses	Percentage of Administrative Expenses to Sales
2010	\$ 1,706,572,575	\$ 57,965,833	3.40%
2011	1,714,402,578	53,221,207	3.10%
2012	1,794,892,455	53,856,627	3.00%
2013	1,756,119,267	54,699,834	3.10%
2014	1,723,990,568	56,552,165	3.28%
2015	1,760,866,028	57,441,563	3.26%
2016	1,905,543,252	62,035,390	3.26%
2017	1,931,545,666	67,144,568	3.47%
2018	2,042,794,337	70,366,608	3.44%
2019	2,196,908,526	75,765,369	3.44%

Administrative expenses includes operating expenses, lottery vendor and data processing fees, and instant ticket printing and delivery.

Capital Assets, Net Information — Fiscal Years 2010 Through 2019

Fiscal Year	Lottery Equipment	Data Processing Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	VLTs	Total Capital Assets
2010	4,192,381	65,926	63,182	148,199	–	4,469,688
2011	3,074,412	9,418	4,860	86,875	35,258,146	38,433,711
2012	1,956,444	–	–	25,551	47,247,813	49,229,808
2013	838,476	–	–	–	22,987,684	23,826,160
2014	–	–	–	–	10,525,562	10,525,562
2015	1,026,010	–	–	–	60,730,078	61,756,088
2016	817,330	–	–	–	47,900,001	48,717,331
2017	608,650	–	–	–	35,126,668	35,735,318
2018	399,970	–	–	–	–	399,970
2019	191,290	–	–	–	–	191,290

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