



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2025

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Attachment: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Ohio Lottery Commission
Cuyahoga County
615 Superior Avenue NW
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

To the Commissioners:

We have audited, 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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of each major fund of the Ohio Lottery Commission, Cuyahoga County, (the Commission) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 1, 2025. We also noted the financial statements of the Commission are only intended to present the portion of the State of Ohio that is attributable to the transactions of the Commission. Additionally, we noted the summarized comparative information had been derived from the Commission's financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Ohio Lottery Commission
Cuyahoga County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 Commission'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 Commission's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KEITH FABER
Ohio Auditor of State



Tiffany L. Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM
Chief Deputy Auditor

October 1, 2025



OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION

An Enterprise Fund of the State of Ohio



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

The Ohio Lottery Commission

An Enterprise Fund of the State of Ohio
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Prepared by the
Ohio Lottery, Office of Finance

Mike DeWine, Governor
Michelle Gillcrist, Director
Matthew Blair, Commission Chairperson
Edward Slyman, Finance Director



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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



**THE OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION
615 WEST SUPERIOR AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113-1879
1-800-686-4208**

October 1, 2025

To the Governor of the State of Ohio
The Ohio Lottery Commissioners, and
The Citizens of Ohio:

We are pleased to submit to you this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the Ohio Lottery Commission (the Ohio Lottery) for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2025. The Office of Finance of the Ohio Lottery has prepared this report in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The Ohio Lottery management assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of this report. To the best of our knowledge, the information presented is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position, the results of operations, and the cash flows of the Ohio Lottery. All disclosures necessary to gain an understanding of the Ohio Lottery financial activities have been included. The Independent Auditor's Report is included on pages 16 - 19 of this report.

The Ohio Lottery, an agency of the State of Ohio (the State) launched in 1974, is operated as a business enterprise within the framework of the State's laws and regulations and is included in the State's ACFR. The Ohio Lottery's activity is reported as an enterprise fund type and includes all activity for which the Ohio Lottery is financially accountable. No data related to any other state agency or fund is included in this report. The Ohio Lottery's mission is to support education by offering entertaining gaming experiences.

PROFILE OF THE OHIO LOTTERY

The Ohio Lottery was approved in May 1973, through a constitutional amendment approved by voters with a 2-to-1 margin. The first ticket went on sale in August 1974. Throughout the 1980s, the Ohio Lottery launched several draw games which still exist today, such as Pick 3 and Pick 4. The 1990s marked a strong era for instant "scratch-off" games, with \$2, \$5, and \$10 price points launched during this period. The first \$20 scratch-off ticket was launched in 2003. The Ohio Lottery later added a \$30 price point in 2014, and a \$50 scratch-off in 2023. Building on the success of its in-state lottery games, the Ohio Lottery officially joined the Mega Millions consortium in fiscal year 2002. In fiscal year 2010, the Ohio Lottery entered into an agreement to sell Powerball. The Ohio Lottery continued to expand its portfolio of games by launching EZPlay and Keno in 2008. In 2015, the Ohio Lottery joined a multi-state consortium to offer Lucky for Life, a draw game featuring a top prize that can be paid out as a lifetime annuity. Furthermore, electronic tap-style games, available on self-service kiosks, were launched in June 2016. Additionally, a \$40 EZ Play progressive jackpot game, Ohio Jackpot 7s, launched in early 2021. Today, the Ohio Lottery offers a wide variety of draw-based and scratch-off games, along with convenient new payment options, available at more than 10,000 licensed retailer locations across the state.

In 1983, the Ohio Legislature earmarked Lottery profits to education, which was made permanent via a constitutional amendment in 1987. Since inception, the Ohio Lottery has provided approximately \$34.0 billion to education.

Video Lottery gaming was introduced in Ohio in 2012, when then Governor John Kasich signed Executive Order 2011-22K, which authorized the Ohio Lottery to amend and adopt rules necessary to implement a video lottery program at Ohio's seven (7) horse racing facilities. The Ohio Lottery's role is to regulate the program with the goal of generating revenue for the State of Ohio, while maintaining integrity and transparency.

In December 2021, the Ohio General Assembly passed legislation (House Bill 29) legalizing sports gaming in Ohio. The Ohio Lottery was tasked with the oversight of "type C" sports wagering, which is found at select Lottery retail locations that possess the correct liquor permit. In October of 2022, the Ohio Lottery executed contracts with "type C" Sports Gaming Proprietors to participate in a revenue sharing program. Sports Gaming went live on January 1, 2023.

As of June 30, 2025, 45 states, plus the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico operate lotteries using computer-based draw games and instant "scratch off" games. The Ohio Lottery routinely ranks in the top ten of all US lotteries in terms of its sales and profits.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), personal income in the United States increased 6.7 percent in the first quarter of federal fiscal year 2025. The report indicates that personal income grew in 50 states and the District of Columbia. BEA targeted three primary factors behind the increase in personal income, the increase in earnings, property income (dividends, interest, and rent), and transfer receipts. Of the industries tracked by the BEA, the largest percentage of earnings growth was from farm earnings, construction, and mining. All told, twenty-two of the twenty-four industries tracked saw earnings growth.

The US unemployment rate for June 2025 was 4.1 percent, which did not change from the previous year. This is likely attributed to the steady job growth across some industries and little change to other industries. The main industries where employment growth occurred were state government, health care, and social assistance, while federal government continued to shed jobs.

Ohio began the first quarter of fiscal year 2025 with a 7.7 percent increase in personal income over the previous quarter. Ohio tied for 13th, with Montana and Georgia, among states for change of income between the quarters. Throughout fiscal year 2025, the unemployment figures in Ohio have increased, from 4.4 percent in June of 2024 to 4.9 percent as of June 2025. Ohio's unemployment rate currently sits at 0.8 percent above the national rate.

Many factors in the national and state economies have a direct impact on revenue generated by the Ohio Lottery. The current administration has implemented blanket tariffs on all imported goods, causing some countries to retaliate with their own tariffs on US products. A secondary effect has led to countries boycotting traveling to the United States. Many State, Federal, and private employers have ended telework agreements shifting employee's back to the office. Consumers brace for an economic slowdown and an increase to the cost of everyday goods, while shifting their focus to saving and investing. More people will be out on a daily basis stopping at locations that offer lottery products, like gas stations, or getting drinks after work. However, working class people have an increased cost in gas, parking, and childcare leading to less discretionary income. The Ohio Lottery's revenues may be negatively impacted by these national and statewide trends because consumers have less disposable personal income. This could have a lasting effect on our sales as we introduce more consumers to Ohio Lottery during this period.

LOTTERY PRODUCTS

The Ohio Lottery provides the opportunity for the public to participate in different games with four styles of play, draw-based games, scratch-off games, Video Lottery, and Sports Gaming. Descriptions of the games and their portion of sales are as follows:

DRAW - BASED GAMES

Draw-based games allow the customer to pick the numbers for their wager or utilize automatic computer-generated plays. Players receive a ticket with the numbers selected and must wait for a drawing to determine if they have matched the numbers and won.



Pick 3 was Ohio's first draw-based game. Players select a three-digit number from 000 to 999 and can play the numbers straight (numbers in exact order), boxed (numbers in any order) or as backup bets (players can win either or both ways). A wheel wager can also be placed. This wager is, in essence, equivalent to a straight bet being made for each number combination. Pick 3 sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$409.8 million, or 9.4 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.



Pick 4 is played similarly to Pick 3. Players select a four-digit number from 0000 to 9999 and may play it straight, boxed or in back-up bets. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$265.2 million, or 6.1 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.



Pick 5 began in August 2012 and is played similarly to Pick 3 and Pick 4. Players select a five-digit number from 00000 to 99999 and may play it straight, boxed or in back-up bets. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$72.9 million, or 1.7 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales. Pick 3, Pick 4, and Pick 5 are drawn middays and evenings Sunday through Saturday.



Rolling Cash 5 is a lotto game in which players select five numbers from a pool of 1 to 39, with overall odds of winning any prize of 1 in 9. The top prize starts at \$100,000 and increases if not won. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$50.0 million, or 1.1 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales. Drawings are held Sunday through Saturday evenings.



Classic Lotto is an in-state lotto game in which players select six numbers from a pool of 1 to 49. To win the jackpot, all six numbers must be matched. The jackpot starts at \$1.0 million and increases if not won. Drawings are held on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. Classic Lotto sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$24.2 million, or 0.6 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.

Kicker is an add-on game, with a top prize of \$100,000, which may only be purchased as an add-on to Classic Lotto. KICKER was reinstated in April 2012. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$3.9 million, or 0.1 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.

TERMINAL-BASED GAMES



EZPLAY is a hybrid instant/draw game. EZPLAY combines instant win experiences with an online game component. The player purchases an online ticket that consists of two sections, a draw section followed by a play section. Players then match the two sections to determine if they are a winner. Game themes and ticket selling prices are strategically modified to keep the product line fresh. In fiscal year 2013, a progressive jackpot component was added to the game portfolio, which now comprises roughly 58 percent of EZPLAY sales. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$102.4 million, or 2.3 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.



EZPLAY TAP is a series of EZPLAY Games that include graphical touch-screen style play and is played exclusively on Multi-Purpose Next Generation (MPNG) machines. This is an exclusive, legal gaming option offered by the Ohio Lottery for Veteran and Fraternal Organizations. Today, units are deployed at various fraternal and veteran organizations throughout the State. These games are normally structured to generate an 85-90 percent payout. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$23.8 million, or 0.5 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.



EZPLAY Touch & Win are a style of EZPLAY games that are based on the traditional KENO game. It was originally introduced as Quick Keno in June 2016, and rebranded and renamed in January 2018 to generate more attention. Touch & Win games, which start at \$0.25, are highly interactive, visually entertaining, and played on a Touch & Win terminal. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$35.1 million, which represents 0.8 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.

MONITOR GAMES



KENO is a draw game in which players choose from one to 10 numbers (also called spots) for a top prize of \$100,000 by matching 10 of 20 numbers drawn. During fiscal year 2021, changes were made to the frequency of draws. The drawings are held every day starting at 6:04 a.m. and occur every 3.5 minutes, ending at 2:29 a.m. The Ohio Lottery introduced Booster in February 2010. Players may select the Booster option for a chance to increase their winnings at the cost of \$1 for each dollar wagered on KENO. The Booster number drawn can be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10 and can increase winnings 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10 times. Combined KENO/Booster sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$626.2 million, or 14.3 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.



The Lucky One is a monitor game that complements Keno, with drawings held every few minutes. Wagers range between \$1 and \$50. Players choose one number between 1 and 36 and have up to three different ways to play. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$39.4 million, or 0.9 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.

MULTI-STATE DRAW-BASED GAMES



Mega Millions is a multi-state lotto game. Mega Millions adjusted its matrix and prize structure on April 8, 2025. The sales price for each wager increased from \$2 to \$5 per play. A multiplier is automatically included in the cost of each wager and the Megaplier option was removed. The randomly assigned multiplier can be 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10, and applies to all winning wagers, except the jackpot. Jackpots start at \$50 million and non-jackpot winnings can be up to \$10 million. For each \$5 wager, players select five numbers from a pool of 1 to 70, and one Mega Ball from a pool of 1 to 24. To win the jackpot, all six numbers must match. Drawings are held on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Mega Millions sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$140.1 million, or 3.2 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.



Powerball is a multi-state lotto game launched in Ohio in April 2010. For each \$2 wager, players select five numbers from a pool of 1 to 69 and select one Powerball number from a second pool of 1 to 26. To win the jackpot, all six numbers must match. Guaranteed starting jackpot amounts and minimum jackpot increases were eliminated after the April 8, 2020, drawing, and future jackpot increases will be determined and announced by the Product Group prior to each drawing. During fiscal year 2022, changes were made to the frequency of draws. Drawings are held on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

Players may select the **Power Play** feature that allows a winner to increase the original prize amount for an additional \$1 wager. Powerball players winning any prize other than the jackpot will win a larger cash prize. Combined Powerball/Power Play sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$109.6 million or 2.5 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.



Lucky For Life is a small-scale multi-state game that was introduced in Ohio in November 2015. For each \$2 wager, players select five numbers from a pool of 1 to 48 and select one Lucky Ball number from a second pool of 1 to 18. During fiscal year 2022, changes were made to the frequency of draws. Drawings are held seven days a week. The top prize is \$1,000 a day for life and the secondary prize is \$25,000 a year for life. The top prize and secondary prize payouts are divided equally among multiple winners. Sales for fiscal year 2025 were \$44.5 million, or 1.0 percent of total traditional Ohio Lottery sales.



SCRATCH-OFF games are played by scratching the latex covering off a play area to reveal pre-printed combinations. There are different ways to win in a scratch-off game, such as matching three like dollar amounts, symbols, or letters. If the correct combinations appear, the player becomes an “instant winner” and may immediately submit a claim to cash the ticket. Scratch-off games have been the Ohio Lottery’s dominant product since fiscal year 1997. For fiscal year 2025, scratch-off game sales were \$2.43 billion or 55.5 percent of total traditional ticket sales. The Ohio Lottery has successfully sold scratch-off games at the \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, and \$50 price points. The Ohio Lottery continues to feature several “spotlight” scratch-off games, which are games sold at \$10 and \$20 price points with attractive, higher prize payouts.

Overall scratch-off sales saw a total increase in sales from the previous fiscal year. The \$50 game 50th Anniversary was the best-selling game in fiscal year 2025, with \$173.3 million in total sales. The \$10, \$20, \$30, and \$50 product lines all had growth in sales, while all other product lines saw a decrease in sales over the prior fiscal year. The \$30 product line had the largest increase in sales at 19.2% year over year. The \$10 product line led the way with sales of \$553.2 million, while the \$20 games were close with sales of \$514.3 million. Self-service sales for Scratch-offs were \$673 million, which is an increase of \$40 million, or 6.3% compared to last fiscal year. In addition, as part of the agency’s continued contract for the distribution of tickets to retailers, data analytics were leveraged to develop customized product orders for retailers to maximize sales potential by minimizing excess inventory.

VIDEO LOTTERY was introduced to the State of Ohio in 2012 when Governor Kasich signed Executive Order 2011-22K, which authorized the Ohio Lottery to amend and adopt rules necessary to implement a video lottery program at Ohio’s seven (7) horse racing facilities. On June 1, 2012, Scioto Downs in Columbus began video gaming with 1,787 video lottery terminals; as of June 30, 2025, there were 10,113 terminals at seven different racetracks in Ohio. A Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) is a stand-alone device containing a random-number generator. Each VLT connects to a centralized computer system that allows the Ohio Lottery to monitor game play and collect revenue activity. The Central Monitoring System (CMS) keeps track of money deposited in a terminal, usage, wins and payouts, machine maintenance and cash removal. Game themes are approved by the Ohio Lottery Commissioners, and independently tested and certified, before placed into operation. The minimum percentage payout in Ohio is 85.0 percent. The VLT total revenue for fiscal year 2025 was \$1.4 billion, with the Ohio Lottery receiving \$468.6 million as commissions earned.

SPORTS GAMING went live on January 1, 2023. In December 2021, the Ohio General Assembly passed legislation (HB 29) legalizing sports gaming in Ohio. The Ohio Lottery was tasked with the implementation and operation of “type C” sports wagering at Lottery retail locations..

In October, the Ohio Lottery executed contracts with Sports Gaming Proprietors to participate in a revenue-sharing program. Currently, one sportsbook—UBETOhio—is licensed and actively offering sports gaming in Ohio. Each sportsbook provides its own terminal equipment, prize payment capabilities, and supporting services while adhering to Lottery regulations and guidelines.

Players can place a variety of wagers, including parlay wagers, over/under wagers, money line wagers, and spread wagers (picking a team to win or lose by a certain point spread). Players can wager any amount up to \$700 for a single transaction, and no more than \$700 per week. Total Gross Gaming Revenue for Sports Gaming was \$1.0 million for fiscal year 2025. Of this amount \$0.74 million represented the Proprietors’ share and \$0.26 million represented Ohio Lottery’s share.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

During fiscal year 2025, the Ohio Lottery generated \$1.45 billion for the Lottery Profits Education Fund (LPEF). This represents a decrease of \$66.3 million compared to fiscal year 2024. Through fiscal year 2025, the Ohio Lottery has provided approximately \$33.9 billion in profits to the State of Ohio.

Gross gaming revenue generated from VLTs was \$1.4 billion during fiscal year 2025. This was an increase of \$30 million from the prior fiscal year. Of this amount, the video lottery operators received \$925.6 million commissions earned, while the Ohio Lottery’s share of revenue equaled \$468.6 million, which represents an increase of \$10.5 million. Funds dedicated towards Responsible Gambling programs were \$4.7 million.

Additionally, the Ohio Lottery made several noteworthy achievements during fiscal year 2025. As part of our continued strategy to reach new consumers and adapt our business model to the changing landscape of how consumers purchase goods and services, the Ohio Lottery continued to offer cashless payments for lottery products in a responsible manner. While debit and credit transactions are limited to \$700

per card per week, consumers have appreciated the addition of this payment option that generated \$440.1 million in cashless sales in fiscal year 2025.

In addition, mobile cashing remained available as a convenient cashing option for our players throughout Fiscal Year 2025. Players cashed 258,722 tickets using mobile cashing for over \$81.6 million.

Total traditional lottery sales totaled nearly \$4.38 billion. The Scratch-off ticket category led the way with sales of \$2.43 billion, an increase of about \$46.0 million over the previous fiscal year. In July 2024, a \$30 scratch-off, \$2,000,000 Cashword, was introduced. In January 2025, a third \$50 scratch-off, VIP Millions was introduced.. The \$2,000,000 Cashword scratch-off reached sales of \$84.9 million in fiscal year 2025, while the VIP Millions scratch-off reached sales of \$102.7 million in fiscal year 2025. The VIP Millions game finished third in sales only trailing the other \$50 scratch-off tickets, while the \$2,000,000 Cashword finished fifth in overall Scratch Ticket sales. The Ohio Lottery launched several new promotions throughout Fiscal Year 2025 to help boost sales, including but not limited to:

1. Cash Explosion Spring Cleaning Second Chance Promotion, twelve draws each with one \$10k winner, two \$5k winners, and two \$2,500 winners
2. Summer Made EZ, several second chance prizes (Grand Prize – three winners receive \$10k)
3. Keno Promotions, primarily featured Booster multipliers and free-play bonuses for qualifying purchases.
4. Other promotions also included Golden Chance, Play of the Day, Extra Lives, Winter Treat.

Scientific Games analyzes data from scratch-off orders and sales to provide retailers with information on the best performing scratch-offs. Overall, scratch-off sales generated were more than scratch-off sales in fiscal year 2024, which was consistent throughout the industry and peer lotteries.

The Ohio Lottery aimed to improve game penetration for all base/core games and top selling games. Some strategies included increasing the number of traditional retailers and new chains to sell lottery products, increasing the number of facings per retailer, increasing the number of self-service units and reduce self-service out-of-stocks. Increased advertising/promotions for holiday Scratch-off games to boost sales. The Lottery looked to optimize the product mix for EZPlay, Touch & Win, and TAP games, to increase net return, based on new parameters and sales data.

A major Mega Millions jackpot brought benefits to Ohio. The Mega Millions jackpot reached \$1.27 billion in December 2024. The absence of multiple large jackpots for both Mega Millions and Powerball contributed substantially to the lower sales volumes for Mega and especially Powerball.

To appeal to a more diverse player and retailer base, the Ohio Lottery plans to implement various social media opportunities. Players and retailers can access the Ohio Lottery via Twitter/X, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, WordPress, and both the Ohio Lottery website and app. Going forward, into fiscal year 2026, the Ohio Lottery will continue to develop new ways to enhance its current product offerings and maximize operational efficiency and effectiveness. The Ohio Lottery benchmarks sales results against peer lottery states and reviews best practices to improve the current lottery products.

The Ohio Lottery encourages players to enjoy lottery games responsibly. The Ohio Lottery has demonstrated its historical commitment to responsible gambling by providing mandatory training for all Lottery employees, retailers, and Racino employees. On its own and in conjunction with its Ohio for Responsible Gambling (ORG) partners, (the Ohio Casino Control Commission, the Ohio State Racing Commission and the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services), the Ohio Lottery produces media awareness campaigns that promote methods of practicing responsible gambling and highlight prevention of problem gambling. Furthermore, the Ohio Lottery funds regional outpatient treatment programs, training for problem gambling counselors, and a statewide annual conference which presents cutting edge research and treatment tools to the problem gambling community to better address the issues impacting our citizens.

The Ohio Lottery conducted several responsible gambling campaigns in Fiscal Year 2025. A complete transition was made to promote the national Problem Gambling Helpline (1-800-GAMBLER), replacing the state-specific helpline in public-facing materials. This shift ensures greater consistency with national campaigns while still routing Ohio-based callers to local services. The Ohio Lottery collaborated with Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) and the Ohio Parent Teacher Association (PTA) to promote responsible gambling education, prevent underage sports gaming, and to educate parents and guardians about the risks of youth gambling and gaming. Messaging was distributed at high school athletic events, engaging student-athletes, parents, and coaches with prevention resources aligned with the “Change The Game” campaign. Also, responsible gambling materials and presentations were shared at statewide PTA events and conferences, reinforcing prevention messages from the “Change The Game” campaign and supporting family-based awareness efforts.

Along with offering fair and equitable games, the Ohio Lottery continues its commitment to the community to enhance and expand its various programs, such as Partners in Education, MBE/EDGE Programs, and Community Outreach.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND POLICIES

The Ohio Lottery operates under two enterprise funds, each using the full accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. The two Ohio Lottery funds are the Lottery Operating Fund and the Annuity Prize Fund.

The Ohio Lottery's operations are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus. Under this approach, all assets and deferred outflows of resources, as well as all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to the Ohio Lottery's operations, are included in the Statement of Net Position. Operating statements present increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net position. A narrative overview and analysis of the Ohio Lottery's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, is in the Management's Discussion and Analysis in the financial section of this document.

BUDGETARY CONTROL

Budgetary control for all state agencies is maintained through legislative appropriations and the executive branch allotment. The budget includes all costs to operate the Ohio Lottery except for certain prizes paid to winners and all commissions paid to retailers. Various prize tiers and commissions are funded through the sale of lottery tickets and are not included as part of the biennial budget submitted for approval. An encumbrance system is utilized, whereby purchase orders reserve portions of applicable appropriations. The Ohio Lottery and the State of Ohio Office of Budget and Management monitor the appropriations, and the amounts expended within the Ohio Lottery's funds. The adopted budget is divided among the operating offices at the Ohio Lottery, each responsible for delivering services. These offices control the funds within their program. The Office of Finance monitors all accounts via the Ohio Administrative Knowledge System and its accounting reporting system. Additionally, the Ohio Lottery prepares periodic revisions to project revenue and expenditure trends, implementing necessary adjustments to ensure alignment with both appropriated limits and internal management targets established by the Director.

INTERNAL CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

Management of the Ohio Lottery is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse, and to ensure that the accounting system allows for compilation of accurate and timely financial information. Financial information is reported at monthly public meetings of the Ohio Lottery Commission. Because the cost of a control should not exceed their benefits to be derived, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute assurance, that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

To enhance controls over accounting procedures, the Ohio Lottery has segregated the following functions: personnel and payroll; purchasing; accounts payable; general ledger; and accounts receivable processing. Additionally, a Contract Compliance Officer monitors the execution of all large vendor contracts. Data input and processing is separate from system programming. An Information Security Manager monitors and audits automated systems. An Electronic Data Processing Audit Plan is executed annually to further improve internal controls. An internal audit team reviews all areas of operations and reports to the Director. The Office of Internal Audit prepares an annual internal audit plan and formally submits the plan to the Office of Budget and Management for approval. Results of these internal audits are submitted to the Auditor of State for review and consideration in its financial audit.

Since the Ohio Lottery manages a valuable ticket inventory and oversees the disbursement of prizes, several measures are implemented to ensure that operations remain secure and transparent:

- Secure Ohio Lottery facilities with restricted access.
- Conduct background checks on retailers, key employees at Racinos, contractors, and Ohio Lottery staff.
- Print lottery tickets using specialized paper, inks, dyes, and security codes.
- Develop and follow comprehensive procedures for all game drawings.
- Contract with the Auditor of State as an independent witness to further ensure the integrity of our drawings and the game show.
- Implement a variety of access controls and other safeguards within our computer systems.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Ohio Lottery operates as an enterprise activity, selling lottery tickets to the general public and funding all related support activities from funds internally generated. No general government functions or fiduciary operations are managed by the Ohio Lottery or included in this report.

GFOA CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Ohio Lottery for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. This marks the twenty-eighth consecutive year that the Ohio Lottery has received this prestigious award. To qualify for the Certificate of Achievement Award, the Ohio Lottery published an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. This report satisfied both generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The Ohio Lottery remains confident that our current ACFR will meet the requirements of the Certificate of Achievement Program. Accordingly, we are submitting it to the GFOA for consideration for another certificate.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT

Ohio law requires an annual audit of the Ohio Lottery by an independent auditor. The Auditor of State for the State of Ohio currently conducts the annual financial audit of the Ohio Lottery. The Ohio Lottery's financial statements audit for fiscal year 2025 has been completed in conformity with generally accepted governmental auditing standards. The auditor's unmodified audit opinion of the Ohio Lottery's financial statements is included in the financial section of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this report was made possible through the efficient and dedicated efforts of our employees. Special thanks are extended to the General Accounting Team—Mary Tedeschi-Vittardi, Marisol Halligan, Anna Callas, and Greg Schtscherbak—as well as the entire finance staff for their valuable contributions. We also thank Michael M. Bycko, Visual Communications Manager, for providing layout and graphic design support for this publication.

The publishing of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report reflects our commitment to upholding the highest standards of transparency and accountability. The Ohio Lottery remains dedicated to continuously improving financial management practices and clearly communicating its financial story. It is essential that the public is assured the Ohio Lottery's financial condition is accurately reported, including all payments made to support education. We extend our appreciation to Commission Chair Matthew Blair and the members of the Ohio Lottery Commission for their steadfast commitment to responsible governance.

Respectfully submitted,



Edward Slyman
Finance Director



Michelle Gillcrist
Director



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

The Ohio Lottery Commission

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

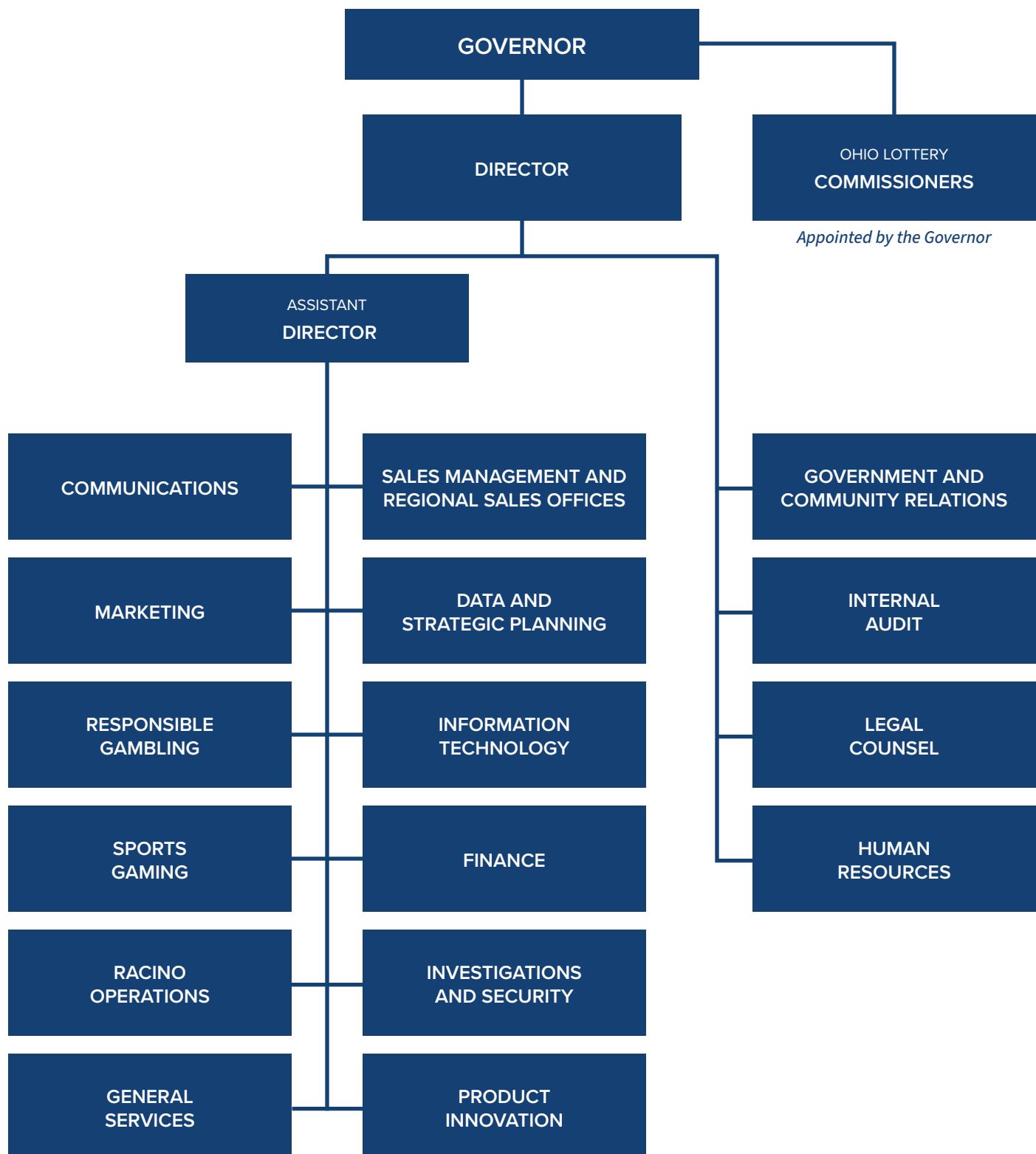
June 30, 2024

Christopher P. Monell

Executive Director/CEO

OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION

STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATION • FISCAL YEAR 2025



PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

AS OF JUNE 30, 2025

MIKE DEWINE

GOVERNOR OF OHIO

MICHELLE GILLCRIST

DIRECTOR

MATTHEW BLAIR

COMMISSION CHAIRPERSON

TERM ENDS 08/01/2027

JAMES BRADY

COMMISSIONER

TERM ENDS 08/01/2026

CARYN CANDISKY

COMMISSIONER

TERM ENDS 08/01/2026

NITA GUPTA

COMMISSIONER

TERM ENDS 08/01/2025

JONATHAN HUGHES

COMMISSIONER

TERM ENDS 08/01/2025

ANGELA MINGO

COMMISSIONER

TERM ENDS 08/01/2026

MARTIN J SWEENEY

COMMISSIONER

TERM ENDS 08/01/2027

MATTHEW SZOLLOSI

COMMISSIONER

TERM ENDS 08/01/2027

FINANCIAL SECTION



65 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
ContactUs@ohioauditor.gov
800-282-0370

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ohio Lottery Commission
Cuyahoga County
615 Superior Avenue NW
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

To the Commissioners:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of each major fund of the Ohio Lottery Commission, Cuyahoga County, Ohio (the Commission), an Agency of the State of Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of each major fund of the Ohio Lottery Commission, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, an Agency of the State of Ohio, as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Presentation

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the financial statements of the Commission, an Agency of the State of Ohio, are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and cash flows of only that portion of the State of Ohio that is attributable to the transactions of the Commission. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Ohio as of June 30, 2025, the changes in its financial position or, where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Commission's 2024 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified opinions on the financial statements of each major fund dated October 1, 2024. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue our report dated October 1, 2025, on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KEITH FABER
Ohio Auditor of State



Tiffany L. Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM
Chief Deputy Auditor

October 1, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Ohio Lottery Commission (the Ohio Lottery), we offer readers of the Ohio Lottery's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of our financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages 5 - 15 of this report, and the financial statements which begin on page 28.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total traditional lottery sales decreased \$167.4 million, or 3.68 percent from fiscal year 2024, resulting in overall sales of \$4.4 billion.
- Gross gaming revenue from Video Lottery Terminals (VLT's) totaled \$1.40 billion, an increase of \$31.6 million over fiscal year 2024. The Ohio Lottery's share of VLT revenue increased from \$458.1 million to \$468.6 million or 2.3 percent in fiscal year 2025.
- Gross gaming revenue generated by Type C Sports Gaming was \$1.0 million, and the Ohio Lottery share of GGR was \$0.3 million.
- When combining traditional lottery sales with VLT and Sports Gaming revenue, total sales amounted to \$5.8 billion.
- Draw-based game sales decreased \$213.4 million, or 9.88 percent from last year. This decrease can be attributed to lower multi-state jackpots combined along with decreased sales in the daily number games and a few other categories. The largest jackpots recorded for fiscal year 2025 were \$1.3 billion for Mega Millions and \$527.0 million for Powerball.
- Scratch-off ticket sales increased \$46.0 million, or 1.9 percent from fiscal year 2024. This represents an all-time record for this game category.
- Total prize expense for fiscal year 2025 was \$2.9 billion which represented 67.0 percent of total ticket sales compared to 66.0 percent in fiscal year 2024. Though the percentage increased slightly, actual prize expense decreased \$75.4 million in fiscal year 2025 as a direct result of decreased sales volume compared to fiscal year 2024.
- Operating expenses increased by \$3.0 million compared to fiscal year 2024, primarily due to higher payroll, healthcare and administrative costs required to support operations. Additional contributing factors included inflationary pressures on select goods and services, as well as increases in various maintenance and service-related contracts.
- In 2025, the Ohio Lottery transferred \$1.448 billion to the Lottery Profits Education Fund (LPEF), a decrease of \$66.3 million compared to the 2024 transfer. This decline is primarily attributed to reduced sales across multiple game categories, with notable underperformance in the multistate games category.
- The Ohio Lottery's total net position decreased \$3.6 million, or 0.9 percent, due to a decrease in operating income.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these statements. The basic financial statements by fund include the statement of net position, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position, statement of cash flows, as well as the notes to the basic financial statements, which disclose detailed information within the financial statements.

The Ohio Lottery's activities are accounted for within the enterprise fund type and are reported using a full accrual basis of accounting, which is comparable to the methods used by private sector entities. The Ohio Lottery manages the following major funds:

LOTTERY OPERATING FUND

Revenues for this fund are provided primarily from traditional ticket sales and net revenue collected from the VLT facilities. Expenses of this fund represent primarily prize expenses (including cash transfers to the Annuity Prize Fund), operating expenses, and transfers to the LPEF. For purposes of this financial report, all financial activity is presented within the Lottery Operating Fund. Please see notes to the basic financial statements for more detailed activity reported within this fund.

ANNUITY PRIZE FUND

Revenues for this fund are provided through cash transfers from the Lottery Operating Fund for the purpose of providing investment principal for funding long-term prize obligations. Expenses of the Annuity Prize Fund primarily represent annuity prize payments.

The statement of net position presents information on all the Ohio Lottery's assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. The difference between the two is reported as total net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Ohio Lottery is improving or deteriorating. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position reports the revenue and expense activity of the Ohio Lottery. This statement is used to measure the success of the Ohio Lottery's operations over the given period related to sales, expenses, and funding of Ohio education. The statement of cash flows provides information about the Ohio Lottery's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period from operating, non-capital and capital financing and investing activities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The table below provides a summary of the Ohio Lottery's net position at June 30, 2025, compared to June 30, 2024.

NET POSITION <i>(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)</i>		
	<u>JUNE 30, 2025</u>	<u>JUNE 30, 2024</u>
Current Assets: Unrestricted	\$ 519,450	\$ 564,495
Current Assets: Restricted	165,448	164,708
Noncurrent Assets: Restricted	260,889	253,915
Net Capital Assets	5,700	5,758
Net Pension Asset	-	676
Net OPEB Asset	<u>3,694</u>	<u>1,414</u>
Total Assets	955,181	990,966
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension: OPERS	8,326	11,256
OPEB: OPERS	<u>90</u>	<u>1,258</u>
Total Outflows	8,416	12,514
Current Liabilities: Unrestricted	67,207	101,881
Current Liabilities: Restricted	177,413	170,455
Noncurrent Liabilities: Restricted and Unrestricted	284,235	289,763
Net Pension Liability	38,948	40,929
Net OPEB Liability	-	-
Total Liabilities	567,803	603,028
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pension: OPERS	379	1,317
OPEB: OPERS	<u>748</u>	<u>819</u>
Total Inflows	1,127	2,136
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,891	3,966
Restricted for Net Unrealized Gains on Restricted Investments	-	-
Restricted for Pension & OPEB	3,694	2,090
Unrestricted	<u>386,082</u>	<u>392,260</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 394,667</u>	<u>\$ 398,316</u>

GASB 68/75 NET PENSION LIABILITY & NET OPEB LIABILITY

The net pension liability (NPL) is one of the largest liabilities reported by the Ohio Lottery at June 30, 2025, and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The Ohio Lottery adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Ohio Lottery's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB and the net pension and net OPEB asset.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension liability/asset or net OPEB liability/asset. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability/asset and the net OPEB liability/asset to equal the Ohio Lottery's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees past service.
2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Ohio Lottery is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan as against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Ohio Lottery's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

CURRENT ASSETS – UNRESTRICTED

The Ohio Lottery's Current Assets – Unrestricted decreased \$45.0 million compared to fiscal year 2024. Current Assets Unrestricted consist primarily of Cash & Cash Equivalents (including Video Lottery), Cash Equity with the Treasurer of State, Net Receivables from Agents, and other Assets such as Prepaid Assets.

Cash Equity with Treasurer of State decreased \$70.2 million, while Cash and Cash Equivalents increased \$28.5 million. The decrease in Cash Equity with Treasurer of State and the increase in balances held in Cash and Cash Equivalents is primarily due to the timing of when funds were transferred from the Gross Revenue Fund to the State Lottery Fund. Cash is typically held in the Gross Revenue Fund for Ohio's share of the multi-state jackpot liability and for prizes paid other than via a state warrant.

Cash and Cash Equivalent – Video Lottery increased by \$774 thousand due to the timing differences of the June EFT Receipts and the amounts transferred to the Treasurer of State.

Net Receivables from Agents increased by \$5.9 million which is comprised of amounts due from lottery retailers from the sale of traditional lottery tickets, VLT revenue due from the VLT operators and unrecorded scratch-off ticket sales. On a weekly basis, amounts due from retailers are collected electronically from the retailer's bank accounts for the invoices due from the prior week sales. On June 30, 2025, nine days of net sales activity was waiting to be collected compared to eight days on June 30, 2024. Other Assets increased by \$682 thousand over last fiscal year.

CURRENT ASSETS - RESTRICTED

The Lottery's Current Assets – Restricted increased from \$164.7 million in fiscal year 2024 to \$165.4 million in 2025, or \$740 thousand. Current Assets – Restricted represent investments dedicated to the current years payment of an annuity prize, Obligations under Securities Lending program per GASB 28 requirements, and Interest Receivable. Dedicated Investments decreased \$4.3 million, which is a direct function of the number of winners choosing the annuity option in prior years, and the expiration of annual payments from prior year winners. This is a normal occurrence due to less offerings that have the annuity prize. This category also increased due to an increase in the Securities Lending Program.

NONCURRENT ASSETS – RESTRICTED

Noncurrent Assets – Restricted, which is comprised of investments dedicated for the payment of the Lottery's long-term annuity prizes, increased from \$253.9 million in fiscal year 2024 to \$260.9 million in fiscal year 2025, or \$7.0 million. This increase is primarily the result of more grand prize winners selecting the annuity option over time as opposed to the cash option.

CURRENT LIABILITIES - UNRESTRICTED

Current Liabilities - Unrestricted decreased by \$34.7 million, primarily due to the accounting for GASB 28 and the Securities Lending Program. The amount reported as obligations under security lending decreased from \$41.7 million in 2024 to \$31.0 million in 2025, or \$10.7 million. In addition, Due to Other Lotteries decreased \$3.9 million and Accounts Payable decreased \$17.2 million.

CURRENT LIABILITIES - RESTRICTED

Current Liabilities – Restricted increased \$7.0 million. This is attributed to obligations under securities lending increased \$4.2 million as the value and size of the investment portfolio has increased over time.

NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

Noncurrent Liabilities decreased \$7.5 million. This decrease is primarily attributed to a decrease of \$2.0 million from the change to Net Pension Liability (GASB 68).

The overall effect on liabilities is a decrease of \$35.2 million attributed to the combination of increases and decreases of the various accounts discussed above.

NET POSITION

According to enabling Ohio Statute, the Lottery can retain working capital for its further operations, and as a result, Net Position decreased by \$3.6 million, or 0.9 percent in fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024. In addition, the decrease is primarily attributed to the decrease in market value of investments held by the Lottery to pay annuity prizes. Accounting principles dictate that the Lottery record the gain or loss related to the change in market value of investments. Since the full maturity value of the investments is needed to pay the annuity prize, the Lottery does not expect to realize any permanent gain on these investments.

The following table shows the change in the Ohio Lottery's net position for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, including revenue and expense comparisons.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>JUNE 30, 2025</u>	<u>JUNE 30, 2024</u>
Ticket Sales	\$ 4,376,642	\$ 4,544,029
VLT and License Revenues	1,399,173	1,367,496
Sports Gaming Revenues ^{1,2}	416	552
Other Operating Revenues	401	(5,469)
Non-Operating Revenues	<u>39,046</u>	<u>20,056</u>
Total Revenues	5,815,678	5,926,664
Prize Awards	2,936,625	3,011,996
Bonuses and Commissions	289,677	305,837
VLT Commissions	930,283	909,285
Sports Gaming Commission	-	-
Cost of Tickets Sold	38,202	41,000
Vendor Fees	40,085	45,934
Operating Expenses	118,983	116,071
Non-Operating Expenses	17,781	17,716
Payments to the Lottery Profits Education Fund	<u>1,447,691</u>	<u>1,514,036</u>
Total Expenses	5,819,327	5,961,875
Income (loss) before transfers	(3,649)	(35,211)
Change in Net Position	(3,649)	(35,211)
Total Net Position - Beginning	398,316	433,527
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 394,667	\$ 398,316

**TICKET SALES BY GAME, VLT, AND
SPORTS GAMING REVENUE: FISCAL YEARS 2025 AND 2024**
(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

GAME	JUNE 30, 2025	JUNE 30, 2024
Pick 3	\$ 409,763	\$ 418,586
Pick 4	265,156	272,670
Pick 5	72,924	70,132
Rolling Cash 5	49,964	49,645
Classic Lotto/Kicker	28,012	27,896
Lucky For Life	44,494	44,743
Mega Millions/Megaplier	140,140	186,428
Powerball/Power Play	109,641	257,372
Keno/Booster	626,170	628,901
The Lucky One	39,412	37,926
EZPLAY	102,373	103,099
EZPLAY TAP	23,770	26,946
EZPLAY TOUCH & WIN	35,134	35,979
 Total Draw-Based Sales	 1,946,953	 2,160,323
 Scratch Offs	 2,429,689	 2,383,706
 Total Sales	 4,376,642	 4,544,029
 VLT Revenue	 1,398,921	 1,367,346
 VLT License Revenue	 252	 150
 Total VLT Revenue	 1,399,173	 1,367,496
 Sports Gaming Revenue ^{1,2}	 416	 552
 Total Ticket Sales, VLT, and Sports Gaming Revenue	 \$ 5,776,231	 \$ 5,912,077

(1) This figure represents handle taken by the one proprietor approved to use the Lottery's gaming system, Sports Bet Ohio (Intralot). In Fiscal Year 2023, there were four independent proprietors offering sports gaming as well.

(2) In fiscal year 2024, due to a change in reporting, this figure represents the Lottery's share of all type C sports gaming.

OPERATING ANALYSIS

Sales from traditional lottery games in fiscal year 2025 were \$4.4 billion. This represents a decrease of \$167.4 million or 3.68 percent compared to sales from fiscal year 2024. The following section summarizes traditional lottery sales in fiscal year 2025 by game category.

DAILY DRAW GAMES

Sales for the daily draw games, Pick 3, Pick 4, and Pick 5, totaled \$747.8 million in fiscal year 2025, a decrease of \$13.5 million, or 1.8 percent compared to fiscal year 2024. Pick 3 sales declined by \$8.8 million, Pick 4 sales decreased by \$7.5 million, while Pick 5 sales increased \$2.8 million. Overall sales for the daily draw category were down from fiscal year 2024.

IN-STATE LOTTO GAMES

Sales for in-state Lotto style games, which include Rolling Cash 5, Classic Lotto and KICKER, totaled \$78.0 million for fiscal year 2025. This is \$435 thousand, or 0.6 percent more than sales posted in fiscal year 2024 for this game category. Fiscal year 2025 sales for Rolling Cash were \$319 thousand more than sales posted in fiscal year 2024. Classic Lotto sales were up \$203 thousand. This increase can be attributed to higher jackpots in fiscal year 2025. Sales for KICKER, an add-on game of Classic Lotto, were \$87 thousand less than sales posted in fiscal year 2024.

MULTI-STATE GAMES

Sales for multi-state games, which consist of Mega Millions, Megaplier, Powerball, Power Play, and Lucky for Life, totaled \$294.3 million for fiscal year 2025. This is \$194.3 million, or 40.0 percent lower than sales posted in fiscal year 2024.

Sales for Mega Millions and Powerball are primarily jackpot driven. Sales for Mega Millions in fiscal year 2025 were \$38.2 million less than sales posted the prior year, while Megaplier, the Mega Millions add-on game, also decreased by \$8.1 million. This decrease can be contributed to a higher number of large jackpots offered throughout fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2025. Also, Megaplier was eliminated late in fiscal year 2025. The multi-jurisdictional game, Mega Millions, was changed, now offering bigger prizes at every non-jackpot prize tier with better odds to win the jackpot, better odds overall, larger starting jackpots, faster-growing jackpots and a built-in multiplier that will increase all

non-jackpot prizes by 2X-10X, providing players with more value with the increased price from \$2 to \$5. In addition, jackpot fatigue (declining player interest until jackpots reach higher and higher levels), is a national phenomenon that is impacting all lotteries.

Powerball sales in fiscal year 2025 were \$130.6 million less than sales generated the prior year, while Power Play, the Powerball add-on game, decreased by \$17.1 million. The highest jackpot during the year was \$527 million. These lower jackpots contributed to an industry-wide sales decrease.

Sales for Lucky for Life, a multi-state game that offers lifetime prizes and holds daily drawings, decreased by \$249 thousand.

KENO AND THE LUCKY ONE (MONITOR GAMES)

Sales for monitor games totaled \$665.6 million for the 2025 fiscal year. This is \$1.2 million, or 0.2 percent less than sales posted in fiscal year 2024. Sales for KENO in fiscal year 2025 were \$10.0 million less than sales posted in fiscal year 2024, while sales for Booster, the KENO add-on feature, increased \$7.3 million. The decrease in Keno sales can be attributed to the impact of Sports Gaming and other factors such as inflation and less disposable income. The Lucky One contributed \$39.4 million to the sales total. Sales for Booster in fiscal year 2025 were 30.6 percent of KENO sales. Typically, over 75 percent of sales for monitor games occur at bars and restaurants.

EZPLAY

Sales for EZPLAY games, which include EZPLAY, EZPLAY TAP, and EZPLAY TOUCH & WIN, totaled \$161.3 million for the 2025 fiscal year. This is \$4.7 million, or 2.9 percent less than sales posted in fiscal year 2024. Fiscal year 2025 sales for EZPLAY were \$726 thousand less than sales recorded in fiscal year 2024. Fiscal year 2025 sales for EZPLAY TAP were \$3.2 million less than sales posted in fiscal year 2024. EZPLAY TOUCH & WIN games are only played on Multi-Play Touch & Win terminals and available at select Ohio Lottery licensed retailers, mostly the bar/restaurant trade channel.

SCRATCH-OFF TICKETS

Scratch-off ticket sales totaled \$2.4 billion in fiscal year 2025, an increase of \$46.0 million, or 1.9 percent compared to fiscal year 2024. The best-selling games at each price point included: \$1 Holiday Cash; \$2 Cash Explosion; \$5 Special Edition Cashword; \$10 \$500,000 Cashword; \$20 Dazzler and a \$30 game, \$2 Million Cashword. The Ohio Lottery's biggest success was the \$50 game, 50th Anniversary. It generated sales of over \$173.3 million. This game alone accounted for 7.1 percent of our fiscal year sales.

For the 6th consecutive year, the \$10 product line had the highest total sales compared to all other price points. For the 3rd year in a row the \$5 product line had the highest number of tickets sold. The top 10 games accounted for 40% of total sales.

Scratch-Off Sales from self-service sales were 27.2 percent compared to 26.1 percent in fiscal year 2024.

The scratch-off game category performed exceptionally well and finished as the highest on record. Some of the strategies implemented include enhanced collaboration with our vendor partners, new and improved algorithms & predictive modeling to ensure inventory levels are accurate, and the introduction of data analytics. In addition, a retailer incentive program that incentivizes retailers to grow sales by earning additional commissions based on certain sales increases, also helped spur growth. The Lottery also benefits from the expansion of self-service terminals.

OPERATING RELATED EXPENSES AND PAYMENTS TO EDUCATION • FISCAL YEARS 2025 AND 2024 (ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>JUNE 30, 2025</u>	<u>JUNE 30, 2024</u>
Prize Awards	\$ 2,936,625	\$ 3,011,996
Bonuses and Commissions	289,677	305,837
VLT Commissions	930,283	909,285
Sports Gaming Commission	-	-
Cost of Tickets Sold	38,202	41,000
Vendor Fees	40,085	45,934
Operating Expense	118,983	116,071
Payments to Education	<u>1,447,691</u>	<u>1,514,036</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 5,801,546</u>	<u>\$ 5,944,159</u>

PRIZE AWARDS

Prize expense for fiscal year 2025, which totaled \$2.9 billion, was \$75.4 million, or 2.5 percent less than fiscal year 2024. Prize expense has a direct correlation to sales. Therefore, since sales volume decreased, the amount of prizes awarded also decreased.

BONUSES/COMMISSIONS

Bonuses and Commissions decreased due to lower sales volume. Additionally, bonus payments made to retailers for the Retailer Incentive Program were lower in fiscal 2025 compared to fiscal 2024 reflecting the lower sales achieved.

The Retailer Incentive Program provides a bonus for retailers when they reach certain sales goals and other mandatory requirements and optional qualifying criteria. Bonuses earned by retailers from this incentive program amounted to \$12.5 million for the year, which consisted of four quarterly payments. Commissions earned in Q4 of fiscal year 2025 were paid in Q1 of fiscal year 2026. Commissions - VLT increased \$21.0 million due to higher VLT sales in fiscal year 2025.

COST OF TICKETS SOLD

Expenses in this category include costs associated with the printing of scratch-off tickets as well as other paper stock necessary to sell draw-based games via the point-of-sale terminal at retail. Costs of tickets sold decreased due to the timing of paying invoices and a reduction in sales during the year.

GAMING RELATED VENDOR FEES

This includes payments made to vendors that provide gaming-related services such as the gaming system and the warehousing and distribution of scratch-off tickets. The gaming system comprises of services such as the software, hardware, communication, technical support, set-up and delivery of terminals, and the general maintenance of the Lottery's online gaming system. This also includes payments made for the purpose of purchasing gaming equipment such as the self-service terminals at retail. Costs associated with gaming-related vendor fees decreased due to lower sales volume during fiscal year 2025.

OPERATING EXPENSE

Total Operating Expenses, which for purposes of this Management Discussion & Analysis, consists of personal services (including salaries and benefits), maintenance & equipment, advertising, travel, utilities, rent, depreciation, and other expenses. Costs associated with travel, utilities, salaries, and certain maintenance & service-related contracts increased. Total operating expenses increased \$3.0 million in fiscal year 2025.

PAYMENTS TO EDUCATION

Payments to education totaled \$1.4 billion, representing a decrease of \$66.3 million over last fiscal year. The flat performance is primarily attributed to the increased sales of VLT and scratch tickets, offsetting the underperformance in overall sales.

VIDEO LOTTERY TERMINAL (VLT) GROSS REVENUE

VLT Gross Gaming Revenue, or Net Win, represents revenue generated from VLT machines net of total payouts and other adjustments. Gross Revenue for fiscal year 2025 totaled \$1.40 billion, an increase of \$31.6 million or 2.3 percent over fiscal year 2024. The following table shows VLT statistics for fiscal years 2025 and 2024.

VIDEO LOTTERY TERMINAL - NET WIN

(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

RACINO	DATE OPENED	2025 NET WIN	2024 NET WIN
Scioto Downs	June 1, 2012	\$ 224,317	\$ 224,467
Jack Thistle Down	April 9, 2013	186,151	183,756
MGM Northfield Park	December 09, 2013	318,547	306,587
Miami Valley	December 06, 2013	244,859	242,364
Belterra Park	May 1, 2014	84,621	85,266
Hollywood Gaming Mahoning Valley	September 11, 2014	174,105	166,252
Hollywood Gaming Dayton Raceway	August 22, 2014	166,321	158,654
		\$ 1,398,921	\$ 1,367,346

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL ASSETS

The table below summarizes the Ohio Lottery's capital assets at the end of fiscal years 2025 and 2024.

CAPITAL ASSETS (NET OF DEPRECIATION / AMORTIZATION)

(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>JUNE 30, 2025</u>	<u>JUNE 30, 2024</u>
Equipment	\$ 3,559	\$ 3,339
Intangible Right-to-Use Assets - Buildings	739	1,702
Intangible Right-to-Use Assets - Equipment	25	47
Vehicles	1,377	670
Total Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 5,700</u>	<u>\$ 5,758</u>

As of June 30, 2025, the Ohio Lottery had \$5.7 million, net of accumulated depreciation, in Capital Assets. The decrease in Net Capital Assets is a result of less building leases entered into in 2025. The leases meet the requirements of a lease under GASB Statement No.87 and are amortized over the term of the lease.

DEBT

The significant components of the Ohio Lottery's debt are annuity prize awards payable, which is payable from restricted assets. Prize Awards Payable from Restricted Assets – Net of Discount (non-current portion only) decreased \$5.1 million as prior long-term annuities are paid off at a faster rate than new annuities are selected by prize winners.

For more detailed information on long-term debt and capital asset activity, refer to the notes in the financial statements #6 and #3 respectfully.

CONTACTING THE OHIO LOTTERY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the legislative and executive branches of government, the Ohio Lottery Commissioners, the public and other interested parties with a general overview of the Ohio Lottery's finances and to demonstrate the Lottery's accountability for the monies it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Ohio Lottery's Finance Director at the Ohio Lottery Commission, 615 W. Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1879. You may also access more information about the Ohio Lottery by visiting the Ohio Lottery's website at www.ohiolottery.com.

OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MAJOR FUNDS
 JUNE 30, 2025
 (WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024)
 (ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

	OPERATING	ANNUITY FUND	JUNE 30, 2025	TOTALS JUNE 30, 2024
ASSETS:				
Current Assets - Unrestricted				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 251,457	\$ -	\$ 251,457	\$ 222,932
Cash Equity with Treasurer of State	128,146	-	128,146	198,356
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Video Lottery	19,717	-	19,717	18,943
Collateral on Lent Securities	31,001	-	31,001	41,735
Receivables from Agents, Net	84,719	-	84,719	78,801
Due From Other State Agencies	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	4,410	-	4,410	3,728
Total Current Assets - Unrestricted	519,450	-	519,450	564,495
Current Assets - Restricted				
Cash Equity with Treasurer of State	-	1,508	1,508	623
Dedicated Investments	-	32,218	32,218	36,515
Collateral on Lent Securities	-	131,703	131,703	127,551
Interest Receivable	-	19	19	19
Total Current Assets - Restricted	-	165,448	165,448	164,708
Total Current Assets	519,450	165,448	684,898	729,203
Noncurrent Assets				
Dedicated Investments, Restricted	-	260,889	260,889	253,915
Capital Assets				
Equipment	62,989	-	62,989	61,494
Vehicles	3,237	-	3,237	3,293
Intangible Right - To -Use Assets	1,548	-	1,548	3,051
Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization	(62,074)	-	(62,074)	(62,080)
Net Capital Assets	5,700	-	5,700	5,758
Net Pension Asset	-	-	-	676
Net OPEB Asset	3,694	-	3,694	1,414
Total Noncurrent Assets	9,394	260,889	270,283	261,763
TOTAL ASSETS	528,844	426,337	955,181	990,966
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension: OPERS	8,326	-	8,326	11,256
OPEB: OPERS	90	-	90	1,258
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 8,416	\$ -	\$ 8,416	\$ 12,514

OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MAJOR FUNDS, CONTINUED
JUNE 30, 2025
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024)
(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

	OPERATING	ANNUITY FUND	TOTALS	
			JUNE 30, 2025	JUNE 30, 2024
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities - Unrestricted				
Accounts Payable	\$ 17,695	\$ -	\$ 17,695	\$ 34,871
Prize Awards Payable	13,524	-	13,524	14,111
Obligations under Securities Lending	31,001	-	31,001	41,735
Finance Purchase Payable - Current	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	1,579	-	1,579	1,552
Accrued Interest Payable	38	-	38	90
Leased Liabilities	253	-	253	988
Other Liabilities	1,266	-	1,266	2,767
Due to Other Lotteries	1,851	-	1,851	5,767
Total Current Liabilities - Unrestricted	<u>67,207</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>67,207</u>	<u>101,881</u>
Current Liabilities - Restricted				
Due to other State Agencies	-	-	-	-
Due for Problem Gambling VLT Expenses	11,966	-	11,966	7,030
Obligations under Securities Lending	-	131,703	131,703	127,551
Prize Awards Payable - Net of Discount	-	33,744	33,744	35,874
Total Current Liabilities - Restricted	<u>11,966</u>	<u>165,447</u>	<u>177,413</u>	<u>170,455</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>79,173</u>	<u>165,447</u>	<u>244,620</u>	<u>272,336</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Prize Awards Payable from Restricted Assets - Net of Discount	-	277,729	277,729	282,809
Finance Purchase Payable - Long-Term	-	-	-	-
Workers' Compensation	744	-	744	1,039
Compensated Absences	5,206	-	5,206	5,112
Leased Liabilities	556	-	556	803
Net Pension Liability	38,948	-	38,948	40,929
Net OPEB Liability	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>45,454</u>	<u>277,729</u>	<u>323,183</u>	<u>330,692</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>124,627</u>	<u>443,176</u>	<u>567,803</u>	<u>603,028</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension: OPERS	379	-	379	1,317
OPEB: OPERS	748	-	748	819
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,127</u>	<u>2,136</u>
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,891	-	4,891	3,966
Restricted for Net Unrealized Gains on Restricted Investments	-	-	-	-
Restricted for Pension & OPEB	3,694	-	3,694	2,090
Unrestricted	<u>402,921</u>	<u>(16,839)</u>	<u>386,082</u>	<u>392,260</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 411,506</u>	<u>\$ (16,839)</u>	<u>\$ 394,667</u>	<u>\$ 398,316</u>

The Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - MAJOR FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024)
(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

	OPERATING	ANNUITY FUND	JUNE 30, 2025	TOTALS	JUNE 30, 2024
REVENUES					
Ticket Sales	\$ 4,376,642	\$ -	\$ 4,376,642	\$ 4,544,029	
VLT Revenue, Net	1,398,921	-	1,398,921	1,367,346	
VLT License Revenue	252	-	252	150	
Sports Gaming Revenue	416	-	416	552	
Other Revenues	(5,335)	5,736	401	(5,469)	
Total Operating Revenues	5,770,896	5,736	5,776,632	5,906,608	
EXPENSES					
Direct Game Costs					
Prize Awards	2,916,787	19,838	2,936,625	3,011,996	
Bonuses and Commissions	289,677	-	289,677	305,837	
VLT Commissions	930,283	-	930,283	909,285	
Sports Gaming Commission	-	-	-	-	
Cost of Tickets Sold	38,202	-	38,202	41,000	
Vendor Fees	40,085	-	40,085	45,934	
Total Direct Game Costs	4,215,034	19,838	4,234,872	4,314,052	
Operating Expenses					
Personal Services	19,080	-	19,080	6,694	
Repairs and Maintenance	21,961	-	21,961	14,984	
Salaries Wages and Benefits	47,016	-	47,016	44,791	
Advertising	27,473	-	27,473	34,377	
Travel	-	-	-	-	
Utilities and Rent	1,062	-	1,062	1,053	
Depreciation and Amortization	2,886	-	2,886	2,985	
Other Expenses	(495)	-	(495)	11,187	
Total Operating Expenses	118,983	-	118,983	116,071	
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	1,436,879	(14,102)	1,422,777	1,476,485	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):					
Interest Income	15,684	23,362	39,046	20,056	
Amortization of Prize Liabilities	-	(11,495)	(11,495)	(11,029)	
Gain (Loss) on Equipment Disposal	(100)	-	(100)	-	
Interest Expense on Lease	35	-	35	(52)	
Interest Expense - Borrower Rebates	-	(6,187)	(6,187)	(6,598)	
Securities Lending Agent Fees	-	(34)	(34)	(37)	
Payments to the Lottery Profits Education Fund	(1,447,691)	-	(1,447,691)	(1,514,036)	
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses), Net	(1,432,072)	5,646	(1,426,426)	(1,511,696)	
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS	4,807	(8,456)	(3,649)	(35,211)	
TRANSFERS:					
Transfers to Annuity Prize Trust Fund	(19,228)	19,228	-	-	
Total Transfers	(19,228)	19,228	-	-	
Change in Net Position	(14,421)	10,772	(3,649)	(35,211)	
Total Net Position - Beginning	425,927	(27,611)	398,316	433,527	
TOTAL NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 411,506	\$ (16,839)	\$ 394,667	\$ 398,316	

The Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - MAJOR FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 (WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024) (ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

	OPERATING	ANNUITY FUND	JUNE 30, 2025	JUNE 30, 2024	TOTALS
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Received from Sales	\$ 5,769,673	\$ -	\$ 5,769,673	\$ 5,900,372	
Cash Received from Multi-State Lottery for Grand Prize Winners	137,710	-	137,710	10,459	
Cash Payments for Prize Awards	(3,059,682)	(38,543)	(3,098,225)	(3,038,095)	
Cash Payments for Bonuses and Commissions	(1,219,960)	-	(1,219,960)	(1,215,122)	
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(149,528)	-	(149,528)	(134,427)	
Cash Payments to Employees	(47,678)	-	(47,678)	(44,299)	
Other Operating Revenues	(4,668)	5,736	1,068	(4,768)	
Other Operating Expenses	(11,615)	-	(11,615)	(11,193)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>1,414,252</u>	<u>(32,807)</u>	<u>1,381,445</u>	<u>1,462,927</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Due to Other State Agencies	-	-	-	-	
Payments to the Lottery Profits Education Fund	(1,447,691)	-	(1,447,691)	(1,514,036)	
Transfers In	-	19,228	19,228	26,757	
Transfers Out	(19,228)	-	(19,228)	(26,757)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by NonCapital Financing Activities	<u>(1,466,919)</u>	<u>19,228</u>	<u>(1,447,691)</u>	<u>(1,514,036)</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of Property and Equipment	(2,921)	-	(2,921)	(1,347)	
Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment	-	-	-	-	
Repayment of Lease Obligation	(991)	-	(991)	(1,006)	
Interest on Lease Obligation	(16)	-	(16)	(24)	
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(3,928)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,928)</u>	<u>(2,377)</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Investment Income Received	15,684	23,304	38,988	30,725	
Interest Expense and Agent Fees	-	(6,221)	(6,221)	(6,635)	
Proceeds from the Sale and Maturity of Investments	-	56,532	56,532	71,240	
Purchase of Investments	-	(59,151)	(59,151)	(68,442)	
Securities Lending Proceeds	31,001	131,703	162,704	169,286	
Securities Lending Payments	(31,001)	(131,703)	(162,704)	(169,286)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>15,684</u>	<u>14,464</u>	<u>30,148</u>	<u>26,888</u>	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	<u>(40,911)</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>(40,026)</u>	<u>(26,598)</u>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	<u>440,231</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>440,854</u>	<u>467,452</u>	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING	\$ 399,320	\$ 1,508	\$ 400,828	\$ 440,854	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 1,436,879	\$ (14,102)	\$ 1,422,777	\$ 1,476,485	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to:					
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	2,886	-	2,886	2,985	
Depreciation /Amortization	-	11,823	11,823	11,029	
Amortization of Discount of Prize Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities					
Receivables from Agents - Net	(5,917)	-	(5,917)	(10,366)	
Other Assets	(683)	-	(683)	2,768	
Prize Awards Payable	(587)	-	(587)	(10,603)	
Accounts Payable	(17,176)	-	(17,176)	4,651	
Other Liabilities	(480)	-	(480)	10,165	
Unearned Revenue	27	-	27	(638)	
Prize Awards Payable from Restricted Assets - Net of Discount	-	(30,528)	(30,528)	(24,023)	
Accrued Workers' Compensation	(295)	-	(295)	88	
Compensated Absences	93	-	93	392	
Pension Expense	689	-	689	153	
OPEB Expense	(1,184)	-	(1,184)	(159)	
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,414,252	\$ (32,807)	\$ 1,381,445	\$ 1,462,927	
DESCRIPTION OF NON-CASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Non-Cash items included in investment income were \$-3.8 million and \$-96.1 million of unrestricted net gains/losses for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively. During fiscal year 2025 the Ohio Lottery acquired no additional gaming equipment.					
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS					
During Fiscal Year 2025 Ohio Lottery Entered into Leases in the amount 9 thousand.					
The Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.					

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY

The Ohio Lottery Commission (the Ohio Lottery) began selling tickets in August 1974, under Section 3770 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). The Ohio Lottery has a nine-member board of commissioners appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is classified as an enterprise fund of the State of Ohio (the State) and is presented as such in the State's financial statements.

The Ohio Lottery is required by law to transfer all of its net profits from the sale of lottery tickets to the Lottery Profits Education Fund (LPEF) of the State. The amounts transferred are determined and certified by the Director of the Ohio Lottery and are to be used to help support primary, secondary, vocational, and special education within the State.

In fiscal year 2010 a cross-sale agreement was reached authorizing the Ohio Lottery to sell both Mega Millions and Powerball games. The net proceeds from the sale of Mega Millions and Powerball in Ohio that remain after associated operating expenses, prize disbursements, retailer bonuses and commissions, reimbursements, and any other expenses necessary to comply with the agreements among the member jurisdictions are required to be transferred to the LPEF of the State.

Video Lottery was introduced in the State of Ohio in 2012 when Governor Kasich signed Executive Order 2011-22K, which authorized the Lottery to amend and adopt rules necessary to implement a video lottery program at Ohio's seven (7) horse racing facilities. On June 1, 2012, Scioto Downs in Columbus began video gaming with 1,787 video lottery terminals, and since then six additional VLT facilities opened. The Ohio Lottery is responsible for regulating the licensing of video lottery sales agents (VLSA), key gaming employees, VLT manufacturers, collection and disbursement of VLT revenue, as well as compliance. The Ohio Lottery receives the proceeds from the video lottery terminal income less a commission paid to the VLSA.

Sports Gaming was introduced in the State of Ohio in 2023. The Ohio General Assembly passed legislation (SB 29) legalizing sports gaming in Ohio. The Ohio Lottery was tasked with implementing the operation of "type C" sports wagering at lottery retail locations. In fiscal year 2025 there are only two Sportsbook proprietors.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Ohio Lottery operates under a series of enterprise funds, each using a full accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. The two Ohio Lottery funds are the Lottery Operating Fund, and the Annuity Prize Fund.

Ohio Lottery operations are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operations of the Ohio Lottery are included in the statement of net position. Operating statements present increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net position. The Ohio Lottery distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items within the operating statements. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services, producing and delivering goods in connection with selling Ohio Lottery tickets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

LOTTERY OPERATING FUND

Revenues for this fund are provided primarily from the sale of lottery tickets. VLT and Sports Gaming revenues are also included in this fund. Receivables from ticket sales are collected weekly, with net proceeds equal to an individual retailer's gross sales, less cash prizes paid, and commissions earned. The balance from the Lottery Operating Fund is reduced mainly by the following types of transactions: (1) operating expenses and all non-deferred prize payments; (2) cash transfers to the Annuity Prize Trust Fund; (3) transfers to the LPEF of the State; and (4) transfers to other State agencies to support centralized services.

ANNUITY PRIZE FUND

Revenues for the Annuity Prize Fund are provided through cash transfers from the Lottery Operating Fund for the purpose of supplying investment principal for funding long-term prize obligations of the Ohio Lottery, and the investment income related to those cash transfers. Expenses of the Annuity Prize Fund primarily represent payments for annuity prizes.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with a maturity of 90 days or less from the date of purchase. The Ohio Lottery also considers Cash Equity with Treasurer of State (TOS) to be a cash equivalent. Cash flows related to the payment of prize awards are accounted for as an operating activity.

INVESTMENTS

The Ohio Lottery's investments are stated at fair value (based on quoted market prices) in the accompanying comparative statement of net position, and the change in the fair value of the investments is recorded as investment income along with the interest earned on the investments.

The Ohio Lottery has invested funds in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio). STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the TOS, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants", which establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for qualifying external investment pools that elect to measure for financial reporting purposes all of their investments at amortized cost.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

The allowance for doubtful accounts on June 30, 2025, and 2024 of \$804,000 and \$741,000, respectively, is based on an analysis of historical collection experience for accounts receivable, which considers the age of the receivable and current economic conditions.

RESTRICTED ASSETS AND RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Restricted assets represent amounts restricted for the payment of annuity prize awards and payments to other Governmental Agencies. Upon the awarding of an annuity prize, amounts equal to the present value of future prize payments are deposited with the TOS. The Ohio Lottery is either credited with equity in the State of Ohio Common Cash and Investments Account equal to the amounts deposited, or specific State investments are identified and dedicated to the repayment of annuity prizes. Amounts necessary to fund annuity prizes awarded shortly before the end of the fiscal year that will be used to acquire additional equity in State of Ohio general investments in the succeeding year, if any, are recorded as amounts "due from unrestricted assets" in the accompanying statement of net position.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000, or otherwise classified as sensitive items as described in the Department of Administrative Services' (DAS) Property Inventory Guidelines and Procedures and are stated on the basis of historical cost. Accumulated depreciation and Amortization are determined by depreciating and Amortizing the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis.

The estimated useful life for ticket issuing equipment is five years. The estimated useful life for all other equipment ranges from three to fifteen years.

The Ohio Lottery is reporting intangible right-to-use assets related to equipment and buildings. The intangible assets are being amortized in a systematic and rational manner of the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain (loss) is reflected in non-operating revenues (expenses) in the year of disposal.

PRIZE AWARDS

Prize awards that are payable in installments over future years are recorded at their present values based upon interest rates provided to the Ohio Lottery by the TOS. The interest rates represent the expected long term rate of return on the assets restricted for the payment of annuity prize awards. Once established for a particular annuity prize award, the interest rate does not fluctuate with changes in the expected long term rate of return. The difference between the present value and gross amount of obligations is amortized over the terms of the obligations using the interest method, and the amortization is recognized as a non-operating expense.

UNEARNED REVENUE

Advanced wagers may be placed for all draw games. Sales relating to future draws are recorded as unearned revenue when received. Sales revenue is recognized during the month in which the related drawings occur.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Ohio Lottery employees earn vacation leave, sick leave and personal leave at various rates within limits specified under collective bargaining agreements or under law. Generally, employees accrue vacation leave at a rate of 3.1 hours every two weeks for the first four years of employment, up to a maximum rate of 9.2 hours every two weeks after 24 years of employment. Vacation credit may be accumulated to a maximum of three times the annual rate of accrual. At termination or upon other separation from the Ohio Lottery, employees are paid at their hourly rate for 100 percent of unused vacation leave and personal leave. Bargaining unit employees are also eligible to receive 100 percent of unused compensatory time.

Sick leave for all full time employees is accumulated at a rate of 3.1 hours every two weeks. Union employees who have a minimum of five years or exempt employees who have a minimum of one year of service shall convert to cash any sick leave accrued at the employee's regular rate of pay earned at time of separation within three years of separation at the rate of 55 percent for retirement separation and 50 percent for all other separations.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

Ohio Lottery employees are eligible to participate in the deferred compensation plan sponsored by the state of Ohio. The state-sponsored plan was created in accordance with IRC Section 457. The plan is available to all Ohio Lottery employees and permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. Deferred compensation assets are not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

VIDEO LOTTERY OPERATIONS

The Ohio Lottery commenced Video Lottery Operations in June 2012 at Scioto Downs in Columbus. In April 2013, Thistledown Racino in Cleveland opened. In March 2016, new owners took over and the name changed to JACK Thistledown. In December 2013, Hard Rock Rocksino in Northfield and Miami Valley Gaming in Lebanon opened. In April 2019, new owners took over Hard Rock Rocksino. The property was re-branded as MGM Northfield Park. Later in May 2014, Belterra Park in Cincinnati opened. Hollywood Gaming Dayton opened in August 2014, and Hollywood Mahoning Valley Racecourse opened in September 2014. As of June 30, 2025 the Video Lottery Sales Agents (VLSA) had 10,113 VLTs in operation. A Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) is a stand-alone device containing a random-number generator. Each VLT is connected to a centralized computer system that allows the Lottery to monitor game play and revenue activity. The Central Monitoring System (CMS) keeps track of money deposited in a terminal, usage, wins and payouts, machine maintenance and cash removal. Each game theme is approved by Ohio Lottery Commissioners and independently tested and certified before being placed into operation.

The Ohio Lottery recognizes VLT revenue as "gross gaming revenue". Gross gaming revenue represents gross wagers, net of related prizes. The minimum percentage payout in Ohio is 85 percent. Licensed operators receive 66.5 percent of gross terminal revenue to operate their facility, as commissions earned. Payments to the VLSA are recorded in VLT Commissions. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, VLT revenue was \$1,398.9 million with \$925.6 million paid to VLSA as VLT commission, \$468.6 million representing the Lottery's share and \$4.7 million was collected for Responsible Gambling Services, as defined in the Ohio revised Code.

NON-OPERATING EXPENSE: PAYMENTS TO THE LOTTERY PROFITS EDUCATION FUND

Payments to the Lottery Profits Education Fund totaled \$1,447.7 million. Of this amount, \$989.9 million represented profits generated from traditional lottery games, while \$457.8 million represented profits generated from the VLT program. Due to a change in how the office of Budget & Management recognizes transfers, VLT Revenue earned in June was transferred and posted to the LPEF in July and will be accounted for in the next fiscal year.

BONUSES AND COMMISSIONS

Retailers receive a commission of 5.5 percent based on their total sales. Cashing bonuses are paid on a weekly basis and equal 1.0 percent of all redeemed tickets. An additional 0.5 percent is awarded to retailers if their cash-to-sales ratio is 49.5 percent or greater. A \$5 claiming bonus is awarded to retailers for validating a winning ticket worth \$600 to \$5,000. In addition, various selling bonuses are in place for draw games ranging from \$500 to \$100,000. A retailer is eligible for an scratch-off ticket bonus when selling the top prize of the game with top prize of \$100,000 or more. The bonus is 1.0 percent of the prize, with a maximum of \$10,000. The Game Show selling bonus is 1.0 percent of the championship contestant's total winnings (excluding bonus prize winnings).

In July 2017, the Lottery launched a tiered commission structure to incentivize retailers to increase sales volume in select categories, along with other mandatory qualifying criteria selected by management. Qualified, eligible retailers will receive 0.5 percent commission bonus for achieving a 3.5 percent increase in sales over the same quarter last year, and a 1.0 percent commission bonus for a 6.0 percent increase in sales over the same quarter last year.

A VLSA receives a commission of 66.5 percent of the net win, which is defined as net revenues remaining after payout of prizes to players. The VLT terminal income is calculated as follows: credit(s) played, less credits won, less promotional credits.

NET POSITION CLASSIFICATIONS

Net Position is classified and displayed in three components:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets – consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation.
- Restricted – represents Pension and OPEB Assets
- Unrestricted – represents all other net position that are not classified as invested in capital assets or restricted.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Ohio Lottery is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Ohio Lottery generally retains the risk of loss; however, the Ohio Lottery is protected for purposes of sales collections by third-party surety bonds or deposits. Retailers are required to carry a minimum bond of \$15,000 or, if eligible, a minimum LDP deposit of \$500. On a yearly basis, the retailers' required coverage is based on an evaluation of their average annual sales. The minimum bond coverage is \$15,000 or one twenty-sixth of their annual sales. If an existing business is being purchased the bond coverage is \$15,000 or one twenty-sixth of their annual sales. The amount of loss arising from these risks was not significant for the years ended June 30, 2025, 2024, and 2023. No significant payments were made or liabilities recorded during the years ended June 30, 2025, 2024, and 2023 due to self-insured risks.

The Office of Risk Management implemented the Blanket Bond coverage program, under which all state employees, including elected and appointed officials (other than the Treasurer of State as an individual), are covered. This policy is paid annually and remains in effect until terminated. The premium is split between all participating state agencies and is charged based upon number of employees. It provides a limit of \$1,000,000 per occurrence. This policy covers all employees of all the participating agencies, including each commissioner. The Ohio Lottery pays a premium to the State for workers' compensation benefits.

The Ohio Lottery pays a premium assessed by DAS to cover motor vehicle liability related to bodily injury and property damage for a maximum of \$2.0 million per occurrence. The Ohio Lottery retains the risk for any liability exceeding this limit.

The state contracts with Medical Mutual of Ohio and Anthem to serve as the third-party administrators for the Ohio Med PPO, a fully self-insured health benefit plan. This plan allows all employees and any eligible dependents to have access to both network and non-network providers. Medical Mutual and Anthem each serve specific regions of Ohio based upon the home ZIP codes, which determines which administrator the employee will be assigned to. The Ohio Lottery and its participants are charged a share of the costs for claims settlement based on the number of employees opting for plan participation and the type of coverage selected by participants. Employees contributed \$58.51 for single, \$160.29 for family Minus Spouse and \$169.52 for Family Plus Spouse per pay period, while the Ohio Lottery contributed \$330.51 for single and \$907.26 for family coverage per pay period for each eligible employee. Premiums are accounted for in the State of Ohio's Benefits Trust Fund. In the event that liabilities exceed premiums paid, assessed premiums would be increased in the succeeding year. The Ohio Lottery's total contributions to the Health Plans for the last ten fiscal years were \$6,317,645, \$5,734,216, \$5,337,000, \$5,525,000, \$5,332,000, \$5,516,000, \$5,102,000, \$4,796,000, \$4,280,000 and \$3,746,000.

BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL

The Ohio Lottery is required to submit, through the Governor, a biennial budget to the Ohio General Assembly (General Assembly). Biennially, the General Assembly approves the appropriations, which are provided in annual amounts.

The Ohio Lottery'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 generally canceled four months after the end of the fiscal year. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the biennium for which they were appropriated. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis of accounting are:

- Prizes and commissions which are not voucherized are not budgeted.
- Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when earned (GAAP).
- Expenses (including annuity prizes) are recorded when paid in cash or encumbered (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- The budget basis excludes depreciation and amortization, as well as gains and losses on the disposition of equipment.

The Ohio Lottery maintains budgetary control by not permitting total expenditures to exceed appropriations without approval of the General Assembly, except for voucherized prize awards for which appropriation amendments may be approved by Ohio OBM and unvoucherized prize expenses, which are not budgeted. Certain budget amendments were adopted during the year ended June 30, 2025.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued new GASB's, to be implemented for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued GASB Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences", GASB Statement No. 102, "Certain Risk Disclosures". The Ohio Lottery Commission has implemented GASB Statement No 101 "Compensated Absences" for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025. GASB Statement No 102 has no impact on the Ohio Lottery Commission.

ESTIMATES

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

SUMMARIZED COMPARATIVE DATA

The basic financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with GAAP. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Ohio Lottery's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, from which the summarized information was derived.

SECURITIES LENDING

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 28, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Securities Lending Transactions" (GASB 28), the Ohio Lottery reports cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and any investments made with that cash as assets in the accompanying comparative statement of net position. Liabilities to return the collateral to the borrower are also recognized. Securities received as collateral in connection with securities lending activities are not recorded as the assets and liabilities of the Ohio Lottery, because the Ohio Lottery does not have the ability to pledge or sell the securities without borrower default. The costs of securities lending transactions are reported as expenses in the accompanying comparative statements of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position.

PENSIONS/OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

2. CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Ohio Lottery maintains cash on deposit at a commercial bank and with the TOS. The Ohio Lottery is authorized by State statutes to invest its moneys in certificates of deposit, money market accounts, the TOS investment pool STAR Ohio and obligations of the United States government or certain agencies thereof. The Ohio Lottery, through the TOS, may also enter into repurchase agreements with any eligible depository for periods not to exceed 30 days and is also permitted to engage in security lending transactions with qualified broker-dealers.

Public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or may pledge a pool of government securities of which the face value is at least 102 percent of the total value of public moneys on deposit at the institution. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States government, and mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. State law does not require security for public deposits and investments to be maintained in the Ohio Lottery's name.

DEPOSITS

As of June 30, 2025, the deposit accounts were not exposed to custodial credit risk; since the accounts were held in insured depositories approved by the State Board of Deposit and were fully collateralized. The financial institutions holding state deposits collateralize accounts for balances in excess of the amounts insured by FDIC as required by ORC Section 135.18. The carrying amount was \$159,642,440 and bank balances of the Ohio Lottery's deposits with the financial institutions were \$159,242,843.

INVESTMENTS

Although risk exposures are minimized by complying with legal requirements and internal policies adopted by the TOS, the Ohio Lottery's investments are exposed to risks that may lead to a loss of value. The Ohio Lottery's investments at June 30, 2025, consist of the following:

INVESTMENTS AT JUNE 30, 2025 CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:

(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

Investment Type (Rounded thousands)	Fair Value	Level 1 Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets	Level 2 Significant Other Observable Inputs	Level 3		Investment Maturities (in years)			
				Significant Unobservable Inputs	Credit Quality Rating	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	>10
Certificates of Deposit	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Agency Obligations	-	-	-	-	AA/Aa/ Unrated	-	-	-	-
U.S. Agency Obligation Strips	13,619	-	13,619	-	AA/Aa	\$2,554	11,065	-	-
U.S. Government Obligation	10,038	-	10,038	-		\$5,014	5,024	-	-
U.S. Government Obligation Strips	266,543		266,543			\$30,220	102,430	79,772	54,121
Total Investments	290,200	-	290,200	-		37,788	118,519	79,772	54,121
<u>Investments not required to be categorized</u>									
Investments in State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio)	2,907				AAA/Aaa	2,907	-	-	-
Equity in State of Ohio Common Cash & Investments	-					-	-	-	-
Collateral on loaned securities - Lottery's ratable allocation of cash collateral received on securities loans made from the State of Ohio's Common Cash and Investments account	31,001					31,001	-	-	-
Total Lottery Commission - Structured Investments, as of June 30, 2025	\$ 324,108					\$ 71,696	118,519	79,772	54,121
Total Lottery Commission - Investments made with Cash Collateral	<u>131,703</u>								
Total - Statement of Net Position	\$ <u>455,811</u>								

For Investments held by the Treasurer of State, 6.75 billion classified in Level 2 was valued using either matrix pricing, or, in the case of variable rate notes, were valued by discounting the current and future coupons using a yield calculation or scale based on the characteristics of the security. For matrix pricing, inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications were used. Interactive Data pricing used by the Treasurer's office also monitors market indicators, and industry and economic events. The Ohio Lottery Commission's structured investments are included in the Treasurer of State's Level 2 investments noted above.

Custodial Credit Risk: A custodial credit risk for investments exists when a government is unable to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party in the event of a failure of a counterparty to a transaction. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risks if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department but not in the government's name. The Ohio Lottery is not subject to custodial credit risk because the investments listed above are insured or registered in the State's name, held by the TOS or a TOS agent in the State's name, or uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the State's name.

Interest Rate Risk: An interest rate risk is the risk that an investment's fair value decreases as the market interest rate increases. Typically, this risk is higher in debt instruments with longer maturities. The State's investment policy states that the portfolio will be structured in a manner that ensures sufficient cash is available to meet anticipated liquidity needs. The Ohio Lottery's portfolio invests in securities with a stated maturity of no more than 30 years from the date of purchase. Notwithstanding these limitations, in no case will the assets be invested in securities with a term to maturity that exceeds the expected disbursement date of those funds. The risk that the Ohio Lottery will realize material losses from its investments in government securities resulting from changes in market interest rates is mitigated by the low probability that these securities will be sold before maturity.

Credit Risk: Ohio Lottery does not have a separate policy relating to credit risk of investments. The Ohio Lottery follows the Treasurer of State, Statement of Investment Policy. This policy applies to the investment of all interim funds of the State Treasurer including the Ohio Lottery Annuity Prizes Trust Fund.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The State's investment policy states that the portfolio should be structured to diversify investments to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity, issuer, or a specific type of security. The portfolio will be further diversified to limit the exposure to any one issuer. No more than 2 percent of the total average portfolio will be invested in the securities of any single issuer with the following exceptions:

U.S. Government Obligations.....	100% maximum
Repurchase Agreements.....	5%, or \$250 million, whichever is less
Mutual Funds	10% maximum

The equity in State of Ohio common cash and investments, collateral on loaned securities, money market mutual fund and investment in STAR Ohio has not been categorized because these accounts represent investment pools. Equity in the pools is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Information regarding the classification of the pools' investments and deposits by credit risk may be found in the State of Ohio Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. Investments held by broker-dealers under securities loans are also not categorized pursuant to the provisions of GASB 28.

As of June 30, 2025, the total carrying amount of deposits and investments categorized and disclosed in this note is \$856,639. This amount can be reconciled to the statement of net position as follows:

(ROUNDED THOUSANDS)	DEPOSITS	INVESTMENTS	TOTAL
Unrestricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 251,457	\$ -	\$ 251,457
Cash Equity with Treasurer of State	128,146	- -	128,146
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Video Lottery	19,717	- -	19,717
Collateral on Lent Securities	31,001	31,001	31,001
Restricted Assets:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer of State	1,508	- -	1,508
Dedicated Investments	- -	293,107	293,107
Collateral on Lent Securities	- -	131,703	131,703
Total - per Statement of Net Position	\$ 400,828	\$ 455,811	\$ 856,639

SECURITIES LENDING TRANSACTIONS

The Ohio Lottery, through the TOS's Investment Department, participates in a securities lending program for securities included in the equity in State of Ohio common cash and investments and Dedicated State of Ohio investment accounts. The lending program, authorized under Sections 135.143 and 135.47 of the ORC, is administered by a custodial agent bank, whereby certain securities are transferred to an independent broker-dealer (borrower) in exchange for collateral.

Several investments reported as "Collateral on Lent Securities" have terms that make them highly sensitive to interest rate changes. U.S. Agency & Instrumentality Obligations and Master Notes have daily reset dates. Variable Rate Notes have daily, monthly and quarterly reset dates.

Credit risk is calculated as the aggregate of the TOS exposure to individual borrowers or on individual loans, depending on whether individual loans to the same borrower can be aggregated for purposes of offset in the event of default. A lender has exposure if the amount a borrower owes the lender exceeds the amount the lender owes the borrower.

The amount the borrower owes the lender includes the market value of the underlying securities (including accrued interest), unpaid income distributions on the underlying securities and accrued loan premiums or fees. The amount the lender owes the borrower includes the cash collateral received, the fair value of collateral securities (including accrued interest), the face value of letters of credit, unpaid income distributions on collateral securities and accrued borrower rebates.

JUNE 30, 2025 • OHIO LOTTERY SECURITIES LENDING (ROUNDED THOUSANDS)

BORROWER OWES TO LENDER			LENDER OWES TO BORROWER		
MV of Loaned Securities	\$ 128,658		Cash Collateral	\$ 131,147	
Unpaid Distributions	- -		Unpaid Distributions	- -	
Accrued Premiums	- -		Accrued Rebates	103	
Total	\$ 128,658		Total	\$ 131,250	

Since the Lender owes the Borrowers \$2,592,000 more than the Borrowers owe the Lender, there is no credit risk to the Lender as of June 30, 2025.

The Ohio Lottery has minimized exposure to credit risk due to borrower default by requiring the custodial agent to ensure that the lent securities are collateralized at no less than 102 percent of the fair value.

For loaned contracts, the TOS executes on the Ohio Lottery's behalf not more than 15.0 percent of the State's cash and investment portfolio can be lent to a single broker-dealer.

During the fiscal year, the TOS lent U.S. Agency and Instrumentality Obligations (excluding Strips) and U.S. Agency and Instrumentality Obligation – Strips in exchange for collateral consisting of cash and/or U.S. government obligations. The Ohio Lottery cannot sell securities received as collateral unless the borrower defaults. At June 30, 2025, the collateral the Ohio Lottery had received for securities lent consisted entirely of cash, some of which had been temporarily invested by the Ohio Lottery in various securities. The Ohio Lottery invests cash collateral in short-term obligations, which have a weighted average maturity of 3.4 days and generally match the maturities of the securities loans at year-end. Loan contracts do not provide any loss indemnification by securities lending agents in cases of borrower default. However, during fiscal year 2025, the Ohio Lottery did not experience any losses due to credit or market risk on securities lending activities. The Ohio Lottery did not experience any losses on securities lending transactions resulting from the default of a borrower or lending agent, therefore, there were no recoveries during fiscal year 2025 due to prior-period losses.

Investments at June 30, 2025 consist of the following:

SECURITIES LENDING PROGRAM • INVESTMENTS MADE WITH CASH COLLATERAL

INVESTMENT TYPE (ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)	FAIR VALUE	CREDIT QUALITY RATING	INVESTMENT MATURITIES (IN YEARS)			
			LESS THAN 1	1-5	6-10	>10
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 120,691	AA/Aa,A/A-1, BBB/Baa	\$ 120,691	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Government Obligation Strips	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Agency Obligations-strips	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Agency Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds and Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposits (Negotiable)	8,466	AA/Aa,A/A-1	8,466			
Commercial Paper	2,033	AA/Aa,A/A-1	2,033			
Other Investments:						
Master Note	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variable Rate Note	-	-	-	-	-	-
Star Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments Not Required to be Categorized:						
Money Market Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocated Cash Collateral ⁽¹⁾	513		513	-	-	-
Total - Investments made with Cash Collateral, as of June 30, 2025	\$ 131,703		\$ 131,703	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

⁽¹⁾ The Ohio Lottery has been allocated \$513,000 cash collateral bases on the amount of cash equity from the State's common cash and investment account.

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024 was as follows:

(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)	2024	INCREASES	DECREASES	2025
	\$ 61,494	\$ 2,054	\$ 559	\$ 62,989
Equipment	\$ 61,494	\$ 2,054	\$ 559	\$ 62,989
Vehicles	3,293	866	922	3,237
Intangible Right - To - Use - Assets - Buildings	2,962	-	1,510	1,452
Intangible Right - To - Use - Assets - Equipment	89	9	2	96
Total Capital Assets	67,838	2,929	2,993	67,774
Less Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization:				
Equipment	(58,155)	(1,734)	459	(59,430)
Vehicles	(2,623)	(159)	922	(1,860)
Intangible Right - To - Use - Assets - Buildings	(1,260)	(962)	1,509	(713)
Intangible Right - To - Use - Assets - Equipment	(42)	(31)	2	(71)
Total Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization	(62,080)	(2,886)	2,892	(62,074)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 5,758	\$ 43	\$ 101	\$ 5,700
	2023	INCREASES	DECREASES	2024
	\$ 60,254	\$ 1,240	\$ -	\$ 61,494
Equipment	\$ 60,254	\$ 1,240	\$ -	\$ 61,494
Vehicles	3,186	107	-	3,293
Intangible Right - To - Use Assets - Buildings	2,962	-	-	2,962
Intangible Right - To - Use Assets - Equipment	111	13	35	89
Total Capital Assets	66,513	1,360	35	67,838
Less Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization:				
Equipment	(56,359)	(1,796)	-	(58,155)
Vehicles	(2,429)	(194)	-	(2,623)
Intangible Right - To - Use Assets - Buildings	(298)	(962)	-	(1,260)
Intangible Right - To - Use Assets - Equipment	(44)	(33)	35	(42)
Total Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization	(59,130)	(2,985)	35	(62,080)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 7,383	\$ (1,625)	\$ -	\$ 5,758

4. PRIZE AWARDS PAYABLE

Prize awards payable from restricted assets as of June 30, 2025 and 2024 consist of the following:

(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)	JUNE 30, 2025	JUNE 30, 2024
Current portion - face amount	\$ 42,517	\$ 44,431
Less: Unamortized discount	(8,773)	(8,557)
Current portion - present value	33,744	35,874
Noncurrent portion - face amount	340,107	341,234
Less: Unamortized discount	(62,378)	(58,425)
Noncurrent portion - present value	277,729	282,809
Total Prize Awards Payable - Net of Discount	\$ 311,473	\$ 318,683

Interest rates used to determine the present values ranged from 2.0 percent to 6.0 percent. The present value of future payments from restricted assets for deferred prize awards as of June 30, 2025 is summarized as follows:

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)

	AMOUNT
2026	\$ 42,517
2027	32,703
2028	31,822
2029	30,872
2030	30,171
2031 through 2035	109,998
2036 through 2040	57,241
2041 through 2045	35,220
2046 through 2050	10,130
2051 thereafter	1,950
Subtotal	382,624
Unamortized Discount	<u>(71,151)</u>
Net Prize Liability	<u>\$ 311,473</u>

Prize liabilities are reduced by an estimate of the amount of prizes that will ultimately be unclaimed. The Ohio Lottery is required by law to award prizes to holders of winning lottery tickets equal to at least 50 percent of total revenues from the sale of lottery tickets. The prize structure of certain games played exceeded this percentage; accordingly, additional amounts have been allocated for prize awards. These amounts approximated \$749.0 million and \$740.0 million for the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

5. OTHER LIABILITIES

The composition of other liabilities balances as of June 30, 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

	<i>(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)</i>	2025	2024
Accrued Liabilities	\$ 192	\$ 1,738	
Worker's Compensation - Current Portion	264	254	
Compensated Absences - Current Portion	<u>810</u>	<u>775</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 1,266</u>	<u>\$ 2,767</u>	

6. CURRENT AND NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

Current and Noncurrent liabilities activity for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

<i>(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)</i>	NON-CURRENT				CURRENT			
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 2024	ADDITIONS	REDUCTIONS	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 2025	CURRENT LIABILITIES 2024	ADDITIONS	REDUCTIONS	CURRENT LIABILITIES 2025
Prize Awards Payable from Restricted Assets-Net of Discount	\$ 282,809	\$ -	\$ (5,080)	\$ 277,729	\$ 35,874	\$ -	\$ (2,130)	\$ 33,744
Accrued Workers' Compensation	1,039	-	(295)	744	130	134	-	264
Compensated Absences	5,112	3,871	(3,777)	5,206	775	35	-	810
Leases Payable	803	-	(247)	556	988	9	(744)	253
Net Pension Liability	40,929	-	(1,981)	38,948	-	-	-	-
Net OPEB Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current and Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>\$ 330,692</u>	<u>\$ 3,871</u>	<u>\$ (11,380)</u>	<u>\$ 323,183</u>	<u>\$ 37,767</u>	<u>\$ 178</u>	<u>\$ (2,874)</u>	<u>\$ 35,071</u>
<i>(ROUNDED IN THOUSANDS)</i>	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 2023	ADDITIONS	REDUCTIONS	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 2024	CURRENT LIABILITIES 2023	ADDITIONS	REDUCTIONS	CURRENT LIABILITIES 2024
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 2023	ADDITIONS	REDUCTIONS	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES 2024	CURRENT LIABILITIES 2023	ADDITIONS	REDUCTIONS	CURRENT LIABILITIES 2024
Prize Awards Payable from Restricted Assets-Net of Discount	\$ 282,500	\$ 309	\$ -	\$ 282,809	\$ 38,148	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ 35,874
Accrued Workers' Compensation	952	87	-	1,039	125	5	-	130
Compensated Absences	4,721	391	-	5,112	754	21	-	775
Leases Payable	1,780	13	(990)	803	1,004	988	(1,004)	988
Net Pension Liability	49,527	-	(8,598)	40,929	-	-	-	-
Net OPEB Liability	1,061	-	(1,061)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current and Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>\$ 340,541</u>	<u>\$ 800</u>	<u>\$ (10,649)</u>	<u>\$ 330,692</u>	<u>\$ 40,031</u>	<u>\$ 1,014</u>	<u>\$ (3,278)</u>	<u>\$ 37,767</u>

The amounts due within one year for accrued worker's compensation and compensated absences are reported as current liabilities. Current liabilities for prize awards payable from restricted assets were \$33.7 million and \$35.9 million for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 respectively.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

NET PENSION LIABILITY/ASSET AND NET OPEB ASSET

The net pension liability/asset and the net OPEB asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for pensions and OPEB, respectively.

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions – between an employer and its employees – of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions and OPEB are provided to an employee – on a deferred-payment basis – as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension liability/asset and the net OPEB asset represent the Ohio Lottery's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability/asset calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost-of-living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

The Ohio Revised Code limits the Ohio Lottery's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Ohio Lottery cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the Ohio Lottery does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability/asset is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension/OPEB liability/asset on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in other liabilities on the accrual basis of accounting.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 8 for the OPEB disclosures.

PLAN DESCRIPTION - OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Plan Description - Ohio Lottery employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system which administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. Effective January 1, 2022, new members may no longer select the Combined Plan, and current members may no longer make a plan change to this plan. In October 2023, the legislature approved House Bill (HB) 33 which allows for the consolidation of the combined plan with the traditional plan with the timing of the consolidation at the discretion of OPERS. As of December 31, 2023, the consolidation has not been executed. (The latest information available). Participating employers are divided into state, local, law enforcement and public safety divisions. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the traditional plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting WWW.OPERS.ORG/FINANCIAL/REPORTS.SHTML, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members in the traditional and combined plans were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the

traditional and combined plans as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS Annual Report referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013 STATE AND LOCAL Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30 Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013 STATE AND LOCAL Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30 Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 30	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013 STATE AND LOCAL Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit Traditional Plan Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35 Combined Plan Formula: 1% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 1.25% for service years in excess of 35

Traditional plan state and local members who retire before meeting the age-and-age years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount. The amount of a member's pension benefit vests at retirement.

Final Average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

When a traditional plan benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, the member is eligible for an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This COLA is calculated on the member's original base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. Members retiring under the combined plan receive a cost-of-living adjustment on the defined benefit portion of their pension benefit. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the cost of living adjustment is 3 percent. For those retiring on or after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the adjustment is based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3.00%.

Defined contribution plan benefits are established in the plan documents, which may be amended by the Board. Member-directed plan and combined plan members who have met the retirement eligibility requirements may apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the combined plan consists of the member's contributions plus or minus the investment gains or losses resulting from the member's investment selections. Combined plan members wishing to receive benefits must meet the requirements for both the defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Member-directed participants must have attained the age of 55, have money on deposit in the defined contribution plan and have terminated public service to apply for retirement benefits. The amount available for defined contribution benefits in the member-directed plan consists of the members' contributions, vested employer contributions and investment gains or losses resulting from the members' investment selections. Employer contributions and associated investment earnings vest over a five-year period, at a rate of 20% each year. At retirement, members may select one of several distribution options for payment of the vested balance in their individual OPERS accounts. Options include the annuitization of the benefit (which includes joint and survivor options and will continue to be administered by OPERS), partial lump-sum payments (subject to limitations), a rollover of the vested account balance to another financial institution, receipt of entire account balance, net of taxes withheld, or a combination of these options. When members choose to annuitize their defined contribution benefit, the annuitized portion of the benefit is reclassified to a defined benefit.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as

2025 STATUTORY MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION RATES		STATE AND LOCAL	
		TRADITIONAL	COMBINED
Employer		14.0 %	14.0 %
Employee*		10.0 %	10.0 %
2025 ACTUAL CONTRIBUTION RATES		STATE AND LOCAL	
Employer:			
Pension**		14.0 %	12.0 %
Post-employment Health Care Benefits**		0.0 %	2.0 %
Total Employer		<u>14.0 %</u>	<u>14.0 %</u>
Employee		10.0 %	10.0 %

* Member contributions within the combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance.

** These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional and combined plans. The employer contributions rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension; however, effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate is funded with reserves.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll.

The Ohio Lottery's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was \$4,251,000 for fiscal year 2025.

NET PENSION LIABILITIES/ASSETS, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS

The net pension liability and net pension asset for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2024, and the total pension liability or asset used to calculate the net pension liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Ohio Lottery's proportion of the net pension liability or asset was based on the Ohio Lottery's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

The following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

PERS	TRADITIONAL	COMBINED	TOTAL
Proportionate of the Net Pension Liability/Asset Prior Measurement Date	0.156333%	0.219868%	
Proportionate of the Net Pension Liability/Asset Current Measurement Date	<u>0.158870%</u>	<u>0.000000%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.002537%</u>	<u>-0.219868%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 38,948,000	\$ -	\$ 38,948,000
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Expense	\$ 2,817,000	\$ -	\$ 2,817,000

At June 30, 2025, the Ohio Lottery reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	PERS	TRADITIONAL
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 745,000	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	4,595,000	
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	858,000	
OLC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,128,000	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>8,326,000</u>	

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	\$ 379,000
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>379,000</u>

\$2,128,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Ohio Lottery contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of/increase to the net pension liability/asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.

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

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,	TRADITIONAL
2026	\$ 2,887,000
2027	5,282,000
2028	(1,773,000)
2029	(577,000)
2030	-
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>5,819,000</u>

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, are presented below.

KEY METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN VALUATION OF TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY	
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan
Measurement and Valuation Date	December 31, 2024
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age
ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	
Investment Rate of Return	
Current Measurement Date	6.90%
Prior Measurement Date	6.90%
WAGE INFLATION	
Current Measurement Date	2.75%
Prior Measurement Date	2.75%
PROJECTED SALARY INCREASES	
Current Measurement Date	2.75%-10.75% (includes wage inflation at 2.75%)
Prior Measurement Date	2.75%-10.75% (includes wage inflation at 2.75%)
COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS	
Current Measurement Date	Pre 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post 1/7/2013 Retirees: 2.90% Simple through 2025, then 2.05% Simple
Prior Measurement Date	Pre 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2023, then 2.05% Simple

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2024, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Defined Contribution portfolio and the Health Care portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a gain of 8.8% for 2024.

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return over a 20-year period are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant.

For each major asset class that is included in the Defined Benefit portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2024, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

ASSET CLASS	TARGET ALLOCATION FOR 2024	WEIGHTED AVERAGE LONG-TERM EXPECTED REAL RATE OF RETURN (ARITHMETIC)
Fixed Income	24.00%	2.42%
Domestic Equities	21.00%	5.70%
Real Estate	13.00%	4.17%
Private Equity	15.00%	8.40%
International Equities	20.00%	6.10%
Risk Parity	2.00%	4.40%
Other Investments	5.00%	2.54%
TOTAL	100.00%	

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/asset was 6.90%, post-experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan, the Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Ohio Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.90%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.90%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

SENSITIVITY OF NET PENSION LIABILITY/(ASSET) TO CHANGES IN THE DISCOUNT RATE			
EMPLOYERS' NET PENSION LIABILITY/(ASSET) AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024	1% DECREASE	CURRENT DISCOUNT RATE	1% INCREASE
Traditional Pension Plan	5.9%	6.9%	7.9%

8. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

NET OPEB ASSET

See Note 7 for a description of the net OPEB asset.

PLAN DESCRIPTION - OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Plan Description - The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust. The 115 Health Care Trust (115 Trust or Health Care Trust) was established in 2014, under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The purpose of the 115 Trust is to fund health care for the Traditional Pension, Combined and Member-Directed plans. Medicare-enrolled retirees in the Traditional Pension and Combined plans may have an allowance deposited into a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) account to be used toward the health care program of their choice selected with the assistance of an OPERS vendor. Non-Medicare retirees have converted to an arrangement similar to the Medicare-enrolled retirees and are no longer participating in OPERS provided self-insured group plans.

With one exception, OPERS-provided health care coverage is neither guaranteed nor statutorily required. Ohio law currently requires Medicare Part A equivalent coverage or Medicare Part A premium reimbursement for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents.

OPERS offers a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) allowance to traditional pension plan and combined plan benefit recipients meeting certain age and service credit requirements. The HRA is an account funded by OPERS that provides tax free reimbursement for qualified medical expenses such as monthly post-tax insurance premiums, deductibles, co-insurance, and co-pays incurred by eligible benefit recipients and their dependents.

OPERS members enrolled in the Traditional Pension Plan or Combined Plan retiring with an effective date of January 1, 2022, or after must meet the following health care eligibility requirements to receive an HRA allowance:

Medicare Retirees	Medicare-eligible with a minimum of 20 years of qualifying service credit
Non-Medicare Retirees	Non-Medicare retirees qualify based on the following age-and-service criteria:
Group A	30 years of qualifying service credit at any age;
Group B	32 years of qualifying service credit at any age or 31 years of qualifying service credit and minimum age 52;
Group C	32 years of qualifying service credit and minimum age 55; or, A retiree from groups A, B or C who qualifies for an unreduced pension, but a portion of their service credit is not health care qualifying service, can still qualify for health care at age 60 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying health care service credit

Retirees who don't meet the requirement for coverage as a non-Medicare participant can become eligible for coverage at age 65 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying service.

Members with a retirement date prior to January 1, 2022, who were eligible to participate in the OPERS health care program will continue to be eligible after January 1, 2022.

Eligible retirees may receive a monthly HRA allowance for reimbursement of health care coverage premiums and other qualified medical expenses. Monthly allowances, based on years of service and the age at which the retiree first enrolled in OPERS coverage, are provided to eligible retirees, and are deposited into their HRA account.

Retirees will have access to the OPERS Connector, which is a relationship with a vendor selected by OPERS to assist retirees participating in the health care program. The OPERS Connector may assist retirees in selecting and enrolling in the appropriate health care plan.

When members become Medicare-eligible, recipients enrolled in OPERS health care programs must enroll in Medicare Part A (hospitalization) and Medicare Part B (medical).

OPERS reimburses retirees who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A (hospitalization) for their Part A premiums as well as any applicable surcharges (late-enrollment fees). Retirees within this group must enroll in Medicare Part A and select medical coverage, and may select prescription coverage, through the OPERS Connector. OPERS also will reimburse 50.00% of the Medicare Part A premium and any applicable surcharges for eligible spouses. Proof of enrollment in Medicare Part A and confirmation that the retiree is not receiving reimbursement or payment from another source must be submitted. The premium reimbursement is added to the monthly pension benefit.

The health care trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or separation, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, OPERS no longer allocated a portion of its employer contributions to health care for the traditional plan.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2024, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.00% of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.10%. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. For 2024, OPERS did not allocate any employer contribution to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and beginning July 1, 2022, there was a 2.00% allocation to health care for the Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2024 was 4.00%; however, effective July 1, 2022, a portion of the health care rate was funded with reserves.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Ohio Lottery did not make any contractually required contribution for fiscal year 2025.

NET OPEB ASSETS, OPEB EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OR RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO OPEB

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2024, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The Ohio Lottery's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Ohio Lottery's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities.

The following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

OPERS	OPEB
Proportionate of the Net OPEB Liability Prior Measurement Date	0.156716%
Proportionate of the Net OPEB Asset Current Measurement Date	<u>0.157577%</u>
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>0.000861%</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	\$ 3,694,000
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Expense	\$ (1,184,000)

At June 30, 2025, the Ohio Lottery reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

PERS	OPEB
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$ 76,000
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	<u>14,000</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 90,000</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 180,000
Changes of Assumptions	533,000
Changes in employer's proportionate percentage/difference between employer contributions	<u>35,000</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 748,000</u>

No amounts have been reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Ohio Lottery contributions subsequent to the measurement date.

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

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,	TRADITIONAL
2025	\$ (388,000)
2026	333,000
2027	(445,000)
2028	<u>(158,000)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (658,000)</u>

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2024.

The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

KEY METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN VALUATION OF TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY	
ACTUARIAL INFORMATION	OPEB PLAN
Actuarial Valuation Date	December 31, 2023
Roll-Forward Measurement Date	December 31, 2024
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age normal
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Single Discount Rate	
Current Measurement Date	6.00%
Prior Measurement Date	5.70%
Investment Rate of Return	
Current Measurement Date	6.00%
Prior Measurement Date	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current Measurement Date	4.08%
Prior Measurement Date	3.77%
Wage Inflation	
Current Measurement Date	2.75%
Prior Measurement Date	2.75%
Projected Salary Increases	
Current Measurement Date	2.75%-10.75% (includes wage inflation at 2.75%)
Prior Measurement Date	2.75%-10.75% (includes wage inflation at 2.75%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Current Measurement Date	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2039
Prior Measurement Date	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2038

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130% of the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for State and Local Government divisions and 170% of the Pub-2010 Safety Employee Mortality tables (males and females) for the Public Safety and Law Enforcement divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females) for all divisions. For all of the previously described tables, the base year is 2010 and mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to all of these tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2020.

During 2024, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Defined Contribution portfolio and the Health Care portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a gain of 10.0% for 2024.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return over a 20-year period are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future

real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return were provided by the Board's investment consultant.

For each major asset class that is included in the Health Care's portfolio's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2024, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

ASSET CLASS	TARGET ALLOCATION FOR 2024	WEIGHTED AVERAGE LONG-TERM EXPECTED REAL RATE OF RETURN (ARITHMETIC)
Fixed Income	37.00%	2.37%
Domestic Equities	26.00%	5.70%
REITS	5.00%	5.00%
International Equities	26.00%	6.10%
Risk Parity	3.00%	4.40%
Other Investments	3.00%	2.50%
TOTAL	100.00%	

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 6.00% was used to measure the total OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2024; however, the single discount rate used at the beginning of the year was 5.70%. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on the actuarial assumed rate of return of 6.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through the year 2124. As a result, the single discount rate was set as the actuarial assumed long-term expected rate of return on health care investments and was applied to projected costs through the year 2124, the duration of the projection period through which projected health care payments are fully funded. The tax-exempt municipal bond rate was not needed in the determination of the single discount rate.

Sensitivity of the Ohio Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability or asset calculated using the single discount rate of 6.00%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability or asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (5.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (7.00%) than the current rate:

SENSITIVITY OF NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) TO CHANGES IN THE DISCOUNT RATE			
EMPLOYERS' NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024	1% DECREASE	CURRENT DISCOUNT RATE	1% INCREASE
OPEB	(\$1,834,000)	(\$3,694,000)	(\$5,246,000)

Sensitivity of the Ohio Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate - Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability or asset. The following table presents the net OPEB liability or asset calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability or asset if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00% lower or 1.00% higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption with changes over several years built into that assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2025 is 5.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is the health care cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.50% in the most recent valuation.

SENSITIVITY OF NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) TO CHANGES IN THE TREND RATE			
EMPLOYERS' NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024	1% DECREASE	CURRENT TREND RATE	1% INCREASE
OPEB	(\$3,750,000)	(\$3,694,000)	(\$3,631,000)

9. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Interfund Transactions: During the course of normal operations, the Ohio Lottery records numerous transactions between funds including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, subsidize operations and service debt. The Ohio Lottery has the following types of transactions among funds:

Nonreciprocal interfund transfers - Flows of assets between funds without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. This includes transfers to subsidize various funds

For the year ended June 30, 2025 transfers consist of the following:

TRANSFER OUT	TRANSFER IN
OPERATING FUND	ANNUITY FUND
	<u>\$19,228</u>

10. LITIGATION

The Ohio Lottery is a party to legal proceedings. A liability for a claim is established if information indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred as of the date of issuance of the financial statement and if the amount of the associated loss is estimable. In the opinion of management, the ultimate outcome of such legal proceedings cannot be determined at this time. Its impact on the Ohio Lottery's financial position, therefore, is also unknown.

11. LEASES

The Ohio Lottery has entered into lease agreements for the intangible right-to-use equipment and buildings. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the Ohio Lottery will report an intangible capital asset and corresponding liability for the future scheduled payments under the leases.

The Ohio Lottery has entered into lease agreements for copier equipment and office space at varying years and terms as follows:

LEASE	LEASE COMMENCEMENT DATE	YEARS	LEASE END DATE	PAYMENT METHOD
Copiers	Various	3 - 5	Various	Quarterly
Office Space	Various	2- 10	Various	Quarterly, Yearly

The following is a schedule of future lease payments under the lease agreements:

	FISCAL YEAR	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
	2026	253	46	299
	2027	257	31	288
	2028	145	18	163
	2029	154	9	163
TOTAL		<u>\$ 809</u>	<u>\$ 104</u>	<u>\$ 913</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM – TRADITIONAL, COMBINED AND MEMBER-DIRECT LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS⁽¹⁾

PERS	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
OLC's Proportion (Percentage) of the Collective Net Pension Liability/Asset										
Traditional	0.158870 %	0.156333 %	0.167662 %	0.162550 %	0.163091 %	0.163371 %	0.163433 %	0.164436 %	0.160915 %	0.159630 %
Combined	n/a %	0.219868 %	0.215577 %	0.190728 %	0.182182 %	0.170169 %	0.127235 %	0.125481 %	0.130520 %	0.107980 %
OLC's Proportionate share (amount) of the Collective Net Pension Liability/ (Asset)										
Traditional	\$ 38,948,000	\$ 40,253,000	\$ 49,019,000	\$ 13,389,000	\$ 23,624,000	\$ 31,936,000	\$ 44,619,000	\$ 25,626,000	\$ 36,468,000	\$ 27,607,000
Combined	\$ 38,948,000	\$ 40,929,000	\$ 49,527,000	\$ 14,140,000	\$ 24,150,000	\$ 32,291,000	\$ 44,761,000	\$ 25,797,000	\$ 36,541,000	\$ 27,660,000
OLC's Covered Payroll	n/a	(676,000)	(508,000)	(751,000)	(526,000)	(355,000)	(142,000)	(171,000)	(73,000)	(53,000)
OLC's Proportionate share (amount) of the Collective Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of the OLC's Covered Payroll	164.4 %	178.6 %	217.0 %	64.2 %	112.1 %	161.1 %	235.1 %	137.5 %	204.4 %	163.1 %
The Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability										
Traditional	81.0 %	79.0 %	75.7 %	92.6 %	86.9 %	82.2 %	74.7 %	84.7 %	77.3 %	81.1 %
Combined	n/a %	144.6 %	137.1 %	169.9 %	157.7 %	145.3 %	126.6 %	137.3 %	116.6 %	116.9 %
Member-Direct	140.2 %	134.4 %	126.7 %	171.8 %	188.2 %	118.8 %	113.4 %	124.5 %	103.4 %	103.9 %

SCHEDULE OF OHIO LOTTERY CONTRIBUTIONS • LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

PERS	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 4,251,000	\$ 3,969,000	\$ 3,829,000	\$ 3,803,000	\$ 3,318,000	\$ 3,466,000	\$ 3,351,000	\$ 3,094,000	\$ 2,785,000	\$ 2,557,000
Traditional	4,141,000	3,802,000	3,668,000	3,643,000	3,179,000	3,320,000	3,210,000	2,964,000	2,668,000	2,450,000
Combined	-	64,000	62,000	62,000	54,000	56,000	54,000	50,000	45,000	41,000
Member-Direct	110,000	103,000	99,000	98,000	86,000	89,000	86,000	80,000	72,000	66,000
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	(4,251,000)	(3,969,000)	(3,829,000)	(3,803,000)	(3,318,000)	(3,466,000)	(3,351,000)	(3,094,000)	(2,785,000)	(2,557,000)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -	\$ _____ -
OLC's Covered Payroll	\$ 25,043,000	\$ 23,689,000	\$ 22,542,000	\$ 22,587,000	\$ 20,850,000	\$ 21,067,000	\$ 19,829,000	\$ 18,977,000	\$ 18,635,000	\$ 17,844,000
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	17.0 %	16.8 %	17.0 %	16.8 %	15.9 %	16.5 %	16.9 %	16.3 %	14.9 %	14.3 %

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION

Changes in benefit terms

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2016-2025.

Changes in assumptions:

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2016. For fiscal year 2017, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 8.00% down to 7.50%
- (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.75% to 3.25%
- (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 4.25%-10.05% to 3.25%-10.75%.

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2018.

For fiscal year 2019, the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date was the reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 7.50% down to 7.20%.

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal years 2020-2021.

For fiscal year 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 7.20% down to 6.90%
- (b) for defined benefit investments, decreasing the wage inflation from 3.25% to 2.75%
- (c) changing the future salary increases from a range of 3.25%-10.75% to 2.75%-10.75%.
- (d) changing the cost-of-living adjustment from for post 1/7/2013 retirees from 0.50% simple through 2021, then 2.15% simple to 3.00% through 2022, then 2.05% simple.

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2023.

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2024.

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2025.

*For fiscal year 2025, the combined plan has been grouped together with the traditional plan for reporting purposes.

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM • LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS (1)**

PERS	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
OLC's Proportion (Percentage) of the Collective Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.157577 %	0.156716 %	0.168243 %	0.162592 %	0.163044 %	0.162469 %	0.160666 %	0.161070 %	0.161070 %
OLC's Proportionate share (amount) of the Collective Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (3,694,000)	\$ (1,414,000)	\$ 1,061,000	\$ (5,093,000)	\$ (2,905,000)	\$ 22,441,000	\$ 20,947,000	\$ 17,491,000	\$ 16,269,000
OLC's Covered Payroll	\$ 23,689,000	\$ 22,542,000	\$ 22,587,000	\$ 20,850,000	\$ 21,067,000	\$ 19,829,000	\$ 18,977,000	\$ 18,635,000	\$ 17,844,000
OLC's Proportionate share (amount) of the Collective Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of the OLC's Covered Payroll	15.6 %	6.3 %	4.7 %	24.4 %	13.8 %	113.2 %	110.4 %	93.9 %	91.2 %
The Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	121.5 %	107.8 %	94.8 %	128.2 %	115.6 %	47.8 %	46.3 %	54.1 %	54.1 %

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available

SCHEDULE OF OHIO LOTTERY CONTRIBUTIONS • LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

PERS	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,000	\$ 343,000	\$ 426,000
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	\$ -	\$ (10,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (124,000)	\$ (343,000)	\$ (426,000)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
OLC's Covered Payroll	\$ 25,043,000	\$ 23,689,000	\$ 22,542,000	\$ 22,587,000	\$ 20,850,000	\$ 21,067,000	\$ 19,829,000	\$ 18,977,000	\$ 18,635,000	\$ 17,844,000
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%	2.4%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB

Changes in benefit terms

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017-2020.

For fiscal year 2021, the Board approved several changes to the health care plan offered to Medicare and non-Medicare retirees in efforts to decrease costs and increase the solvency of the health care plan. These changes are effective January 1, 2022 and include changes to base allowances and eligibility for Medicare retirees, as well as replacing OPERS-sponsored medical plans for non-Medicare retirees with monthly allowances, similar to the program for Medicare retirees. These changes are reflected in the December 31, 2020 measurement date health care valuation.

There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for fiscal years 2022-2025.

Changes in assumptions:

For fiscal year 2017, the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date was the reduction in the actuarially assumed rate of return from 4.23% down to 3.85%.

There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2018.

For fiscal year 2019, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) increase in the discount rate from 3.85% up to 3.96%
- (b) decrease in the investment rate of return from 6.50% down to 6.00%
- (c) increase in the municipal bond rate from 3.31% to 3.71%
- (d) change in the health care cost trend rate from 7.50% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028 to 10.00% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029.

For fiscal year 2020, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) decrease in the discount rate from 3.96% down to 3.16%
- (b) decrease in the municipal bond rate from 3.71% down to 2.75%
- (c) change in the health care cost trend rate from 10.00% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029 to 10.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030.

For fiscal year 2021, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) increase in the discount rate from 3.16% up to 6.00%
- (b) decrease in the municipal bond rate from 2.75% down to 2.00%
- (c) change in the health care cost trend rate from 10.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030 to 8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035.

For fiscal year 2022, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) decrease in the municipal bond rate from 2.00% down to 1.84%
- (b) change in the health care cost trend rate from 8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2035 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034.

For fiscal year 2023, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) decrease in the discount rate from 6.00% down to 5.22%
- (b) increase in the municipal bond rate from 1.84% to 4.05%
- (c) change in the health care cost trend rate from 8.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2034 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036.

For fiscal year 2024, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) increase in the discount rate from 5.22% to 5.7%
- (b) decrease in the municipal bond rate from 4.05% to 3.77%
- (b) change in the health care cost trend rate from 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2036 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2038.

For fiscal year 2025, the following were the most significant changes of assumptions that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

- (a) increase in the discount rate from 5.7% to 6.00%
- (b) increase in the municipal bond rate from 3.77% to 4.08%
- (b) change in the health care cost trend rate from 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2038 to 5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2039.

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

This section of the Ohio Lottery's Annual Comprehensive 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 Lottery's overall financial health.

FINANCIAL TRENDS

These schedules contain trend information to help readers understand how the Lottery's financial performance and position has changed over time. The information presented includes changes in net position, sales, and transfer data specific to the Lottery as well as the lottery industry as a whole.

REVENUE CAPACITY

These schedules contain information to help readers assess the Lottery's most significant revenue source. Sales information, included in the financial trends section, provides data about the various games available to the public. The Lottery's statewide retailer network determines the market exposure for the Lottery's games.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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

OPERATING INFORMATION

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

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports or the audited financial statements for the relevant year.

OHIO LOTTERY - CHANGE IN NET POSITION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Plus: Total Operating Revenues	\$ 3,987.2	\$ 3,933.3	\$ 4,153.3	\$ 4,423.6	\$ 4,294.2	\$ 5,515.5	\$ 5,624.1	\$ 5,815.9	\$ 5,906.6	\$ 5,776.6
Less: Prizes & Commissions	2,699.0	2,711.9	2,861.3	3,067.2	3,038.7	3,926.7	3,959.0	4,088.4	4,227.1	4,156.5
Less: Cost of Tickets Sold/ Vendor Fees	55.4	60.1	49.7	53.3	61.4	74.1	67.3	85.4	86.9	78.3
Less: Operating Expenses	89.5	90.9	92.2	105.9	96.2	79.4	85.6	105.7	116.1	119.0
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 1,143.3	\$ 1,070.4	\$ 1,150.1	\$ 1,197.2	\$ 1,097.9	\$ 1,435.3	\$ 1,512.2	\$ 1,536.4	\$ 1,476.5	\$ 1,422.8
Plus: Non-Operating Income	35.1	(7.4)	2.4	35.7	43.5	(12.7)	(25.1)	8.7	20.0	39.1
Less: Non-Operating Expense	24.4	21.3	20.9	17.8	15.1	13.0	11.6	14.7	17.7	17.8
Less: Transfers	1,116.1	1,040.6	1,087.7	1,153.9	1,127.1	1,359.0	1,405.4	1,464.2	1,514.0	1,447.7
Change In Net Position	\$ 37.9	\$ 1.1	\$ 43.9	\$ 61.2	\$ (0.8)	\$ 50.6	\$ 70.1	\$ 66.2	\$ (35.2)	\$ (3.6)
Change In Net Position	37.9	0.9	43.9	61.2	(0.8)	50.6	70.1	66.2	(35.2)	(3.6)
Total Net Position - Beginning	119.6	157.5	142.3	186.2	247.4	246.6	297.2	367.3	433.5	398.3
Total Net Position - Ending ²	\$ 157.5	\$ 158.4	\$ 186.2	\$ 247.4	\$ 246.6	\$ 297.2	\$ 367.3	\$ 433.5	\$ 398.3	\$ 394.7

OHIO LOTTERY - NET POSITION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Net Investment In Capital Assets	\$ 26.8	\$ 20.9	\$ 25.6	\$ 17.3	\$ 13.4	\$ 8.0	\$ 6.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.9
Restricted For Net Unrealized Gains On Restricted Investments	77.4	47.0	28.0	57.2	99.5	91.0	84.2	-	-	0.0
Restricted For Pension Plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	3.7
Unrestricted	53.3	90.5	132.6	172.9	133.7	198.2	276.5	428.9	392.3	386.1
Total Net Position	\$ 157.5	\$ 158.4	\$ 186.2	\$ 247.4	\$ 246.6	\$ 297.2	\$ 367.3	\$ 433.5	\$ 398.3	\$ 394.7

OHIO LOTTERY - NET INVESTMENTS IN CAPITAL ASSETS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Capital Assets										
Lottery Equipment	\$ 24.4	\$ 18.4	\$ 23.2	\$ 14.9	\$ 10.4	\$ 4.9	\$ 2.1	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.5
Vehicles	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2
Data / Office Equipment	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.2
Net Investments In Capital Assets	\$ 26.8	\$ 20.9	\$ 25.6	\$ 17.3	\$ 13.4	\$ 8.0	\$ 6.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.9

RATIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBT SCHEDULE • LEASE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ³	2023	2024	2025
Leases ⁽¹⁾	\$ 10.1	\$ 6.3	\$ 3.2	\$ 4.7	\$ 2.9	\$ 14.9	\$ 1.0	\$ 2.8	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.0
Percentage of Annual Lottery Sales	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-	-	-	-

(1) The Debt will be paid by Lottery Ticket Sales.

(2) Net position in Fiscal Year 2017 was restated in Fiscal Year 2018 to reflect the adjustment made for the cumulative effect of change in accounting principles.

(3) During fiscal year 2022, the Lottery implemented GASB Statement No. 87.

Note: The Ohio Lottery changed the way expenses are classified for Fiscal Year 2015 and subsequent fiscal years

REVENUES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Draw Sales										
Pick 3	\$ 343.0	\$ 340.0	\$ 340.1	\$ 354.0	\$ 400.6	\$ 485.9	\$ 438.2	\$ 410.9	\$ 418.6	\$ 409.8
Pick 4	200.3	201.0	205.1	216.9	240.5	284.0	267.7	257.5	272.7	265.1
Pick 5	36.4	38.1	40.8	44.5	51.2	66.1	64.5	63.8	70.1	72.9
Rolling Cash 5	60.3	55.5	53.0	52.1	51.7	57.0	51.2	49.6	49.7	50.0
Classic Lotto/Kicker	35.8	30.9	34.4	31.4	28.8	28.0	36.6	32.1	27.9	28.1
Raffle/Multi-State Raffle	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EZPLAY	115.2	120.2	113.2	100.4	88.4	112.2	110.7	105.4	103.1	102.4
EZPLAY Tap	31.5	30.0	31.8	40.8	38.9	44.8	59.6	36.3	26.9	23.8
EZPLAY Touch & Win	0.7	16.0	19.5	30.4	31.4	35.2	38.4	39.1	36.0	35.1
Keno / Booster	365.9	396.3	421.1	453.9	439.4	577.4	621.6	640.4	628.9	626.2
The Lucky One	-	-	11.6	16.9	20.1	28.7	32.6	36.2	37.9	39.4
Mega Millions ⁽¹⁾	102.2	93.3	120.1	192.7	102.0	152.7	99.9	210.6	186.4	140.1
Powerball/Power Play	193.5	129.8	148.1	143.3	85.2	120.1	151.2	202.7	257.4	109.6
Lucky For Life	14.1	19.9	20.7	20.4	19.5	22.2	37.6	40.3	44.7	44.5
Total Draw-Based Sales	1,498.9	1,474.6	1,559.5	1,697.7	1,597.7	2,014.3	2,009.8	2,124.9	2,160.3	1,947.0
Scratch-Off Sales	<u>1,560.7</u>	<u>1,527.1</u>	<u>1,600.6</u>	<u>1,663.0</u>	<u>1,873.8</u>	<u>2,315.9</u>	<u>2,287.9</u>	<u>2,338.8</u>	<u>2,383.7</u>	<u>2,429.6</u>
Total Ticket Sales	3,059.6	3,001.7	3,160.1	3,360.7	3,471.5	4,330.2	4,297.7	4,463.7	4,544.0	4,376.6
Sports Gaming ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8 ⁽²⁾	0.6	0.4
VLT Revenue	868.9	926.6	987.3	1,058.6	820.9	1,186.2	1,331.3	1,354.6	1,367.3	1,398.9
VLT License Revenue	50.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other Revenues	8.6	4.9	5.8	4.1	1.6	(1.0)	(5.0)	(6.4)	(5.5)	0.4
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 3,987.2</u>	<u>\$ 3,933.3</u>	<u>\$ 4,153.3</u>	<u>\$ 4,423.6</u>	<u>\$ 4,294.2</u>	<u>\$ 5,515.5</u>	<u>\$ 5,624.1</u>	<u>\$ 5,815.9</u>	<u>\$ 5,906.6</u>	<u>\$ 5,776.6</u>

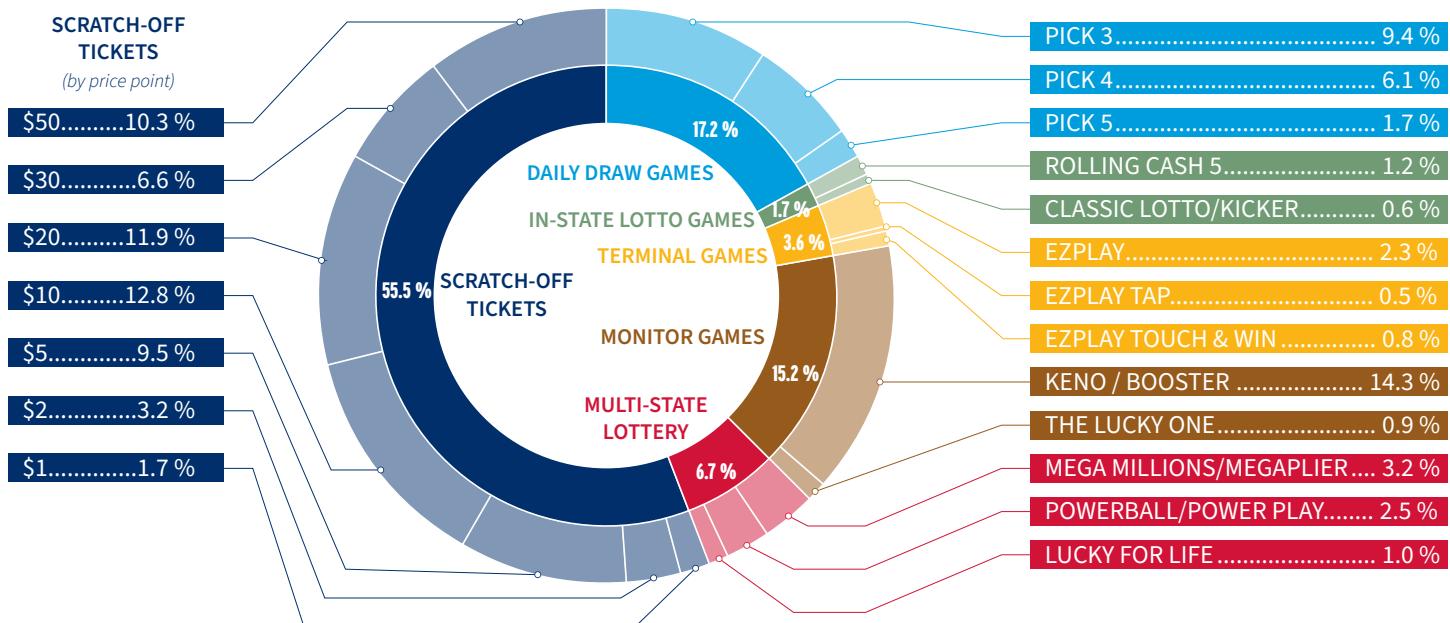
(1) In April 2025 Mega Millions/Megaplier changed name to Mega Millions

(2) This figure represents handle taken by the one proprietor approved to use the Lottery's gaming system, Sports Bet Ohio (Intralot). In Fiscal Year 2023, there were four independent proprietors offering sports gaming as well.

(3) In fiscal year 2024, due to a change in reporting, this figure represents the Lottery's share of all type C sports gaming.

SALES BY GAME

FISCAL YEAR 2025



PRIZE PAYOUT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TRADITIONAL LOTTERY SALES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SALES										
Draw-Based	\$ 1,498.9	\$ 1,474.6	\$ 1,559.5	\$ 1,697.7	\$ 1,597.7	\$ 2,014.3	\$ 2,009.8	\$ 2,124.9	\$ 2,160.3	\$ 1,947.0
Scratch-Offs	1,560.7	1,527.1	1,600.6	1,663.0	1,873.8	2,315.9	2,287.9	2,338.8	2,383.7	2,429.6
Total Ticket Sales	\$ 3,059.6	\$ 3,001.7	\$ 3,160.1	\$ 3,360.7	\$ 3,471.5	\$ 4,330.2	\$ 4,297.7	\$ 4,463.7	\$ 4,544.0	\$ 4,376.6
PRIZE EXPENSE										
Draw-Based	\$ 838.2	\$ 834.2	\$ 879.9	\$ 981.9	\$ 927.0	\$ 1,168.2	\$ 1,133.6	\$ 1,203.6	\$ 1,247.4	\$ 1,135.3
Scratch-Offs	1,094.4	1,075.8	1,118.8	1,157.9	1,332.3	1,673.4	1,658.1	1,687.9	1,764.6	1,801.3
Total Prize Expense	\$ 1,932.6	\$ 1,910.0	\$ 1,998.7	\$ 2,139.8	\$ 2,259.3	\$ 2,841.6	\$ 2,791.7	\$ 2,891.5	\$ 3,012.0	\$ 2,936.6
PRIZE PAYOUT PERCENTAGE										
Draw-Based	55.9%	56.6%	56.2%	57.8%	58.0%	58.0%	56.4%	56.6%	57.7%	58.3%
Scratch-Offs	70.1%	70.4%	69.9%	69.6%	71.1%	72.3%	72.5%	72.2%	74.0%	74.1%

TRADITIONAL LOTTERY EXPENSES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Prizes	\$ 1,932.6	\$ 1,910.0	\$ 1,998.7	\$ 2,139.8	\$ 2,259.3	\$ 2,841.6	\$ 2,791.7	\$ 2,891.5	\$ 3,012.0	\$ 2,936.6
Bonuses/Commissions	188.6	185.7	206.1	223.4	233.6	296.3	282.1	292.7	305.8	289.7
Cost of Tickets Sold and Vendor Fees	55.0	60.1	49.7	53.3	61.4	74.1	67.3	85.4	86.9	78.3
Operating Expenses	89.5	90.9	92.2	105.9	86.5	70.1	80.6	94.6	104.2	106.4
Payments to Education	784.1	739.4	794.7	810.1	846.3	958.6	968.9	1022.0	1068.3	989.9
Total Sales	\$ 3,059.6	\$ 3,001.7	\$ 3,160.1	\$ 3,360.7	\$ 3,471.5	\$ 4,330.2	\$ 4,297.7	\$ 4,463.7	\$ 4,544.0	\$ 4,376.6

VIDEO LOTTERY TERMINALS (VLT)

GROSS GAMING REVENUE, COMMISSIONS TO VSLA'S, OPERATING EXPENSES AND PAYMENTS TO EDUCATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS - IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Commissions to VSLA's	\$ 577.8	\$ 616.2	\$ 656.6	\$ 704.0	\$ 545.9	\$ 788.8	\$ 885.3	\$ 900.8	\$ 909.3	\$ 930.3
Lottery Revenue	291.1	310.4	330.7	354.6	275.0	397.4	446.0	453.8	458.1	468.6
Operating Expenses	9.1	9.2	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.0	10.8	11.3	12.3
Accrued - Profits to Education - Paid in July	-	-	28.5	29.5	14.3	36.7	36.7	35.2	36.4	37.9
Payments to Education	282.0	301.2	293.0	343.8	264.5	400.4	436.5	442.2	445.7	457.8
Gross Gaming Revenue	\$ 868.9	\$ 926.6	\$ 987.3	\$ 1,058.6	\$ 820.9	\$ 1,186.2	\$ 1,331.3	\$ 1,354.6	\$ 1,367.4	\$ 1,398.9

SPORTS GAMING

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lottery Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	0.4
Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.6

TOTAL EXPENSES, INCLUDING VLT AND SPORTS GAMING ACTIVITY

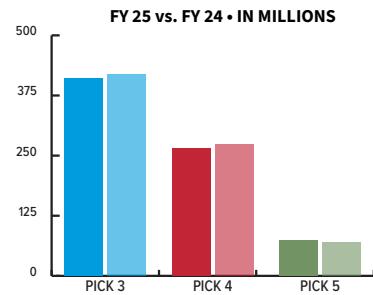
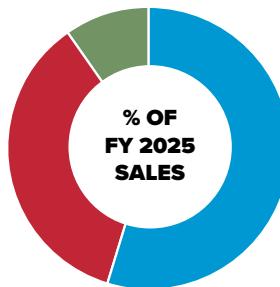
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Sales (including GGR)	\$ 3,928.5	\$ 3,928.3	\$ 4,147.4	\$ 4,419.3	\$ 4,292.4	\$ 5,516.4	\$ 5,629.0	\$ 5,822.1	\$ 5,911.4	\$ 5,775.6
Direct Game Costs:										
Prizes	1,932.6	1,910.0	1,998.7	2,139.8	2,259.3	2,841.6	2,791.7	2,891.5	3,012.0	2,936.6
Bonuses and Commission	766.4	801.9	862.7	927.4	779.5	1,085.1	1,167.4	1,193.6	1,215.1	1,220.0
Cost of Tickets Sold and Vendor Fees	55.0	60.1	49.7	53.3	61.4	74.1	67.3	85.4	86.9	78.3
Operating Expenses	98.6	100.1	102.0	116.4	96.2	79.4	91.6	105.7	116.1	119.1
Accrued - Profits to Education - Paid in July	-	-	28.5	29.5	14.3	36.7	36.7	35.2	36.4	37.9
Payments to Education	\$ 1,066.1	\$ 1,040.6	\$ 1,087.7	\$ 1,153.9	\$ 1,127.1	\$ 1,359.0	\$ 1,405.4	\$ 1,464.2	\$ 1,514.0	\$ 1,447.7

OHIO LOTTERY • REVENUES
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

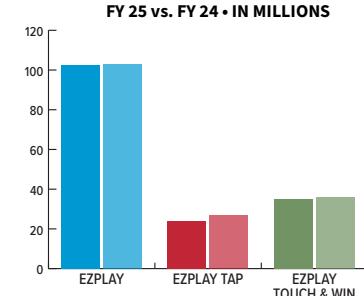
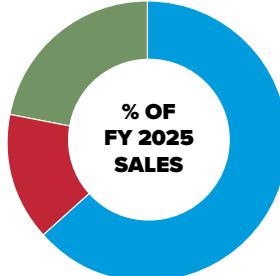
DAILY DRAW	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
PICK 3	\$ 343.0	\$ 340.0	\$ 340.1	\$ 354.0	\$ 400.6	\$ 485.9	\$ 438.2	\$ 410.9	\$ 418.6	\$ 409.8
PICK 4	200.3	201.0	205.1	216.9	240.5	284.0	267.7	257.5	272.7	265.1
PICK 5	36.4	38.1	40.8	44.5	51.2	66.1	64.5	63.8	70.1	72.9
TOTAL DAILY DRAW SALES	<u>\$ 579.7</u>	<u>\$ 582.7</u>	<u>\$ 586.0</u>	<u>\$ 615.4</u>	<u>\$ 692.3</u>	<u>\$ 836.0</u>	<u>\$ 770.4</u>	<u>\$ 732.2</u>	<u>\$ 761.4</u>	<u>\$ 747.8</u>

SALES	% OF FY25 SALES	FY25		
		FY25	FY24	DIFF
PICK 3	54.8%	\$ 409.8	\$ 418.6	(8.8)
PICK 4	35.5%	\$ 265.1	272.7	(7.6)
PICK 5	9.7%	\$ 72.9	70.1	2.8
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 747.8</u>	<u>\$ 761.4</u>	<u>(\$ 13.6)</u>



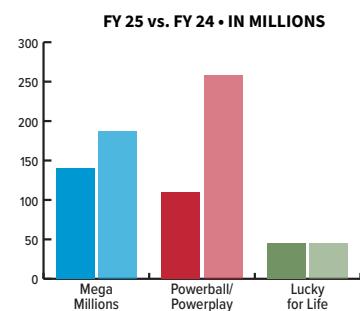
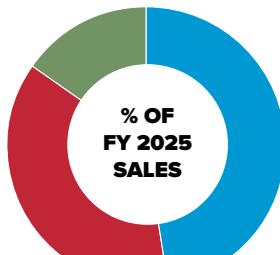
EZPLAY GAMES	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EZPLAY	\$ 115.2	\$ 120.2	\$ 113.2	\$ 100.4	\$ 88.4	\$ 112.2	\$ 110.7	\$ 105.4	\$ 103.1	\$ 102.4
EZPLAY TAP	31.5	30.0	31.8	40.8	38.9	44.8	59.6	36.3	26.9	23.8
EZPLAY Touch & Win	0.7	16.0	19.5	30.4	31.4	35.2	38.4	39.1	36.0	35.1
TOTAL EZPLAY SALES	<u>\$ 147.4</u>	<u>\$ 166.2</u>	<u>\$ 164.5</u>	<u>\$ 171.6</u>	<u>\$ 158.7</u>	<u>\$ 192.2</u>	<u>\$ 208.7</u>	<u>\$ 180.8</u>	<u>\$ 166.0</u>	<u>\$ 161.3</u>

SALES	% OF FY25 SALES	FY25		
		FY25	FY24	DIFF
EZPLAY	63.5%	\$ 102.4	\$ 103.1	(0.7)
EZPLAY TAP	14.7%	23.8	26.9	(3.1)
EZPLAY TOUCH & WIN	21.8%	35.1	36.0	(0.9)
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 161.3</u>	<u>\$ 166.0</u>	<u>(\$ 4.7)</u>



MULTI-STATE GAMES	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MEGA MILLIONS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 102.2	\$ 93.3	\$ 120.1	\$ 192.7	\$ 102.0	\$ 152.7	\$ 99.9	\$ 210.6	\$ 186.4	\$ 140.1
POWERBALL/POWER PLAY	193.5	129.8	148.1	143.3	85.2	120.1	151.2	202.7	257.4	109.6
LUCKY FOR LIFE	14.1	19.9	20.7	20.4	19.5	22.2	37.6	40.3	44.7	44.5
TOTAL MULTI-STATE SALES	<u>\$ 309.8</u>	<u>\$ 243.0</u>	<u>\$ 288.9</u>	<u>\$ 356.4</u>	<u>\$ 206.7</u>	<u>\$ 295.0</u>	<u>\$ 288.7</u>	<u>\$ 453.6</u>	<u>\$ 488.5</u>	<u>\$ 294.2</u>

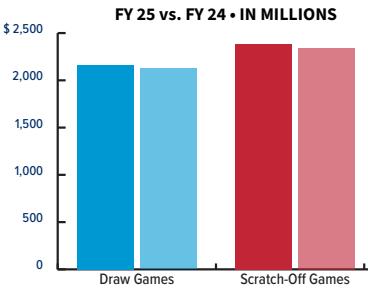
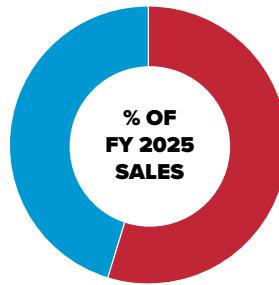
SALES	% OF FY25 SALES	FY25		
		FY25	FY24	DIFF
MEGA MILLIONS/MEGAPIER	47.6%	\$ 140.1	\$ 186.4	(46.3)
POWERBALL/POWER PLAY	37.3%	109.6	257.4	(147.8)
LUCKY FOR LIFE	15.1%	44.5	44.7	(0.2)
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 294.2</u>	<u>\$ 488.5</u>	<u>(\$ 194.3)</u>



OHIO LOTTERY • REVENUES
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS

DAILY LOTTO	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CLASSIC LOTTO/KICKER	\$ 35.8	\$ 30.9	\$ 34.4	\$ 31.4	\$ 28.8	\$ 28.0	\$ 36.6	\$ 32.1	\$ 27.9	\$ 28.1
RAFFLE/MULTI-STATE RAFFLE	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROLLING CASH 5	60.3	55.5	53.0	52.1	51.7	57.0	51.2	49.6	49.7	50.0
TOTAL DAILY LOTTO GAME SALES	\$ 96.1	\$ 90.0	\$ 87.4	\$ 83.5	\$ 80.5	\$ 85.0	\$ 87.8	\$ 81.7	\$ 77.6	\$ 78.1
MONITOR GAMES	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
KENO/BOOSTER	\$ 365.9	\$ 396.3	\$ 421.1	\$ 453.9	\$ 439.4	\$ 577.4	\$ 621.6	\$ 640.4	\$ 628.9	\$ 626.2
THE LUCKY ONE	-	-	11.6	16.9	20.1	28.7	32.6	36.2	37.9	39.4
TOTAL MONITOR GAME SALES	\$ 365.9	\$ 396.3	\$ 432.7	\$ 470.8	\$ 459.5	\$ 606.1	\$ 654.2	\$ 676.6	\$ 666.8	\$ 665.6
TOTAL REVENUE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
DRAW GAME TICKET SALES	\$ 1,498.9	\$ 1,474.6	\$ 1,559.5	\$ 1,697.7	\$ 1,597.7	\$ 2,014.3	\$ 2,009.8	\$ 2,124.9	\$ 2,160.3	\$ 1,947.0
SCRATCH-OFF GAMES SALES	1,560.7	1,527.1	1,600.6	1,663.0	1,873.8	2,315.9	2,287.9	2,338.8	2,383.7	2,429.6
VLT GROSS GAMING REVENUE	868.9	926.6	987.3	1,058.6	820.9	1,186.2	1,331.3	1,354.6	1,367.3	1,398.9
VLT LICENSE REVENUE	50.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
OTHER REVENUES	8.6	4.9	5.8	4.1	1.6	(1.0)	(5.0)	(6.4)	(5.5)	0.4
SPORTS GAMING ^(2,3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	0.6	0.4
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 3,987.2	\$ 3,933.3	\$ 4,153.3	\$ 4,423.6	\$ 4,294.2	\$ 5,515.5	\$ 5,624.1	\$ 5,815.9	\$ 5,906.6	\$ 5,776.6

SALES	% OF FY25 SALES	FY24	FY24	DIFF
DRAW GAME TICKET SALES	44.5%	\$ 1,947.0	\$ 2,160.3	\$ (213.3)
SCRATCH-OFF TICKET SALES	55.5%	2,429.6	2,383.7	45.9
	100.0%	\$ 4,376.6	\$ 4,544.0	\$ (167.4)



(1) In April 2025 Mega Millions/Megaplier changed name to Mega Millions

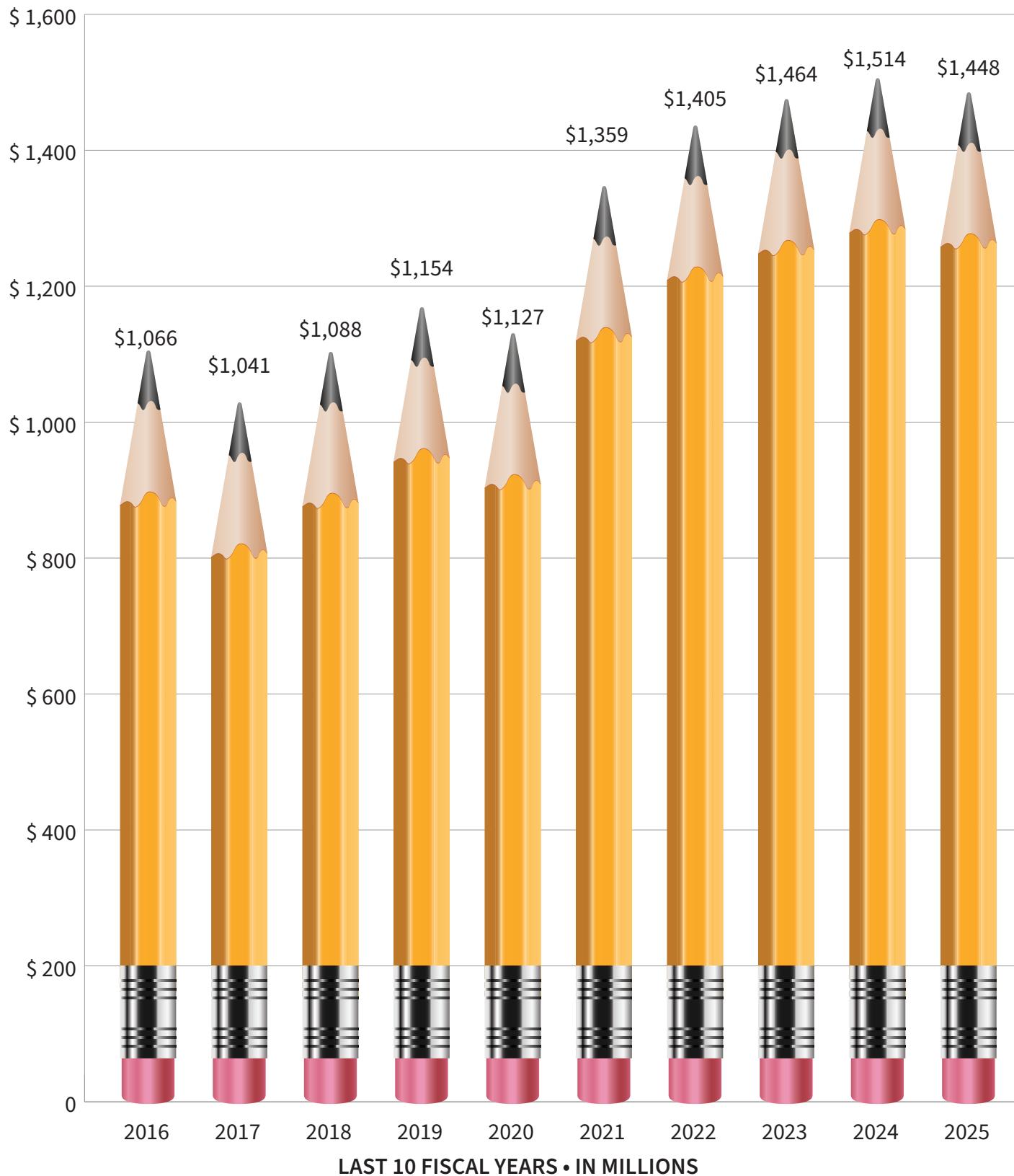
(2) Sports Gaming was introduced on January 1, 2023. This figure represents handle taken by the one proprietor approved to use the Lottery's gaming system, Sports Bet Ohio (Intralot).

In fiscal year 2023, there were four independent proprietors offering sports gaming as well. The Lottery's share of all type C sports gaming is reflected on page 59.

(3) In fiscal year 2024, due to a change in reporting, this figure represents the Lottery's share of all type C sports gaming.

OHIO LOTTERY • PROFIT TRANSFERS TO EDUCATION

LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS



TOTAL VIDEO LOTTERY TERMINAL (VLT) REVENUE

IN MILLIONS



	ELDORADO SCIOTO DOWNS	JACK THISTLEDOWN RACINO	MGM AT NORTHFIELD PARK	MIAMI VALLEY GAMING	BELTERRA PARK GAMING	HOLLYWOOD GAMING AT DAYTON RACEWAY	HOLLYWOOD GAMING AT MAHONING VALLEY	TOTAL
DATE OPENED	JUNE 2012	APRIL 2013	DECEMBER 2013	DECEMBER 2013	MAY 2014	AUGUST 2014	SEPTEMBER 2014	
Average # of VLTs	1,750	1,414	1,597	2,239	1,037	1,052	1,044	10,133
Percent Change of Net Win from Fiscal Year 2024	-0.1%	1.3%	3.9%	1.0%	-0.8%	4.8%	4.7%	2.3%
Net Win FY25	\$224.3	\$186.2	\$318.5	\$244.9	\$84.6	\$166.3	\$174.1	\$1,398.9
Racino Commission	148.4	123.2	210.8	162.0	56.0	110.0	115.2	925.6
Ohio Lottery Commission	75.2	62.4	106.7	82.0	28.3	55.7	58.3	468.6
Responsible Gambling Services	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	4.7

U.S. LOTTERY INDUSTRY STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

RANK BY SALES^(A) FISCAL YEAR 2024^(B) • IN MILLIONS

	U. S. LOTTERY	POPULATION	TOTAL TICKET SALES	PRIZES	BONUSES/COMMISSIONS	OPERATING EXPENSES	PRIZES AS % OF TOTAL SALES	PER CAPITA SALES
1	Florida	23.4	\$9,417.5	\$6,254.7	\$571.6	\$213.8	66.4%	\$403
2	California	39.4	9,275.1	6,031.6	632.7	452.7	65.0%	235
3	Texas	31.3	8,389.8	5,655.5	448.5	234.2	67.4%	268
4	New York	19.9	8,197.9	4,918.6	491.1	423.1	60.0%	413
5	Massachusetts	7.1	6,145.1	4,634.0	350.7	143.5	75.4%	861
6	Georgia	11.2	5,666.5	3,798.6	304.5	252.2	67.0%	507
7	Virginia	8.8	5,521.0	4,245.7	141.5	208.3	76.9%	627
8	North Carolina	11.1	5,375.5	3,802.7	285.6	202.1	70.7%	487
9	Pennsylvania	13.1	4,973.9	3,215.4	276.5	262.8	64.6%	380
10	Michigan	10.1	4,764.6	2,976.3	348.7	205.2	62.5%	470
11	OHIO	11.9	4,543.9	3,012.0	305.8	203.0	66.3%	497
12	Illinois	12.7	3,856.7	2,579.5	179.0	218.9	66.9%	303
13	New Jersey	9.5	3,632.1	2,157.6	213.9	129.5	59.4%	382
14	Maryland	6.3	2,715.7	1,715.5	220.3	124.7	63.2%	434
15	South Carolina	5.5	2,384.7	1,571.7	168.1	54.8	65.9%	435

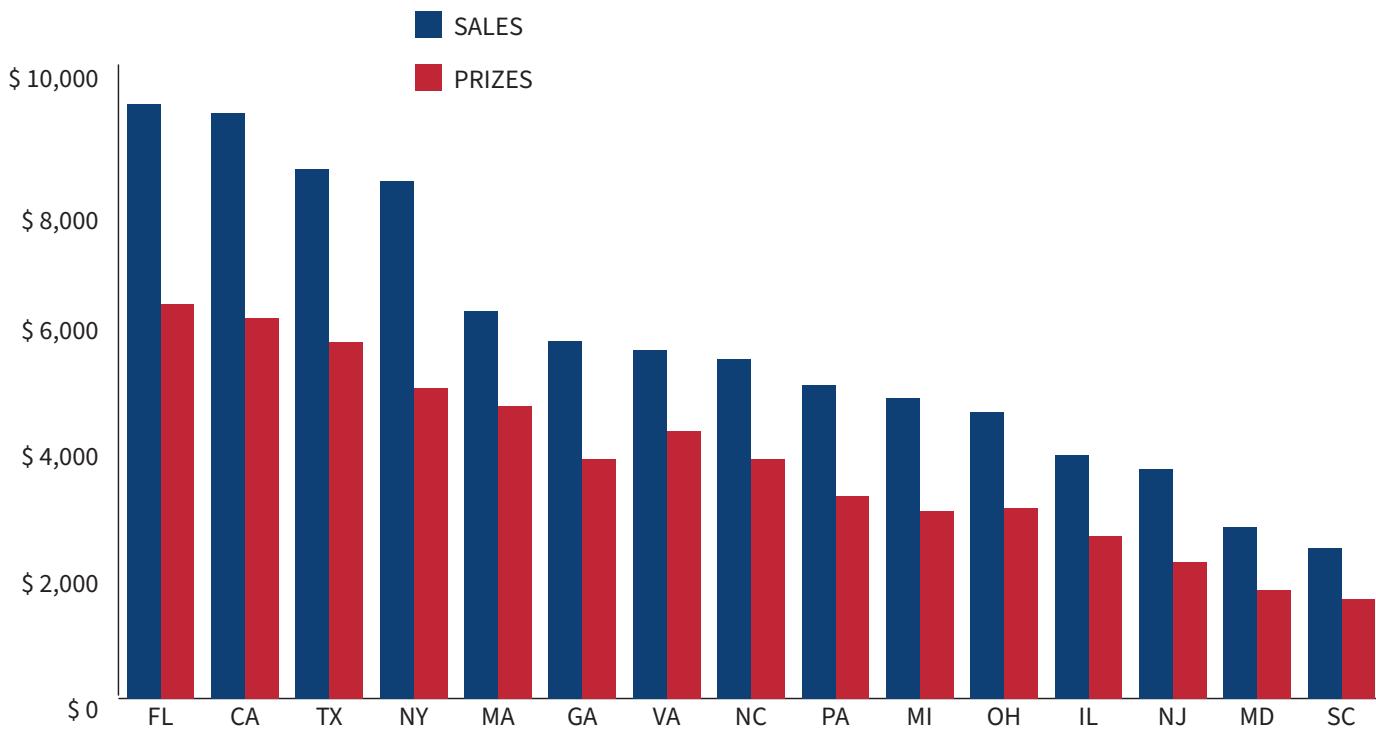
(a) Sales excludes video lottery, (b) Latest information available

The fiscal year ends June 30 for all US states except New York (March 31), Texas (August 31), and Michigan (September 30).

Source: "La Fleur's 2024 World Lottery Almanac"

U.S. LOTTERY INDUSTRY • FISCAL YEAR 2024

IN MILLIONS

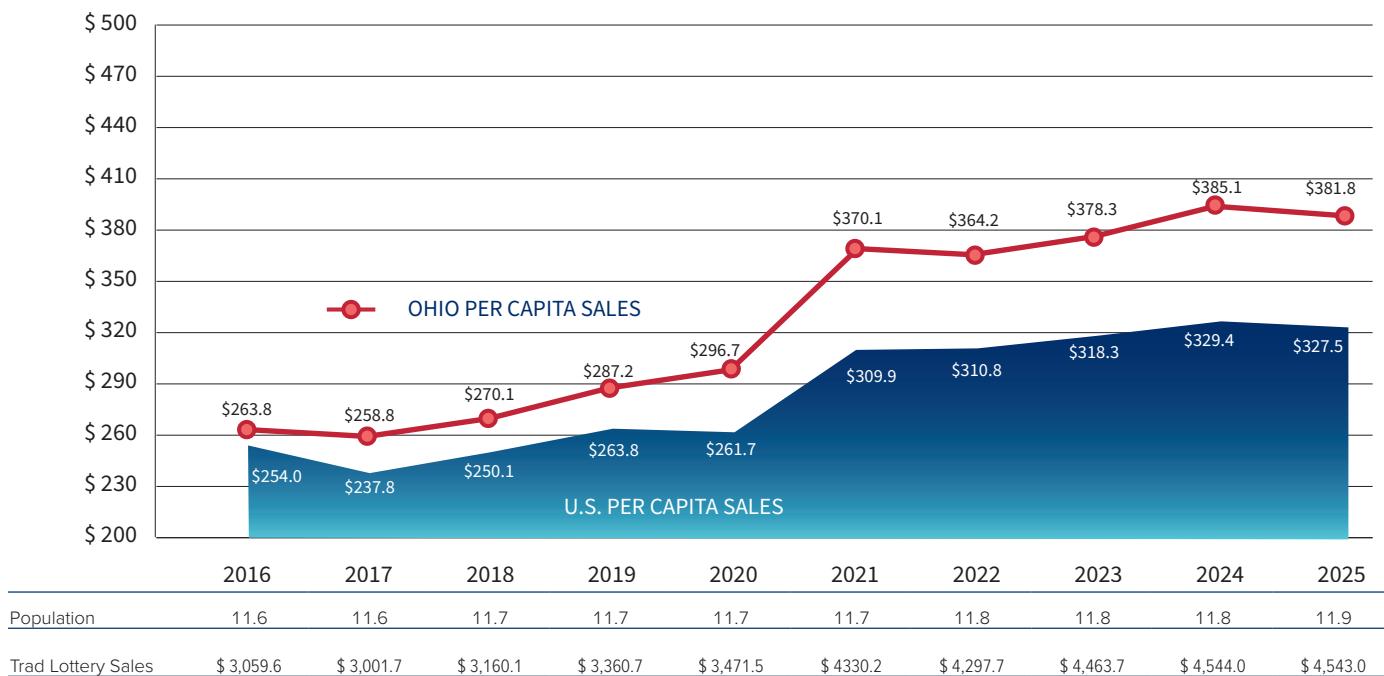


Source: "La Fleur's 2024 World Lottery Almanac"

Source: "La Fleur's 2024 World Lottery Almanac"

OHIO LOTTERY • PER CAPITA SALES

RANK BY SALES^(A) • FISCAL YEAR 2024^(B) • LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • IN MILLIONS



(a) Sales excludes video lottery. (b) Latest information available

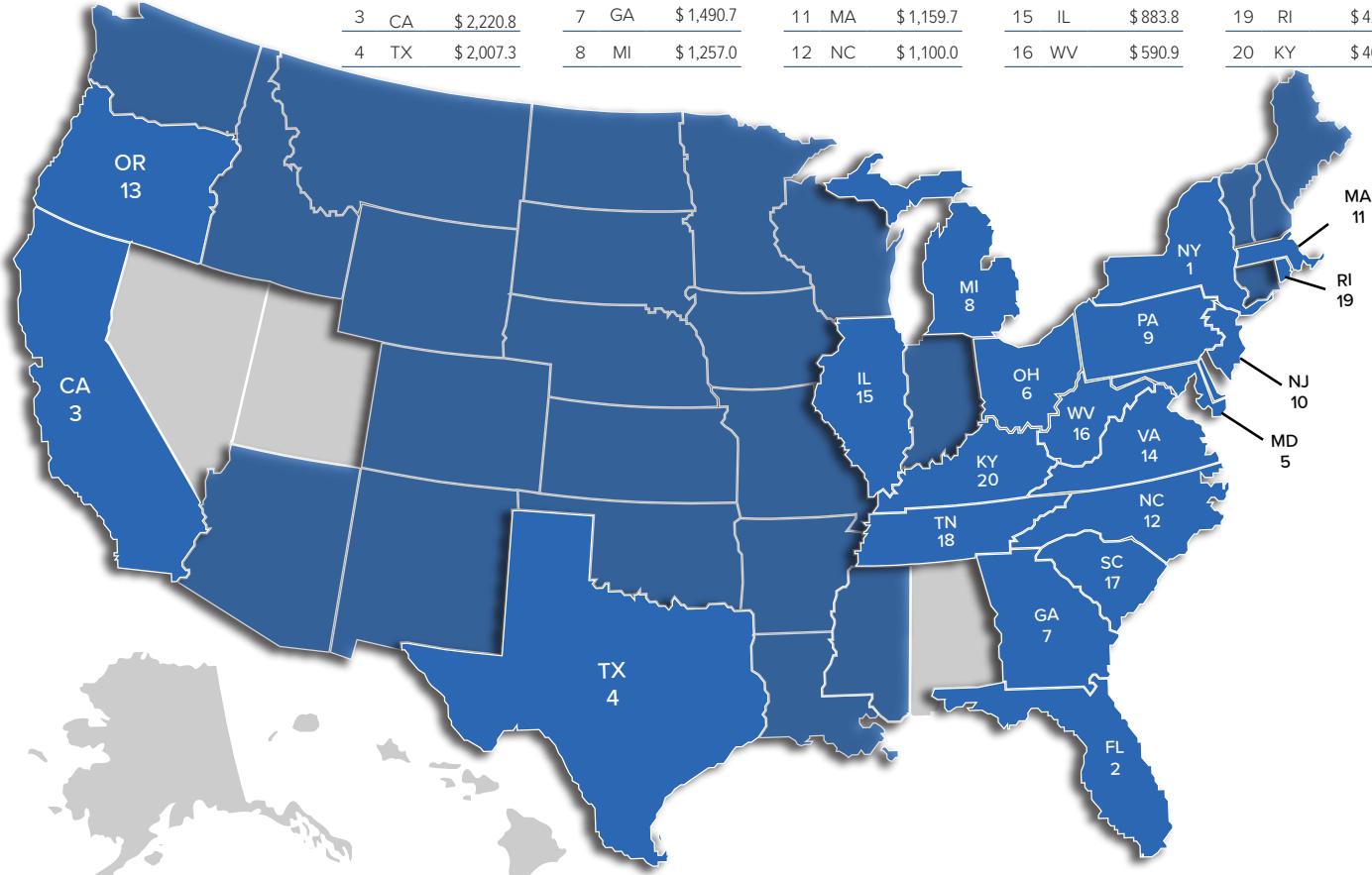
The fiscal year ends June 30 for all US states except New York (March 31), Texas (August 31), and Michigan (September 30).

Source: "La Fleur's 2024 World Lottery Almanac" • Lottery government transfers • Fiscal Year 2024

TOP 20 U.S. LOTTERY GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS • FY 2024

IN MILLIONS

1	NY	\$3,635.4
2	FL	\$2,387.6
3	CA	\$2,220.8
4	TX	\$2,007.3
5	MD	\$1,588.9
6	OH	\$1,514.0
7	GA	\$1,490.7
8	MI	\$1,257.0
9	PA	\$1,220.5
10	NJ	\$1,172.0
11	MA	\$1,159.7
12	NC	\$1,100.0
13	OR	\$950.2
14	VA	\$934.1
15	IL	\$883.8
16	WV	\$590.9
17	SC	\$590.5
18	TN	\$501.3
19	RI	\$426.4
20	KY	\$405.4



OHIO LOTTERY • ACTIVE RETAILERS BY REGION

AS OF JUNE 30, 2025

TOTAL LOTTERY RETAILERS:

10,599

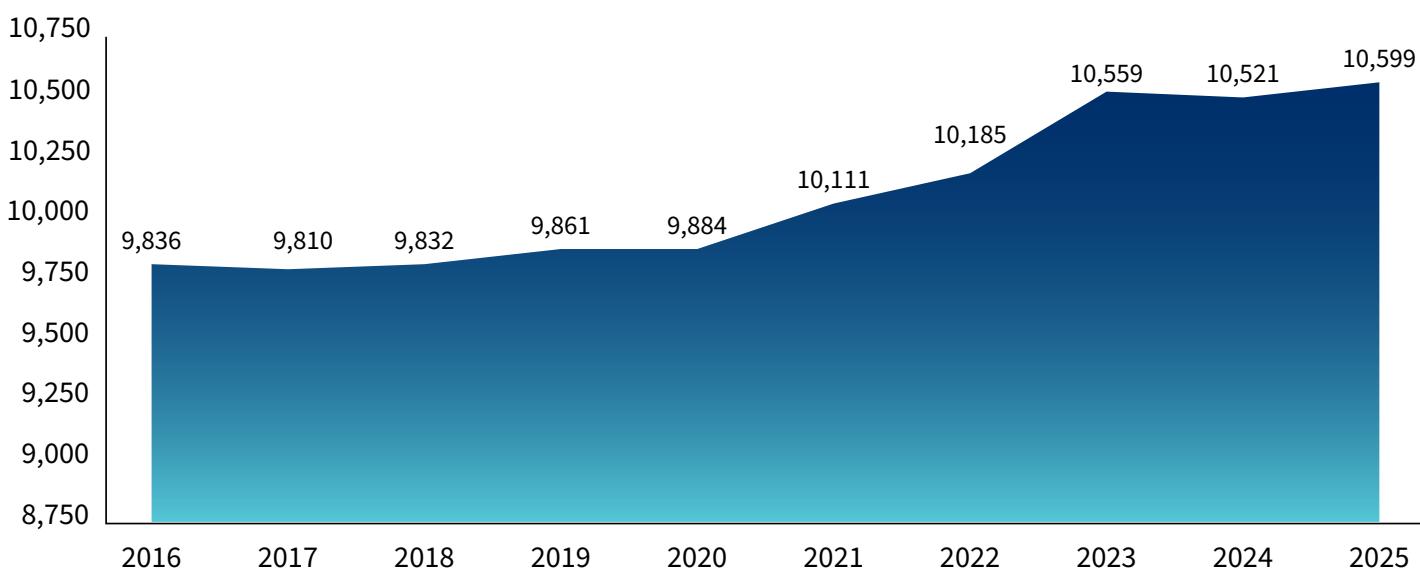
CHANGE FROM
PRIOR FISCAL YEAR:

+78

TOTAL RETAILERS	REGION NUMBER AND NAME	% OF TOTAL	NET CHANGE
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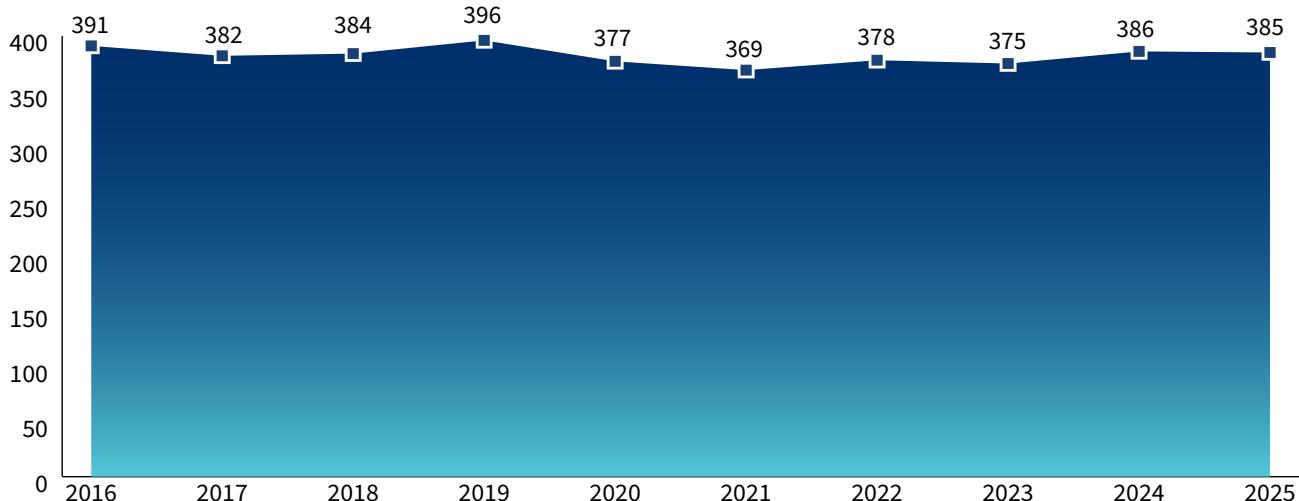
1,903	5. COLUMBUS	18.0%	25
1,474	4. CINCINNATI	13.9%	31
1,353	7. AKRON-CANTON	12.8%	(2)
1,297	2. TOLEDO	12.2%	(4)
1,166	1. CLEVELAND	11.0%	(4)
1,128	3. DAYTON	10.6%	39
926	8.YOUNGSTOWN	8.7%	0
792	9. LORAIN	7.5%	(7)
560	6. ATHENS	5.3%	0

LOTTERY RETAIL EPS : LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

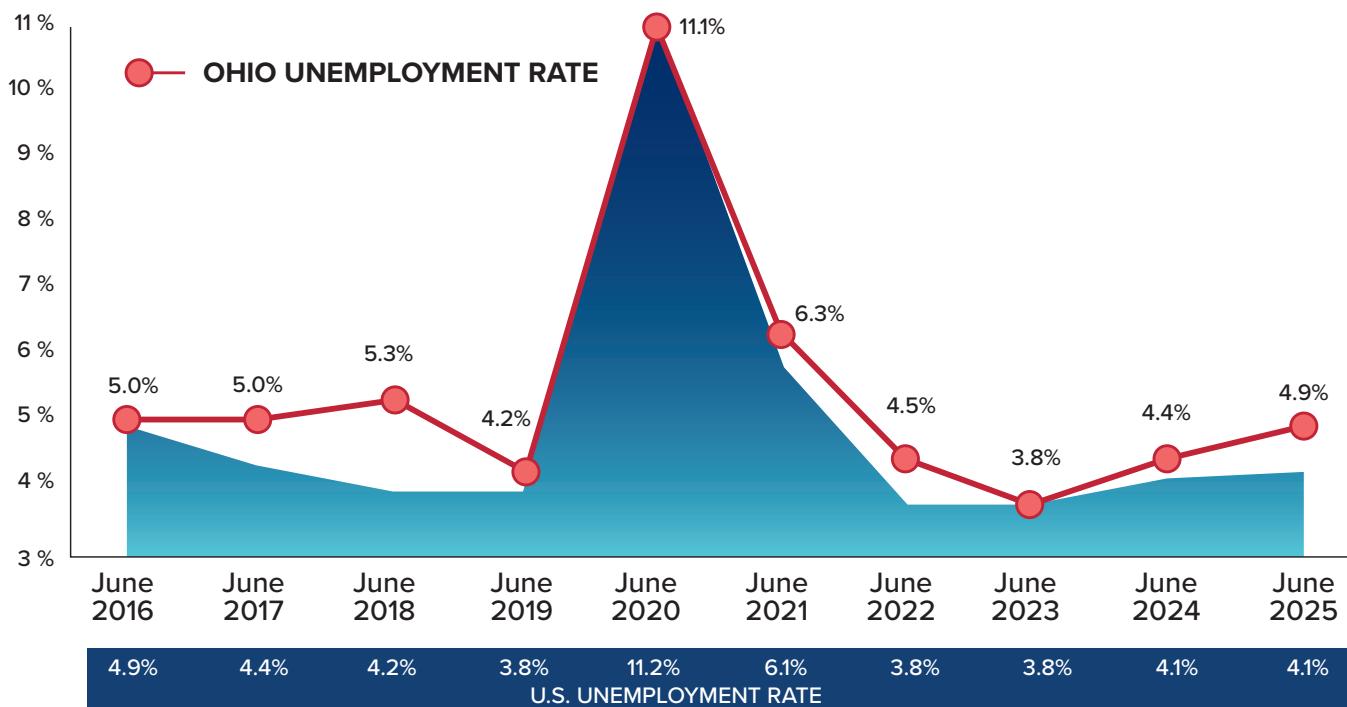


OHIO LOTTERY • NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS • AS OF JUNE 30, 2025



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES • SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Ohio Department of Job & Family Services



Since 1974, the Ohio Lottery
has transferred more than
\$34 billion to help fund
education in Ohio.



OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION

An Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider • 615 West Superior Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1875

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



OHIO LOTTERY COMMISSION

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.



Certified for Release 12/2/2025

65 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov