



CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY COMMISSION

Financial Statements

June 30, 2012

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



KPMG LLP
500 Capitol Mall, Ste 2100
Sacramento, CA 95814-4754

Independent Auditors' Report

The California State Lottery Commission
Sacramento, California:

We have audited the accompanying statement of net assets of the California State Lottery Fund (the Lottery) as of June 30, 2012, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Lottery's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Lottery's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in note 1, the financial statements present only the California State Lottery Fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of California, as of June 30, 2012, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the California State Lottery Fund as of June 30, 2012, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 9 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the



The California State Lottery Commission
Sacramento, California
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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.

KPMG LLP

October 15, 2012

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis of the California State Lottery's financial performance provides an overview of financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. Please read it in conjunction with the California State Lottery Financial Statements that follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- “It’s been a record year for the California Lottery, and we’re proud of what we’ve been able to achieve for California schools,” said Lottery Director Robert T. O’Neill.
- Among the Lottery’s financial achievements this year, several items stand out:
 - For the first time ever, the Lottery transferred over \$1.3 billion to education for the fiscal year 2011/2012.
 - The contribution to education grew \$192.2 million over the last fiscal year, and 2011/2012 is the twelfth consecutive year the Lottery will transfer over \$1 billion to its beneficiaries - California’s public schools.
 - A record-breaking \$656 million dollar multi-state jackpot in March helped increase California MEGA Millions sales to \$720.1 million for the year. The final week of sales for this jackpot was another California Lottery record breaker at over \$120 million.
 - The assets of the Lottery exceeded its liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2012, by \$155.6 million which is attributable primarily to realized and unrealized gains on Lottery investments used to fund future payments due on annuitized Lottery prizes.
- This year’s Scratchers revenues exceeded those of 2010/2011 by 37.6 percent or \$753.3 million. Greater prize flexibility due to legislative changes allowed for higher payouts:
 - A California Lottery first-ever \$10 game, “\$250 Million Cash Spectacular,” offered 31 instant million dollar prizes. The first full week of sales for this game was a record-breaking week for Scratchers sales.
 - Other innovative Scratchers tickets made use of higher prize payouts and notable advertising campaigns to increase sales. “California Lottery Black,” a chic, mostly black ticket, and the adventure-themed “Strike it Rich” both featured \$250,000 top prizes.
- Prize winners and Lottery retailers also benefitted from the Lottery’s record year. The Lottery paid approximately \$2.6 billion in prizes to players and approximately \$296 million in commissions, cashing bonuses, and other applicable fees to retailers.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These required statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the California State Lottery. The Statement of Net Assets provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in resources (assets) and obligations (liabilities) at the close of the fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets. This statement measures the success of the Lottery's operations over the past year. The final required financial statement is the Statement of Cash Flows. The primary purpose of this statement is to provide information about the Lottery's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. The statement reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations, investing, and financing activities, and provides answers to such questions as where did cash come from and what was cash used for. The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The California State Lottery is structured as a single enterprise fund with revenues recognized when earned, not when received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statement notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the information provided in the statements. Please refer to the following notes:

- Note 1 - provides a general description of significant accounting policies of the California State Lottery including the implementation of new accounting pronouncements, investment accounting policies, and other significant accounting policies
- Note 2 - provides information about investments and deposits including the Lottery's investment policy, risk mitigation, and investment and deposit valuation
- Note 3 - provides information on accounts receivable
- Note 4 - provides information on money due to the Lottery from other state funds
- Note 5 - provides information on capital assets of the Lottery
- Note 6 - provides information on the Lottery's liability to prize winners
- Note 7 - provides information on money owed by the Lottery to other state funds, primarily to the Education Fund
- Note 8 - provides information on the operating leases of the Lottery
- Note 9 - provides information on the Lottery's investment earnings
- Note 10 - provides information on the retirement plan for Lottery employees and on Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)
- Note 11 - provides information on statutory compliance with the Lottery Act
- Note 12 - provides information on commitments and contingencies of the Lottery
- Note 13 - provides information on risk management

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

NET ASSETS

A summary of the California State Lottery's net assets is presented below:

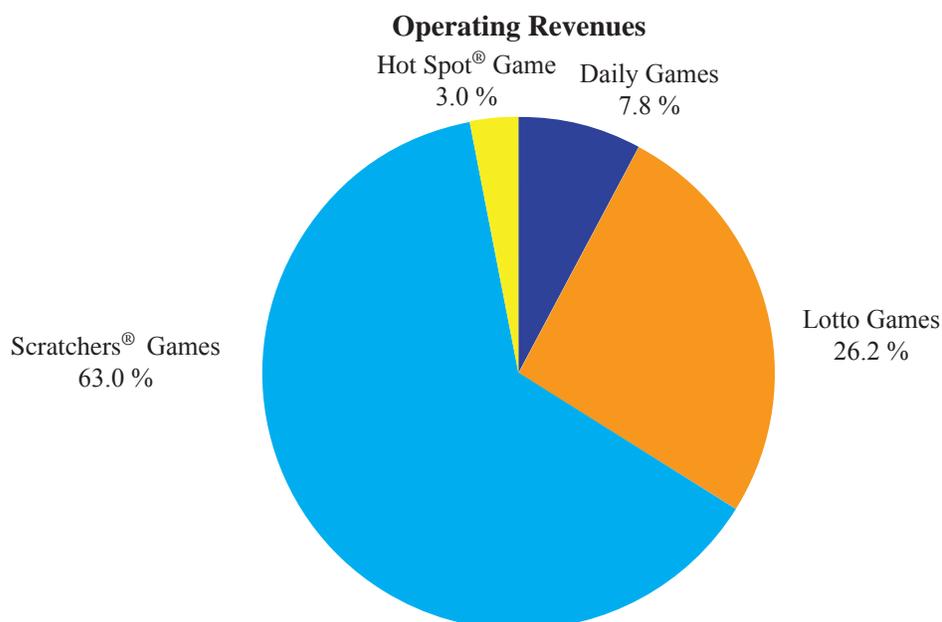
	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 1,731,347,034	\$ 1,742,188,088	\$ 10,841,054	0.6 %
Capital assets	86,505,601	85,183,982	(1,321,619)	(1.5 %)
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,817,852,635</u>	<u>\$ 1,827,372,070</u>	<u>\$ 9,519,435</u>	<u>0.5 %</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 808,419,323	\$ 822,090,277	\$ 13,670,954	1.7 %
Non-current liabilities	906,416,841	849,684,238	(56,732,603)	(6.3 %)
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,714,836,164</u>	<u>\$ 1,671,774,515</u>	<u>\$ (43,061,649)</u>	<u>(2.5 %)</u>
Invested in capital assets	\$ 86,505,601	\$ 85,183,982	\$ (1,321,619)	(1.5 %)
Restricted by legislation	103,016,471	155,597,555	52,581,084	51.0 %
Unrestricted (deficit)	(86,505,601)	(85,183,982)	1,321,619	(1.5 %)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 103,016,471</u>	<u>\$ 155,597,555</u>	<u>\$ 52,581,084</u>	<u>51.0 %</u>

A summary of the California State Lottery's change in net assets is presented below:

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Operating revenues – Lottery sales	\$ 3,438,577,998	\$ 4,371,491,746	\$ 932,913,748	27.1 %
Prizes	1,904,787,955	2,560,306,589	655,518,634	34.4 %
Sales after prizes	<u>\$ 1,533,790,043</u>	<u>\$ 1,811,185,157</u>	<u>\$ 277,395,114</u>	<u>18.1 %</u>
Game costs	289,704,738	369,863,017	80,158,279	27.7 %
Income before operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,244,085,305</u>	<u>\$ 1,441,322,140</u>	<u>\$ 197,236,835</u>	<u>15.9 %</u>
Operating expenses	143,268,012	143,072,936	(195,076)	(0.1 %)
Operating income	<u>\$ 1,100,817,293</u>	<u>\$ 1,298,249,204</u>	<u>\$ 197,431,911</u>	<u>17.9 %</u>
Non-operating (expenses) revenues	(1,123,650,989)	(1,245,668,120)	(122,017,131)	10.9 %
Change in net assets	<u>\$ (22,833,696)</u>	<u>\$ 52,581,084</u>	<u>\$ 75,414,780</u>	<u>(330.3 %)</u>
Total net assets – beginning of year	125,850,167	103,016,471	(22,833,696)	(18.1 %)
Total net assets – end of year	<u>\$ 103,016,471</u>	<u>\$ 155,597,555</u>	<u>\$ 52,581,084</u>	<u>51.0 %</u>

REVENUES

The following chart shows the major sources and the percentages of operating revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012:



A summary of total revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2012, and the amount and percentage of change in relation to prior year amounts is as follows:

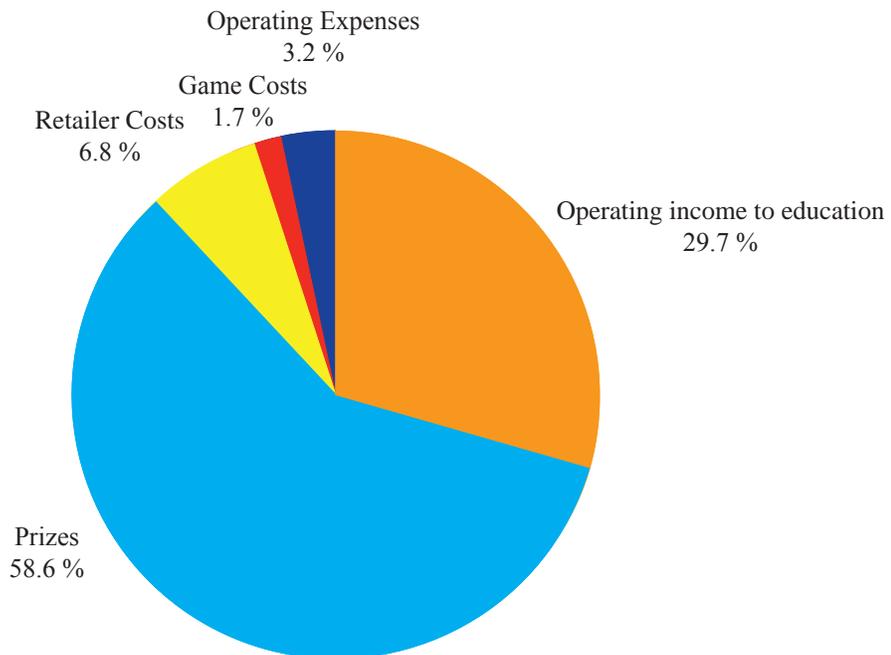
	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2012	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Operating revenues:				
Lotto games	\$ 973,179,589	\$ 1,143,839,339	\$ 170,659,750	17.5 %
Scratchers® games	2,002,090,072	2,755,381,647	753,291,575	37.6 %
Hot Spot® game	130,472,138	131,056,826	584,688	0.4 %
Daily games	332,836,199	341,213,934	8,377,735	2.5 %
Total operating revenues	\$ 3,438,577,998	\$ 4,371,491,746	\$ 932,913,748	27.1 %
Non-operating revenues:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	\$ (3,314,895)	\$ 67,517,077	\$ 70,831,972	(2136.8 %)
Interest accreted/earned on investments	47,384,134	43,290,197	(4,093,937)	(8.6 %)
Interest on funds held by State Treasurer	1,976,999	1,625,718	(351,281)	(17.8 %)
Other income	66,476	365,457	298,981	449.8 %
Total non-operating revenues	\$ 46,112,714	\$ 112,798,449	\$ 66,685,735	144.6 %
Total revenues	\$ 3,484,690,712	\$ 4,484,290,195	\$ 999,599,483	28.7 %

Lottery operating revenue increased 27.1 percent over the previous year, due primarily to the increase in Scratchers and MEGA Millions sales. Scratchers sales increased 37.6 percent as a result of the success of higher prize payout games, advertising campaigns, and strategies to optimize the mix of games selling to players. MEGA Millions sales increased 33.7 percent due to a record-setting jackpot of \$656 million in March. This increase helped to offset a small decline in SuperLOTTO Plus sales. Non-operating revenues were higher, primarily due to an increase in the fair value of investments.

EXPENSES

The following chart shows prizes, game costs, operating expenses, and allocations as a percentage of operating revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012:

Prizes and Operating Income Returned to the Public, and Expenses of the Lottery as a Percentage of Operating Revenues



See Note 11 of the accompanying financial statements for more information on expenses as a percentage of revenues.

A summary of expenses for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2012, and the amount and percentage change in relation to prior year amounts is as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Prizes:				
Draw game prizes	\$ 708,841,127	\$ 792,389,316	\$ 83,548,189	11.8 %
Scratchers game prizes	1,196,097,328	1,767,917,273	571,819,945	47.8 %
TV Show	(150,500)	-	150,500	(100.0 %)
Total prizes	<u>\$ 1,904,787,955</u>	<u>\$ 2,560,306,589</u>	<u>\$ 655,518,634</u>	<u>34.4 %</u>
Game costs:				
Retailer costs	\$ 233,571,290	\$ 295,829,989	\$ 62,258,699	26.7 %
Draw/Scratchers game costs	56,133,448	74,033,028	17,899,580	31.9 %
Total game costs	<u>\$ 289,704,738</u>	<u>\$ 369,863,017</u>	<u>\$ 80,158,279</u>	<u>27.7 %</u>
Operating expenses:				
Salaries, wages, and benefits	\$ 52,084,571	\$ 62,937,875	\$ 10,853,304	20.8 %
Advertising	52,982,897	47,833,141	(5,149,756)	(9.7 %)
Promotion, public relations, and point of sale	6,635,267	6,264,927	(370,340)	(5.6 %)
Other professional services	10,677,764	13,400,277	2,722,513	25.5 %
Depreciation and amortization	5,874,683	7,750,918	1,876,235	31.9 %
Other general and administrative expenses	15,012,830	4,885,798	(10,127,032)	(67.5 %)
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 143,268,012</u>	<u>\$ 143,072,936</u>	<u>\$ (195,076)</u>	<u>(0.1 %)</u>
Non-operating expenses:				
Allocations to Education Fund	\$ 1,102,860,768	\$ 1,300,240,379	\$ 197,379,611	17.9 %
Interest imputed on annuitized prize liability	66,902,935	58,226,190	(8,676,745)	(13.0 %)
Total non-operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,169,763,703</u>	<u>\$ 1,358,466,569</u>	<u>\$ 188,702,866</u>	<u>16.1 %</u>
Total expenses	<u>\$ 3,507,524,408</u>	<u>\$ 4,431,709,111</u>	<u>\$ 924,184,703</u>	<u>26.3 %</u>

The increase in Scratchers game prizes is directly related to the increase in Scratchers ticket sales, and to the higher prize payout percentages allowed with the passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 142. Draw game prizes increased in relation to the increase in draw game sales. Associated retailer and game costs increased as sales increased. Other professional services increased 25.5 percent due to performance fees paid to a contractor who helped design and implement business strategies. Depreciation and amortization increased due to depreciation of the new headquarters building, a new public website, and technology equipment, which were all placed in service during the fiscal year. A legal contingency related to employee furloughs was booked to general and administrative expense. When this contingency was paid, the expense was reclassified to salaries, wages and benefits. This reclass resulted in the 20.8 percent increase in salary expense and the 67.5 percent decrease in administrative expense.

CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital assets as of June 30, 2011 and 2012, and the amount and percentage of change in relation to prior year amounts is as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 6,469,219	\$ 6,469,219	\$ -	0.0 %
Depreciable capital assets:				
Gaming equipment	\$ 14,587,073	\$ 14,596,074	\$ 9,001	0.1 %
Vending machines	34,243,343	34,243,343	-	0.0 %
Buildings	65,762,710	68,045,383	2,282,673	3.5 %
Data processing equipment	13,368,392	14,959,450	1,591,058	11.9 %
Office furniture and equipment	12,350,247	11,469,117	(881,130)	(7.1 %)
Leasehold improvements	810,558	813,658	3,100	0.4 %
Other	6,725,850	6,718,680	(7,170)	(0.1 %)
Subtotal	\$ 147,848,173	\$ 150,845,705	\$ 2,997,532	2.0 %
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(67,811,791)</u>	<u>(72,130,942)</u>	<u>(4,319,151)</u>	<u>6.4 %</u>
Total depreciable capital assets	\$ 80,036,382	\$ 78,714,763	\$ (1,321,619)	(1.7 %)
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 86,505,601</u>	<u>\$ 85,183,982</u>	<u>\$ (1,321,619)</u>	<u>(1.5 %)</u>

The increase in the buildings account was due to continued costs related to the new headquarters building. The increase in data processing was primarily due to a project to create a new public website. The decrease in office furniture and equipment was due to the disposal of equipment from the old building. The increase in accumulated depreciation was primarily due to depreciation of the new headquarters building and technology equipment. More information on the Lottery's capital assets can be found in Note 5.

LONG - TERM DEBT

At June 30, 2012, the California State Lottery had approximately \$849.7 million in non-current liabilities versus over \$906.4 million last year, a decrease of 6.3 percent. Most of the change is attributable to lotto game prize liability as the majority of SuperLOTTO Plus® and MEGA Millions® jackpot winners choose the cash option rather than annuitized payments. In addition, nearly \$6.5 million was accrued for the Net OPEB Obligation (NOO) as required by Statement No. 45 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, bringing the total accrued OPEB liability to \$26.9 million as of June 30, 2012. Additional detailed information on long-term prize liability may be found in Note 6 and additional information on the NOO may be found in Note 10.

CONTACTING THE LOTTERY'S FINANCIAL MANAGER

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the California State Lottery's finances and to demonstrate the accountability for the money the Lottery earns. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the California State Lottery, Finance Division, 700 N. 10th Street, Sacramento, CA 95811.

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2012**

ASSETS

Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 283,303,043
Investments, current portion (Note 2)	148,831,664
Accounts receivable, net of allowances (Note 3)	303,164,268
Due from state funds (Note 4)	520,200
Ticket inventories	7,947,064
Other	<u>2,215,148</u>
 Total current assets	 \$ 745,981,387
Non-current assets:	
Investments, less current portion (Note 2)	\$ 995,150,216
Capital assets, net (Note 5)	85,183,982
Deferred charges, net	<u>1,056,485</u>
 Total non-current assets	 <u>\$ 1,081,390,683</u>
 TOTAL ASSETS	 <u><u>\$ 1,827,372,070</u></u>

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 42,806,542
Current prize liability (Note 6)	483,275,228
Due to state funds (Note 7)	283,865,142
Accrued liabilities	9,313,808
Unearned revenue	<u>2,829,557</u>
 Total current liabilities	 \$ 822,090,277
Non-current liabilities:	
Prize liability, less current portion (Note 6)	\$ 822,778,238
Other (Note 10)	<u>26,906,000</u>
 Total non-current liabilities	 <u>\$ 849,684,238</u>
 TOTAL LIABILITIES	 <u><u>\$ 1,671,774,515</u></u>

Commitments and contingencies (Notes 8 and 12)

NET ASSETS

Invested in capital assets	\$ 85,183,982
Restricted by legislation (Note 2)	155,597,555
Unrestricted deficit	<u>(85,183,982)</u>
 TOTAL NET ASSETS	 <u><u>\$ 155,597,555</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Operating revenues: Lottery sales	\$ 4,371,491,746
Prizes	<u>2,560,306,589</u>
Sales after prizes	<u>\$ 1,811,185,157</u>
Less game costs:	
Retailer costs	\$ 295,829,989
Draw game costs	48,258,994
Scratchers [®] game costs	<u>25,774,034</u>
Total game costs	<u>\$ 369,863,017</u>
Income before operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,441,322,140</u>
Operating expenses:	
Salaries, wages, and benefits	\$ 62,937,875
Advertising	47,833,141
Promotion, public relations, and point of sale	6,264,927
Other professional services	13,400,277
Depreciation and amortization	7,750,918
Other general and administrative expenses	<u>4,885,798</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 143,072,936</u>
Operating income	<u>\$ 1,298,249,204</u>
Non-operating (expenses) revenues:	
Investment earnings (Note 9)	\$ 112,432,992
Interest expense imputed on annuitized prize liability	(58,226,190)
Other income	365,457
Allocation to Education Fund (Note 7)	<u>(1,300,240,379)</u>
Total non-operating (expenses) revenues	<u>\$ (1,245,668,120)</u>
Change in net assets	\$ 52,581,084
Total net assets - beginning balance	<u>103,016,471</u>
Total net assets - ending balance	<u><u>\$ 155,597,555</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Receipts from customers	\$ 4,350,799,911
Payments for prizes	(2,752,981,790)
Payments to retailers	(295,818,151)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(171,000,939)
Payments to employees	(49,362,460)
Internal activity-payments to state funds	(13,536,644)
Receipts from other states	105,737,585
Other receipts	<u>221,439</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,174,058,951</u>
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:	
Distributions to Education Fund	<u>\$ (1,314,010,619)</u>
Net cash flows used in non-capital financing activities	<u>\$ (1,314,010,619)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	\$ 135,085
Payments for capital assets	<u>(6,440,961)</u>
Net cash flows used in capital and related financing activities	<u>\$ (6,305,876)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of securities	\$ (182,220,573)
Proceeds from matured securities	180,360,000
Proceeds from sale of securities	127,142,739
Investment Portfolio and SMIF interest received	<u>25,105,470</u>
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	<u>\$ 150,387,636</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 4,130,092</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at July 1, 2011	<u>\$ 279,172,951</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2012	<u><u>\$ 283,303,043</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ 1,298,249,204
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 7,750,918
Provision for doubtful accounts	558,242
Provision for returned tickets	1,896,814
Provision for free ticket redemptions	5,277,053
Net gain on retirement or disposal of capital assets	(123,423)
Other income	365,457
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(48,941,266)
Increase in due from other funds net of SMIF	(44,411)
Increase in ticket inventories	(1,231,639)
Increase in other assets	(3,637)
Decrease in deferred charges	1,372,229
Decrease in accounts payable	(10,570,272)
Decrease in prize liability	(86,937,616)
Decrease in due to state funds	(26,763)
Increase in accrued liabilities	277,070
Decrease in deferred revenues	(307,009)
Increase in other liabilities	6,498,000
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,174,058,951</u>

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities:

Interest accreted on annuitized prizes	<u>\$ 58,226,190</u>
Unclaimed prizes directly allocated to the Education Fund	<u>\$ 20,486,176</u>
Unrealized gain on investments	<u>\$ 67,517,077</u>
Interest accreted on zero coupon bonds	<u>\$ 20,407,955</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

The California State Lottery Fund (the Lottery) was created with the passage of the California State Lottery Act of 1984 (the Act). The Lottery is a part of the primary government of the State of California and is reported as a proprietary fund and business-type activity within the State of California's financial statements. The purpose of the Act is to support the preservation of the rights, liberties, and welfare of the people by providing additional monies to benefit education without the imposition of additional or increased taxes. The operations of the Lottery are separate and distinct from other operations of the State of California.

On April 8, 2010, the Governor signed Assembly Bill (AB) 142 amending the Lottery Act to allow the Lottery to offer its players a higher prize payout percentage. Lottery management believes that higher prize payouts will result in increased sales revenues and thus increased allocations to education. Under AB 142 beginning with the 2010/2011 fiscal year, the Lottery is required to return not less than 87 percent of revenues to the public in the form of prizes and contributions to education, and to spend no more than 13 percent of revenues on operating expenses of the Lottery.

In addition, AB 142 requires that for each fiscal year beginning with 2010/2011, the Lottery's contribution to education under the new percentages be greater than it was in the 2008/2009 base fiscal year, otherwise the law reverts back to previous percentages. Previously, the Act mandated that, as nearly as practical, 50 percent of the total annual revenues from Lottery sales be returned to the public in the form of prizes, at least 34 percent be allocated to benefit public education and no more than 16 percent of the total annual revenues from sales of tickets or shares shall be allocated for payment of operating expenses of the Lottery.

Basis of Presentation

The Lottery is accounted for as an enterprise fund. The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Operating revenue and expenses are those that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services.

Revenue Recognition – Scratchers® Games

Sales of lottery tickets are made to the public through contracted retailers. Revenue is recognized upon the sale of tickets to the retailers for active games. An allowance is recognized for the retailers' right to return unsold tickets after each game end. Operating revenue is reduced for free tickets. Retailers receive a commission of six percent which is recognized when tickets are sold to the retailers.

Revenue Recognition - Draw Games

Lottery sales are made to the public through gaming terminals at contracted retailers. Revenue is recognized upon the sale to the public. With the exception of MEGA Millions®, the public has the right to cancel a sale on the same day before pool closure. All MEGA Millions sales are final. The applicable retailers' commission of four and one-half to six percent is recognized when sales are made to the public.

Recognition of the revenue from sales for future draws is deferred until those draws become current. The retailers' commission related to the deferred revenue is reflected as a prepaid expense until the related deferred revenue is recognized.

Prizes – Scratchers Games

Prize expense for Scratchers games is recognized based on the predetermined prize structure for each game in the period revenue is recognized. Prizes that are not claimed are recognized as unclaimed prizes 180 days after

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Prizes – Scratchers Games (continued)

the end of each game. Unclaimed prizes not directly payable by the Lottery are recognized as a reduction of prize expense and included in the Lottery's operating income that is allocated to the Education Fund. Unclaimed prizes directly payable by the Lottery are allocated directly to the Education Fund.

Prizes of \$1 million or more are generally paid in equal annual installments over twenty or twenty-five years. The Weekly Grand, the Extravaganza 2000, the Twice as Grand, and the Weekly \$2,000 Payday top prizes are paid in weekly installments for twenty years. The Decade of Dollars top prizes are paid in annual installments for ten years. The top prizes for the Cash for 20 Years game and the \$750,000 Payday game are paid in annual, graduated payments over twenty-year and twenty-five-year periods, respectively. Prize expense for these prizes is based on the present value of the annuity using an interest rate equal to the interest yield on the zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds which the Lottery acquires to fund the annuity payments. Interest earned is imputed on the annuity using the same interest rate.

The Next Millionaire, California Millionaire, Millions in Cash, and \$250 Million Cash Spectacular games all feature top prizes of \$1 million, each paid in a single payment.

Prizes - Draw Games

SuperLOTTO Plus[®] and MEGA Millions - Prize expenses for the twice-weekly draw games are recognized on the basis of the predetermined prize structure when the revenue is recognized. Nine distinct prize categories are established which are dependent upon the amount of money wagered and the quantity of numbers to be matched. In the event that no winning share for a specific prize category in SuperLOTTO Plus is selected, all monies allocated for that prize are carried forward to the following drawing and added to the Five of Five plus MEGA number category (grand prize). In the event that no winning share for a specific prize category in MEGA Millions is selected, all monies allocated for that prize are carried forward to the following drawing and remain in the pool for that same prize category.

The total Grand/Jackpot prize liability for each multi-state MEGA Millions drawing shall be shared by each participating state lottery (Party Lottery) as follows: each Party Lottery shall be responsible for an amount equal to a percentage of that Party Lottery's MEGA Millions sales, said percentage being the proportion of the total Grand/Jackpot prize liability to total MEGA Millions sales. The California State Lottery is prohibited by state law from paying fixed prizes and participating in the liability calculation for prize levels two (2) through nine (9). The California State Lottery shall be solely responsible for its own prize liability for prize levels two (2) through nine (9).

All SuperLOTTO Plus prizes won but not claimed within the specified period are allocated directly to the Education Fund. In the event that a MEGA Millions grand/jackpot prize won in California is unclaimed, the prize monies will be returned to the Party Lotteries in the same ratio that each Party Lottery contributed to such prize plus interest, and the amount contributed for the grand/jackpot prize by the California State Lottery will be allocated directly to the Education Fund. The unclaimed prize monies for all other MEGA Millions prize categories won in California but not claimed within the specified period are allocated directly to the Education Fund.

Super LOTTO grand/jackpot prizes won prior to April 1, 1998, of \$1 million or more are paid in twenty equal annual installments. Effective April 1, 1998, grand/jackpot prizes of \$1 million or more are paid either in twenty-six graduated annual payments or in a single payment equal to the cash value of the twenty-six-payment annuity, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Lottery. Beginning September 21, 2005, claimants have up to 60 days after the date they became entitled to the prize to irrevocably elect to receive the cash value or the annuitized payments. Payments for all other prize categories are made in a single payment.

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Prizes – Draw Games (continued)

MEGA Millions grand/jackpot prizes won in California are paid in 26 equal annual installments, however, claimants have up to 60 days after the date they became entitled to the prize to irrevocably elect to receive the cash value of the prize instead of 26 annual payments. Payments for all other prize categories are made in a single payment.

Fantasy 5 - Prize expense for the seven-draws-per-week game is recognized on the basis of the predetermined prize structure when the revenue is recognized. Distinct prize categories are established dependent upon the amount of money wagered and the quantity of numbers to be matched. In the event that no winning share for a specific prize category is selected, all monies allocated for that prize category are carried forward to the following drawing and added to the 5 of 5 prize category. All Fantasy 5 prizes won but not claimed within the specified period are allocated directly to the Education Fund.

Daily 3 - Prize expense for the two-draws-per-day game is recognized on the basis of the predetermined prize structure when the revenue is recognized. Distinct prize categories are established which are dependent upon the amount of money wagered, the quantity of numbers to be matched, and the order of numbers chosen. All Daily 3 prizes won but not claimed within the specified period are allocated directly to the Education Fund.

Daily 4 - Prize expense for the seven-draws-per-week game is recognized on the basis of the predetermined prize structure when the revenue is recognized. Distinct prize categories are established which are dependent upon the amount of money wagered, the quantity of numbers to be matched, and the order of numbers chosen. All Daily 4 prizes won but not claimed within the specified period are allocated directly to the Education Fund.

Daily Derby[®] - Prize expense for the seven-draws-per-week game is recognized on the basis of the predetermined prize structure when the revenue is recognized. Distinct prize categories are established which are dependent upon the amount of money wagered, the quantity of numbers to be matched, and the order of numbers chosen. In the event that no winning share for a specific prize category is selected, all monies allocated for that prize category are carried forward to the following drawing and added to the Grand Prize category. All Daily Derby prizes won but not claimed within the specified period are allocated directly to the Education Fund.

Hot Spot[®] - Prize expense for the multiple-draws-per-day game is recognized on the basis of the predetermined prize structure when the revenue is recognized. On November 27, 2006, the Lottery established Typical Prize Pools (TPP's) for the 8 Spot Match 8 of 8 category and Typical Prize Amounts (TPA's) for all spots other than the 8 Spot Match 8 of 8 prize. On that date, the Lottery also made an irrevocable transfer to a Hot Spot Wagered Prize Fund (fund) to pay these prizes. On August 1, 2011, the Lottery expanded the prize categories from 5 spots to 10 spots, and expanded the TPP's to include the 9 Spot Match 9 of 9 and the 10 Spot Match 10 of 10 categories. In addition to the initial transfer made in 2006, the fund balance is adjusted daily based upon daily sales contributions and prizes won. In the event the balance in the fund is not sufficient to pay the allocations and amounts of a particular draw, prizes will be systematically reduced until the fund is sufficient to pay the reduced amounts. The Director will authorize promotional prize augmentations to ensure that the fund balance at the end of any given fiscal year is liquidated. All Hot Spot prizes won but not claimed within the specified period are allocated directly to the Education Fund.

Prior to the changes made on November 27, 2006, and August 1, 2011, distinct prize categories were established which were dependent upon the amount of money wagered and the quantity of numbers to be matched. In the event that no winning share for a specific Hot Spot prize category was selected, all monies allocated for that prize category were carried forward to the following drawing and added to its respective prize category.

Raffle - The Lottery may periodically conduct raffle games. The \$1 million top prizes for the two raffle games held to date were each paid in single payments.

CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents represent cash deposited in the Surplus Money Investment Fund (SMIF).

Investments

The Lottery applies Statement No. 31 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB 31), *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for all investments held by governmental external investment pools and establishes fair value standards for other governmental entities. In accordance with GASB 31 the Lottery has stated investments at fair value. The difference between the carrying value and the fair value of investments is reported as a component of total net assets on the Statement of Net Assets.

The Lottery applies GASB 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 3*. This Statement addresses common deposit and investment risks related to credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. As an element of interest rate risk, this Statement requires certain disclosures of investments that have fair values that are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Deposit and investment policies related to the risks identified in this Statement also are required to be disclosed.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts, Ticket Returns, and Free Ticket Redemptions

The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on an analysis of collectibility of accounts receivable which considers the age of the accounts and historical collection results. An allowance for ticket returns for Scratchers games is estimated using sales revenue and historical return data for the games in progress at the end of the reporting period. An allowance for free ticket redemptions for Scratchers games is estimated using sales revenue and free ticket redemption data for games in progress at the end of the reporting period.

Ticket Inventories

Inventories are carried at cost and consist of tickets for games in progress not yet sold to retailers and tickets for future games. The cost of tickets is charged to operations when the tickets are sold to retailers. The cost of unissued and returned tickets are written off at the end of each game.

Capital Assets

The Lottery has adopted a policy of capitalizing assets with an acquisition cost or established value of \$5,000 or greater. Capital assets are carried at cost. Depreciation on property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over estimated lives ranging from one to seven years. Depreciation on buildings, improvements, and land improvements is computed using the straight-line method over estimated lives of five to forty years. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the costs and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations in the period of disposal. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed using the straight-line method over the remaining lease terms.

The Lottery adopted GASB 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*, during the 2009/2010 fiscal year. The statement requires that all intangible assets not specifically excluded, including internally generated intangible assets, be classified as capital assets. There was no impact upon the adoption of GASB 51.

Deferred Charges

The Lottery incurs costs in connection with certain contracts which extend beyond a one-year period. These costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the contracts.

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed when the related liability is incurred. Advertising expense totaled \$47,833,141 for the year ended June 30, 2012.

Investment Earnings

Investment earnings are composed of unrealized gains or losses associated with the change in fair value of investments and interest income including interest accreted on investments. Unrealized gains and losses are generally not realized as the investments are held to satisfy annuitized prizes. As investments must be stated at fair value, investment earnings or losses are created as a result of the adjustment from carrying value to fair value. Generally, all cash is held on deposit with the California State Treasurer and is invested by that office in the Surplus Money Investment Fund. Interest on funds held by the State Treasurer is distributed quarterly.

Compensated Absences Payable

Vested vacation balances are accrued as a liability and adjusted quarterly.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 20 (GASB 20)

As required under GASB 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, the Lottery will continue to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins (ARBS) of the Committee on Accounting Procedure issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict or contradict GASB pronouncements. The Lottery has elected under GASB 20 to not apply all FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, due to the governmental nature of the Lottery operations.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Lottery presents its deposits and investments in accordance with GASB 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 3*. This statement requires the disclosure of the following risks to the extent that they exist at the date of the statement of net assets:

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of fixed income securities will decline due to changing interest rates. The prices of fixed income securities with longer time to maturity tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than those with shorter durations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a debt issuer will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make these payments will cause security prices to decline.

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event a financial institution or counterparty fails, the investor will not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments, or collateral.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investor's holdings in a single issuer.

Investments

The deposit and investment policies of the Lottery are determined by the Lottery Commission and state statute. Prize investments consist of zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds, zero coupon agency bonds, and municipal bonds. Zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds and zero coupon agency bonds are carried at fair value and are adjusted for the accretion of interest based on the purchase yield and maturity date. Municipal bonds are carried at fair value, and interest is accrued based on the coupon rate.

As of June 30, 2012, the Lottery's investments, with yields ranging from 0.07 percent to 7.41 percent, consist of the following:

	<u>Face Amount</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Current portion:			
U.S. Treasury Bonds	\$ 79,156,000	\$ 46,336,821	\$ 79,127,594
U.S. Agency Bonds	68,401,000	63,019,365	68,036,118
U.S. Municipal Bonds	1,660,000	1,664,861	1,667,952
Total current portion	<u>\$ 149,217,000</u>	<u>\$ 111,021,047</u>	<u>\$ 148,831,664</u>
Long-term portion:			
U.S. Treasury Bonds	\$ 215,838,000	\$ 133,216,749	\$ 167,796,445
U.S. Agency Bonds	363,306,000	251,122,566	317,164,918
U.S. Municipal Bonds	447,410,000	449,955,775	510,188,853
Total long-term portion	<u>\$ 1,026,554,000</u>	<u>\$ 834,295,090</u>	<u>\$ 995,150,216</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,175,771,000</u>	<u>\$ 945,316,137</u>	<u>\$ 1,143,981,880</u>

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Investments (continued)

As discussed in Note 1, the Lottery applies the provisions of GASB 31. In accordance with GASB 31, the Lottery carries its investments at fair value. The fair value of investments is based on published market prices and quotations from an independent pricing vendor. The following represents the changes in fair value of investments for the year ended June 30, 2012, in accordance with the requirements of GASB 31.

Changes in fair value of investments:	
Unrealized investment gains at July 1, 2011	\$ 53,731,562
Unrealized investment gains, current period	67,517,077
Total unrealized investment gains	<u>\$ 121,248,639</u>

On January 28, 2009, the Lottery Commission approved an amendment to the Lottery's investment policy that allowed for the restructuring of its investment portfolio to maximize the investment return. Prior to this, the Lottery's policy limited investments to U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds. The amendment authorizes the Lottery to sell its previously held U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds and replace them with municipal and agency bonds, as well as with other U.S. Treasuries. The Lottery conducted an investment portfolio restructuring program from May 2009 through June 2010. By replacing U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds with higher yielding investments, the Lottery generated cash proceeds that were used to further the Lottery's directives.

As a result of the restructuring transactions, the interest imputed on prize liability will no longer equal the interest earned on the restructured investment portfolio. The difference will be reported in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets and result in an adjustment to net assets restricted by legislation. As the realized and unrealized investment gain and loss activity relates to investments that must be held to satisfy prize liabilities, they are deemed statutorily restricted and therefore reported as restricted by legislation.

Interest Rate Risk – Investments

The Lottery does not have a specific policy to manage interest rate risk, as investments are purchased to mirror the payment stream of recorded prize liability. The Lottery's investments have weighted average maturities based on the final maturity dates of all investments as follows:

U.S. Treasury Strips	7.36 years
U.S. Agency Holdings	4.72 years
U.S. Municipal Bond Holdings	8.03 years
Surplus Money Investment Fund	0.74 years

Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk - Investments

The Lottery has adopted a specific policy to manage credit risk in the Lottery's investment portfolio. The zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds and U.S. Treasury bills are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Therefore, the U.S. Treasury obligation investments are not considered to have credit risk or a concentration of credit risk, as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The Lottery's policy to manage credit risk requires municipal bonds to have a minimum double A credit rating by Fitch, Moody's, or Standard and Poor's to be eligible for purchase as part of the Lottery's investment portfolio. Agency bonds have a triple A credit rating and the Surplus Money Investment Fund is not rated at June 30, 2012. Credit risk is further mitigated by a \$2.7 million par value agency bond reserve. The bond reserve has a fair value of \$1,868,871.

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Investments (continued)

As of June 30, 2012, the fair value of the Lottery's investment portfolio expressed as a percentage of Moody's credit rating categories was as follows:

Moody's Credit Rating	Fair Value	Percent of Total Portfolio
Aaa	\$ 648,954,943	56.73 %
Aa1	152,330,446	13.32 %
Aa2	75,493,183	6.60 %
Aa3	36,325,230	3.17 %
A1	209,449,517	18.31 %
A2	21,428,561	1.87 %
Totals	<u>\$ 1,143,981,880</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>

The following table provides information about the Lottery's concentration of credit risk. It shows investments by any one issuer representing 5 percent or more of the Lottery's total portfolio, and not explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Issuer	Cost	Fair Value	Percent of Total Portfolio	Moody's Credit Rating
State of California	\$ 189,475,817	\$ 209,449,517	18.31 %	A1
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	\$ 62,546,830	\$ 71,458,700	6.25 %	Aa1

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

The Lottery does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk for investments. As of June 30, 2012, all the prize investments are uninsured, registered investments held in book-entry form by the State Treasurer's Office in a master custody account with Citibank, N.A.

Deposits

The following deposits, included in cash and cash equivalents, are in pools managed by other State of California government units and are not evidenced by securities. Interest income earned on outstanding cash balances is allocated among pool participants based on average daily cash balances. As of June 30, 2012, the carrying value of deposits in the Surplus Money Investment Fund approximated fair value.

State Treasury	\$ 14,924,512
Surplus Money Investment Fund	<u>268,336,000</u>
	<u>\$ 283,260,512</u>

The SMIF consists of available cash of all special funds of the State of California which do not have investment authority of their own. Cash balances in excess of needs in any of these participating funds are invested by the State Treasurer. The Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB) provides regulatory oversight over the State Treasurer's pooled investment program and is responsible for determining whether any cash balances of the participating funds are in excess of current needs and available for investment, or whether it is necessary to liquidate previous investments to meet current requirements. The PMIB is composed of the State Treasurer, as chairman; the State Controller; and the Director of Finance for the State of California.

CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Deposits (continued)

All of the resources of the SMIF are invested through the Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA). By law, PMIA monies can be invested only in the following categories: U.S. Government securities; securities of federally-sponsored agencies; domestic corporate bonds; interest-bearing time deposits in California banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions; prime-rated commercial paper; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; security loans; banker's acceptances; negotiable certificates of deposit; and loans to various bond funds.

At June 30, 2012, the allocation of the deposits held by the Lottery in the SMIF was estimated as follows:

	Lottery's Share of SMIF
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 152,794,555
Federal Agency Debt	17,334,775
IBRD Bonds	1,773,756
Certificates of Deposit	31,778,135
Commercial Paper	11,466,556
Time Deposits	19,885,596
AB 55 and General Fund Loans	33,302,627
Total	\$ 268,336,000

The value of the deposits in the State Treasurer's pooled investment program, including the SMIF, is equal to the dollars deposited in the program. The fair value of the position in the program may be greater or less than the value of the deposits, with the difference representing the unrealized gain or loss. As of June 30, 2012, this difference was immaterial to the valuation of the deposits held by the Lottery in the SMIF.

The Lottery's share in the interest earnings of the PMIA is based on its ratio of dollar-day contributions to the total dollar-day investments of the PMIA. The overall return on investment for the PMIA was 0.38 percent for the year ended June 30, 2012.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

Amounts due, primarily from retailers	\$ 370,631,455
Less: Allowance for free ticket redemption	(35,205,336)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,474,523)
Allowance for ticket returns	(28,787,328)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 303,164,268

4. DUE FROM STATE FUNDS

Due from state funds consists primarily of interest income due on cash deposited with the State Treasurer in the Surplus Money Investment Fund.

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets consist of the following:

	Beginning Balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending Balance
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 6,469,219	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,469,219
Depreciable capital assets:				
Gaming equipment	14,587,073	9,001	-	14,596,074
Vending machines	34,243,343	-	-	34,243,343
Buildings	65,762,710	3,154,393	(871,720)	68,045,383
Data processing equipment	13,368,392	2,768,922	(1,177,864)	14,959,450
Office furniture and equipment	12,350,247	486,380	(1,367,510)	11,469,117
Leasehold improvements	810,558	13,839	(10,739)	813,658
Other	6,725,850	8,426	(15,596)	6,718,680
	<u>\$ 154,317,392</u>	<u>\$ 6,440,961</u>	<u>\$ (3,443,429)</u>	<u>\$ 157,314,924</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Gaming equipment	\$ (10,670,428)	\$ (2,731,458)	\$ -	\$ (13,401,886)
Vending machines	(34,243,343)	-	-	(34,243,343)
Buildings	(1,457,788)	(1,604,564)	871,720	(2,190,632)
Data processing equipment	(8,881,134)	(1,186,884)	1,171,593	(8,896,425)
Office furniture and equipment	(7,725,071)	(1,235,011)	1,362,119	(7,597,963)
Leasehold improvements	(566,828)	(75,403)	10,739	(631,492)
Other	(4,267,199)	(917,598)	15,596	(5,169,201)
	<u>\$ (67,811,791)</u>	<u>\$ (7,750,918)</u>	<u>\$ 3,431,767</u>	<u>\$ (72,130,942)</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 86,505,601</u>	<u>\$ (1,309,957)</u>	<u>\$ (11,662)</u>	<u>\$ 85,183,982</u>

Depreciation and amortization charged to income on capital assets was \$7,750,918 for the year ended June 30, 2012.

CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012

6. PRIZE LIABILITY

Prize liability consists of the following:

	<u>Scratchers Games</u>	<u>Draw Games</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current:			
Annuitized prizes	\$ 19,968,564	\$ 223,536,025	\$ 243,504,589
Other prizes	<u>212,441,288</u>	<u>27,329,351</u>	<u>239,770,639</u>
Total current prize liability	<u>\$ 232,409,852</u>	<u>\$ 250,865,376</u>	<u>\$ 483,275,228</u>
Long-term annuitized prizes	\$ 171,809,000	\$ 1,006,344,000	\$ 1,178,153,000
Less imputed interest	<u>(45,965,788)</u>	<u>(309,408,974)</u>	<u>(355,374,762)</u>
Net present value of long-term prizes	<u>\$ 125,843,212</u>	<u>\$ 696,935,026</u>	<u>\$ 822,778,238</u>
Total prize liability	<u>\$ 358,253,064</u>	<u>\$ 947,800,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,306,053,466</u>

The amount of prizes due within one year is \$483,275,228.

Long-term prize liability as of June 30, 2012, for each of the next five years and for subsequent years is as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
For the year ending June 30, 2014	\$ 64,664,120	\$ 79,695,936	\$ 144,360,056
2015	54,878,148	57,523,585	112,401,733
2016	44,797,829	39,262,019	84,059,848
2017	35,667,318	23,671,782	59,339,100
2018	30,139,200	16,747,009	46,886,209
2019-2023	132,266,050	72,897,550	205,163,600
2024-2028	90,264,549	38,696,071	128,960,620
2029-2033	30,134,268	5,242,456	35,376,724
2034-2038	<u>6,020,547</u>	<u>209,801</u>	<u>6,230,348</u>
Total long-term prize liability	<u>\$ 488,832,029</u>	<u>\$ 333,946,209</u>	<u>\$ 822,778,238</u>

Activity in the prize liability accounts consists of:

Balance, July 1, 2011	\$ 1,351,702,078
Prize expense	2,560,306,589
Prize payments	(2,752,981,790)
Grand/Jackpot prize contributions from other Party Lotteries	105,737,585
Interest imputed on annuities	58,226,190
Cash option adjustment	3,548,990
Unclaimed prizes	<u>(20,486,176)</u>
Balance, June 30, 2012	<u>\$ 1,306,053,466</u>

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012**

7. DUE TO STATE FUNDS

Due to state funds consists of the following:

Due to Education Fund	\$ 283,715,142
Due to other state funds	<u>150,000</u>
Total due to state funds	<u>\$ 283,865,142</u>

Activity in the Due to Education Fund account consists of:

Balance, July 1, 2011	\$ 276,999,206
Allocation to Education Fund, earned by the California State Lottery Fund	\$ 1,300,240,379
Unclaimed prizes directly allocated to the Education Fund	<u>20,486,176</u>
	1,320,726,555
Distribution to the Education Fund	<u>(1,314,010,619)</u>
Balance, June 30, 2012	<u>\$ 283,715,142</u>

8. LEASES

The Lottery leases office, warehouse, and parking lot facilities under operating leases. These leases expire in various years through February 28, 2019. Most operating leases have a provision for early termination. These leases could be terminated between October 2012 and February 2019.

The future minimum lease payments under operating leases as of June 30, 2012, are as follows:

	<u>Operating Leases</u>
For the year ending June 30, 2013	\$ 1,442,532
2014	1,234,488
2015	1,106,019
2016	897,825
2017	923,623
Thereafter	<u>406,692</u>
Total minimum payments	<u>\$ 6,011,179</u>

Rental expense for all operating leases totaled \$1,512,803 for the year ended June 30, 2012.

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9. INVESTMENT EARNINGS

Investment earnings consist of:

Interest on funds held by State Treasurer	\$ 1,625,718
Change in Fair Market Value of Investments	67,517,077
Interest accreted/earned on investments	43,290,197
Total investment earnings	\$ 112,432,992

10. RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Retirement Plan

The Lottery contributes to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. The State of California (State) is considered the employer and the Lottery is a department of the State. CalPERS provides retirement benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State and uses the accrual basis of accounting. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute. Since all state agencies are considered collectively to be a single employer, the actuarial present value of vested and non-vested accumulated plan benefits attributable to the Lottery's employees cannot be determined. Similarly, the net assets available for benefits of Lottery employees cannot be determined. CalPERS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. CalPERS' annual financial report may be obtained by writing to the California Public Employees' Retirement System, Fiscal Services Division, P.O. Box 942703, Sacramento, California 94229 or by visiting the CalPERS web site at www.CalPERS.ca.gov.

Generally, full-time employees are eligible to participate as members of CalPERS and are eligible to retire at age 50 with at least five years of service or age 55 with at least ten years of service depending on the plan selected by the employee. Annual retirement benefits are determined based on age at retirement, the length of membership service, and the amount of earnings based on the highest or last 12 or 36 consecutive months' average. Health care and dental benefits may be provided to members depending on the date hired and the years of credited service of a member. If members are not fully vested, the health care and dental contributions will be prorated based on the years of service.

Active plan members are required to contribute a percentage of their salary depending on their plan selection and employment classification. Employees' required contributions vary from 0.0% to 11.0%. The Lottery is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The Lottery's contributions are based on a percentage of annual covered payroll depending on the plan selected and member status. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the Lottery's payroll for employees covered by CalPERS was approximately \$31.2 million and the total payroll for the period was approximately \$32.2 million. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Lottery are established and may be amended by CalPERS. Required employer contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of compensation) as of July 2011 for the 2011/2012 fiscal year are as follows:

State Miscellaneous Member First Tier	18.175 %
State Miscellaneous Member Second Tier	17.025 %
State Safety Member	16.428 %
Peace Officer	27.415 %

**CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
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10. RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Retirement Plan (continued)

The Lottery's pension cost for the year ended June 30, 2012, was equal to the Lottery's required contributions which were determined as part of the most recent actuarial valuation performed by CalPERS dated June 30, 2010.

Three year trend information for the Lottery:

Fiscal Year Ending	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage Of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
6/30/10	\$4,479,257	100 %	\$0
6/30/11	\$5,426,592	100 %	\$0
6/30/12	\$6,800,344	100 %	\$0

Other Postemployment Benefits

Post-retirement health care benefits are also provided to Lottery employees through the programs sponsored by the State as administered by CalPERS and the Department of Personnel Administration (DPA). As the post-retirement health care plan is sponsored by the State it is considered a single-employer plan. The Lottery is considered a department of the State. The total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) actuarial accrued liability is reported at the State level.

Health care and dental benefits may be provided to members depending on the date hired and the member's years of credited service. Post-retirement health benefits include medical, prescription drug and dental benefits and are currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. Employer contributions for health premiums during the 2011/2012 fiscal year maintained the 100/90 percent contribution formula established by Government Code. Under this formula, the State uses 100 percent of the weighted average premiums of the four largest health benefit plans in order to calculate the maximum amount the State will contribute toward the retiree's health benefits. The State also contributes 90 percent of this average for the health benefits of each of the retiree's dependents. The retiree is responsible for paying all health benefit plan costs that exceed the average of the four largest benefit plans. The monthly contribution maximums are \$566 for a single enrollee, \$1,074 for an enrollee and one dependent, and \$1,382 for an enrollee and two or more dependents. Dental care premiums vary by plan and number of dependents. The contribution formulas are subject to approval and amendment by the legislature of the State. If members are not fully vested, the health care and dental contributions will be prorated based on the years of service.

The Lottery paid approximately \$3.2 million for post-retirement health and dental benefits for retired members for the year ended June 30, 2012. The Lottery adopted GASB 45 during the 2007/2008 fiscal year. GASB 45 was implemented prospectively and the Lottery had a zero net OPEB obligation (NOO) upon adoption. The Lottery's annual OPEB cost (AOC) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC). The AOC recorded by the Lottery is calculated by the primary government and represents an allocation of the total ARC of the State, adjusted for interest and other adjustments. The allocation is based on the Lottery's retiree health benefit costs in relation to the total State retiree health benefit costs. The ARC represents the normal cost plus an amortization of the difference between the actuarial accrued liability and any assets available to pay benefits. The AOC for the year ended June 30, 2012, was \$10,088,000. The total NOO liability recorded as of June 30, 2012, is \$26,906,000. The following table shows the components of the Lottery's AOC, the amount actually contributed to the plan and the NOO as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, and the previous fiscal year (in thousands).

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10. RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits (continued)

Net OPEB obligation (NOO), July 1, 2010	\$ 14,820
Allocated annual OPEB cost (AOC)	8,827
Fund allocated contributions	<u>(3,239)</u>
Net OPEB obligation (NOO), June 30, 2011	20,408
Allocated annual OPEB cost (AOC)	10,088
Fund allocated contributions	<u>(3,590)</u>
Net OPEB obligation (NOO), June 30, 2012	<u>\$ 26,906</u>

The actuarial valuation report for OPEB may be obtained by writing to the Office of State Controller John Chiang, P.O. Box 942850, Sacramento, CA 94250, or by visiting the State Controller's Web site at www.SCO.ca.gov. The Lottery's ARC, AOC, and NOO will be calculated and adjusted for on an annual basis.

11. STATUTORY COMPLIANCE (Unaudited)

As discussed in Note 1, on April 8, 2010, the Governor signed Assembly Bill (AB) 142 amending the Lottery Act to allow the Lottery to increase the prize payout percentage of its games. Under AB 142, the Lottery is required to return not less than 87 percent of annual revenues to the public in the form of prizes and contributions to education, and to spend no more than 13 percent of annual revenues on operating expenses of the Lottery.

Lottery prize payments, contributions to education, and operating expenses are shown below as a percentage of operating revenue for the year ended June 30, 2012.

<u>Lottery Sales</u>	<u>\$ 4,371,491,746</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>
Revenue returned to the public		
Prizes	\$ 2,560,306,589	58.57 %
Operating income to education	<u>1,298,362,504</u>	<u>29.70 %</u>
<u>Total revenue returned to the public</u>	<u>\$ 3,858,669,093</u>	<u>88.27 %</u>
Expenses of the Lottery		
Retailer costs	\$ 295,829,989	6.77 %
Game costs	74,033,028	1.69 %
Operating expenses	143,072,936	3.27 %
Less bartered operating expenses	<u>(113,300)</u>	<u>0.00 %</u>
<u>Total expenses of the Lottery</u>	<u>\$ 512,822,653</u>	<u>11.73 %</u>

CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY FUND
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JUNE 30, 2012

11. STATUTORY COMPLIANCE (Unaudited, continued)

A summary of the total funds transferred by the Lottery to the education community for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, is shown below.

Revenues to Education	
Allocation of sales - operating income	\$ 1,298,362,504
Unclaimed prizes directly allocated to the Education Fund	20,486,176
Interest income	1,625,718
Other income	365,457
Less bartered income	<u>(113,300)</u>
Total declared for allocation to the Education Fund	<u>\$ 1,320,726,555</u>

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A contract has been awarded to GTECH that includes both gaming and telecommunication systems and services. The Lottery pays a fee of 1.36 percent of sales up to \$4 billion in one year, and 1.20 percent of sales over \$4 billion. The original contract ran through October 13, 2009, and had a total estimated cost of \$300 million. A series of contract extensions were awarded. The latest, signed by the Director in June 2010, extends the contract to October 13, 2019, and includes a complete upgrade of the gaming system. The total contract expenditure is not to exceed \$1.075 billion. Approximately \$472.7 million in fees have been incurred under the contract as of June 30, 2012.

On June 26, 2009, the Lottery Commission awarded a contract to Otto Construction for pre-construction services and construction of a new Lottery Headquarters building. The estimated construction costs, including demolition, pre-construction services, green building elements and modular furniture, were \$53.8 million. Additionally, estimated contingency and escalation allowances were \$6.8 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. Costs incurred on the contract as of June 30, 2012, were approximately \$59.2 million. Lottery staff moved into the new building in July 2011.

The Lottery has been named as a defendant in various lawsuits and claims. While the ultimate monetary outcome of these claims cannot be estimated at this time, it is the opinion of management, after consulting with legal counsel, that the disposition of any litigation in which the Lottery is involved will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or on the results of operations of the Lottery. A previously accrued legal contingency was paid and is no longer accrued as of June 30, 2012.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

Since its inception, the Lottery has been primarily self-insured for risks such as flood, business interruption, theft, employee errors and omissions, and other potential liabilities. Losses are recognized when conditions for accrual are met. Liabilities for workers' compensation costs are accrued based on estimates derived from the State Compensation Insurance Fund. This estimate is based on actuarial reviews of the employee workers' compensation program and includes indemnity payments, compensation benefits, and leave benefits. The liability for workers' compensation claims is not material to the financial statements taken as a whole.