



OKLAHOMA LOTTERY
BENEFITS OKLAHOMA EDUCATION

**Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report of the
Oklahoma Lottery Commission**

**For the Fiscal Years Ended
June 30, 2017 and 2016**

(4-10-2018 changes to wording on pages 19 and 20)

An Agency of the State of Oklahoma

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2017 & 2016

(Updates to pages 19 and 20; April 10, 2018)

Oklahoma Lottery Commission

An Agency of the State of Oklahoma

Prepared by the Staff of the Oklahoma Lottery Commission



OKLAHOMA LOTTERY
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Introductory Section

**For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2017**

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**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
2017 Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report**



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Government Finance Officers Association

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

Presented to

Oklahoma Lottery Commission

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2016

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
3817 North Santa Fe
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118



December 31, 2017

To the citizens of Oklahoma: The Oklahoma Lottery, an agency of the State of Oklahoma, commenced operations in 2005 as a business enterprise within the framework of state laws and regulations, to implement the public's mandate to provide supplemental funds for public education. The mission of the Oklahoma Lottery Commission is to maximize revenues for public education through the creation and marketing of fun and entertaining products consistent with the highest levels of service, integrity and public accountability.

The Oklahoma Lottery Commission (the Lottery) is pleased to provide this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The Accounting Unit of the Lottery prepared this CAFR, which includes its annual financial statements presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. The CAFR presents an overview of the Lottery.

The CAFR covers financial activity of the Lottery in a single enterprise fund. The report follows formal standards of the Governmental Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA). Governmental organizations that publish this type of report can be compared to each other because similar kinds of information are included in the three sections.

This letter of transmittal complements the management's discussion and analysis that accompanies the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with it.

Management is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the presentation, including all disclosures in the report. To the best of our knowledge, the enclosed information is accurate in all material respects and reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and the cash flows of the Lottery. All disclosures necessary to gain an understanding of the Lottery's financial activities have been included.

History of the Lottery

The citizens of the Great State of Oklahoma approved the Lottery through a voter referendum creating the Oklahoma Education Lottery Act (hereinafter the "Act"), and establishing certain Constitutional provisions, all in November of 2004. The Act is codified as Title 3A, Section 701, et. seq., of the Oklahoma Statutes. The Legislature has modified the Act in every legislative session, starting with 2005 through 2017 except for the 2009, 2014, 2015 and 2016 sessions, in 13 different House or Senate bills. The law changes amended eleven different statutes, some multiple times.

The Constitutional provisions, Article 10, Section 41 of the Oklahoma Constitution, do the following:

- Creates the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund (OELTF);
- Establishes legal purposes for use of the OELTF;
- Prohibits the Legislature from using the OELTF to supplant other funds used for education;
- Requires the State Board of Equalization (BOE) to issue a report in February regarding the supplanting of funds;
- Provides that the Legislature may not make any additional appropriations of funds until the OELTF is replenished if the BOE determines that funds were supplanted.

- *Note: in the February 21, 2017 meeting of the State Equalization Board (SEB), the SEB determined that the 2016 legislature had supplanted funds using the OELTF in the amount of \$10,144,171. The legislature subsequently appropriated that amount from the Special Cash Fund of the State Treasury to the OELTF, to replace the supplanted funds (SB860, Section 1), as required by this law. This appropriation was placed into the FY'18 OELTF by OMES and was subsequently appropriated by the legislature for FY'18 education purposes.*

The law established the Lottery as an independent state agency to market and sell Lottery products. Under the Act, the Lottery returns all profits to the State for appropriation by the State Legislature to education beneficiaries as established in Article 10, Section 41 of the Oklahoma Constitution. The Lottery uses gross proceeds to pay any debt and operating costs. The Lottery must make available at least 45% of gross proceeds for prizes. The law also requires that profit should equal at least 35% of gross proceeds (*see subsequent description of changes to this law passed in 2017**).

The Lottery Act specifies that the Lottery be governed by a seven (7) member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, with advice and consent of the Senate. Among others, duties of the Board are to review and approve budgets; review and approve major procurements; hear appeals of hearings; and promulgate rules relating to the conduct of lottery games.

An Executive Director, appointed by the Board of Trustees, directs the day-to-day operations of the Lottery. Duties of the Director are to promote the lottery; employ and compensate persons and firms as necessary; prepare budgets for review and approval by the Board; report as required by law. The Director serves at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees.

Under the Oklahoma Education Lottery Act, funds transferred to the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund are to be used as follows:

(statutory, Title 3A, Section 713, changed in 2017):

- A. **45%** - Kindergarten through twelfth grade Public Education, including but not limited to compensation and benefits for public school teachers and support employees, and early childhood development programs, which shall include but not be limited to costs associated with pre-kindergarten and full-day kindergarten programs.
- B. **45%** - Tuition grants, loans and scholarships to citizens of this state to enable such citizens to attend colleges and universities located within this state, regardless of whether such colleges and universities are owned or operated by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, or to attend institutions operated under the authority of the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education; provided such tuition grants, loans and scholarships shall not be made to a citizen of this state to attend a college or university which is not accredited by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.

Construction of educational facilities for elementary school districts, independent school districts, the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, and career and technology education. Capital outlay projects for elementary school districts, independent school districts, the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, and career and technology education.

Technology for public elementary school district, independent school districts, state higher education and career and technology education facilities, which shall include but not be limited to costs of providing to teachers at accredited public institutions who teach levels kindergarten through twelfth grade, personnel at technology centers under the authority of the Oklahoma State Department of Career and Technology Education, and professors and instructors within the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, the necessary training in the use and application of computers and advanced electronic instructional technology to implement interactive learning environments in the classroom and to access the statewide distance learning network and costs associated with repairing and maintaining advanced electronic instructional technology.

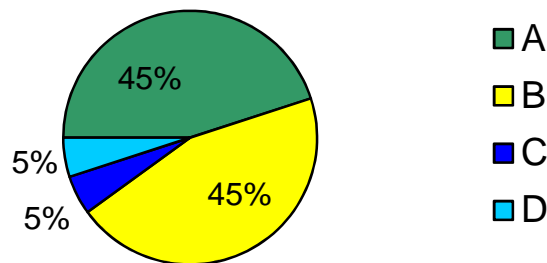
Endowed chairs for professors at institutions of higher education operated by the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education.

Programs and personnel of the Oklahoma School for the Deaf and the Oklahoma School for the Blind.

C. **5%** - School Consolidation and Assistance Fund. When the total amount in the School Consolidation and Assistance Fund from all sources equals Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00), all monies appropriated pursuant to this paragraph which would otherwise be deposited in the School Consolidation and Assistance Fund in excess of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000) shall be allocated by the State Department of Education to public schools based on the audited end-of-year average daily membership in grades 8 through 12 during the preceding school year for the purpose of purchasing technology equipment in order to conduct on-line testing as required by the Achieving Classroom Excellence Act of 2005. If at any time, the total amount in the School Consolidation and Assistance Fund drops below Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000), the monies appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited in the School Consolidation and Assistance Fund until the Fund again reaches Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000).

D. **5%** - Teachers' Retirement System Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund.

Distribution of Lottery Net Proceeds



Changes to Title 3A, Section 713, passed by the 2017 Legislature, effective August 24, 2017.

For several years, lottery officials lobbied to change the Lottery Act so that the Lottery could maximize profits for Oklahoma education programs. As noted earlier, all lottery profit goes to the OELTF to benefits education programs. Unfortunately, the law also required that the profit should be a minimum of 35%. This minimum mandated profit restricted the amount of funding that could be put into prize payouts, resulting in less popular lottery products, resulting in lower sales and profits than would have been achieved with better prize payouts.

In the 2017 legislative session, legislative sponsors accepted a concept that turned out to be appealing to a majority of the members. The Lottery promised that if the law was changed, a minimum of \$110 million more in profit could be achieved (see chart below), and that these additional funds could be used for more specific education programs that needed legislative funding. Specifically, the appeal of the change was that any additional funding collected above a \$50 million floor each year would be used to fund reading initiatives and Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) programs.

HB1837 was introduced to accomplish this and it was passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor.

HB 1837 amended the law to remove the 35% minimum mandated profit. The new law establishes that the first \$50 million of funds are to be transferred to the OELTF and used by the Legislature according to the historical

allocations as noted above (the 45%-45%-5%-5% allocation). All net proceeds deposited to the OELTF in excess of the \$50 million are to be appropriated as cash by the legislature and allocated by the State Department of Education to public schools based on the audited end-of-year average daily membership in grades PK-12 during the preceding school year. The funds allocated in this manner are for the purpose of implementing prekindergarten through third grade reading intervention initiatives or science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) programs.

Following is the chart that illustrates the additional \$110 million to be achieved over the next five years:

	Profits Without Law Change <i>(millions)</i>	Profits With Law Change <i>(millions)</i>
FY'18	\$48	\$58
FY'19	\$47	\$65
FY'20	\$45	\$69
FY'21	\$43	\$71
FY'22	\$42	\$73
Totals	\$225	\$335
Difference		+\$110

Start of ticket sales and history of game additions:

Historically and currently, the Oklahoma Lottery sells two types of lottery products, Scratchers (instant win games) and draw games. Descriptions and more detail are included under “Lottery Products”.

Ticket sales in Oklahoma started October 12, 2005 with four Scratchers. The first draw game was Pick 3, and it started November 10, 2005. The next draw game was Powerball, Oklahoma’s first multi-state Lottery game. It started January 12, 2006. Cash 5 started on September 1, 2006. Hot Lotto, a smaller multi-state draw game, started January 3, 2008. Mega Millions was added January 31, 2010. Pick 4 started July 5, 2011 and ended September 15, 2013. Poker Pick started September 7, 2014. New Scratcher games are introduced on a scheduled basis.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

Oklahoma enjoys a low tax burden, a low cost of doing business and has a highly skilled and productive work force. Oklahoma lies at the crossroads of U.S. Interstates 35, 40 and 44, three of the nation’s most important transportation and shipping corridors, allowing state businesses to take advantage of opportunities anywhere in the United States.⁽¹⁾

Oklahoma has vibrant metropolitan areas and its two largest cities, Oklahoma City and Tulsa have been singled out in national surveys and various publications for their economic strengths and other qualities.⁽⁶⁾ Oklahoma is one of only a handful of states to have an unemployment rate below the national average. The unemployment rate for 2016 was 4.8% and 4.3% for 2017. Over the last five years, Oklahoma had a jobless rate far below that of the country as a whole.^(6,7,8)

Oklahoma is known for its abundant resources, most notably oil and natural gas. In 2015, low oil and gas prices remained a drag on Oklahoma’s economy into the beginning of 2017. Between September 2014 and September 2016, energy sector job losses in Oklahoma exceeded 20,000.⁽⁹⁾ For 2017, Oklahoma’s prominent energy sector has shown a positive note with drilling rig counts and jobs in the this industry starting to recover. Drilling is also on the rise.⁽¹⁰⁾ There are some encouraging signs as state industries outside the oil and gas sector have

helped the state weather the prolonged energy market downturn.^(9,10) Oklahoma's agriculture has been a vital part of the state's economic recovery. Oklahoma is a leading producer of agricultural products, ranking in the top ten in production of wheat, cattle and hogs, peanuts, grain, sorghum, pecans and rye. Other important industries that have experienced positive growth include aerospace and aviation, mining, construction, health care, tourism, warehousing and distribution, and food processing and packaging.^(6,10) In 2017, the 12 month picture indicated continued steady growth.

Oklahoma boasts high quality education systems with award-winning schools. Oklahoma's Department of Career and Technology Education has developed the Oklahoma Training for Industry program. This program has been ranked one of America's best and most sophisticated training programs by delivering high quality, customized training to Oklahoma employers for free.⁽⁴⁾ Just recently, in November 2017, the governor signed an Executive Order establishing the "Earn & Learn Oklahoma" strategy as part of the Oklahoma Works Initiative with the goal of supporting 20,000 quality work-based learning opportunities per year by 2020.⁽¹⁰⁾ Oklahoma has award-winning public and private colleges and universities, including schools with nationally-recognized early childhood development programs.

Oklahoma museums tell of the state's colorful history and pioneer spirit. There are many outdoor recreational opportunities and major entertainment districts located in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, both having undergone a renaissance in their downtown areas in recent years. The state is also home to nearly 40 federally recognized Indian tribes, who contribute significantly to the state's commerce.⁽³⁾

Some State Economic Highlights over the past five years

- Since 2009, the annual Oklahoma GDP growth has increased significantly, compared with a national average annual minimal growth rate of 1.9 percent, placing Oklahoma as the 11 highest annual GDP growth rate among all other states and the District of Columbia. Oklahoma's GDP was still strong in 2017, with oil and gas sectors showing a positive impact along with other industry sectors in the areas of unemployment, jobs and wages.^(8,10)
- The Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation (OMRF) is one of the most respected nonprofit biomedical research institutes in the world. OMRF has established strategic partnerships with scientists in China, India and Brazil to uncover the basis of diseases and to discover new treatments.⁽⁵⁾
- The U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation ranked Oklahoma for overall economic performance in its "Enterprising States 2015" report. Other top 10 rankings for the state in the report include sixth in per capita income growth, fifth in college affordability, ninth in cost of living and tenth in long-term job growth.⁽⁸⁾
- Twenty-five Oklahoma companies made the 2016 Inc. top 5,000 list of the fastest-growing private sector companies in the nation.⁽⁹⁾ Twenty-eight Oklahoma companies in 2017.⁽¹⁰⁾
- While in 2015-2016 oil and gas and manufacturing had taken a hard hit employment wise, the jobs outlook remained highly dependent on the future of energy prices.^(8,9)
- Oklahoma's leadership has taken several steps to help its workforce diversity and meet the challenges of the energy sector slump. Efforts to diversify and increase workforce skills are still needed and being developed. The State will need other industries, such as healthcare, entertainment, and construction, to help drive economic growth.^(8,9)

State government will focus on critical issues to ensure Oklahoma capitalizes on its potential for growth. Sustained efforts in creating a business friendly environment are essential for creating a bright, strong future.⁽⁹⁾ Oklahoma's executive management will continue to lead in promoting improvement in key areas to improve the lives of all Oklahomans. Oklahoma will continue to make investments in a high quality educational system where all students can succeed and will also encourage investors to allow their money to work and grow in Oklahoma.^(8,9)

Future Lottery Results and Challenges

Because of the 2017 legislative change in the minimum mandated profit requirement of 35%, the Lottery expects revenues for FY-2018 to be significantly more than FY-2017. Prior to that change, revenues for future years were expected to decline. This statutorily mandated requirement limited how much can be returned to

players in the form of prizes, which in turn limited the overall sales and profits of the Lottery. Removal of the restriction allows prize payouts to be improved, which will increase both sales and profits. Although not applicable to FY'17, the Lottery removed all of the older products from the field the first two weeks of July 2017, replacing them with newer products that had significantly better payouts, including the first \$10 price point offered in Oklahoma. To date, these products have already significantly improved both sales and profits.

Additional challenges to growth in Lottery revenue include the increasing competition from other gaming venues, most notably Tribal casinos and horseracing / racinos. Oklahoma has entered into compacts with 34 Oklahoma tribes to direct a portion of casino gaming revenues to education. There are more than 115 tribal casinos operating in Oklahoma. These operations compete with the Lottery for limited entertainment dollars.

Other challenges affecting the growth of Lottery sales include illegal gambling; illegal gaming machines; restrictions on legal Lottery venues and types of games; restrictions on advertising lottery products and restrictions on acceptable methods of payment for lottery purchases. Note that the Constitutional provision that mandated liquor stores to only sell alcohol has been removed through a statewide vote. Liquor stores can now sell additional products, within limits, including lottery tickets. The Lottery will be pursuing viable liquor store locations as potential lottery retailers.

- ⁽¹⁾Spears School of Business 2011 Economic Outlook
- ⁽²⁾Oklahoma Office of State Finance 2012 CAFR
- ⁽⁴⁾Oklahoma Office of State Finance 2010 CAFR
- ⁽⁵⁾Spears School of Business 2012 Economic Outlook
- ⁽⁶⁾Oklahoma Office of Management and Enterprise Services 2013 CAFR
- ⁽⁷⁾Oklahoma Office of Management and Enterprise Services 2014 CAFR
- ⁽⁸⁾Oklahoma Office of Management and Enterprise Services 2015 CAFR
- ⁽⁹⁾Oklahoma Office of Management and Enterprise Services 2016 CAFR
- ⁽¹⁰⁾Oklahoma Office of Management and Enterprise Services 2017 CAFR

Lottery Products

The Lottery offers products in two styles of play, Scratchers and draw games. The Lottery offered Oklahoma players two different raffle games in the past. These are not discussed in the following material.

A description of Scratchers and Draw Games follows.



Scratchers – Scratchers are lottery tickets that require the removal of a latex covering from a play area on the ticket to reveal if the ticket is a winner. The Lottery started Scratcher game sales on October 12, 2005.

There are different play styles for Scratcher games, such as matching two or three like symbols, your score beats their score, or your symbol matches a key symbol. The odds of winning vary by game and prize level. Information on how to play the games and the odds of winning the games are on the ticket and on the Lottery's website. The Lottery website includes information showing the remaining winning tickets in each Scratcher game, updated from the previous day. The website also offers the game procedures for each active scratcher and shows financial information for each ended Scratcher game.

Scratcher tickets are offered in \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 price points. Prize payouts range from \$1-\$50,000. (*note: effective July of 2017, the top lottery ticket price point increases to \$10 with top prizes up to \$100,000*). As of the end of FY'17, the Lottery has offered 448 Scratcher games since startup. New games are typically launched every month, on average about three new games per month.

Draw Games – Draw games are lottery games where the player selects numbers, or the system selects numbers for the player. The gaming system prints these numbers on a ticket that is given to the player.

At specified times, the Lottery or the entity administering the game conducts a drawing to select winning numbers. Players match the numbers on their tickets to the winning numbers. The more numbers matched the more prize money that can be won. Oklahoma Lottery draw games consist of in-state draw games and multi-state draw games. Top prizes are typically referred to as “jackpots”. The multi-state games are often referred to as “jackpot games”. The Oklahoma Lottery participates in these multi-state jackpot games so that Oklahoma players have more selections available to them, including the opportunity to participate for the higher jackpots. Since the Oklahoma Lottery is a smaller lottery, it would not be possible to offer these types of high jackpot games without being able to participate with other jurisdictions.

In-state draw games: currently, the Oklahoma Lottery offers the following in-state only draw games:

1. Pick 3
2. Cash 5
3. Poker Pick

An in-state draw game that is no longer offered in Oklahoma is Pick 4.

Multi-state draw games: multi-state games currently offered in Oklahoma include the following:

1. PowerBall
2. Hot Lotto
3. Mega Millions

Scheduled draw game changes include the following:

1. Hot Lotto – the final drawing for this game is October 28, 2017.
2. Lotto America (a multi-state draw game) will start sales on November 12, 2017 with the first drawing on November 15.
3. Poker Pick will be discontinued early in calendar 2018.
4. Lucky 4 Life (a multi-state draw game) will be offered when Poker Pick is discontinued.

Following are descriptions of each of the draw games offered in Oklahoma.



Pick 3 – Oklahoma’s first draw game sales launched on November 10, 2005. In this game, players select a set of three numbers, 1 each from 0 to 9. Players can try to match the three numbers drawn in the exact order or in various combinations (see Pick 3 table below). Prizes range from \$50 - \$500.

PLAYS	EXAMPLE	IF LOTTERY DRAWS	YOU WIN	ODDS
Straight	7 2 4	7 2 4 Only Exact Match Wins	\$500	1 in 1,000
Box 3-Way	1 1 3	1 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 1	\$160	3 in 1,000
Box 6-Way	7 2 4	7 2 4 2 4 7 4 2 7 7 4 2 4 7 2	\$80	6 in 1,000
Front Pair	7 2 ★	7 2 ★ 72 + Any Number	\$50	1 in 100
Back Pair	★ 2 4	★ 2 4 Any Number + 24	\$50	1 in 100

Cash 5 – To play Cash 5, players select a set of five numbers from 1 to 36. Winning tickets are those that match any two, three, four, or all five of the five numbers drawn. There are four prize categories in this game. The top prize for matching all five numbers is \$35,211, which yields a \$25,000 cash payment after deducting federal and state withholding taxes. This game started on September 1, 2006 with a drawing every Tuesday and Thursday night. The Lottery added a Saturday drawing September 1, 2007. Starting



MATCH	PRIZE	ODDS: 1 IN
○○○○○	\$25,000 (taxes paid)	376,992
○○○○○	\$500	2,432.2
○○○	\$10	81.1
○○	Free Ticket (Easy Pick)	8.4

July 1, 2009, the drawings increased to 7 nights a week.

The Jackpot Prize is a fixed amount of \$35,211 less applicable Federal and State Tax withholding of \$10,211. Each winner receives a prize check of \$25,000 except in the situations where there are more than five (5) jackpot winners in a single drawing: when there are six (6) or more jackpot winners in a single draw the winners will share a pre-tax total of \$200,000 equally. The holder of a winning ticket may win in only one category per \$1 play panel and is paid the prize in the highest category won. Prizes are approximately 48% of sales.



Poker Pick – Poker Pick, started September 7, 2014 and is Oklahoma’s first ever combined instant/draw game where players can instantly win a prize, then win again in a nightly drawing. Poker Pick offers the largest Oklahoma in-state draw game top prize of \$100,000. Tickets cost \$2 each and drawings are held nightly.

Each ticket displays 5 cards from a deck of 52. Cards are selected by the gaming system. Players do not select their own cards in this game; each ticket is an “Easy Pick” from the system.

Players can win up to \$10,000 in the instant win portion of this game. Prizes at all levels are awarded if the cards displayed on the player’s ticket matches one of the winning poker hands listed at the bottom of the ticket and shown in the chart to the right. If a player has a hand of “Jacks or Better”, they win a prize.

Players then have a chance to win nightly prizes if the cards on their ticket match at least two of the cards drawn in the nightly drawing. A player that matches 5 of 5 cards will win the \$100,000 prize (see chart to the right).

INSTANT MATRIX			
	ROYAL FLUSH – \$10,000 ACE, KING, QUEEN, JACK AND 10 OF THE SAME SUIT ODDS 1: 649,740		THREE OF A KIND – \$5 ANY 3 CARDS OF THE SAME VALUE ODDS 1: 47
	STRAIGHT FLUSH – \$1,000 ANY 5 CONSECUTIVE CARDS OF THE SAME SUIT ODDS 1: 72,193		TWO PAIR – \$3 ANY 2 PAIRS OF THE SAME VALUE ODDS 1: 21
	FOUR OF A KIND – \$100 ANY 4 CARDS OF THE SAME VALUE ODDS 1: 4,165		PAIR OF JACKS OR BETTER – FREE TICKET (POKER PICK) 2 JACKS, 2 QUEENS, 2 KINGS OR 2 ACES ODDS 1: 8
	FULL HOUSE – \$50 ANY 3 OF A KIND PLUS A PAIR ODDS 1: 694	<small>CARD IMAGES ARE EXAMPLES ONLY. COMBINATION OF CARDS CAN VARY BY RANK AND SUIT.</small>	
	FLUSH – \$30 ANY 5 CARDS OF THE SAME SUIT ODDS 1: 509	NIGHTLY MATRIX	
	STRAIGHT – \$10 ANY 5 CONSECUTIVE CARDS OF ANY SUIT ODDS 1: 255	MATCH	PRIZE
		5 OF 5	\$100,000
		4 OF 5	\$1,000
		3 OF 5	\$20
		2 OF 5	\$4
		ODDS	1: 2,598,960
			1: 11,059
			1: 240
			1: 16

Powerball – Powerball is a multi-state game administered by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). A board that consists of the 36 directors of each member lottery, including Oklahoma’s Executive Director, governs the organization.












Forty seven (47) lotteries participate in Powerball (44 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). The participating lotteries include 11 from the MegaMillions consortium.

The game is played by selecting 5 balls from a pool of white balls and one ball from a pool of red balls (the PowerBall). The current version of the game also offers an add-on called “PowerPlay”. By paying an extra \$1 for each set of numbers on the ticket, non-jackpot prizes are multiplied by a separately chosen number (selected by an RNG). This multiplier can be: 2-3-4-5. If the advertised jackpot is \$150 million or less, then a 10x is added to the pool of possibilities for the PowerPlay multiplier.

Jackpot prizes are won when the Player’s ticket matches the five white balls and the red “Powerball”. Jackpots are advertised using the estimated annuity amount. The jackpot can be taken as a cash prize or an annuity prize paid out in 30 annual payments over a 29 year period. Payments for each year are calculated so that they increase by 4% over the prior year.

Drawings are held on Wednesday and Saturday nights, and tickets must be purchased prior to each drawing. Drawings are closed approximately one hour before the scheduled drawing, which is 9:59 in Oklahoma. Players may choose their own “lucky” numbers or can have the gaming system terminal select all or some of the numbers. Tickets may be purchased for more than one drawing in advance. On the assigned drawing nights, the winning numbers are selected in a televised drawing that can be viewed in Oklahoma on the MUSL website. Prizes are won by matching the numbers on a purchased ticket to the winning numbers drawn. The more balls that are matched, the better the prize (see prize payout schedule below).

POWERBALL			POWERPLAY [®]				
MATCH	PRIZE	ODDS:1 IN	2X	3X	4X	5X	10X
	JACKPOT	292,201,338	POWER PLAY DOES NOT APPLY TO THE JACKPOT.				
	\$1,000,000	11,688,054	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
	\$50,000	913,129	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$500,000
	\$100	36,525	\$200	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$1,000
	\$100	14,494	\$200	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$1,000
	\$7	580	\$14	\$21	\$28	\$35	\$70
	\$7	701	\$14	\$21	\$28	\$35	\$70
	\$4	92	\$8	\$12	\$16	\$20	\$40
	\$4	38	\$8	\$12	\$16	\$20	\$40

Oklahoma started selling Powerball tickets on January 12, 2006. The first drawing for Oklahoma was January 14, 2006.

Powerball game changes:

- 2012 marked Powerball’s 20th anniversary and on Jan. 15, 2012, the game was changed to offer more millionaires, bigger starting jackpots and better overall odds of winning. The first drawing of this new game was on Wed., Jan. 18, 2012. Players played the game by choosing the first five numbers from a pool of 59 numbers and then the Powerball number from a pool of 35 numbers. The new starting jackpot doubled to \$40 million. Powerball tickets increased in cost to \$2 per game and the Power Play option cost an additional \$1. The MATCH 5 prize moved from \$200,000 to \$1 million and with the purchase of the Power Pay option for \$1, players have the chance to win \$2 million.
- Another game change was October 7, 2015, with players now playing the game by choosing the first five numbers from a pool of 69 numbers and the Powerball number chosen from a pool of 26 numbers. The prize for Match 4+the Powerball changed to \$50,000. The Power Play option provided increased non-jackpot prizes to 10 times for Jackpot prizes of \$150 million or less. Powerball tickets remained at \$2 per game and the Power Play option was still an additional \$1. The odds of winning any prize improved to 1 in 31.85 from 1 in 35 and the odds of winning the jackpot improved to 1 in 175 million from 1 in 195 million.

Hot Lotto – Hot Lotto is a MUSL administered multi-state jackpot game that is similar to Powerball. Hot Lotto has better odds of winning the jackpot and the jackpot starts at a lower amount. Players select 5 numbers from a pool of white balls and one number from a pool of orange or “Hot” balls. Fourteen states and the District of Columbia participate in Hot Lotto, a game that has a progressive Jackpot starting at \$1.0 million dollars, taxes paid.



Oklahoma launched Hot Lotto sales on January 3, 2008, and the first drawing was January 5, 2008. Players picked five white numbers from 1 to 39 and one orange “HOT ball” number from 1-19.

Beginning May 12th, 2013, Hot Lotto offered a “taxes paid” Jackpot, with more number choices and bigger prizes. This revamped Hot Lotto game offers a starting jackpot of \$1 million cash with State and Federal withholding taxes “paid” (money to cover the withholdings are added to the prize amount) for the winner, putting more money in the winners’ hands. Also, the number of white balls increased from 39 to 47. Players choose five numbers from 47 and one number, the Hot Ball, from a separate pool of 19 numbers (no change) to win the Jackpot. In addition to the taxes paid Jackpot, several other prize levels increased.

MATCH	PRIZE	ODDS: 1 IN	WITH SIZZLER
●●●●● + ●	JACKPOT	29,144,841.00	DOES NOT APPLY TO JACKPOT
●●●●●	\$30,000	1,619,157.83	\$90,000
●●●●● + ●	\$3,000	138,784.96	\$9,000
●●●●●	\$100	7,710.28	\$300
●●●●● + ●	\$50	3,385.00	\$150
●●●●●	\$6	188.06	\$18
●●●●● + ●	\$6	253.87	\$18
●●●●●	\$3	52.08	\$9
●●●●● + ●	\$2	34.26	\$6

Shown in the chart to the right is the Prize Matrix for the current game. Players can win one of nine cash prizes when they match enough of the Hot Lotto numbers drawn. Hot Lotto remains \$1 per play and the Sizzler option, which triples non-jackpot prizes, costs an additional \$1 per play. Hot Lotto drawings occur twice each week, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The overall odds of winning in this redesigned game are now 1 in 17.22.

The Hot Lotto game is scheduled to be discontinued October 28, 2017. In Oklahoma, it will be replaced two weeks later by another MUSL administered game, Lotto America.

Mega Millions – Mega Millions began on August 31, 1996 as the Big Game. The first drawing took place on September 6, 1996, with six states participating: Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan and Virginia. The name of the multi-state game changed to "Mega Millions in May of 2002.



Oklahoma launched Mega Millions sales on January 31, 2010 and our first drawing was February 2, 2010. Players selected 5 out of 59 numbers from the white balls (these can be drawn in any order to win), and selected 1 out of 39 numbers for the yellow Mega Ball®. Jackpots started at \$12 million and rolled over until a player(s) matched all six numbers. Mega Millions tickets cost \$1 per game. Players could select the megaplier option, which allows non-jackpot prizes to be increased by 2, 3, or 4 times, for an additional \$1. If the megaplier is selected, the 2nd level prize was \$1 million. The jackpot was offered as a cash prize or as an annuity prize paid out in 26 annual payments over 25 years.

The Mega Millions game was revised effective with the October 22, 2013 drawing. First, the game matrix changed: players selected 5 out of 75 balls and 1 out of 15 balls. This changed the odds of winning the jackpot to 1:259 million. The jackpot started at \$15 million rather than \$12 million and grew by at least \$5 million each rollover. The second level prize changed from \$250,000 to \$1 million and the multiplier option included a 5X. In addition, winning with the multiplier option multiplied the 2nd level prize. The annuity prize was changed to 30 payments over 29 years and each payment grew by 5% over the previous year. Mega Millions will change again, effective October 28, 2017. At that time, the starting jackpot will be \$40 million and the price will change from \$1 to \$2 for a base Mega Millions wager.

Forty-six (46) lotteries participate in Mega Millions (44 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands).

To the right is the current prize chart October 22, 2013 Prize Chart

Mega Millions			MEGAPLIER			
MATCH	PRIZE	ODDS: 1 in	2x	3x	4x	5x
●●●●● + ●	Jackpot	258,890,850	Jackpot	Jackpot	Jackpot	Jackpot
●●●●●	\$1,000,000	18,492,204	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000
●●●●● + ●	\$5,000	739,688	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
●●●●●	\$500	52,835	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500
●●●●● + ●	\$50	10,720	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
●●●●●	\$5	766	\$10	\$15	\$20	\$25
●●●●● + ●	\$5	473	\$10	\$15	\$20	\$25
●●●●●	\$2	56	\$4	\$6	\$8	\$10
●●●●● + ●	\$1	21	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5



Prize Claim Centers – Lottery winners are able to claim prizes up to \$600 at any Lottery retailer, identifiable by the Lottery “Play Here” poster shown to the left. Players can claim prizes up to \$5,000 at any of the thirteen (13) Claim Centers, including Lottery headquarters, located throughout Oklahoma. Prizes that exceed \$5,000 must be claimed at the Lottery headquarters claim center, or may also be claimed by mailing the winning tickets to the Lottery. A claim form, social security number and two forms of ID are required for all prizes greater than \$600.

Evidence of lottery play is a ticket purchased at a retail location or from the Lottery. Players must present the ticket, which is the legal document required to claim a prize. By law, the Lottery withholds for state and federal taxes on all prizes greater than \$600. The Lottery also withholds for debt owed to the Oklahoma Tax Commission, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission and the Department of Human Services. The Lottery will also withhold from winnings pursuant to properly and timely served court orders (the order has to be received before the subject prize is paid to a claimant).

Players have 90 days from the announced end-of-game (available on the Lottery web site) to claim Scratchier ticket prizes.

Players have 180 days after the draw date to claim draw game prize.

The Lottery sends the winning numbers nightly after the drawings to Oklahoma media outlets. The Lottery also posts the numbers on the Lottery website and the numbers may be obtained as a message by calling the Lottery phone number.

Highlights of Fiscal Year 2017

Millions Contributed to Education

The Lottery contributed \$53.5 million for education on total Lottery revenues of \$151.6 million in FY-2017. Through November 2017 as this report is finalized, more than \$820.4 million has been contributed to the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund by the Lottery Commission to be used for Oklahoma education programs.

Jackpot Winners History

Oklahoma has had four Powerball jackpot winners winning prizes with annuitized values of more than \$325.3 million dollars since inception in 2006. The first jackpot winner made history just 5 months after Oklahoma joined Powerball, on June 17, 2006, by winning the \$101.8 million prize (annuitized value), becoming the first Powerball jackpot winner from Oklahoma. The winners were quoted as saying that “we are proof that you never know when you might win and you cannot win unless you play.”

On June 29, 2007, a couple from Muldrow, Oklahoma claimed the second Powerball Jackpot that was sold in Oklahoma. Their jackpot’s annuitized value was worth \$105.8 million. On August 22, 2008, a trust claimed the third Powerball jackpot sold in Oklahoma. The annuitized amount was \$84.9 million. The fourth Powerball jackpot ticket was sold on November 21, 2009, and claimed by a trust on January 20, 2010. The annuitized amount was \$32.8 million. In addition, through December 2017, Oklahoma has had 5 Hot Lotto jackpot winners with prizes totaling \$14.98 million, and has awarded 48 prizes of \$1 million or more, in total.

Financial Information

Accounting System and Policies

The Lottery operates the Oklahoma Education Lottery Revolving Fund, an enterprise fund that, like a private business, utilizes the full accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Budgetary Controls

A comprehensive annual budget is prepared for and approved by the Lottery's Board of Trustees. A budget is submitted annually to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES) as required by state statutes. The budget is prepared on both a cash basis and a full accrual basis of accounting. The budget is based on sales forecasts, industry trends, program proposals, and approved action plans. The operating budget is submitted to OMES, the Governor and the legislature. Actual costs are monitored throughout the year for compliance with the approved budget and appropriate adjustments are approved if necessary.

Internal Controls

An internal control structure has been designed to ensure that assets are protected from loss, theft or misuse, and to ensure that the accounting system allows compilation of accurate and timely financial information. The internal controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. To enhance controls, management has separated responsibilities and provides approval and oversight for the following functions: personnel and payroll; purchasing and accounts payable; general ledger and accounts receivable; cash receipts and cash disbursements; retailer network management and retailer accounts receivable; and system data processing and system programming. Reviews of operations are achieved by the following procedures:

Draw verification: Employees of an Oklahoma independent certified public accounting firm witness the selection of winning numbers for Oklahoma online games.

Lottery Vendor Service Organization (SSAE 16) Audit: Scientific Games International (SGI) was contracted by the Oklahoma Lottery as the vendor for instant and online games. SGI Management contracted the services of an independent CPA to perform a Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE 16), Service Organizations, engagement with testing of identified internal controls. The SSAE 16 is an internationally recognized auditing standard developed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). A SSAE 16 audit examination is widely recognized because it represents that a service organization has been through an in-depth audit of their control activities, which generally include controls over information technology and related processes.

Internal Audits: The Lottery contracts with an outside accounting firm to perform appropriate studies and evaluations of accounting and administrative controls, as directed by the Board of Directors, Audit and Finance Committee.

Other Safeguards and Controls: To ensure the integrity of the Lottery, the Lottery has implemented the following measures:

- Specialized security staff.
- Secured facilities and gaming equipment.
- Background checks on retailers, contractors and Lottery employees.
- Lottery tickets with special inks, dyes and security codes.
- Detailed and strict security procedures for game drawings.
- Lottery random number generators (RNG) are in stand-alone systems and are certified by an independent firm prior to installation.
- Back-up sites for gaming systems are properly maintained.

Employees

The Lottery had 28 full-time employees as of June 30, 2017.

Debt Administration

At the end of FY-2017, the Lottery had no long-term liabilities. A start-up line of credit of \$10 million was authorized by the state legislature and extended by J.P. Morgan Chase to the Lottery. The authority for the line of credit expired in August 2007. The Lottery borrowed approximately \$200,000 in 2005, and has fully repaid this debt. The State of Oklahoma received a rating of "Aa2" by Moody's Investors Service and "AA+" by both Standard & Poor's Corporation and Fitch Investors Service general obligation bonds.

Change in Accounting Policy and Reclassifications

Effective July 1, 2008, to more closely comply with industry standard accounting procedures, the Lottery changed its accounting policy for free tickets, the majority of which are related to instant ticket games. Every instant ticket game has a predetermined number of free tickets in its prize structure. For years prior to fiscal year 2009, free tickets were included in sales and prize expense. For the year ended June 30, 2009, sales and prize expense are shown net of free tickets and prior year financials have been restated to make year-to-year comparisons more meaningful. The effect of the change in accounting policy reduces both revenues and direct costs from instant and on-line games. There is no effect on the calculation of profits to be transferred to the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund, on the Lottery's net assets, changes in net assets, or net cash flows from operations.

Performance Target

The Oklahoma Lottery estimates that it will transfer \$50 million to education in FY-2018, which will bring the total transferred by the Lottery for Oklahoma Education to approx. \$855 million by the end of FY-2018.

Independent Audit

Oklahoma statutes require an annual financial audit by an independent CPA. The independent auditors' report on the Lottery's financial statements is included in the financial section of this report.

Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Oklahoma Lottery for its comprehensive annual financial reports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2006 through 2016. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year. We believe our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for certification. This report demonstrates the professionalism and dedicated team effort of Lottery employees. We appreciate their contribution to the success of this report. The Lottery is committed to providing thorough and relevant financial information to the public. This CAFR reflects our commitment to meet the highest standards of accountability and to maintain public trust through the highest ethics and integrity. Additionally, we were notified by The Open Group, in April 2012 that we achieved certification in the NASPL National Standards Initiative for Quality Assurance Requirements Definition for Lotteries. The Oklahoma Lottery was the fifth Lottery to achieve this certification (along with Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, and North Carolina. Credit is also given to our Board of Trustees for their responsiveness and guidance in operating the Lottery.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rollo Redburn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Rollo Redburn
Executive Director

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Greg Fields". The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized.

Greg Fields
Comptroller

OKLAHOMA LOTTERY COMMISSION

Board of Trustees

06/30/2017



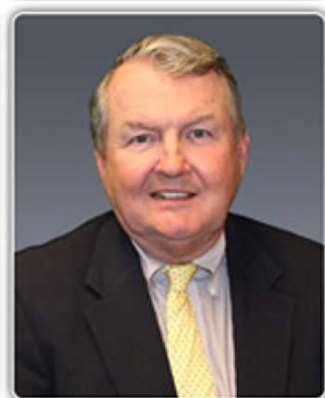
CHAIRMAN
David Ostrowe



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Matthew Felty



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Jack Sherry



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Nevyle R. Cable



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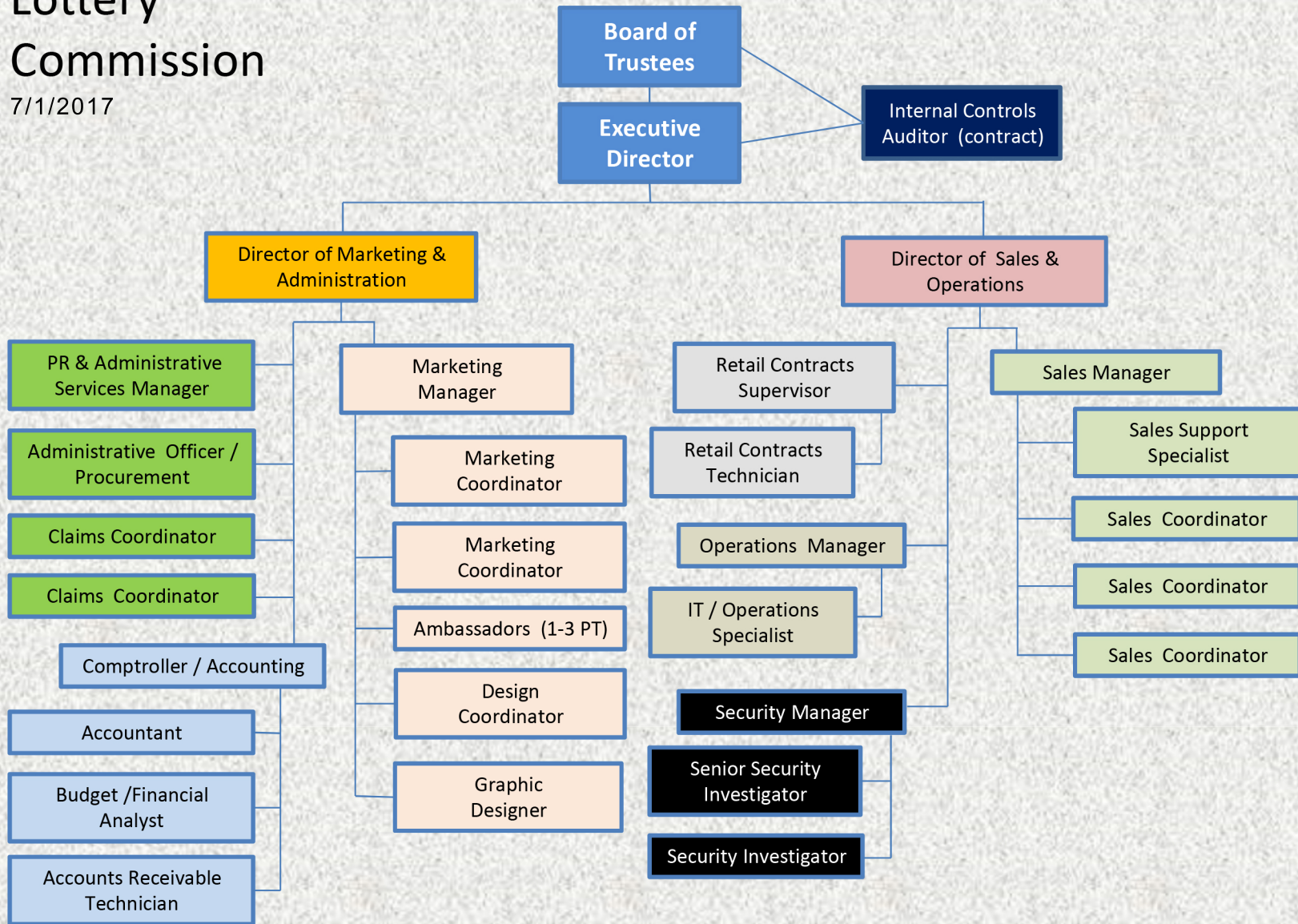


TRUSTEE
James C. Orbison

Oklahoma Lottery Commission

7/1/2017

Governor (Trustee appointments with Senate Confirmation)





OKLAHOMA LOTTERY
BENEFITS OKLAHOMA EDUCATION

Financial Section

**For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2017**

An Agency of the State of Oklahoma

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees
Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Oklahoma Lottery Commission (the OLC), an enterprise fund of the State of Oklahoma, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016; and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the OLC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Oklahoma Lottery Commission as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 of the financial statements, the financial statements present only OLC and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters*Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of OLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of OLC's contributions 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 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

The accompanying Introductory and Statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

RSM US LLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
September 15, 2017

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2017 and 2016**

Management of the Oklahoma Lottery Commission (the OLC) provides this management's discussion and analysis of their financial performance for the readers of the OLC's financial statements. This narrative provides an overview of the OLC's financial activity for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. This analysis is to be considered in conjunction with the financial statements to provide an objective analysis of the OLC's financial activities based on facts, decisions and conditions currently facing management.

Understanding the OLC's Financial Statements

The OLC, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma, is accounted for as an enterprise fund that reports all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, much like a private business entity. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, this report consists of a series of financial statements, along with explanatory notes to the financial statements. The financial statements immediately follow this Management's Discussion and Analysis and are designed to highlight the OLC's net position and changes to its net position resulting from the OLC's operations.

The most important relationship demonstrated within the OLC's financial statements is the requirement that the OLC transfer all net proceeds, "as defined," to the State Treasurer for the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund (OELTF). Accordingly, a significant focus of these financial statements is determining net proceeds available for transfer to the OELTF.

The OLC is also required to transfer annually the first \$750,000, for both 2017 and 2016, of unclaimed prize money to the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS). This is discussed further on page 6 of the management's discussion and analysis.

Financial and Activity Highlights

Revenues from lottery games totaled \$151,502,503 and \$189,621,594, respectively, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. The OLC returned \$73,342,027 and \$95,517,232 to winners of lottery games; paid commissions and incentives to retailers totaling \$10,042,954 and \$12,421,019; incurred other game related expenses of \$8,665,829 and \$7,985,458; and had operating expenses of \$4,818,714 and \$4,465,112 for each of the respective fiscal years of 2017 and 2016. The OLC's net position increased by \$1,233,807 in fiscal year 2016 and increased by \$2,528,359 in fiscal year 2016 after the cumulative effect of accounting changes. Transfers made and due to the OELTF were \$53,063,688 and \$66,406,789, respectively, for fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

The OLC's investment in capital assets includes machinery, equipment, computers and software. Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, at June 30, 2017, were \$103,407, an increase of \$30,225 from June 30, 2016. Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, at June 30, 2016, were \$73,182, a decrease of \$21,557 from June 30, 2015. Additional information concerning the OLC's capital assets is contained in Note 4 to the financial statements.

The OLC did not have any long-term debt at June 30, 2017 or 2016.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2017 and 2016**

The following table summarizes the OLC's Statement of Net Position as of June 30:

	2017	2016	2015
Current assets	\$ 21,932,922	\$ 35,941,023	\$ 22,955,061
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets, net	103,407	73,182	94,739
Deposit with MUSL	4,435,515	4,615,654	4,829,218
Total assets	<u>\$ 26,471,844</u>	<u>\$ 40,629,859</u>	<u>\$ 27,879,018</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 762,054</u>	<u>\$ 270,957</u>	<u>\$ 265,713</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 12,574,752	\$ 27,899,129	\$ 17,410,986
Noncurrent liabilities	954,526	385,097	229,307
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 13,529,278</u>	<u>\$ 28,284,226</u>	<u>\$ 17,640,293</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 46,358</u>	<u>\$ 192,135</u>	<u>\$ 608,342</u>
Net position			
Net position, invested in capital assets	\$ 103,407	\$ 73,182	\$ 94,739
Restricted net position—expendable	13,554,855	12,351,273	9,801,357
Total net position	<u>\$ 13,658,262</u>	<u>\$ 12,424,455</u>	<u>\$ 9,896,096</u>

Net position increased from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2017. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in pension related deferred outflows of resources and a decrease in liabilities partially offset by a decrease in assets. The decrease in assets and liabilities are due to sales decreasing 20 percent from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2017.

Net position increased from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016. The increase was primarily attributable to a decrease in pension related deferred inflows of resources and an increase in assets partially offset by an increase in liabilities. The increase in assets and liabilities are due to sales increasing 10 percent from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2017 and 2016

The following table summarizes the OLC's statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30:

	2017	2016	2015
Operating revenues:			
Gaming revenues	\$ 151,502,503	\$ 189,621,594	\$ 171,633,476
Other revenues	105,145	112,090	113,220
Total operating revenues	<u>151,607,648</u>	<u>189,733,684</u>	<u>171,746,696</u>
Nonoperating revenue, interest income	309,357	340,285	243,157
Total revenue	<u>\$ 151,917,005</u>	<u>\$ 190,073,969</u>	<u>\$ 171,989,853</u>
Less prize expense	\$ 73,342,027	\$ 95,517,232	\$ 87,782,927
Less retailer commissions/incentives	10,042,940	12,421,019	11,425,710
Less other direct game costs	8,665,829	7,985,458	7,271,417
Less operating expenses	4,818,714	4,465,112	5,394,206
Total expense	<u>96,869,510</u>	<u>120,388,821</u>	<u>111,874,260</u>
Nonoperating expenses:			
Transfers to ODMHSAS	750,000	750,000	750,000
Transfers to OELTF	53,063,688	66,406,789	60,111,343
Nonoperating expense	<u>53,813,688</u>	<u>67,156,789</u>	<u>60,861,343</u>
Total expense	<u>\$ 150,683,198</u>	<u>\$ 187,545,610</u>	<u>\$ 172,735,603</u>
Changes in net position	\$ 1,233,807	\$ 2,528,359	\$ (745,750)
Net position at beginning of year	12,424,455	9,896,096	11,395,057
Restatement—Implementation of GASB 68 and 71	-	-	(753,211)
	<u>12,424,455</u>	<u>9,896,096</u>	<u>10,641,846</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 13,658,262</u>	<u>\$ 12,424,455</u>	<u>\$ 9,896,096</u>

Sales decreased from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2017. Online sales during this period decreased mostly because of Power Ball sales. In fiscal year 2017, the OLC had only one jackpot over \$500 million. Powerball sales are significantly down in fiscal year 2017 compared to fiscal year 2016, due to the large jackpot that occurred on January 16, 2016. The jackpot amount reached \$1.59 billion dollars. There was also a decrease in overall scratcher sales from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2017. Due to the fact that the prize payout for Scratch Tickets in Oklahoma is one of the lowest payout rates in the Nation. Scratch ticket sales have continued to decrease.

Sales increased from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016. Online sales during this period increased mostly because of Power Ball sales. In fiscal year 2016, the OLC had only one jackpot over \$500 million. Powerball sales are significantly up in fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015, due to the large jackpot that occurred on January 16, 2016. The jackpot amount reached \$1.59 billion dollars. There was also a decrease in overall scratcher sales from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016. The OLC slightly reduced prize payouts in fiscal 2014 to adjust to fluctuations in costs, because of this scratcher sales have continued to decline in fiscal year's 2015 and 2016.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2017 and 2016**

Net proceeds of the OLC must be transferred to the State Treasurer for the OELTF, with the following exceptions: 1) the cost of property and equipment, net of depreciation, and related debt and 2) other assets that cannot be transferred due to statutory or other legal restriction, including restricted cash from unclaimed prizes, deposits with Multi-State Lottery (MUSL), and the Restricted Fidelity Fund. Unclaimed prizes, after required transfers to the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, must be added to a pool from which future prizes are awarded or used for special prize promotions. Deposits with MUSL result from a set-aside of prize expenses paid to MUSL and are available for prize reserves and promotional expenses of MUSL games. The Restricted Fidelity Fund is derived from the licensing fees of new retailers, which may be retained by the OLC up to the budgeted expenses from the fund for the next fiscal year plus \$500,000, in 2017 and 2016, and used to cover losses the OLC may experience due to nonfeasance, misfeasance or malfeasance of a lottery retailer and to pay the costs of vendor, retailer and employee background investigations conducted by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and for audits conducted by the State Auditor and Inspector.

For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the total transfers made or due to the OELTF related to operations were \$53,063,688 and \$66,406,789, respectively. Since inception to June 30, 2017, total transfers made or due to the OELTF were \$8,805,153,053. For each of the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the OLC transferred \$750,000 in unclaimed prize funds to the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for the treatment of compulsive gambling disorders and educational programs related to such disorders. From inception to June 30, 2017, total transfers to the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services were \$6,544,600.

The following is a condensed version of the OLC's statement of cash flows for the years ended June 30:

	2017	2016	2015
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 51,409,831	\$ 71,403,997	\$ 62,419,502
Noncapital financing activities	(62,530,117)	(58,257,720)	(68,893,217)
Capital and related financing activities	(59,766)	(11,978)	(71,380)
Investing activities	323,201	322,477	252,739
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(10,856,851)	13,456,776	(6,292,356)
Cash at beginning of year	30,258,607	16,801,831	23,094,187
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 19,401,756</u>	<u>\$ 30,258,607</u>	<u>\$ 16,801,831</u>

Potential Factors Impacting Future Operations

Future operations always have the potential to be impacted by economic factors and rising costs. The OLC strives to maximize the contribution to education, while maintaining new and entertaining games that engage players. In order to meet these goals, the OLC strives to keep costs low and introduce new games regularly. The OLC is always looking for opportunities to participate in new regional and multi state games. The OLC is also trying to develop new local games to stay up-to-date with player demands.

Contacting the OLC's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the OLC's financial activity for all those interested in the OLC's operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Executive Director, Oklahoma Lottery Commission, 405-522-7700, 3817 North Santa Fe, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

**Statements of Net Position
June 30, 2017 and 2016**

	2017	2016
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,106,881	\$ 22,285,837
Cash equivalents—restricted	9,294,875	7,972,770
Retailer accounts receivable	2,008,613	5,175,739
Accounts receivable—Multi-State Lottery	522,553	506,677
Total current assets	21,932,922	35,941,023
Noncurrent assets:		
Capital assets, net	103,407	73,182
Deposit with Multi-State Lottery	4,435,515	4,615,654
Total noncurrent assets	4,538,922	4,688,836
Total assets	\$ 26,471,844	\$ 40,629,859
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Deferred pension plan outflows	\$ 762,054	\$ 270,957
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Due to Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund	\$ 9,282,061	\$ 17,998,490
Due to Multi-State Lottery	1,062,618	1,427,206
Prizes payable	1,365,318	7,174,144
Accounts payable	339,389	624,466
Accrued liabilities	141,994	166,289
Unearned revenue	383,372	508,534
Total current liabilities	12,574,752	27,899,129
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Accrued compensated absences	63,295	69,124
Net pension liability	891,231	315,973
Total noncurrent liabilities	954,526	385,097
Total liabilities	\$ 13,529,278	\$ 28,284,226
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Deferred pension plan inflows	\$ 46,358	\$ 192,135
Net position:		
Investment in capital assets	\$ 103,407	\$ 73,182
Restricted net position—expendable	13,554,855	12,351,273
Total net position	\$ 13,658,262	\$ 12,424,455

See notes to financial statements.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Operating revenues:		
Scratcher games	\$ 67,988,294	\$ 78,559,351
Pick 3 game	5,354,850	5,320,251
Cash 5 game	3,955,690	4,105,388
Poker Pick game	1,174,623	1,322,221
Hot Lotto game	8,450,755	7,801,035
Mega Millions game	18,238,718	19,470,982
Powerball game	46,339,573	73,042,366
Total revenue from the sale of lottery tickets	151,502,503	189,621,594
Retailer application fees	100,595	105,390
Other	4,550	6,700
Total operating revenues	151,607,648	189,733,684
Direct costs:		
Prize expense:		
Scratcher games	36,133,704	42,797,935
Pick 3 game	2,509,110	2,494,230
Cash 5 game	1,818,841	1,676,095
Poker Pick game	563,300	756,160
Hot Lotto game	4,152,268	3,811,922
Mega Millions game	8,768,703	9,360,915
Powerball game	19,396,101	34,619,975
Total prize expense	73,342,027	95,517,232
Commissions and incentives to retailers	10,042,940	12,421,019
Instant and online costs	8,665,829	7,985,458
Total direct costs	92,050,796	115,923,709
Gross profit	59,556,852	73,809,975
Operating expenses:		
Advertising and promotion	2,004,465	1,767,255
Salaries, wages and benefits	2,363,518	2,184,676
Contracted and professional services	166,427	181,897
Depreciation	29,541	33,535
Equipment	18,364	12,626
Rent expense	144,705	150,092
Office supplies	23,403	18,696
Travel	9,745	19,626
Other general and administrative	58,546	96,709
Total operating expenses	4,818,714	4,465,112
Operating income	54,738,138	69,344,863

(Continued)

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
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Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (Continued)
Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Nonoperating income (expense):		
Interest income	\$ 309,357	\$ 340,285
Transfers to Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	(750,000)	(750,000)
Transfers to and due to Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund	(53,063,688)	(66,406,789)
Net nonoperating (expense)	(53,504,331)	(66,816,504)
Changes in net position	1,233,807	2,528,359
Net position at beginning of year	12,424,455	9,896,096
Net position at end of year	\$ 13,658,262	\$ 12,424,455

See notes to financial statements.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
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Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from retailers	\$ 144,402,085	\$ 177,892,331
Cash payments to prize winners	(79,515,441)	(94,125,338)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(11,201,694)	(10,148,692)
Cash payments to employees for services	(2,455,258)	(2,427,868)
Cash receipts to fund deposit with Multi-State Lottery	180,139	213,564
Net cash provided by operating activities	51,409,831	71,403,997
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Payments to Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	(750,000)	(750,000)
Payments to Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund	(61,780,117)	(57,507,720)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	(62,530,117)	(58,257,720)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(59,766)	(11,978)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	323,201	322,477
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(10,856,851)	13,456,776
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	30,258,607	16,801,831
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 19,401,756	\$ 30,258,607
Operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 54,738,138	\$ 69,344,863
Adjustment to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	29,541	33,535
Bad debt expense	569	37,379
Changes in operating assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:		
Retailer accounts receivable	3,152,713	605,910
Accounts receivable—Multi-State Lottery	(15,876)	(154,667)
Deposit with Multi-State Lottery	180,139	213,564
Deferred pension plan outflows	(491,097)	(5,244)
Due to Multi-State Lottery	(364,588)	685,328
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(315,201)	74,900
Prizes payable	(5,808,826)	706,566
Net pension liability	575,258	150,349
Unearned revenue	(125,162)	127,721
Deferred pension plan inflows	(145,777)	(416,207)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 51,409,831	\$ 71,403,997

See notes to financial statements.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Reporting Entity

The Oklahoma Lottery Commission (the OLC), was formed by the citizens of Oklahoma upon passage of a legislative referendum authorizing the Oklahoma Education Lottery Act (the Act), codified as Title 3A, Section 701, et. seq., of the Oklahoma Statutes. The OLC is an enterprise fund of the State of Oklahoma (the State) responsible for administering lotteries in accordance with the Act. The Act established a board of seven trustees appointed by the governor to oversee operations of the OLC. The OLC transfers net proceeds as defined by the Act.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

Method of accounting: The OLC is accounted for as an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the costs of providing lottery games to the general public on a continuing basis are to be financed through the sale of lottery game tickets. The Act requires that all costs of providing lottery games, including capital costs, be recovered from the sale of lottery game tickets.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard-setting body for accounting principles generally accepted applicable to governmental proprietary activities in the United States of America. The OLC applies all applicable GASB pronouncements.

Basis of accounting: The financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this method, revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

The primary operating revenue of the OLC is ticket sales from games. Nonoperating income primarily consists of interest income. "Operating expenses" are defined under the Act as "all costs of doing business, including but not limited to prizes, commissions, and other compensation paid to retailers, advertising and marketing costs, personnel costs, capital costs, amounts held in or paid from the Fidelity Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 20 of this act, debt service payments for the payment of initial expenses of start-up, administration and operation of the OLC and other operating costs." All expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating expenses. The only nonoperating expenses are statutory required transfers to the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund (OELTF) and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

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 disclosures 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.

Revenue recognition: Revenue for Pick 3, Cash 5, Poker Pick, Hot Lotto, Mega Millions, and Powerball (collectively referred to as online games) is recognized when tickets are sold to the public by contracted retailers, except for tickets sold in advance of the draw date for which unearned revenue is recorded. Revenue for scratcher games is recognized upon activation of ticket packs for sale by the retailers.

Every scratcher ticket game has a predetermined number of free tickets in its prize structure. Revenue and prize expense are shown net of free tickets.

Commissions: Retailers receive a 6 percent commission on total sales and 0.75 percent commission on prizes cashed.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Prizes: Prize expense for scratcher ticket games is recorded at the time the related revenue is recognized based on the predetermined prize structure for each game; periodically, the prize expense is adjusted for unclaimed prizes. Prize expense for online games is recorded at the time the related revenue is recognized based on the known prizes.

Unclaimed prizes: Prizes must be claimed within 90 days after the game-end (end of sales) for scratcher games and within 180 days after the draw date for online games. The first \$750,000 for fiscal year 2017 and 2016 of unclaimed prize money accruing annually must be transferred to the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for the treatment of compulsive gambling disorders and educational programs related to such disorders.

In accordance with Section 724 of the Act, unclaimed prizes are added to a pool from which future prizes are awarded or used for special prize promotions. Under the Act, unclaimed prizes do not constitute net lottery proceeds and are restricted funds that are not available for transfer to the OELTF. Total unclaimed prizes amounted to \$6,935,663 and \$5,478,051 for fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. Unclaimed prizes are netted against prize expense in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

Pensions: For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Oklahoma Public Retirement System (OPERS) and additions to/deductions from OPERS and fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred inflows of resources: Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net position by the OLC that are applicable to a future reporting period. At June 30, 2017 and 2016, the OLC had deferred inflows of resources of \$46,358 and 192,135, respectively. See Note 8 for additional discussion regarding deferred inflows of resources.

Deferred outflows of resources: Deferred outflows of resources are the consumption of net position by the OLC that are applicable to a future reporting period. At June 30, 2017 and 2016, the OLC had deferred outflows of resources of \$762,054 and \$270,957, respectively. See Note 8 for additional discussion regarding deferred outflows of resources.

Net position: The OLC's net position is classified as follows.

Investment in capital assets: This represents the OLC's total investment in capital assets.

Restricted net position, expendable: Net position not invested in capital is restricted by state statute. Restricted net position consists primarily of cash maintained in the OLC's restricted fidelity fund, deposits with the Multi-State Lottery (MUSL), and balance of unclaimed prizes to be used on future prizes or special prize promotions.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Gross proceeds: Gross proceeds, as defined by the Act, consist of all revenue derived from the sale of lottery game tickets or shares and all other monies derived from the lottery games.

Operating expenses: Operating expenses, as defined by the Act, in the determination of net proceeds, consist of all costs of doing business including, but not limited to, prizes, commissions, and other compensation paid to lottery retailers, advertising and marketing costs, rental fees, personnel costs, capital costs, depreciation of property and equipment, and other operating costs.

Cash and cash equivalents: The OLC's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and on an interest in an internal investment pool held by the Oklahoma State Treasurer.

Retailer accounts receivable: Retailer accounts receivable represents lottery proceeds due from retailers for online ticket sales and activated ticket packs for scratcher games, less commissions due to retailers and prizes paid by the retailers. Lottery proceeds are collected weekly by the OLC from retailer trust accounts established in trust for benefit of the OLC.

Capital assets, net: Capital assets, which consist of machinery, equipment, computers and software, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The OLC capitalizes all property and equipment purchases of \$500 or more. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: machinery and equipment—five to ten years; computers and software—three to five years. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the results from operations in the period of disposal.

Restricted cash: In accordance with the Act, retailers contribute a fee to a fidelity fund upon acceptance as a retailer for the OLC. The fund is used to cover losses the OLC may incur due to misfeasance, nonfeasance, or malfeasance of retailers and to contract for investigations, reviews, or audits. At the end of any fiscal year, the OLC must transfer to the OELTF any amount in the restricted fidelity fund which exceeds the budgeted expenses from the fund for the next fiscal year plus \$500,000 for both fiscal years 2017 and 2016. At June 30, 2017 and 2016, no amounts were available for transfer as net proceeds. During fiscal years 2017 and 2016, \$111,266 and \$80,441, respectively, was used to reimburse the OLC for retailer accounts that were delinquent and in collection status and for the retailer application fees. Receipts from retailers in collection status are deposited back to the fidelity fund. The fidelity fund is held in a separate account. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the balance in the fidelity fund totaled \$193,087 and \$133,103, respectively and appears in the accompanying statement of net position as restricted funds and expendable restricted net position.

Current unclaimed prizes in excess of \$750,000 for both fiscal years 2017 and 2016, and the balance from prior years are included in restricted cash in the accompanying statement of net position and expendable restricted net position. These funds are to be utilized to enhance future OLC prizes or promotions and totaled \$9,101,788 and \$7,839,667 as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Risk management: The OLC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, destruction of assets due to theft or damage, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The OLC has coverage to substantially cover these risks through a self-insured pool for agencies of the State of Oklahoma. This coverage is administered by the Risk Management Division of the Department of Central Services for the State of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Compensated absences: Employees earn the right to be compensated during absences for vacation and compensatory time. Unused leave benefits are paid to employees upon separation from service. The cost of vacation and compensatory time is accrued in the period in which it is earned.

Bad-debt expense: The OLC recognizes bad-debt expense when retailer account receivables are greater than 90 days old. The accounts receivable balance due to the OLC is satisfied at that time by a transfer of funds from the restricted fidelity fund. The OLC may continue its effort to collect these accounts. Any collection from a retailer balance previously charged to bad-debt expense will be deposited back to the restricted fidelity fund. For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, bad-debt expense was \$569 and \$37,379, respectively.

New accounting pronouncement adopted in fiscal year 2017: The OLC adopted the following new accounting pronouncement during the year ended June 30, 2017:

GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues*, issued April 2016, is designed to improve consistency in the application of the pension standards by clarifying or amending related areas of existing guidance with respect to Statements No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. Adoption of this statement did not have a significant impact on the Plan's financial statement.

New accounting pronouncements issued not yet adopted: The GASB has issued a new accounting pronouncement which will be effective to OLC in fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. OLC is currently evaluating the impact that this new standard will have on its financial statements. A description of the new accounting pronouncement is described below:

GASB Statement No. 87, issued June 2017, establishes a single approach to accounting for and reporting leases by state and local governments. Under this statement, a government entity that is a lessee must recognize (1) a lease liability and (2) an intangible asset representing the lessee's right to use the leased asset. In addition, the Commission must report the (1) amortization expense for using the lease asset over the shorter of the term of the lease or the useful life of the underlying asset, (2) interest expense on the lease liability and (3) note disclosures about the lease. The Statement provides exceptions from the single-approach for short-term leases, financial purchases, leases of assets that are investments, and certain regulated leases. This statement also addresses accounting for lease terminations and modifications, sale-leaseback transactions, non-lease components embedded in lease contracts (such as service agreements), and leases with related parties.

Reclassifications: Certain amounts in the 2016 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on total net position or changes in net position.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The OLC's investment in OK INVEST is carried at \$19,401,756 and \$30,258,607 at June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Cash equivalents are recorded at cost. The OLC obtained the fair value from the State Treasurer of their interest in the pool, which amounted to \$19,475,037 and \$30,724,189 at June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Management believes the difference between cost and fair value is immaterial to the financial statements as a whole due to the short duration of investments held by the pool and information provided by the State.

Agencies and funds that are considered to be part of the State's reporting entity in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report are allowed to participate in OK INVEST. Oklahoma statutes and the State Treasurer establish the primary objectives and guidelines governing the investment of funds in OK INVEST. Safety, liquidity, and return on investment are the objectives that establish the framework for the day-to-day OK INVEST management, with an emphasis on safety of the capital and the probable income to be derived and meeting the State and its funds' and agencies' daily cash flow requirements. Guidelines in the Investment Policy address credit quality requirements, diversification percentages and the types and maturities of allowable investments. The specifics regarding these policies can be found on the State Treasurer's website at <http://www.ok.gov/treasurer>. The State Treasurer, at his discretion, may further limit or restrict such investments on a day-to-day basis. OK INVEST includes a substantial investment in securities with an overnight maturity as well as in U.S. government securities with a maturity of up to three years. OK INVEST maintains an overall weighted average maturity of less than four years.

Participants in OK INVEST maintain interest in its underlying investments and, accordingly, may be exposed to certain risks. As stated in the State Treasurer information statement, the main risks are interest rate risk, credit/ default risk, liquidity risk, and U.S. government securities risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that during periods of rising interest rates, the yield and market value of the securities will tend to be lower than prevailing market rates; in periods of falling interest rates, the yield will tend to be higher.

Custodial credit risk of investments is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's investments may not be returned to it. Interest in OK INVEST are not insured or guaranteed by the State, the FDIC, or any other government agency.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 4. Capital Assets, Net

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets and accumulated depreciation during the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Capital Assets	Year Ended June 30, 2017			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 867,582	\$ 59,766	\$ -	\$ 927,348
Computers and software	409,567	-	-	409,567
	<u>1,277,149</u>	<u>59,766</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,336,915</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Machinery and equipment	796,949	27,667	-	824,616
Computers and software	407,018	1,874	-	408,892
	<u>1,203,967</u>	<u>29,541</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,233,508</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 73,182</u>	<u>\$ 30,225</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 103,407</u>

Capital Assets	Year Ended June 30, 2016			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 855,604	\$ 11,978	\$ -	\$ 867,582
Computers and software	409,567	-	-	409,567
	<u>1,265,171</u>	<u>11,978</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,277,149</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Machinery and equipment	766,595	30,354	-	796,949
Computers and software	403,837	3,181	-	407,018
	<u>1,170,432</u>	<u>33,535</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,203,967</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 94,739</u>	<u>\$ (21,557)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 73,182</u>

Note 5. Compensated Absences

The current portion of accrued compensated absences is included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying statements of net position. The following is a summary of changes in the OLC's liability for compensated absences during the year ended June 30:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Compensated absences 2017	<u>\$ 207,370</u>	<u>\$ 116,973</u>	<u>\$ 134,460</u>	<u>\$ 189,883</u>	<u>\$ 126,588</u>
Compensated absences 2016	<u>\$ 191,049</u>	<u>\$ 118,581</u>	<u>\$ 102,260</u>	<u>\$ 207,370</u>	<u>\$ 138,246</u>

Note 6. Operating Leases

The OLC has entered into various operating leases for office space and equipment used in its daily operations. Pursuant to Oklahoma State Statutes, the OLC's operating leases are limited to terms of one year and must be renewed annually. Accordingly, the OLC has no long-term commitments under the operating leases as of June 30, 2017 or 2016. Rent expense under all operating leases was \$144,705 and \$150,092 for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Education Lottery Account

In accordance with the Act, all net proceeds of the OLC are transferred to the Education Lottery Account. Net proceeds consist of all revenue derived from the sale of lottery game tickets or shares and all other monies derived from the lottery games, less operating expenses and prizes. OLC estimates that net proceeds will approximate 35 percent of total revenue. Each month, OLC transfers the amounts necessary to satisfy appropriations made by the Legislature to Higher Education and Common Education. Each quarter, OLC transfers amounts to cover the appropriations to Career Tech, Teachers' Retirement and the Voluntary School Consolidation Fund. OLC transfers the remaining 35 percent of revenues plus any additional profits, unless specifically exempted by statute, at the end of the year. According to the Act, amounts transferred to the OELTF are to be appropriated by the legislature to education programs according to the parameters established in the Act. Following is an executive summary of these statutory provisions. For the full text, see Title 3A, Section 713 of the Oklahoma Statutes, available on the OLC website.

- 5 percent Teachers' Retirement System Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund
- 5 percent School Consolidation and Assistance Fund (SCAF): If the SCAF equals \$5,000,000, this 5 percent will be allocated to public schools to purchase technology equipment to conduct on-line testing
- 45 percent Kindergarten through twelfth grade public education, including compensation and benefits for public school teachers and support employees, and early childhood development programs
- 45 percent Tuition grants, loans, and scholarships to citizens of this state for attending colleges and universities located within this state or to attend Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education institutions; construction of educational facilities or capital outlay projects or technology for elementary school districts, independent school districts, the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, and career and technology education; endowed chairs for professors at institutions of higher education operated by the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education; and programs and personnel of the Oklahoma School for the Deaf and the Oklahoma School for the Blind

The following is a summary of the amounts available for transfer to the OELTF during the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	2017	2016
Net position, beginning of year	\$ 12,424,455	\$ 9,896,096
Change in net position before transfers to OELTF	54,297,495	68,935,148
Net position available for transfer to OELTF before capital assets and assets restricted from transfer	66,721,950	78,831,244
Less capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	(103,407)	(73,182)
Less assets restricted from transfer	(13,730,390)	(12,588,424)
Net position available for transfer to OELTF	<u>\$ 52,888,153</u>	<u>\$ 66,169,638</u>

Actual transfers to and due to OELTF for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 totaled \$53,063,688 and \$66,406,789, respectively. Actual transfers exceeded amounts available for transfer due to pension activity being unknown at the time of calculation and therefore being excluded.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Retirement Program

Plan description: The OLC contributes to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan. OPERS was established in 1964 by the Oklahoma Legislature and covers substantially all employees of the State, except those covered by six other plans sponsored by the State, and also covers employees of participating counties and local agencies. The Plan provides that all eligible persons, except those specifically excluded, shall become members of OPERS as a condition of their employment. The supervisory authority for the management and operation of OPERS is its Board of Trustees.

OPERS offers retirement and disability benefits, cost of living adjustments on an ad-hoc basis, life insurance benefits, and survivor benefits. The Plan's provisions are established under Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

Benefits provided: Members qualify for full retirement benefits at their specified normal retirement age or, for any person who became a member prior to July 1, 1992, when the sum of the member's age and years of credited service equals or exceeds 80 (Rule of 80), and for any person who became a member after June 30, 1992, when the member's age and years of credited service equals or exceeds 90 (Rule of 90).

Normal retirement date is further qualified to require that all members employed on or after January 1, 1983 must have six or more years of full-time equivalent employment with a participating employer before being eligible to receive benefits. Credited service is the sum of participating and prior service. Prior service includes nonparticipating service before January 1, 1975, or the entry date of the employer and active wartime military service.

A member with a minimum of ten years of participating service may elect early retirement with reduced benefits beginning at age 55 if the participant became a member prior to November 1, 2011, or age 60 if the participant became a member on or after November 1, 2011.

Disability retirement benefits are available for members having eight years of credited service whose disability status has been certified as being within one year of the last day on the job by the Social Security Administration. Disability retirement benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits, but payable immediately without an actuarial reduction.

Benefits are determined at 2 percent of the average annual salary received during the highest thirty-six months of the last ten years of participating service, but not to exceed the applicable annual salary cap, multiplied by the number of years of credited service. Members who join OPERS on or after July 1, 2013, will have their salary averaged over the highest 60 months of the last ten years. Normal retirement age under the Plan is 62 or Rule of 80/90 if the participant became a member prior to November 1, 2011, or age 65 or Rule of 90 if the participant became a member on or after November 1, 2011.

Members who elect to pay the additional contribution rate, which became available in January 2004, will receive benefits using a 2.5 percent computation factor for each full year the additional contributions are made. In 2004, legislation was enacted to provide an increased benefit to retiring members who were not yet eligible for Medicare. The Medicare Gap benefit option became available to members under age 65 who retired on or after May 1, 2006. Members may elect to receive a temporary increased benefit to cover the cost of health insurance premiums until the member is eligible to receive Medicare. After the member becomes eligible for Medicare, the retirement benefit will be permanently reduced by an actuarially determined amount. The option is irrevocable, must be chosen prior to retirement, and is structured to have a neutral actuarial cost to the Plan.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Retirement Program (Continued)

Members become eligible to vest fully upon termination of employment after attaining eight years of credited service, or the members' contributions may be withdrawn upon termination of employment.

Contributions: The contribution rates for each member category of the Plan are established by the Oklahoma Legislature after recommendation by the Board based on an actuarial calculation, which is performed to determine the adequacy of such contribution rates.

Each member participates based on their qualifying gross salary earned, excluding overtime. There is no cap on the qualifying gross salary earned, subject to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limitations on compensation.

For 2017 and 2016, *state agency employers* contributed 16.5 percent on all salary, and *state employees* contributed 3.5 percent on all salary.

For 2017 and 2016, contributions of *Oklahoma Lottery Commission* totaled 20.0 percent of salary composed of employee contribution rate of 3.5 percent and employer contribution rate of 16.5 percent. Contributions to the pension plan from the Oklahoma Lottery Commission were \$239,231 and \$266,041 for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Members have the option to elect to increase the benefit computation factor for all future service from 2.0 percent to 2.5 percent. The election is irrevocable, binding for all future employment under OPERS, and applies only to full years of service. Those who make the election pay the standard contribution rate plus an additional contribution rate, 2.91 percent which is actuarially determined.

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions: At June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Oklahoma Lottery Commission reported a liability of \$891,231 and \$315,973, respectively, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Oklahoma Lottery Commission's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Oklahoma Lottery Commission's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Oklahoma Lottery Commission's proportion was 0.08982094 percent and 0.08784744 percent, respectively.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Retirement Program (Continued)

For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Oklahoma Lottery Commission recognized pension expense of \$177,615 and \$(5,059), respectively. At June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Oklahoma Lottery Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumption	\$ 142,481	\$ -	\$ 4,916	\$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	39,163	-	35,133
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	372,915	-	-	143,326
Changes in proportion and differences between OLC contributions and proportionate share of contributions	7,427	7,195	-	13,676
Total deferred amounts to be recognized in pension expense in future periods	522,823	46,358	4,916	192,135
OLC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	239,231	-	266,041	-
Total deferred amounts related to pension	\$ 762,054	\$ 46,358	\$ 270,957	\$ 192,135

Deferred pension outflows resulting from the OLC's Employer' contributions subsequent to the measurement date, totaling \$239,231 and \$266,041 at June 30, 2017 and 2016, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Deferred outflows totaling \$372,915 as of June 30, 2017 and deferred inflow of \$143,326, resulting from the difference between projected and actual investment earnings will be recognized in pension expense over five years. The other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense using the average expected remaining service life of the Plan members, both active and inactive. The average expected remaining service life of the Plan is determined by taking the calculated total future service years of the Plan divided by the number of people in the Plan including retirees. The total future service years of the Plan are estimated at 3.08 years as of June 30, 2017 and 3.11 years as of June 30, 2016 and are determined using the mortality, termination, retirement and disability assumptions associated with the Plan. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows at June 30:

	June 30, 2017 Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
2018	\$ 84,736
2019	96,345
2020	183,288
2021	112,096
	<u>\$ 476,465</u>

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Retirement Program (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability as of June 30, 2017 and 2016, was determined based on an actuarial valuation prepared as of July 1, 2016 and July 1, 2015, using the following actuarial assumptions:

- Investment return—7.25 percent for 2016 and 7.5 percent for 2015 compounded annually net of investment expense and including inflation
- Salary increases—4.5 percent to 8.4 percent per year including inflation
- Mortality rates—Active participants and nondisabled pensioners—RP-2000 Mortality Table projected to 2010 by Scale AA (disabled pensioners set forward 15 years)
- No annual post-retirement benefit increases
- Assumed inflation rate—3.0 percent
- Payroll growth—4.0 percent per year
- Actuarial cost method—Entry age
- Select period for the termination of employment assumptions—10 years

With the exception of the long-term rate of return used in the July 1, 2016, valuation, the actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2016 and 2015, valuation are based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which cover the three-year period ending June 30, 2013. The experience study report is dated May 9, 2014. The long-term rate of return was modified by the Plan during 2016.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) 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 and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. Large Cap Equity	38.0%	5.3%
U.S. Small Cap Equity	6.0%	5.6%
U.S. Fixed Income	25.0%	0.7%
International Stock	18.0%	5.6%
Emerging Market Stock	6.0%	6.4%
TIPS	3.5%	0.7%
Rate Anticipation	3.5%	1.5%
Total	100.0%	

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25 percent for 2016 and 7.50 percent for 2015. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from Plan members and the employers will be made at the current contribution rate as set out in state statute. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determined does not use a municipal bond rate.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8. Retirement Program (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Oklahoma Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the Oklahoma Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent for June 30, 2016 and 7.50 percent for June 30, 2015, as well as what Oklahoma Lottery Commission's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	June 30, 2017			June 30, 2016		
	Current			Current		
	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Oklahoma Lottery Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,824,392	\$ 891,231	\$ 99,057	\$ 1,177,397	\$ 315,973	\$ (416,374)

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in separately issued financial statements, June 30, 2016 CAFR, available at <http://www.opers.ok.gov/Websites/opers/images/pdfs/CAFR-2016-OPERS.pdf>.

Note 9. Contingencies

The OLC is subject to litigation in the ordinary course of its operations. In the opinion of the OLC's management and its legal counsel, the outcome of such litigation will not have a material impact on the financial position or cash flows of the OLC for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Note 10. Contractual Arrangements

In August 2005, the OLC entered into a contract with Scientific Games International, Inc. (SGI) to provide, amongst other things, services and equipment to operate its lotteries. Due to Oklahoma Statutes, the OLC may not contract for a period longer than one year. However, the contract with SGI contained seven one-year renewal options, which the OLC's Board of Trustees renewed annually. In August 2013, the last one-year renewal option matured and a similar contract was entered into with SGI. This contract contains nine one-year renewal options. Under the terms of the contract, the OLC pays SGI a fee based on a percentage of the OLC's sales. For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the OLC paid SGI \$8,665,829 and \$7,985,458, respectively.

The OLC is a member of the MUSL, which operates games on behalf of participating lotteries. MUSL currently operates the Powerball, Mega Millions, and Hot Lotto games for the OLC. Under the OLC's agreement with the MUSL, the OLC must remit 50 percent of its Powerball ticket sales, 50 percent of its Hot Lotto ticket sales, and 50 percent of its Mega Millions ticket sales. This payment is to cover the OLC's share of current jackpot prizes based on the OLC's percent of sales for each drawing and the OLC share of the prize reserve fund. The OLC is responsible for paying winning tickets purchased in Oklahoma; therefore, it is able to deduct winning tickets sold from the amount due to the MUSL on its ticket sales. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, the OLC owed the MUSL \$1,062,618 and \$1,427,206 for ticket sales, and the MUSL owed the OLC \$522,553 and \$506,677 for non-jackpot-winning tickets. The OLC has recorded these items at their gross amounts in the accompanying statements of net position.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10. Contractual Arrangements (Continued)

As noted above, OLC's payments to MUSL includes the OLC share of the prize reserve fund. The prize reserve fund serves as a contingency reserve to protect all the MUSL members, including the OLC, from unforeseen prize liabilities. These funds are in the possession of the MUSL and are included in expendable restricted net position.

The balances of the deposits are made up of the following:

	June 30	
	2017	2016
Set prize reserve account	\$ 656,862	\$ 671,012
Prize reserve account	2,807,939	2,957,070
Balance of unreserved account	970,714	987,572
	<u>\$ 4,435,515</u>	<u>\$ 4,615,654</u>

Required Supplementary Information

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

**Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of OLC's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan
Last 10 Fiscal Years***

	June 30		
	2016	2015	2014
OLC's proportion of the net pension liability	0.08982094%	0.08784744%	0.09022625%
OLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 891,231	\$ 315,973	\$ 165,624
OLC's covered-employee payroll	1,610,474	1,552,939	1,528,606
OLC's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	55.34%	20.35%	10.84%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	89.5%	96.0%	97.9%

Notes to Schedule:

* Only the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are presented because 10-year data is not yet available.

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

**Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of OLC's Contributions
Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan
Last 10 Fiscal Years**

	June 30									
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Contractually required to contribute Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	\$ 240,213	\$ 265,728	\$ 256,235	\$ 252,220	\$ 260,035	\$ 289,515	\$ 295,643	\$ 317,954	\$ 295,497	\$ 276,686
	239,231	266,041	256,235	252,220	260,035	289,515	295,643	317,954	295,497	276,686
Contributions deficiency (excess)	\$ 982	\$ (313)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OLC's covered-employee payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll	16.43%	16.52%	16.50%	16.50%	16.50%	16.50%	15.50%	15.50%	14.50%	13.50%
	1,455,835	1,610,474	1,552,939	1,528,606	1,575,970	1,754,636	1,907,374	2,051,316	2,037,910	2,049,526

**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oklahoma**

**Required Supplementary Information
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan**

Valuation Date

Actuarially determined contributions are calculated as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Remaining amortization period	12 years
Asset valuation method	5-year moving average
Inflation	3.00 percent
Salary increase	4.50 to 8.40 percent, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.25 percent in 2016 and 7.50 percent in 2015, compounded annually, net of investment expense and including inflation
Retirement age	Age 65 for all members hired on or after November 1, 2011 age 62 for members hired prior to November 1, 2011
Mortality	Active participants and nondisabled pensioners – RP-2000 Mortality Table projected to 2010 by Scale AA (disabled pensioners set forward 15 years)

Other Information

The Plan has been amended by House Bill 2630 in 2014 which states that effective November 1, 2015, OPERS shall create a defined contribution plan for most people first employed by a participating employer. Exemptions from the new defined contribution plan include hazardous duty members and district attorneys, assistant district attorneys and employees of the district attorney's office. Each employer shall send to OPERS the difference between the required employer contribution to OPERS and the amount required to match the participating employee's contribution in the defined contribution plan.

Senate Bill 2120, also enacted in 2014, amends House Bill 2630 to further exempt from the new defined contribution plan county elected officials and employees of a county, county hospital, city or town, conservation district, circuit engineering district, and any public or private trust in which a county, city or town participates. Senate Bill 2120 also states that employees who participate in the defined contribution system are excluded from the \$105 health subsidy.

New employees specifically exempted from the defined contribution plan will participate in the existing defined benefit plan.



OKLAHOMA LOTTERY
BENEFITS OKLAHOMA EDUCATION

Statistical Section

**For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2017**

An Agency of the State of Oklahoma

**OKLAHOMA LOTTERY COMMISSION
STATISTICAL INFORMATION SECTION**

The statistical section of the Oklahoma Lottery Commission’s comprehensive annual financial report conveys supplemental information to the data presented in the financial statements and note disclosures to aid readers in reviewing the Lottery’s overall financial well-being.

FINANCIAL TRENDS..... 47

These schedules contain trend information from the current year and the prior year’s comprehensive annual financial report to explain how the financial performance and situation has changed.

REVENUE CAPACITY..... 50

These schedules contain information concerning revenue from the current year and the prior year’s comprehensive annual financial reports to explain how the revenue is split between games and other sources of revenue.

DEBT CAPACITY

At this time, the Oklahoma Lottery Commission has no outstanding debt.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION..... 52

This schedule contains demographic and economic data to explain the environment in which the Lottery operates.

OPERATING INFORMATION..... 56

This section includes a summary of the Lottery’s operating indicators as well as schedules that contain information about the Lottery’s organizational structure and financial performance in comparison to other state lotteries as available from the North American Association of State and Provincial Lotteries.

The Oklahoma Lottery Commission historical comparisons are available for ten years. All data within the Statistical section, including operating indicators and demographic data, are based on audited data where available.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission

Change in Net Position

Operational Fiscal Years

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues:										
Scratcher games	78,212,513	77,883,679	88,966,304	102,969,295	95,978,562	89,393,668	85,876,010	81,600,192	78,559,351	67,988,294
Online games	12,521,968	10,997,200	11,725,294	10,563,117	10,904,714	10,353,034	9,895,762	11,503,830	10,747,860	10,485,163
Mega Millions game	0	0	6,938,995	20,954,777	27,328,981	16,108,965	27,674,261	22,099,568	19,470,982	18,238,718
Hot Lotto Game	6,736,044	13,253,129	12,467,350	9,514,730	7,407,098	8,306,635	8,858,804	9,917,136	7,801,035	8,450,755
PowerBall game	107,040,421	91,030,676	79,649,351	54,152,013	58,235,023	76,046,572	58,822,255	46,512,750	73,042,366	46,339,573
Retailer application fees	116,280	111,934	115,585	112,380	112,375	108,637	106,000	105,245	105,390	100,595
Other	6,984	49,425	63,019	8,234	6,600	6,848	7,250	7,975	6,700	4,550
Total Revenues	204,634,210	193,326,043	199,925,898	198,274,546	199,973,353	200,324,359	191,240,342	171,746,696	189,733,684	151,607,648
Total Prize Expense	102,572,615	95,922,950	105,092,616	106,600,824	103,052,810	104,463,424	97,496,555	87,782,927	95,517,232	73,342,027
Direct Costs:										
Commissions and incentives to retailers	13,425,128	12,753,727	13,150,714	13,219,310	13,233,747	13,114,765	12,647,675	11,425,710	12,421,019	10,042,940
Instant and on-line costs	6,079,013	5,675,014	5,903,703	5,895,707	6,081,715	5,948,626	7,798,373	7,271,417	7,985,458	8,665,829
Total Direct costs	19,504,141	18,428,741	19,054,417	19,115,017	19,315,462	19,063,391	20,446,048	18,697,127	20,406,477	18,708,769
Operating expenses										
Advertising and promotion	5,604,590	4,133,573	3,956,565	3,023,269	1,652,640	1,623,715	1,520,686	2,743,837	1,767,255	2,004,465
Salaries, wages and benefits	3,032,507	2,991,764	3,091,050	2,888,869	2,661,825	2,419,342	2,345,767	2,129,873	2,184,676	2,363,518
Contracted and professional services	275,506	267,886	238,146	158,711	122,459	162,144	167,068	163,050	181,897	166,427
Depreciation	245,320	252,432	200,186	100,964	52,823	37,817	37,985	37,922	33,535	29,541
Equipment	17,150	7,767	23,096	27,449	702	17,291	11,562	18,186	12,626	18,364
Rent expense	271,555	242,114	229,973	205,136	194,901	199,791	193,862	166,777	150,092	144,705
Office supplies	66,826	41,300	62,328	33,024	35,127	34,872	17,774	17,720	18,696	23,403
Travel	37,808	21,892	27,284	15,338	22,269	17,102	11,426	20,171	19,626	9,745
Other general and administrative	223,311	150,533	166,127	143,369	118,015	103,061	180,827	96,670	96,709	58,546
Total Operating Expenses	9,774,573	8,109,261	7,994,755	6,596,129	4,860,761	4,615,135	4,486,957	5,394,206	4,465,112	4,818,714
Operating income	72,782,881	70,865,091	67,784,110	65,962,576	72,744,320	72,182,409	68,810,782	59,872,436	69,344,863	54,738,138
Non-operating Income (Expense):										
Interest income	1,143,557	592,790	440,113	304,801	281,890	348,277	323,723	243,157	340,285	309,357
Other income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers to OK Department of Mental Health Services	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)
Transfers to/due Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund	(71,608,831)	(69,226,501)	(69,974,064)	(69,396,091)	(69,990,674)	(70,113,527)	(66,934,120)	(60,111,343)	(66,406,789)	(53,063,688)
Total non-operating income (expenses)	(70,965,274)	(69,133,711)	(70,033,951)	(69,591,290)	(70,208,784)	(70,265,250)	(67,360,397)	(60,618,186)	(66,816,504)	(53,504,331)
Change in Net Position	1,817,607	1,731,380	(2,249,841)	(3,628,714)	2,535,536	1,917,159	1,450,385	(745,750)	2,528,359	1,233,807
Net Position, beginning of year	7,821,545	9,639,152	11,370,532	9,120,691	5,491,977	8,027,513	9,944,672	11,395,057	9,896,096	12,424,455
Restatement-Implementation of GASB 68 & 71								(753,211)	0	0
Net Position, end of year	9,639,152	11,370,532	9,120,691	5,491,977	8,027,513	9,944,672	11,395,057	9,896,096	12,424,455	13,658,262
Net Position - Invested in capital assets	620,680	398,509	234,050	148,503	105,926	85,122	61,281	94,739	73,182	103,407
Restricted Net position - expendable	9,018,472	10,972,023	8,886,641	5,343,474	7,921,587	9,859,550	11,333,776	9,801,357	12,351,273	13,554,855
Unrestricted assets								-	-	-
Total of Net Position	9,639,152	11,370,532	9,120,691	5,491,977	8,027,513	9,944,672	11,395,057	9,896,096	12,424,455	13,658,262

Oklahoma Lottery Commission

Change in Net Position

Net Position by Component

Operational Fiscal Years

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Net Position, Invested in Capital Assets	620,680	398,509	234,050	148,503	105,926	85,122	61,281	94,739	73,182	103,407
Restricted net position - expendable	9,018,472	10,972,023	8,886,641	5,343,474	7,921,587	9,859,550	11,333,776	9,801,357	12,351,273	13,554,855
Net Position	9,639,152	11,370,532	9,120,691	5,491,977	8,027,513	9,944,672	11,395,057	9,896,096	12,424,455	13,658,262
Unrestricted net position - expendable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Net Position	9,639,152	11,370,532	9,120,691	5,491,977	8,027,513	9,944,672	11,395,057	9,896,096	12,424,455	13,658,262

Sales by Product and Other Revenues

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Scratchers	78,212,513	77,883,679	88,966,304	102,969,295	95,978,562	89,393,668	85,876,010	81,600,192	78,559,351	67,988,294
Pick 3	7,071,679	6,861,481	6,279,596	5,849,788	4,650,700	4,331,388	4,806,892	5,250,569	5,320,251	5,354,850
Pick 4	0	0	0	0	2,048,092	1,859,943	403,036	0	0	0
Cash 5	5,450,289	4,135,719	5,445,698	4,713,329	4,205,922	4,161,703	4,441,703	4,212,739	4,105,388	3,955,690
Poker Pick								2,040,522	1,322,221	1,174,623
Raffle	0	0	0	0	0	0	244,131	0	0	0
Mega Millions	0	0	6,938,995	20,954,777	27,328,981	16,108,965	27,674,261	22,099,568	19,470,982	18,238,718
Hot Lotto	6,736,044	13,253,129	12,467,350	9,514,730	7,407,098	8,306,635	8,858,804	9,917,136	7,801,035	8,450,755
PowerBall	107,040,421	91,030,676	79,649,351	54,152,013	58,235,023	76,046,572	58,822,255	46,512,750	73,042,366	46,339,573
Total Sales	204,510,946	193,164,684	199,747,294	198,153,932	199,854,378	200,208,874	191,127,092	171,633,476	189,621,594	151,502,503
Interest Income	1,143,557	592,790	440,113	304,801	281,890	348,277	323,723	243,157	340,285	309,357
Retailer Application Fee	116,280	111,934	115,585	112,380	112,375	108,637	106,000	105,245	105,390	100,595
Other Income	6,984	49,425	63,019	8,234	6,600	6,648	7,250	7,975	6,700	4,550
Total other revenues	1,266,821	754,149	618,717	425,415	400,865	463,562	436,973	356,377	452,375	414,502
Total revenues	205,777,767	193,918,833	200,366,011	198,579,347	200,255,243	200,672,436	191,564,065	171,989,853	190,073,969	151,917,005

Expenses by Type

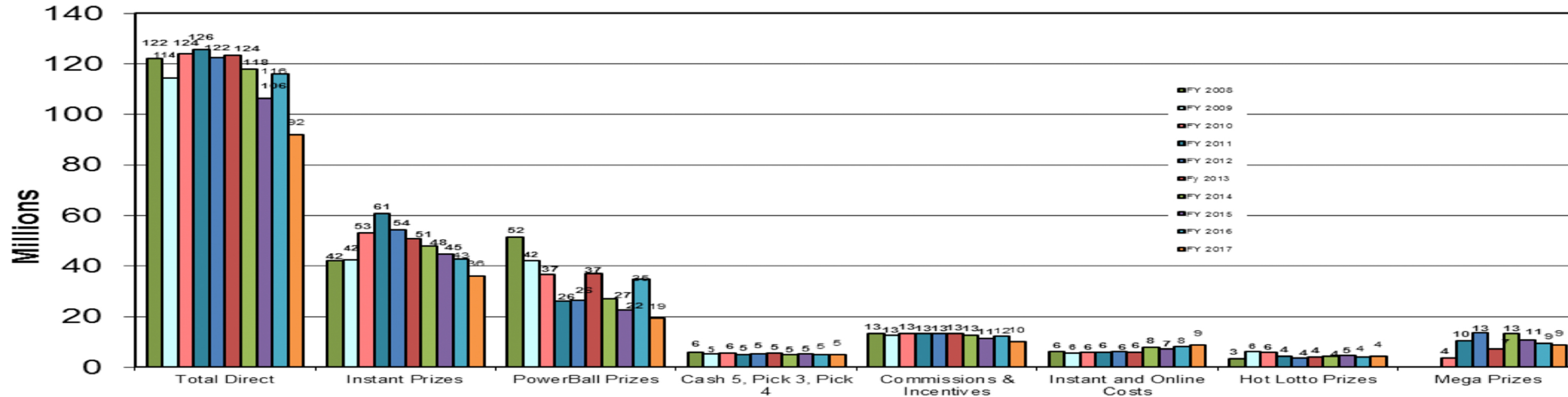
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Prizes	102,572,615	95,922,950	105,092,616	106,600,824	103,052,810	104,463,424	97,496,555	87,782,927	95,517,232	73,342,027
Commissions and incentives to retailers	13,425,128	12,753,727	13,150,714	13,219,310	13,233,747	13,114,765	12,647,675	11,425,710	12,421,019	10,042,940
Instant and online game costs	6,079,013	5,675,014	5,903,703	5,895,707	6,081,715	5,948,626	7,798,373	7,271,417	7,985,458	8,665,829
Total Operating expenses	9,774,573	8,109,261	7,994,755	6,596,129	4,860,761	4,615,135	4,486,957	5,394,206	4,465,112	4,818,714
Total expenses	131,851,329	122,460,952	132,141,788	132,311,970	127,229,033	128,141,950	122,429,560	111,874,260	120,388,821	96,869,510

Contributions

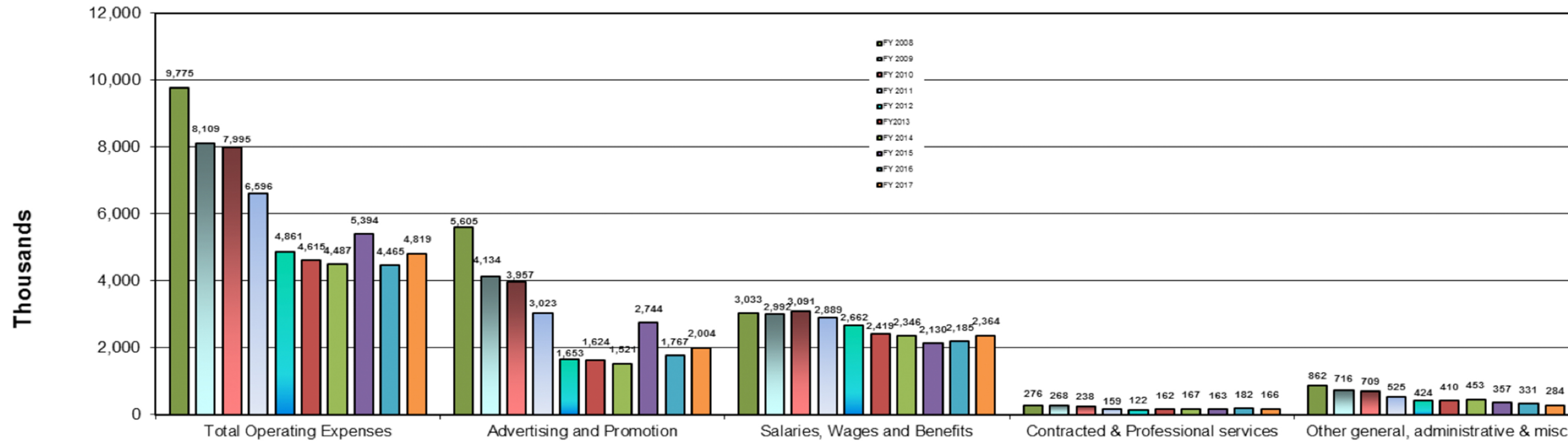
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Transfers to and due Lottery Education Trust Fund	71,608,831	69,226,501	69,974,064	69,396,091	69,990,674	70,113,527	66,934,120	60,111,343	66,406,789	53,063,688

Oklahoma Lottery Commission

Total Direct Costs

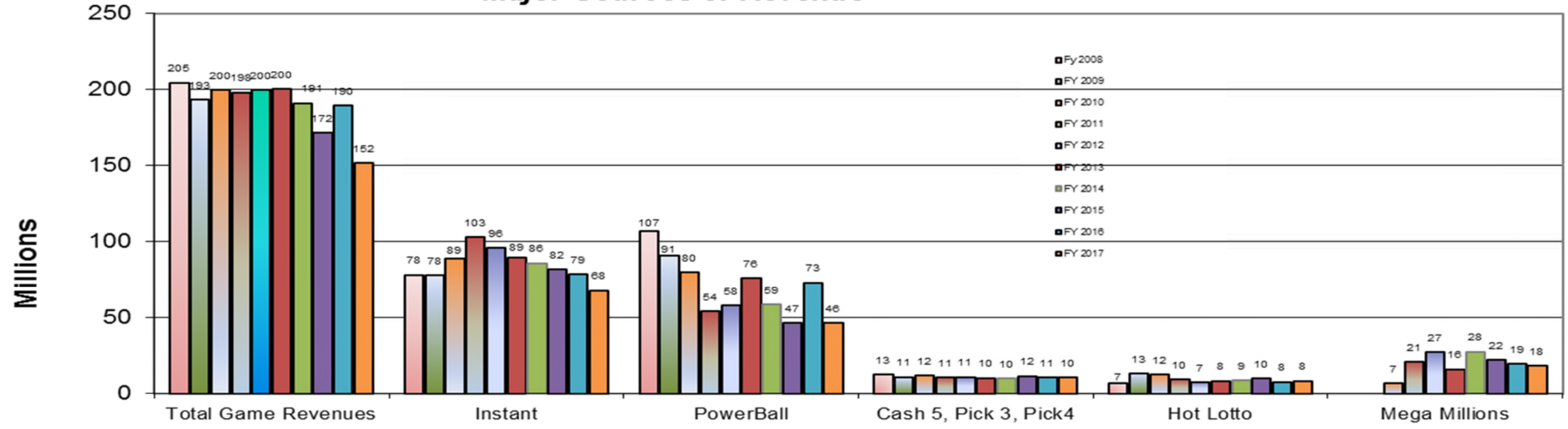


Operating Expenses

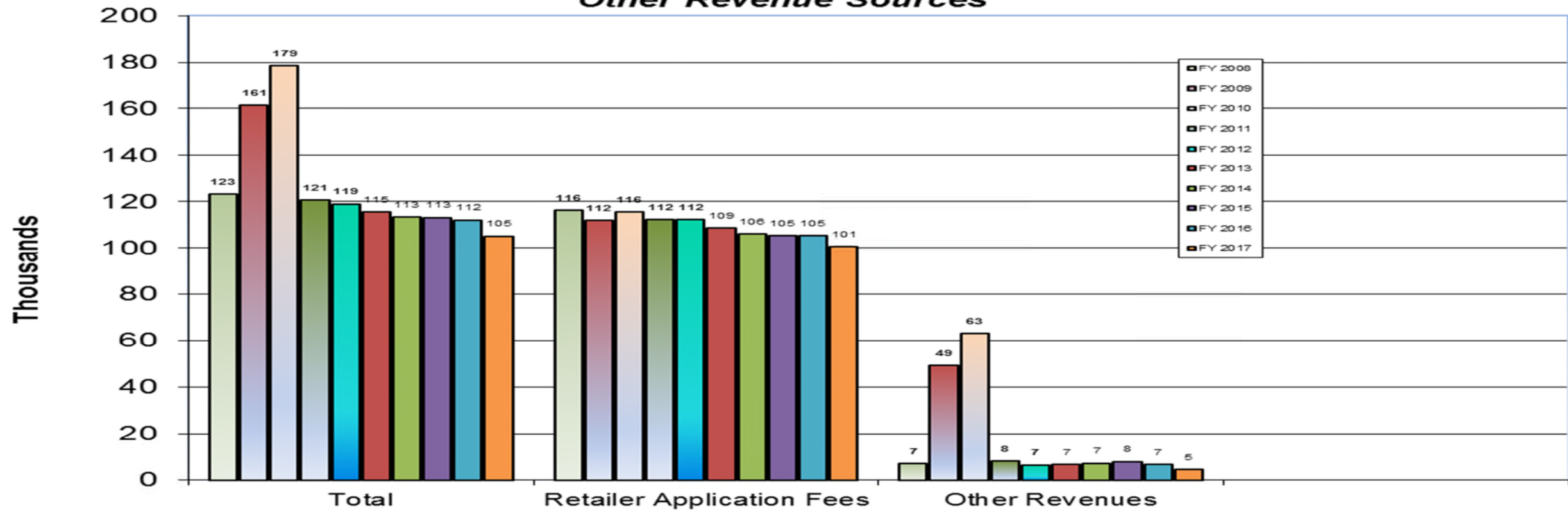


Oklahoma Lottery Commission

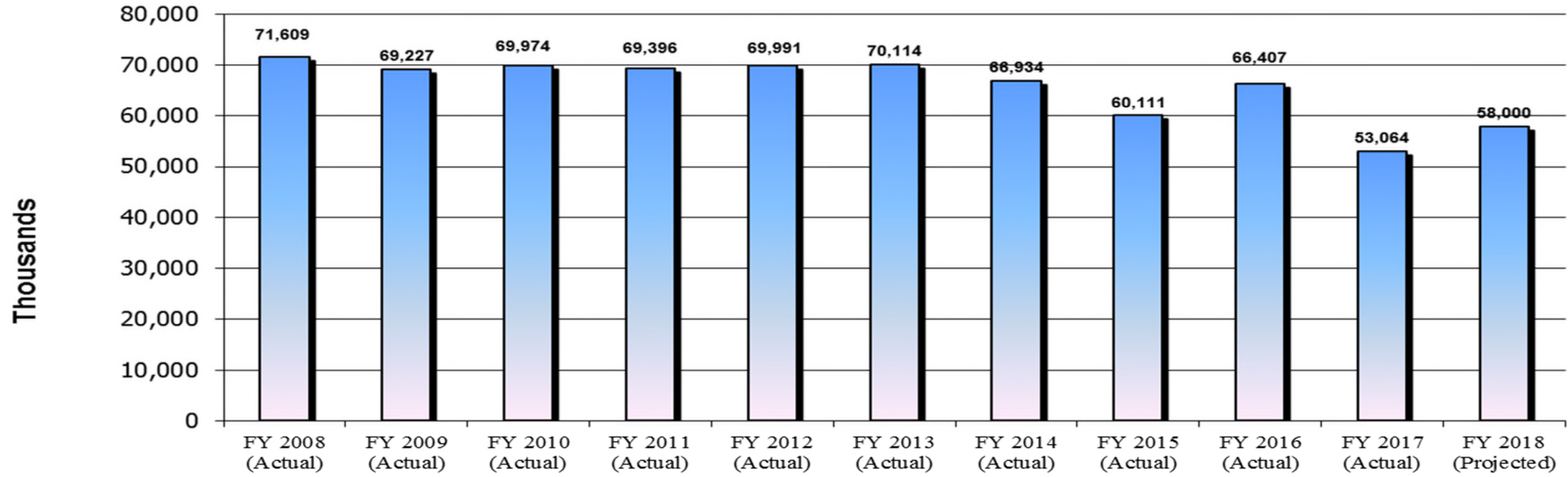
Major Sources of Revenue



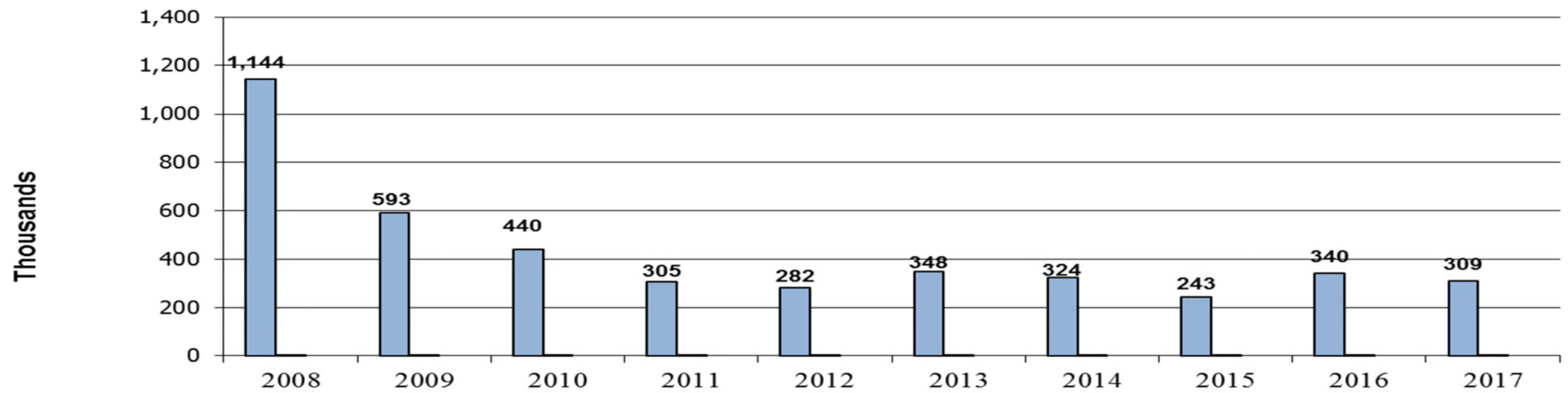
Other Revenue Sources



Contributions to Education



Interest Earned



Oklahoma Lottery Commission Demographics and Economic Information 2007-2016

Year	Population (millions)	Per Capita Income	Unemployment Rate
2007	3,617,316	\$34,639.00	4.1%
2008	3,642,361	\$37,636.00	3.7%
2009	3,687,050	\$34,636.00	6.7%
2010	3,751,351	\$35,926.00	6.9%
2011	3,791,508	\$38,960.00	5.9%
2012	3,814,820	\$40,620.00	5.2%
2013	3,850,568	\$41,861.00	4.7%
2014	3,878,051	\$43,637.00	4.4%
2015	3,911,338	\$46,235.00	4.8%
2016	3,923,561	\$46,879.00	4.3%

Ten Largest Employers in the State of Oklahoma

	2015 & 2016	Location	Total Employment	Percent of Employment
1.	Department of Defense Military & Civilian	Oklahoma City	68,000-69,000	42%
2.	Walmart Associates, Inc	Statewide	33,000-33,500	21%
3.	Integrus Health, Inc.	Statewide	9,000-9,500	6%
4.	Oklahoma Department of Human Services	Statewide	7,500-8,000	5%
5.	Chickasaw Enterprises	Ada	7,000-7,500	5%
6.	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Choctaw	7,000-7,500	5%
7.	Oklahoma State Univerwity	Stillwater	7,000-7,500	5%
8.	OU Health Services Center	Norman	7,000-7,500	5%
9.	University of Oklahoma Norman	Norman	7,000-7,500	5%
10.	US Postal Service	Statewide	6,500-7,000	5%
			159,000-164,500	

	2014	Location	Total Employment	Percent of Employment
1.	Department of Defense Military & Civilian	Oklahoma City	68,000-69,000	44% - 43%
2.	Walmart Associates, Inc	Statewide	31,000-32,000	21% - 20%
3.	Integrus Health, Inc.	Statewide	8,500-9,000	5%
4.	Oklahoma Department of Human Services	Statewide	7,000-7,500	5%
5.	Chickasaw Enterprises	Ada	7,000-7,500	5%
6.	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater	7,000-7,500	5%
7	OU Health Sciences Center	Norman	7,000-7,500	4%
8	University of Oklahoma	Norman	7,000-7,500	4%
9	US Postal Service	Statewide	7,000-7,500	4%
10	Tulsa Public Schools	Tulsa	6,500-7,000	4%
			<u>156,000-162,000</u>	

	2013	Location	Total Employment	Percent of Employment
1.	Department of Defense Military & Civilian	Oklahoma City	68,000-69,000	44% - 43%
2.	Walmart Associates, Inc	Statewide	31,000-31,500	21% - 20%
3.	Chickasaw Enterprises	Ada	8,000-8,500	5%
4.	Integrus Health, Inc.	Statewide	8,000-8,500	5%
5.	Oklahoma Department of Human Services	Statewide	8,000-8,500	5%
6.	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater	7,000-7,500	5%
7	OU Health Sciences Center	Norman	7,000-7,500	4%
8	US Postal Service	Statewide	6,500 - 7,000	4%
9	University of Oklahoma	Norman	6,500 - 7,000	4%
10	Tulsa Public Schools	Tulsa	6,000 - 6,500	4%
			<u>156,000-161,500</u>	

	2012	Location	Total Employment	Percent of Employment
1.	Department of Defense Military & Civilian	Oklahoma City	68,000-69,000	44% - 43%
2.	Walmart Associates, Inc	Statewide	32,000 - 33,000	21% - 20%
3.	Integrus Health, Inc.	Statewide	8,000 - 8,500	21% - 20%
4.	Oklahoma Department of Human Services	Statewide	7,500 - 8,000	5%
5.	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater	7,500 - 8,000	5%
6.	Chickasaw Enterprises	Ada	7,000 - 8,000	5%
7.	OU Health Sciences Center	Norman	6,500 - 7,000	4%
8.	US Postal Service	Statewide	6,500 - 7,000	4%
9.	University of Oklahoma	Norman	6,500 - 7,000	4%
10.	American Airlines, Inc	Tulsa	6,000 - 6,500	4%
			<u>155,500 - 162,000</u>	

	2010 & 2011	Location	Total Employment	Percent of Employment
1	State of Oklahoma	Statewide	35,000 - 36,000	21% - 22%
2	Wal-Mart and Sam's Club	Statewide	32,500 - 35,000	0.21
3	Tinker AFB; including the Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center	Oklahoma Cit	24200	14% - 15%
4	U.S. Army Field Artillery Center & Fort Sill	Lawton	19,000	11% - 12%
5	University of Oklahoma	Norman	12,250 - 12,500	7% - 8%
6	Integrus Medical Centers	Statewide	8,500 - 8,750	0.05
7	Chickasaw Enterprises	Ada	7,500 - 10,000	5% - 6%
8	US Postal Service	Statewide	7,000 - 9,000	4% - 5%
9	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater	7,500 - 8,500	5%
10	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	Tahlequah	5,000 - 7,500	3% - 4%
			<u>158,450 - 170,450</u>	

2008 & 2009		Location	Total Employment	Percent of Employment
1	State of Oklahoma	Statewide	36,000 - 37,000	21%
2	Wal-Mart and Sam's Club	Statewide	29,000 - 33,000	17% - 18%
3	Tinker AFB; including the Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center	Oklahoma City	26,000 - 27,000	15%
4	U.S. Army Field Artillery Center & Fort Sill	Lawton	21,400	12%
5	U.S. Postal Service	Oklahoma City	16,500	9% - 10%
6	University of Oklahoma	Norman	13,000	7% - 8%
7	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater	11,000 - 12,000	6% - 7%
8	American Airlines & AA Maintenance and Engineering Center	Tulsa	7,000 - 7,500	4%
9	Tulsa Public Schools	Tulsa	6,500 - 7,000	4%
10	Chickasaw Enterprises	Ada	5,800 - 6,000	3%
			<u>172,200 - 180,400</u>	

2007		Location	Total Employment	Percent of Employment
1	State of Oklahoma	Statewide	36,000 - 37,000	22% - 21%
2	Wal-Mart and Sam's Club	Statewide	29800	18% - 17%
3	Tinker AFB; including the Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center	Oklahoma City	22,000 - 23,000	13%
4	U.S. Army Field Artillery Center & Fort Sill	Lawton	17,000 - 20,000	10% - 12%
5	U.S. Postal Service	Oklahoma City	16500	10%
6	University of Oklahoma	Norman	15000	9%
7	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater	11,000 - 12,000	7%
8	American Airlines & AA Maintenance and Engineering Center	Tulsa	7,500 - 8,000	5%
9	Tulsa Public Schools	Tulsa	6,250 - 6,500	4%
10	Integrus Health	Oklahoma City	5,500 - 5,600	3%
			<u>166,550 - 173,400</u>	

Source:
Oklahoma Department of Commerce www.okcommerce.gov

Oklahoma Lottery Commission Operating Information

Summary of Operating Indicators

The Oklahoma Lottery Commission began ticket sales on October 12, 2005. A phased start-up began with the sale of instant tickets (Scratchers), followed by Pick 3 in November 2005, Powerball in January 2006, Cash 5 in September 2006 and Hot Lotto in January 2008. Mega Millions was added in January 2010 and Pick 4 was added in July 2011 and discontinued September 15, 2014. The Poker Pick game was added September 7, 2014. The Lottery ended its twelfth fiscal year, June 30, 2017 with more than \$151.6 million in sales, bringing total sales through FY-2017 to more than \$2.32 billion. Contributions to education for FY-2017 were \$53 million, bringing total Lottery contributions for Oklahoma education to approximately \$805 million. (Note: through November 2017, more than \$823.7 million has been provided by the Lottery to Oklahoma Education). The largest expense each year has been the payment of prizes to lottery winners.

Powerball has been the top selling online game every year, contributing 30.18% of total revenue in FY-2017. Powerball sales are mainly impacted by the value of the estimated annuity jackpot. Several high dollar winners, including Oklahoma's four Powerball grand prize winners in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 have helped to promote Powerball sales in the state.

Scratchers (instant tickets) offered by the Oklahoma Lottery Commission, made up 45% of total sales for FY-2017. This compares to the percent of sales from 41% of total sales for FY-2016, to FY-2015(47%), to FY-2014(45%), to FY-2013(47%), to FY -2012(48%), to FY- 2011(52%), to FY-2010(45%) and to FY-2009(40%). Instant sales revenues declined in FY-2017 because of lower payouts put into place in FY-2013 to ensure compliance with the profit requirement of 35%. Factors that influence the sale of Scratchers are the economy, competition for available entertainment dollars, game themes, price of tickets, prizes, and number of games offered. By far, the main influence on the sale of Scratchers is prize payouts. Prize payouts are limited by the current minimum mandated profit (35% profit restriction) in the Oklahoma Education Lottery Act. The Lottery has repeatedly asked for the repeal of this restriction which would result in increased sales and profits as demonstrated by the removal of such restrictions in other state lotteries

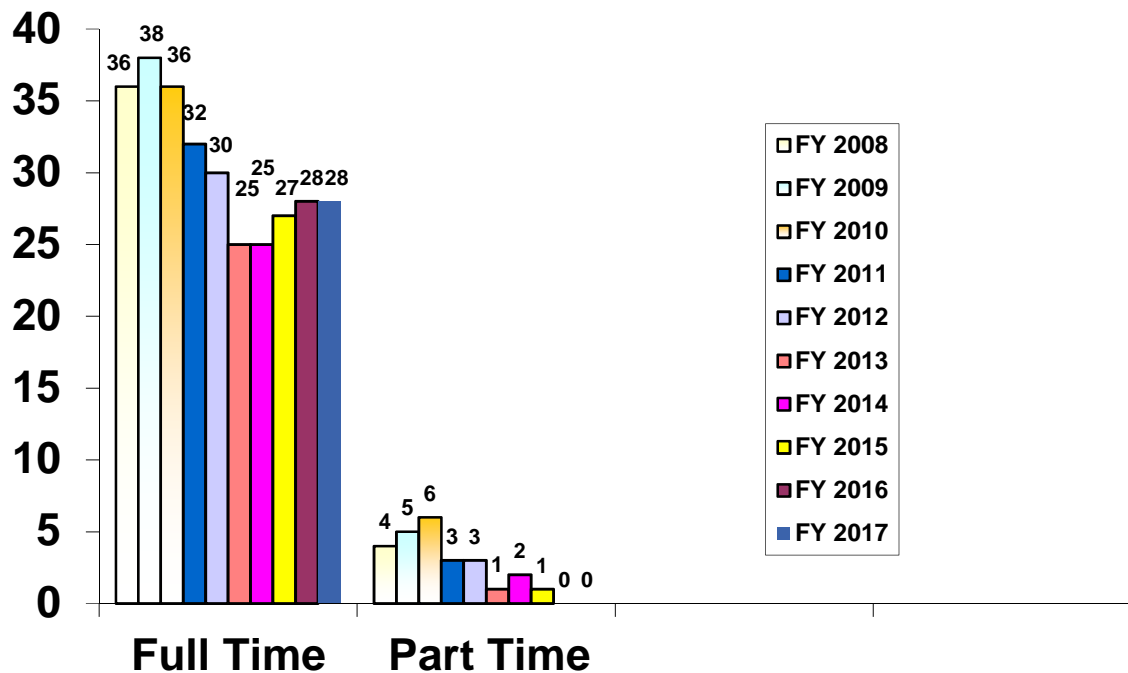
OKLAHOMA LOTTERY COMMISSION

Schedule of Lottery Employees

Fiscal Years Ending June 30

Schedule of Employees by Program

FY 2017		FY 2016		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
Full Time	28	Full Time	28	Full Time	36	Full Time	38	Full Time	36
Part Time	<u>0</u>	Part Time	<u>0</u>	Part Time	<u>4</u>	Part Time	<u>5</u>	Part Time	<u>6</u>
Total	28	Total	28	Total	40	Total	43	Total	42
FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
Full Time	32	Full Time	30	Full Time	25	Full Time	25	Full Time	27
Part Time	<u>3</u>	Part Time	<u>3</u>	Part Time	<u>1</u>	Part Time	<u>2</u>	Part Time	<u>1</u>
Total	35	Total	33	Total	26	Total	27	Total	28



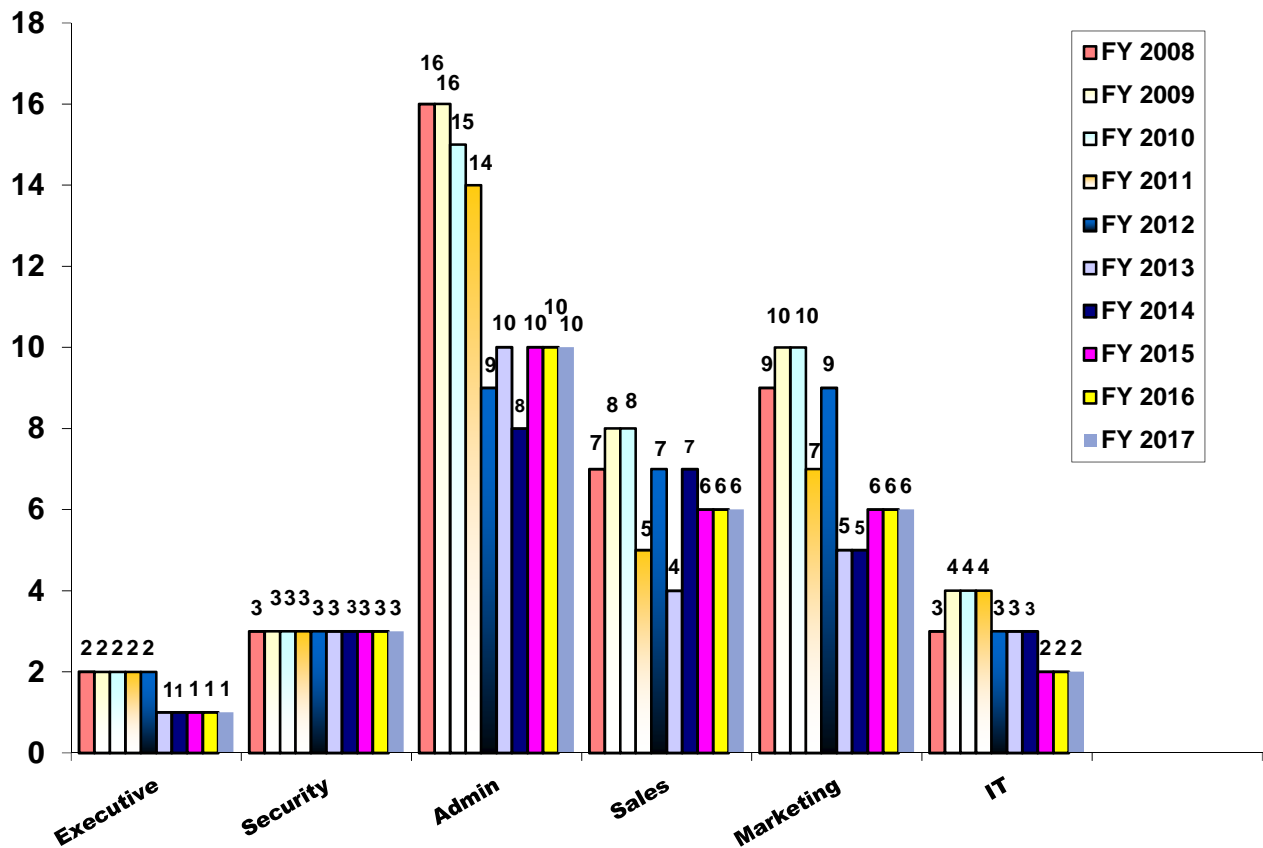
OKLAHOMA LOTTERY COMMISSION

Schedule of Lottery Employees

Fiscal Years Ending June 30

Schedule of Employees by Activity Type

	Executive	Security	Admin	Sales	Marketing	IT	Total
FY 2008	2	3	16	7	9	3	40
FY 2009	2	3	16	8	10	4	43
FY 2010	2	3	15	8	10	4	42
FY 2011	2	3	14	5	7	4	35
FY 2012	2	3	9	7	9	3	33
FY 2013	1	3	10	4	5	3	26
FY 2014	1	3	8	7	5	3	27
FY 2015	1	3	10	6	6	2	28
FY 2016	1	3	10	6	6	2	28
FY 2017	1	3	10	6	6	2	28



**Oklahoma Lottery Commission
National Lottery Statistics
Comparative Sales by Product**

FY '17 Sales by Product (millions)

Lottery Jurisdiction	INSTANT	PULL TAB	LOTTO	HOT LOTTO	CASH LOTTO	MULTI-JURISDICTION	For Liufe	KENO	VLT EGMs	Raffles	OTHER	TOTAL SALES
Arizona	\$632.80	\$7.80	\$11.10	\$56.50		\$143.80					\$0.00	\$852.00
Arkansas	\$368.50		\$7.10	\$7.40		\$47.10	\$2.90				\$16.50	\$449.50
California	\$4,587.20		\$175.10	\$461.40		\$744.40		\$255.80			\$20.80	\$6,244.70
Colorado	\$380.20		\$11.00	\$49.30		\$98.80	\$16.00				(\$0.00)	\$555.30
Connecticut	\$720.60		\$240.10	\$55.20		\$107.70	\$20.40	\$72.20			\$0.10	\$1,216.30
Delaware	\$69.30		\$50.30	\$4.30	\$2.70	\$31.70	\$3.40	\$8.30	\$346.40		(\$0.20)	\$169.80
District of Columbia	\$51.50		\$97.70		\$1.00	\$15.70	\$2.30	\$8.10			\$42.30	\$218.60
Florida	\$4,243.60		\$598.00	\$618.10		\$581.70	\$28.80		\$11.40		\$74.90	\$6,156.50
Georgia	\$3,117.20		\$832.10	\$142.70		\$217.80	\$11.20	\$189.70			\$18.20	\$4,528.90
Idaho	\$137.10	\$40.10	\$2.30	\$2.60	\$2.50	\$37.70	\$3.40			\$3.00	\$10.90	\$239.60
Illinois	\$1,871.90		\$491.50	\$225.00		\$248.00				\$7.80	(\$0.20)	\$2,844.00
Indiana	\$897.10		\$71.40	\$83.30		\$130.60	\$7.00				\$13.20	\$1,202.60
Iowa	\$237.70	\$11.30	\$11.20		\$11.40	\$69.30	\$5.60				\$5.80	\$352.30
Kansas	\$164.30		\$6.80	\$16.40	\$9.00	\$49.20	\$4.20	\$15.50		\$4.00	\$2.80	\$272.20
Kentucky	\$603.80		\$190.00	\$16.70		\$101.20	\$7.80	\$75.80			\$5.20	\$1,000.50
Louisiana	\$206.30		\$99.60	\$35.80		\$113.30					\$0.00	\$455.00
Maine	\$212.40		\$9.60	\$3.50	\$13.90	\$26.80	\$3.90				\$0.30	\$270.40
Maryland	\$676.80		\$530.80	\$49.40		\$166.40	\$16.20	\$303.20	\$885.90		\$180.40	\$1,923.20
Massachusetts	\$3,518.60	\$0.70	\$324.60	\$118.70		\$175.70	\$24.70	\$915.00			(\$0.20)	\$5,077.80
Michigan	\$1,282.20	\$32.20	\$788.80	\$142.60		\$233.10	\$14.20	\$638.20		\$0.00	\$89.80	\$3,221.10
Minnesota	\$398.30		\$17.40	\$24.30	\$14.10	\$81.90	\$7.70			\$7.00	\$12.80	\$563.50
Missouri	\$869.50		\$122.70	\$52.40		\$126.70	\$7.80	\$56.80			\$0.00	\$1,235.90
Montana	\$17.10			\$6.40	\$2.60	\$15.50	\$2.80			\$3.00	\$5.30	\$52.70
Nebraska	\$101.30		\$5.10	\$17.00	\$2.00	\$48.20					(\$0.10)	\$173.50
New Hampshire	\$223.60		\$10.80		\$12.40	\$42.60	\$5.10				\$3.00	\$297.50
New Jersey	\$1,839.60		\$702.90	\$227.70		\$348.90	\$40.60				\$27.00	\$3,186.70
New Mexico	\$72.40		\$5.40	\$7.10	\$4.30	\$36.00					\$0.80	\$126.00
New York	\$4,058.60		\$1,797.80	\$308.90		\$592.90	\$90.20	\$818.40	\$1,619.30		\$0.00	\$7,666.80
North Carolina	\$1,695.20		\$441.80	\$68.30		\$202.80	\$19.90				\$0.10	\$2,428.10
North Dakota	\$0.80				\$6.90	\$17.00	\$3.70				(\$0.80)	\$27.60
Ohio	\$1,526.30		\$540.60	\$84.70		\$223.10	\$19.90	\$395.30	\$926.60	\$3.20	\$204.30	\$2,997.40
Oklahoma	\$68.00		\$5.40	\$5.10	\$8.50	\$64.50					(\$0.20)	\$151.30
Oregon	\$126.50		\$1.50	\$37.50		\$62.80		\$101.50	\$914.10	\$2.50	(\$0.10)	\$332.20
Pennsylvania	\$2,726.60		\$513.40	\$241.30		\$347.00	\$22.50			\$18.80	\$131.40	\$4,001.00
Rhode Island	\$94.20		\$23.90	\$4.00		\$38.80	\$5.10	\$83.00	\$482.40		\$0.90	\$249.90
South Carolina	\$1,189.70		\$293.40	\$20.80		\$117.40	\$14.40				\$0.00	\$1,635.70
South Dakota	\$26.10			\$2.90	\$3.10	\$16.90	\$0.20		\$212.40		\$0.00	\$49.20
Tennessee	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00					\$0.00	\$0.00
Texas	\$3,941.30		\$356.40	\$277.00		\$425.50					(\$0.00)	\$5,000.20
Vermont	\$96.30		\$2.50		\$4.70	\$12.50	\$1.80				\$4.60	\$122.40
Virginia	\$1,117.70		\$568.50	\$44.90		\$197.10	\$15.30			\$6.60	\$39.80	\$1,989.90
Washington	\$472.30		\$17.70	\$78.00		\$98.40		\$5.80			\$0.00	\$672.20
West Virginia	\$94.40		\$12.90	\$4.90	\$4.80	\$45.60		\$3.80	\$872.60		\$0.10	\$166.50
Wisconsin	\$384.80	\$1.00	\$37.10	\$71.10		\$108.00				\$0.80	(\$0.00)	\$602.80
Wyoming	\$0.00			\$10.00		\$15.90	\$2.10				\$0.10	\$28.10
TOTAL (\$US)	\$45,119.70	\$93.10	\$10,026.30	\$3,683.20	\$103.90	\$6,626.00	\$431.10	\$3,946.40	\$6,259.70	\$68.10	\$909.60	\$71,007.40

Reference: LaFluors Magazine / September/October - Fiscal Lottery Sales by Game Report

U.S. Lotteries Fiscal Total Sales & Profits

Lottery Jurisdiction	FY '08	FY '08	FY '09	FY '09	FY '10	FY '10	FY '11	FY '11	FY '12	FY '12	FY '13	FY '13	FY '14	FY '14	FY '15	FY '15	FY '16	FY '16	FY '17	FY '17
	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)	Sales (millions)	Transfer (millions)
Arizona	\$472.90	\$144.60	\$484.49	\$129.08	\$551.50	\$141.90	\$583.50	\$146.30	\$646.68	\$164.72	\$692.94	\$176.52	\$ 723.95	\$ 175.62	\$ 750.00	\$ 176.00	\$ 870.90	\$ 205.80	\$ 852.00	\$ 198.20
Arkansas	na	na	na	na	\$383.70	\$82.60	\$464.00	\$156.60	\$473.09	\$97.78	\$439.55	\$90.26	\$ 410.07	\$ 81.69	\$ 408.70	\$ 72.30	\$ 455.60	\$ 85.30	\$ 449.50	\$ 84.20
California	\$3,049.60	\$1,069.40	\$2,954.80	\$1,020.70	\$3,041.00	\$1,077.00	\$3,438.60	\$1,128.60	\$4,371.49	\$1,320.73	\$4,445.87	\$1,284.37	\$ 5,034.66	\$ 1,349.60	\$ 5,524.90	\$ 1,395.20	\$ 6,275.60	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 6,233.50	\$ 1,499.00
Colorado	\$505.80	\$122.30	\$493.40	\$121.90	\$501.20	\$112.90	\$518.90	\$113.40	\$545.30	\$123.20	\$566.29	\$135.63	\$ 545.03	\$ 130.11	\$ 538.00	\$ 128.00	\$ 594.40	\$ 143.60	\$ 555.30	\$ 133.50
Connecticut	\$998.10	\$285.10	\$991.00	\$283.00	\$996.80	\$285.50	\$1,016.60	\$289.30	\$1,081.74	\$311.90	\$1,122.69	\$314.00	\$ 1,112.40	\$ 321.80	\$ 1,144.00	\$ 319.70	\$ 1,230.80	\$ 337.50	\$ 1,216.30	\$ 330.00
Delaware	\$736.40	\$252.50	\$702.20	\$317.50	\$670.90	\$335.60	\$623.50	\$287.00	\$703.23	\$271.33	\$631.90	\$237.23	\$ 597.19	\$ 216.29	\$ 501.00	\$ 240.50	\$ 214.60	\$ 211.00	\$ 516.20	\$ 241.40
District of Columbia	\$252.33	\$70.43	\$246.20	\$68.80	\$233.90	\$69.60	\$231.30	\$64.30	\$249.53	\$65.50	\$242.71	\$70.00	\$ 215.98	\$ 54.70	\$ 211.00	\$ -	\$ 228.50	\$ -	\$ 218.70	\$ 43.00
Florida	\$4,170.00	\$1,280.00	\$3,936.80	\$1,284.80	\$3,900.50	\$1,247.00	\$4,008.70	\$1,191.80	\$4,449.90	\$1,321.66	\$5,012.99	\$1,424.31	\$ 5,368.23	\$ 1,495.41	\$ 5,583.30	\$ 1,477.00	\$ 6,062.40	\$ 1,674.00	\$ 6,156.50	\$ 1,656.30
Georgia	\$3,520.00	\$867.70	\$3,660.00	\$872.10	\$3,645.40	\$883.90	\$3,597.90	\$846.10	\$3,834.67	\$901.33	\$3,912.16	\$927.48	\$ 4,022.20	\$ 945.10	\$ 4,195.20	\$ 980.50	\$ 4,555.90	\$ 1,090.00	\$ 4,528.90	\$ 1,101.10
Idaho	\$136.80	\$36.20	\$139.65	\$35.00	\$146.90	\$37.70	\$147.20	\$37.50	\$175.83	\$41.50	\$197.45	\$48.28	\$ 208.89	\$ 49.00	\$ 210.20	\$ 45.00	\$ 236.10	\$ 51.80	\$ 239.60	\$ 48.70
Illinois	\$2,078.20	\$657.00	\$2,095.50	\$625.00	\$2,216.20	\$657.90	\$2,278.80	\$690.00	\$2,680.14	\$708.50	\$2,832.58	\$793.52	\$ 2,802.71	\$ 815.41	\$ 2,837.30	\$ 774.00	\$ 2,858.20	\$ -	\$ 2,850.20	\$ 732.70
Indiana	\$822.80	\$217.10	\$732.70	\$179.10	\$739.10	na	\$791.40	\$188.60	\$855.58	\$207.59	\$934.03	\$224.66	\$ 1,018.73	\$ 250.71	\$ 1,041.30	\$ 242.90	\$ 1,207.60	\$ 281.50	\$ 1,202.60	\$ -
Iowa	\$249.00	\$57.00	\$243.00	\$61.00	\$256.30	\$57.90	\$271.40	\$112.50	\$310.85	\$78.73	\$339.25	\$84.89	\$ 314.06	\$ 73.97	\$ 324.80	\$ 74.80	\$ 366.90	\$ 88.00	\$ 352.30	\$ 81.00
Kansas	\$236.70	\$71.00	\$230.51	\$67.25	\$243.70	na	\$243.80	\$70.00	\$246.14	\$72.00	\$244.81	\$74.52	\$ 245.71	\$ 74.29	\$ 265.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 287.40	\$ 78.20	\$ 258.00	\$ 73.90
Kentucky	\$778.20	\$192.10	\$810.54	\$204.40	\$772.50	\$214.20	\$772.30	\$212.30	\$823.55	\$216.44	\$846.67	\$223.81	\$ 858.86	\$ 226.13	\$ 896.40	\$ 231.10	\$ 989.60	\$ 253.00	\$ 1,000.50	\$ 247.70
Louisiana	\$373.70	\$131.80	\$378.50	\$135.40	\$372.40	\$133.70	\$383.60	\$136.40	\$429.62	\$156.91	\$447.42	\$160.21	\$ 448.97	\$ 170.66	\$ 452.30	\$ 158.90	\$ 507.00	\$ 177.90	\$ 455.00	\$ 159.20
Maine	\$228.52	\$49.49	\$210.67	\$50.56	\$217.30	\$52.20	\$216.40	\$50.20	\$228.35	\$54.33	\$227.72	\$53.52	\$ 229.96	\$ 52.38	\$ 253.10	\$ 54.60	\$ 272.80	\$ 57.00	\$ 270.40	\$ 58.90
Maryland	\$1,673.04	\$529.40	\$1,698.07	\$493.20	\$1,706.60	\$510.60	\$1,817.50	\$519.40	\$1,989.62	\$556.26	\$2,364.47	\$868.72	\$ 2,557.99	\$ 891.87	\$ 2,438.90	\$ 1,023.80	\$ 1,905.50	\$ 569.80	\$ 2,809.10	\$ 524.90
Massachusetts	\$4,709.00	\$913.00	\$4,442.92	\$859.40	\$4,412.10	\$903.50	\$4,403.30	\$887.90	\$4,729.60	\$983.79	\$4,839.27	\$955.80	\$ 4,852.38	\$ 974.56	\$ 4,990.90	\$ 983.50	\$ 5,196.30	\$ 986.90	\$ 5,077.80	\$ 1,035.00
Michigan	\$2,330.20	\$740.70	\$2,378.40	\$730.60	\$2,348.00	\$704.20	\$2,364.10	\$731.90	\$2,413.46	\$771.00	\$2,476.40	\$735.62	\$ 2,596.44	\$ 744.10	\$ 2,758.20	\$ 795.90	\$ 3,047.10	\$ 880.90	\$ 3,329.80	\$ 915.00
Minnesota	\$461.52	\$116.27	\$481.20	\$119.60	\$499.00	\$122.60	\$504.40	\$121.90	\$520.03	\$123.81	\$560.40	\$135.24	\$ 531.52	\$ 128.21	\$ 546.90	\$ 135.50	\$ 592.90	\$ 144.70	\$ 563.50	\$ 139.20
Missouri	\$995.50	\$266.60	\$969.00	\$256.20	\$971.60	\$255.00	\$1,001.30	\$259.40	\$1,097.43	\$273.60	\$1,140.83	\$280.01	\$ 1,157.05	\$ 277.54	\$ 1,098.30	\$ 270.70	\$ 1,241.10	\$ 309.00	\$ 1,235.90	\$ 291.60
Montana	\$43.80	\$11.00	\$43.90	\$10.11	\$47.00	\$10.60	\$46.00	\$10.60	\$52.76	\$13.06	\$56.98	\$13.08	\$ 53.29	\$ 12.09	\$ 52.50	\$ 11.70	\$ 60.00	\$ 12.90	\$ 52.70	\$ 9.20
Nebraska	\$121.91	\$31.03	\$123.26	\$29.29	\$130.60	\$32.00	\$131.90	\$32.10	\$150.61	\$36.08	\$160.75	\$40.01	\$ 157.90	\$ 38.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 36.80	\$ 179.60	\$ 42.80	\$ 173.50	\$ 41.30
New Hampshire	\$261.13	\$75.65	\$239.58	\$68.03	\$233.20	\$66.00	\$228.40	\$62.30	\$257.90	\$66.77	\$279.34	\$74.33	\$ 275.61	\$ 72.38	\$ 279.60	\$ 74.40	\$ 301.90	\$ 75.80	\$ 297.50	\$ 76.20
New Jersey	\$2,538.50	\$882.10	\$2,503.30	\$887.20	\$2,605.20	\$893.60	\$2,636.40	\$890.90	\$2,759.41	\$950.00	\$2,821.40	\$965.01	\$ 2,901.65	\$ 965.01	\$ 3,013.60	\$ -	\$ 3,290.00	\$ -	\$ 3,186.70	\$ -
New Mexico	\$147.10	\$40.80	\$142.30	\$40.80	\$143.60	\$43.60	\$135.50	\$41.30	\$133.79	\$41.33	\$141.76	\$43.68	\$ 136.00	\$ 40.94	\$ 137.00	\$ 41.10	\$ 154.30	\$ 46.30	\$ 126.00	\$ 37.80
New York	\$7,548.40	\$2,556.10	\$7,660.10	\$2,544.00	\$7,818.40	\$2,666.40	\$7,868.30	\$3,049.20	\$8,439.47	\$2,887.99	\$8,934.29	\$3,045.77	\$ 9,226.49	\$ 3,172.96	\$ 9,156.30	\$ 3,110.60	\$ 7,703.10	\$ 3,301.80	\$ 9,676.00	\$ 3,267.90
North Carolina	\$1,078.08	\$350.01	\$1,293.00	\$414.10	\$1,421.30	\$430.80	\$1,461.10	\$437.40	\$1,596.69	\$460.47	\$1,689.80	\$479.51	\$ 1,839.28	\$ 504.13	\$ 1,972.20	\$ 605.00	\$ 2,383.60	\$ 620.60	\$ 2,428.10	\$ 622.00
North Dakota	\$22.12	\$6.07	\$21.72	\$5.73	\$24.30	\$5.80	\$23.00	\$92.20	\$26.04	\$7.62	\$27.84	\$7.92	\$ 26.95	\$ 7.82	\$ 27.00	\$ 7.10	\$ 35.70	\$ 10.30	\$ 27.60	\$ 6.90
Ohio	\$2,325.10	\$672.20	\$2,420.00	\$702.00	\$2,487.10	\$728.60	\$2,596.10	\$738.80	\$2,750.05	\$771.03	\$2,863.45	\$803.13	\$ 3,180.72	\$ 1,004.34	\$ 3,663.90	\$ 990.00	\$ 3,056.70	\$ 1,066.10	\$ 3,928.30	\$ 1,040.60
Oklahoma	\$203.82	\$71.61	\$193.16	\$69.23	\$199.70	\$70.00	\$198.20	\$69.40	\$199.85	\$70.49	\$200.21	\$70.62	\$ 191.13	\$ 67.68	\$ 171.60	\$ 60.10	\$ 189.60	\$ 66.40	\$ 151.50	\$ 53.10
Oregon	\$1,245.50	\$678.70	\$1,106.00	\$566.80	\$1,027.70	\$526.10	\$1,038.00	\$560.00	\$2,873.87	\$549.05	\$2,951.89	\$530.59	\$ 1,052.81	\$ 516.67	\$ 1,117.00	\$ 581.70	\$ 353.00	\$ 572.90	\$ 1,246.30	\$ 662.40
Pennsylvania	\$3,089.19	\$928.05	\$3,088.16	\$910.48	\$3,065.70	\$915.70	\$3,207.90	\$960.00	\$3,480.90	\$1,060.89	\$3,699.66	\$1,067.38	\$ 3,799.57	\$ 1,081.50	\$ 3,819.60	\$ 1,060.90	\$ 4,135.30	\$ 1,121.30	\$ 4,001.00	\$ 1,045.70
Rhode Island	\$2,398.91	\$355.57	\$2,558.90	\$351.50	\$702.50	\$344.60	\$3,125.60	\$354.90	\$3,532.18	\$377.71	\$3,700.56	\$379.23	\$ 837.95	\$ 376.33	\$ 759.40	\$ 381.30	\$ 260.90	\$ 360.80	\$ 732.30	\$ 362.70
South Carolina	\$992.50	\$263.90	\$1,005.10	\$260.40	\$1,007.50	\$272.50	\$1,047.10	\$271.00	\$1,135.65	\$297.74	\$1,199.20	\$305.21	\$ 1,264.44	\$ 330.70	\$ 1,401.70	\$ 348.90	\$ 1,600.40	\$ 404.60	\$ 1,635.70	\$ 400.30
South Dakota	\$704.26	\$122.56	\$694.00	\$118.20	\$687.90	\$116.90	\$630.00	\$105.20	\$603.19	\$100.40	\$637.44	\$107.70	\$ 239.33	\$ 106.23	\$ 250.90	\$ 109.90	\$ 55.50	\$ 116.90	\$ 261.60	\$ 117.20
Tennessee	\$1,065.00	\$283.10	\$1,087.90	\$280.20	\$1,138.40	\$288.90	\$1,186.60	\$293.50	\$1,311.20	\$323.44	\$1,367.54	\$339.71	\$ 1,417.07	\$ 337.27	\$ 1,475.00	\$ 347.70	\$ 1,626.00	\$ 394.00	\$ 1,610.00	\$ 386.70
Texas	\$3,671.15	\$1,038.00	\$3,720.10	\$1,000.40	\$3,738.40	\$1,007.80	\$3,783.20	\$960.60	\$4,190.82	\$1,153.56	\$4,376.28	\$1,214.10	\$ 4,384.60	\$ 1,220.72	\$ 4,524.50	\$ 1,242.00	\$ 5,067.50	\$ 1,270.80	\$ 5,077.50	\$ 1,334.00
Vermont	\$102.00	\$22.60	\$96.00	\$21.00	\$97.00	\$21.60	\$95.60	\$21.40	\$100.93	\$22.33	\$102.08	\$22.93	\$ 102.31	\$ 22.56	\$ 111.80	\$ 22.80	\$ 124.30	\$ 26.40	\$ 122.40	\$ 25.50
Virginia	\$1,386.41	\$455.26	\$1,365.60	\$439.10	\$1,435.10	\$430.20	\$1,482.70	\$435.20	\$1,616.00	\$487.06	\$1,689.24	\$486.53	\$ 1,810.82	\$ 538.55	\$ 1,843.90	\$ 533.80	\$ 2,006.90	\$ 588.20	\$ 1,989.90	\$ 558.30
Washington	\$521.10	\$130.30	\$487.70	\$120.39	\$491.00	\$142.49	\$510.50	\$150.10	\$535.20	\$138.04	\$569.59	\$139.23	\$ 594.52	\$ 147.67	\$ 599.70	\$ 141.30	\$ 696.00	\$ 172.50	\$ 673.30	\$ 161.90
West Virginia	\$1,523.00	\$579.00	\$1,493.00	\$556.70	\$1,325.80	\$560.80	\$1,392.45	\$558.10	\$1,457.53	\$662.98	\$1,328.37	\$522.99	\$ 1,214.28	\$ 553.13	\$ 1,115.10	\$ 496.30	\$ 188.20	\$ 482.60	\$ 1,039.10	\$ 460.90
Wisconsin	\$494.70	\$140.00	\$474.04	\$129.93	\$480.80	na	\$502.50	\$148.60	\$547.64	\$150.35	\$566.10	\$156.30	\$ 568.84	\$ 168.77	\$ 574.50	\$ -	\$ 629.80	\$ -	\$ 602.80	\$ -
Wyoming	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17.80	\$ -	\$ 33.40	\$ 2.00	\$ 28.10	\$ 5.20
TOTAL U.S. (\$US)	\$60,625.99	\$17,889.80	\$60,517.55	\$17,587.09	\$59,134.80	\$17,460.49	\$63,005.55	\$18,484.20	\$70,607.51	\$19,451.00	\$73,882.17	\$20,113.56	\$71,128.54	\$20,784.60	\$73,214.30	\$19,858.30	\$73,328.90	\$19,881.90	\$79,439.50	\$20,270.30

Reference: LaFluors Magazine / September/October Issue - Fiscal Lottery Sales and Revenues Report (U.S. Lotteries' mostly Unaudited FY Results)



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