

**AUDIT REPORT
OF THE
NEBRASKA LOTTERY**

JULY 1, 2008 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2009

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the Auditor of Public Accounts.**

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Issued on October 16, 2009

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

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NEBRASKA LOTTERY

BACKGROUND

The Legislature created the Lottery Division of the Nebraska Department of Revenue in 1991. Nebraska voters passed a constitutional amendment allowing the creation of a State lottery in November 1992, and the Legislature established the State lottery in 1993. As the 37th lottery in the nation, the Nebraska Lottery began scratch ticket sales on September 11, 1993. Sales of on-line products began on July 21, 1994.

The Nebraska Lottery is responsible for contracting for scratch ticket production, on-line equipment, advertising, security, and related services. In addition, the Nebraska Lottery recruits and screens Nebraska Lottery retailers, develops Nebraska Lottery products, and collects Nebraska Lottery revenues.

Currently, the Nebraska Lottery offers Powerball®, Nebraska Pick 5®, Nebraska Pick 3®, 2by2®, MyDaY®, and instant games.

The Nebraska Constitution establishes the basic requirements for the transfer of lottery ticket sales to certain beneficiary funds. The portion designated for the education beneficiary can be amended by the Legislature. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 9-812 (Reissue 2007) identifies the specific requirements and they are as follows: Beginning October 1, 2003, and until July 1, 2009, a portion of the dollar amount of the lottery tickets, which have been sold on an annualized basis shall be transferred to the beneficiary funds, except that the dollar amount transferred shall not be less than the dollar amount transferred to the funds in fiscal year 2003. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 9-812 (Reissue 2007) as amended further requires the following: Of the money remaining after the payment of prizes and operating expenses; the first five hundred thousand dollars shall be transferred to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund. Of the money remaining after the payment of prizes, operating expenses, and transfer to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund; nineteen and three-fourths percent shall be transferred to the Education Innovation Fund, twenty-four and three-fourths percent shall be transferred to the Nebraska Scholarship Fund, forty-four and one-half percent shall be transferred to the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund, ten percent shall be transferred to the State Fair Support and Improvement Cash Fund, and one percent shall be transferred to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund.

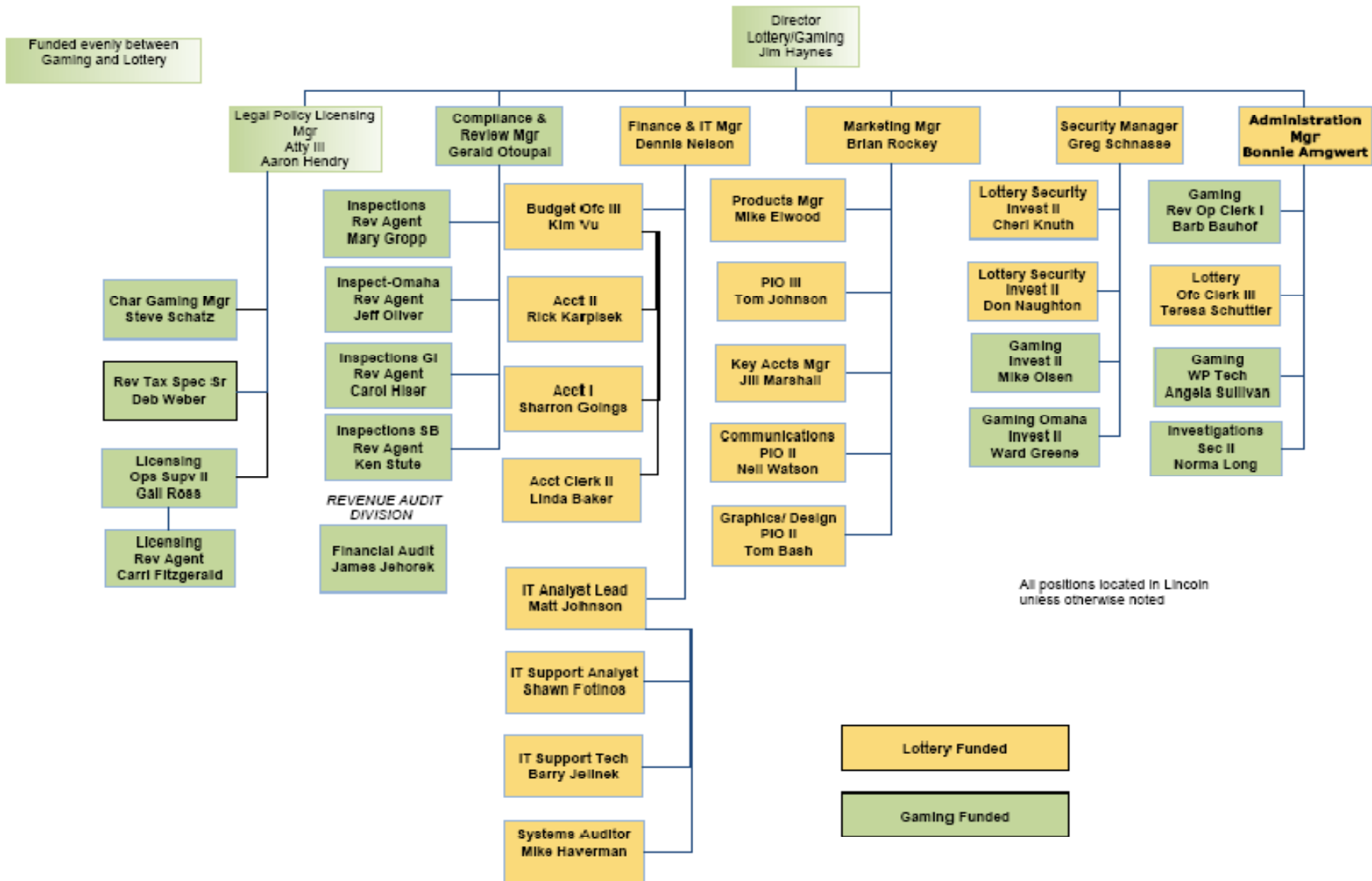
MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Nebraska Lottery is to generate proceeds for good causes as determined by the voters and the Legislature, while providing quality entertainment options to Nebraskans.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

As of June 30, 2009



NEBRASKA LOTTERY

EXIT CONFERENCE

An exit conference was held October 13, 2009, with the Nebraska Lottery to discuss the results of our audit. Those in attendance for the Nebraska Lottery were:

NAME	TITLE
Doug Ewald	Tax Commissioner
James M. Haynes	Lottery Director
Dennis Nelson	Finance Director
Aaron Hendry	Lottery Legal Counsel
Kim Vu	Budget Officer III



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NEBRASKA LOTTERY

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

State Tax Commissioner
Nebraska Department of Revenue, Lottery Division

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Nebraska Lottery as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the Nebraska Lottery's basic financial statements, which include the Statement of Net Assets, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets, and the Statement of Cash Flows. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Nebraska Lottery's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Nebraska Lottery, a division of the Nebraska Department of Revenue, are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the business-type activities of the State that is attributable to the transactions of the Nebraska Lottery. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the business-type activities of the State of Nebraska as of June 30, 2009, and its changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the Nebraska Lottery, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 15, 2009, on our consideration of the Nebraska Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other matters. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Nebraska Lottery's basic financial statements. The statistical information schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The statistical information schedules have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Signed Original on File

October 15, 2009

Timothy J. Channer, CPA
Assistant Deputy Auditor

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Nebraska Lottery annual audit presents management's discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Nebraska Lottery for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2009. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and related notes. The financial statements, notes, and this discussion are the responsibility of the Nebraska Lottery's management.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Nebraska Legislature established the Nebraska Lottery (Lottery) on February 24, 1993. Lottery is to provide instant win games and on-line random number selection games. Lottery began selling instant (scratch) tickets on September 11, 1993, and began selling on-line (lotto) tickets on July 21, 1994. Lottery is a division of the Nebraska Department of Revenue and as such, the financial summaries presented here and the related comments are for Lottery's activities only and do not include the Department of Revenue's activities or statements.

Lottery accounts for its financial transactions as an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for governmental operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business. Lottery uses the accrual basis of accounting. In the annual report issued by Lottery, we include three financial reports.

- 1) **Statement of Net Assets**
This report will show the assets, liabilities, and net assets ("equity") of Lottery as of June 30, 2009. This report is basically the balance sheet for a private business.
- 2) **Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets**
This report will show the revenue, expenses, transfers to other funds, and changes in net assets for Lottery for the fiscal year. This report would be similar to an income statement or a profit-loss statement for a private business.
- 3) **Statement of Cash Flows**
This report is an analysis of the sources of cash flows into Lottery and out of Lottery for the fiscal year.

DISCUSSION OF NET ASSETS

While reviewing the Summary of Net Assets, it must be compared to the prior year's Net Assets to see the changes in the various classifications (see Table A below). The largest asset decrease was in the Cash and Cash Equivalents. The cash balance decreased by about \$1.2 million. The major component of this decrease is due to Lottery transferring more money to Lottery's trust fund beneficiaries than what profit was earned during the year. The decrease in Unrestricted Assets, about \$1.1 million, would have been cash. Also, the Accounts Payable balance for our advertising vendor decreased by almost \$300,000 from last year which used up cash as well.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Continued)

The largest asset increase was our Accounts Receivable. This was partially due to our slightly higher sales and that we had 10 days in accounts receivable at this year-end as opposed to nine days for last year-end. Also, at the end of the fiscal year, we submitted an invoice, about \$236,000, to our lotto vendor for reimbursement for marketing expenses related to our outdoor billboards. Lottery had not yet received this reimbursement as of June 30, 2009.

The remaining items that increased Accounts Receivable are associated with the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). Lottery's MUSL Unreserved Account contains funds that are held by MUSL but belong to Lottery. This account increased about \$100,000 due to interest earnings and royalty credits. The other MUSL item is actually a liability account issue. During the year, money is transferred between MUSL and Lottery to cover prize costs. Most of the time, money is being transferred to MUSL, so it is an accounts payable account. Near the end of this fiscal year, a Nebraska lotto player won a \$1,000,000 Powerball® prize. MUSL transfers the net amount of money needed to pay prizes about two weeks after the prize is won. The net credit for that week was more than \$800,000 but it had not been received as of the end of the fiscal year. This series of events put the MUSL payable account into a negative position (essentially, a \$575,000 receivable). This account was then re-classified as an accounts receivable.

The Prizes Payable increase was due to the higher sales that Lottery experienced. The higher sales were on the scratch side which has a higher payout percentage.

Table A
Summary of Net Assets

	FY 2009	FY 2008	Change
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,487,100	\$ 7,719,092	\$ (1,231,992)
Accounts Receivable	6,164,811	5,126,026	1,038,785
Prepaid Prizes and Costs	356,298	530,294	(173,996)
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	<u>13,008,209</u>	<u>13,375,412</u>	<u>(367,203)</u>
NONCURRENT ASSETS			
Reserves on Deposit	1,895,995	1,769,561	126,434
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment (Net)	34,968	35,690	(722)
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS	<u>1,930,963</u>	<u>1,805,251</u>	<u>125,712</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$14,939,172</u>	<u>\$15,180,663</u>	<u>\$ (241,491)</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,508,717	\$ 1,573,980	\$ (65,263)
Compensated Absences and Accrued Payroll Payable	105,517	96,098	9,419
Prize Payable	6,236,908	5,513,061	723,847
Other Accrued Liabilities	222,615	192,465	30,150
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>8,073,757</u>	<u>7,375,604</u>	<u>698,153</u>

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Continued)

	FY 2009	FY 2008	Change
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Compensated Absences Payable	229,035	208,862	20,173
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	229,035	208,862	20,173
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 8,302,792	\$ 7,584,466	\$ 718,326
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets	\$ 34,968	\$ 35,690	\$ (722)
Restricted for Future Prizes	1,895,995	1,769,561	126,434
Unrestricted Assets	4,705,417	5,790,946	(1,085,529)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 6,636,380	\$ 7,596,197	\$ (959,817)

DISCUSSION OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

During this year, Lottery again experienced higher sales. Overall, revenues increased by about \$1.3 million. (See Table B below.) This overall increase is attributed to scratch ticket sales (increased \$1.1 million) and the increase was about even across the various price points. No one price point or specific scratch ticket can be identified as the reason for the increase. As for the lotto ticket side, Nebraska Pick 5® generated the sales increase. Powerball® sales decreased about \$2 million due to less frequent and smaller jackpots but a new game that Lottery introduced in October 2008, MyDaY®, brought in revenue of nearly \$2 million.

On the expense side, the Prize Expense went up more than \$2.6 million. Some of the increase is due to the increased scratch ticket sales. Also, the prize expense for the lotto game Nebraska Pick 5® was much higher than anticipated. During the first calendar quarter of 2009, there were 14 jackpot winners but based on the draw counts, only a total of six would have been expected. During February 2009, Lottery also ran a doubler promotion where the jackpot was doubled each time it was won. There were five winners that month whereas only two were expected. The effect of these “extra” winners would be at least \$550,000. As mentioned earlier, Lottery had lower Powerball® sales which were offset by new MyDaY® sales. The prize payout for MyDaY® is higher than Powerball® and even though the sales were similar the prize expense would have been greater. The final item was Unclaimed Prizes. Last year’s unclaimed prizes were very high, nearly \$2.6 million. This year unclaimed prizes were around \$2.2 million. Unclaimed prizes reduce overall prize expense, thus lower unclaimed prizes translates into higher prize expense.

The Contractual Services Expense (payments to our scratch ticket vendor, our lotto ticket vendor, and our security contractor) increased during the year. Again, this is due to the increased sales that we experienced and the makeup of the sales. The percentage paid for lotto sales is only 2.39% of sales while the percentage for scratch sales is 8.6639% of sales (plus 2% for the pass-through communication).

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Continued)

The Transfers to Other Funds decreased by about \$800,000. Last year, record amounts were transferred to the beneficiary funds due to high profits. The profits this year were less, so the transfers were not as much.

Table B
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

	FY 2009	FY 2008	Change
REVENUES			
Sales	\$ 126,801,727	\$ 124,868,072	\$ 1,933,655
Sales Returns	(3,550,795)	(2,958,062)	(592,733)
OPERATING REVENUE	<u>123,250,932</u>	<u>121,910,010</u>	<u>1,340,922</u>
Interest Income	532,551	607,109	(74,558)
Multi-State Lottery Assoc. Income	177,832	167,481	10,351
NON-OPERATING REVENUE	<u>710,383</u>	<u>774,590</u>	<u>(64,207)</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$ 123,961,315</u>	<u>\$ 122,684,600</u>	<u>\$ 1,276,715</u>
EXPENSES			
Prize Expense	\$ 71,860,963	\$ 69,239,065	\$ 2,621,898
Retailer Commissions	7,673,738	7,409,453	264,285
Contractual Services Expense	8,840,094	8,538,103	301,991
Marketing Expense	4,454,810	4,505,206	(50,396)
Lottery Operating Expense	1,846,409	1,961,124	(114,715)
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$ 94,676,014</u>	<u>\$ 91,652,951</u>	<u>\$ 3,023,063</u>
NET INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS	<u>\$ 29,285,301</u>	<u>\$ 31,031,649</u>	<u>\$ (1,746,348)</u>
TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	<u>30,245,118</u>	<u>31,008,281</u>	<u>(763,163)</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	<u>\$ (959,817)</u>	<u>\$ 23,368</u>	<u>\$ (983,185)</u>

OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

As noted above, Lottery introduced a new game this year. MyDaY®, a calendar selection game, produced revenue of about \$2 million starting in October 2008. Even though the game had sales of almost \$2 million for a partial year, it is only projected to have about \$2 million in sales for all of fiscal year 2010.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Continued)

The increased sales noted this fiscal year may not be sustainable. The unpredictability of the Powerball® jackpots and external forces that affect player purchases (fuel prices, economic situations, international tensions, other entertainment options, etc.) could have a drastic effect on future sales.

CONTACTING LOTTERY MANAGEMENT

This financial report is required as part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 34 and is prepared to provide the readers such as the Legislature, the public, and other interested parties with an overview of the financial results of Lottery's activities. If you have any questions about this report, please contact the Nebraska Lottery at PO Box 98901, Lincoln, NE 68509-8901.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2009

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,487,100
Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowance (Note 4)	5,590,168
MUSL Receivable	574,643
Prepaid Prizes	91,418
Prepaid Contract Costs - Instant	264,880
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	<u>13,008,209</u>

NONCURRENT ASSETS:

Reserves on Deposit (Note 6)	1,895,995
Capital Assets:	
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (Note 5)	359,947
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(324,979)
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>34,968</u>
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS	<u>1,930,963</u>

TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 14,939,172</u></u>
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LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable	\$ 90,603
Vendors Payable	1,418,114
Compensated Absences Payable (Note 7)	17,239
Accrued Payroll Payable	88,278
Withheld Taxes on Prizes Paid	45,143
Prize Payable	6,236,908
Due to Other Funds	22,444
Other Accrued Liabilities	155,028
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>8,073,757</u>

NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:

Compensated Absences Payable (Note 7)	229,035
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>229,035</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>8,302,792</u>
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NET ASSETS

Invested in Capital Assets	34,968
Restricted for Future Prizes (Note 6)	1,895,995
Unrestricted (Note 10)	4,705,417
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>6,636,380</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	<u><u>\$ 14,939,172</u></u>
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The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

OPERATING REVENUE:	
Sales	\$ 126,801,727
Less: Sales Returns	3,550,795
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	<u>123,250,932</u>
 OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Prize Expense	71,860,963
Retailer Commissions	7,673,738
Contractual Services Expense	8,840,094
Marketing	4,454,810
Lottery Operating	1,846,409
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>94,676,014</u>
 OPERATING INCOME	 <u>28,574,918</u>
 NONOPERATING REVENUES:	
Interest Income	532,551
Multi-State Lottery Association Income	177,832
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES	<u>710,383</u>
 INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS	 29,285,301
 TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS (Note 9)	 <u>(30,245,118)</u>
 CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	 (959,817)
 TOTAL NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	 <u>7,596,197</u>
 TOTAL NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	 <u><u>\$ 6,636,380</u></u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Ticket Sales	\$ 123,087,823
Prizes Paid to Winners	(71,992,581)
Commissions Paid to Retailers	(7,676,719)
Paid to Contractors for Goods and Services	(13,293,213)
Paid to Employees	(1,330,433)
Other Operating Expenses	(386,879)
Powerball® Grand Prize Winner Receipts from MUSL	5,030,000
Payments to Powerball® Grand Prize Winners	(5,030,000)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	28,407,998

CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Paid to Education Innovation Fund	(5,874,663)
Paid to Nebraska Scholarship Fund	(7,361,918)
Paid to State Fair Improvement Fund	(2,974,509)
Paid to Environmental Trust Fund	(13,236,576)
Paid to Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund	(797,451)
Net Cash Used in NonCapital Financing Activities	(30,245,117)

CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Purchase of Property and Equipment	(13,646)
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CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Interest on Cash	532,551
Multi-State Lottery Association Income	86,222
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	618,773

NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (1,231,992)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR 7,719,092

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR \$ 6,487,100

(Continued)

NEBRASKA LOTTERY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

**RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO
 NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**

Operating Income	<u>\$ 28,574,918</u>
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation Expense	14,368
Changes in Assets (Increase) Decrease in:	
Reserves on Deposit	(126,434)
Prepaid Prizes	110,312
Accounts Receivable (Net)	(372,532)
Prepaid Contract Costs - Instant	63,684
Changes in Liabilities Increase (Decrease) in:	
Other Accrued Liabilities	25,686
Accounts Payable and Due to Other Funds	(743,371)
Prize Payable	723,847
Compensated Absences and Accrued Payroll Payable	29,592
Withheld Taxes on Prizes Paid	5,218
Vendors Payable	<u>102,710</u>
Total Adjustments	<u>(166,920)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ 28,407,998</u></u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

(Concluded)

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Nebraska Lottery have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. As the Nebraska Lottery is a business-type activity, the financial statements presented are the financial statements required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 34 for an enterprise fund. GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The financial statements have been prepared primarily from data maintained by the Nebraska Lottery on computer systems provided by the instant and on-line game vendors and from accounts maintained by the State Accounting Administrator of the Nebraska Department of Administrative Services (DAS).

B. Reporting Entity

The Nebraska Lottery was established on February 24, 1993, by the Nebraska Legislature as a division of the Nebraska Department of Revenue, which is a State agency established under and governed by the laws of the State of Nebraska. As such, the Nebraska Lottery is exempt from State and Federal income taxes. The financial statements include all funds of the Nebraska Lottery. The Nebraska Lottery is to provide an instant win and a random number selection on-line lottery. The net proceeds as outlined in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 9-812 (Reissue 2007), are to be transferred to the Education Innovation Fund, the Nebraska Scholarship Fund, the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund, and the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund. As of January 1, 2005, Neb. Const. art. III, Section 24, Amendment 4, required an additional transfer to the State Fair Support and Improvement Cash Fund, a fund of the State Fair Board. The financial statements include only the Nebraska Lottery and are not intended to present the financial position of the Nebraska Department of Revenue or the results of operations and changes in fund balances of the Department as a whole. The Nebraska Department of Revenue is part of the primary government for the State of Nebraska's reporting entity.

The Nebraska Lottery has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable, and other organizations which are fiscally dependent on the Nebraska Lottery, or the significance of their relationship with the Nebraska Lottery is such that exclusion would be misleading or incomplete. GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body, and (1) the ability of the Nebraska Lottery to impose its will on that organization, or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the Nebraska Lottery.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** (Continued)

These financial statements present the Nebraska Lottery. No component units were identified.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus and basis of accounting.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The Nebraska Lottery financial statements were reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. With the economic resources measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations are included on the Statement of Net Assets. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Fund equity (i.e., net total assets) is segregated into restricted and unrestricted net assets. The Nebraska Lottery's operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

Revenues generated from the sale of lottery tickets are reported as operating revenues. Transactions which are capital financing, non-capital financing, or investing related are reported as non-operating revenues. All expenses related to operating the Nebraska Lottery are reported as operating expenses. All other expenses are reported as non-operating expenses.

Instant ticket revenue is recognized when tickets are sold to the retailer and on-line revenue is recognized after the drawing is completed for the respective wagers. A 5% or 6% retailer commission and prize expense are recognized at the same time. Revenues from the sale of on-line tickets for future drawings and the related agent commission and prize expense are deferred until the drawings are held.

Prize expense is recognized in the same period ticket revenue is recognized based on the predetermined prize structure for each game. Because the instant prize winning tickets are randomly distributed throughout the tickets and because some winning tickets will be lost, destroyed, or unredeemed for other reasons, there will be differences between amounts accrued and the amounts actually paid. These differences, denoted as unclaimed prizes, are recognized as a reduction of prize expense 181 days after the close of each instant game and 181 days after each draw for on-line games as prizes unclaimed for 180 days expire. Total unclaimed prizes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, was \$2,222,611.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In September 1993, GASB issued Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting." This Statement is effective for financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 1993. As permitted by the Statement, the Nebraska Lottery has elected not to adopt Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, unless GASB specifically adopts such FASB statements or interpretations.

The activities of the Nebraska Lottery are accounted for as an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for governmental operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises and where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and net assets is appropriate.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

In addition to bank accounts and petty cash, this classification includes all short-term investments such as certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and U.S. treasury bills. These short-term investments may have original maturities (remaining time to maturity at acquisition) greater than three months; however, cash is available and is considered cash and cash equivalents for reporting purposes. These investments are stated at cost, which at June 30, 2009, approximates market. Banks pledge collateral, as required by law, to guarantee State funds held in time and demand deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents are under the control of the State Treasurer or other administrative bodies as determined by law. Investments of all available cash is made by the State Investment Officer on a daily basis, based on total bank balances. These funds are held in the State of Nebraska Operating Investment Pool (OIP), an internal investment pool. Interest earned on these investments is allocated to funds based on their percentage of the investment pool. Additional information on the deposits and investments portfolio including investment policies, risks, and types of investments can be found in the State of Nebraska's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

E. Budgetary Process

The State's biennial budget cycle ends on June 30 of the odd-numbered years. By September 15, prior to a biennium, the Nebraska Lottery and all other State agencies must submit their budget requests for the biennium beginning the following July 1. The requests are submitted on forms that show estimated funding requirements by programs, sub-programs, and activities. The Executive Branch reviews the requests, establishes priorities, and balances the budget within the estimated resources available during the upcoming biennium.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** (Continued)

The Governor's budget bill is submitted to the Legislature in January. The Legislature considers revisions to the bill and presents the appropriations bill to the Governor for signature. The Governor may: a) approve the appropriations bill in its entirety, b) veto the bill, or c) line item veto certain sections of the bill. Any vetoed bill or line item can be overridden by a three-fifths vote of the Legislature.

The approved appropriations will generally set spending limits for a particular program within the agency. Within the agency or program, the Legislature may provide funding from one to five budgetary fund types. Thus, the control is by fund type, within a program, within an agency. Appropriations are usually made for each year of the biennium, with unexpended balances being reappropriated at the end of the first year of the biennium. For most appropriations, balances lapse at the end of the biennium.

All State budgetary expenditures for the enterprise fund type are made pursuant to the appropriations, which may be amended by the Legislature, upon approval by the Governor. State agencies may reallocate the appropriations between major objects of expenditure accounts, except that the Legislature's approval is required to exceed the personal service limitations contained in the appropriations bill. Increases in total appropriations must also be approved by the Legislature as a deficit appropriations bill. Revenues are not budgeted.

F. Receivables and Related Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts

Receivables are reported net of estimated allowances for uncollectible amounts which is estimated based upon past collection experience and current economic conditions.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets include equipment which is valued at cost where historical records are available and at estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received.

Generally, equipment which has a cost in excess of \$1,500 at the date of acquisition and has an expected useful life of two or more years is capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or extend asset life is not capitalized.

Equipment is depreciated using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of three to seven years.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** (Concluded)

H. Compensated Absences

All permanent employees working for the Nebraska Lottery earn sick and annual leave and are allowed to accumulate compensatory leave rather than being paid overtime. Temporary and intermittent employees are not eligible for paid leave. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts, for both employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination, are included.

Nebraska Lottery employees accrue vested annual leave at a variable rate based on years of service. Generally, accrued annual leave cannot exceed 35 days at the end of a calendar year. Employees accrue sick leave at a variable rate based on years of service. In general, accrued sick leave cannot exceed 180 days. There is no maximum limit on the accumulation of sick leave days for employees under certain labor contracts. Sick leave is not vested except upon death or upon reaching the retirement eligibility age of 55, or at a younger age if the employee meets all criteria necessary to retire under the primary retirement plan covering his/her State employment, at which time the State is liable for 25 percent of the employee's accumulated sick leave. Employees under a certain labor contract can only be paid a maximum of 60 days.

The Nebraska Lottery financial statements recognize the expense and accrued liability when vacation and compensatory leave is earned or when sick leave is expected to be paid as termination payments.

I. 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 at fiscal year end and revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. **Contingencies and Commitments**

Risk Management. The Nebraska Lottery is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets, errors or omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The Nebraska Lottery, as part of the primary government for the State, participates in the State's risk management program. DAS is responsible for maintaining the insurance and self-insurance programs for the State. The State generally self-insures for general liability, employee health care, employee indemnification, and workers' compensation. The State has chosen to purchase insurance for:

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

2. **Contingencies and Commitments** (Concluded)

- A. Motor vehicle liability, which is insured for the first \$5 million of exposure per accident with a self-insured retention of \$300,000 per accident, except for accidents involving vehicular pursuit which have a \$1,000,000 self-insured retention per accident. Insurance is also purchased for physical damage and uninsured and underinsured motorists with various limits and deductibles. State agencies have the option to purchase coverage for physical damage to vehicles.
- B. Life insurance for eligible employees.
- C. Crime coverage, with a limit of \$31 million for each loss, and a \$25,000 self-insured retention per incident subject to specific conditions, limits, and exclusions.
- D. Real and personal property on a blanket basis for losses up to \$250,000,000, with a self-insured retention of \$200,000 per loss occurrence. Newly acquired properties are covered up to \$5,000,000 for 120 days or until the value of the property is reported to the insurance company. The perils of flood, earthquake, and acts of terrorism have various coverage, sub-limits, and self insurance. State agencies have the option to purchase building contents and inland marine coverage.

Details of the various insurance coverages are available from DAS Division of Risk Management.

No settlements exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. Health care insurance is funded in the Insurance Trust Funds through a combination of employee and State contributions. Workers' compensation is funded in the Workers' Compensation Internal Service Fund through assessments on each agency based on total agency payroll and past experience. Tort claims, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets, errors or omissions, and natural disasters would be funded through the State General Fund or by individual agency assessments as directed by the Legislature, unless covered by purchased insurance. No amounts for estimated claims have been reported in the Nebraska Lottery's financial statements.

Litigation. The potential amount of liability involved in litigation pending against the Nebraska Lottery, if any, could not be determined at this time. However, it is the Nebraska Lottery's opinion that final settlement of those matters should not have an adverse effect on the Nebraska Lottery's ability to administer current programs. Any judgment against the Nebraska Lottery would have to be processed through the State Claims Board and be approved by the Legislature.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

3. **State Employees Retirement Plan (Plan)**

The single-employer plan became effective by statute on January 1, 1964. The plan consists of a defined contribution option and a cash balance benefit. The cash balance benefit is a type of defined benefit plan. Each member employed and participating in the retirement system prior to January 1, 2003, elected to either continue participation in the defined contribution option or begin participation in the cash balance benefit. The defined contribution option is closed to new entrants. All new members of the Plan on and after January 1, 2003, become members of the cash balance benefit. Additionally, on or after November 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2008, members who were employed and participating in the retirement system could elect to continue participation in the defined contribution option or elect to participate in the cash balance benefit. Members who elected to participate in the cash balance benefit during this timeframe commenced participation in the cash balance benefit on January 1, 2008. The benefits and funding policy of the Plan is established and can only be amended by the Nebraska Legislature.

All permanent full-time employees are required to begin participation in the retirement system upon employment. All permanent part-time employees, who have attained the age of twenty years, may exercise the option to begin participation in the retirement system.

Contribution. Per statute, each member contributes 4.8% of his or her monthly compensation. The Nebraska Lottery matches the member's contribution at a rate of 156%. The employee's and employer's contributions are kept in separate accounts.

The employee's account is fully vested. The employer's account is fully vested after a total of three years of participation in the system, including credit for participation in another Nebraska governmental plan prior to actual contribution to the Plan.

Defined Contribution Option. Upon attainment of age 55, regardless of service, the retirement allowance shall be equal to the sum of the employee and employer account. Members have several forms of payment available, including withdrawals, deferrals, annuities, or a combination of these.

Cash Balance Benefit. Upon attainment of age 55, regardless of service, the retirement allowance shall be equal to the accumulated employee and employer cash balance accounts, including interest credits, annuitized for payment in the normal form. The normal form of payment is single life annuity with five year certain, payable monthly. Members will have the option to convert their member cash balance account to a monthly annuity with built in cost-of-living adjustments of 2.5% annually. Also available are additional forms of payment allowed under the Plan which are actuarially equivalent to the normal form, including the option of lump-sum or partial lump-sum.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

3. State Employees Retirement Plan (Plan) (Concluded)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, employees contributed \$50,198 and the Nebraska Lottery contributed \$78,309. A separate plan report is issued and can be obtained from the Nebraska Public Employees Retirement System. This report contains full pension-related disclosures.

The State of Nebraska Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) also includes pension related disclosures. The CAFR report is available from DAS Accounting Division or on the Nebraska Auditor of Public Accounts website at www.auditors.state.ne.us.

4. Receivables

Retailers comprised principally of grocery stores, convenience stores, and off sale liquor stores serve as the primary distribution channel for lottery sales to the general public. No one retailer accounts for a significant amount of the Nebraska Lottery's sales or accounts receivable. Retailers must pay for instant lottery tickets 45 days after activation or when the pack is 70% validated whichever comes first. Retailers pay for on-line tickets each Wednesday for balances due through the previous Saturday. The retailers accounts receivable is net of allowance for uncollectible in the amount of \$56,474.

Accounts Receivable:	
Retailers (net)	\$ 4,969,815
Other	<u>1,194,996</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,164,811</u>

5. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Total Capital Assets	\$ 422,256	\$ 13,646	\$ 75,955	\$ 359,947
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>386,566</u>	<u>14,368</u>	<u>75,955</u>	<u>324,979</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 35,690</u>	<u>\$ (722)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,968</u>

6. On-Line Lotto Games

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the Nebraska Lottery offered a variety of on-line games as described in the following table.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

6. **On-Line Lotto Games** (Concluded)

Game Name	Operated by	Nebraska's Share of Prize Reserves
Powerball®	MUSL	\$ 1,768,313
Nebraska Pick 5®	Nebraska Lottery	n/a
Nebraska Pick 3®	Nebraska Lottery	n/a
MyDaY®	Nebraska Lottery	n/a
2by2®	MUSL	127,682
		\$ 1,895,995

The Nebraska Lottery is a member of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) which operates games on behalf of participating state lotteries. Each MUSL member sells on-line game tickets through its agents and makes weekly payments to MUSL in an amount equal to each game's prize structure, less amounts retained for prizes paid directly to the winners by each member lottery. MUSL maintains prize reserve funds on each game to serve as a contingency reserve to protect from unforeseen prize liabilities. The money in these reserve funds are to be used at the discretion of the MUSL Board of Directors. The prize reserve funds are refundable to MUSL members if MUSL disbands or if a member leaves MUSL. Members leaving MUSL must wait one year before receiving their remaining share of the prize reserve funds.

The Powerball® grand prize can be paid either as annual installments or a lump sum cash payment, depending on the selection of the winner when claiming the prize. If the winner selects annual installments, MUSL purchases bonds which are held in trust to fund the future installments. Maturities are staggered in order to provide adequate cash flow for each installment. MUSL is responsible for paying amounts owed to the grand prize winners. The assets and related liabilities are reflected in MUSL's financial statements and, therefore, are not reflected in the Nebraska Lottery's financial statements.

7. **Noncurrent Liabilities**

Changes in noncurrent liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2009, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 224,583	\$ 37,412	\$ 15,721	\$ 246,274	\$ 17,239

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

8. **Lease Commitments**

The minimum annual office lease payments for operating leases as of June 30, 2009, are as follows:

Year	Amount
2010	\$ 49,753
2011	49,754
2012	49,754
2013	51,137
2014	52,060
2015-2017	162,022
Total	<u>\$ 414,480</u>

Total operating lease payments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, were \$49,753.

9. **Significant Compliance Requirements**

The Nebraska Constitution establishes the basic requirements for the transfer of lottery ticket sales to certain beneficiary funds. The portion designated for the education beneficiary can be amended by the Legislature. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 9-812 (Reissue 2007), as amended, identifies the specific requirement and they are as follows: Beginning October 1, 2003, and until July 1, 2009, a portion of the dollar amount of the lottery tickets, which have been sold on an annualized basis, shall be transferred to the beneficiary funds, except that the dollar amount transferred shall not be less than the dollar amount transferred to the funds in fiscal year 2003. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 9-812 (Reissue 2007), as amended, further requires the following: Of the money remaining after the payment of prizes and operating expenses; the first five hundred thousand dollars shall be transferred to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund. Of the money remaining after the payment of prizes, operating expenses, and transfer to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund; nineteen and three-fourths percent shall be transferred to the Education Innovation Fund, twenty-four and three-fourths percent shall be transferred to the Nebraska Scholarship Fund, forty-four and one-half percent shall be transferred to the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund, ten percent shall be transferred to the State Fair Support and Improvement Cash Fund, and one percent shall be transferred to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund.

As required under its enabling legislation, transfers of \$30,245,118 were made to other funds during the fiscal year.

The Nebraska Lottery develops game structures to comply with the minimum prize provision of its enabling legislation, which requires a minimum of forty percent must be paid in prizes. Prizes are redeemable for 180 days after game end or applicable on-line drawing.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

9. **Significant Compliance Requirements** (Concluded)

The Nebraska Lottery compares the social security number of each winner that has a per wager prize in excess of \$500 against a list of social security numbers having an outstanding State tax liability or delinquent child support payments. Any delinquent payments are withheld from winnings and forwarded to the appropriate State agency. During the fiscal year the Nebraska Lottery collected \$4,938 in delinquent State taxes and \$49,301 in delinquent child support payments.

Operating Transfers In/Out will not balance and Due To/From Other Funds will not balance, within the Nebraska Lottery's financial statements, as the Nebraska Lottery only represents part of the State's primary government.

10. **Net Assets**

The Nebraska Lottery's unrestricted net assets represent funds not legally restricted for any specific purpose. The funds, however, may only be used to fund additional prize pay-outs, transfers to the beneficiary funds or additional operating expenses of the Nebraska Lottery. It is management's intention to use the unrestricted net assets to fund additional prize pay-outs, retailer incentives, and other game enhancements.

11. **Reconciliation of Bank Records to the State's General Ledger**

Through their bank reconciliation procedures, DAS State Accounting identified a variance between the State Treasurer's bank statements and the State's balances in the general ledger (NIS). The bank records were short as compared to the accounting records. Monthly reconciliations were completed by DAS State Accounting for July 2005 through May 2009. The variance between the bank records and the balance in NIS was consistent at \$1,065,210 for all the months noted. DAS State Accounting reduced the total Operating Investment Pool (OIP) interest distributed to each agency in June 2009. The total OIP interest distributed was reduced by \$897,282 which consisted of the net of the \$1,065,210 variance between the bank records and accounting records, and \$167,928 of other miscellaneous adjustments. As of June 30, 2009, there was no variance between the bank records and the accounting records. The effect on the Nebraska Lottery's financial statements was not significant.



NEBRASKA AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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NEBRASKA LOTTERY
**REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON
COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

State Tax Commissioner
Nebraska Department of Revenue, Lottery Division

We have audited the financial statements of the Nebraska Lottery as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2009. The report was modified to emphasize the financial statements present only the funds of the Nebraska Lottery. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Nebraska Lottery's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Nebraska Lottery's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Nebraska Lottery's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Nebraska Lottery's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

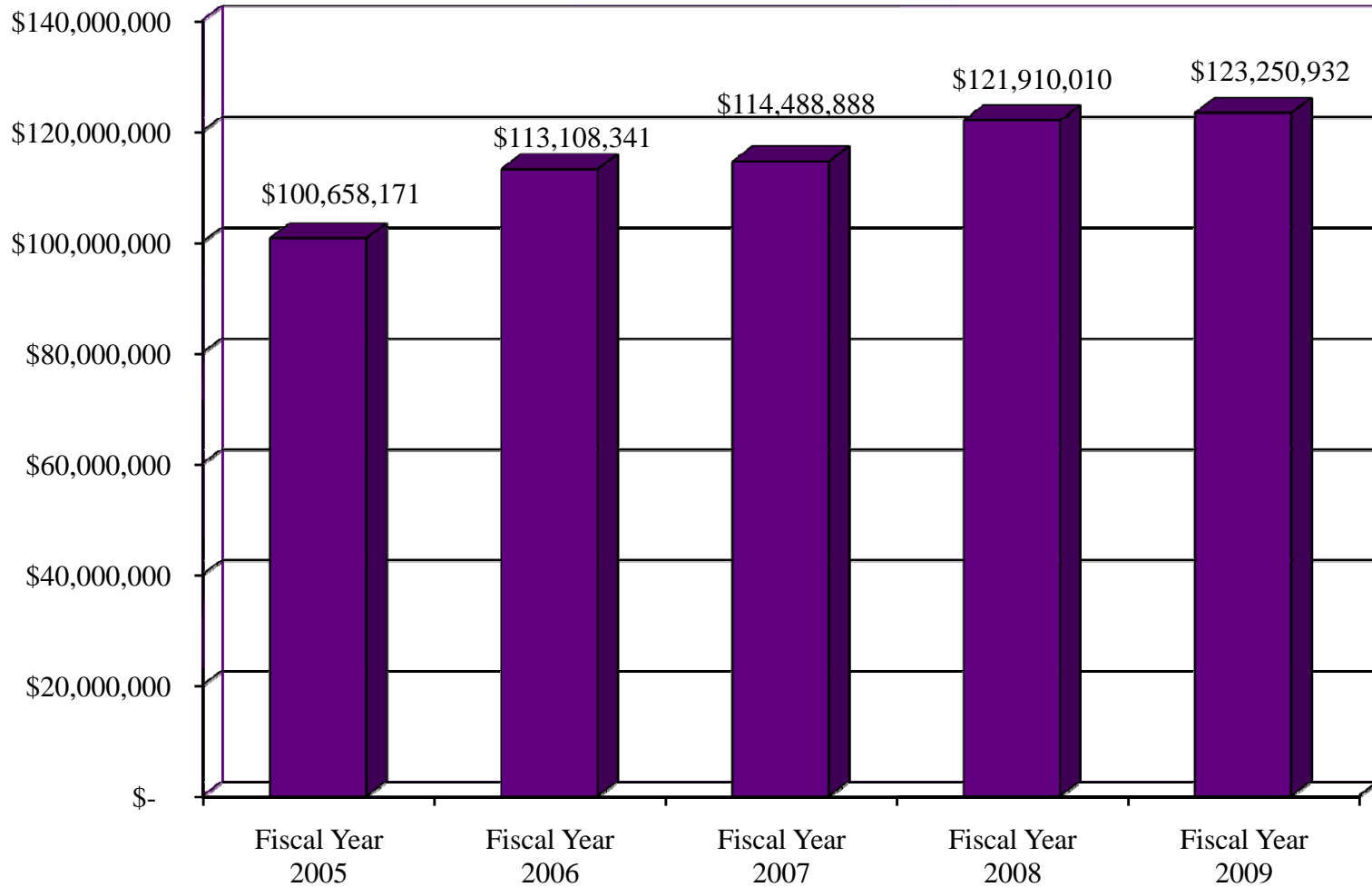
This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, others within the Nebraska Lottery, and the appropriate Federal and regulatory agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Signed Original on File

October 15, 2009

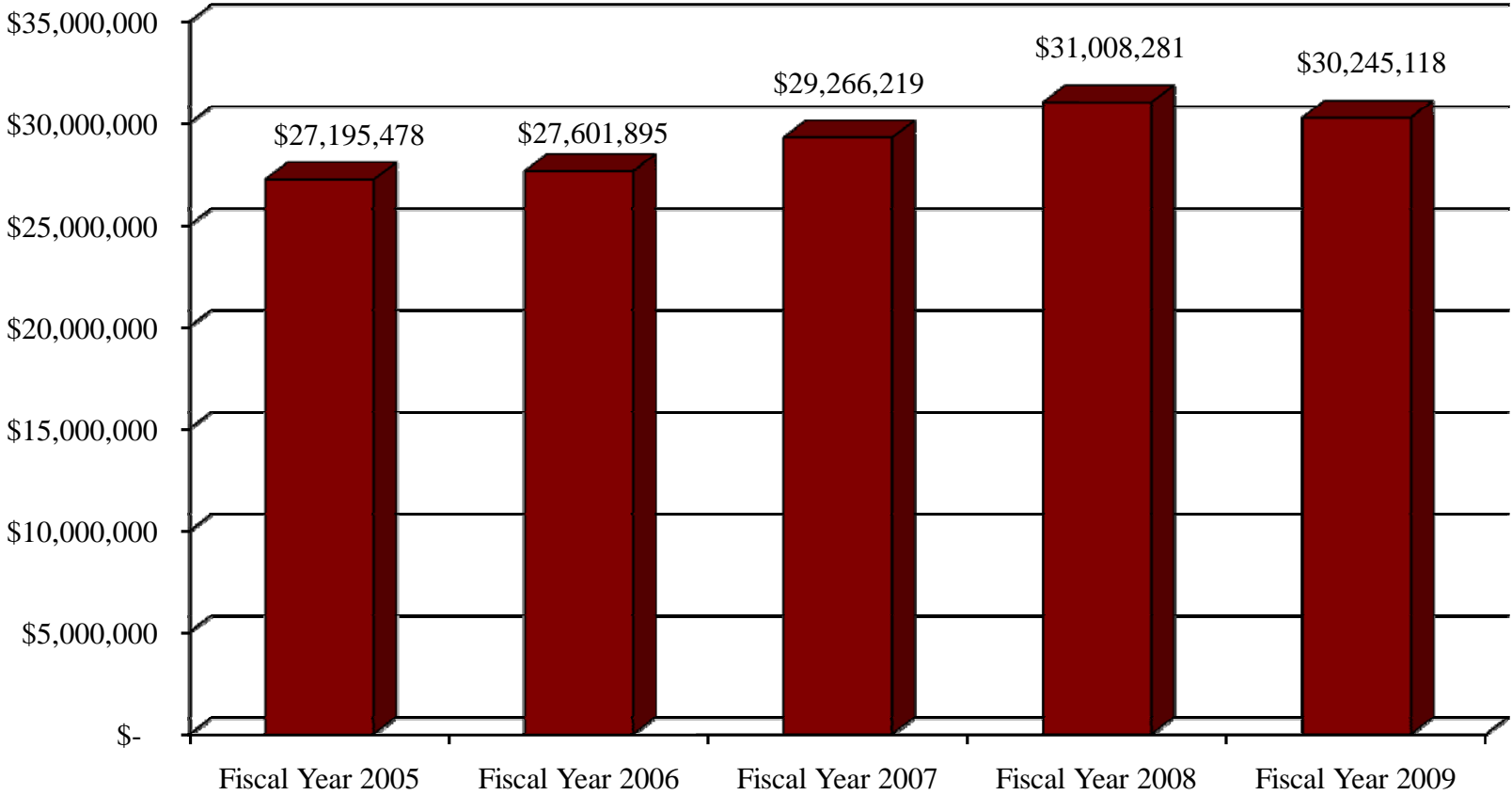
Timothy J. Channer, CPA
Assistant Deputy Auditor

NEBRASKA LOTTERY
LOTTERY TICKET SALES
For the Fiscal Years 2005 through 2009



Note: These sales are shown on an accrual basis.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY
TOTAL OPERATING TRANSFERS TO BENEFICIARY FUNDS
 For the Fiscal Years 2005 through 2009



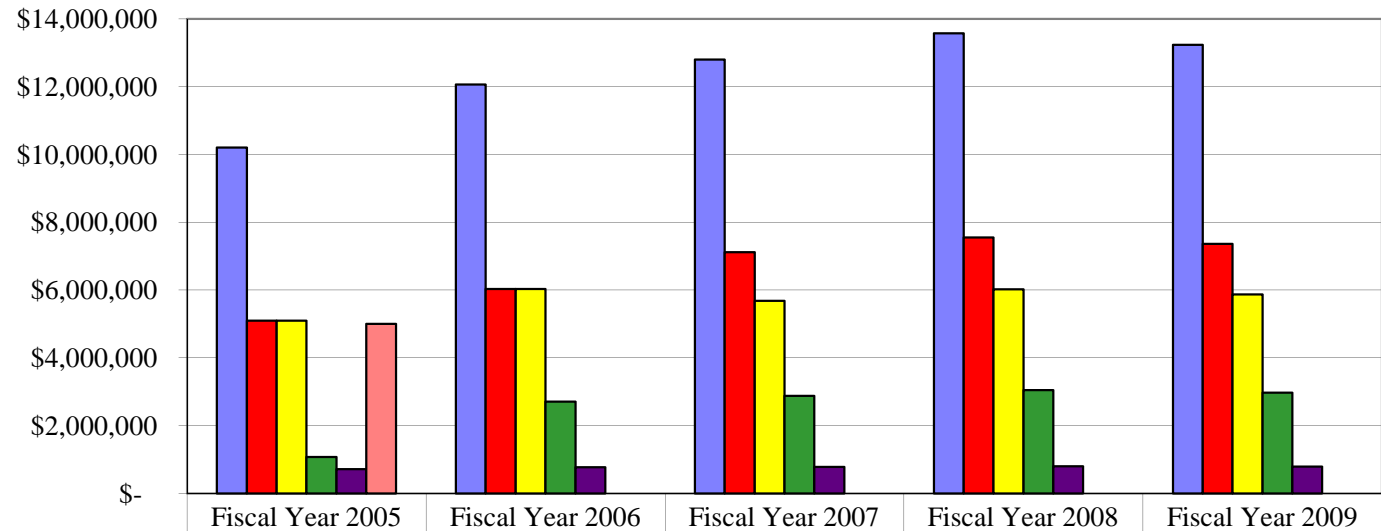
Note: The Total Operating Transfers include transfers to the Environmental Trust Fund, the Education Innovation Fund, the Nebraska Scholarship Fund (as of October 1, 2003), the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund, and the State Fair Support and Improvement Cash Fund (as of January 1, 2005). The fiscal year 2005 Operating Transfers amount includes an additional \$5,000,000 transfer made from the State Lottery Operation Trust Fund to the General Fund in July 2004, as required by 2004 Neb. Laws LB 1041 §1. These transfers are shown on a cash basis.

**NEBRASKA LOTTERY
SCHEDULE OF CUMULATIVE OPERATING TRANSFERS
TO BENEFICIARY FUNDS**

<u>State Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Transfer Amount</u>
1994	\$ 10,931,811
1995	19,308,170
1996	20,486,304
1997	23,363,387
1998	18,740,463
1999	17,581,026
2000	17,887,538
2001	16,596,397
2002	18,235,952
2003	20,098,664
2004	20,807,945
2005	27,195,478
2006	27,601,895
2007	29,266,219
2008	31,008,281
2009	30,245,118
Total Cumulative Transfers	<u>\$ 349,354,648</u>

Note: Total Cumulative Transfers includes transfers to the Solid Waste Landfill Closure Fund (final allocation made in July 1997), the Environmental Trust Fund, the Education Innovation Fund, the Nebraska Scholarship Fund (beginning October 1, 2003), the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund, and the State Fair Support and Improvement Cash Fund (beginning January 1, 2005). These transfers are shown on a cash basis except for an adjustment of \$2,342,407 increasing the Fiscal Year 2000 transfer amount and decreasing the Fiscal Year 2001 transfer amount to better reflect the transfer in the year it relates to. The 2005 transfer amount includes a \$5,000,000 transfer from the State Lottery Operation Trust Fund to the General Fund in July 2004, as required by 2004 Neb. Laws LB 1041 §1.

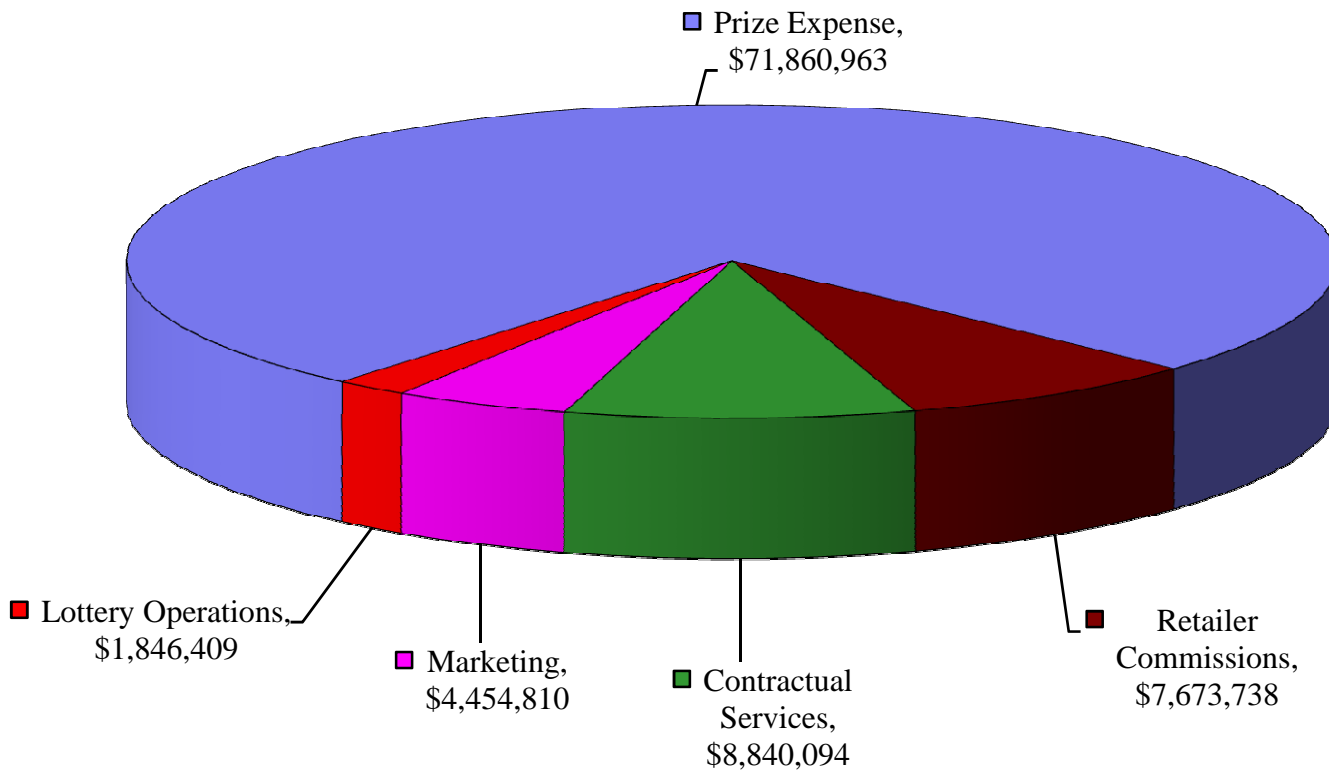
NEBRASKA LOTTERY
OPERATING TRANSFERS BY BENEFICIARY FUND
For the Fiscal Years 2005 through 2009



	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009
Environmental Trust Fund	\$10,201,368	\$12,060,343	\$12,800,967	\$13,576,184	\$13,236,576
Nebraska Scholarship Fund	\$5,100,683	\$6,030,172	\$7,119,639	\$7,550,801	\$7,361,918
Education Innovation Fund	\$5,100,683	\$6,030,172	\$5,681,329	\$6,025,386	\$5,874,663
State Fair Support and Improvement Cash Fund	\$1,075,788	\$2,710,190	\$2,876,621	\$3,050,828	\$2,974,509
Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund	\$716,956	\$771,018	\$787,663	\$805,082	\$797,451
General Fund	\$5,000,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-

Note: The Nebraska Constitution establishes the basic requirements for the transfer of the lottery ticket sales to certain beneficiary funds. The portion designated for the education beneficiary can be amended by the Legislature. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 9-812 (Reissue 2007), as amended, identifies the specific requirement and they are as follows: Beginning October 1, 2003, and until July 1, 2009, a portion of the dollar amount of the lottery tickets, which have been sold on an annualized basis shall be transferred to the beneficiary funds, except that the dollar amount transferred shall not be less than the dollar amount transferred to the funds in fiscal year 2003. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 9-812 (Reissue 2007), as amended, further requires the following: Of the money remaining after the payment of prizes and operating expenses; the first five hundred thousand dollars shall be transferred to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund. Of the money remaining after the payment of prizes, operating expenses, and transfer to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund; nineteen and three-fourths percent shall be transferred to the Education Innovation Fund, twenty-four and three-fourths percent shall be transferred to the Nebraska Scholarship Fund, forty-four and one-half percent shall be transferred to the Nebraska Environmental Trust Fund, ten percent shall be transferred to the State Fair Support and Improvement Cash Fund, and one percent shall be transferred to the Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund. Please note that changes were made for the fiscal year 2007 distributions and these percentages did not apply to every fiscal year listed above. In addition to the above transfers, a transfer of \$5,000,000 was made by the State Treasurer from the State Lottery Operation Trust Fund to the General Fund on July 15, 2004, as required by 2004 Neb. Laws LB 1041 §1.

**NEBRASKA LOTTERY
OPERATING EXPENSES**
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009



Total Operating Expenses \$94,676,014

Breakdown of Expenses

Prize Expense:

Instant Prize Expense	\$ 43,374,436
On-Line Prize Expense	30,709,138
Unclaimed Prizes	(2,222,611)
Total	\$ 71,860,963

Retailer Commissions:

Instant Commissions	\$ 4,369,774
On-line Commissions	3,122,762
Misc. Retailer Expense	181,202
Total	\$ 7,673,738

Contractual Services:

Gtech	\$ 5,613,289
Intralot	2,693,997
Other Contractors	532,808
Total	\$ 8,840,094

Marketing Expense:

Advertising Expense	\$ 3,048,064
Promotions Expense	1,406,746
Total	\$ 4,454,810

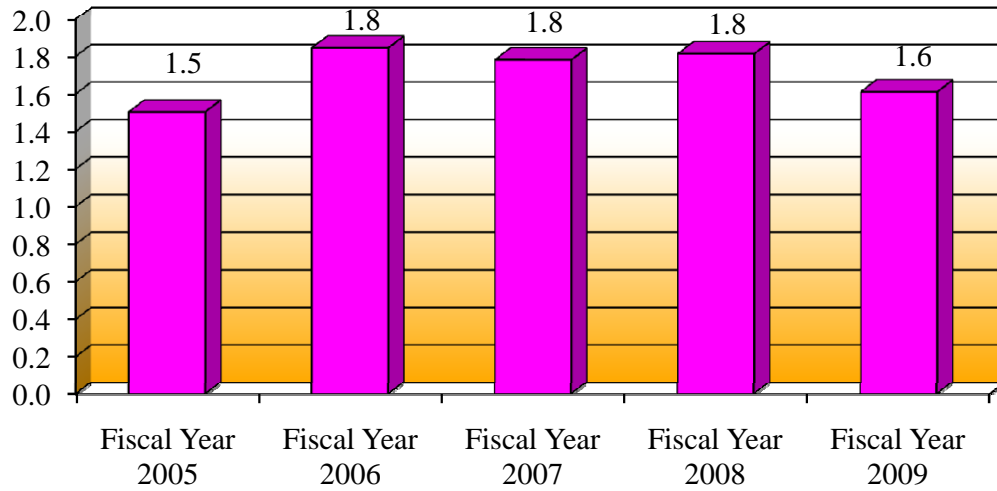
Lottery Operations:

Payroll Expense	\$ 1,360,025
Other Operating Expense	486,384
Total	\$ 1,846,409

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

CURRENT RATIO

For the Fiscal Years 2005 through 2009

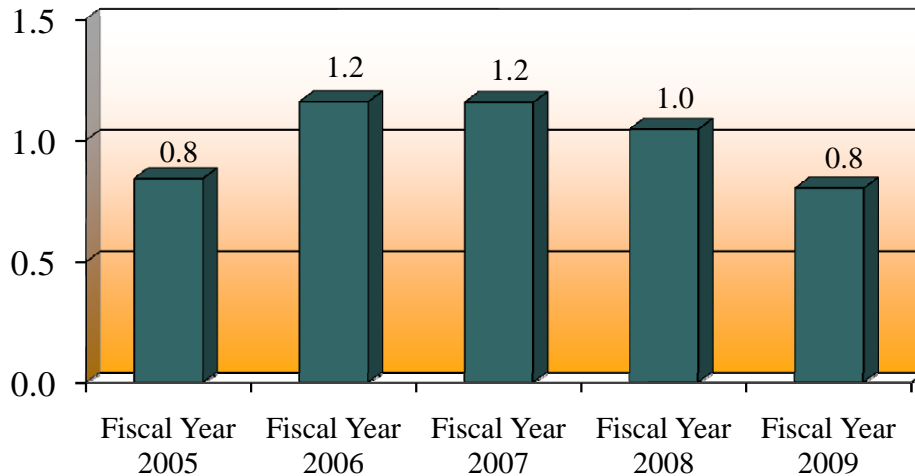


	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009
Current Assets	\$ 9,401,348	\$ 12,846,966	\$ 13,954,763	\$ 13,375,412	\$ 13,008,209
Current Liabilities	\$ 6,249,164	\$ 6,964,567	\$ 7,836,434	\$ 7,375,604	\$ 8,073,757

Note: The Current Ratio is an assessment of the Nebraska Lottery's current assets in excess of current liabilities.

QUICK RATIO

For the Fiscal Years 2005 through 2009



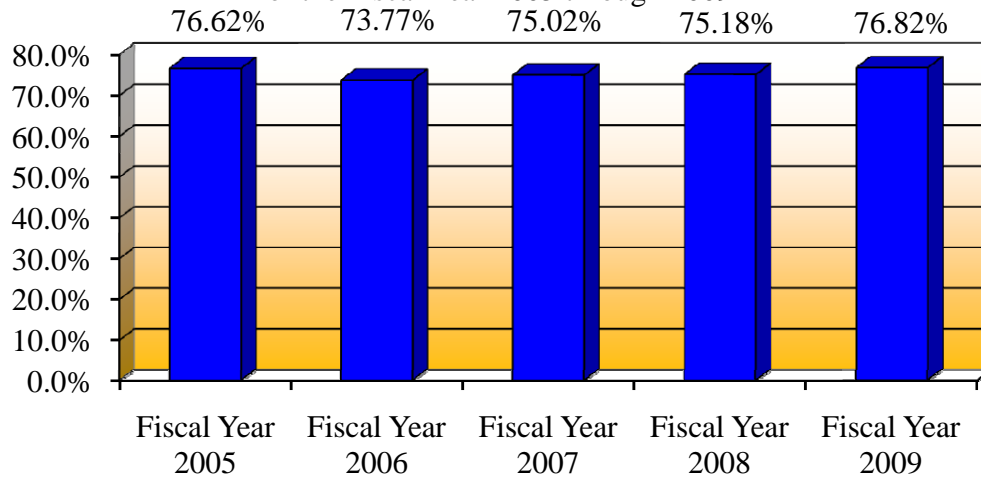
	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,267,568	\$ 8,067,339	\$ 9,059,287	\$ 7,719,092	\$ 6,487,100
Current Liabilities	\$ 6,249,164	\$ 6,964,567	\$ 7,836,434	\$ 7,375,604	\$ 8,073,757

Note: The Quick Ratio is an assessment of the Nebraska Lottery's cash in excess of current liabilities.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY

PERCENTAGE OF OPERATING EXPENSES TO REVENUES

For the Fiscal Year 2005 through 2009

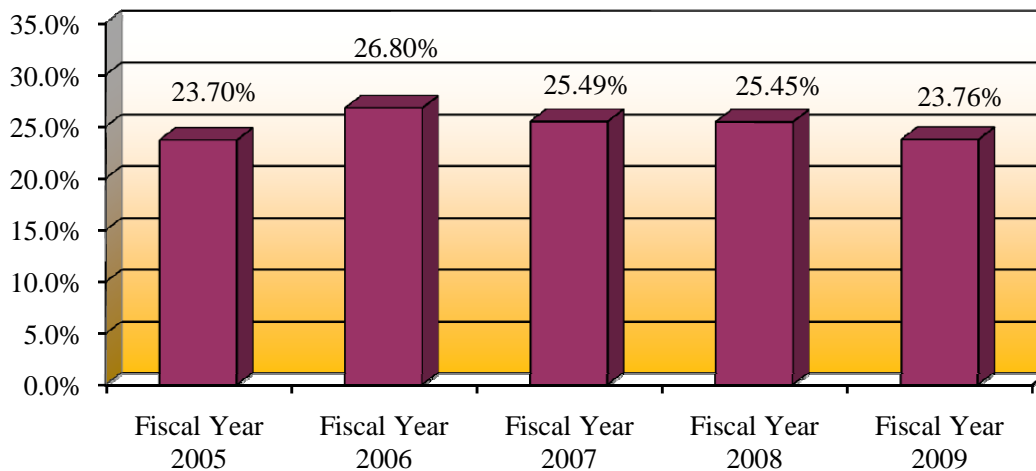


	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009
Total Operating Expense	\$ 77,127,721	\$ 83,440,839	\$ 85,894,440	\$ 91,652,951	\$ 94,676,014
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 100,658,171	\$ 113,108,341	\$ 114,488,888	\$ 121,910,010	\$ 123,250,932

Note: The graph represents the percentage of operating expenses to revenues.

NET INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS COMPARED TO OPERATING REVENUE

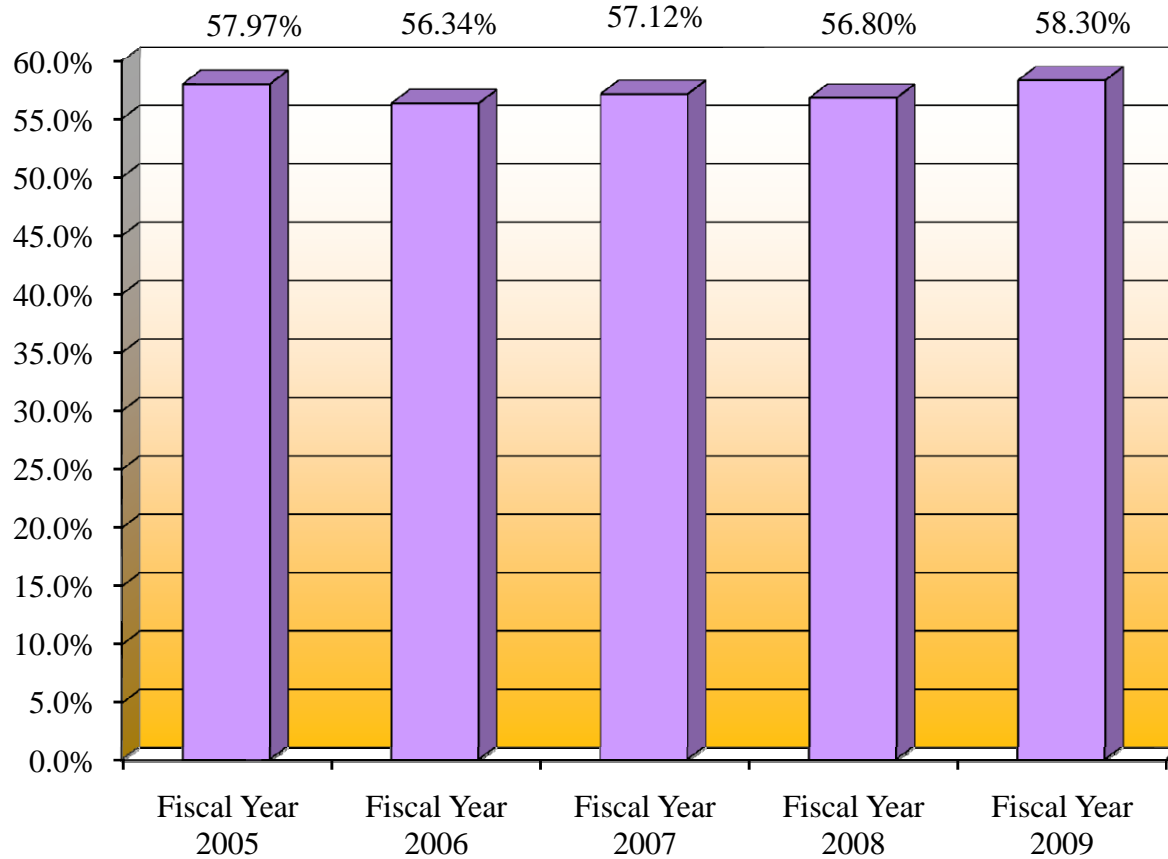
For the Fiscal Years 2005 through 2009



	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009
Net Income Before Transfers	\$ 23,860,515	\$ 30,314,855	\$ 29,186,214	\$ 31,031,649	\$ 29,285,301
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 100,658,171	\$ 113,108,341	\$ 114,488,888	\$ 121,910,010	\$ 123,250,932

Note: The graph represents the percentage of net income before operating transfers compared to total operating revenue.

NEBRASKA LOTTERY
PRIZE PERCENTAGE OF SALES PAID OUT
 For the Fiscal Years 2005 through 2009



	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009
Prize Expense	\$ 58,352,134	\$ 63,722,319	\$ 65,397,832	\$ 69,239,065	\$ 71,860,963
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 100,658,171	\$ 113,108,341	\$ 114,488,888	\$ 121,910,010	\$ 123,250,932

Note: The graph represents the percentage of net sales paid out in prizes.