

OREGON STATE LOTTERY

An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oregon

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011



It does good things™

Oregon State Lottery

An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oregon

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011



It does good things™

Larry Niswender
Director

Kathy Ortega, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Report Prepared by:

Finance and Accounting
Support Services Division, Oregon State Lottery

Jean Gabriel, CPA
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COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
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Introductory Section



November 30, 2011

To the Honorable Governor John Kitzhaber and Citizens of the State of Oregon:

We are pleased to provide you with the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Oregon State Lottery (Lottery) for fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. This report is published to meet the requirement in state law for an annual accounting of financial activities.

Lottery management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal controls established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

The Secretary of State Audits Division, the constitutional auditor of public accounts in Oregon, audited the Lottery's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. The auditors used generally accepted auditing standards in conducting the engagement. Their unqualified opinion on the financial statements is the first component in the Financial Section of this report.

A narrative analysis of the Lottery's financial performance for the fiscal year can be found in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately following the independent auditor's report. This letter of transmittal complements the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of Oregon State Lottery

The Oregon State Lottery was created through the initiative process in November 1984 when voters approved an amendment to the Oregon Constitution that required the establishment and operation of a State Lottery. Initially, Lottery profits were earmarked to create jobs and further economic development. In May 1995, voters approved a Constitutional amendment allowing Lottery profits to be used for the financing of public education. Similarly, voters added state parks and salmon restoration projects to the list of allowable uses of Lottery proceeds in November 1998. Oregonians have voted to use Lottery profits for things that make Oregon a great place to live.

The Lottery was established as a state agency to market and sell Lottery products to the public. Its statutory mandate requires it to operate the Lottery to produce the maximum amount of net revenues for the people of Oregon commensurate with the public good. Development of new products and game enhancements is a continual process in the effort to increase long-term revenues, while taking into consideration the potential impact of game decisions on problem gambling. The Lottery strives to promote responsible gambling by providing public information about problem gambling and the treatment available.

Through a network of 3,901 retailers, the Lottery offers players a broad mix of traditional games as well as Video LotterySM. Traditional Lottery games include: Scratch-itsSM Instant Tickets, Keno, Powerball®, MegabucksSM, RaffleSM, Win for LifeSM, Mega Millions®, Lucky LinesSM, and Pick 4SM. Video LotterySM is a product sold on stand-alone Video LotterySM terminals located in bar and tavern retail establishments. The Lottery has approximately 12,202 Video LotterySM terminals deployed throughout the state.

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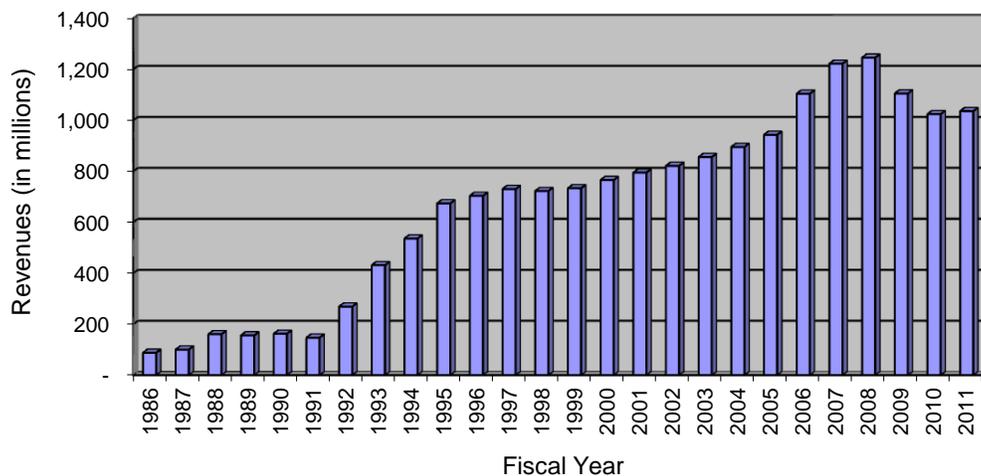
The Lottery, which is accounted for as a single enterprise fund, is entirely self-financed through its sales. Its operations are designed to fulfill its duty to develop, produce, and market Lottery games; pay winners and operating expenses; and remit the remaining net profits to the State. These net profits are transferred to the Oregon Economic Development Fund and are then distributed by the State to finance the various uses allowed by law. Through its business units, the Lottery provides services that are necessary to operate successfully including security, marketing, retailer support, finance, management and information services. Additional information about the Lottery is available on its web site at: <http://www.oregon.gov/LOTTERY/>.

The Lottery is operated under the direction of a five-member commission, with the commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Commission directs the activities of the Lottery, including the adoption of rules for the security and integrity of operations. The Governor also appoints a Director, who serves as the chief administrator of the Lottery. The Director is responsible for operating the Lottery in accordance with state law and administrative rules and under the guidance of the Commission.

For budgeting purposes, the Commission adopts an annual Financial Plan based on activities identified in Lottery's annual Business Plan. The Financial Plan uses revenue forecasts prepared by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, Office of Economic Analysis. Budgeted revenues and direct expenses (prizes, commissions, game vendor charges, and tickets) are revised quarterly for changes in revenue forecasts. Revisions to other expense items in the adopted budget must be approved by the Commission. The budget is prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Actual expenses are monitored throughout the year for compliance with the approved budget and appropriate adjustments are approved if necessary. By law, expenses to operate the Lottery are limited to no more than 16 percent of total annual revenues.

Since the Lottery's first full year of operation in 1986 through fiscal year 2008, Lottery revenues demonstrated strong and consistent growth. Lottery revenues declined in fiscal year 2009 and 2010 due to the impacts of Oregon's economic recession and the implementation of a statewide smoking ban in bars and taverns where Lottery products are sold. Revenues stabilized in fiscal year 2011, with a slight improvement.

Total Oregon Lottery Revenues¹ by Fiscal Year (1986 - 2011)



¹Revenues based on gross receipts for traditional games and net receipts (after prizes) for video games.

Economic Condition and Outlook

According to the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis (OEA), Oregon's employment growth has slowed during the latter part of 2011 after a strong start, with year-over-year growth projected at 1.8 percent. Oregon's employment outpaced the national average during calendar years 2004 through 2007. During 2008, employment declined in Oregon by 0.7 percent, slightly more than the national decline of 0.6 percent. As the economic recession deepened, further job losses resulted in declines in 2009 and 2010 of 6.2 and 0.8 percent respectively. Job growth in 2012 is estimated to be 2.1 percent, with improvements coming from hiring in the private sector.

Oregon's personal income is projected to increase from calendar year 2010 to 2011 by 4.5 percent. For 2012, OEA estimates that personal income will increase by 4.7 percent while wage and salary income will increase by 5.3 percent. Personal income is projected to increase by 4.8 percent in 2013, which is higher than the projected 4.2 percent increase for the nation. Wage and salary income in Oregon is expected to grow at a faster rate than the nation in 2013, with a projected increase of 5.4 percent as compared to 4.4 percent. Factors currently facing Oregon are public sector job losses, prolonged housing market instability, fuel and commodity price inflation, and spill over from various global economic issues.

Long-term Financial Planning

On a quarterly basis, the Office of Economic Analysis (OEA) forecasts Lottery earnings and distributions. In the September 2011 Economic and Revenue Forecast, the OEA projected a decrease in Lottery earnings for the 2011-2013 biennium from the prior forecast in June of 2011. The \$6.6 million decrease to the forecast is as a result of slightly weaker expectations for consumer spending on Video LotterySM products.

The Lottery uses a five-year Strategic Plan in conjunction with an annual Business Plan and annual budget to plan and manage its operations. Lottery's main strategic objective is to generate optimal revenue for public purposes by offering a wide variety of market-responsive games that will appeal to diverse consumer markets and support the success of a broad retailer base. The Lottery plans to implement a new Video LotterySM gaming system and to upgrade or replace existing terminals with terminals that are designed on the open standards G2S protocol for deployment after fiscal year 2012.

Relevant Financial Policies

In order to provide resources for current operations and future investment, the Lottery Commission established a contingency reserve fund. The available cash portion of this reserve fund is \$55.0 million, as authorized by the Commission. At fiscal year end, the balance of \$55.0 million of this contingency reserve was uncommitted.

The Lottery's fiscal year 2012 budget is based on the June 2011 Economic and Revenue Forecast. In light of economic conditions, the budget was developed by balancing the need to responsibly manage expenses while taking proactive steps to maximize revenues for the State. The 2012 budget is conservative, but does make investments in new Video LotterySM games to keep players interested and help reduce the impact of the weak economic recovery on Lottery revenues.

Major Initiatives

The Lottery plans to continue updating its game offerings on the Bally CineVisionTM, IGT Game King®, Spielo prodiGiVuTM, and WMS Bluebird® Video LotterySM terminals during fiscal year 2012. Some of these new games will offer players the potential to win prizes greater than \$600. This combination of refreshed games and games with higher prizes will help to maintain the vitality and continued success of Lottery products.

Lottery is planning several initiatives to reach out to existing and new players. A Player Portal website is under development and, if launched, it will represent the second phase of the player loyalty program where Oregonians will be invited to become members, enter their Scratch-itsSM information to qualify them for second chance drawings, potentially play games for fun, and earn membership points which can be used to enter promotional drawings. The features and timing of the launch of this portal remain under evaluation; as a result, a launch date is yet to be determined. Keno to Go will launch in early fiscal year 2012 and will allow players to watch Keno drawings on web enabled devices with access to oregonlottery.org and buy tickets for games at a later time. Also, in January 2012, the Powerball® game will change to a \$2 price point to allow Powerball® states to offer their customers a higher starting jackpot (\$40 million) and more million dollar prizes. The goal is to increase sales for the big jackpot games by tiering the game offerings by price point and feature. Mega Millions® will remain at a \$1 price point. Lottery will offer two RaffleSM games in fiscal year 2012. Public information messaging will focus on Oregon Wins awareness and collaboration with the Oregon Council on Problem Gambling and the Oregon Health Authority on problem gambling outreach.

The Lottery will be launching an Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERP) in the first half of fiscal year 2012. The goal of implementing the ERP financial system is to streamline processes and improve efficiency. These focused activities serve to guide the Lottery into the future within the competitive and evolving gaming industry.

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 Oregon State Lottery for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. This was the third consecutive year that the Lottery has achieved this prestigious award. 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 only. We believe that 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 another certificate.

The preparation of this report reflects the combined efforts of the Lottery's Finance and Accounting staff. We would like to express our gratitude to all Lottery staff for working cooperatively to ensure the integrity of Lottery's financial reporting. In addition, we appreciate the direction and support provided by the Lottery Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathy Ortega".

Kathy Ortega, Chief Financial Officer
Oregon State Lottery

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Oregon State Lottery

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2010

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.



President

Executive Director

Principal Officials of Oregon State Lottery

Steven Ungar
Commission Chair

Bill Ihle
Commission Vice Chair

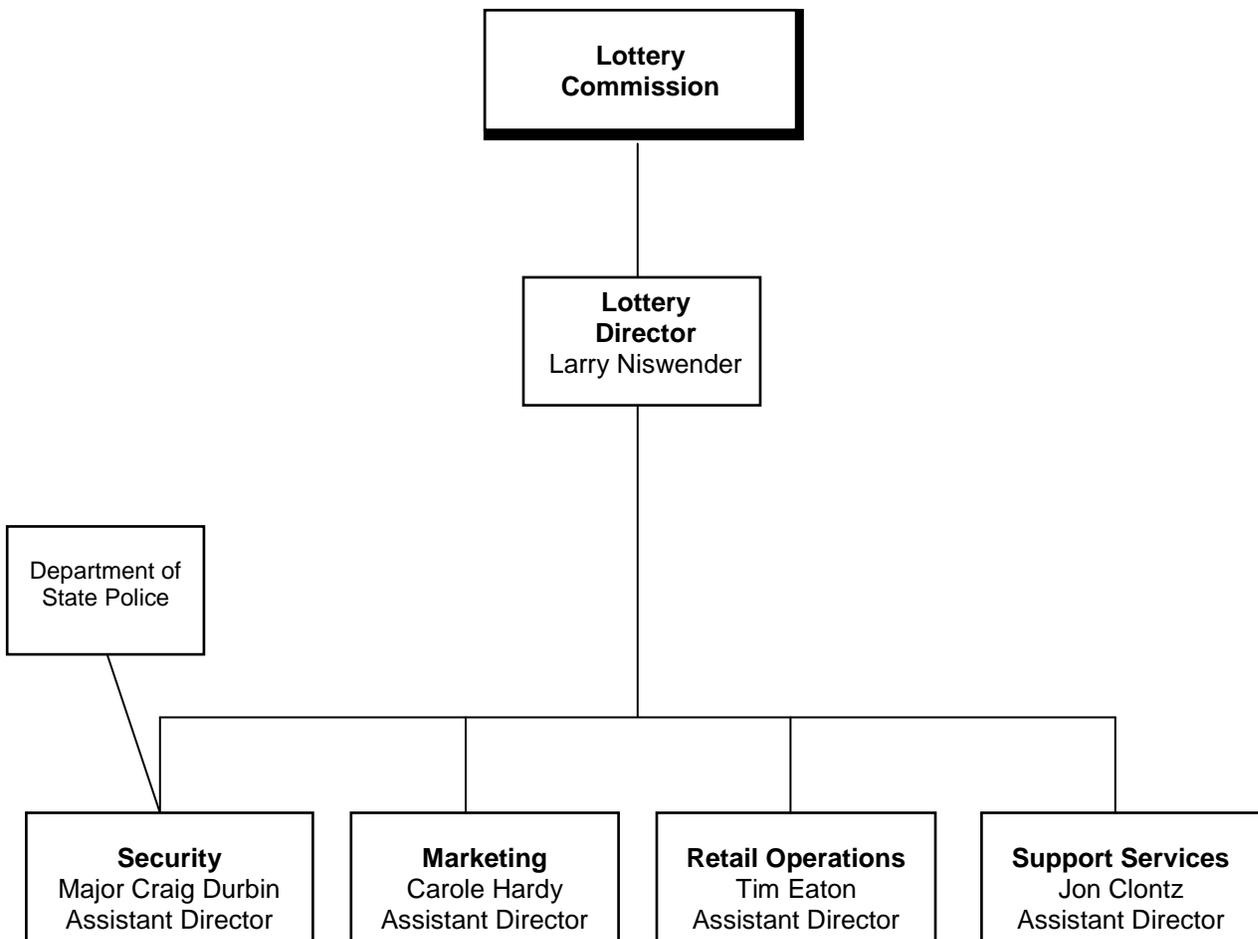
Pamela Fogg
Commissioner

Vacant
Commissioner

Amy Lowery
Commissioner

Larry Niswender
Director

Organization Chart



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Financial Section

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Secretary of State

Barry Pack
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The Honorable John Kitzhaber
Governor of Oregon
900 Court Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-4047

Steven Ungar, Chair
Oregon State Lottery Commission
500 Airport Road SE
Salem, Oregon 97301

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Oregon State Lottery, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Oregon State 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 consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Oregon State Lottery's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Oregon State Lottery are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position and cash flows that are attributable to the transactions of the Oregon State Lottery. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Oregon as of June 30, 2011, the changes in its financial position or its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Oregon State Lottery as of June 30, 2011, and the changes in financial position and cash flows 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 November 30, 2011, on our consideration of the Oregon State Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit. That report is presented separately in the Other Reports section as listed in the table of contents.

The management's discussion and analysis and schedules of funding progress, as listed in the table of contents, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are 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 Oregon State Lottery's basic financial statements. The introductory, supplementary information, and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory and statistical sections 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.

OREGON AUDITS DIVISION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kate Brown', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kate Brown
Secretary of State

November 30, 2011

Oregon State Lottery

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of the Oregon State Lottery's (Lottery) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents our discussion and analysis of the Lottery's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. This analysis is to be considered in conjunction with information in the transmittal letter of this report.

Financial Highlights

- Sales of all Lottery products were \$1.0 billion, an increase of 1.0 percent from fiscal year 2010.
- Video LotterySM revenue for fiscal year 2011 increased by \$13.5 million as compared to the prior fiscal year, while revenue from traditional games decreased by \$3.2 million.
- Net assets (equity) decreased by \$23.1 million as a result of fiscal year operations.
- The Lottery transferred \$547.0 million to Oregon's Economic Development Fund, which is \$7.4 million more than the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

In addition to this discussion and analysis, the Financial Section of this annual report contains the basic financial statements, which include the fund financial statements and notes to the financial statements; required supplementary information; and an optional budgetary comparison schedule, which is presented as other supplementary information.

The basic financial statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the Oregon State Lottery, which is structured as a single enterprise fund. The required supplementary information contains a Schedule of Funding Progress and accompanying notes for two other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans in which the Lottery participates: the Public Employees Benefit Board OPEB Plan and the Retiree Health Insurance Premium Account OPEB Plan. The budgetary comparison schedule presents budgeted and actual revenues and expenses for the fiscal year. In addition, a Statistical Section containing information regarding financial trends and revenue capacity as well as demographic, economic, and operating information is presented following the budgetary comparison schedule.

The Balance Sheet provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in resources (assets) and obligations (liabilities) at the end of the fiscal year, with the difference between assets and liabilities reported as net assets (equity).

All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets. This statement measures the results of the Lottery's operations over the past year.

The primary purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows is to provide information about the Lottery's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. This statement reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations, investing, and financing activities.

The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Thus, expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred and revenues are recognized when earned, not when received.

Analysis of Financial Position and Operations

Total assets at June 30, 2011 were \$554.1 million, a decrease of \$36.8 million from the prior year. The change in assets consists primarily of a decrease in securities lending cash collateral and a decrease in capital assets. Securities lending activity fluctuates based on the extent this activity is used by the Office of the State Treasurer for cash management purposes. The effect of accumulated depreciation during the year contributed to the net decrease in capital assets.

Total liabilities decreased by \$13.8 million from the prior year. A decrease of \$13.3 million in obligations under securities lending and a decrease of \$6.3 million in the amount due to the Economic Development Fund (EDF) contributed to the net change. The amount owed to the EDF at year end represents the fourth quarter earnings not yet transferred plus administrative savings. The amount due to the EDF at the end of fiscal year 2011 was lower than the prior year because a portion of administrative savings was transferred during the fiscal year to provide resources to the State earlier than the fiscal year 2010 transfers. Administrative savings for fiscal year 2011, with the exception of \$9.0 million that was transferred during the year, are reflected in the amount due to the Economic Development Fund at year end.

Lottery's net assets for the current and prior fiscal year are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Oregon State Lottery's Net Assets

	2011	2010	Change
Current assets	\$ 385,764,314	\$ 397,871,986	\$ (12,107,672)
Capital assets	62,805,601	89,252,789	(26,447,188)
Other noncurrent assets	105,525,111	103,806,291	1,718,820
Total assets	554,095,026	590,931,066	(36,836,040)
Current liabilities	313,474,875	328,801,824	(15,326,949)
Noncurrent liabilities	104,021,855	102,449,320	1,572,535
Total liabilities	417,496,730	431,251,144	(13,754,414)
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net	62,805,601	89,252,789	(26,447,188)
Unrestricted	73,792,695	70,427,133	3,365,562
Total net assets	\$ 136,598,296	\$ 159,679,922	\$ (23,081,626)

A portion of the Lottery's net assets (46.0 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets, primarily gaming terminals and ticket vending machines. The Lottery has no outstanding debt associated with its capital assets.

Of the \$73.8 million in unrestricted net assets at June 30, 2011, \$9.6 million was committed for the deployment of new Video LotterySM games into the market to stimulate player interest. Approximately \$2.3 million was committed for the implementation of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, which will replace the Lottery's existing financial system and provide improved integration of operations. An additional \$1.0 million is committed to purchase other capital assets that will be used to support operations.

Table 2 below presents a summary of changes in net assets for the current and prior fiscal year:

Table 2: Oregon State Lottery's Changes in Net Assets			
	2011	2010	Change
Operating revenues:			
Video Lottery SM game sales, net	\$ 720,510,190	\$ 706,981,950	\$ 13,528,240
Scratch-its SM instant ticket sales	115,895,266	113,269,602	2,625,664
Keno sales	93,270,757	95,343,654	(2,072,897)
Powerball [®] sales	33,491,623	51,216,021	(17,724,398)
Megabucks SM sales	40,780,752	40,137,180	643,572
All other game sales	34,014,231	20,733,392	13,280,839
Provision for bad debts	(128,164)	(112,559)	(15,605)
Other income	1,142,214	251,538	890,676
Total operating revenues	1,038,976,869	1,027,820,778	11,156,091
Operating expenses:			
Prizes	208,672,809	215,619,096	(6,946,287)
Retailer commissions	200,510,286	198,168,503	2,341,783
Salaries and wages	35,512,068	34,608,905	903,163
Depreciation and amortization	29,773,197	30,899,860	(1,126,663)
Services and supplies	10,644,690	8,837,913	1,806,777
Game vendor charges	8,552,689	9,220,784	(668,095)
Advertising and market research	8,446,004	8,475,107	(29,103)
Public information	4,420,673	4,462,400	(41,727)
Tickets	4,230,790	4,245,963	(15,173)
Game equipment parts and maintenance	2,115,134	1,333,034	782,100
Sales support	1,234,314	1,131,956	102,358
Total operating expenses	514,112,654	517,003,521	(2,890,867)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Interest and investment income	3,587,450	11,276,393	(7,688,943)
Insurance recoveries	65,081	106,598	(41,517)
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets	(2,919,876)	(5,323,677)	2,403,801
Investment expenses - securities lending	(237,391)	(192,727)	(44,664)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	495,264	5,866,587	(5,371,323)
Income before transfers	525,359,479	516,683,844	8,675,635
Transfers to the economic development fund	(546,996,892)	(539,582,457)	(7,414,435)
Transfers to the general obligation bond fund	(1,444,213)	(1,464,541)	20,328
Change in net assets	(23,081,626)	(24,363,154)	1,281,528
Net assets - beginning	159,679,922	184,043,076	(24,363,154)
Net assets - ending	\$ 136,598,296	\$ 159,679,922	\$ (23,081,626)

The Lottery's net assets decreased by \$23.1 million as a result of fiscal year operations. Overall, net product sales increased by \$10.3 million, or 1.0 percent. This is primarily attributable to an increase of \$13.5 million in Video LotterySM revenue as compared to the prior year. Although the national and local economic recession continued to impact consumer spending on entertainment such as Lottery games, Video LotterySM revenue increased after two consecutive years of declining.

Sales for traditional games were down slightly (1.0%) from the prior year. Revenue from Mega Millions[®] was \$14.0 million higher than the prior year, which contributed to an increase in all other game sales. Since this game was first offered in March 2010, the prior year revenues reflect only four months of sales. Revenue from Powerball[®], a multi-state lotto game similar to Mega Millions[®], declined \$17.7 million.

Retailer commissions were 1.2 percent higher than the prior year, generally as a result of higher Video LotterySM sales. Commission rates paid by retailers vary based on the games offered (traditional or video) and the retailers' sales volume. Traditional prize expenses were \$6.9 million less than the prior year, reflecting lower sales of traditional games such as Keno and Powerball®. Since revenues for Video LotterySM are reported net of prizes awarded, the prize expenses in Table 2 include only traditional game prizes.

Game vendor charges were 7.3 percent lower than the previous year. Prior year charges include one-time lease payments on terminals that offered prizes greater than \$600 for a limited field test to conduct market research. Game equipment parts and maintenance expenses were 58.7 percent greater than last year as a result of replacing printers with upgraded models for compatibility with gaming terminals.

Depreciation expense was \$1.1 million lower than last year due to a combination of two main factors. The remaining book value of Video LotterySM terminals decreased during the year as depreciation expense was recognized, which reduced depreciation expense in comparison to the prior year when new terminals were being acquired. In addition, three new game themes were deployed in select models of Video LotterySM terminals. Since the cost of this new software was higher than the book value of the software that was replaced, this contributed to an increase in depreciation expense.

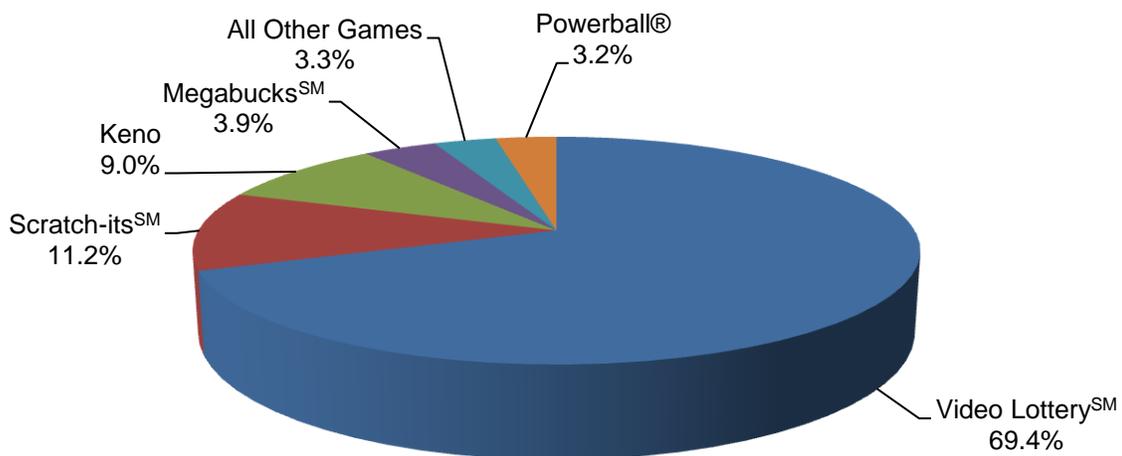
Interest and investment income decreased by \$7.7 million from the prior year due to the combined effects of a decrease in the market value of investments and lower interest earnings on cash balances during the year.

The increase in overall net sales and responsible management of administrative expenses enabled the Lottery to transfer \$547.0 million to Oregon's Economic Development Fund, which is \$7.4 million more than the prior the fiscal year.

Sales Revenue

Figure 1 below shows the major sources and percentages of sales revenue for fiscal year 2011:

Figure 1: Sales Revenue by Product



Video LotterySM remains the largest source of income and represents 69.4 percent of total sales revenue. During fiscal year 2011, the Lottery implemented games on select Video LotterySM terminals that provide a new level of gaming experience to players by offering prizes up to \$10,000. In the past, Video LotterySM games offered prizes up to \$600. New game sets were also deployed on select Video LotterySM terminals to continue efforts to provide a wide variety of game choices that appeal to a diverse audience. While Video LotterySM remains an excellent source of continuing revenue for the State, the Lottery actively seeks to promote responsible gaming behavior.

Sales of Scratch-itsSM were the second largest source of revenue (11.2 percent) during fiscal year 2011. The Lottery continued to introduce a variety of new scratch ticket games at various price points in an effort to maximize revenues for the State. In addition, holiday scratch ticket games were launched earlier in the year to give retailers more selling time than in prior years, which contributed towards a successful holiday sales period. Keno represented 9.0 percent of total sales revenue for the fiscal year.

Capital Assets

The Lottery's investment in capital assets for the current and prior fiscal year is shown in Table 3 below. The majority of capital assets used in operations are equipment such as gaming terminals and ticket vending machines.

Table 3: Oregon State Lottery's Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation

	2011	2010	Change
Equipment	\$ 45,214,095	\$ 70,976,110	\$ (25,762,015)
Buildings and improvements	7,152,863	7,566,631	(413,768)
Computer software	8,450,878	7,834,177	616,701
Vehicles	1,925,156	2,021,087	(95,931)
Construction in progress	-	709,744	(709,744)
Leasehold improvements	62,609	145,040	(82,431)
Total	<u>\$ 62,805,601</u>	<u>\$ 89,252,789</u>	<u>\$ (26,447,188)</u>

During fiscal year 2011, net capital assets decreased by \$26.4 million, a 29.6 percent decline. The net change is primarily attributed to the replacement of software for Video LotterySM games, offset by depreciation expense for the year. As previously mentioned, the Lottery had committed \$12.9 million for capital expenses at June 30, 2011. Additional information on Lottery's capital assets can be found in Note 6 of this report.

Factors Relevant to Future Operations

The current economic downturn is expected to continue having an impact on sales of Lottery products. Oregon's unemployment rate for September 2011 was 8.9 percent, slightly lower than the past five months. On a year-over-year basis, job growth for the second quarter of 2011 was up 1.4 percent, marking three consecutive quarters of positive job growth. Although recovery from Oregon's recession is underway, recent economic conditions indicate the recovery will be slow. However, Lottery revenues have generally stabilized with year-over-year growth returning for most of calendar year 2011. To the extent that future economic conditions continue to impact discretionary consumer spending, net revenues generated through Lottery sales will likely be affected.



Basic Financial Statements

OREGON STATE LOTTERY

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2011

Assets

Current Assets:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 231,543,925
Securities Lending Cash Collateral	121,484,714
Investments for Prize Payments	14,044,031
Accounts Receivable - Net of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of \$303,710	15,790,010
Ticket Inventory	2,345,101
Prepaid Expenses	556,533

Total Current Assets 385,764,314

Noncurrent Assets:

Investments for Prize Payments	102,579,299
Prize Reserves with Multi-State Lottery (MUSL)	2,945,812

Capital Assets:

Equipment	150,239,921
Computer Software	17,976,015
Building and Improvements	11,958,350
Vehicles	3,956,646
Leasehold Improvements	261,892
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(121,587,223)

Total Noncurrent Assets 168,330,712

Total Assets \$ 554,095,026

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current Liabilities:

Due to Economic Development Fund	\$ 145,611,685
Obligations Under Securities Lending	121,484,714
Prize Liability	38,530,168
Accounts Payable	5,321,993
Compensated Absences	1,790,936
Unearned Revenue	585,362
Deposit Liability	135,422
Contracts Payable	14,595

Total Current Liabilities 313,474,875

Noncurrent Liabilities:

Deferred Prize Liability	102,579,299
Compensated Absences	922,604
Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Obligation	519,952

Total Noncurrent Liabilities 104,021,855

Total Liabilities 417,496,730

Net Assets:

Invested in Capital Assets	62,805,601
Unrestricted Net Assets	73,792,695

Total Net Assets 136,598,296

Total Liabilities and Net Assets \$ 554,095,026

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

OREGON STATE LOTTERY
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets
For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

Operating Revenues

Sales:		
Video Lottery SM (Net Receipts)	\$	720,510,190
Scratch-its SM Instant Tickets (Net of Returns)		115,895,266
Keno		93,270,757
Powerball [®]		33,491,623
Megabucks SM		40,780,752
Mega Millions [®]		17,448,177
Raffle SM		7,499,000
Win For Life SM		5,869,397
Lucky Lines SM		1,918,134
Pick 4 SM		1,279,523
Provision for Bad Debts		(128,164)
Other Income		1,142,214
Total Operating Revenues		<u>1,038,976,869</u>

Operating Expenses

Prizes	208,672,809
Retailer Commissions	200,510,286
Salaries and Wages	35,512,068
Depreciation and Amortization	29,773,197
Services and Supplies	10,644,690
Game Vendor Charges	8,552,689
Advertising and Market Research	8,446,004
Public Information	4,420,673
Tickets	4,230,790
Game Equipment Parts and Maintenance	2,115,134
Sales Support	1,234,314
Total Operating Expenses	<u>514,112,654</u>
Operating Income	<u>524,864,215</u>

Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)

Interest and Investment Income	3,587,450
Insurance Recoveries	65,081
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Assets	(2,919,876)
Investment Expenses - Securities Lending	(237,391)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>495,264</u>
Income Before Transfers	525,359,479
Transfers to the Economic Development Fund	(546,996,892)
Transfers to the General Obligation Bond Fund	(1,444,213)
Change in Net Assets	<u>(23,081,626)</u>
Net Assets - Beginning	<u>159,679,922</u>
Net Assets - Ending	<u>\$ 136,598,296</u>

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

OREGON STATE LOTTERY
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Receipts from Customers	\$ 1,035,014,588
Payments to Employees for Services	(35,438,448)
Payments to Suppliers	(239,080,662)
Payments to Prize Winners	(197,604,896)
Other Income	657,656
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>563,548,238</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Transfers to the Economic Development Fund	(559,983,903)
Transfers to the General Obligation Bond Fund	(1,444,322)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>(561,428,225)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(6,295,916)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	50,031
Payments on Contract	(22,935)
Insurance Recoveries for Capital Assets	65,081
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(6,203,739)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Purchases of Investments	(13,292,327)
Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Investments	13,188,000
Interest on Investments and Cash Balances	1,310,058
Securities Lending Expenses	(237,391)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>968,340</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(3,115,386)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	<u>234,659,311</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	<u><u>\$ 231,543,925</u></u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	
Operating Income	\$ 524,864,215
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation and Amortization	29,773,197
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
(Increase) / Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(3,585,036)
(Increase) / Decrease in Ticket Inventory	(27,197)
(Increase) / Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	166,485
(Increase) / Decrease in Prize Reserves with MUSL	(202,175)
Increase / (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	923,914
Increase / (Decrease) in Compensated Absences Liability	6,023
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Obligation	68,437
Increase / (Decrease) in Deposit Liability	9,876
Increase / (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	280,410
Increase / (Decrease) in Prize Liability	11,270,089
Total Adjustments	<u>38,684,023</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 563,548,238</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Related Financing Activities:	
Net Change in Fair Value of Investments	\$ 2,277,392
Capital Assets Exchanged for Other Capital Assets	27,021
Total Noncash Investing, Capital, and Related Financing Activities	<u><u>\$ 2,304,413</u></u>

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

OREGON STATE LOTTERY
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2011

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Oregon State Lottery Commission (Commission) was created as an agency of the State of Oregon by enactment of Article XV, Section 4 (3), of the Oregon Constitution, an initiative measure approved by Oregon voters at the November 1984 general election. The Commission established the Oregon State Lottery (Lottery), which is an enterprise fund of the State of Oregon. The Lottery commenced operations to market and sell Lottery products to the public in January 1985. The net profits of the Lottery are transferred to the Oregon Economic Development Fund and are then distributed by the State of Oregon to finance the various public purposes allowed by law.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying financial statements of the Lottery have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). FASB standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989 are followed for the Lottery's financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. As allowed by GASB standards, the Lottery has elected not to follow subsequent FASB guidance.

The Lottery uses an enterprise fund, the Oregon State Lottery Fund, with a self-balancing set of accounts to record its assets, liabilities, net assets, revenues, and expenses. Enterprise funds account for activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises.

Lottery financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Revenues and expenses are categorized as operating or nonoperating in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets. Operating revenues and expenses are those that result from selling Lottery games to the public. Operating revenues include the sale of Lottery products and incidental revenues associated with operating the Lottery. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. Revenues and expenses that do not result from selling Lottery games, such as investment income and investment expenses, are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Assets and liabilities are classified on the Balance Sheet as current and noncurrent. Current assets are available, or will become available, within the next fiscal year to pay operating expenses and liabilities of the Lottery. Current liabilities are due in the next fiscal year. Noncurrent assets are not easily liquidated or are restricted for purposes other than payment of normal operations and liabilities. Noncurrent liability amounts are due in periods following the upcoming fiscal year.

Total net assets are segregated into two categories: invested in capital assets and unrestricted net assets. The Lottery has no outstanding debt associated with its capital assets. Article XV of the Oregon Constitution restricts the use of Lottery revenues for payment of prizes and administrative expenses, and remaining revenues are to be used for public purposes allowed in Article XV. Net proceeds not yet transferred are reflected in liabilities as the amount due to the Economic Development Fund. Net assets reported at year end will be used for Lottery operations.

C. Sales Revenue

Revenues for MegabucksSM, Powerball[®], Mega Millions[®], Keno, Win for LifeSM, RaffleSM, Pick 4SM, and Lucky LinesSM (draw games) are recognized when the draws occur. Revenues for instant scratch ticket games are recognized when retailers activate ticket packs for sale to the public. Revenues for Video LotterySM games are recognized when sales to the public occur and are reported net of prizes awarded (refer to Note 8 for more information on Video LotterySM revenue and prize expense). All revenues are reported net of free plays, discounts, and allowances.

D. Unearned Revenue

All draw games can be purchased in advance of the drawings. When shares are sold in advance of the draw date, sales revenue is not yet earned. Unearned revenue includes revenue associated with shares that have been sold for draw dates after the June 30 fiscal year end.

E. Prize Expense

Instant ticket prize expense is estimated and recognized when ticket packs are activated and is based on the design of the game. Game designs include certain guaranteed prizes in each pack of tickets and prizes placed randomly by the gaming vendor. When validations for the game have ended, differences between estimated and actual prizes awarded for the randomly placed tickets are adjusted to prize expense and prize liability. Guaranteed prizes not claimed by winners are transferred to the Economic Development Fund.

Prize expense for draw games is recognized as drawings are held, based on the shares sold and the estimated or known cost of the prize payments. Prize expense is adjusted as prizes are claimed and the actual cost of the prize is known. Expense for prizes with long-term payments is recognized at the purchase cost of investments needed to fund future prize payments. Any increase in the fair value of the investments is recognized as investment income and prize expense in the fiscal year it is earned. Video LotterySM prize expense is recognized as game play completes and prizes are known. More detailed information for Video LotterySM is in Note 8.

The cost of Lottery products distributed through various promotional activities is included in ticket expense and any prizes (actual or estimated) are recorded in prize expense. The sales value of these products for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 was \$111,271.

F. Prize Liability

Prize liability is recorded when the prize expense is recognized (see Note 1.E.) and is reported at the discounted present value of estimated future cash payments. Estimated and known prize payments due within one year of the financial statement date are recorded as a current liability and payments due later than the upcoming year are classified as a noncurrent liability. Unclaimed prizes (winning shares known to be sold and not presented for payment within one year from the draw date or official end of a game) are reclassified from Prize Liability to Due to Economic Development Fund.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, test cash held by employees, and cash and investments held in the Oregon Short-Term Fund (OSTF). For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, all Lottery moneys held by the Office of the State Treasurer in the OSTF are considered to be cash equivalents. The OSTF is an investment pool that functions as a demand deposit account.

H. Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. The fair value of investments is determined using quoted market prices. Changes in the fair value of investments are recognized as investment income (loss) in the current year.

I. Securities Lending

Securities lending amounts are reported at the value of the cash collateral received. The security lending liability is reported at the cash amount received as collateral.

J. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. Receivables primarily consist of proceeds due from Lottery retailers. Most retailers selling Lottery products are required to remit weekly proceeds (Sunday through Saturday), less commissions, on the following Wednesday. Corporate accounts with multiple establishments may remit proceeds on the second Wednesday following the end of the business week.

K. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using the specific identification method. Ticket inventory consists of Scratch-itsSM instant tickets primarily stored in the Lottery warehouse. A small amount of inventory is stored at retail establishments. Ticket inventory held in the warehouse is destroyed and recorded as an expense when distributions to retailers are no longer allowed. Tickets not sold at retail establishments are recorded as an expense when activations are no longer allowed.

L. Prize Reserves

Prize reserves held by the Multi-State Lottery (MUSL) are amounts held to indemnify participating lotteries for prizes that may be won. Should the Lottery decide against participation in MUSL, these amounts would be returned.

M. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which mainly include gaming equipment and related software, are reported at historical cost. Physical and intangible assets with a cost of \$5,000 or more and a useful life of more than one year are capitalized. Beginning July 1, 2009, the Lottery elected to retroactively report internally generated intangible assets. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	10 to 40
Video lottery terminals	5
Instant ticket vending machines	5
Other machinery and equipment	3 to 8
Leasehold improvements	5
Vehicles	5
Computer hardware and software	3
Licensing agreements	Term of contract

N. Compensated Absences

Employees earn annual vacation leave of 10 to 19.34 hours per month, depending upon length of service. All Lottery employees may accumulate a maximum of 350 hours per employee. Accumulated vacation leave and accumulated compensatory time is recorded as an expense and a liability (compensated absences) as the benefits accrue to employees. The compensated absences liability is calculated based upon salary rates in effect at fiscal year end and includes taxes and retirement costs. No liability is reported for accumulated sick leave benefits since employees are not paid for unused sick leave benefits when leaving State service.

2. Stewardship and Legal Compliance

A. Budgetary Compliance

The Oregon State Lottery is exempt from State of Oregon Budget Laws. For budgeting purposes, the Commission adopts an annual Financial Plan based on activities identified in Lottery’s annual Business Plan and revenue forecasts prepared by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, Office of Economic Analysis. Quarterly, budgeted revenues and direct expenses (prizes, commissions, game vendor charges, and tickets) are revised for changes to the revenue forecasts. Revisions to other expense items in the adopted budget must be approved by the Commission. The budget is prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Actual expenses are monitored throughout the year for compliance with the approved budget and appropriate adjustments, if necessary, are presented to the Commission for approval. A comparison of revenues and expenses to the final revised and approved fiscal year 2011 Financial Plan is presented as supplementary information in this report.

B. Use of Revenues and Net Revenues

Article XV of the Oregon Constitution requires that all prizes and expenses of the Lottery be paid from Lottery revenues and any remaining proceeds be used to benefit the public purposes of economic development, public education, or restoring and protecting parks, beaches, watersheds and critical fish and wildlife habitats. ORS 461.500 requires that at least 84 percent of the total annual revenues be returned to the public in the form of prizes and net revenues benefiting the public purposes in the Constitution, that at least 50 percent of the total annual revenues be returned to the public in the form of prizes, and that no more than 16 percent of total annual revenues may be allocated for the payment of administrative expenses.¹ The following table shows that for fiscal year 2011 the Lottery operated within the legal limits defined by ORS 461.500:

Revenues		
Sales (Net of Provision for Bad Debt)	\$ 9,867,852,297	
Other Distributable Income	1,433,312	
Total Distributable Revenue	<u>\$ 9,869,285,609</u>	
Distribution of Revenues		
Revenues Returned to the Public:		
Prizes to the Public	\$ 9,029,686,732	91.49%
Unclaimed Prizes Paid/Due to Economic Development Fund	6,726,328	0.07%
Transfers Paid/Due to Economic Development Fund	<u>523,915,266</u>	5.31%
Total Revenues Returned to the Public	<u>9,560,328,326</u>	96.87%
Administrative Expenses	<u>308,957,283</u>	3.13%
Total Revenue Distribution	<u>\$ 9,869,285,609</u>	100.00%

C. Unclaimed Prizes

ORS 461.500 requires all unclaimed prizes to be allocated to the benefit of public purpose. Lottery administrative rules declare a prize as unclaimed when it is known that winning shares have been sold and have not been redeemed within one year of the end of the game, one year from the draw

¹ Attorney General Opinion No. 8220 advises that ORS 461.548 regarding Video LotterySM proceeds is unconstitutional and is not applicable. It is not included here.

date, or one year from the date of issue. In fiscal year 2011, prizes in the amount of \$6,726,328 were determined to be unclaimed and were either transferred or accrued for transfer to the Economic Development Fund.

D. Contingency Reserve

ORS 461.510 (4) and Administrative Rule 177-010-0045 allows for the creation of a contingency reserve. In June 2011, the Lottery Commission approved a contingency reserve amount such that the cash available for future investment does not exceed \$55,000,000. The following table shows the liquidity detail of Unrestricted Net Assets shown on the Balance Sheet at June 30, 2011:

Cash Available for Future Investment (Uncommitted Contingency Reserve)	\$ 55,000,000
Committed by Contract for Asset Purchases (See Note 12.A.)	7,193,699
Committed by Commission for Capital Purchases	5,751,550
Inventory, Prepaid Expenses, Prize Reserves	5,847,446
Total Unrestricted Net Assets	\$ 73,792,695

E. Transfers to Economic Development Fund

All income remaining after Transfers to the General Obligation Bond Fund plus an additional \$23,081,626 of prior year Unrestricted Net Assets was accrued for Transfer to the Economic Development Fund. Actual cash transferred, including unclaimed prizes, during fiscal year 2011 was \$559,983,903. The remaining balance is included on the Balance Sheet in liabilities. The following schedule reconciles the amounts:

	Balance Owed at June 30, 2010	Amounts Accrued	Cash Paid to Economic Development	Balance Remaining at June 30, 2011
Income	\$ 151,066,980	\$ 546,996,892	\$ 553,406,000	\$ 144,657,872
Unclaimed Prizes	805,388	6,726,328	6,577,903	953,813
Total	\$ 151,872,368	\$ 553,723,220	\$ 559,983,903	\$ 145,611,685

3. Deposits

The Office of the State Treasurer maintains the Oregon Short-Term Fund (OSTF), an investment pool available for use by state agencies and local governments. The Lottery uses the OSTF for all deposits. A separate financial report for the OSTF may be obtained from the Office of the State Treasurer, 350 Winter Street NE, Suite 100, Salem, OR 97301-3896 or from the Treasurer's website at <http://www.ost.state.or.us/About/OSTF/Statements>.

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the State Treasurer will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Lottery does not have a policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits; however, the insurance and collateral requirements for deposits in the OSTF are established by banking regulations and Oregon law. Where balances exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance amount of \$250,000, the balances are covered by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Office of the State Treasurer. Except as provided in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 295.018, a bank depository that holds uninsured public funds deposits is required to pledge collateral with a value at least equal to its minimum collateral requirement and as otherwise prescribed in ORS 295.001 to 295.108.

For a well capitalized bank depository that has not been required to increase its collateral pursuant to ORS 295.018, the minimum collateral requirement is 10 percent of the greater of: all uninsured public funds held by the bank depository as shown on the most recent treasurer report; the average of the balances of uninsured public funds held by the bank depository as shown on the last two immediately preceding treasurer reports; or an amount otherwise prescribed in ORS 295.001 to 295.108. For a well capitalized bank depository that has been required to increase its collateral pursuant to ORS 295.018, the minimum collateral requirement is the percentage required by the State Treasurer pursuant to ORS 295.018 multiplied by the greater of: all uninsured public funds held by the bank depository as shown on the most recent treasurer report; the average of the balances of uninsured public funds held by the bank depository as shown on the last two immediately preceding treasurer reports; or an amount otherwise prescribed in ORS 295.001 to 295.108. The minimum collateral requirement for an adequately capitalized bank depository or an undercapitalized bank depository is 110 percent of the greater of: all uninsured public funds held by the bank depository; or the average of the balances of uninsured public funds held by the bank depository as shown on the last two immediately preceding treasurer reports.

Consequently, the bank balance of all public funds held by the OSTF is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or collateralized.

4. Investments

The State Treasurer is the Investment Officer for the State of Oregon. Investment standards are established in ORS 293.726 and require funds to be managed as a prudent investor would do. The Lottery does not have an investment policy.

A. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the State Treasurer will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Lottery's investments with the Office of the State Treasurer are registered in street name and held with the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State of Oregon and segregated in the Treasurer's records in Lottery's name.

B. Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Lottery holds \$28,689,576 of investments in the Resolution Funding Corporation (RFC), a U.S. government agency. These investments are not explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government. However, interest payments are backed by the U.S. government, and the principal is protected by the purchase of zero-coupon bonds with an equivalent face value.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of investments in a single issuer. The \$28,689,576 of investments in the RFC represents 24.6 percent of the Lottery's investment holdings.

C. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The length of time until maturity affects the exposure of the investment to fair value fluctuations. Lottery's investments are purchased to closely match the liability stream for prize payouts and are intended to be held until maturity.

The following table shows the segmented time distribution of the fair value of all Lottery investments at June 30, 2011:

Investment Type	Investment Maturities in Years				Fair Value
	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More Than 10 Years	
U.S. Agency Strips	\$ 5,064,359	\$ 17,409,756	\$ 5,129,153	\$ 1,086,308	\$ 28,689,576
U.S. Treasury Strips	8,979,672	24,322,195	25,008,980	29,622,907	87,933,754
Total Investments	\$ 14,044,031	\$ 41,731,951	\$ 30,138,133	\$ 30,709,215	\$ 116,623,330

5. Securities Lending

In accordance with State of Oregon (State) investment policies, state agencies may participate in securities lending. The Office of the State Treasurer has authorized its custodian to act as its agent in the lending of the State's securities pursuant to a form of loan agreement. There were no significant violations of the provisions of securities lending agreements during the fiscal year.

During fiscal year 2011, the State's securities lending agent lent short-term and fixed income securities from the OSTF and U.S. Government securities segregated to the Lottery and received as collateral U.S. dollar-denominated cash and U.S. Agency debt securities. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to not less than 102 percent of the market value of the loaned securities. The State did not impose any restrictions during the fiscal year on the amount of the loans the securities lending agent made on its behalf. The State did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities absent a borrower default; however, the Lottery and the State, through the State Treasurer's Securities Lending Agreements, are fully indemnified against losses due to borrower default. There were no losses during the year from the failure of borrowers to return loaned securities.

During the year, the State and borrowers maintained the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. As a consequence, the maturities of investments made with cash collateral generally did not match the maturities of the securities loans. On June 30, 2011, the State and the Lottery had no credit risk exposure to borrowers related to securities on loan.

As of June 30, 2011, the total fair value of securities on loan from the OSTF was \$2,566,962,220, the collateral received was \$2,619,819,774 and the fair value of invested collateral was \$2,384,283,613. Cash collateral received for OSTF and Lottery investments is invested in a securities lending collateral pool and is not exposed to custodial credit risk.

The Lottery's allocated portion of the OSTF securities on loan and Lottery owned investments on loan at June 30, 2011, is presented in the following schedule:

	Securities Lending Balances		
	Fair Value of Securities on Loan	Collateral Received	Fair Value of Invested Cash Collateral
Lottery Share OSTF	\$ 78,703,209	\$ 80,323,824	\$ 73,102,272
Lottery Investments	48,372,246	49,709,669	48,380,669
Total	\$ 127,075,455	\$ 130,033,493	\$ 121,482,941

6. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2011, is shown in the schedule below:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Depreciable Capital Assets				
Equipment	\$151,621,612	\$ 578,567	\$ (1,960,258)	\$150,239,921
Vehicles	3,807,577	406,482	(257,413)	3,956,646
Building and Improvements	11,958,350	-	-	11,958,350
Leasehold Improvements	261,892	-	-	261,892
Computer Software	15,129,835	5,337,888	(2,491,708)	17,976,015
Total Assets Being Depreciated	182,779,266	6,322,937	(4,709,379)	184,392,824
Accumulated Depreciation				
Equipment	80,645,502	24,970,865	(590,542)	105,025,825
Vehicles	1,786,490	425,455	(180,454)	2,031,491
Building and Improvements	4,391,718	413,769	-	4,805,487
Leasehold Improvements	116,852	82,431	-	199,283
Computer Software	7,295,659	3,880,677	(1,651,199)	9,525,137
Total Accumulated Depreciation	94,236,221	29,773,197	(2,422,195)	121,587,223
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Construction in Progress	709,744	-	(709,744)	-
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 89,252,789	\$ (23,450,260)	\$ (2,996,928)	\$ 62,805,601

7. Long-term Liabilities

As of June 30, 2011, there were 88 Oregon Lottery game winners with long-term annual prize payments. The estimated number of years remaining for payments ranges from two to 53 years. Current prize liability shown on the Balance Sheet includes \$24,486,137 in estimated and actual prizes won that have not yet been claimed.

The following schedule presents changes in long-term liabilities as well as the amounts due in the next fiscal year:

	Long-term Liabilities				
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Prizes	\$136,565,706	\$221,638,527	\$(217,094,766)	\$141,109,467	\$38,530,168
Compensated Absences	2,707,518	248,991	(242,969)	2,713,540	1,790,936
Net OPEB Obligation	451,515	68,437	-	519,952	-
Contracts Payable	37,530	-	(22,935)	14,595	14,595
Total	\$139,762,269	\$221,955,955	\$(217,360,670)	\$144,357,554	\$40,335,699

8. Video LotterySM Net Revenue

Video LotterySM revenue is reported net of prize expense in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets. The following schedule reconciles cash received with actual wagering and prize activity:

<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Prize Expense</u>	
Cash Received	\$ 2,446,524,965	Cash Paid Out	\$ 1,726,014,775
Dollars Won and Played	7,104,002,867	Dollars Won and Played	7,104,002,867
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 9,550,527,832</u>	Total Prizes	<u>\$ 8,830,017,642</u>
	Net Revenue =		\$ 720,510,190

9. Discounts and Allowances

Revenues are reported net of discounts, free plays and allowances in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, sales revenue is reported net of \$1,110,390 in discounts and free plays and net of \$128,164 in allowances.

10. Joint Venture

The Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) was established September 16, 1987, to coordinate lottery games with larger prizes than the individual states could offer by themselves. The Oregon Lottery has been a participating member since the inception of MUSL. Each participating state sells its choice of MUSL products and keeps all profits earned. Participating states contribute amounts necessary to fund the estimated and actual prizes won, reserve prize pools, and the operating expenses of MUSL. The Oregon Lottery's share of MUSL's operating expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, was \$32,515.

MUSL is governed by a board on which each member lottery is represented. Each member lottery has one vote. The Board's responsibilities to administer multi-state lottery games are performed through product groups, advisory committees, or panels staffed by officers and independent contractors as appointed by the Board. These officers and consultants serve at the pleasure of the Board and the Board prescribes their powers, duties, and qualifications. The Executive Committee carries out the budgeting and financing of MUSL, and the Board contracts annually with an independent auditor. Upon termination of the MUSL's existence, if such termination should occur, the member lottery would receive any proceeds determined available for distribution by the Board.

The fiscal year end for MUSL is June 30. Long-term liabilities of MUSL are limited to prize annuities due, which are fully funded through investments in U.S. Government Securities. The following schedule presents the summarized financial activity of MUSL as of June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Assets	\$ 641,435	\$ 736,287
Total Assets	<u>\$ 641,435</u>	<u>\$ 736,287</u>
Liabilities	\$ 641,194	\$ 735,783
Net Assets - Unrestricted	241	504
Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 641,435</u>	<u>\$ 736,287</u>
Unrestricted Revenues	\$ 4,101	\$ 3,712
Unrestricted Expenses	4,364	4,002
Change in Unrestricted Net Assets	<u>\$ (263)</u>	<u>\$ (290)</u>

Separate financial statements for MUSL may be obtained from the Multi-State Lottery Association, Attention: Chuck Strutt, 4400 NW Urbandale Drive, Urbandale, Iowa, 50322.

11. Operating Lease Commitments

Operating leases are agreements for the use of property, plant or equipment. As of June 30, 2011, there were two lease agreements in effect that had a noncancelable lease term in excess of one year. The agreements cover video system equipment and equipment for the traditional (instant and draw game) sales processing system.

The original video agreement began in fiscal year 1996, and the most recent contract amendment extended the agreement through October 4, 2012. The agreement includes all necessary equipment for a central and backup video host system and has flat monthly rates of \$147,603.

The traditional system agreement was signed on October 3, 2007 and is effective through November 22, 2015. The Lottery is allowed, through one or more amendments, to extend the contract up to ten years from the system conversion date. The Lottery currently leases 430 self-service kiosks for \$186.75 per month, per kiosk; and 3,100 monitors for \$7.50 per monitor, per month.

Lease expense for fiscal year 2011 for the video and traditional system equipment was \$3,013,866. Future minimum lease payments for these two lease agreements as of June 30, 2011 are shown in the schedule below:

Future Minimum Lease Payments	
<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	Operating Leases
2012	\$ 3,013,866
2013	1,685,439
2014	1,242,630
2015	1,242,630
2016	414,210
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 7,598,775

12. Other Significant Commitments and Contingencies

A. Commitments

At June 30, 2011, the Lottery had contractual commitments of \$7,193,699 for the purchase of gaming software and financial software implementation services. The purchases are expected to occur in the upcoming fiscal year. In addition, the Lottery contracts for services and the use of software associated with processing transactions for its traditional products. The contractor is paid a commission of 1.6999 percent of net sales for all traditional products. In fiscal year 2011, the Lottery had expenses of \$5,399,304 for traditional product commissions. The amount is included in Game Vendor Charges on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets.

B. Unemployment Benefits

State employees who qualify are entitled to benefit payments during periods of unemployment. Each state agency is required to reimburse the Employment Department for benefit payments made to former employees. There is no practical method of estimating the amount of future benefit payments that may be made to former employees for wage credits earned prior to fiscal year end. Consequently, this potential obligation is not reported in the accompanying financial statements. Total reimbursements for unemployment benefits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 were \$41,670.

13. Employee Retirement Plans

The Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) administers retirement plans for eligible Lottery employees. PERS is administered by the Public Employees Retirement Board (Board), as required by Chapters 238 and 238A of the Oregon Revised Statutes. PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to PERS Fiscal Services Division, PO Box 23700, Tigard, Oregon 97281-3700.

A. Public Employees Retirement System Pension (Chapter 238)

Lottery employees who were plan members before August 29, 2003, participate in the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) Pension, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan. The PERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life and may be selected from several retirement benefit options. These options include survivorship benefits and lump sum payments. PERS also provides death and disability benefits. The Legislature has authority to establish and amend PERS pension benefits.

The Board establishes employer contributions based on actuarially determined rates. The funding policies provide for monthly employer contributions. The Lottery is required by statute to contribute actuarially computed amounts. The employer rate for a covered employee's salary for fiscal year 2011 was 2.91 percent. Lottery contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, were approximately \$435,000. Contributions for fiscal year 2010 were approximately \$329,000 and \$1,175,000 for fiscal year 2009. These contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year. Beginning January 1, 2004, plan member contributions were no longer contributed to the PERS plan.

B. Oregon Public Service Retirement Plan (Chapter 238A)

The 2003 Oregon Legislature created the Oregon Public Service Retirement Plan (OPSRP), also a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. OPSRP is a hybrid pension plan with two components: the Pension Program (defined benefit) and the Individual Account Program (defined contribution). Lottery employees hired after August 28, 2003 participate in OPSRP after completing six months of service. The OPSRP Pension Program provides a monthly pension payable for life as well as death and disability benefits. The Legislature has authority to establish and amend OPSRP pension benefits.

The Board establishes employer contributions based on actuarially determined rates. The funding policies provide for monthly employer contributions. The Lottery is required by statute to contribute actuarially computed amounts. The employer rate for a covered employee's salary for fiscal year 2011 was 2.63 percent. Lottery contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, were approximately \$189,000. Contributions for fiscal year 2010 were approximately \$156,000 and \$399,000 for fiscal year 2009. These contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year.

Beginning January 1, 2004, PERS members became members of the Individual Account Program (IAP) portion of OPSRP. PERS members retain their existing PERS accounts, but member contributions are now deposited in the IAP account rather than into the member's PERS account. All covered employees are required by state statute to contribute 6.0 percent of their salary to the IAP. Current law permits employers to pay the employee contribution, which the Lottery has elected to do. The amount contributed by Lottery on behalf of employees for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, 2010, and 2009 were approximately \$1,456,000, \$1,472,000, and \$1,465,000, respectively. These contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year.

14. Other Postemployment Benefit Plans

The Public Employees Retirement Board contracts for healthcare insurance coverage on behalf of members of the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). Retirees who are eligible for PERS healthcare coverage pay their own age-adjusted premiums. PERS administers two separate defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans. The Public Employees Benefit Board (PEBB) also administers an OPEB plan. Lottery retirees may be eligible to participate in any of these three OPEB plans.

A. Retirement Health Insurance Account

Plan Description. The Retirement Health Insurance Account (RHIA) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERS. As authorized by ORS 238.420, the RHIA plan provides a subsidy payment of up to \$60 toward the monthly cost of PERS-sponsored health insurance for eligible PERS members. The Legislature has authority to establish and amend benefit provisions. PERS issues a publicly available report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to PERS Fiscal Services Division, PO Box 23700, Tigard, Oregon 97281-3700.

Funding Policy. ORS 238.420 provides that contribution requirements of the participating employers be established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board (Board). The Board establishes the employer contribution rate based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employers, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the Lottery was required by statute to contribute 0.29 percent of PERS covered payroll and 0.19 percent of OPSRP covered payroll to fund the RHIA. Actual employer contributions made by Lottery for the current year were approximately \$57,000. Contributions for fiscal year 2010 and 2009 were approximately \$51,000 and \$85,000 respectively. Contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year. Plan members do not contribute to the RHIA plan.

B. Retiree Health Insurance Premium Account

Plan Description. The Retiree Health Insurance Premium Account (RHIPA) is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERS. As authorized by ORS 238.415, the RHIPA plan provides for payment of the average difference between the health insurance premiums paid by retired state employees, under contracts entered into by the Public Employees Retirement Board, and health insurance premiums paid by state employees who are not retired. The Legislature has authority to establish and amend benefit provisions. PERS issues a publicly available report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to PERS Fiscal Services Division, PO Box 23700, Tigard, Oregon 97281-3700.

Funding Policy. ORS 238.415 provides that employer contributions be established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board (Board). The Board establishes the employer contribution rate based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the Lottery was required by statute to contribute 0.08 percent of PERS covered payroll and 0.02 percent of OPSRP covered payroll to fund the RHIPA. Plan members do not contribute to the RHIPA plan.

Annual OPEB Cost. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the Lottery's annual OPEB cost (expense) was approximately \$13,000 for the RHIPA which was equal to the ARC. Fiscal year 2010 and 2009 OPEB costs were approximately \$10,000 and \$21,000 respectively, and were equal to the ARC for each year. The State of Oregon's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2011 and the two preceding years were as follows:

RHIPA OPEB Plan - Annual OPEB Cost			
Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2009	\$ 2,005,000	100%	\$ -
6/30/2010	1,497,000	100%	-
6/30/2011	1,428,000	100%	-

Funded Status and Funding Progress. The funded status of the RHIPA plan as of December 31, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation, was as follows (dollars in millions):

RHIPA OPEB Plan - Funded Status	
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$ 33.9
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	5.7
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 28.2</u>
Funded Ratio (Actuarial Value of Plan Assets/AAL)	16.8%
Covered Payroll	\$ 2,379.7
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.2%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the December 31, 2010 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial value of plan assets is equal to the fair market value of assets on the valuation date. The actuarial assumptions include: an 8.0 percent investment rate of return; projected payroll growth of 3.75 percent; an inflation assumption of 2.75 percent; and an annual healthcare cost trend rate graded from 7.0 percent in 2011 to 4.5 percent in 2029. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the RHIPA plan is being amortized as a level percentage of payroll using a remaining closed amortization period of 10 years.

C. Public Employees Benefit Board Plan

Plan Description. The Public Employees Benefit Board (PEBB) plan is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PEBB that offers medical, dental and vision benefits to eligible retired employees. ORS Chapter 243 assigns PEBB the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the PEBB Plan. The PEBB does not issue a separate financial report.

Funding Policy. State agency employer contributions and the contribution requirements of active employee plan members who are not represented by labor unions are established and amended through a directive issued by authorized individuals for the executive branch of state government. The PEBB establishes annual premiums to be charged for various levels of healthcare coverage. The PEBB Plan funding policy provides for employer contributions at amounts sufficient to fund benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Active employees do not make contributions. Participating retirees pay their own monthly premiums based on a blended premium rate since retirees are pooled together with active employees for insurance rating purposes.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation. The amount of contributions in relation to the ARC made by Lottery on a pay-as-you-go basis for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 was \$79,812 and the OPEB cost was \$148,249. The schedule below presents the components of the annual OPEB cost and the increase in the net OPEB obligation for the State of Oregon for the year ended June 30, 2011. The portion of the ending Net OPEB obligation allocated to Lottery was \$519,952, which represents 0.89 percent of the State's liability.

PEBB OPEB Plan	
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 17,362,000
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	1,909,000
Adjustment to ARC	(2,706,000)
Annual OPEB Cost	16,565,000
Contributions Made	(8,918,000)
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	7,647,000
Beginning Net OPEB Obligation	47,736,474
Ending Net OPEB Obligation	<u>\$ 55,383,474</u>

The State of Oregon's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2011 and the two preceding years were as follows:

PEBB OPEB Plan - Annual OPEB Cost			
Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
6/30/2009	\$ 35,834,438	44.8%	\$ 40,119,474
6/30/2010	16,024,000	52.5%	47,736,474
6/30/2011	16,565,000	53.8%	55,383,474

Funded Status and Funding Progress. The funded status of the PEBB plan as of July 1, 2009, the most recent actuarial valuation, was as follows (dollars in millions):

PEBB OPEB Plan - Funded Status	
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$ 161.7
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	-
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 161.7</u>
Funded Ratio (Actuarial Value of Plan Assets/AAL)	0.0%
Covered Payroll	\$ 2,562.5
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	6.3%

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the July 1, 2009 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal actuarial cost method was used. Significant actuarial assumptions include: a 4.0 percent rate of return on the investment of present and future assets; a medical healthcare cost trend rate graded from an average of 8.35 percent in 2010 to an average of 4.5 percent in 2026 and beyond; a dental healthcare cost trend rate graded from an average of 5.75 percent in 2010 to an average of 4.5 percent for 2026 and beyond; and a vision healthcare cost trend rate of 3.0 percent in 2010 and beyond. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the PEBB plan is being amortized using the level dollar amortization method and an open amortization period of 30 years.

15. Risk Financing

The State of Oregon administers property and casualty insurance programs covering State government through its Insurance Fund (included in the Central Services Fund). The Insurance Fund services claims for: direct physical loss or damage to state property; tort liability claims brought against the State, its officers, employees, or agents; workers' compensation; employee dishonesty; and faithful performance coverage for certain positions required by law to be covered and other key positions.

As a state agency, the Lottery participates in the Insurance Fund. The cost of servicing insurance claims and payments is covered by charging an assessment to each state agency based on its share of services provided in a prior period. The total statewide assessment for each coverage type is based on independent biennial actuarial forecasts and administrative costs, less any available equity in the Insurance Fund from the prior biennium. Lottery's fiscal year 2011 share of the 2009-2011 biennial assessment was \$573,594. For the Lottery, the amount of claim settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

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Required Supplementary Information

**Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of Funding Progress
Other Postemployment Benefit Plans**

(Dollars in Millions)

Public Employees Benefit Board (PEBB) Plan

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
7/1/2007	\$ -	\$ 323.4	\$ 323.4	0%	\$ 2,187.2	14.8%
7/1/2009	-	161.7	161.7	0%	2,562.5	6.3%

Retiree Health Insurance Premium Account (RHIPA) Plan

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
12/31/2008	\$ 5.7	\$ 21.3	\$ 15.6	26.7%	\$ 2,217.9	0.7%
12/31/2009	6.4	24.5	18.1	26.1%	2,371.8	0.8%
12/31/2010	5.7	33.9	28.2	16.8%	2,379.7	1.2%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – Schedules of Funding Progress

The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to PERS Fiscal Services Division, PO Box 23700, Tigard, Oregon 97281-3700.

The Public Employees Benefit Board (PEBB) does not issue a financial report.



Supplementary Information

Oregon State Lottery
An Enterprise Fund of the State of Oregon
Budgetary (Non-GAAP) Basis Comparison Schedule
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011
(See Note 2. A., Budgetary Compliance)

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget¹</u>	Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
<u>Revenue</u>			
Video Lottery SM (Gross Receipts)	\$ 9,550,527,832	\$ 9,572,691,000	\$ (22,163,168)
Scratch-its SM Instant Tickets	115,895,266	115,531,050	364,216
Keno	93,270,757	93,408,342	(137,585)
Megabucks SM	40,780,752	36,408,100	4,372,652
Powerball®	33,491,623	33,888,000	(396,377)
Mega Millions®	17,448,177	18,657,000	(1,208,823)
Raffle SM	7,499,000	7,499,000	-
Win For Life SM	5,869,397	5,907,748	(38,351)
Lucky Lines SM	1,918,134	1,928,880	(10,746)
Pick 4 SM	1,279,522	1,255,880	23,642
Total Revenue	<u>9,867,980,460</u>	<u>9,887,175,000</u>	<u>(19,194,540)</u>
Prize Expense	9,036,413,058	9,055,311,000	18,897,942
Net Revenue	<u>831,567,402</u>	<u>831,864,000</u>	<u>(296,598)</u>
<u>Direct Expenses</u>			
Retailer Commissions	200,510,286	201,555,000	1,044,714
Game Vendor Charges	8,552,690	8,847,236	294,546
Tickets	4,230,789	4,748,000	517,211
Advertising	8,019,286	8,760,000	740,714
Sales Support	1,234,314	1,723,569	489,255
Game Equipment/Parts & Maintenance	2,115,134	2,163,560	48,426
Research	426,718	899,344	472,626
Depreciation	26,974,265	27,301,374	327,109
Total Direct Expenses	<u>252,063,482</u>	<u>255,998,083</u>	<u>3,934,601</u>
Gross Profit	<u>579,503,920</u>	<u>575,865,917</u>	<u>3,638,003</u>
<u>Indirect Revenue</u>			
Other Income/(Loss)	(1,852,120)	1,293,000	(3,145,120)
<u>Indirect Expenses</u>			
Public Information	4,420,673	4,644,000	223,327
Personal Services	36,956,281	39,104,979	2,148,698
Services and Supplies	9,560,649	13,578,906	4,018,257
Depreciation	2,798,931	2,698,534	(100,397)
Total Indirect Expenses	<u>53,736,534</u>	<u>60,026,419</u>	<u>6,289,885</u>
Net Profit	<u>\$ 523,915,266</u>	<u>\$ 517,132,498</u>	<u>\$ 6,782,768</u>

¹Budget adopted by the Lottery Commission and adjusted by the Department of Administrative Services, Economic and Revenue Forecasts, published throughout the year.



Statistical Section

Statistical Section Index

This part of the Oregon State Lottery's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information to provide context for understanding what the information in the financial statements and note disclosures say about the Lottery's overall financial health.

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Lottery's financial performance has changed over time.

- Net Assets by Component
- Changes in Net Assets

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the Lottery's most significant revenue source, Lottery game sales income. The sales amounts reported for the top ten retailers and sales by county are based on Lottery's business year, which is slightly different than its fiscal year of July 1 through June 30. The business year begins on the Sunday following the last Saturday in June and ends on the last Saturday in the following June.

- Sales by Product
- Product Percent of Total Sales
- Top Ten Retailers
- Number of Lottery Retailers and Sales by County

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Lottery's financial activities take place.

- Demographic and Economic Data – State of Oregon
- Employment by Industry – State of Oregon
- Demographic Profile of Oregon Lottery Players

Operating Information

These schedules contain data to help the reader understand how the information in the Lottery's financial report relates to the products it provides and the activities it performs. There are many factors that impact the level of demand for Lottery products. Game themes, play-styles, price points, and prize payouts typically impact the sales of instant ticket games. For Video LotterySM, the level of demand is generally impacted by variety of game choices, entertaining and sophisticated graphics, and convenience of available retailer locations.

- Number of Employees
- Operating Indicators and Capital Asset Information

Note: The Lottery does not issue long-term debt; thus, information on debt capacity is not relevant.

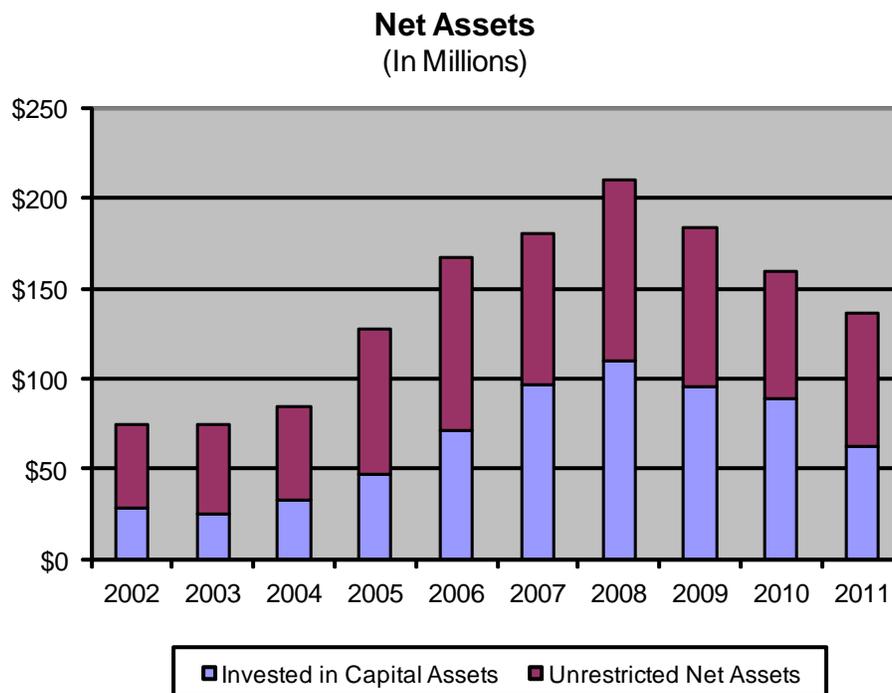
Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial report or the audited financial statements for the applicable year.

Oregon State Lottery

Net Assets by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Invested in Capital Assets	Unrestricted Net Assets	Total Net Assets ¹
2002	\$ 28,678,250	\$ 45,892,295	\$ 74,570,545
2003	25,748,947	49,251,053	75,000,000
2004	33,194,920	51,805,080	85,000,000
2005	47,552,216	80,097,104	127,649,320
2006	71,376,190	95,897,724	167,273,914
2007	96,675,840	83,030,082	179,705,922
2008	109,501,992	100,567,808	210,069,800
2009	95,689,630	88,353,446	184,043,076
2010	89,252,789	70,427,133	159,679,922
2011	62,805,601	73,792,695	136,598,296



¹In fiscal year 2004, net assets of \$75,000,000 at June 30, 2003 were restated to \$74,170,254 with a prior period adjustment.

Note: The Lottery does not have any outstanding debt associated with its capital assets; thus, the caption Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt is not used.

Oregon State Lottery

Changes in Net Assets

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Operating Revenues				
Sales:				
Video Lottery SM (Net Receipts)	\$480,201,739	\$ 498,712,314	\$ 530,966,187	\$ 579,650,266
Scratch-its SM Instant Tickets	130,697,042	133,102,008	132,731,374	133,241,896
Keno	106,673,563	111,341,872	116,478,125	122,196,298
Powerball®	44,308,637	45,107,076	45,974,759	35,004,855
Megabucks SM	33,194,216	44,516,150	46,473,330	48,283,356
Sports Action SM	9,455,680	9,862,974	10,063,790	11,292,930
Mega Millions®	-	-	-	-
Raffle SM	-	-	-	-
Win For Life SM	6,489,818	5,990,520	5,475,972	5,559,882
Lucky Lines SM	-	-	-	-
Pick 4 SM	2,248,679	1,591,390	1,381,483	1,386,714
Breakopen Instant Tickets	3,758,870	3,290,487	2,630,176	2,185,157
Cash Quest	(8)	-	-	-
Scoreboard SM	-	-	1,087,911	1,022,163
Provision for Bad Debts	(86,908)	(154,345)	(133,563)	(294,516)
Other Income	450,565	414,175	332,697	361,798
Total Operating Revenues	817,391,893	853,774,621	893,462,241	939,890,799
Operating Expenses				
Prizes	231,498,980	248,666,215	232,122,621	245,125,049
Retailer Commissions	183,271,609	190,807,938	200,968,893	195,994,718
Salaries and Wages	25,383,940	25,607,562	24,496,409	23,860,802
Depreciation and Amortization	4,566,058	5,123,916	4,419,544	6,918,109
Services and Supplies	15,528,284	11,673,527	11,400,672	10,143,892
Game Vendor Charges	14,887,737	14,140,775	11,816,144	10,908,009
Advertising and Market Research	6,052,783	6,294,027	6,917,506	7,262,887
Public Information	2,621,854	2,743,140	3,124,828	3,106,149
Tickets	3,981,867	4,372,431	4,459,738	4,318,728
Game Equipment Parts and Maintenance	-	-	-	-
Sales Support	1,273,782	1,397,075	1,332,869	1,215,887
Total Operating Expenses	489,066,894	510,826,606	501,059,224	508,854,230
Operating Income	328,324,999	342,948,015	392,403,017	431,036,569
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	12,612,329	16,817,879	(34,460)	15,862,977
Insurance Recoveries	-	-	49,867	69,315
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Assets	97,538	37,825	32,123	(64,636)
Investment Expenses - Securities Lending	(403,595)	(483,488)	(837,276)	(1,525,023)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	12,306,272	16,372,216	(789,746)	14,342,633
Income Before Transfers	340,631,271	359,320,231	391,613,271	445,379,202
Transfers to Economic Development Fund	(360,990,312)	(358,890,776)	(380,579,755)	(401,581,250)
Transfers to General Obligation Bond Fund	-	-	(203,770)	(1,148,632)
Change in Net Assets	\$ (20,359,041)	\$ 429,455	\$ 10,829,746	\$ 42,649,320

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
\$ 732,888,437	\$ 853,505,565	\$ 895,111,696	\$ 786,746,726	\$ 706,981,950	\$ 720,510,190
127,244,323	127,636,964	124,704,686	112,105,703	113,269,602	115,895,266
116,240,045	113,198,024	109,787,942	99,184,396	95,343,654	93,270,757
59,070,621	48,658,403	55,969,079	51,836,316	51,216,021	33,491,623
37,771,877	40,164,337	37,149,930	38,065,424	40,137,180	40,780,752
12,105,674	14,009,541	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3,490,116	17,448,177
-	-	-	2,499,597	7,499,290	7,499,000
5,914,469	5,566,158	6,675,988	6,654,104	6,503,143	5,869,397
1,018,520	2,298,480	2,131,474	2,042,237	1,986,060	1,918,134
1,405,501	1,404,990	1,401,230	1,389,814	1,254,783	1,279,523
1,671,571	1,173,585	857,671	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
643,913	512,206	-	-	-	-
(29,002)	(56,434)	(7,797)	(128,699)	(112,559)	(128,164)
234,719	1,602,185	1,042,747	579,477	251,538	1,142,214
1,096,180,668	1,209,674,004	1,234,824,646	1,100,975,095	1,027,820,778	1,038,976,869
236,638,134	240,076,739	231,364,323	211,927,565	215,619,096	208,672,809
218,013,134	239,320,032	240,475,998	213,739,988	198,168,503	200,510,286
25,873,708	29,123,801	33,005,670	37,330,819	34,608,905	35,512,068
11,019,875	19,797,789	30,843,314	37,080,300	30,899,860	29,773,197
10,902,866	8,254,418	8,767,744	10,519,566	8,837,913	10,644,690
10,227,113	10,009,601	9,371,513	7,716,930	9,220,784	8,552,689
7,007,884	10,752,331	9,885,584	11,313,552	8,475,107	8,446,004
3,858,646	5,128,899	5,463,575	5,326,746	4,462,400	4,420,673
4,461,315	4,165,283	4,232,601	4,335,016	4,245,963	4,230,790
-	2,606,119	2,485,770	1,850,765	1,333,034	2,115,134
1,772,169	1,320,416	1,569,079	1,712,391	1,131,956	1,234,314
529,774,844	570,555,428	577,465,171	542,853,638	517,003,521	514,112,654
566,405,824	639,118,576	657,359,475	558,121,457	510,817,257	524,864,215
8,357,783	24,392,398	28,068,310	12,675,701	11,276,393	3,587,450
34,111	16,655	25,570	61,973	106,598	65,081
(20,653)	(517,562)	(317,204)	(1,767,242)	(5,323,677)	(2,919,876)
(2,998,549)	(5,352,243)	(5,047,007)	(808,660)	(192,727)	(237,391)
5,372,692	18,539,248	22,729,669	10,161,772	5,866,587	495,264
571,778,516	657,657,824	680,089,144	568,283,229	516,683,844	525,359,479
(531,032,111)	(644,030,352)	(648,408,187)	(592,846,506)	(539,582,457)	(546,996,892)
(1,121,812)	(1,195,464)	(1,317,079)	(1,463,447)	(1,464,541)	(1,444,213)
\$ 39,624,593	\$ 12,432,008	\$ 30,363,878	\$ (26,026,724)	\$ (24,363,154)	\$ (23,081,626)

Oregon State Lottery

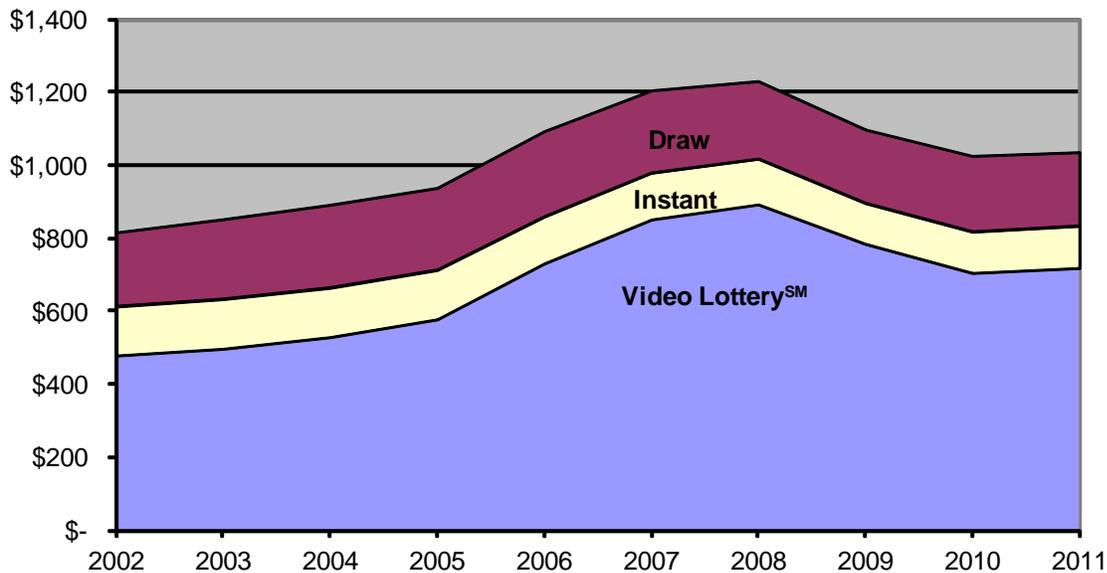
Sales by Product

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Draw Games

Fiscal Year	Video Lottery SM	Instant Products	Keno	Powerball®	Megabucks SM	All Other Games	Total
2002	\$480,201,739	\$134,455,912	\$106,673,563	\$44,308,637	\$33,194,216	\$18,194,169	\$ 817,028,236
2003	498,712,314	136,392,495	111,341,872	45,107,076	44,516,150	17,444,884	853,514,791
2004	530,966,187	135,361,550	116,478,125	45,974,759	46,473,330	18,009,156	893,263,107
2005	579,650,266	135,427,053	122,196,298	35,004,855	48,283,356	19,261,689	939,823,517
2006	732,888,437	128,915,894	116,240,045	59,070,621	37,771,877	21,088,077	1,095,974,951
2007	853,505,565	128,810,549	113,198,024	48,658,403	40,164,337	23,791,375	1,208,128,253
2008	895,111,696	125,562,357	109,787,942	55,969,079	37,149,930	10,208,692	1,233,789,696
2009	786,746,726	112,105,703	99,184,396	51,836,316	38,065,424	12,585,752	1,100,524,317
2010	706,981,950	113,269,602	95,343,654	51,216,021	40,137,180	20,733,392	1,027,681,799
2011	720,510,190	115,895,266	93,270,757	33,491,623	40,780,752	34,014,231	1,037,962,819

Sales by Product Type
(In Millions)

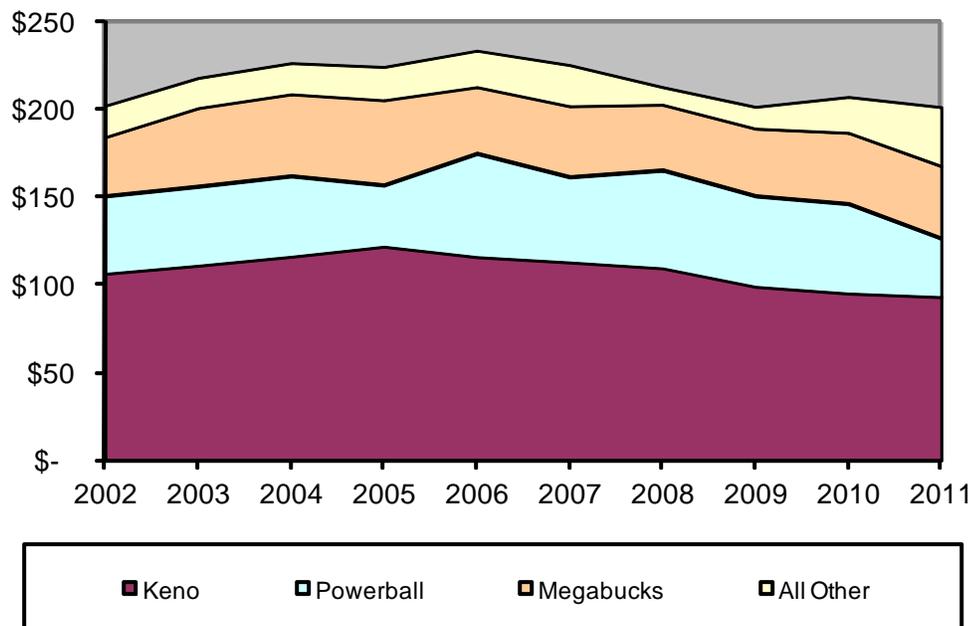


Oregon State Lottery
Product Percent of Total Sales
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Draw Games

Fiscal Year	Video Lottery SM	Instant Products	Keno	Powerball®	Megabucks SM	All Other Draw Games
2002	58.8%	16.5%	13.1%	5.4%	4.0%	2.2%
2003	58.4%	16.0%	13.1%	5.3%	5.2%	2.0%
2004	59.4%	15.2%	13.1%	5.1%	5.2%	2.0%
2005	61.7%	14.4%	13.0%	3.7%	5.2%	2.0%
2006	66.9%	11.8%	10.6%	5.4%	3.4%	1.9%
2007	70.6%	10.7%	9.4%	4.0%	3.3%	2.0%
2008	72.5%	10.2%	8.9%	4.6%	3.0%	0.8%
2009	71.5%	10.2%	9.0%	4.7%	3.5%	1.1%
2010	68.8%	11.0%	9.3%	5.0%	3.9%	2.0%
2011	69.4%	11.2%	9.0%	3.2%	3.9%	3.3%

Draw Game Sales by Product
 (In Millions)



Oregon State Lottery
Top Ten Retailers
 Current Year and Nine Years Prior

		2011		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent of Total Sales</u>	<u>County</u>
1	Dotty's #9	\$ 1,751,977	0.17%	Washington
2	Deli Store	1,681,431	0.16%	Columbia
3	Smokehouse Cafe #4	1,606,819	0.15%	Linn
4	Original Joe's	1,574,154	0.15%	Multnomah
5	Dotty's #24	1,466,517	0.14%	Multnomah
6	Dotty's #8	1,386,707	0.13%	Washington
7	Shari's-Airport Way #218	1,383,498	0.13%	Multnomah
8	Glass House Tavern	1,349,207	0.13%	Multnomah
9	Elmer's	1,348,054	0.13%	Multnomah
10	Dotty's #6	1,324,360	0.13%	Washington
	Totals	<u>\$ 14,872,724</u>	<u>1.42%</u>	

Total Lottery Sales \$1,037,962,819

		2002		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Percent of Total Sales</u>	<u>County</u>
1	Farmhouse Restaurant	\$ 1,964,424	0.24%	Multnomah
2	Bradley's	1,884,421	0.23%	Multnomah
3	Purple Parrot #6	1,568,380	0.19%	Jackson
4	River City Grill & Rotisserie	1,497,402	0.18%	Josephine
5	Glass House Tavern	1,489,099	0.18%	Multnomah
6	Joseph's Cafe & Deli	1,416,813	0.17%	Multnomah
7	Dotty's #17	1,390,591	0.17%	Washington
8	Purple Parrot #7	1,369,843	0.17%	Jackson
9	Island Pizza & Deli	1,344,669	0.16%	Multnomah
10	Dotty's #7	1,331,539	0.16%	Multnomah
	Totals	<u>\$ 15,257,181</u>	<u>1.85%</u>	

Total Lottery Sales \$ 817,028,236

Oregon State Lottery
Number of Lottery Retailers and Sales by County
For Business Year 2011

County	Sales		Retailers	
	Business Year Sales	Percent of Total Sales	Number of Lottery Retailers	Percent of Total Retailers
Multnomah	\$ 290,329,586	28.02%	977	25.05%
Washington	121,965,586	11.77%	346	8.87%
Clackamas	100,513,762	9.70%	335	8.59%
Lane	85,528,382	8.26%	349	8.95%
Marion	85,032,504	8.21%	327	8.38%
Jackson	47,697,860	4.60%	190	4.87%
Deschutes	36,683,231	3.54%	131	3.36%
Linn	32,163,905	3.10%	129	3.31%
Douglas	22,911,384	2.21%	128	3.28%
Josephine	20,050,962	1.94%	97	2.49%
Umatilla	18,157,944	1.75%	73	1.87%
Columbia	17,873,834	1.73%	58	1.49%
Yamhill	16,348,819	1.58%	78	2.00%
Clatsop	16,069,938	1.55%	71	1.82%
Klamath	15,968,733	1.54%	67	1.72%
Lincoln	12,786,151	1.23%	77	1.97%
Malheur	10,641,966	1.03%	36	0.92%
Coos	10,495,196	1.01%	54	1.38%
Polk	10,235,662	0.99%	57	1.46%
Benton	9,405,459	0.91%	47	1.20%
Tillamook	9,173,197	0.89%	44	1.13%
Wasco	8,160,976	0.79%	29	0.74%
Hood River	6,150,319	0.59%	25	0.64%
Crook	5,818,867	0.56%	29	0.74%
Union	5,243,530	0.51%	29	0.74%
Baker	4,559,808	0.44%	21	0.54%
Jefferson	3,975,563	0.38%	18	0.46%
Curry	3,686,819	0.36%	25	0.64%
Morrow	1,958,721	0.19%	12	0.31%
Lake	1,377,876	0.13%	5	0.13%
Sherman	1,351,435	0.13%	6	0.15%
Grant	1,324,380	0.13%	12	0.31%
Wallowa	1,075,537	0.10%	8	0.21%
Harney	682,345	0.07%	6	0.15%
Wheeler	322,298	0.03%	2	0.05%
Gilliam	284,708	0.03%	3	0.08%
Total	\$ 1,036,007,243	100.00%	3,901	100.00%

Source: Oregon State Lottery Research Department

Oregon State Lottery
Demographic and Economic Data - State of Oregon
 Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Population ¹	Personal Income ¹ (in thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income	Annual Unemployment Rate ²
2001	3,467,937	\$ 101,437,829	\$ 29,250	6.4%
2002	3,513,424	104,689,803	29,797	7.6%
2003	3,547,376	108,486,910	30,582	8.1%
2004	3,569,463	112,973,834	31,650	7.3%
2005	3,613,202	117,634,076	32,557	6.2%
2006	3,670,883	127,403,090	34,706	5.3%
2007	3,722,417	133,821,268	35,950	5.2%
2008	3,768,748	140,948,951	37,399	6.5%
2009	3,808,600	135,474,469	35,571	11.1%
2010	3,838,957	139,841,938	36,427	10.8%

¹Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

²Source: Oregon Employment Department

Oregon State Lottery
Employment by Industry - State of Oregon
Calendar Year 2010 and Nine Years Prior

	2010		2001	
	Number of Employees	Percent of Total	Number of Employees	Percent of Total
Health care and social assistance	253,186	11.50%	194,087	9.29%
Retail trade	230,401	10.47%	235,673	11.28%
Manufacturing	178,881	8.13%	226,667	10.85%
Accommodation and food services	154,223	7.01%	140,719	6.74%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	130,902	5.95%	114,982	5.50%
Other services	115,565	5.25%	107,570	5.15%
Construction	104,865	4.76%	119,886	5.74%
Administrative and waste services	112,435	5.11%	108,813	5.21%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	99,621	4.53%	80,224	3.84%
Finance and insurance	96,304	4.38%	80,952	3.88%
Wholesale trade	80,858	3.67%	81,566	3.91%
Farm employment	69,577	3.16%	67,687	3.24%
Transportation and warehousing	61,707	2.80%	63,613	3.05%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	52,428	2.38%	42,183	2.02%
Educational services	52,412	2.38%	34,850	1.67%
Information	39,098	1.78%	45,774	2.19%
Management of companies	32,035	1.46%	27,632	1.32%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	27,941	1.27%	28,829	1.38%
Utilities	4,828	0.22%	5,546	0.27%
Mining	4,415	0.20%	3,325	0.16%
Local government	184,440	8.38%	175,504	8.40%
State government	72,024	3.27%	60,829	2.91%
Federal government, civilian	30,576	1.39%	29,106	1.39%
Military	12,350	0.55%	12,681	0.61%
Total employment	<u>2,201,072</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>2,088,698</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten principal employers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the concentration of employment in various business sectors.

Oregon State Lottery

Demographic Profile of Oregon Lottery Players

Last Nine Calendar Years¹

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number Surveyed	1,001	1,002	1,000	1,000	1,004
Player Percentage	47.2%	50.8%	50.9%	52.6%	49.0%
	Players	Players	Players	Players	Players
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	56%	53%	40%	51%	51%
Female	45%	47%	60%	49%	49%
<u>Age</u>					
18 - 24	9%	11%	14%	11%	14%
25 - 34	21%	18%	18%	18%	20%
35 - 44	23%	24%	17%	21%	19%
45 - 54	22%	21%	24%	18%	22%
55 - 64	13%	14%	14%	13%	13%
65 +	12%	13%	14%	18%	13%
<u>Education</u>					
Some High School	3%	5%	3%	2%	6%
High School Graduate	23%	22%	32%	25%	33%
College/Tech School	38%	42%	34%	39%	37%
College Graduate	24%	21%	21%	25%	17%
Graduate School/Degree	11%	11%	9%	9%	7%
<u>Marital Status</u>					
Single	22%	21%	23%	21%	22%
Married	56%	60%	65%	55%	54%
Co-habiting	5%	4%	3%	7%	7%
Divorced or Separated	12%	10%	6%	11%	13%
Widowed	5%	5%	3%	6%	4%
<u>Income</u>					
Less than \$15,000	9%	8%	10%	7%	8%
\$15,000 - \$49,999	45%	45%	50%	49%	44%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	21%	19%	16%	16%	20%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	10%	10%	6%	9%	10%
\$100,000 +	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%
Refused/Don't Know	6%	10%	11%	12%	12%

Sources:

Player information from Oregon State Lottery's Tracking Study conducted by Infotek Research Group
 State information from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

¹Data for years prior to 2002 is not available.

2007	2008	2009	2010	
1,001 43.4%	1,003 42.2%	1,002 48.1%	1,000 50.7%	
Players	Players	Players	Players	2010 State Population
52%	54%	51%	48%	49.5%
48%	46%	49%	52%	50.5%
9%	8%	6%	10%	9.3%
19%	19%	20%	19%	13.7%
23%	22%	17%	17%	13.0%
22%	23%	27%	26%	14.1%
15%	18%	15%	15%	13.4%
11%	11%	15%	14%	13.9%
7%	8%	7%	4%	11.2%
29%	26%	25%	21%	25.0%
38%	36%	37%	37%	35.0%
16%	20%	18%	20%	18.3%
10%	10%	11%	16%	10.5%
21%	17%	20%	22%	29.1%
57%	56%	56%	58%	50.1%
5%	9%	7%	6%	n/a
12%	11%	10%	7%	15.1%
5%	6%	5%	5%	5.6%
8%	9%	11%	10%	6.7%
44%	43%	44%	30%	55.5%
17%	15%	18%	17%	20.2%
12%	13%	11%	13%	8.3%
10%	10%	9%	10%	9.3%
9%	10%	8%	21%	n/a

Oregon State Lottery
Number of Employees
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2002	2003	2004 ²	2005 ²	2006 ²	2007 ³	2008 ⁴	2009 ⁵	2010	2011
Retail Operations	211	215	209	202	211	214	222	218	219	211
Support Services	152	137	126	121	124	135	148	157	151	151
Marketing	28	25	30	26	26	29	29	37	36	37
Director's Office	31	31	25	29	29	30	31	32	30	31
Security ¹	11	8	9	11	11	12	17	19	17	16
Total	433	416	399	389	401	420	447	463	453	446

Source: Oregon State Payroll System

¹Number of employees for Security excludes employees of the Oregon State Police.

²During fiscal year 2004 to 2006, some vacant positions were eliminated to reduce operating expenses.

³Positions were added in fiscal year 2007 to address the growth of the Lottery, to restore some vacant positions previously eliminated, and to build the infrastructure needed to support future growth.

⁴In fiscal year 2008, positions were added to support the Lottery's business that is driven by technology, expand into web-based products, and respond to system growth.

⁵During fiscal year 2009, vacant positions in Marketing were filled and some temporary employees were hired to assist with promotional Marketing activities.

Oregon State Lottery
Operating Indicators and Capital Asset Information
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Lottery Retailers¹</u>	<u>Number of Video LotterySM Terminals Deployed¹</u>	<u>Per Capita Sales²</u>
2002	3,300	9,259	\$ 235.59
2003	3,368	9,434	242.93
2004	3,421	10,194	251.81
2005	3,484	10,438	263.30
2006	3,579	11,125	303.33
2007	3,691	11,831	329.11
2008	3,785	12,205	331.45
2009	3,855	12,365	292.01
2010	3,916	12,393	269.83
2011	3,901	12,202	270.38

¹Source: Oregon State Lottery Records

²Source: Calculated based on population data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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Other Reports

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Oregon State Lottery Commission
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**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**

We have audited the financial statements of the Oregon State Lottery, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2011. 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

Management of the Oregon State Lottery is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Oregon State 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 Oregon State Lottery's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Oregon State Lottery's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, 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 Oregon State Lottery's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Oregon State Lottery Commission, the Oregon State Lottery's management, others within the entity, the governor of the State of Oregon, and the Oregon Legislative Assembly and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

OREGON AUDITS DIVISION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kate Brown', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kate Brown
Secretary of State

November 30, 2011