

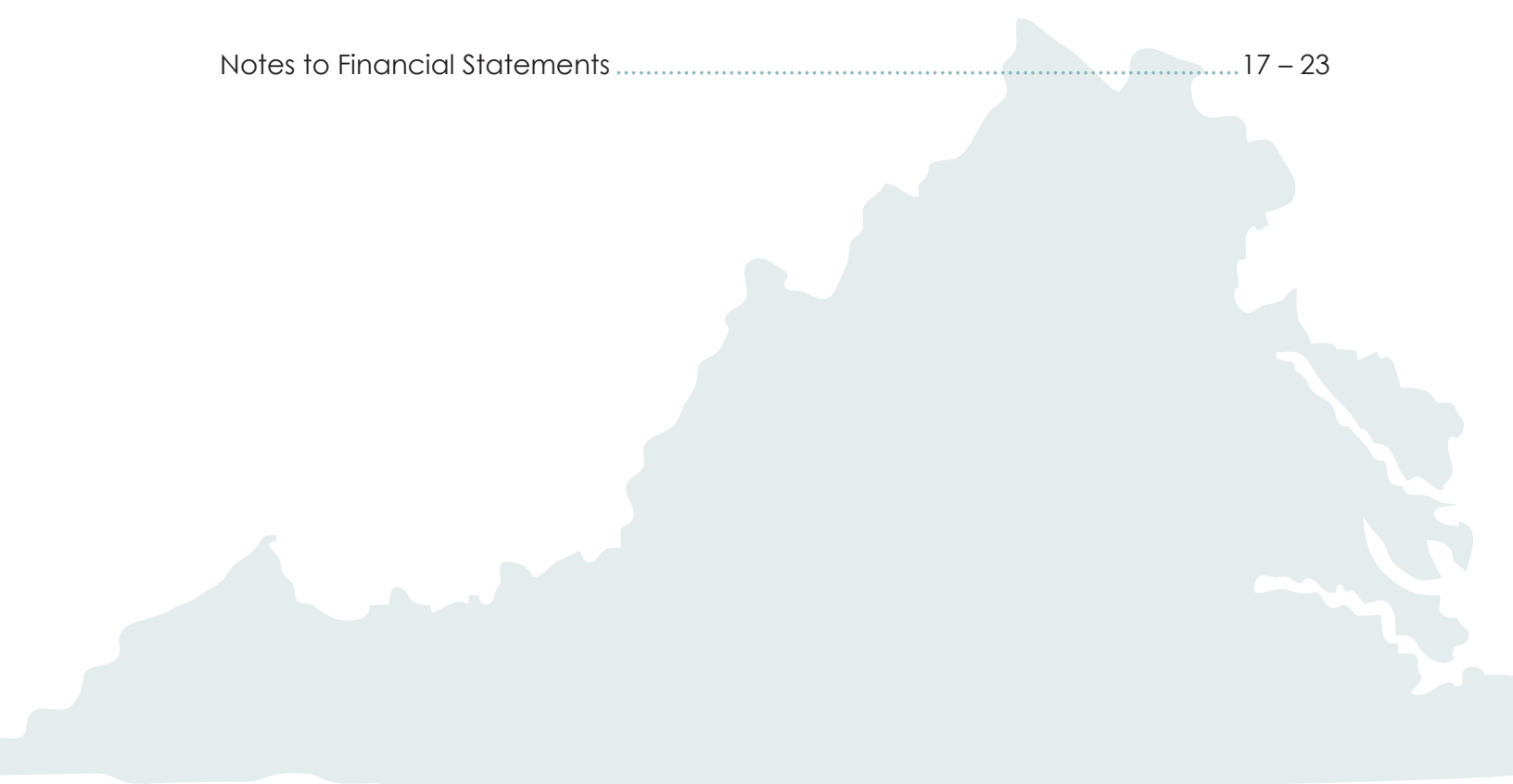
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Virginia Lottery **2014** Annual Financial Report
for year ended June 30, 2014



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Management's Discussion and Analysis

(unaudited)

The State Lottery Department's (Virginia Lottery) Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and provides an overview of financial activity. All Virginia Lottery net income is transferred to the Commonwealth of Virginia (Commonwealth) each year in accordance with requirements in the Appropriations Act and the **Code of Virginia**. Therefore, the Virginia Lottery's MD&A focuses primarily on an overview of the financial results of operations. Please read it in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Virginia Lottery ticket sales totaled \$1,810.8 million for fiscal year 2014, the highest total ever for Virginia Lottery sales. Net proceeds totaling \$538.6 million were earned for the Lottery Proceeds Fund, all of which are constitutionally mandated to support local K-12 public education. Highlights of the fiscal year include:

- **Sales increased by \$121.6 million (7.2 percent) from last year to a record \$1,810.8 million.**
- **Net income was a record \$538.6 million, an increase of \$52.0 million from last year. The previous record of \$487.1 million was fiscal year 2012.**
- **Prize expense increased \$57.3 million (5.6 percent) to a record total of \$1,082.5 million.**
- **With the sales increase, retailers earned \$6.5 million (6.9 percent) more than last year, with compensation paid to retailers totaling a new record of \$101.5 million. Retailers earned, on average, 5.6 cents on each dollar sold, the same as last year.**

Although by law, the Lottery may spend up to ten percent of sales on operating costs, which include all expenses except prizes and retailer compensation, these costs represented only 5 percent of sales for the fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The activities of the Virginia Lottery are accounted for in an enterprise fund, used to account for governmental operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Enterprise fund accounting is used when the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and net income is appropriate. The basis of accounting is an accrual basis where revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred, regardless of when cash is exchanged.

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements, along with explanatory notes to the financial statements. The report includes the Statement of Net Position; the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position; and the Statement of Cash Flows. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report the Virginia Lottery's net assets and their changes. By law, the Virginia Lottery transfers all of its net income to the Commonwealth, specifically to the Lottery Proceeds Fund, each year. As a result, the net

assets of the Virginia Lottery consist largely of capital assets (equipment) and investments held to fund future payments on annuitized lottery prizes as shown in the Statement of Net Position. To assess the Virginia Lottery's financial position and financial health, the reader of these statements should pay particular attention to changes in operating revenues, expenses, and transfers to the Lottery Proceeds Fund as shown in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The Statement of Cash Flows presents information related to cash inflows and outflows summarized by operating capital, financing, and investing activities.

Statement of Net Position

Table 1 reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position compared to the prior year.

**TABLE 1:
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

Assets:	2014	2013	Change
<i>Current Assets</i>	\$222.86	\$336.71	\$(113.85)
<i>Investments</i>	129.37	143.89	(14.52)
<i>Fixed Assets, Net Of Accumulated Depreciation</i>	6.87	7.16	(0.29)
<i>Total Assets</i>	359.10	487.76	(128.66)
Liabilities:	2014	2013	Change
<i>Current Liabilities</i>	228.99	343.02	(114.03)
<i>Long-Term Liabilities</i>	130.11	144.74	(14.63)
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	359.10	487.76	(128.66)
Net Position:	2014	2013	Change
<i>Invested In Capital Assets</i>	6.87	7.16	(0.29)
<i>Unrestricted</i>	(6.87)	(7.16)	0.29
<i>Total Net Position</i>	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

* \$ in millions

Current assets and liabilities decreased \$113.85 million and \$114.03 million respectively due to the change in cash held as collateral and obligations for the Lottery's Securities Lending. Fiscal year-end 2013 cash was higher due to an unclaimed Mega Millions winner that carried into fiscal year 2014. Investments decreased \$14.52 million and consist of U.S. Treasury STRIPS purchased to fund individual jackpot and "For Life" prizes. Long-term liabilities decreased \$14.63 million and consist mainly of prize liabilities for prizes paid in installments over several years. Investments and long-term prize liability both decreased because most current-year jackpot winners chose to take a one-time cash payment rather than the annuity payments, causing these balances to decline as the continued payments to previous winners outpaced the increase in investments for new winners.

The decrease in fixed assets reflects the decline in purchases of new capital assets in fiscal year 2014 compared to 2013.

Since the Virginia Lottery transfers all net income to the Commonwealth each fiscal year, changes in assets do not reflect the results of its operating activities. Those results are discussed later in this document.

**TABLE 2:
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION**

	2014	2013	Change
Sales	\$1,810.82	\$1,689.24	7.2%
Prizes	(1,082.47)	(1,025.18)	5.6%
Retailer Compensation	(101.52)	(94.97)	6.9%
Ticket Printing & Gaming Services	(28.97)	(25.98)	11.5%
Operating Expenses	(60.77)	(58.17)	4.5%
Income From Operations	537.09	484.94	10.8%
Non-Operating Revenue & Expenses	1.46	1.59	(8.2)%
Net Income	\$538.55	\$486.53	10.7%

* \$ in millions

Sales

Virginia Lottery products fall into two major categories: scratch games and computer terminal (on-line) games. Scratch games are games in which players scratch off tickets to see whether they have won and include \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20 games. Computer terminal games are games for which players buy tickets that are issued by a lottery terminal, for a chance to win prizes either instantly or from a future drawing. Computer terminal games include Pick 3, Pick 4, Cash 5, Win for Life, Mega Millions, Powerball, Decades of Dollars, Fast Play, and Raffle.

Table 3 compares sales for each lottery product for fiscal years 2014 and 2013. Total sales revenue for fiscal year 2014 was the highest ever. Scratch, Pick 4 and Fast Play set individual sales records for those products.

**TABLE 3:
SCRATCH AND COMPUTER TERMINAL SALES**

	2014	2013	Change
Scratch Sales	\$988.59	\$887.14	11.4%
Computer Terminal Sales			
Pick 3	265.14	253.68	4.5%
Pick 4	244.14	232.18	5.2%
Cash 5	30.12	28.30	6.4%
Fast Play	20.10	16.58	21.2%
Raffle	6.60	6.95	-5.0%
Decades Of Dollars	12.24	13.24	-7.6%
Win For Life	14.87	15.95	-6.8%
Powerball	113.72	145.69	-21.9%
Mega Millions	115.30	89.52	28.8%
Total Computer Terminal Sales	\$822.23	\$802.09	2.5%
Total Combined Sales	\$1,810.82	\$1,689.23	7.2%

* \$ in millions

Scratch Game sales (54.6 percent of total sales) were higher than fiscal year 2013. Growth in scratch game sales increased due to the continued offering of a variety of games designed to meet player preferences, and an increase in the number of retailer outlets selling Lottery products.

Daily Game sales (Pick 3, Pick 4, and Cash 5) represented 29.8 percent of total product sales for the fiscal year, an increase of \$25.2 million from the prior year.

Mega Millions (6.3 percent of total sales) experienced higher sales, up \$25.8 million from last year's total. This product is a multi-state lotto style game with long odds of winning the top prize. Sales in this product are extremely dependent on the amount of the advertised jackpot, with sales increasing significantly as jackpots exceed \$200 million. During fiscal year 2014, there were fourteen winning jackpot tickets sold, sharing in twelve jackpot prizes. Currently forty-three states, plus the District of Columbia and US Virgin Islands now sell Mega Millions.

Powerball sales totaled \$113.72 million (6.3 percent of total sales) in fiscal year 2014. This product is similar to Mega Millions, a lotto type game with long odds of winning the jackpot. During fiscal year 2014, there were fourteen winning jackpot tickets sold, sharing in eleven jackpot prizes. Currently forty-three states plus the District of Columbia and United States Virgin Islands now sell Powerball.

Win for Life sales (0.8 percent of total sales) were down \$1.1 million from the prior year. Win for Life has a top prize of \$1,000 a week, payable to the winner for the rest of his or her lifetime. Win for Life was designed to generate more frequent grand prize winners than a traditional lotto-style game. Virginia had the only top prize winner sold among the two member states (Georgia and Virginia) in fiscal year 2014. On February 22, 2014, Georgia discontinued selling Win for Life.

Fast Play is an instant-win computer terminal product line that plays like a Scratch game. There were ten games in this category during fiscal year 2014. The Fast Play portfolio of games represents 1.1 percent of total sales, and sales increased \$3.5 million from the prior year.

Raffle is a computer terminal game with a limited offering of tickets and prizes. The Lottery had one Raffle during the year, the 8th annual Millionaire Raffle with a drawing held on January 1, 2014. Raffle sales represent less than one percent of total product sales.

Decades of Dollars tickets are offered at a two dollar price point, a departure from the traditional one dollar per ticket price for this style of game. It is a game where players try to match six numbers from a field of forty-seven, with a top prize of \$250,000 a year for 30 years. Decades of Dollars sales totaled \$12.2 million in fiscal year 2014, representing less than one-percent of total product sales. Virginia had no top prize winners sold among the four member states (Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Virginia) in fiscal year 2014.

Expenses

Prizes are the largest expense for the Virginia Lottery and vary with sales fluctuations and player luck. The fiscal year 2014 prize payout rate (percent of sales paid out in prizes) was 59.8 percent, down from 60.7 percent in fiscal year 2013. The total prize dollars paid to winners increased \$57.3 million, a record payout to Lottery players.

A summary of Virginia Lottery expenses for fiscal years ending June 30, 2014 and 2013 is shown in Table 4.



**TABLE 4:
EXPENSES**

	2014	2013	Change
<i>Prize Expense</i>	\$1,082.47 85.0%	\$1,025.17..... 85.1%	\$57.30 5.6%
<i>Retailer Compensation</i>	101.52 8.0%	94.97 8.0%	6.55 6.9%
<i>Operating Expenses</i>	60.77 4.8%	58.17 4.7%	2.60 4.5%
<i>Gaming Services</i>	28.97 2.3%	25.98 2.2%	2.99 11.5%
Total Expenses	\$1,273.73 100.0%	\$1,204.29 100.0%	\$69.44 5.8%

* \$ in millions

Retailer compensation increased as a result of higher sales. The overall retailer compensation rate was the same as the prior year (5.6 percent of total sales) however, because of the increased sales, the dollar amount earned during fiscal year 2014 established a new record.

Operating expenses increased in fiscal year 2014 with higher employee compensation and benefit costs. The Lottery may spend up to ten percent of sales on operating costs, however these costs represented only 5 percent of sales for the fiscal year.

With higher total sales, gaming services costs increased in fiscal year 2014. These contract arrangements are constructed primarily as percentage of sales agreements, and mainly represent payments to the Lottery's two major contract partners, GTECH Incorporated, and Scientific Games International, Incorporated.

**TABLE 5:
OTHER INCOME**

	2014	2013	Change
<i>Interest Income</i>	\$0.74	\$1.01	-26.7%
<i>Net Other Income</i>	.72	.57	26.3%
Total Other Income	\$1.46	1.58	-7.6%

* \$ in millions

Interest income is earned primarily on cash balances held and invested by the Virginia Department of Treasury on behalf of the Virginia Lottery. As Table 5 shows, interest income was down 26.7 percent in 2014. Interest income for 2014 was lower due to investment yields which were lower than last year.

Net other income is derived from securities lending income, as well as various fees assessed to retailers for licensing and processing fees, penalties for failure to remit monies owed when due, and other miscellaneous sources. Net other income increased 26.3 percent in 2014. Securities lending income increased from fiscal year 2013 due to lower write offs in fiscal year 2014. The Lottery participates in the Commonwealth of Virginia's securities lending program and follows the investment guidelines promulgated by the Treasury Board.

Net Income

In fiscal year 2014, the Virginia Lottery generated \$538.6 million in profits. As shown in Table 6, profits were higher than fiscal year 2013 by \$52.0 million (10.7 percent). This was the highest net income in Virginia Lottery history. \$510,500,913 of fiscal year 2014 net income was transferred to the Lottery Proceeds Fund during the year, as anticipated by the Appropriations Act. An amount of residual income totaling \$28,051,120 will be transferred in fiscal year 2015.

**TABLE 6:
NET INCOME AND PERCENT OF SALES**

	2014	2013	Change
Net Income	\$538.6 29.7%	\$486.5 28.8%	\$52.0 10.7%

* \$ in millions

Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows, summarized in Table 7, presents detailed information pertaining to the cash activity of the Virginia Lottery during the year. The first part of the statement reflects operating cash flows and shows the net cash provided by operating activities of the Virginia Lottery. Receipts from the sale of tickets and related services totaled \$1,796.5 million. Uses of cash include payment of prizes to winners (\$1,182.9 million) and payments to retailers, suppliers, and employees for goods and services (\$171.3 million). The net cash provided by operating activities of \$442.3 million represents a 15.1% decrease.

The cash flows from the non-capital financing activities portion of the statement reflects the \$532.0 million used for non-capital financing activities, the major portion being the \$532.7 million in total transfers from the Virginia Lottery during the year. This amount represents the \$510.5 million initial estimate of fiscal year 2014 Virginia Lottery profits for transfer to the Lottery Proceeds Fund prior to July 1, 2014, and the \$22.2 million transfer of residual 2013 profits.

**TABLE 7:
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	2014	2013	Change
<i>Cash Flows From:</i>			
Operating Activities	\$442.33	\$521.33	-15.1%
Non-Capital Financing Activities	(531.98)	(486.72)	9.3%
Capital Financing Activities	(2.71)	(2.69)	0.7%
Investing Activities	28.48	32.35	-12.0%
Net Change In Cash	-63.88	64.27	-199.4%
Ending Cash And Cash Equivalents	\$28.19	\$92.07	-69.4%

* \$ in millions

Cash flows from capital financing activities reflect the purchase of capital assets acquired during the period (\$2.7 million). The \$28.5 million cash flows from investing activities reflect purchases of investments to fund win for life prizes due to Virginia Lottery winners (-\$1.5 million) and payable over time, proceeds from maturing investments previously purchased to fund Virginia Lottery prizes payable (\$29.3 million), and investment income on cash balances (\$0.75 million). The net decrease in cash flows from activities totaled \$63.9 million.

Potentially Significant Factors Impacting Next Year

The Virginia Lottery will enter new contractual arrangements for scratch tickets next fiscal year. The current comprehensive services contract with Scientific Games International, Inc., structured as a percentage of sales arrangement, ends in October 2014 with all renewal options exercised. The Lottery has entered into product purchase contract arrangements with three vendors that produce scratch tickets, and the Lottery will own its inventory of scratcher tickets until they are sold to retailers throughout Virginia. The transitioning of inventory available under the expiring Scientific Games contract will continue through fiscal year 2015.

Virginia will continue to actively participate in multi-state gaming consortia on both the national and regional level, to ensure that product offerings sufficiently meet consumer demand for jackpot games. These efforts may include the enhancement of current game offerings and the introduction of additional multi-state offerings.

In addition, Virginia continues to monitor competition from other gaming venues. In addition to competition from lotteries along all of Virginia's borders, there continues to be an expansion of video lottery gaming at racetracks and other venues in West Virginia and Maryland, as well as Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York.

Finally, internet gaming will continue to be closely monitored in the lottery industry. A late 2011 Department of Justice ruling helped clarify the legality of internet gaming. While Virginia has a state statute that restricts internet gaming, several state lotteries – including North Carolina and Georgia – have implemented internet gaming; many others have defined plans to do so in the near future.

Contacting the Virginia Lottery

This financial report is designed to provide the legislative and executive branches of government, the public, and other interested parties with an overview of the financial results of the Virginia Lottery's activities and to demonstrate the Virginia Lottery's accountability for its revenues. If there are any questions about this report or any Virginia Lottery financial issue, please contact the Director of Finance at the Virginia Lottery, 900 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.





Martha S. Mavredes, CPA
Auditor of Public Accounts

Commonwealth of Virginia

Auditor of Public Accounts

P.O. Box 1295
Richmond, Virginia 23218

August 15, 2014

The Honorable Terence R. McAuliffe
Governor of Virginia

The Honorable John C. Watkins
Chairman, Joint Legislative Audit
And Review Commission

Virginia Lottery Board Members
Virginia Lottery

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Virginia Lottery as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Virginia Lottery's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Virginia Lottery as of June 30, 2014, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1A, the basic financial statements of the Virginia Lottery are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position and cash flows of only that portion of the business-type activities and the major enterprise fund of the Commonwealth of Virginia that is attributable to the transactions of the Virginia Lottery. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the Commonwealth of Virginia's overall financial position as of June 30, 2014, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Prior-Year Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Virginia Lottery's 2013 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the respective financial statements in our report dated August 15, 2013. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Required Supplementary Information

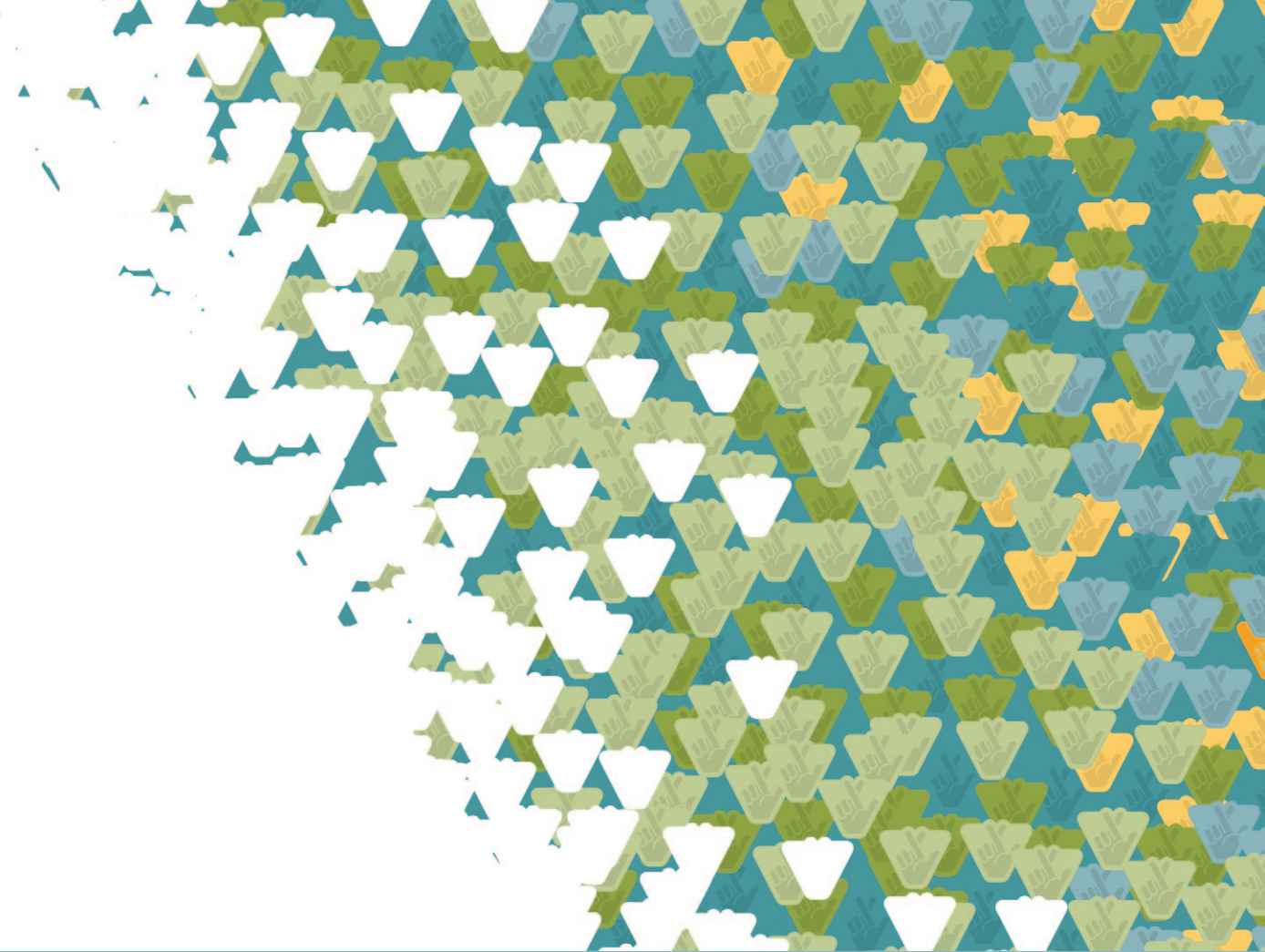
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management Discussion and Analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements on pages 3 through 9 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated August 15, 2014, on our consideration of the Virginia 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 in considering the Virginia Lottery's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS



financial statements

(audited)

for fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 with comparative information for 2013

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY:
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (audited)**

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 with comparative information for 2013

Assets	Year Ended 2014	Year Ended 2013
<i>Current Assets:</i>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (2)	\$28,191,027	\$92,071,251
Cash Held as Collateral: (2)		
Lottery Securities Lending	95,002,614	147,933,287
Treasury Securities Lending	2,588,064	8,332,966
Accounts Receivable	73,364,241	59,485,114
Instant Ticket Inventory (4)	123,717	0
Prepaid Expenses	272,508	298,499
Short-term Investments (2)	23,317,477	28,586,433
Total Current Assets	222,859,648	336,707,550
Investments (2)	129,376,112	143,887,967
<i>Capital Assets (3)</i>		
Equipment and Intangible Assets	25,670,940	23,502,257
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(18,797,626)	(16,342,187)
Net Capital Assets	6,873,314	7,160,070
Total Assets	\$359,109,074	\$487,755,587

Liabilities & Net Position	Year Ended 2014	Year Ended 2013
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>		
Accounts Payable	\$14,465,371	\$7,238,498
Treasury Loan (5)	0	0
Due to the Lottery Proceeds Fund (6)	28,051,120	22,199,087
Accrued Compensated Absences (7)	1,178,846	1,047,618
Obligations Under Securities Lending: (2)		
Lottery	95,002,614	147,933,287
Treasury	2,588,064	8,332,966
Prizes Payable: (8)		
Investment Prizes Payable - Current	23,317,477	28,586,433
Other Prizes Payable	61,873,316	124,809,516
Unearned Revenue	2,514,953	2,874,148
Total Current Liabilities	228,991,761	343,021,553
<i>Noncurrent Liabilities:</i>		
Prizes Payable (8)	129,376,112	143,887,967
Accrued Compensated Absences (7)	741,201	846,067
Total Liabilities	359,109,074	487,755,587
<i>Net Position:</i>		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,873,314	7,160,070
Unrestricted	(6,873,314)	(7,160,070)
Total Net Position	0	0
Total Liabilities & Net Position	\$359,109,074	\$487,755,587

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY:
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION (audited)**

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 with comparative information for 2013

	Year Ended 2014	Year Ended 2013
<i>Operating Revenues:</i>		
<i>Ticket Sales</i>	\$1,810,820,611	\$1,689,239,145
<i>Less:</i>		
<i>Prize Expense</i>	1,082,470,430	1,025,174,874
<i>Retailer Compensation</i>	101,523,705	94,973,548
<i>Instant Ticket & Gaming Services</i>	28,967,049	25,980,339
<i>Gross Margin</i>	597,859,427	543,110,384
<i>Operating Expenses:</i>		
<i>Advertising and Promotion</i>	26,144,871	26,205,366
<i>General and Administrative</i>	31,634,491	28,541,534
<i>Depreciation</i>	2,992,421	3,423,858
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	60,771,783	58,170,758
<i>Income from Operations</i>	537,087,644	484,939,626
<i>Nonoperating Revenues(Expenses)</i>		
<i>Interest Income</i>	744,828	1,014,767
<i>Net Other Income</i>	719,561	573,694
<i>Total Nonoperating Revenues(Expenses)</i>	1,464,389	1,588,461
<i>Net Income</i>	538,552,033	486,528,087
<i>Transfer to the Lottery Proceeds Fund</i>	(510,500,913)	(464,329,000)
<i>Due from (to) the Lottery Proceeds Fund</i>	(28,051,120)	(22,199,087)
<i>Net Position, July 1</i>	0	0
<i>Net Position, June 30</i>	\$0	\$0

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY:
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (audited)**

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 with comparative information for 2013

	Year Ended 2014	Year Ended 2013
<i>Cash flows from operating activities:</i>		
Cash received from ticket sales	\$1,796,582,289	\$1,682,617,053
Cash payments for prizes	(1,173,141,182)	(983,842,756)
Discounts for retailer compensation	(101,523,705)	(94,973,548)
Cash payments to supplier of instant and online services	(29,090,766)	(25,980,339)
Cash payments to suppliers of other goods and services	(15,896,308)	(22,003,455)
Cash payments to employees for services	(24,769,486)	(22,491,246)
Cash payments to the Literary Fund for unclaimed prizes (9)	(9,834,342)	(11,991,777)
<i>Net cash provided by operating activities</i>	<i>442,326,500</i>	<i>521,333,932</i>
<i>Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:</i>		
Proceeds from other income	719,561	573,694
Repayment of Treasury Loan	0	0
Proceeds from Treasury Loan	0	0
Transfers to the Lottery Proceeds Fund	(532,700,000)	(487,300,151)
<i>Net cash used by noncapital financing activities</i>	<i>(531,980,439)</i>	<i>(486,726,457)</i>
<i>Cash flows from capital financing and related activities:</i>		
Acquisition of capital assets	(2,705,665)	(2,755,651)
Disposal of capital assets	(1)	59,444
Principal payments on installment notes	0	0
Interest payment on installment notes	0	0
<i>Net cash used for capital financing activities</i>	<i>(2,705,666)</i>	<i>(2,696,207)</i>
<i>Cash flows from investing activities:</i>		
Purchase of investment securities	(1,592,447)	(5,217,977)
Sale of investment securities	0	0
Proceeds from maturing securities	29,264,000	36,563,000
Interest proceeds from cash balances	744,828	1,014,767
<i>Net cash used for investing activities</i>	<i>28,479,381</i>	<i>32,359,790</i>
<i>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</i>	<i>(63,880,224)</i>	<i>64,271,058</i>
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at July 1</i>	<i>92,071,251</i>	<i>27,800,193</i>
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at June 30</i>	<i>\$28,191,027</i>	<i>\$92,071,251</i>
<i>Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:</i>		
Income from operations	537,087,644	484,939,626
<i>Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash:</i>		
Depreciation	2,992,421	3,423,858
Accreted interest on investment securities	(7,953,741)	(9,339,006)
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>		
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(13,879,127)	(6,658,501)
(Increase) in instant ticket inventory	(123,717)	0
Decrease in prepaid expenses	25,991	(67,628)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	7,226,873	(1,711,411)
(Decrease) Increase in current prizes payable	(68,205,156)	65,593,920
(Decrease) Increase in unearned revenue	(359,195)	36,409
Increase in accrued compensated absences	26,362	39,461
(Decrease) in noncurrent prizes payable	(14,511,855)	(14,922,796)
<i>Net cash provided by operating activities</i>	<i>\$442,326,500</i>	<i>\$521,333,932</i>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



Notes to Financial Statements

(as of June 30, 2014)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The State Lottery Department (Virginia Lottery) was established by Chapter 531 of the 1987 Acts of Assembly and operates as an independent agency in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 40 of Title 58.1 of the **Code of Virginia**.

The Virginia Lottery participates in four multi-state games, Win for Life, Mega Millions, Powerball and Decades of Dollars. Win for Life member lotteries include Georgia and Virginia (Georgia ended Win for Life sales on February 22, 2014). Mega Millions member lotteries include California, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Washington and the MUSL Group. Powerball member lotteries include Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Washington and the MUSL Group. Decades of Dollars member lotteries include Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia. The financial activity included in the financial statements reflects only Virginia's portion of these multi-state games. Separate agreed-upon procedures reports are issued for Win for Life, Mega Millions, Powerball and Decades of Dollars.

A separate report is prepared for the Commonwealth, which includes all agencies, boards, commissions, and authorities over which the Commonwealth exercises or has the ability to exercise oversight authority. The Virginia Lottery is an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia and is included in the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth.

B. Basis of Accounting

The Virginia Lottery's financial statements have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred. On-line ticket revenue is recognized as corresponding drawings are held. Instant ticket revenue is recognized when tickets are activated for sale by retailers to the public.

C. Revenue and Expense Classifications

Operating revenues and expenses include activities related to the sale of lottery tickets. Operating expenses include prizes to winners, compensation to retailers, and instant ticket printing costs. Non-operating revenues and expenses include activities that have the characteristics of investing transactions and capital and non-capital financing activities as defined by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 9, *Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, and GASB Statement 34.

Non-operating revenues include interest income from its cash balances held with the Treasurer of Virginia.

D. Fund Accounting

The activities of the Virginia Lottery are accounted for in an enterprise fund, used to account for governmental

operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Enterprise fund accounting is used where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and net income is appropriate.

E. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

The Virginia Lottery's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, cash with the Treasurer of Virginia, deposits, and overnight repurchase agreements.

Statutes authorize the Virginia Lottery to invest in obligations of the Commonwealth, federal government, other states or political subdivisions thereof, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank. In addition, the Virginia Lottery may invest in prime quality commercial paper rated prime 1 by Moody's Investment Service or A-1 by Standard and Poor's, Incorporated; overnight term or open repurchase agreements; and money market funds comprised of investments, which are otherwise legal investments of the Virginia Lottery.

Investments, both current and long-term, consist of U.S. Treasury STRIPS purchased to fund individual jackpot and "For Life" prizes. Investments are valued at cost plus accrued interest. Market values are reported for informational purposes as it is management's intention to hold these securities to maturity.

F. Capital Assets

Equipment and intangible assets are capitalized and depreciated/amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives and are valued at historical or amortized cost. The Virginia Lottery capitalizes all equipment and intangible assets that have a cost or value equal to or greater than \$5,000 and an expected useful life of at least three years. During fiscal year 2010, the Lottery began capitalizing intangible assets in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 51 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*.

G. Significant Contracts

The Virginia Lottery has contracted for the printing and distribution of instant scratcher tickets since 2004. A renewed service contract with Scientific Games, International (SGI) began on June 11, 2011, and continues through June 10, 2014. The contract was amended and extended through October 27, 2014. In addition to providing instant scratcher ticket warehousing and distribution services, SGI provides marketing and sales support services.

The estimated contract value is now \$30,840,350 with the extension through October 27, 2014. SGI receives a fee of 1.2005 percent of the retail value of net instant scratcher tickets distributed and then activated for sale by retailers.

The Virginia Lottery has contracted with GTECH Corporation to provide and operate the gaming network that consists of retailer ticket terminals and associated software. The service contract began on June 13, 2006 and was amended on April 22, 2013 and now continues through October 27, 2017.

GTECH has established a facilities management agreement with the Lottery, through which GTECH installs and manages retailer equipment, and manages transaction processing systems to record transactions originating throughout the Commonwealth. GTECH also provides various professional services, software development and testing support, backup data processing, and a comprehensive satellite communications network to support gaming systems operations.

The amended estimated contract value is \$147,000,000 for the entire contract period. Under the contract, GTECH receives a fee of 0.7699 percent of total net sales that are processed through the GTECH system.

H. Summarized Comparative Data

The basic financial statements include certain prior-year partial comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Lottery's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2013, from which the summarized information was derived.

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash with the Treasurer of Virginia, deposits, and overnight repurchase agreements. Cash with the Treasurer of Virginia is held pursuant to Section 2.2-1800, et seq., Code of Virginia. These funds are held in pooled accounts and, accordingly, are not categorized as to credit risk as defined by GASB Statement 40. Cash on deposit is held in demand deposit accounts maintained for prize payments and is covered by federal depository insurance with the balance in excess of this insurance collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act. Under this Act, banks holding public deposits in excess of the amounts insured by FDIC pledge collateral in the amount of 50 percent of deposits in excess of FDIC insurance coverage to a collateral pool held in the name of the State Treasury Board. For June 30, 2014, the total cash and cash equivalents equaled \$28,191,027. This included petty cash on hand of \$1,100.

In accordance with the State Treasurer and the Virginia Lottery’s investment policy, funds are invested in U.S Treasury obligations for the purpose of payment of deferred prizes to winners. These investments held for future prize payments are available for lending to broker-dealers and other entities (borrowers) for cash collateral that will be returned for the same securities in the future.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the state and Virginia Lottery will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All security loan agreements are collateralized at loan inception at no less than 100 percent of market value by cash or U.S. government obligations and adjusted to market daily, at a minimum, to cover market value fluctuations. Collateral cash is invested in accordance with the investment policies of the State Treasury Board of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and credit rating categories are detailed as part of this footnote. Management assumes reasonable credit risk in these investments, and fluctuations in market conditions may value the invested cash Collateral less than the original investment.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that investment’s fair value decreases as market interest rates increase. The investments in prize annuities are subject to fluctuations in fair value due to interest rate risk, but these bonds are held to maturity to satisfy annual installment obligations to the prize winners. The fair value at maturity is the face value of the bonds, regardless of the fluctuations in the value during the time period that the investments are outstanding.

Investments consist of the following:

	CREDIT RATING	(unrated)
Prize annuities:		
Treasury bonds		\$152,693,589
Total		\$152,693,589

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	<i>Less Than 1 Year</i>	<i>1-5 Years</i>	<i>6-10 Years</i>	<i>11-20 Years</i>	<i>Over 20 Years</i>
<i>Prize Annuities:</i>					
<i>Treasury Bonds ⁽¹⁾</i>	23,317,477	54,917,732	33,092,359	38,812,669	2,553,352
	\$23,317,477	\$54,917,732	\$33,092,359	\$38,812,669	\$2,553,352

(1) Virginia Lottery prize investments are insured or registered, or for which the securities are held by the Virginia Lottery or its safekeeping agent in the Virginia Lottery's name. All investments are made through U.S. government and agency securities that are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Securities Lending

Securities Lending – Collateral for securities lending reported on the statement of net position represents cash collateral received by the Lottery that is subsequently reinvested through the State Treasury's securities lending program. The Commonwealth's policy is to record unrealized gains and losses for the State Treasury's securities lending program in the General Fund in the Commonwealth's basic financial statements.

When the Commonwealth realizes gains or losses, or determines that a security is other than temporarily impaired, the State Treasury allocates the actual gains and losses to the affected agencies for recording. Detailed information related to the credit risk of these investments and the State Treasury's securities lending program is available on a statewide level in the Commonwealth of Virginia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

The following schedule presents the changes in capital assets.

	<i>Balance As Of July 1, 2013</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Reductions</i>	<i>Balance As Of June 30, 2014</i>
<i>Equipment & Intangible Assets:</i>	\$23,502,257	\$2,705,665	\$536,982	\$25,670,940
<i>Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization</i>	16,342,187	2,992,421	536,982	18,797,626
<i>Net Capital Assets</i>	\$7,160,070	\$(286,756)	\$0.00	\$6,873,314

4. INSTANT TICKET INVENTORY

Inventories are valued at cost, using a weighted average basis, and are expensed over the life of each game as it is activated by retailers.

5. LINE OF CREDIT

The State Comptroller has provided the Virginia Lottery with a line of credit not to exceed \$40 million in accordance with Section 3-2.03 of Chapter 806, 2013, to fund administrative and operating expenses in the event unreserved cash is insufficient to cover these short-term costs. There were no borrowings as of June 30, 2014.

6. DUE FROM/(TO) THE LOTTERY PROCEEDS FUND

The amount due from/(to) the Lottery Proceeds Fund represents Virginia Lottery net income payable to the Commonwealth of Virginia's Lottery Proceeds Fund in accordance with 2014 Amendments to the 2013 Appropriation Act, and Section 58.1-4022.1, Code of Virginia. The Lottery Proceeds Fund is a special non-reverting fund established solely for the purpose of public education in the Commonwealth. For the year ended June 30, 2014 the net income was \$538,552,033, with a net income transfer through June 30 of \$510,500,913 and a balance due to the Lottery Proceeds Fund of \$28,051,120.

7. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Compensated absences represent the amounts of vacation, sick, and compensatory leave earned by employees of the Virginia Lottery, but not taken at June 30, 2014 and 2013. Compensated absences were calculated in accordance with GASB Statement 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. The amount reflects all earned leave payable under the Virginia Lottery's leave payout policies. Information on the Commonwealth's leave policy is available at the statewide level in the Commonwealth of Virginia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

<i>Balance As Of July 1, 2013</i>	<i>Increases</i>	<i>Decreases</i>	<i>Balance As Of June 30, 2014</i>	<i>Due Within 1 Year</i>
\$1,893,685	\$1,319,675	\$1,293,313	\$1,920,047	\$1,178,846

8. PRIZES PAYABLE

Jackpot prize annuities are paid in 20, 25, 26, or 30 installments. The first installment is paid on the day the prize is claimed. The subsequent annual payments are funded with U.S. Treasury STRIPS purchased by the Virginia Lottery on the first business day following the winning draw. Jackpot winners also have the option of accepting their winnings in a lump sum cash payout. When a winner selects this option, the securities purchased are sold and the winner receives the cash proceeds. "For Life" prizes payable represents estimated prizes payable monthly, quarterly or annually for the life of the winner based on life expectancy tables from the Virginia Bureau of Insurance and funded with a pool of U.S. Treasury STRIPS.

Investment prizes payable represents the future annual prize payments valued at cost plus accrued interest (present value of securities held to maturity) of the investment securities funding the payments.

INVESTMENT PRIZES PAYABLE

Balance as of June 30, 2014

<i>Investment Prizes Payable</i>	<i>Jackpot</i>	<i>INSTANT For Life</i>	<i>ONLINE For Life</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Due within 1 year</i>	18,382,862	3,599,448	1,335,167	23,317,477
<i>Due in subsequent years</i>	66,380,004	44,557,315	18,438,793	129,376,112
<i>Total (present value)</i>	84,762,866	48,156,763	19,773,960	152,693,589
<i>Add: Interest to maturity</i>	30,477,134	28,835,237	8,870,040	68,182,411
<i>Total at Maturity</i>	\$115,240,000	\$76,992,000	\$28,644,000	\$220,876,000

Other prizes payable represents prizes won but not yet claimed, from drawings or other games which may or may not have ended, and where these prizes are redeemable for up to 180 days after the drawing or game end. "For Life" prizes, for which bonds have not yet been purchased, are also reported as other prizes payable.

Prizes payable increases when jackpot winners select annuities and securities are purchased. Prizes payable decreases when securities mature to pay prior jackpot winners.

The following schedule presents the changes in prizes payable.

CHANGES/PRIZES PAYABLE

<i>Balance As Of July 1, 2013</i>	<i>Increases</i>	<i>Decreases</i>	<i>Balance As Of June 30, 2014</i>
\$172,474,400	\$1,529,447	\$21,310,258	\$152,693,589

9. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Virginia Lottery is committed under various operating lease agreements. The operating leases are for customer service centers. Expenses under operating lease agreements were \$1,447,728 for the year ended June 30, 2014. A summary of future obligations under these agreements as of June 30, 2014, follows:

<i>Year Ended June 30, 2014 Obligation</i>	<i>Operating Lease Principal</i>
2015	581,291
2016	588,983
2017	539,813
2018	480,737
2019	211,182
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$2,402,006</i>

10. LITERARY FUND AND SETOFF DEBT COLLECTION PAYMENTS

Prizes unclaimed after 180 days are paid to the Literary Fund of the Commonwealth. Payments totaled \$9,834,342 for the year ended June 30, 2014.

The Virginia Lottery participates in the Setoff Debt Collection Act whereby certain prize payments are withheld to set-off state obligations the prizewinner owes. Payments totaled \$1,732,686 for the year ended June 30, 2014. The Literary Fund and state debt setoff payments are reported as prize expense on the financial statements.

11. PENSION PLAN AND OTHER POST RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Employees of the Virginia Lottery are employees of the Commonwealth. The employees participate in a retirement plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). The VRS also administers life insurance and health-related plans for retired employees. Information relating to these plans is available at the statewide level only in the Commonwealth of Virginia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The Commonwealth, not the Virginia Lottery, has the overall responsibility for contributions to these plans.

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Virginia Lottery is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; non-performance of duty; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Virginia Lottery participates in insurance plans maintained by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The state employee health care and worker's compensation plans are administered by the Department of Human Resource Management and the risk management insurance plans are administered by the Department of Treasury, Division of Risk Management. Risk management insurance includes property, general liability, medical malpractice, faithful performance of duty bond, automobile, and air and watercraft plans. The Virginia Lottery pays premiums to each of these departments for its insurance coverage. Information relating to the Commonwealth's insurance plans is available at the statewide level in the Commonwealth of Virginia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

13. CONTINGENCIES

The Virginia Lottery is currently not named as a party in any legal proceedings.