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STATE OF IOWA

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NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE

December 27, 2016

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Auditor of State Mary Mosiman today released an audit report on the Iowa Lottery Authority for the year ended June 30, 2016. The Iowa Lottery Authority oversees the marketing of lottery games and performs the administrative duties necessary to maximize the amount of money deposited to the State General Fund. Total operating revenues for the year ended June 30, 2016 increased 12.98% over the prior year.

Comparative operating data is as follows:

	Year ended June 30, 2016	Year ended June 30, 2015	% Increase (Decrease)
Revenues:			
Instant-scratch ticket	\$ 233,681,883	\$ 211,986,968	10.23%
Pick 3	7,376,766	7,046,335	4.69%
Pick 4	3,554,719	3,231,397	10.01%
Powerball	74,851,133	52,231,108	43.31%
Mega Millions	16,401,018	17,980,367	(8.78%)
Hot Lotto	8,827,600	11,111,717	(20.56%)
All or Nothing	3,989,479	4,542,846	(12.18%)
Monopoly Millionaires' Club	-	591,605	(100.00%)
Lucky for Life	3,154,994	-	100.00%
Pull-tab	15,073,332	16,045,073	(6.06%)
Other	37,240	10,020	271.66%
Total operating revenues	366,948,164	324,777,436	12.98%
Prize expense	221,767,401	196,882,288	12.64%
Other expense	56,623,434	51,525,948	9.89%
Proceeds deposited to the State's General Fund	85,524,619	72,365,900	18.18%
Proceeds deposited to the Veteran's Trust Fund	2,500,000	2,151,167	16.22%

An analysis of prizes awarded for the year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

Scratch ticket prizes	=	65% of Instant-scratch ticket sales
Pick 3 prizes	=	59% of Pick 3 sales
Pick 4 prizes	=	59% of Pick 4 sales
Powerball prizes	=	49% of Powerball sales
Mega Millions prizes	=	49% of Mega Millions sales
Hot Lotto prizes	=	48% of Hot Lotto sales
All or Nothing prizes	=	59% of All or Nothing sales
Lucky for Life prizes	=	80% of Lucky for Life sales
Pull-tab prizes	=	63% of Pull-tab sales

The Iowa Lottery Authority spent \$6,821,537 on advertising production and media purchases for the year ended June 30, 2016, representing 1.86% of revenue. Iowa law allows the Iowa Lottery Authority to spend up to 4% of revenue for the marketing of lottery games.

A copy of the audit report is available for review at the Iowa Lottery Authority, in the Office of Auditor of State and on the Auditor of State's web site at <https://auditor.iowa.gov/reports/1760-6270-B000>.

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IOWA LOTTERY AUTHORITY
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
JUNE 30, 2016

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Iowa Lottery Authority



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board Members of the Iowa Lottery Authority:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Iowa Lottery Authority, a component unit of the State of Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the Iowa Lottery Authority's basic financial statements 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 U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. 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 U.S. generally accepted auditing standards 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 from 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 Authority'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 Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a 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 Iowa Lottery Authority as of June 30, 2016, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of a Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Iowa Lottery Authority are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position and cash flows, of only that portion of the component units of the State of Iowa that is attributable to the transactions of the Iowa Lottery Authority. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Iowa as of June 30, 2016, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Schedule of Lottery Contributions on pages 9 through 12 and 33 through 36 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 which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Iowa Lottery Authority's basic financial statements. We previously audited, in accordance with the standards referred to in the third paragraph of this report, the financial statements for the five years ended June 30, 2015 (which are not presented herein) and expressed unmodified opinions on those financial statements. The supplementary information included in Schedules 1 through 5 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 14, 2016 on our consideration of the Iowa Lottery Authority'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 Iowa Lottery Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.


MARY MOSIMAN, CPA
Auditor of State

December 14, 2016

Iowa Lottery Authority

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management of the Iowa Lottery Authority (Lottery) provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Lottery's annual financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Lottery is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the Lottery's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Here are some key financial highlights from fiscal year 2016:

- The Lottery raised \$88 million in proceeds for state programs in fiscal year 2016, the highest amount for the Lottery since its start in 1985.
- Lottery sales totaled \$366.9 million in fiscal year 2016, an increase of \$42.1 million over the prior year's sales of \$324.8 million. Fiscal year 2016 sales generated the highest revenue amount in Lottery history.
- Sales of instant-scratch tickets rose 10.2% to a record \$233.7 million in fiscal year 2016. The Lottery's previous record for instant-scratch ticket sales had been set in fiscal year 2015 when \$212 million in instant-scratch tickets were sold.
- Since the Lottery's inception in 1985, its players have won more than \$3.7 billion in prizes while the Lottery has raised more than \$1.7 billion for state programs.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Lottery's basic financial statements, which consist of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and the Statement of Cash Flows (on pages 14 through 16) provide information about the activities of the Lottery as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Lottery's finances. These basic financial statements also include the Notes to Financial Statements that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detail. Supplementary information is in schedule form and begins on page 38.

REPORTING THE IOWA LOTTERY AS A WHOLE

One of the most important questions asked about the Lottery's finances is, "Is the Lottery as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position report information about the Lottery as a whole and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The Lottery's financial statements include the following statements:

The Statement of Net Position presents all of the Lottery's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as "net position". Per Section 99G.39 of the Code of Iowa, two million five hundred thousand dollars in lottery revenues are to be deposited each fiscal year to the Iowa Veteran's Trust Fund, prior to the deposit of lottery

revenues in the State General Fund. In addition, Sections 99G.2 and 99G.40 of the Code of Iowa require net proceeds of lottery games be deposited to the State's General Fund on a quarterly basis. However, the Lottery may retain an amount sufficient to cover anticipated administrative expenses for a period of 21 (twenty-one) days. Net position is calculated as the sum of cash retained for vehicle purchases, ticket inventories, net investment in capital assets and deferred outflows of resources, netted against the net pension liability and deferred inflows of resources.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position presents information showing how the Lottery's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the event or change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal years. Both ticket sales and related proceeds deposited to the State serve as useful indicators of the Lottery's future ability to provide a steady, reliable stream of revenue to the State. In fiscal year 2016, certain operating expenses/categories were renamed and/or reclassified to more closely align with the Board approved budget. As a result, the related fiscal year 2015 expenses were reclassified to align with the new categories.

The Statement of Cash Flows reports cash receipts, cash payments and net changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from four defined types of activities. It provides answers to such questions as where did cash come from, what was cash used for and what was the change in cash and cash equivalents during the fiscal year.

The Notes to Financial Statements provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The Notes to Financial Statements begin on page 17.

Required Supplementary Information further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability and related contributions.

The Supplementary Information begins on page 38. Schedule 1 provides detailed information about other operating expenses by object. Schedule 2 shows revenues and expenses by individual Lottery game. Schedule 3 provides an analysis of net position. In addition, other financial data in this section compares revenues and prize payouts over the past six years by game.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Lottery's assets totaled \$49.7 million at the end of fiscal year 2016 compared to \$44.5 million at the end of the previous year, an increase of \$5.2 million. The increase in assets was due to (a) a \$4.7 million increase in cash primarily related to increased sales/collections from retailers because of substantially larger Powerball and Mega Millions jackpots in June 2016 compared to June 2015 (\$1.8 million) and an increase in proceeds to be deposited to the State General Fund for the fourth quarter (\$2.9 million), (b) a \$1.5 million increase in accounts receivable due to two additional days of sales activity/accruals at the end of fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015, (c) a decrease of \$1.4 million in investment in prize annuities for payments made to 17 annuitants, (d) an increase of \$0.5 million in ticket inventory and (e) a decrease of \$0.2 million in prize reserve balances on hand with the Multi-State Lottery Association.

Current liabilities increased \$6.1 million during fiscal year 2016, primarily due to a \$2.9 million increase in the amount of proceeds to be deposited to the State General Fund for the fourth quarter and a \$2.8 million increase in prizes payable.

Net investment in capital assets decreased \$0.03 million from fiscal year 2015. Unrestricted net position represents assets used to meet the Lottery's ongoing obligations to vendors and creditors. Unrestricted net position increased \$0.8 million compared to the previous fiscal year.

	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Net Position:		
Current assets	\$ 35,601,489	28,920,699
Prize reserve	5,214,117	5,448,064
Investment in prize annuities	737,979	1,969,981
Capital assets, net	8,132,189	8,159,092
Total assets	49,685,774	44,497,836
Deferred outflows of resources	819,440	842,828
Current liabilities	31,033,158	24,936,430
Long-term accounts payable and accruals	14,554	39,693
Prize reserve	5,214,117	5,448,064
Other long-term liabilities	6,397,820	5,456,697
Long-term annuity prizes payable	737,979	1,969,981
Total liabilities	43,397,628	37,850,865
Deferred inflows of resources	553,509	1,691,461
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	8,132,189	8,159,092
Unrestricted	(1,578,112)	(2,360,754)
Total net position	\$ 6,554,077	5,798,338

The next schedule highlights the activity for fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015.

	Year ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Changes in Net Position:		
Operating revenues:		
Ticket sales	\$ 366,910,924	324,767,416
Application fees	4,175	3,800
Other	33,065	6,220
Total operating revenues	366,948,164	324,777,436
Operating expenses:		
Prizes	221,767,401	196,882,288
Other operating expenses	56,623,434	51,525,948
Total operating expenses	278,390,835	248,408,236
Operating income	88,557,329	76,369,200
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Proceeds deposited to the State's General Fund	(85,524,619)	(72,365,900)
Proceeds deposited to the Veteran's Trust Fund	(2,500,000)	(2,151,167)
Interest income	194,873	76,038
Interest expense	-	(8,046)
Gain (Loss) on disposal of capital assets	28,156	(364,252)
Net non-operating expenses	(87,801,590)	(74,813,327)
Changes in net position	755,739	1,555,873
Net position beginning of year	5,798,338	4,242,465
Net position end of year	\$ 6,554,077	5,798,338

Lottery sales for fiscal year 2016 were up approximately 13%, totaling \$366.9 million compared to \$324.8 million for fiscal year 2015. Instant-scratch tickets generated \$233.7 million in sales, an increase of \$21.7 million over the previous year's \$212 million in sales. Lotto game sales increased \$21.4 million while pull-tab sales decreased approximately \$1 million from the prior year.

The Lottery's operating expenses, excluding prize expense, were up 9.9% in the current fiscal year. Prize expense is the largest operating expense and accounted for 60.4% of sales. Overall, prize expense increased 12.6% in fiscal year 2016 due to increased sales. The next largest operating expense is retailer compensation expense, which accounted for 6.7% of all sales. Retailers earned a total of \$24.6 million in commissions during fiscal year 2016, an increase of 17.1% over the previous year. This total includes incentive compensation paid to retailers that increased their sales from a base level determined by the Lottery, as well as bonus payments to retailers that sell jackpot-winning tickets in Powerball, Mega Millions, Hot Lotto and Lucky for Life and tickets winning prizes of at least \$100,000 in any of its lotto games.

Overall, the Lottery's proceeds for State programs increased 18.1% in fiscal year 2016, totaling \$88 million compared to \$74.5 million a year earlier. Proceeds deposited to the State's General Fund for fiscal year 2016 were \$85.5 million compared to the previous year's total of \$72.4 million. Proceeds deposited to the Iowa Veteran's Trust Fund totaled \$2.5 million in the current fiscal year, an increase of \$0.3 million over fiscal year 2015.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The Lottery's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2016 was \$15.2 million, net of accumulated depreciation of \$7.1 million, leaving a book value of \$8.1 million. Additional information about the Lottery's capital assets is presented in note 5 to the financial statements.

On June 30, 2016, the Lottery had no outstanding debt.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Lottery's management considered many factors when establishing the fiscal year 2017 budget. These factors include fuel prices, competition from other sources and concentration of retailers. The Lottery is committed to providing budgeted proceeds totaling \$69.7 million to State programs in fiscal year 2017.

CONTACTING THE IOWA LOTTERY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to present users with a general overview of the Lottery's finances and demonstrate the Lottery's accountability for the funds generated. If you have questions about the report or need additional financial information, please contact the Finance Department, Iowa Lottery Headquarters, 13001 University Avenue, Clive, Iowa 50325.

Basic Financial Statements

Iowa Lottery Authority
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2016

Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash	\$ 25,843,911
Restricted assets - cash	658,832
Prepaid expense	157,177
Interest receivable	30,475
Accounts receivable, net	5,237,874
Ticket inventories	2,472,610
Investment in prize annuities	1,200,610
Total current assets	<u>35,601,489</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Prize reserve	5,214,117
Investment in prize annuities	737,979
Capital assets, net	8,132,189
Total noncurrent assets	<u>14,084,285</u>
Total assets	<u>49,685,774</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension related deferred outflows	<u>819,440</u>
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Lotto prizes payable	5,128,141
Annuity prizes payable	1,200,610
Accounts payable and accruals	22,843,027
Unearned revenue	535,290
Salary and benefits payable	469,417
Compensated absences	856,673
Total current liabilities	<u>31,033,158</u>
Long-term liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accruals	14,554
Compensated absences and OPEB	1,431,236
Net pension liability	4,966,584
Prize reserve	5,214,117
Annuity prizes payable	737,979
Total long-term liabilities	<u>12,364,470</u>
Total liabilities	<u>43,397,628</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension related deferred inflows	<u>553,509</u>
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	8,132,189
Unrestricted	<u>(1,578,112)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 6,554,077</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Iowa Lottery Authority
 Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
 Year ended June 30, 2016

Operating revenues:	
Instant-scratch ticket sales	\$ 233,681,883
Pick 3 sales	7,376,766
Pick 4 sales	3,554,719
Powerball sales	74,851,133
Mega Millions sales	16,401,018
Hot Lotto sales	8,827,600
All or Nothing sales	3,989,479
Lucky for Life sales	3,154,994
Pull-tab sales	15,073,332
Application fees	4,175
Other	33,065
Total operating revenues	366,948,164
Operating expenses:	
Prizes:	
Instant-scratch ticket	151,760,771
Pick 3	4,369,699
Pick 4	2,082,846
Powerball	36,708,283
Mega Millions	7,975,529
Hot Lotto	4,223,018
All or Nothing	2,363,459
Lucky for Life	2,525,899
Pull-tab	9,422,428
Promotional	166,862
VIP Club	168,607
Total prizes	221,767,401
Retailer compensation	24,560,885
Advertising production and media purchases	6,821,537
Retailer lottery system/terminal communications	7,942,965
Instant/pull-tab ticket expense	3,259,394
Vending machines & maintenance/ticket dispensers	820,542
Courier delivery of tickets	563,738
Other operating expenses	12,654,373
Total operating expenses	278,390,835
Operating income	88,557,329
Non-operating revenues (expenses):	
Proceeds deposited to the State's General Fund	(85,524,619)
Proceeds deposited to the Veteran's Trust Fund	(2,500,000)
Interest income	194,873
Gain on disposal of capital assets	28,156
Net non-operating expenses	(87,801,590)
Change in net position	755,739
Net position beginning of year	5,798,338
Net position end of year	\$ 6,554,077

See notes to financial statements.

Iowa Lottery Authority
Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended June 30, 2016

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 365,542,646
Cash paid for prizes	(220,623,422)
Cash paid to retailers	(24,565,885)
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(21,959,936)
Cash paid to employees for services	(10,010,802)
Other operating revenues	37,240
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>88,419,841</u>
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:	
Proceeds provided to the State	<u>(85,082,099)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Acquisition of capital assets	(385,139)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	<u>106,975</u>
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>(278,164)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest income	185,517
Annuity payments received	<u>1,527,716</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>1,713,233</u>
Net increase in cash	4,772,811
Cash beginning of year	<u>21,729,932</u>
Cash end of year	<u>\$ 26,502,743</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	<u>\$ 88,557,329</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	333,223
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,154
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in prepaid expense	(27,598)
Increase in accounts receivable	(1,515,618)
Increase in ticket inventories	(504,496)
Increase in accounts payable and accruals	234,171
Increase in prizes payable	2,755,026
Increase in unearned revenue	147,340
Increase in compensated absences	121,780
Increase in salary and benefits payable	70,757
Decrease in net pension liability	(225,511)
Decrease in prize annuities	<u>(1,527,716)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(137,488)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 88,419,841</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Iowa Lottery Authority

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Iowa Lottery Authority was created by the 2003 Iowa Legislature as the successor to the Lottery Division of the Iowa Department of Revenue and Finance.

The Iowa Lottery Authority (Lottery), a component unit of the State of Iowa, is a public instrumentality of the State of Iowa with comprehensive and extensive powers to operate a state lottery. The Lottery has the responsibility to operate and manage lottery games in a manner to provide continuing entertainment to the public, maximize revenues and deposit the net proceeds to the General Fund of the State of Iowa and ensure the Lottery is operated with integrity and dignity and free from political influence. The Lottery oversees the marketing of lottery games and performs the administrative procedures necessary to ensure the most efficient and effective operation possible.

The head of the Lottery is a Chief Executive Officer appointed by the Governor. The Governor also appoints the Iowa Lottery Authority Board, consisting of five members.

The Board and Chief Executive Officer have joint responsibility for entering into major contracts, procuring the printing of instant-scratch and pull-tab tickets and for the purchase or lease of equipment or services essential to the operation of a lottery game.

The Board must promulgate rules regarding the following:

- (a) Types, prize structure and price of lottery games.
- (b) Retailer licensing requirements, fees, incentives, locations and compensation.
- (c) Method of selecting winning tickets or shares, manner of prize payment, method of ticket validation, preliminary drawings and jackpot events, ticket printing and purchasing.

The organizational structure of the Lottery consists of six sections: Security, Finance, Systems, Marketing, Sales and External Relations.

The financial statements of the Lottery have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental units. The more significant of the Lottery's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the Lottery has included all funds. The Lottery has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Lottery are such that exclusion would cause the Lottery's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the Lottery to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the Lottery. The Lottery has no component units which meet the Governmental Accounting Standards Board criteria.

B. Fund Accounting

The Lottery is reported for accounting purposes as an Enterprise Fund. The operations of the fund are accounted for with self-balancing accounts which comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues and expenses. Enterprise Funds are used to report activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods or services.

C. Measurement Focus

Enterprise Funds are accounted for on a cost of services or “capital maintenance” measurement focus. This means all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, whether current or non-current, associated with their activity are included in the Statement of Net Position, with the difference reported as net position. Enterprise Fund operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

The Enterprise Fund is accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The Lottery distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with an Enterprise Fund’s principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgetary control is exercised over the Lottery by the Board and Chief Executive Officer through the budgetary process prescribed in Chapter 99G of the Code of Iowa.

F. Revenue Recognition

Sales of instant-scratch, pull-tab and lotto tickets are made to the public through licensed retail sales agents. Instant-scratch ticket sales are recognized when the retailer settles a pack of tickets. Revenues for pull-tab games are recognized upon the sale of tickets to the retail sales agents. Revenues for lotto games are recognized as the drawings are held. Unearned revenue represents lotto tickets sold for future prize drawings.

G. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position

The following accounting policies are followed in preparing the basic financial statements:

Cash, Pooled Investments and Cash Equivalents

Generally, all cash is held on deposit with the Treasurer of State and is invested by that office. Interest on funds held by the State Treasurer is credited to the Lottery as received.

The Lottery also earned interest on the prize reserve maintained by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL).

Restricted Assets - Cash

The Lottery retains cash for the purpose of purchasing replacement vehicles. Also included are annuity payments received by the Lottery during the fiscal year which are not owed to jackpot winners until the next fiscal year and cash deposits required from certain retailers.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. Insurance annuities are valued on the basis of future installment payments and are discounted using established annuity contract interest rates.

Ticket Inventories

Inventories consist of instant-scratch tickets held by retailers which have not settled, instant-scratch and pull-tab tickets held by the Lottery's sales representatives and instant-scratch and pull-tab tickets stored in the main or regional warehouses for games in progress or new games. Inventories are carried at cost using the specific identification method. Tickets are charged to instant/pull-tab ticket expense when sold or voided. Unsold tickets are expensed upon the end or cancellation of a lottery game.

Prize Reserve

The Lottery makes weekly payments to the Multi-State Lottery Association. Such payments are for the purpose of funding the jackpot prize and funding an errors and omissions reserve.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include buildings, vehicles and equipment, are defined by the Lottery as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$50,000 for buildings and \$5,000 for vehicles and equipment and an estimated useful life in excess of three years and assets purchased through special financing arrangements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost.

The costs of normal maintenance and repair that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Equipment	5-25
Vehicles	3-4

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position applicable to a future year(s) which will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. Deferred outflows of resources consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and contributions from the Lottery after the measurement date but before the end of the Lottery's reporting period.

Prize Liabilities

The prize liabilities for the Pick 3 Game, the Pick 4 Game and the All or Nothing Game are determined and recognized daily after the drawings are held. The prize liabilities for Powerball, Mega Millions, Hot Lotto and Lucky for Life are determined and recognized twice a week after the jackpot drawings are held. Prizes for the Pick 3 and Pick 4 games may be claimed up to 90 days after the drawings are held. Prizes for Powerball, Mega Millions, Hot Lotto, All or Nothing and Lucky for Life may be claimed up to 365 days after the drawings are held.

Compensated Absences and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Employees accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused vacation and sick leave for subsequent use, for payment of the employer portion of insurance premiums upon retirement or for payment upon termination, death or retirement. The liabilities recorded for compensated absences are based on current rates of pay and current insurance rates.

The State of Iowa provides access to postretirement medical benefits to all retirees as required by Chapter 509A.13 of the Code of Iowa. Although the retirees generally must pay 100% of the premium, GASB Statement No. 45 requires employers recognize the implicit rate subsidy in postretirement medical plans provided by governmental employers.

Pensions

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position applicable to a future year(s) which will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources consist of the unamortized portion of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS' plan investments.

(2) Deposits and Investments

The Lottery's deposits with the Office of the Treasurer of State throughout the period and at June 30, 2016 were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by the State Sinking Fund in accordance with Chapter 12C of the Code of Iowa.

The Lottery held investments totaling \$1,938,589 for the purpose of paying installment prizes. The Lottery may invest in financial instruments carrying the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or insurance annuities.

The Treasurer of State is responsible for investing the Lottery's funds. The Lottery's investments in U.S. government securities with a fair value of \$1,765,049 at June 30, 2016 are all insured and registered investments held by the State of Iowa or held by the State of Iowa's agent in the name of the State. The Lottery also had investments of \$173,540 at June 30, 2016 in pooled funds and mutual funds.

At June 30, 2016, the Lottery had the following fixed income investments and quality credit ratings:

Investment Type	Total Market Value	Average Quality Rating	Effective Duration
Fixed income securities:			
U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 1,069,709	AA+	1.02
U.S. Government Treasuries	695,340		0.78
Total	<u>\$ 1,765,049</u>		<u>0.85</u>

The Lottery uses the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The fair value measurements, categorized by level of the fair value hierarchy, for the investments at June 30, 2016 are as follows:

Investment Type	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets		Significant Other Observable Inputs	Total
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)		
Fixed:				
U.S. Government Agencies	-	1,069,709		1,069,709
U.S. Government Treasuries	\$ -	695,340		695,340
Total Fixed	-	1,765,049		1,765,049
Equity:				
Pooled & mutual funds	173,540	-		173,540
Total	<u>\$ 173,540</u>	<u>1,765,049</u>		<u>1,938,589</u>

(3) Investment in Prize Annuities and Annuity Prizes Payable

Assets totaling \$1,939,989, which includes \$1,938,589 of investments and \$1,400 of restricted assets, are held by the Lottery for the purpose of paying installment prizes which have already been won but will not be fully paid until 2018. Annuity liabilities to fund jackpot winners are valued at an amount equal to the carrying values of the respective assets held to fund the annuity obligations. Annuity prizes payable do not include an additional liability of \$1,400 to taxing authorities which is classified as accounts payable and accruals. The following is a schedule of future payments:

Year ending June 30,	Current	Long-term	Total
2017	\$ 1,251,000	-	1,251,000
2018	-	633,000	633,000
Total future value	1,251,000	633,000	1,884,000
Less: unamortized premium (discount)	(50,390)	104,979	54,589
Present value of payments	<u>\$ 1,200,610</u>	<u>737,979</u>	<u>1,938,589</u>

(4) Accounts Receivable

The components of accounts receivable at June 30, 2016 are as follows:

Due from agents	\$ 5,244,995
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(7,121)</u>
Accounts receivable, net	<u>\$ 5,237,874</u>

Bad debt expense of \$1,154 was charged against instant-scratch ticket sales for the year ended June 30, 2016.

(5) Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	Balance Beginning of Year	Additions	Deletions	Balance End of Year
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,592,000	-	-	1,592,000
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,278,454	-	-	4,278,454
Equipment	8,308,352	108,349	14,690	8,402,011
Vehicles	944,372	276,790	226,181	994,981
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>13,531,178</u>	<u>385,139</u>	<u>240,871</u>	<u>13,675,446</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	49,915	85,569	-	135,484
Equipment	6,351,901	118,788	13,790	6,456,899
Vehicles	562,270	128,866	148,262	542,874
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>6,964,086</u>	<u>333,223</u>	<u>162,052</u>	<u>7,135,257</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>6,567,092</u>	<u>51,916</u>	<u>78,819</u>	<u>6,540,189</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 8,159,092</u>	<u>51,916</u>	<u>78,819</u>	<u>8,132,189</u>

(6) Lease Commitment

The Lottery leases advertising display signs in Cedar Rapids and Mason City and occupies office and warehouse facilities in Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Storm Lake, Council Bluffs and Ankeny under long-term operating leases which expire by June 30, 2021.

The following is a schedule, by year, of the future minimum rental payments required under operating leases which have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of June 30, 2016:

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2017	\$ 278,243
2018	150,900
2019	90,397
2020	65,404
2021	<u>66,713</u>
Total	<u>\$ 651,657</u>

Rental expense for the year ended June 30, 2016 for all operating leases, except those with terms of a month or less that were not renewed, totaled \$353,987.

(7) Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2016 are summarized as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Due Within
	June 30, 2015	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2015	One Year
Compensated absences	\$ 1,563,943	861,255	786,963	1,638,235	856,673
Net OPEB liability	602,186	47,488	-	649,674	-
Termination benefits for retirees	81,153	26,676	55,796	52,033	37,479
Net pension liability	4,077,531	889,053	-	4,966,584	-
Total	\$ 6,324,813	1,824,472	842,759	7,306,526	894,152

Sick Leave Insurance Program (SLIP) – The Sick Leave Insurance Program is a voluntary termination benefit program. The program is an opportunity for employees who are retirement-eligible to use the value of their unused sick leave to pay the employer share of the monthly premium of the state’s group health insurance plan after retirement. A SLIP liability is reported for both current, active Lottery employees and retirees. The SLIP liability for current, active employees is included in compensated absences and the liability for retirees is included in accounts payable and accruals.

Upon retirement, employees shall first receive a cash payment for accumulated, unused sick leave converted at the employee’s current regular hourly rate of pay, up to \$2,000, payable with the final payroll warrant which includes the employee’s retirement date. The value of the remaining balance of the accrued sick leave was converted based upon the original balance (before the cash payment). The remainder of the sick leave value was calculated as follows, based on the number of sick leave hours the employee had before the cash payment:

<u>If the sick leave balance is:</u>	<u>The conversion rate is:</u>
Zero to 750 hours	60% of the value
Over 750 hours to 1,500 hours	80% of the value
Over 1,500 hours	100% of the value

The final calculated dollar value was credited to the employee’s SLIP account. Each month, the Lottery pays 100% of the employer’s share of the selected state group health insurance premium from the retiree’s SLIP account. The retiree is responsible for any additional premiums associated with the employee/retiree share.

The Lottery will continue to pay the employer’s share of the health insurance premium each month until the converted value of the employee’s sick leave balance is exhausted, until the employee is eligible for Medicare, the employee waives the benefit or the employee dies, whichever comes first. The retired employees may stay with the same health insurance program as when employed or switch down at any time without underwriting.

The converted value of the sick leave can only be applied to the employer’s share of health insurance premium payments. It has no cash value and is not transferable to another use or to an heir. If a retired employee who has utilized this benefit returns to permanent state employment, all remaining balances in the SLIP program will be forfeited.

All SLIP program benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. For the year ended June 30, 2016, 6 employees received benefits totaling \$55,796 under the SLIP program.

Other Postemployment Benefits – The Lottery implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, during the year ended June 30, 2008. This Statement establishes when other postemployment benefit liabilities are recorded under the accrual basis of accounting.

As a part of the State of Iowa, the Lottery participates in the State of Iowa postretirement medical plan (OPEB). The OPEB Plan recognizes the implicit rate subsidy as required by GASB Statement No. 45.

The annual valuation of liabilities under the OPEB Plan is calculated using the entry age normal cost method. This method requires the calculation of an unfunded actuarial accrued liability, which was approximately \$217,948,000 for the State of Iowa as of June 30, 2016. The Lottery's portion of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is not separately determinable.

Details of the OPEB Plan are provided on a state-wide basis and are available in the State of Iowa's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2016. The report may be obtained by writing to the Iowa Department of Administrative Services, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

The Lottery recognized a net OPEB liability of \$649,674 for other postemployment benefits, which represents the Lottery's portion of the State's net OPEB obligation. The Lottery's portion of the net OPEB obligation was calculated using the ratio of full time equivalent employees of the Lottery compared to full time equivalent employees of the State of Iowa.

(8) Pension Plan

Plan Description – IPERS membership is mandatory for employees of the Lottery, except for those covered by another retirement system. Employees of the Lottery are provided with pensions through a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS). IPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which is available to the public by mail at 7401 Register Drive, PO Box 9117, Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9117 or at www.ipers.org.

IPERS benefits are established under Iowa Code Chapter 97B and the administrative rules thereunder. Chapter 97B and the administrative rules are the official plan documents. The following brief description is provided for general informational purposes only. Refer to the plan documents for more information.

Pension Benefits – A Regular member may retire at normal retirement age and receive monthly benefits without an early-retirement reduction. Normal retirement age is age 65, any time after reaching age 62 with 20 or more years of covered employment, or when the member's years of service plus the member's age at the last birthday equals or exceeds 88, whichever comes first. These qualifications must be met on the member's first month of entitlement to benefits. Members cannot begin receiving retirement benefits before age 55. The formula used to calculate a Regular member's monthly IPERS benefit includes:

- A multiplier based on years of service.
- The member's highest five-year average salary, except members with service before June 30, 2012 will use the highest three-year average salary as of that date if it is greater than the highest five-year average salary.

If a member retires before normal retirement age, the member's monthly retirement benefit will be permanently reduced by an early-retirement reduction. The early-retirement reduction is calculated differently for service earned before and after July 1, 2012. For service earned before July 1, 2012, the reduction is 0.25% for each month the member receives benefits before the member's earliest normal retirement age. For service earned on or after July 1, 2012, the reduction is 0.50% for each month the member receives benefits before age 65.

Generally, once a member selects a benefit option, a monthly benefit is calculated and remains the same for the rest of the member's lifetime. However, to combat the effects of inflation, retirees who began receiving benefits prior to July 1990 receive a guaranteed dividend with their regular November benefit payments.

Disability and Death Benefits – A vested member who is awarded federal Social Security disability or Railroad Retirement disability benefits is eligible to claim IPERS benefits regardless of age. Disability benefits are not reduced for early retirement. If a member dies before retirement, the member's beneficiary will receive a lifetime annuity or a lump-sum payment equal to the present actuarial value of the member's accrued benefit or calculated with a set formula, whichever is greater. When a member dies after retirement, death benefits depend on the benefit option the member selected at retirement.

Contributions – Contribution rates are established by IPERS following the annual actuarial valuation which applies IPERS' Contribution Rate Funding Policy and Actuarial Amortization Method. State statute limits the amount rates can increase or decrease each year to 1 percentage point. IPERS Contribution Rate Funding Policy requires the actuarial contribution rate be determined using the "entry age normal" actuarial cost method and the actuarial assumptions and methods approved by the IPERS Investment Board. The actuarial contribution rate covers normal cost plus the unfunded actuarial liability payment based on a 30-year amortization period. The payment to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability is determined as a level percentage of payroll based on the Actuarial Amortization Method adopted by the Investment Board.

In fiscal year 2016, pursuant to the required rate, Regular members contributed 5.95% of covered payroll and the Lottery contributed 8.93% of covered payroll, for a total rate of 14.88%.

The Lottery's contributions to IPERS for the year ended June 30, 2016 totaled \$607,658.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At June 30, 2016, the Lottery reported a liability of \$4,966,584 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Lottery's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Lottery's share of contributions to IPERS relative to the contributions of all IPERS participating employers. At June 30, 2015, the Lottery's proportion was 0.100528%, which was a decrease of 0.002287% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Lottery recognized pension expense of \$378,603. At June 30, 2016, the Lottery reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 75,039	-
Changes of assumptions	136,743	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on IPERS' investments	-	413,350
Changes in proportion and differences between Lottery contributions and its proportionate share of contributions	-	140,159
Lottery contributions subsequent to the measurement date	607,658	-
Total	\$ 819,440	553,509

\$607,658 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Lottery's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2017	\$ (178,275)
2018	(178,275)
2019	(178,275)
2020	192,746
2021	352
Total	\$ (341,727)

There were no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement as follows:

Rate of inflation (effective June 30, 2014)	3.00% per annum.
Rates of salary increase (effective June 30, 2010)	4.00 to 17.00% average, including inflation. Rates vary by membership group.
Long-term investment rate of return (effective June 30, 1996)	7.50% compounded annually, net of investment expense, including inflation.
Wage growth (effective June 30, 1990)	4.00% per annum, based on 3.00% inflation and 1.00% real wage inflation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies with dates corresponding to those listed above.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA.

The long-term expected rate of return on IPERS' investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Core plus fixed income	28%	2.04%
Domestic equity	24	6.29
International equity	16	6.75
Private equity/debt	11	11.32
Real estate	8	3.48
Credit opportunities	5	3.63
U.S. TIPS	5	1.91
Other real assets	2	6.24
Cash	1	(0.71)
Total	100%	

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed employee contributions will be made at the contractually required rate and contributions from the Lottery will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the IPERS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on IPERS' investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1% lower (6.50%) or 1% higher (8.50%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,695,595	4,966,584	1,819,031

IPERS' Fiduciary Net Position – Detailed information about IPERS' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued IPERS financial report which is available on IPERS' website at www.ipers.org.

Payables to IPERS – At June 30, 2016, the Lottery reported payables to IPERS of \$24,415 for legally required employer contributions and \$16,267 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to IPERS.

(9) Payment of Prizes

Instant-scratch ticket prize expense is comprised of actual winning tickets validated for payment by any retailer or by the Lottery.

The Powerball prize expense is comprised of two different prize structures. One prize structure is winners who match 3, 4 or 5 of 5 numbers or none, 1, 2, 3 or 4 of 5 numbers plus the Powerball number. The second prize structure involves a jackpot which increases from drawing to drawing until the jackpot is won. The jackpot is won when 5 of 5 numbers, plus the Powerball number, are matched.

The Mega Millions prize expense is comprised of two different prize structures. One prize structure is winners who match 3, 4 or 5 of 5 numbers or none, 1, 2, 3 or 4 of 5 numbers plus the Megaball number. The second prize structure involves a jackpot which increases from drawing to drawing until the jackpot is won. The jackpot is won when 5 of 5 numbers, plus the Megaball number, are matched.

Pull-tab prize expense is comprised of actual winning tickets, up to and including \$600, included in packs delivered to retailers and actual winning tickets over \$600 paid by the Lottery.

The Hot Lotto prize expense is comprised of two different prize structures. One prize structure is winners who match 3, 4 or 5 of 5 numbers or none, 1, 2, 3 or 4 of 5 numbers plus the Hot Ball number. The second prize structure involves a jackpot which increases from drawing to drawing until the jackpot is won. The jackpot is won when 5 of 5 numbers, plus the Hot Ball number, are matched.

The Pick 3 prize expense is comprised of winners who match either 2 or 3 of 3 numbers. A player may win from \$30 to \$3,000 depending on the play type selected and the play amount. Play types are Straight, Box, Straight/Box, Front Pair or Back Pair and require the player to match all numbers in the exact order drawn, match all three numbers in any order, match either exact and/or any order, first two numbers or last two numbers in exact order, respectively.

The Pick 4 prize expense is comprised of winners who match either 2 or 4 of 4 numbers. A player may win from \$30 to \$30,000 depending on the play type selected and the play amount. Play types are Straight, Box, Straight/Box, Front Pair or Back Pair and require the player to match all numbers in the exact order drawn, match all four numbers in any order, match either exact and/or any order, first two numbers or last two numbers in exact order, respectively.

The All or Nothing prize expense is comprised of winners who match 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 of 12 numbers.

The Lucky for Life prize expense is comprised of three different prize structures. One prize structure is winners who match 2, 3 or 4 of 5 numbers or none, 1, 2, 3 or 4 of 5 numbers plus the Lucky Ball number. The game's second prize structure of \$25,000 a year for life is won by matching 5 of 5 numbers without the Lucky Ball. The third prize structure involves a top prize of \$1,000 per day for life and is won by matching 5 of 5 numbers plus the Lucky Ball.

The VIP Club prize expense is comprised of players who enter eligible lotto and non-winning scratch tickets into "Play it Again" promotions for a chance to win cash and/or merchandise prizes. The Lottery spent \$168,607 on VIP Club prizes during the year ended June 30, 2016.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, \$166,862 of prizes were distributed through various promotional activities.

(10) Instant-Scratch Ticket Packs

The Lottery issues instant-scratch ticket packs to retailers on an ongoing basis. The retailer or District Sales Representative must activate the pack on the system before the pack may be sold to the public. The retailer may not be billed for these packs until a pack is activated and settled on the system. A pack may be settled in one of four ways: 1) 70% of the low-tier tickets in the pack have been validated, 2) 45 days have elapsed from the date the pack was activated, 3) the pack has been settled at delivery or settled manually through the terminal or 4) 21 days have elapsed from the date the pack was activated regardless of validations. As of June 30, 2016, the Lottery had 50,128 packs at retailers which have not yet settled. The receivable and the related unearned revenue of \$6,686,992, calculated as shown below, have not been included in the Lottery's financial statements since the sales associated with these packs have not been recognized.

Unsettled packs	\$ 15,038,400
Less:	
Retailer compensation	1,032,551
Low-tier prize expense	<u>7,318,857</u>
Potential receivable and unearned amount	<u><u>\$ 6,686,992</u></u>

(11) Lotto America/Powerball

U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds are purchased by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) to provide payments corresponding to the Lottery's obligation to Lotto America/Powerball prize winners. The MUSL holds these bonds and will cash the bonds when due and wire the money to the Lottery's account on or before the anniversary date of the jackpot.

At June 30, 2016, the MUSL held zero coupon bonds for the Lottery to fund future installment payments aggregating \$1,352,381. The current value of those bonds totaled \$1,495,811.

(12) Risk Management

State employee benefits for health, dental, long-term disability and life insurance coverage are insured through commercial insurers. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and settlements have not exceeded coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The State of Iowa self-insures on behalf of its agencies for losses related to workers' compensation, its motor vehicle fleet, property damage and torts. A contingent fund exists under Section 29C.20 of the Code of Iowa to provide compensation for loss or damage to state property (casualty losses).

Upon advice of legal counsel, the Lottery has purchased commercial insurance for certain risks.

(13) New Accounting Pronouncement

The Lottery adopted fair value guidance as set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. The Statement sets forth guidance for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities reported in the financial statements. Adoption of the guidance did not have a significant impact on amounts reported or disclosed in the financial statements.

Iowa Lottery Authority

Required Supplementary Information

Iowa Lottery Authority

Iowa Lottery Authority

Schedule of the Lottery's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System
For the Last Two Years*
(In Thousands)

Required Supplementary Information

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Lottery's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.100528%	0.102815%
Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 4,967	4,078
Lottery's covered-employee payroll	\$ 6,932	6,753
Lottery's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	71.65%	60.39%
IPERS' net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	85.19%	87.61%

* In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, the amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30 of the preceding fiscal year.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Iowa Lottery Authority
Schedule of Lottery Contributions
Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System
For the Last Ten Years
(In Thousands)

Required Supplementary Information

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 608	619	603	582
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(608)	(619)	(603)	(582)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-
Lottery's covered-employee payroll	\$ 6,809	6,932	6,753	6,713
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	8.93%	8.93%	8.93%	8.67%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
521	424	415	404	390	377
(521)	(424)	(415)	(404)	(390)	(377)
-	-	-	-	-	-
6,456	6,101	6,241	6,362	6,446	6,557
8.07%	6.95%	6.65%	6.35%	6.05%	5.75%

Iowa Lottery Authority

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Pension Liability

Year ended June 30, 2016

Changes of benefit terms:

Legislation enacted in 2010 modified benefit terms for Regular members. The definition of final average salary changed from the highest three to the highest five years of covered wages. The vesting requirement changed from four years of service to seven years. The early retirement reduction increased from 3% per year measured from the member's first unreduced retirement age to a 6% reduction for each year of retirement before age 65.

Legislative action in 2008 transferred four groups – emergency medical service providers, county jailers, county attorney investigators and National Guard installation security officers – from Regular membership to the protection occupation group for future service only.

Changes of assumptions:

The 2014 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a quadrennial experience study:

- Decreased the inflation assumption from 3.25% to 3.00%.
- Decreased the assumed rate of interest on member accounts from 4.00% to 3.75% per year.
- Adjusted male mortality rates for retirees in the Regular membership group.
- Moved from an open 30-year amortization period to a closed 30-year amortization period for the UAL beginning June 30, 2014. Each year thereafter, changes in the UAL from plan experience will be amortized on a separate closed 20-year period.

The 2010 valuation implemented the following refinements as a result of a quadrennial experience study:

- Adjusted retiree mortality assumptions.
- Modified retirement rates to reflect fewer retirements.
- Lowered disability rates at most ages.
- Lowered employment termination rates.
- Generally increased the probability of terminating members receiving a deferred retirement benefit.
- Modified salary increase assumptions based on various service duration.

The 2007 valuation adjusted the application of the entry age normal cost method to better match projected contributions to the projected salary stream in the future years. It also included the one-year lag between the valuation date and the effective date of the annual actuarial contribution rate in the calculation of the UAL amortization payments.

Supplementary Information

Schedule 1

Iowa Lottery Authority

Other Operating Expenses

Year ended June 30, 2016

Salary and benefits	\$ 9,977,828
Travel	275,272
Supplies	104,490
Printing	4,190
Postage	6,636
Communications	263,414
Rentals	309,412
Utilities	87,942
Professional fees	135,660
Outside services and repair	243,794
Non-capitalized equipment	306,252
Data processing	122,421
Reimbursement to state agencies	430,088
Advertising and publicity	615
Depreciation	333,223
Other	53,136
Total	<u>\$ 12,654,373</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Iowa Lottery Authority
Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015	Increase (Decrease)
Operating revenues:			
Instant-scratch ticket sales	\$ 233,681,883	211,986,968	21,694,915
Pick 3 sales	7,376,766	7,046,335	330,431
Pick 4 sales	3,554,719	3,231,397	323,322
Powerball sales	74,851,133	52,231,108	22,620,025
Mega Millions sales	16,401,018	17,980,367	(1,579,349)
Hot Lotto sales	8,827,600	11,111,717	(2,284,117)
All or Nothing sales	3,989,479	4,542,846	(553,367)
Monopoly Millionaires' Club sales	-	591,605	(591,605)
Lucky for Life sales	3,154,994	-	3,154,994
Pull-tab sales	15,073,332	16,045,073	(971,741)
Application fees	4,175	3,800	375
Other	33,065	6,220	26,845
Total operating revenues	366,948,164	324,777,436	42,170,728
Operating expenses:			
Prizes:			
Instant-scratch ticket	151,760,771	137,660,011	14,100,760
Pick 3	4,369,699	4,164,551	205,148
Pick 4	2,082,846	1,993,339	89,507
Powerball	36,708,283	25,386,810	11,321,473
Mega Millions	7,975,529	8,593,263	(617,734)
Hot Lotto	4,223,018	5,351,407	(1,128,389)
All or Nothing	2,363,459	2,684,292	(320,833)
Monopoly Millionaires' Club	-	626,847	(626,847)
Lucky for Life	2,525,899	-	2,525,899
Pull-tab	9,422,428	10,028,418	(605,990)
Promotional	166,862	128,699	38,163
VIP Club	168,607	264,651	(96,044)
Total prizes	221,767,401	196,882,288	24,885,113
Retailer compensation	24,560,885	20,977,399	3,583,486
Advertising production and media purchases	6,821,537	6,766,994	54,543
Retailer lottery system/terminal communications	7,942,965	6,753,929	1,189,036
Instant/pull-tab ticket expense	3,259,394	3,890,273	(630,879)
Vending machines & maintenance/ticket dispensers	820,542	179,352	641,190
Courier delivery of tickets	563,738	572,194	(8,456)
Other operating expenses	12,654,373	12,385,807	268,566
Total operating expenses	278,390,835	248,408,236	29,982,599
Operating income	88,557,329	76,369,200	12,188,129
Non-operating revenues (expenses):			
Proceeds deposited to the State's General Fund	(85,524,619)	(72,365,900)	13,158,719
Proceeds deposited to the Veteran's Trust Fund	(2,500,000)	(2,151,167)	348,833
Interest income	194,873	76,038	(118,835)
Interest expense	-	(8,046)	(8,046)
Gain (Loss) on disposal of capital assets	28,156	(364,252)	(392,408)
Net non-operating expenses	(87,801,590)	(74,813,327)	12,988,263
Changes in net position	755,739	1,555,873	(800,134)
Net position beginning of year	5,798,338	4,242,465	1,555,873
Net position end of year	\$ 6,554,077	5,798,338	755,739

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Schedule 3

Iowa Lottery Authority
Analysis of Net Position
June 30, 2016

Cash retained for vehicle purchases	\$ 649,931
Ticket inventories	2,472,610
Capital assets	8,132,189
Net pension liability	(4,966,584)
Deferred outflows of resources	819,440
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>(553,509)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,554,077</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Iowa Lottery Authority

Revenue by Game

For the Last Six Years

Games	Year ended June 30,					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Instant-scratch ticket	\$ 165,329,031	188,814,325	202,299,747	188,754,111	211,986,968	233,681,883
Pick 3	6,573,020	6,743,717	6,804,870	6,948,165	7,046,335	7,376,766
Pick 4	2,701,949	2,788,613	3,085,784	3,224,892	3,231,397	3,554,719
Powerball	47,124,656	57,934,104	81,385,271	61,153,876	52,231,108	74,851,133
Mega Millions	16,051,016	22,293,152	13,317,888	21,835,102	17,980,367	16,401,018
Hot Lotto	11,608,730	10,525,347	11,664,946	10,434,227	11,111,717	8,827,600
All or Nothing	-	-	-	3,196,195	4,542,846	3,989,479
Monopoly Millionaires' Club	-	-	-	-	591,605	-
Lucky for Life	-	-	-	-	-	3,154,994
\$100,000 Cash Game	3,687,370	4,314,098	4,483,605	2,530,984	-	-
Raffle	-	-	-	242,960	-	-
Pull-tab	18,315,275	17,438,369	16,209,309	15,734,917	16,045,073	15,073,332
Total	\$ 271,391,047	310,851,725	339,251,420	314,055,429	324,767,416	366,910,924

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Schedule 5

Iowa Lottery Authority
Analysis of Prize Payout
Lotto, Instant-Scratch and Pull-tab Games
For the Last Six Years

Games	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Instant-scratch ticket	63%	62%	63%	65%	65%	65%
Pick 3	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Pick 4	59%	59%	59%	59%	62%	59%
Powerball	48%	49%	49%	48%	49%	49%
Mega Millions	52%	51%	49%	50%	48%	49%
Hot Lotto	48%	49%	48%	48%	48%	48%
All or Nothing	-	-	-	67%	59%	59%
Monopoly Millionaires' Club	-	-	-	-	106%	-
Lucky for Life	-	-	-	-	-	80%
\$100,000 Cash Game	47%	50%	61%	24%	-	-
Raffle	-	-	-	42%	-	-
Pull-tab	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%

See accompanying independent auditor's report.



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Independent Auditor's 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

To the Board Members of the Iowa Lottery Authority:

We have audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Iowa Lottery Authority, a component unit of the State of Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 14, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Iowa Lottery Authority's internal control over financial reporting to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances 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 Iowa Lottery Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Iowa Lottery Authority's internal control.

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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control which is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that were not identified.


Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Iowa Lottery Authority's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, non-compliance 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 non-compliance or other matters which are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Iowa Lottery Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

We would like to acknowledge the many courtesies and assistance extended to us by personnel of the Iowa Lottery Authority during the course of our audit. Should you have any questions concerning any of the above matters, we shall be pleased to discuss them with you at your convenience.


MARY MOSIMAN, CPA
Auditor of State


December 14, 2016

Iowa Lottery Authority

Staff

This audit was performed by:

Pamela J. Bormann, CPA, Manager
Jenny M. Podrebarac, Senior Auditor II
Carolina M. Aviles, Staff Auditor
Alex W. Case, Staff Auditor
Cole L. Hocker, Staff Auditor
Marcus B. Johnson, Staff Auditor
Christopher M. Anderson, Assistant Auditor
Robert Quinn Barrett, Assistant Auditor
Elizabeth P. Dawson, Assistant Auditor
Libby C. Lamfers, Assistant Auditor
Cody J. Pifer, Assistant Auditor
Mitchell W. Shipman, Assistant Auditor

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew E. Nielsen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "A".

Andrew E. Nielsen, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State