



Over \$1.6 billion

to Education

Comprehensive
Annual Financial Report
for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014

New Hampshire Lottery Commission A department of the State of New Hampshire

Millottery

NEW HAMPSHIRE LOTTERY COMMISSION

A DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014

Prepared by:

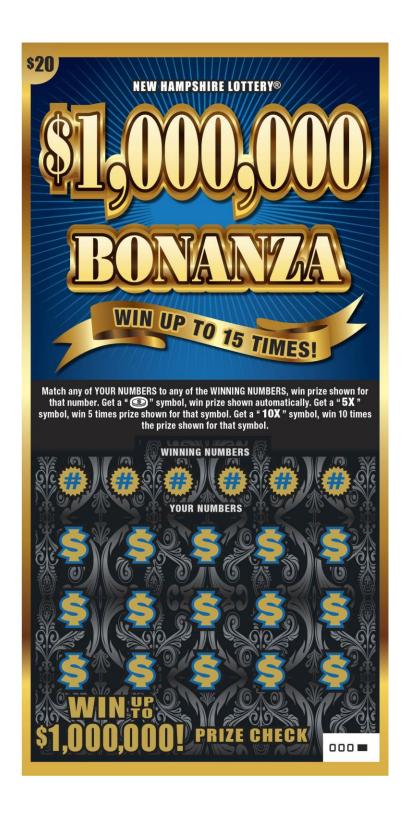
The New Hampshire Lottery Commission

Charles R. McIntyre Executive Director

The Finance Department

Kassie Strong Chief Financial Officer

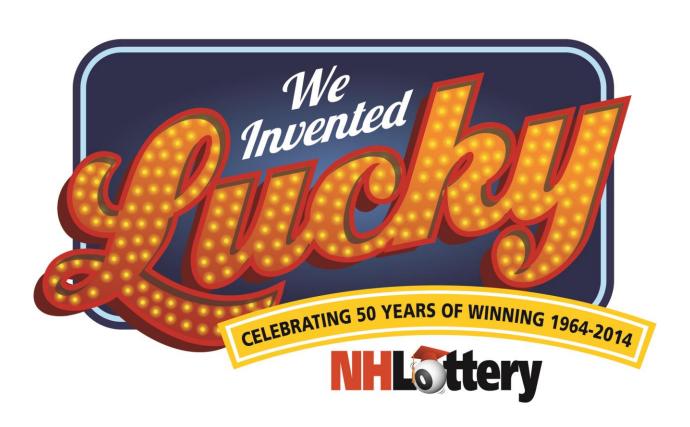
John Pedone Margaret Anderson



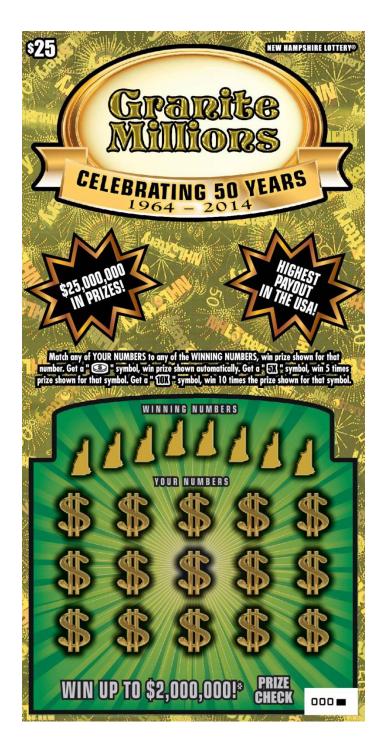
\$1,000,000 Bonanza, an Instant scratch game selling for \$20 per ticket, was the Lottery's 2nd highest seller of Instant scratch games, bringing in sales of \$8.9 million for fiscal year 2014.

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

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Introductory Section



Granite Millions, an Instant scratch game commemorating NH Lottery's 50th Anniversary and selling for \$25 per ticket, was the Lottery's highest seller of Instant scratch games for fiscal year 2014, bringing in sales of approximately \$14 million. The Lottery had available for sale 86 different Instant scratch games during fiscal year 2014.



GOVERNOR Margaret Wood Hassan CHAIRMAN Debra M. Douglas COMMISSIONER Paul J. Holloway COMMISSIONER Doug Scamman EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Charles R. McIntyre

December 29, 2014

To the Citizens of the State of New Hampshire, The Governor and Executive Council of the State of New Hampshire, and The New Hampshire Lottery Commission:

We are pleased to submit the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission (Lottery) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The finance department of the Lottery has prepared this comprehensive report. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all information presented in this report. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Lottery. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Lottery's financial activities have been included.

Internal Control

Management of the Lottery is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that assets are protected from loss, theft, or abuse and to ensure that the accounting systems allow compilation of accurate and timely financial information. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the valuation of cost and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Access to the Lottery's office and Instant ticket warehouse is limited through high-level security. The Lottery has segregated responsibilities to enhance controls over accounting procedures relative to personnel and payroll; purchasing and accounts payable; sales and accounts receivable; and general ledger. Management personnel maintain oversight and approval authority over all areas of operation. The Lottery's independent auditors review significant and relevant areas annually and issue a report to the Legislative Fiscal Committee on internal control and compliance in conjunction with their financial audit.

The Lottery manages a ticket inventory and controls the payment of prizes. As such, various precautions (internal controls) are taken to ensure the integrity and security of lottery operations. They are as follows:

- High-level security at the Lottery's headquarters restricts access to office and warehouse areas to certain Lottery personnel.
- Security cameras are located in key locations throughout the inside and outside of the Lottery headquarters building.

- Criminal record checks are performed on all new lottery employees and other employees performing services at Lottery headquarters.
- All Instant lottery tickets are printed utilizing special inks, dyes, and security codes, among other security measures.
- Prize checks are printed with special non-erasable ink.
- Drawings held at Lottery headquarters have a designated secure drawing room, which is monitored 24 hours a day. The actual drawings are executed according to detailed procedures, witnessed by certified public accounting firm personnel, and videotaped by primary and backup security cameras.
- Credit checks are performed on all Lottery retailers and contractors.
- Various levels of access and other controls are provided within the computer system.

The Lottery's financial statements have been audited by the State of New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Audit Division (LBA). The LBA has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the Lottery's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component in the financial section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with this transmittal letter.

The Lottery, as a department of the State of New Hampshire, is included within the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This report presents all activities of the Lottery in a single enterprise fund and does not include data or information related to any other state agency or fund.

Profile of the Lottery

The lottery industry in the United States is comprised of 43 state lotteries, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The New Hampshire Lottery Commission (Lottery) was created in 1963 through the enactment of New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated (RSA) 284:21-a for the sole purpose of raising revenues to help fund education in New Hampshire. The first tickets went on sale in March of 1964, making New Hampshire the first modern state-run lottery. A three-member appointed commission serves at the pleasure of the Governor and Executive Council.

The Lottery headquarters is located in the capitol city of Concord, which is in the central part of the state. The Lottery operates enterprise activities as a department of the State of New Hampshire. These activities include the sale of lottery tickets to the public and all necessary support functions. All profits are used exclusively for state aid to education in New Hampshire.

The Lottery is required to submit a biennial operating budget to the Governor for approval. The budget is further submitted to the Legislature for its approval and is ultimately included in the State of New Hampshire's operating budget. The Lottery's official budget, as adopted by the Legislature, is prepared principally on a modified cash basis. Due to the nature of the Lottery's

activities, the majority of its cost of sales expenses, such as prizes, vendor fees and retailer commissions, are not included in the budget. The Lottery budgets for approximately 5% of its total expenses that consist primarily of salaries and benefits, rental expenses, advertising and Instant ticket printing costs. Financial management staff consistently monitors adherence to budgeted appropriations.

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission provides customers the opportunity to participate in a variety of Instant and on-line lottery games. The Lottery is a member of three lottery joint ventures: the Tri-State Lotto Commission, comprised of New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont Lotteries; the Multi-State Lottery Association, which is comprised of many state lotteries, as such, it operates a number of on-line games under those jurisdictions; and Lucky for Life, which is comprised of the six New England states' lotteries. The following paragraphs describe the products offered by the Lottery.



Instant Games were introduced in New Hampshire in 1975 with a ticket called 'Lucky X'. Instant games are played by scratching the latex covering off the play area on the ticket. There are several ways to win on an Instant or "scratch" ticket, including matching three like dollar amounts, symbols or letters, or adding up numbers to a specified total. If the correct combination appears, the player becomes an "instant winner" without having to wait for the results of a drawing (although some tickets have an entry into a drawing component). The Instant games offer a wide variety of game themes and ticket prices. Players can win anywhere from \$1 to \$2 million, depending on the game. The Lottery offered 86 Instant games during fiscal year 2014 with ticket prices ranging from \$1 to \$25.



Tri-State Pick 3/Pick 4 has been offered by Tri-State since 1996, and prior to that by New Hampshire since 1977 and is one of the Lottery's most consistently played games. Players can win twice a day, once at mid-day and again in the evening. For as little as fifty cents or as much as \$5 a player can purchase a ticket for a chance to win. This is the only game that offers tickets for less than a dollar. Players select a three or four digit number and select from several different play options. Numbers are drawn twice a day, seven days a week, for fixed prize amounts ranging from \$25 to \$25,000, depending on the dollar amount bet. Although the Pick 3/Pick 4 game is considered a mature product, it continues to maintain strong sales through its loyal players.



Tri-State Megabucks was the first multi-state product to be offered by any jurisdiction in the United States. It was also the Lottery's first lotto-type game and year after year it maintains a faithful player base. Megabucks has undergone some significant enhancements since its introduction in September 1985. The Megabucks game began with a 6 of 30 matrix and a weekly drawing each Saturday. The matrix changed to 6 of 36 in 1986 and to 6 of 40 in 1988. In 1990, the Tri-State Lotto Commission added a second jackpot drawing on Wednesdays. More changes faced the Megabucks game in 1997 with the addition of a bonus number, a new matrix of 6 of 42, and a guaranteed jackpot of \$500,000. On July 26th of 2009 Megabucks changed to Megabucks Plus, with guaranteed starting jackpots of \$1 million and lower tier prizes ranging from \$2 to \$30,000. The cost of a ticket went from \$1 to \$2. Players now choose five numbers from a matrix of 41 and one Megaball number from 1 to 6. A jackpot winner may designate how the jackpot will be paid whether in cash or as an annuity in 25 annual installments. Although this game is 29 years old, it still remains a profitable product for the Lottery, with a committed player base. This game is available as a subscription.



Lucky for Life began on March 11, 2012. It is a multi-jurisdictional game jointly operated by the six New England state lotteries. Tickets are sold in all six states and cost \$2 per chance. Players pick five numbers from 1 to 40 and one lucky ball number from 1 to 21, or choose an Easy Pick. They have ten chances to win: \$2, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$100, \$150, \$3,000, \$25,000 a year for life, or the top prize of \$1,000 a day for life. Drawings are held every Monday and Thursday evening at the Connecticut lottery headquarters.



Fast Play is a Tri-State online game. Sales began in June of fiscal year 2006. It is an online game that plays like an Instant game and is generated by the lottery terminal at the time of purchase. There is no waiting for a drawing like the other online games. A player plays the game and determines if they have won instantly. Each Fast Play game has a shelf life of approximately three months. Over the course of a year, approximately four different Fast Play games are offered to players, which keep the product fresh and exciting. Examples of the different games offered during the fiscal year are Crazy Diamonds, Wild Card Joker, Black Cherry Bingo, and Money Tree. Tickets cost \$1, \$2, or \$5 each depending on the game. Top prizes range from \$500 to \$5,000. The Lottery's web site, www.nhlottery.org explains how each game plays.



New Hampshire Powerball is an online game jointly operated by the 37 member lotteries of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). A total of 47 lotteries participate in the sale of Powerball tickets, including the 37 MUSL members (which consist of 33 state lotteries, the U.S.

Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia) and the Mega Millions group (which consists of 10 state lotteries). This game was introduced in New Hampshire in November 1995, although it has been operated by the MUSL Association since April 1992. Players select one set of five numbers and one additional number designated as the "powerball" for each draw. The matrix is "5 of 59" for the set and "1 of 35" for the powerball. The minimum jackpot is \$40 million, which rolls over in the event that no ticket matches all five numbers and the powerball. Powerball offers eight secondary prizes of fixed amounts ranging from \$4 to \$1,000,000 for a \$2 bet. For an extra \$1 a player can Power Play their bet for the chance to increase their winnings, except for the jackpot prize, up to \$2,000,000. A jackpot winner may designate how the jackpot will be paid whether in cash or as an annuity in 30 annual installments. Drawings are held in Orlando, Florida on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This game also offers ticket sales through subscriptions.



New Hampshire Hot Lotto is sponsored by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). Currently 15 state lotteries participate in the Hot Lotto game. The cost of a ticket is \$1. Each ticket has a two-part play. First, the player selects five numbers from a matrix of 1 to 39 and then one hot ball number from a matrix of 1 to 19. Players may pay an additional \$1 per bet to add the "Sizzler" feature, which will increase their winnings, except for the jackpot, by three times. Drawings are held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The jackpot starts at \$1 million and grows until someone wins. The New Hampshire Lottery launched an improved Hot Lotto Sizzler game beginning on May 12, 2013 that offers an all cash, tax free jackpot. In addition to the jackpot, there are eight other ways to win from \$2 up to \$10,000 for a \$1 bet. This game also offers ticket sales through subscriptions.



New Hampshire Mega Millions sales began on January 31, 2010. Mega Millions is a multistate game. Prior to January 31, 2010 any state that sold Powerball could not sell Mega Millions and vice versa. The game began in August 1996 as "The Big Game" and holds the record for the largest jackpot in North American history. There are a total of 46 jurisdictions where you can play Mega Millions: 44 states, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. Players can purchase a ticket for \$1. Players select one set of five numbers and one additional number designated as the "mega ball" for each draw. The matrix is "5 of 56" for the set and "1 of 46" for the mega ball. The minimum jackpot is \$15 million, which rolls over in the event that no ticket matches all five numbers and the mega ball. Mega Millions offers secondary prizes of fixed amounts ranging from \$2 to \$250,000 for a \$1 bet. Mega-Plier is a feature added to the game giving players the chance to increase their winnings, except for the jackpot prize, by up to four times. In order to upgrade to a Mega-Plier, a player needs only to pay an extra dollar. A jackpot winner may designate how the jackpot will be paid whether in cash or as an annuity in 26 annual installments. Drawings are held in Atlanta, Georgia on Tuesdays and Fridays. This game also offers ticket sales through subscriptions



The New Hampshire Lottery excitedly launched a new Tri-State game called Gimme 5 on May 12, 2013 in conjunction with the Vermont and Maine State Lotteries. Tickets are sold for \$1 per play and players choose five numbers from a matrix of 1 - 39, or an Easy Pick. Participants are permitted to purchase up to 30 draws on one ticket and drawings are held every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at the State of New Hampshire Lottery Headquarters. Prizes include \$2, \$7, \$250, and a jackpot of \$100,000.

Local economy

New Hampshire is a small state with a population of approximately 1.3 million. According to the United States Census Bureau, in 2013 New Hampshire had the highest standard of living in the U.S. and in 2011 ranked New Hampshire as the fourth highest state for having adults with high school degrees or better. The U.S. Census Bureau also ranked New Hampshire as the 8th highest state for adults having college degrees or better. Forbes reported New Hampshire as the 7th best state for quality of life in 2013.

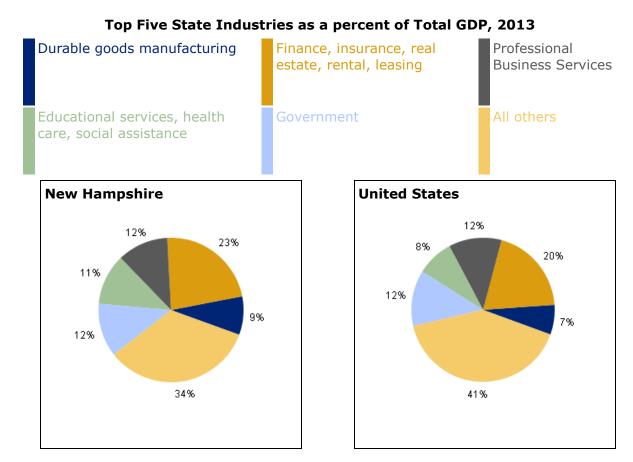
There is no sales tax, use tax, broad-base income tax, or capital gains tax in New Hampshire. The Tax Foundation, a nonprofit fiscal policy research group, ranked New Hampshire's 2011 local and state tax burden as 44th in the United States (1 being the highest tax burden), at 8.0% of income; the U.S. average of state and local tax burden for 2011 is 9.8% of income (2011 was the latest data reported for local and state tax burden). New Hampshire offers a favorable overall tax environment for businesses, ranking 8th best out of 50 for overall tax climate in fiscal year 2014 and 7th best in fiscal year 2013. A state's business tax climate measures how each state's tax laws affect economic performance. For May 2014, according to the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire was 4.4%, compared with the national average of 6.1%. This rate for New Hampshire was a decrease from May 2013's 5.3% unemployment rate.

New Hampshire's per capita personal income ranks 8th highest in the nation. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for calendar year 2013, New Hampshire's per capita personal income was \$51,013. This is higher than the United States average of \$44,765. BEA reported for calendar year 2013 New Hampshire's Gross Domestic Product (GDP¹) ranked 40th in the United States (1 being the highest GDP) at \$67.8 billion representing a 0.9% growth for the state compared to 1.8% growth for the nation. The 2003-2013 compound annual growth rate for New Hampshire real GDP¹ was 1.0%, compared to the compound annual growth rate for the nation of 1.5%. BEA reported that in 2013 the largest industry in New Hampshire was finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing accounting for 22.7% of New Hampshire GDP. The second largest industry in New Hampshire was government at 12% of New Hampshire GDP. According to BEA the largest contributor to real GDP growth in New Hampshire for 2013 was finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; the second largest contributor to real GDP in 2013 was educational services, health care, and social assistance.

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¹ Gross domestic product by state is the measurement of a state's finished goods and services. Real gross domestic product is an inflation adjusted measure that reflects the value of finished goods and services in a given year.

The following graphs were taken directly from the BEA website for Bearfacts-2013-New Hampshire



According to the New Hampshire Business Resource Center, New Hampshire offers exceptional quality of life because of its overall low taxes, low crime, high quality health care, good schools, affordable housing, cultural opportunities, location, and environment. In New Hampshire, within reasonable driving distance, one can visit beautiful mountains, the ocean, or the city, attracting a wide range of active, talented, and creative people, who in turn attract diverse industries. All of these favorable qualities suggest continued growth for New Hampshire.

Cost of living expenses have increased and the unemployment rate, while dropping, remains high. These factors are contributing to decreases in disposable income. According to New Hampshire Department of Employment Security New Hampshire's economy is dependent on consumer spending, so decreases in disposable income hurt economic growth for the State. The Lottery is dependent on customers' discretionary income, so when there is less available, customers spend less on lottery tickets.

The New Hampshire Lottery does well in per capita sales. When compared with the other lotteries in the United States, New Hampshire ranks 15th highest in per capita sales for fiscal year 2014. Unaudited fiscal year 2014 traditional game sales for all U.S. lotteries' increased 3%. According to LaFleur's Magazine, a research company that reports facts and statistics on lotteries, 24 of 44 lotteries saw increases in fiscal year 2014 sales, as compared with fiscal year 2013 when 40 of 44 lotteries saw increases in sales. LaFleur's also estimates U.S. lotteries paid

approximately \$39 billion to lucky prize winners and \$20 billion to the government in fiscal year 2014. According to LaFleur's, instant ticket sales for U.S. lotteries were up \$1.5 billion or 4% to \$38 billion, while draw game sales, like Mega Millions and Powerball, were up 1% to \$25.4 billion for fiscal year 2014 from fiscal year 2013. Instant ticket sales represent 60% of the U.S. lottery's total traditional sales. Powerball decreased 18% compared to Mega Millions which increased 51% during fiscal year 2014.

Long-term financial planning

The Lottery as a department of the State of New Hampshire follows a two year budget process and is limited by State regulations in long term financial planning. The Lottery transfers all estimated net income, on a monthly basis to the State Education Trust Fund.

New Hampshire does not have a sales tax or income tax and sources of State revenues are limited. The Lottery plays a significant part in the State revenue process by producing revenue to fund education in the State. As such, the Lottery always explores additional gaming options for ways of producing higher revenues. The traditional lottery games, such as online lotto-style games are greatly affected by the amount of the jackpot.

Relevant financial policies

All investments of the Lottery's excess cash are made by the New Hampshire State Treasury Department, which is responsible for the investment of all State funds. RSA 6:8 sets forth the policies the State Treasurer must adhere to when investing State funds. The types of investments authorized, with the approval of the Governor and Council, include obligations of the United States Government, legal investments for savings banks and trust companies, savings accounts, participation units in the public deposit investment pool, and various certificates of deposit.

All profits from Lottery operations are designated for education by the State Constitution. Once a month, Lottery net income is transferred to the Education Trust Fund from investments made from Lottery cash flows by the State Treasurer.

Prize payments due winners for jackpot prizes awarded under Megabucks are fully funded by investments in U.S. Treasury STRIPS held by the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State). Treasury STRIPS are fixed-income securities sold at a significant discount to face value and offer no interest payments because they mature at par. STRIPS are backed by the U.S. government and offer minimal risk. The payments due winners for jackpot prizes awarded under Powerball and Mega Millions are satisfied through securities purchased by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL). MUSL purchases U.S. government obligations to fund jackpot prizes, which are held in irrevocable trust or securities clearing accounts. The Lottery does not record a liability for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by Tri-State or MUSL. Jackpot/grand prizes for Lucky for Life winners are payable in installments and are satisfied through insurance annuities purchased by MUSL. MUSL purchases insurance annuities, on behalf of the member states, based on either \$365,000 or \$25,000 per year (depending on first or second prize level won) deferred annuity paid annually on the anniversary of the claim date, for the lifetime of the jackpot/grand prize winner. Accordingly, the Lottery does not record a liability for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by MUSL or the other party lotteries. The Lottery does accrue a current amount due for its proportionate share of prizes and expenses.

Upcoming initiatives

The Lottery is prohibited by statute from offering new forms of gambling. The Lottery continues to work on new advertising initiatives, sales promotions, and changes to current game styles in order to increase sales revenues.

Awards and acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the New Hampshire Lottery Commission for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. This was the fourteenth consecutive year that the Lottery has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year. We believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

This CAFR reflects our commitment to improve and maintain the Lottery's financial statements and record keeping systems in conformity with the highest standards of accountability. This report also reflects the Lottery's commitment to maintaining the public's trust through high ethics and uncompromising integrity. The dedicated efforts of the entire Lottery team, especially those in the finance department are greatly appreciated. We would also like to recognize Commission Chair Debra Douglas, Commissioner Paul Holloway, Commissioner Doug Scamman, and the Governor and Executive Council for the State of New Hampshire, for their support, guidance, and dedication in operating the New Hampshire Lottery Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

Clut R my Pa

Charles R. McIntyre Executive Director

Kassie L. Strong Chief Financial Officer

Kassie L. Strong



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

New Hampshire Lottery Commission

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2013

Executive Director/CEO

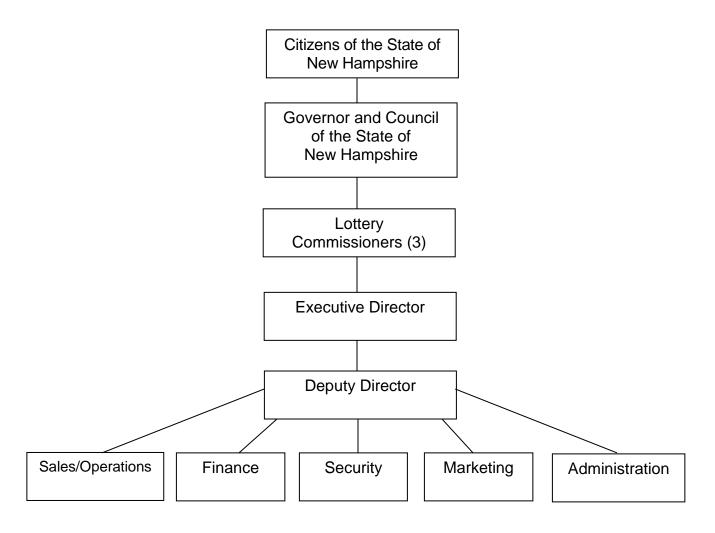
New Hampshire Lottery Commission

Appointed Officials and Organizational Chart

Appointed Officials

Debra M. Douglas Commission Chairman Term ends 6/29/2016 Paul J. Holloway Commissioner Term ends 6/29/2015 Doug Scamman Commissioner Term ended 6/29/2014*

Organizational Chart



^{*}Currently in holdover status.



Enter all of your non-winning NH Lottery tickets

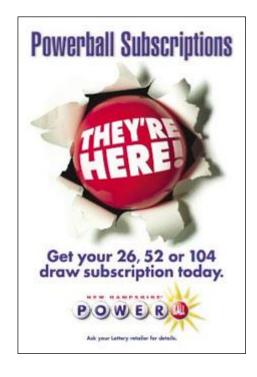
for MORE CHANCES to win EXCITING PRIZES!







On Sale Now at all Lottery Retailers! Purchase your NH Powerball, Tri-State Megabucks Plus, NH Hot Lotto and NH Mega Millions Subscriptions!



Financial Section



JEFFRY A. PATTISON Legislative Budget Assistant (603) 271-3161

MICHAEL W. KANE, MPA Deputy Legislative Budget Assistant (603) 271-3161

State of New Hampshire

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE BUDGET ASSISTANT State House, Room 102 Concord, New Hampshire 03301 STEPHEN C. SMITH, CPA Director, Audit Division (603) 271-2785

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Fiscal Committee Of The General Court:

Report On The Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission which comprise the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2014, and the related Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position and Cash Flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness

of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 18 through 29 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the New Hampshire Lottery Commission's basic financial statements. The Introductory Section, Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Distributions, and Statistical Section of this report are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Distributions 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

auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Distributions is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introductory and Statistical Sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required By Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 29, 2014 on our consideration of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 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 New Hampshire Lottery Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Office Of Legislative Budget Assistant

Office of Legislative Budget Assistant

December 29, 2014

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission, we offer readers of the Lottery's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements contained in this comprehensive annual financial report and our letter of transmittal, which begins on page 1.

Financial Highlights

- Operating revenues for the Lottery program decreased by \$4.5 million, or 1.6% for the current fiscal year. MUSL games revenues decreased \$6.4 million or 11.0%, while revenues from Instant scratch games increased \$2.8 million or 1.5%. MUSL games contributed 18.7% to total revenues and Instant scratch games contributed 70.8%. Tri-State games, which contributed 8.1% to total revenues, netted to an increase of approximately \$1.3 million or 6.3%. Lucky for Life sales decreased almost \$1.5 million or 18.7% during fiscal year 2014. Other Income decreased \$760,554 or 70.3%.
- The Lottery's operating expenses for the current fiscal year decreased approximately \$2.6 million, or 1.3%. This decrease in operating expenses, mostly cost of sales expenses, is a result of the decrease in ticket sales/revenues.
- Lottery's assets decreased \$6.0 million, or 34% from the previous fiscal year. Liabilities decreased \$6.1 million or 45.1%, from the end of the previous fiscal year. There was a change to the Lottery's net position of \$95,800, which consists solely of restricted prize funds for the Powerball, Hot Lotto, Mega Millions, and Megabucks programs. For fiscal year 2014 the Lottery's total net position was \$4,230,258.
- Distributions to the Education Trust Fund decreased \$2.0 million or 2.6%, due to the decrease in operating revenues.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the New Hampshire Lottery's (the Lottery) basic financial statements. The Lottery is accounted for as an enterprise fund, using the accrual basis of accounting. The Lottery's basic financial statements are comprised of four components: 1) the statement of net position, 2) the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, 3) the statement of cash flows, and 4) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Lottery's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position.

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position reports the Lottery's revenues and expenses and measures the success of the Lottery's operations over the past year. The Lottery is required by law to transfer all revenues, in excess of its operating costs, to the Education Trust Fund; therefore the change in net position reflects those transfers.

The statement of cash flows provides information about the Lottery's cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operating, investing, and financing activities.

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

The supplementary schedule of revenues, expenses, and distributions provides information on the Lottery's operating revenues and expenses.

The Lottery is a self-supporting department of the State of New Hampshire. The financial statements of the Lottery represent all its functions, which are supported from the sale of Lottery tickets. The Lottery's financial statements are also included in the State of New Hampshire's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as an enterprise fund of the State however with less detail in the notes to the financial statements than found in this report.

For fiscal year 2014, the Lottery produced \$275.9 million in total operating revenues, a 1.6% decrease from fiscal year 2013's \$280.4 million. Instant scratch games sales were up from the previous fiscal year by approximately \$2.8 million or 1.5%. Multi-State (MUSL) games revenues decreased \$6.4 million or 11% during fiscal year 2014 as compared to fiscal year 2013. Tri-State games revenues increased by \$1.3 million or 6.3% for fiscal year 2014 as compared to fiscal year 2013. Lucky for Life game revenue decreased \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2014 as compared to fiscal year 2013. The Lottery distributed \$72.4 million of operating income to the Education Trust Fund in fiscal year 2014, a \$2.0 million decrease from fiscal year 2013. Total revenues since the inception of the Lottery in 1963 are more than \$5.2 billion and the Lottery has distributed over \$1.6 billion to help fund education in New Hampshire.

Net Position and Changes in Net Position

Article 6-b of the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire declares "All moneys received from a state-run lottery and all the interest received on such moneys shall, after deducting the necessary costs of administration, be appropriated and used exclusively for the school districts of the state. Such moneys shall be used exclusively for the purpose of state aid to education and shall not be transferred or diverted to any other purpose." As a result, the net position of the Lottery consists only of prize funds held on deposit with the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) and the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State). For more detailed information on restricted deposits please see note 8 in the notes to the financial statements and for more detailed information on capital asset activity please see note 4 in the notes to the financial statements. Comparable figures for total assets at June 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$11.7 million and \$17.7 million, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents were \$2,247,304 at June 30, 2014 and \$8,697,625 at June 30, 2013. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents for fiscal year 2014 from fiscal year 2013 was attributable to a decrease in prize accruals. Accounts receivable at June 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$3,505,883 and \$3,273,261, respectively. Due from other funds for fiscal year 2014 consists of amounts due from the state Liquor Commission for tickets sold and the Education Trust Fund for overpayment of June 2014 profits. Instant scratch games ticket inventories were \$778,775 at June 30, 2014 and \$1,027,187 at June 30, 2013. The decrease in inventory reflects lower inventories on hand at June 30, 2014 due to timing of deliveries. Noncurrent, restricted deposits, which represent New Hampshire's share of prize reserve funds held by MUSL and Tri-State, increased \$95,800 during fiscal year 2014. Capital assets, net of depreciation, increased during fiscal year 2014 from \$133,256 at June 30, 2013 to \$245,670 at June 30, 2014. The increase in capital assets was due to the purchase of new vans for Lottery sales staff. The overall decrease of total assets for fiscal year 2014 from fiscal year 2013 was \$6.0 million.

The Lottery is required by law to transfer all revenues, in excess of its operating costs, to the Education Trust Fund, therefore the change in net position reflects the actual results of the Lottery's operations after distributions to the Education Trust Fund.

The following table shows condensed net position as of June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	2014	2013
Current and Other assets	\$ 11,439,994	\$ 17,577,607
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	245,670	133,256
Total assets	11,685,664	17,710,863
Current liabilities	7,179,397	13,271,948
Noncurrent liabilities	276,009	304,457
Total liabilities	7,455,406	13,576,405
Net position:		
Net investments in capital assets	245,670	133,256
Restricted assets	4,230,258	4,134,458
Unrestricted (deficit)	(245,670)	(133,256)
Total net position	\$ 4,230,258	\$ 4,134,458

Liabilities

The Lottery's current liabilities consist primarily of accounts payable, unclaimed prizes, accrued operating expenses, and ticket sales for future draws (draws occurring after June 30). Noncurrent liabilities consist of compensated absences and workers compensation. Total liabilities during the current fiscal year decreased \$6,120,999 or 45.1 %. The year end balances for total liabilities for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 were \$7.5 million and \$13.6 million, respectively. Of the decrease, unclaimed prizes decreased \$5.4 million. The decrease in unclaimed prizes is due to the decrease in sales and prizes won. Lottery winners have one year to claim their prizes. Accounts Payable decreased in fiscal year 2014 by \$481,605, primarily due to the timing of fiscal year 2013 payments to advertising and gaming vendors. Additionally, there was a liability in fiscal year 2013 of \$1,150,540 due to the Education Trust Fund for the remaining June 2013 profit transferred in fiscal year 2014. At June 30, 2014 monies are due to the Lottery from the Education Trust Fund for the over-transfer of 2014 profits to the Education Trust Fund.

Operating Revenues – Games Sales

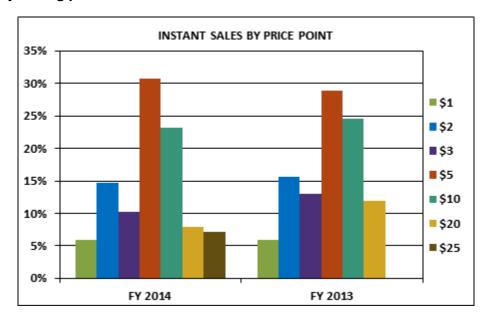
The New Hampshire Lottery game revenues result from the sales of a variety of instant and online lottery products. The Lottery is an active member of three separate joint venture arrangements; the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State), the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL), and Lucky for Life, operating a number of online games under those jurisdictions. Tri-State games consist of Megabucks, Pick 3, Pick 4, Fast Play, and Gimme 5. MUSL online games consist of Powerball, Mega Millions, and Hot Lotto. Lucky for Life is the name of the game and the joint venture, of which the Lottery became a member in March 2012.

The following table shows operating revenues by Lottery game for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. Tri-State Other represents Fast Play and Gimme 5.

Game	2014	2013	Change	Percent Change
Instant Scratch Games	\$ 195,292,751	\$ 192,475,089	\$ 2,817,662	1.5%
MUSL Powerball	35,033,743	46,159,886	(11,126,143)	-24.1%
MUSL Mega Millions	13,499,228	8,764,632	4,734,596	54.0%
MUSL Hot Lotto	3,160,128	3,168,406	(8,278)	-0.3%
Tri-State Megabucks	8,105,130	9,177,028	(1,071,898)	-11.7%
Tri-State Pick 3	5,090,699	5,123,090	(32,391)	-0.6%
Tri-State Pick 4	4,764,775	4,809,887	(45,112)	-0.9%
Tri-State Other	4,304,282	1,833,169	2,471,113	134.8%
Lucky for Life	6,360,538	7,826,337	(1,465,799)	-18.7%
Other Income	321,833	1,082,387	(760,554)	-70.3%
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 275,933,107	\$ 280,419,911	\$ (4,486,804)	-1.6%

The Lottery saw a 1.6% decrease in revenues for fiscal year 2014. Instant scratch games sales continue to be the Lottery's most popular product contributing approximately 70.8% and 68.6%, respectively, to total revenue for fiscal years 2014 and 2013. Instant scratch games sales increased 1.5% in fiscal year 2014 from fiscal year 2013. The Lottery sells Instant scratch games priced from \$1 to \$25. The increase in instant scratch games sales was attributed to an increase in prizes awarded to players, although the Lottery does work continuously to design new and innovative games in an effort to grow revenues.

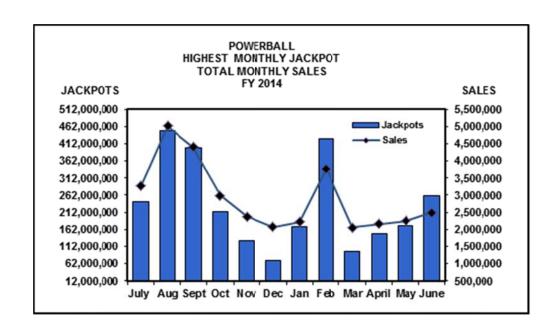
The following graph shows percentages of Instant scratch games sales for fiscal year 2014 and 2013 by selling price of ticket.

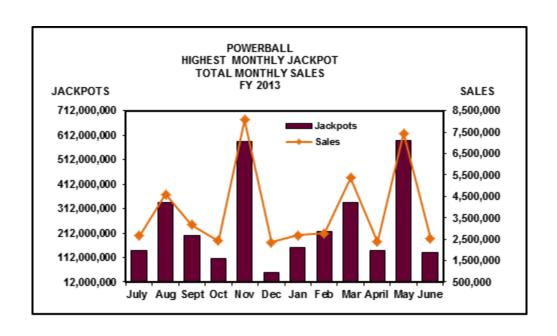


Powerball, a game in the MUSL jurisdiction, is the Lottery's second most popular product contributing 12.7% and 16.5% to total fiscal year 2014 and 2013 sales, respectively. Revenues from Powerball decreased 24.1%, while Hot Lotto maintained the same level both years. The reason for the decrease in Powerball sales in fiscal year 2014 was the lack of high jackpot amounts as compared to two large jackpot amounts during fiscal year 2013 of \$587.5 million in November and \$590.5 million in May. Mega Millions saw a 54.0% increase in sales. A contributing factor to the increase in Mega Millions sales was two large jackpots of \$636 million and \$400 million in fiscal year 2014 versus the largest jackpot in fiscal year 2013 of \$190 million. Megabucks revenues decreased 11.7%, mostly due to low jackpot amounts as compared to Powerball and Mega Millions. Other Tri-State sales revenues increased 134.8%; this was due to the addition of a new game called Gimme 5. Lucky for Life sales revenues were down \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2014, mostly due to the game being relatively new in fiscal year 2013. When a game goes on the market, sales begin at a higher rate due to it being a new product and then decline and level off.

The sales in big jackpot games are directly related to the size of the jackpot, which causes a high level of uncertainty for revenues. As jackpots rise in amount, so do the sales of tickets. The more frequently jackpots are won, the smaller the jackpot amount, which consequently sells less tickets. The less frequently jackpots are won, the more time they have to build in amount. High jackpot amounts bring higher sales for the online games. The trend has shown that the public demands higher jackpot amounts every year before there is a noticeable increase in sales. The highest Powerball jackpot amount in fiscal year 2013 and since the game's inception was \$590 million, as compared to \$448 million in fiscal year 2014. The higher Powerball sales in fiscal year 2013 versus fiscal year 2014 are primarily due to the higher jackpot amount in fiscal year 2013.

See the following graphs showing the relationship between jackpot amount and sales for fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

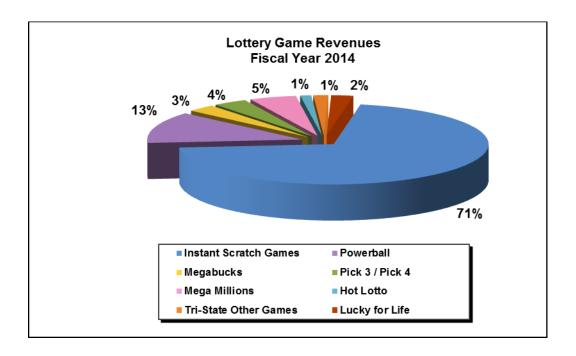




Hot Lotto is another game that is offered through MUSL, sales of which remained consistent in both fiscal years at \$3.2 million. Mega Millions is another high jackpot game that MUSL member states have the option of selling. Mega Millions sales for fiscal year 2014 were \$13.5 million compared to fiscal year 2013 of \$8.8 million, reflecting the influence of the larger jackpot in 2014. Mega Millions does not generate the sales that Powerball does in New Hampshire. Powerball generated \$35 million in fiscal year 2014 and Mega Millions \$13.5 million. MUSL games sales overall decreased 11% and contributed 18.7% and 20.7% to total Lottery revenues for fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Tri-State games sales in 2014 increased 6.3% overall from fiscal year 2013. Megabucks decreased \$1.1 million or 11.7% decrease from the previous fiscal year. The Megabucks game is the oldest jackpot style game the Lottery sells; at 29 years old and still running it seems to carry a committed player base. Pick 3 and Pick 4 remained consistent from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2014 with only slight decreases of \$32,391 and \$45,112, respectively. The other Tri-State games increased \$2.5 million or 134.8%, due to the addition of the new GIMME 5 game. Tri-State games in total amounted to 8.1% and 7.5% of total Lottery sales fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following graph displays Lottery revenues by product/game for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. Tri-State Other Games includes GIMME 5 and Fast Play.



Operating Expenses – Cost of Sales

Prizes

Prizes are the largest operating expense of the Lottery. In general, prize expense by game will increase or decrease from year to year in proportion to the increase or decrease in sales for a particular game. Fiscal year 2014 prize expense of \$171.8 million reflects a 0.9% decrease from fiscal year 2013 prize expense of \$173.4 million. This decrease reflects the decrease in sales. Games where the player wins instantly pay out at a higher percentage than draw games. Draw games typically have a 50% to 60% (of sales) prize pay-out built into the design of the game, whereas instant win type games on average have a 61% to 75% (of possible sales) prize pay-out built into each game. For Instant scratch games, the higher the individual sales price of the ticket the higher the prize percentage built into the game. For example a ticket with a sales price of \$1 will have a 61% prizes to sales ratio while a \$20 ticket will have a 75% prizes to sales ratio.

The actual prizes paid percentage can be slightly less than the prize percentage built into the game design, due to unclaimed prizes (prizes that winners never claim). Lottery prize winners have one year (365 days) to claim their prizes. Unclaimed prize money for Instant scratch games, MUSL games, and Lucky for Life goes to the Education Trust Fund. Unclaimed prize money for Tri-State games goes back to the players through promotions or increases to jackpots.

The following table shows prize expense by game for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. Tri-State Other represents Weekly Grand and Fast Play.

Game	2014	2013	Change	Percent Change
Instant Scratch Games	\$ 132,361,282	\$ 129,046,481	\$ 3,314,801	2.6%
MUSL Powerball	16,134,004	22,695,941	(6,561,937)	-28.9%
MUSL Mega Millions	6,547,197	4,214,379	2,332,818	55.4%
MUSL Hot Lotto	1,585,616	1,531,877	53,739	3.5%
Tri-State Megabucks	3,959,434	4,568,195	(608,761)	-13.3%
Tri-State Pick 3	2,570,205	2,561,604	8,601	0.3%
Tri-State Pick 4	2,371,165	2,404,989	(33,824)	-1.4%
Tri-State Other	2,483,648	1,107,022	1,376,626	124.4%
Lucky for Life	3,674,431	5,027,418	(1,352,987)	-26.9%
Other - contributed prizes	159,322	199,562	(40,240)	-20.2%
Total prize expense	\$ 171,846,304	\$ 173,357,468	\$ (1,511,164)	-0.9%

The following tables show prizes to sales (operating revenues) profit margin for Lottery games by venture for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

2014	Gross Games Revenues	Gross Profit Prize Expense After Prizes		Profit Margin After Prizes	
Instant Scratch Games	\$ 195,292,751	132,361,282	\$	62,931,469	32.2%
Tri-State Games	\$ 22,264,887	11,384,452	\$	10,880,435	48.9%
MUSL Games	\$ 51,693,099	24,266,817	\$	27,426,282	53.1%
Lucky for Life Game	\$ 6,360,538	3,674,431	\$	2,686,107	42.2%

2013	Gross Games Revenues				Gross Profit After Prizes	Profit Margin After Prizes
Instant Scratch Games	\$	192,475,089	129,046,481	\$	63,428,608	33.0%
Tri-State Games	\$	20,943,174	10,641,810	\$	10,301,364	49.2%
MUSL Games	\$	58,092,924	28,442,197	\$	29,650,727	51.0%
Lucky for Life Game	\$	7,826,337	5,027,418	\$	2,798,919	35.8%

As the table above shows, the profit margin after prizes paid is less for instant scratch games versus online games. High jackpots drive sales for online games, whereas the different types of games on the market and the number of winning tickets (prizes) in a game drives Instant scratch games sales.

Other Cost of Sales

In addition to prizes, there are other costs of sales that include retailer commissions, vendor fees, cost of printing Instant scratch games, costs for delivering Instant scratch games to retailers, and expense pool costs (administrative costs) for joint ventures. These other costs of sales totaled \$23 million for fiscal year 2014 and \$24 million for fiscal year 2013. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in ticket sales. Retailer commissions and vendor fees are based on a percentage of sales. Retailer commissions were down \$803,435 or 4.8% for fiscal year 2014 over fiscal year 2013. Retailer commissions are based on 5% of sales plus additional commissions for retailers who meet certain incentive criteria for increasing sales. Vendor fees for fiscal year 2014 were down \$41,998 over fiscal year 2013. Vendor fees are based on 1.435% of sales plus additional charges for equipment, such as vending machines that sell tickets and digital signs that advertise the amount of the jackpot.

The table below shows comparative costs of sales expenses for Lottery games for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	2014	Percent of Sales		
Retailer commissions	\$ 15,822,516	5.7%	\$ 16,625,951	5.9%
Vendor fees	5,145,260	1.9%	5,187,258	1.8%
Cost of instant tickets	1,853,376	0.7% *	2,202,676	0.8% *
Expense pools	218,096	0.1%	227,435	0.1%
Other cost of sales	23,039,248	8.3%	24,243,320	8.6%
Prize expense	171,846,304	62.3%	173,357,468	61.8%
Total cost of sales	\$ 194,885,552	70.6%	\$197,600,788	70.5%

^{*}Cost of instant tickets as a percent of instant scratch ticket sales only, averages approximately 1%.

The table below shows cost of sales to gross revenues for Lottery games for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Total Lottery Games	2014	2013	Change	Percent Change
Gross Revenues	\$ 275,933,107	\$ 280,419,911	\$ (4,486,804)	-1.6%
Cost of Sales	194,855,552	197,600,788	(2,745,236)	-1.4%
Gross profit	\$ 81,077,555	\$ 82,819,123	\$ (1,741,568)	-2.1%
Gross profit margin	29.4%	29.5%		

Other Operating Expenses

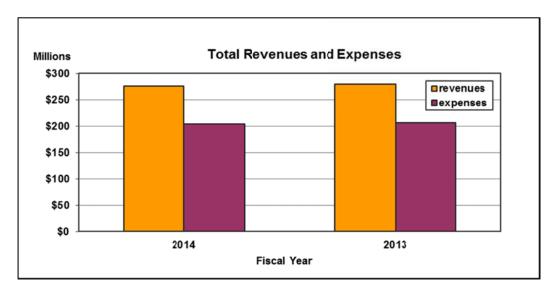
Administrative costs increased \$80,311 in fiscal year 2014 from fiscal year 2013. The supplemental schedule of revenues, expenses, and distributions located after the notes to the financial statements, itemizes the components of other operating expenses.

Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)

Nonoperating revenues totaling \$52,573 consist of income earned on deposits held with the Tri-State Lotto joint venture and proceeds from sales of capital assets.

Nonoperating expenses are distributions to the Education Trust Fund. The Lottery is required by law to transfer all revenues in excess of its operating costs to the Education Trust Fund. Fiscal year 2014 distributions were \$72,380,273 and fiscal year 2013 distributions were \$74,334,758. The fiscal year 2014 \$2.0 million decrease over fiscal year 2013 was mostly due to lower ticket sales.

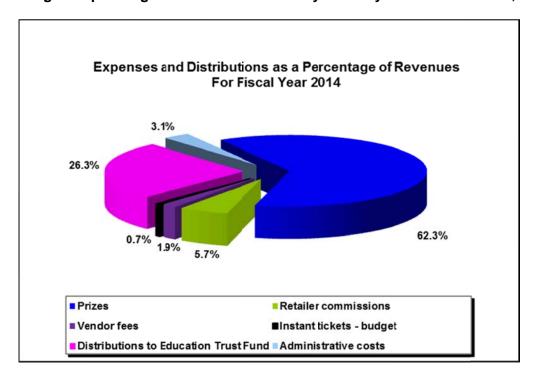
The following graph displays total Lottery revenues and expenses for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.



The following table shows total revenues, expenses, net income, and change in net position for the Lottery for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

	2014		2013		Change	Percent Change
Operating revenues						
Instant and online ticket sales	\$ 275,611,274	\$ 2	279,337,524	\$ (3	3,726,250)	-1.3%
Other Income	321,833		1,082,387		(760,554)	-70.3%
Total operating revenues	275,933,107	2	280,419,911	(4	1,486,804)	-1.6%
Operating expenses						•
Cost of sales	194,885,552	1	197,600,788	(2	2,715,236)	-1.4%
Administrative costs	8,589,686		8,509,375		80,311	0.9%
Depreciation expense	34,369		24,257		10,112	41.7%
Total operating expenses	203,509,607	2	206,134,420	(2	2,624,813)	-1.3%
Nonoperating revenues	52,573		49,866		2,707	5.4%
Net profit before transfers	72,476,073		74,335,357	(1	,859,284)	-2.5%
Nonoperating expenses						
Distributions to Education Trust Fund	72,380,273		74,334,758	(1	,954,485)	-2.6%
Change in net position	95,800		599		95,201	15893.3%
Net position - July 1	4,134,458		4,133,859		599	0.0%
Net position - June 30	\$ 4,230,258	\$	4,134,458	\$	95,800	2.3%
Distributions to Education Trust Fund (net profit) as a percentage of operating revenues	26.2%		26.5%		-0.3%	

The following graph displays expenses and distributions to the Education Fund as a percentage of operating revenues for the Lottery for the year ended June 30, 2014.



Other Potentially Significant Matters

The State's economy is a factor that affects the Lottery. The Lottery is dependent on customers' discretionary income, so when there is less available, customers spend less on lottery tickets.

The Lottery relies on high jackpots to increase sales of online games. The two highest jackpot selling games in the United States are Powerball and Mega Millions. High jackpot amounts trigger higher sales of tickets. The sales in these games are directly related to the size of the jackpot, which causes a high level of uncertainty for revenues. As jackpots rise in amount, so do the sales of tickets. The more frequently jackpots are won, the smaller the jackpot amount, which consequently sells less tickets. The less frequently jackpots are won, the more time they have to build/roll in amount. The trend has shown that the public demands higher jackpot amounts every year before there is a noticeable increase in sales.

There is, as always, ongoing research and development to enhance current games or replace them with new games in order to increase sales. Consumers want and demand newer, technologically advanced forms of gambling. The Lottery is limited by statute in what it can offer.

Budgetary Highlights

The Lottery is required to submit a biennial operating budget to the Governor for approval. The budget is further submitted to the Legislature for its approval and is ultimately included in the State of New Hampshire's operating budget. The Lottery's official budget, as adopted by the Legislature, is prepared principally on a modified cash basis. Due to the nature of the Lottery's activities, the majority of its cost of sales expenses, such as prizes, vendor fees and retailer commissions, are not included in the budget. The Lottery budgets for approximately 4% of its total expenses that consist primarily of salaries and benefits, rental expenses, advertising and Instant scratch games printing costs. Financial management staff consistently monitors adherence to budgeted appropriations. There were no significant variations between the original and final budgeted amounts or the actual results compared to the final budget for these expenses.

Contacting the Lottery's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide New Hampshire citizens, the New Hampshire state legislature and the executive branch of government, and other interested parties, a general overview of the Lottery's financial activity for fiscal year 2014 and to demonstrate the Lottery's accountability for the money it received from the sale of lottery products. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the New Hampshire Lottery Commission, Chief Financial Officer, 14 Integra Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Statement of Net Position June 30, 2014

ASSETS

Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,247,304
Accounts receivable	3,505,883
Due from other funds	639,433
Instant scratch games ticket inventories	778,775
Prepaid expenses and other	38,341
Total current assets	7,209,736
Noncurrent assets:	_
Restricted deposits - (note 8)	4,230,258
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation - (note 4)	245,670
Total noncurrent assets	 4,475,928
Total assets	 11,685,664
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	1,602,150
Accrued payroll and benefits	160,965
Ticket sales for future draws	1,047,379
Unclaimed prizes net of estimated expired prizes - (note 1)	1,927,887
Lucky for Life prizes payable - (note 1)	2,343,383
Compensated absences	 97,633
Total current liabilities	7,179,397
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences	 276,009
Total liabilities	 7,455,406
NET POSITION	
Net investments in capital assets	245,670
Restricted for prize funds (note 8)	4,230,258
Unrestricted (deficit)	(245,670)
Total net position	\$ 4,230,258

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

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Operating revenues:	
Instant scratch games	\$ 195,292,751
Multi-State online games	51,693,099
Tri-State online games	22,264,886
Lucky for Life	6,360,538
Other Income	321,833
Total operating revenues	275,933,107
Operating expenses:	
Cost of sales:	
Prizes	171,846,304
Retailers' Commissions	15,822,516
Other	7,216,732
Total cost of sales	194,885,552
Administration	8,589,686
Depreciation	34,369
Total operating expenses	203,509,607
Operating income	72,423,500
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest and miscellaneous income	52,573
Distributions to the State's Education Trust Fund	(72,380,273)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(72,327,700)
Change in net position	95,800
Net position - July 1	4,134,458
Net position - June 30	\$ 4,230,258

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

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers, retailers and joint ventures	\$ 148,720,282
(net of retailer commissions and prizes paid by retailers)	
Payments to winners and joint ventures	(66,553,996)
Payments to suppliers (goods and services)	(11,393,189)
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(3,374,213)
Net cash provided by operating activities	67,398,884
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Distributions to Education Trust Fund	(72 754 005)
	(73,754,995)
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities	(73,754,995)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from sales of capital assets	22,176
Purchases of capital assets	(146,783)
Net cash used by capital and related	<u> </u>
financing activities	(124,607)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest and other income received	30,397
Net cash provided by investing activities	30,397
Net cash provided by investing activities	30,391
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6,450,321)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	8,697,625
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$ 2,247,304
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash	
provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ 72,423,500
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to	+ , -,
net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	34,369
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable/due from other funds	(255,424)
(Increase) decrease in instant scratch games ticket inventory	248,412
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other	14,286
(Increase) decrease in restricted deposits	(95,800)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	(523,861)
Increase (decrease) in unclaimed prizes	(4,444,726)
Increase (decrease) in ticket sales for future draws	(1,872)
Total adjustments	(5,024,616)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 67,398,884
	₩ 3.,500,004

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

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Notes to the Financial Statements Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2014

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission, also known as the New Hampshire Lottery (Lottery), was established in 1964 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 284:21-a of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated (RSA). The Lottery has three commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The executive director is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the commissioners. The Lottery is authorized to operate both instant and online games for the sole purpose of funding state aid to education pursuant to RSA 198:38-49 and RSA 284:21-j. In 1990, the New Hampshire Constitution was amended by Part 2, Article 6-b, which restricted all lottery revenue and interest, after the deduction of the necessary costs of administration, exclusively for state aid to education.

For financial reporting purposes, the New Hampshire Lottery Commission is considered a department of the State of New Hampshire. The Lottery's financial statements include all Lottery activity in a separate enterprise fund and do not include any activity related to any other state agency or fund. The Lottery's financial activities are reported in the Lottery Commission enterprise fund in the State's comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR).

The State of New Hampshire issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report, which may be obtained by writing to the State of New Hampshire, Department of Administrative Services, 25 Capitol Street, Room 310, Concord, New Hampshire, 03301-6312 or accessed online at www.admin.state.nh.us/accounting.

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

The accompanying financial statements of the Lottery have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the primary standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Lottery accounts for its operations as a single enterprise fund and accordingly uses the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the related liability is incurred. The Lottery's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the Lottery are included on the Statement of Net Position. All revenues and expenses of the Lottery are reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Cash equivalents are investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of purchase. The majority of the Lottery's cash is held by the state treasurer for pooled investment purposes in short-term, highly liquid investments, which are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are recorded at cost.

Accounts receivable consists of amounts due from retailers for lottery ticket sales.

Due from other funds consists of amounts due from the State Liquor Commission for lottery tickets sold at state liquor stores, which have not been transferred to Lottery as of June 30 and an over transfer of \$224,182 to the Education Trust Fund.

Inventory represents ticket inventories for Instant scratch games, which are valued at the lower of cost or market using the specific identification method. The cost of consumable supplies is expensed when the supplies are received.

Prepaid expenses and other consist of payments to vendors that reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and the value of contributed merchandise (prizes) inventory to be awarded to players. These contributed prizes are donated to the Lottery by local area vendors in exchange for promotional consideration as part of the Replay program (see note 9).

Capital assets and depreciation, capital assets consist of equipment and vehicles, recorded at cost. The Lottery's threshold for capitalization is \$10,000. Depreciation on capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of five years. Salvage values are not recognized, as asset disposals are officially transferred to the New Hampshire Surplus Property program. Any income derived from surplus property sales is recorded as miscellaneous income when received. Losses on the disposal of surplus equipment are recorded at the time of disposal.

Restricted deposits represents noncurrent, restricted assets, deposited with the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) and the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State), that are held as prize reserves to protect the Lottery against unforeseen liabilities. These prize reserves are a condition of participation in the joint ventures and are refundable after a one year waiting period if a member leaves. The Tri-State portion of the reserves is committed to be returned to the players, however the MUSL reserves would be returned to the New Hampshire Education Trust Fund. At June 30, 2014, MUSL reserves were \$2,474,401 and Tri-State reserves were \$1,755.857.

Compensated absences represent accrued leave for the Lottery's 40 full-time, classified employees at June 30, 2014. Full-time classified employees of the Lottery accrue annual, bonus, compensatory, and vested sick leave at various rates within the limits prescribed by a collective bargaining agreement. In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, the Lottery accrues all types of leave benefits as earned by its classified employees. The compensated absences liability represents the total liability for the cumulative balance of employees' annual, bonus, compensatory, and sick leave based on years of service rendered along with the state's share of social security and retirement contributions. The current portion of the leave liability is calculated based on the characteristics of the type of leave and on a LIFO (last in first out) basis, which assumes employees use their most recent earned leave first. The accrued liability for annual leave does not exceed the maximum cumulative balance allowed which ranges from 32 to 50 days based on years of service. The accrual for sick leave is made to the extent it's probable that the benefits will result in termination payments rather than be taken as absences due to illness.

Ticket sales for future draws consists of subscriptions for Megabucks, Powerball, Hot Lotto, and Mega Millions. Subscriptions are ticket purchases for periods of 26, 52, or 104 draws.

Unclaimed prizes represent prizes won, but not paid. The Lottery is required to hold unclaimed prize money for one year (365 days) after the prize is won for online prizes or one year after the official game end for instant scratch games prizes. Due to the nature of Instant scratch games not being "online" or computerized the Lottery records a liability for unclaimed and unpaid prizes on an estimated basis for instant scratch game prizes. For online games, the Lottery knows what its

unclaimed and unpaid prize liability is at fiscal year-end. The one year prize liability is adjusted based on past history of expired prizes (prizes that are <u>not</u> claimed within the one year). The unclaimed prize liability for fiscal year 2014 of \$1,927,887 is the net amount after being reduced by an estimate for Powerball, Hot Lotto, and Mega Millions prizes to expire as unclaimed of \$612,325.

Lucky for Life prizes payable represents the Lottery's share of anticipated first and second tier prize money not yet won, for the game in-progress at year-end. Lucky for Life is designed to pay out 38.2% of ticket sales to top prize/grand prize winners. This amount represents 38.2% of ticket sales less amounts paid or accrued for prizes that have been won.

Operating revenues represents gross lottery game sales less any sales adjustments and promotional tickets, plus other income. Other income includes returned prize money not paid that was previously expensed in a prior period, contributed merchandise prizes, and other miscellaneous operating income.

Cost of sales represents expenses directly related to lottery operating revenue, including paid and accrued prizes, retailers' sales commissions and incentives, the Lottery's pro-rata share of joint venture expenses, vendor fees, the printing cost of Instant scratch games, and the cost for shipping Instant scratch games tickets to retailers.

Administration expense represents those expenses indirectly related to the operation of the Lottery programs. These expenses consist mainly of advertising costs and promotional materials, employee salaries and benefits, and other Lottery operating expenses including, but not limited to, lease expenses.

Nonoperating revenue represents revenues such as investment income received from the State Treasury Department, Tri-State Lotto, and Multi-State Lottery (MUSL).

Nonoperating expense represents distributions to the Education Trust Fund, which are Lottery revenues to help fund education in New Hampshire. The Lottery, as a department of the State of New Hampshire, in accordance with RSA 284:21–j, transfers all Lottery revenue and interest, after the deduction of necessary administrative costs to the State's Education Trust Fund for distribution to local school districts.

Restricted for prize funds represents restricted deposits held in prize reserves with MUSL and Tri-State. These deposits are a condition of participation in the joint ventures. At June 30, 2014 MUSL reserves were \$2,474,401 and Tri-State reserves were \$1,755,857. The Tri-State reserves are committed to be returned to the players upon dissolution or termination of participation in the joint venture.

Note 2 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Lottery's cash and cash equivalents as reported on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2014 consists of the following:

Cash in banks (carrying amount)	\$ 612,308
Cash and cash equivalents in State Treasury	1,629,996
Petty cash	 5,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,247,304

The Lottery maintains two non-interest bearing commercial bank accounts, one being a revolving account, used to pay prizes and the other being a zero-balance account. The revolving account is replenished by the State Treasurer's office from Lottery income. The bank sweeps the net balance of the zero-balance account at the end of each business day into the New Hampshire State Treasury Department's bank account, in order to aggregate the State's assets and maximize the investment of available balances. Cash in excess of operating requirements is deposited into a money market mutual fund account held with Fidelity. These cash equivalents are highly liquid with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of purchase.

Statutory requirements and Treasury Department policies have been adopted to minimize risk associated with deposits. RSA 6:7 establishes the policy the State Treasurer must adhere to when depositing public monies. All depositories used by the state must be approved at least annually by the Governor and Executive Council. All banks, where the State has deposits and/or active accounts, are monitored as to their financial health through the services of Veribanc, Inc., a bank rating firm. In addition, ongoing reviews with officials of depository institutions are used to allow for frequent monitoring of custodial credit risk. All payments to the State are to be in U.S. dollars, therefore there is no foreign currency risk.

Custodial credit risk. In the case of deposits held with financial institutions, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. At June 30, 2014 the Lottery's total deposits held with financial institutions were \$591,286 (bank balance), all of which were insured and collateralized.

Note 3 – Compensated Absences

A summary of compensated absences activity for year ended June 30, 2014 is presented below.

	Beginning			Ending	Amounts
	Balance			Balance	Due Within
	6/30/2013	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	6/30/2014	One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 412,154	\$300,982	\$ 339,494	\$ 373,642	\$ 97,633

Note 4 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2014 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance		Balance	
Capital assets	6/30/2013	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	6/30/2014
Equipment	\$ 222,043	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 222,043
Vehicles	282,718	146,783	(105,255)	324,246
Total capital assets	504,761	146,783	(105,255)	546,289
Accumulated depreciation				
Equipment	(221,496)	-	-	(221,496)
Vehicles	(150,009)	(34,369)	105,255	(79,123)
Total accumulated depreciation	(371,505)	(34,369)	105,255	(300,619)
Total capital assets, net	\$ 133,256	\$112,414	\$ -	\$ 245,670

Note 5 – General Budgetary Policies and Procedures

As a department of the State of New Hampshire, the Lottery is required to submit a biennial budget to the Governor of the State of New Hampshire where it is approved and further submitted to the Legislature for its approval. Approved biennial appropriations are provided in annual amounts. The Lottery's official budget, as adopted by the Legislature, is prepared principally on a modified cash basis.

Due to the nature of the Lottery's activities, the majority of its expenses, such as prizes, retailer commissions, and vendor fees are not included in the State's biennial budget. The Lottery budgets for approximately 4% of its expenses, primarily salaries and benefits, advertising, and rental expense.

Note 6 - Employee Benefit Plans

A. Retirement Plan

All permanent, full-time employees of the Lottery participate in the New Hampshire Retirement System Plan (the Plan) as a condition of employment in accordance with New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated (RSA) 100-A:2. The Plan is qualified as a tax exempt organization under Sections 401 (a) and 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Plan is a contributory definedbenefit, cost sharing, multiple-employer Public Employee Retirement System, which provides service, disability, death, and vested retirement benefits to members and beneficiaries. The Plan covers substantially all full-time state employees, public school teachers and administrators, permanent firefighters and police officers, within the state of New Hampshire. The Plan is divided into two membership groups. Group I consists of state and local employees and teachers. Group II consists of firefighters and police officers. All assets are in a single trust and are available to pay retirement benefits to its members and beneficiaries. The Plan is financed by contributions from the members, the State and local employers and investment earnings. Employees of the Lottery, which are Group I employees of the State, are required, by statue, to contribute 7% of their gross earnings to the Plan. The Lottery contributes an amount required to cover Plan costs not met by the members' contributions. The Lottery makes payments to the State for its share of required contributions based on a set percentage of payrolls.

The Lottery's required contribution rate is determined by the Plan's Actuary with rates certified by the New Hampshire Retirement System Board of Trustees. The Lottery's payments for normal and required contribution costs for fiscal years 2012 through 2014 amounted to the following:

	Normal and	
	Required	Percentage of
Fiscal Year	Contributions to the	Covered
Ended June 30	Plan	Payroll
2014	\$206,781	10.51%
2013	164,779	8.48%
2012	164,150	8.48%

Each of the three years costs was equal to the required contributions for those years.

The New Hampshire Retirement System (NHRS), administrator of the Plan, issues a publicly available annual financial report, which contains detailed information regarding the Plan as a whole, including information on payroll, contributions, actuarial assumptions and funding method,

and historical trend data. This report may be obtained by writing to the NHRS, 54 Regional Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03301 or from their website at http://www.nhrs.org.

B. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the benefits described above, the State provides postemployment health care benefits in accordance with RSA 21-I:30 to eligible retired employees, their spouses and certain dependents. These benefits are provided through the Employee and Retiree Benefit Risk Management Fund, a single-employer defined benefit plan, which is the State's self-insurance fund implemented in October 2003 for active state employees and retirees. The State recognizes the cost of providing benefits by paying actuarially determined insurance contributions into the fund. An additional major source of funding for retiree benefits is from the New Hampshire Retirement System's medical premium subsidy program for Group I and Group II employees. Contribution rates for the Fund are adjusted periodically to recover any deficits and to maintain a statutorily required Fund Reserve. The Lottery makes payments to the State for its share of required contributions based on a set percentage taken from payroll.

The State's CAFR discloses the required contributions for the State as a whole. The Lottery's total payments to the State for its share of normal contribution costs for the medical subsidy and retiree health benefits paid for fiscal years 2012 through 2014 are as follows:

			Normal and Required	Medical Subsidy
Fiscal Year	Number of Retirees	Total Annual	Contribution Costs for	Percentage of Covered
Ended June 30	and Spouses	OPEB Cost	Medical Subsidy	Payroll
2014	66	\$320,596	\$31,873	1.62%
2013	62	323,491	31,090	1.60%
2012	61	371,537	30,972	1.60%

Each of the three years costs was equal to the Lottery's required contributions for those years.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits other than pensions requires governments to account for other postemployment benefits (OPEB), primarily healthcare, on an accrual basis rather than on a pay as you go basis. The effect is the recognition of an actuarially required contribution as an expense when a future retiree earns their postemployment benefit rather than when they use their postemployment benefit. To the extent that the entity does not fund their actuarially required contribution, a postemployment benefit liability is recognized on the balance sheet over time. The State appropriately implemented GASB 45 during fiscal year 2008 and recognizes the actuarial accrued liability and costs for all State employees, including Lottery employees, on the State's government wide financial statements. The State Legislature currently plans to only partially fund (on a pay-as-you-go-basis) the annual required contribution (ARC), an actuarially determined rate in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point.

Note 7 - Operating Lease

Building Lease

The Lottery, as lessee, leases an office and warehouse facility located on Integra Drive in Concord, New Hampshire. The agreement is a long-term operating lease, which commenced on May 1, 2013 and expires on April 30, 2018. The total building lease cost for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 amounted to \$405,810 per year. The Lottery's commitment for future lease payments required under the operating lease is \$1,567,780. See table below showing future obligations by fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Amount	
2015	\$ 405,810	
2016	406,825	
2017	411,897	
2018	343,248	
Total	\$ 1,567,780	

Note 8 - Joint Ventures

GASB Statement No.14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, defines a joint venture as a legal entity which results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. The New Hampshire Lottery Commission is an active participant in three separate joint venture arrangements: the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State), the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL), and Lucky for Life (regional game consisting of the six New England state lotteries). Tri-State and MUSL joint ventures are audited by separate audit firms hired by the particular joint venture. For fiscal year 2014 Macpage, LLC, of South Portland, Maine audited Tri-State and LWBJ Financial of West Des Moines, Iowa audited MUSL. The Lucky for Life joint venture holds each member lottery responsible for providing all other member lotteries with an annual report outlining that certain "Agreed Upon Procedures" have been completed by an independent firm hired by the perspective member lottery.

A. Tri-State Lotto Commission

In September 1985, RSA 287-F established the Tri-State Lotto Commission (Tri-State) whereby the New Hampshire Lottery Commission entered into a joint venture with the Maine and Vermont lotteries. Tri-State is composed of one commissioner from each of the three state lotteries and is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations regarding the conduct of lottery games and the licensing of retailers. In addition, each of the member states contributes services towards the management and advisory functions.

The payments due winners for prizes awarded under Megabucks are fully funded by deposit fund contracts and investments in U.S. Treasury strips, held by Tri-State. Accordingly, the New Hampshire Lottery Commission does not record a liability for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by Tri-State. At June 30, 2014 Tri-State reported total installment prize obligations owed to jackpot winners of \$37.9 million, payable through the year 2043.

Each member state including the Lottery shares in all joint venture sales and expenses, including prize expenses, based on its pro-rata share of sales. Direct charges, such as advertising, vendor fees and the Lottery's per-diem payments are charged to participating states based on services received.

Tri-State has established a Designated Prize Reserve, which acts as a contingency to protect Tri-State against unforeseen liabilities. The balance in the Tri-State reserve at June 30, 2014 was \$4,345,585. The allocation for this reserve is based on each state's pro-rata share of sales; it is estimated that New Hampshire's portion of the reserve amounts to \$1,755,857. Lottery prize reserves held by the Tri-State are invested in U.S. Treasury notes. Tri-State policy dictates that if Tri-State dissolves or a state leaves the compact these reserve amounts will be used as future prizes to the state's lottery players.

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission's portion of the Tri-State Lotto Commission games for fiscal year 2014 is summarized below:

Operating revenues	\$ 22,264,886
Operating expenses:	
Prizes	11,384,452
Retailer commissions	1,184,781
Advertising and promotional	1,379,097
Vendor fees	344,217
Other operating expenses	 193,522
Total operating expenses	14,486,069
Net operating income	7,778,817
Interest income	29,855
Net income from Tri-State	\$ 7,808,672

The Tri-State Lotto Commission maintains its own financial statements, which have been audited by an independent CPA firm. The report dated October 13, 2014 gave an opinion that the Tri-State Lotto financial statements presented fairly in all material respects the financial position of the Tri-State Lotto Commission as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the results of operations and cash flows for those years then ended in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The Tri-State Lotto Commission issues a publicly available annual financial report, which may be obtained by writing to the Tri-State Lotto Commission, 1311 US Route 302 Suite 100, Barre, Vermont 05671.

B. Multi-State Lottery Association

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission became a member of the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) in November 1995. MUSL is currently comprised of 37 member state lotteries, including the District of Columbia and the United States Virgin Islands. MUSL is managed by a Board of Directors, which is comprised of the lottery directors or their designee from each of the party states. The Board of Directors' responsibilities to administer the Multi-State Lottery Powerball, Hot Lotto, and Mega Millions games are performed by advisory committees or panels staffed by officers and independent contractors appointed by the board. These officers and consultants serve at the pleasure of the board and the board prescribes their powers, duties and qualifications. The Executive Committee carries out the budgeting and financing of MUSL, while the board contracts the annual independent audit.

The Lottery sells Powerball tickets, collects all revenues, and remits prize funds to MUSL net of lower tier prize awards. Jackpot prizes that are payable in installments, are satisfied through investments purchased by MUSL. MUSL purchases U.S. government obligations, which are held in irrevocable trusts established by MUSL for the benefit of participating state lotteries. Accordingly, the Lottery does not record an obligation for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by MUSL.

Each member state participates in the sale of Powerball tickets. Each member state including the Lottery shares in all joint venture sales and expenses, including prize expenses, based on its pro-rata share of sales. Each week MUSL allocates 50 percent of sales to the prize pool. There are two prize reserve funds set aside for Powerball. One of these funds, the Powerball prize reserve fund acts as a contingency reserve to protect MUSL members against unforeseen liabilities and is to be used at the discretion of the MUSL Board of Directors. The prize reserve fund monies, which are maintained on MUSL's balance sheet, are refundable after a one-year waiting period if a member leaves the Association or if the Association disbands. New Hampshire's total share of prize reserves held by MUSL amounted to \$2,474,401 at June 30, 2014.

At June 30, 2014 the total MUSL Powerball prize reserve fund had a balance of \$76,376,927. New Hampshire's portion of the prize reserve fund balance amounted to \$1,065,128. The second Powerball prize reserve fund, Powerball set prize reserve, is used when low tier prizes won exceed statistically calculated low tier prize monies. At June 30, 2014 the total MUSL – Powerball set prize reserve fund had a balance of \$35,199,524. New Hampshire's portion of the prize reserve fund balance amounted to \$520,987. The interest earned on prize reserve fund monies is used to pay MUSL operating expenses and any amounts over and above that are credited to an unreserved fund. The Lottery records this as interest when earned. This fund had a balance of \$16,082,650 at June 30, 2014. New Hampshire's portion of this unreserved fund amounted to \$88,618. MUSL's Powerball operating expenses are paid from interest earned on the prize reserves. The remaining interest is returned to the member states based upon the member's proportionate share of total Powerball game sales.

Fifteen member states have elected to participate in the sale of Hot Lotto tickets. Hot Lotto has been offered since April 2002. MUSL allocates 50 percent of the weekly sales to the prize pool. At June 30, 2014 the MUSL Hot Lotto prize reserve fund was \$7,451,170 with New Hampshire's share being \$346,335. Each participating member pays for a share of Hot Lotto operating expenses based upon the member's proportionate share of total Hot Lotto game sales.

Thirty six member states have elected to participate in the sale of Mega Millions tickets. Mega Millions has been offered to MUSL members since January 2010. MUSL allocates 50 percent of the weekly sales to the prize pool and an extra 1% to a prize reserve fund. At June 30, 2014 the MUSL Mega Millions prize reserve fund was \$35,842,966 with New Hampshire's share being \$541,950. Each participating member pays for a share of Mega millions operating expenses based upon the member's proportionate share of total Mega Millions game sales.

Lottery prize reserves held by the MUSL are invested according to a Trust agreement the Lottery has with MUSL outlining investment policies. The policies restrict investments to direct obligations of the United States Government, perfected repurchase agreements, obligations issued or guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by agencies or instrumentalities of the United States Government, and mutual funds of approved investments. The average portfolio maturity is never more than one year, except that up to one third of the portfolio may

have an average maturity of up to two years. The maximum maturity for any one security does not exceed five years.

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission's portion of the Multi-State Lottery's games for fiscal year 2014 is summarized below.

Operating revenues	\$ 51,693,099
Operating expenses:	
Prizes	24,266,817
Retailer commissions	2,743,848
Vendor fees	888,069
Advertising and promotional	669,996
Other operating expenses	32,884
Total operating expenses	28,601,614
Net operating income	23,091,485
Interest income	307
Net income from MUSL	\$ 23,091,792

MUSL financial statements are audited by an independent audit firm hired by MUSL. MUSL issues a publicly available annual financial report, which may be obtained by writing to the Multi-State Lottery Association, 4400 NW Urbandale Drive, Urbandale, Iowa 50322.

C. Lucky for Life

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission became a member of the New England regional lottery game known as Lucky for Life beginning sales on March 11, 2012, with the first drawing held on March 15, 2012. Lucky for Life is currently comprised of the six New England states' lotteries: the Connecticut Lottery Corporation, the Maine State Liquor & Lottery Commission, the Massachusetts State Lottery Commission, the New Hampshire Lottery Commission, the Rhode Island Division of State Lottery, and the Vermont Lottery Commission. The member lotteries, each represented by a director or designee, jointly operate the Lucky for Life game.

The Lottery sells Lucky for Life tickets, collects all revenues, and remits prize funds and operating funds to MUSL. While Lucky for Life is not a MUSL game, the party lotteries pay a fee to MUSL to act as the game administrator (clearinghouse agent) for the Lucky for Life game. MUSL collects and re-distributes funds to the party lotteries when funds are due and purchases insurance annuities for the top two highest prize tiers when a winner does not choose a cash pay-out. The top two prize tiers are payable in installments and are satisfied through insurance annuities purchased by MUSL when a winner chooses the annuity option. MUSL purchases insurance annuities, on behalf of the member states, based on \$365,000 (top prize tier) or \$25,000 (second highest prize tier) per year deferred annuity paid annually on the anniversary of the claim date for the lifetime of the top prize winner. Accordingly, the Lottery does not record an obligation for jackpot awards which are payable in installments from funds provided by MUSL or the other party lotteries. The Lottery does accrue a current amount due for its proportionate share of prizes and expenses.

Each member state including the Lottery shares in all joint venture sales and expenses, including prize expenses, based on its pro-rata share of sales. The prize liability for each Lucky for Life

drawing is shared by each member Lottery based on an amount equal to a percentage of that member Lottery's Lucky for Life sales.

The Lucky for Life game was designed to have a total prize percentage payout of 60 percent of sales, providing approximately one top prize/grand prize winner annually and 17 second prize tier winners annually. The breakdown of the 60 percent includes a top prize/grand prize amount equal to 10% of total sales, a second high/grand prize tier equal to 28% of sales, and low-tier prizes of 22% of sales. Online lottery games are designed to provide an average payout over an extended period of time. Each member Lottery is responsible for a prize payout equal to a percentage of that member Lottery's Lucky for Life sales, said percentage being the proportion of total Lucky for Life prize liability to total Lucky for Life sales.

The Lottery does accrue a current amount due for its proportionate share of prizes and expenses. There are no prize reserves held by MUSL for this game. New Hampshire's total share of accrued prize and operating amounts due at June 30, 2014 amounted to \$2,353,740. The breakdown for the Lottery's share of accrued prizes were as follows: prizes won not claimed \$129,006 for the second tier prizes won, there were no top tier prizes claimed not paid, there were three second tier prizes claimed not paid until July of \$97,947, the top two prize tiers in progress amount accrued was \$2,343,382 and low-tier prizes of \$134,457. The Lottery also had an accounts receivable due from the other states of \$359,579 for shared low-tier prizes and expired prizes. The Lottery's share of accrued operating expenses at June 30, 2014 was \$8,527.

The New Hampshire Lottery Commission's portion of the Lucky for Life game for fiscal year 2014 is summarized below.

Operating revenues	\$ 6,360,538
Operating expenses:	
Prizes	3,674,431
Retailer commissions	375,528
Vendor fees	98,308
Advertising and promotional	113,937
Other operating expenses	12,956
Total operating expenses	4,275,160
Net operating income	\$ 2,085,378

Each member lottery is responsible for providing all other member lotteries an annual report outlining that certain "minimum agreed upon procedures" have been completed by an independent audit firm hired by the respective lottery. The 'minimum agreed upon procedures" were established and approved by all six state's directors and finance members prior to the startup of Lucky for Life.

Note 9 – Replay Program

In June 2006 the Commission implemented a program called "Replay" in which players become eligible for merchandise drawings by submitting non-winning lottery ticket codes to an online Replay website operated by the Lottery's advertising vendor. Merchandise prizes are contributed by area businesses in exchange for promotional consideration. The Commission accounts for contributed prizes by recording offsetting assets, liabilities, revenues, and

expenses in Prepaid and Other, Accounts Payable, Other Operating Revenue, and Prize Expense, respectively.

Note 10 – Risk Management

The Lottery is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The State generally retains the risk of loss except where the provisions of law allow for the purchase of commercial insurance or where commercial insurance has been proven beneficial for the general public. There are approximately 30 commercial insurance programs in effect including fleet automobile liability and faithful performance position schedule bond.

The State employs a blanket commercial policy that covers fleet automobile liability. The Lottery pays an annual premium for its vehicles to be covered under this policy. The Lottery also purchases indemnification bonds through the State for its commissioners to be bonded in accordance with New Hampshire RSA 284:21-c. Settled claims under these insurance programs have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the last three fiscal years.

Claim liabilities not covered by commercial insurance are recorded by the State when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. For the State of New Hampshire the liability not covered by commercial insurance relates primarily to worker's compensation claims and health benefit claims.

Note 11 – Prize Annuity Due Winner

On November 29, 2006, the Lottery purchased from American National Insurance Company a 19 year annuity, on behalf of a prize winner. The American National Insurance Company has a rating of A (strong capacity to meet financial commitments, but somewhat susceptible to adverse economic conditions and changes in circumstances) from Standard & Poor's. The annuity is in the name of the prize winner and the Lottery does not recognize a liability for this annuity. The annual payment paid to the winner by the insurance company is \$50,000. The likelihood of this becoming a liability to the Lottery is low.

Note 12 – Contingent Liability

Payroll Matters: As a result of converting to a new consolidated payroll system, the State has become aware of certain potential compliance concerns with Federal wage and hour regulations associated with the State's payroll processing procedures. An estimate of potential liability for the Lottery, related to these circumstances, cannot be determined at this time.

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Supplemental Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Distributions For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Operating Revenues:	
Instant tickets	\$ 195,292,751
MUSL Powerball	35,033,743
MUSL Mega Millions	13,499,228
Tri-State Megabucks	8,105,130
Tri-State Pick 3	5,090,699
Tri-State Pick 4	4,764,775
Lucky for Life	6,360,538
MUSL Hot Lotto	3,160,128
Tri-State Gimme 5	2,775,699
Tri-State Fast Play	1,528,583
Other Income	321,833
Total operating revenues	275,933,107
Operating Expenses:	
Cost of sales:	
Prize awards:	
Instant tickets	132,361,282
MUSL Powerball	16,134,004
MUSL Mega Millions	6,547,197
Tri-State Megabucks	3,959,434
Tri-State Pick 3	2,570,205
Tri-State Pick 4	2,371,165
Lucky for Life	3,674,431
MUSL Hot Lotto	1,585,616
Tri-State Gimme 5	1,487,457
Tri-State Fast Play	996,191
Other - Contributed prizes paid	159,322
Total prize awards	171,846,304
Retailers' commissions	15,822,516
Vendor fees	5,145,260
Cost of instant scratch games (printing and delivery)	1,853,376
Expense pools	218,096
Total cost of sales	194,885,552
Administration:	
Salaries and benefits	3,664,162
Advertising and promotional	3,692,347
Space rental	409,910
Information Technology	174,251
Other expenses	649,016
Total administration	8,589,686
Depreciation expense	34,369
Total operating expenses	203,509,607
Operating income	72,423,500
Nonoperating revenues	52,573
Net income	72,476,073
Distributions to Education Trust Fund	(72,380,273)
Change in net position (restricted prize reserve funds)	\$ 95,800

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

Statistical Section

This part of the New Hampshire Lottery Commission's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and supplementary information says about the Lottery's overall financial health.

Conte	nts	Pages
F	Financial Trends	46 – 50
r t	These schedules and graphs contain information to help the reader understand how the Lottery's financial performance has changed over time. Please keep in mind the increase or decrease in net position does not reflect the condition of the Lottery's financial position because, by law, the Lottery is required to distribute all net profits to the Education Trust Fund on a monthly basis.	
[Demographic and Economic Information	51B – 54
ł	These schedules and graphs offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Lottery's operations take place and where its revenues come from.	
(Operating Information	51A, 55
(These schedules offer miscellaneous statistics showing the reader yearly comparisons of certain information contained in the Lottery's financial report as it relates to the programs it offers and the activities it performs.	
I	Industry Comparisons	56 – 65
	These schedules offer the reader an understanding of how the New Hampshire Lottery Commission performs financially in comparison to other lotteries in the	

industry.

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Last 10 Fiscal Years

Thousands

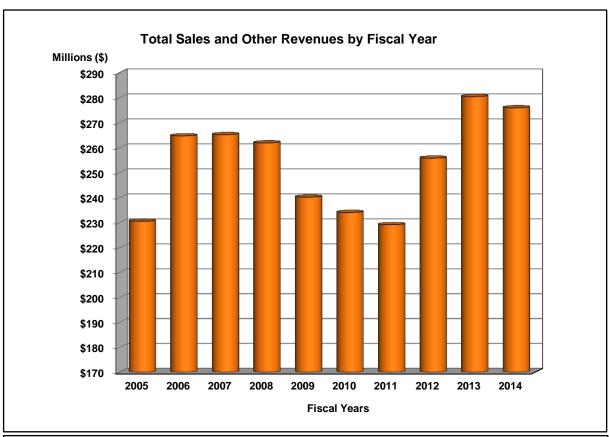
Revenues	<u>2005</u>		2006	<u>2007</u>	2008		2009	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>		<u>2014</u>
Instant Scratch Games	\$161,358	\$1	176,978	\$188,565	\$183,991	\$	170,823	\$160,536	\$161,378	\$176,912	\$192,47	7 5	\$195,293
MUSL Powerball	39,097		57,232	44,391	46,421		39,994	37,705	26,537	33,022	46,16	60	35,034
MUSL Mega Millions	-		-	-		-	-	3,057	11,601	14,986	8,76	35	13,499
MUSL Hot Lotto	3,481		3,001	4,633	3,538	3	4,324	4,149	3,698	3,183	3,16	88	3,160
Tri-State Megabucks	10,254		10,184	9,657	10,459)	8,687	12,708	10,537	9,459	9,17	77	8,105
Tri-State Daily Pick 3/Pick 4	10,650		10,818	10,873	10,507	7	10,489	10,383	10,380	10,310	9,93	33	9,855
Tri-State Other Games	3,140		4,529	5,446	5,774	ŀ	5,266	5,235	4,734	3,499	1,83	33	4,304
Lucky for Life (New England)	-		-	-		•	-	-	-	3,289	7,82	26	6,361
Income Other than Ticket Sales	514		1,014	1,679	1,256	3	677	348	353	1,200	1,13	32	375
Total Lottery Revenue ³	228,494	- 2	263,756	265,244	261,946	3	240,260	234,121	229,218	255,860	280,46	69	275,986
Bingo/Lucky 7 Program Revenue ²	976			-	•	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total Sales and Other Revenues	229,470	2	263,756	265,244	261,946	6	240,260	234,121	229,218	255,860	280,46	69	275,986
Operating Expenses													
Prizes	132,686	1	152,392	155,941	154,687	7	142,050	138,907	139,262	158,887	173,35	57	171,846
Retailer Commissions & Incentives	12,344		14,179	14,311	14,279)	13,070	12,739	12,925	14,832	16,62	26	15,823
Other Costs of Sales	8,158		9,479	8,876	8,856	3	8,430	8,338	6,758	7,071	7,61	18	7,217
Administration & Depreciation Expenses	6,934		7,379	7,207	8,472	2	8,358	7,942	8,024	8,147	8,53	33	8,624
Total Expenses	160,122	1	183,429	186,335	186,294	ļ	171,908	167,926	166,969	188,937	206,13	34	203,510
Nonoperating Expenses													
Distributions to Education	69,349		80,378	79,043	75,553	3	68,150	66,222	62,207	66,768	74,33	35	72,380
Change in Net Position													
Change in Net Position ¹	(1)	(51)	(134)	99)	202	(27)	41	155		-	96
Net Position ⁴													
Invested in capital assets	127		191	235	242	2	164	97	42	13	13	33	246
Restricted for prize funds ⁴	3,849		3,798	3,664	3,763	3	3,965	3,938	3,979	4,134	4,13	34	4,230
Unrestricted (deficit)	\$ (127) \$	(191)	\$ (235)	\$ (242	2) \$	(164)	\$ (97)	\$ (42)	\$ (13)	\$ (13	33)	

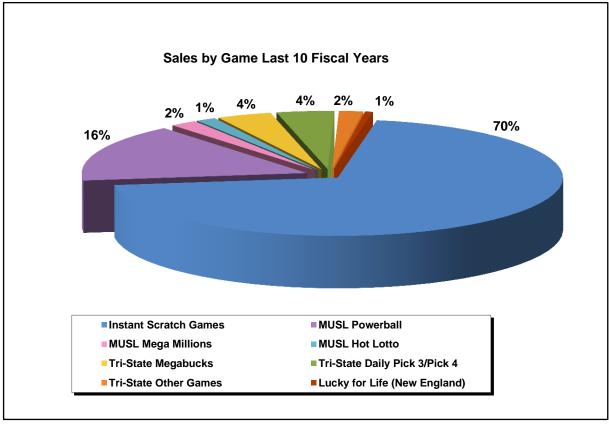
¹ The change in net position does not reflect the condition of the Lottery's financial position, because by law the Lottery is required to transfer all net profits to the Education Trust Fund on a monthly basis.

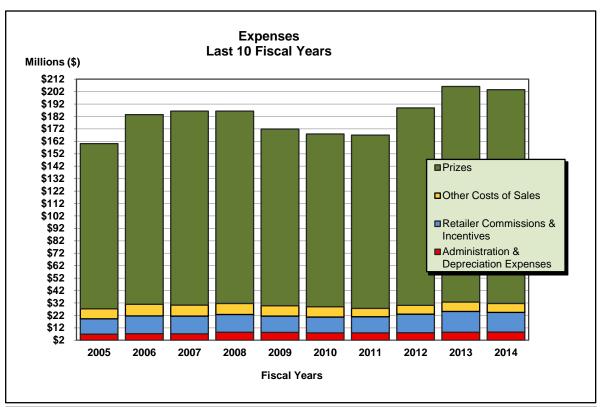
² Effective January 1, 2005, the responsibilities for the regulation of charitable gaming and activities in the State were transferred from the Lottery to the Racing and Charitable Gaming Commission.

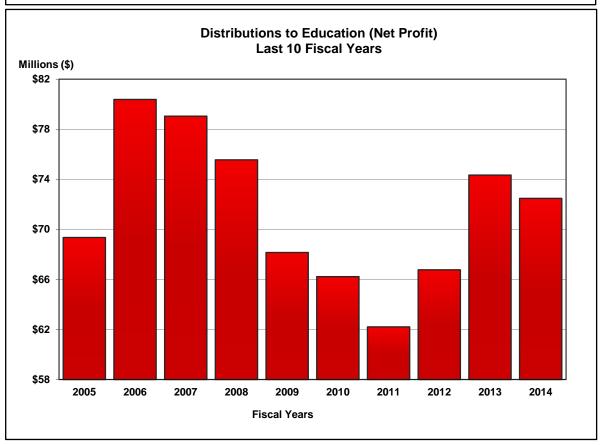
³ State law restricts the maximum sales amount of a ticket to \$30.

⁴ Net position consist only of restricted prize funds held on deposit with the Mult-State Lottery Association and the Tri-State Lotto Commission.

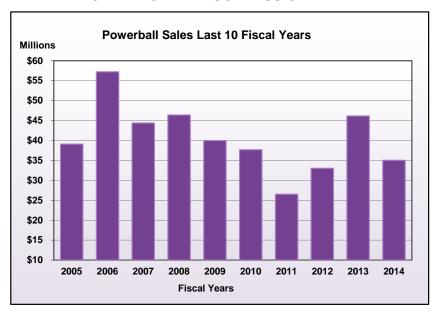


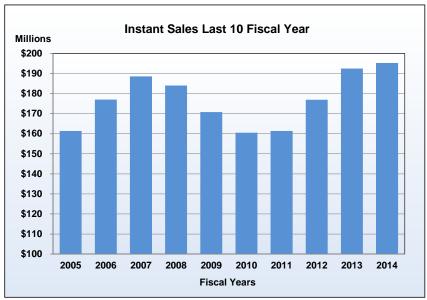




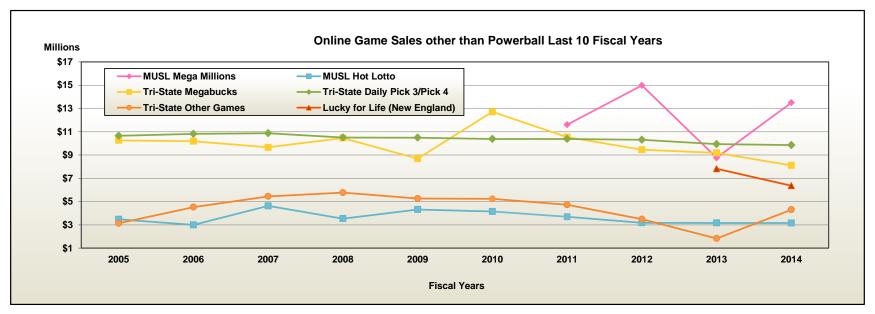


NEW HAMPSHIRE LOTTERY COMMISSION

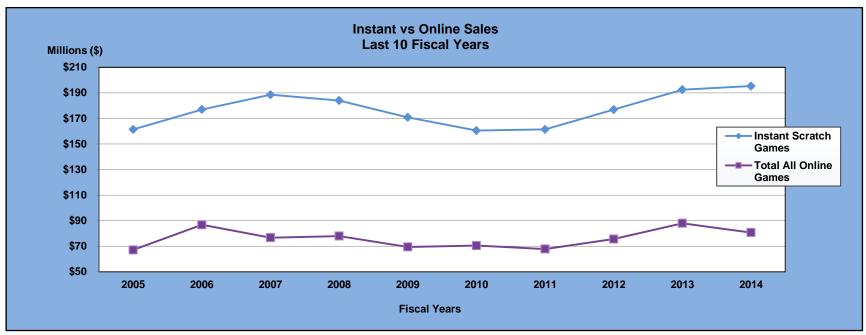




Over the last ten years Instant Scratch Games sales were the strongest of all lottery products. Instant Games are, for the most part, an impulse purchase depending on discretionary spending. The economy and dramatic changes in the price of automobile gasoline impact Instant Games sales. Consumers demand for more technologically advanced types of gambling also has effected sales. Powerball sales fluctuated widely over the last ten years due to the number and size of jackpots. A \$300 million jackpot will sell three times as many tickets as a \$40 million jackpot, however, large jackpots cannot be predicted and are subject to the "luck of the draw". In 2013 Powerball had a record breaking jackpot of \$590.5 million. Notice the sales in 2006 and 2008 compared to 2013. In 2006 the highest jackpot amount was \$365 million; in 2008 it was \$314.3 million, an example of consumers demand for higher jackpots or what is known in the lottery industry as jackpot fatigue.



NEW HAMPSHIRE LOTTERY COMMISSION



Prizes and Advertising Expenses as a Percentage of Sales for Instant and Online Games

Dollars in thousands	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Instant Games										
Sales	\$161,358	\$176,978	\$188,565	\$183,991	\$170,823	\$160,536	\$161,378	\$176,912	\$192,475	\$195,293
Prizes	100,764	110,256	119,378	116,738	108,427	102,801	105,524	118,288	129,046	132,361
Prizes % of sales	62.45%	62.30%	63.31%	63.45%	63.47%	64.04%	65.39%	66.86%	67.05%	67.78%
Instant advertising expense	984	1,090	1,187	1,855	1,583	1,232	1,585	1,261	1,341	1,527
Instant advertising expense % of										
Insant ticket sales	0.61%	0.62%	0.63%	1.01%	0.93%	0.77%	0.98%	0.71%	0.70%	0.78%
Online Games										
Sales	\$67,136	\$86,778	\$76,679	\$77,955	\$69,437	\$73,585	\$67,840	\$78,948	\$87,994	\$80,692
Prizes	31,922	42,136	36,563	37,949	33,623	36,106	33,738	40,599	44,311	39,485
Prizes as a % of sales	47.55%	48.56%	47.68%	48.68%	48.42%	49.07%	49.73%	51.42%	50.36%	48.93%
Online advertising expense	1,689	1,679	1,554	1,158	2,205	2,050	1,673	2,271	2,423	2,238
Online games advertising expense %										
of online games sales	2.52%	1.93%	2.03%	1.49%	3.18%	2.79%	2.47%	2.88%	2.75%	2.77%

New Hampshire Lottery Commission Lottery Employee Operating Information and State of New Hampshire Demographic and Economic Information

A. NH Lottery Commission Employee Statistics for Ten Fiscal Years:

Fiscal Year	Number of Employees ¹	Salaries Paid	Benefits Paid to Employees	Number of Retirees and Spouses	Post- Employment Benefits Paid ²
2014	58	\$2,227,878	\$1,154,200	66	\$320,596
2013	59	2,192,082	1,111,644	62	323,491
2012	63	2,042,681	956,953	61	371,537
2011	61	2,102,128	983,785	58	286,507
2010	60	2,073,092	1,003,341	52	357,086
2009	63	2,034,221	912,206	49	333,702
2008	67	2,008,383	893,401	47	222,216
2007	74	1,716,133	892,886	46	267,366
2006	76	1,920,437	944,916	48	255,528
2005	78	1,681,328	819,267	45	251,919

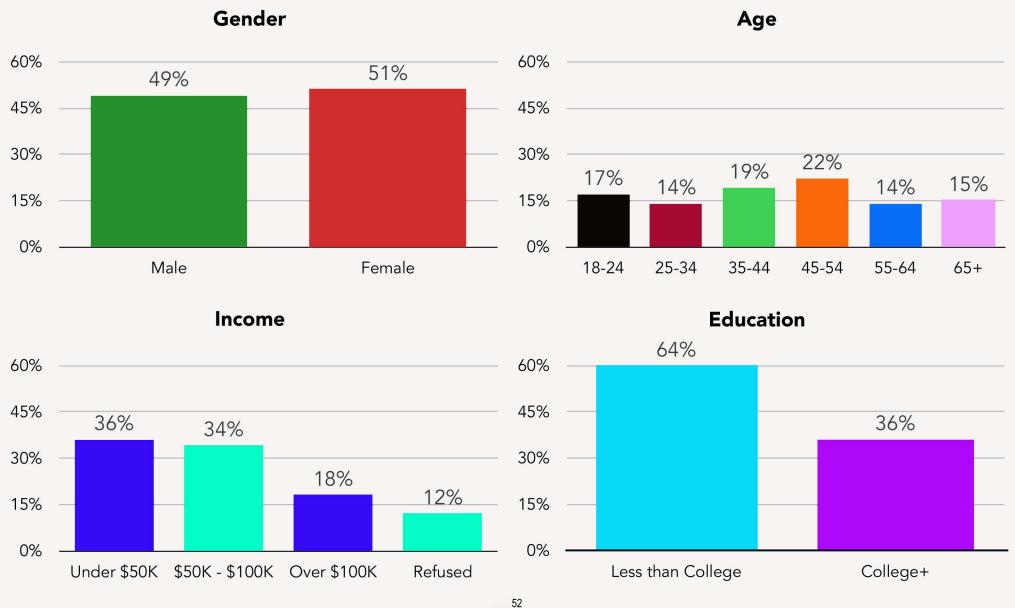
¹Includes part-time employees ² The Lottery is required to pay retiree benefits due to being a self-funded agency.

B. New Hampshire Demographic and Economic Statistics (Information available for calendar years 2003 – 2012):

						High		
				Per Capita		School	Bachelor's	
Calendar	GDP		Personal	Personal	Median	Graduate	Degree ₁ or	Unemployment
Year	(billions)	Population	Income	Income	age	or More	More ¹	Rate
2012	\$64.70	1,320,718	\$62,150,236	\$47,058	41.9	91.80%	34.60%	5.50%
2011	63.6	1,318,194	60,480,000	45,881	40.3	91.40%	33.40%	5.40%
2010	60.3	1,316,470	57,898,000	44,084	41.1	91.40%	33.40%	5.20%
2009	59.1	1,324,575	56,407,553	42,585	40.4	90.50%	32.40%	6.80%
2008	60.0	1,315,809	56,356,332	42,830	40.2	81.00%	32.40%	4.00%
2007	57.8	1,312,828	54,640,414	41,639	39.8	90.50%	32.50%	3.90%
2006	56.1	1,309,940	51,964,396	39,703	37.5	89.90%	31.90%	3.20%
2005	53.5	1,299,169	48,681,601	37,432	39.5	90.80%	35.40%	3.60%
2004	51.4	1,287,594	47,190,121	36,523	39.2	92.10%	34.00%	3.90%
2003	48.2	1,274,666	44,327,084	34,596	38.8	90.20%	31.00%	4.40%

¹ Based on persons 25 years and older. Sources: US Census Bureau, US Dept of Commerce, US Dept of Labor, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

WHO PLAYS NEW HAMPSHIRE LOTTERY GAMES DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY



New Hampshire Lottery Commission Who are the Lottery's Top Ten Revenue Producers? Last 10 Fiscal Years

In millions

<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>2011</u>		<u>2010</u>	
<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>
0		O. 1 1/	A	0		0		0 1 1 15	
Circle K	\$ 21.0	Circle K	\$ 20.5	Circle K	\$ 18.2	Circle K	\$ 15.4	Cumberland Farms	\$ 13.6
Hannaford Food & Drug	16.4	Cumberland Farms	16.0	Cumberland Farms	15.0	Cumberland Farms	13.7	Circle K	13.6
Cumberland Farms	15.7	Hannford Food & Drug	15.3	Hannford Food & Drug	13.6	Hannford Food & Drug	12.4	Hannaford Bros Co.	10.9
Demoulas Market Basket	15.0	Demoulas Market Basket	14.2	Demoulas Market Basket	12.3	Demoulas Market Basket	10.5	Demoulas Market Basket	10.5
Shaws Supermarket	9.6	Shaws Supermarket	10.1	Shaws Supermarket	9.5	Shaws Supermarket	9.0	Shaws	8.9
Nouria Energy (Shell)	9.5	Nouria Energy (Shell)	8.9	NH State Liquor Comm	8.4	NH State Liquor Comm	7.8	NH State Liquor Comm	8.8
NH State Liquor Comm	9.4	7- Eleven	8.8	7- Eleven	7.9	7- Eleven	7.1	7-Eleven	7.2
7-Eleven	8.6	NH State Liquor Comm	8.7	Nouria Energy (Shell)	6.6	AGR Foodmart Inc (Shell)	4.8	AGR Foodmart	4.5
Tedeschi Food Shops	5.0	Tedeschi Food Shops	5.1	Tedeschi Food Shops	4.2	Nouria Energy (Shell)	4.0	Nouria Energy	3.7
Global Montello	4.8	Global Montello	5.0	Cheshire Oil dba T-Birds	3.2	Tedeschi Food Shops	3.5	Tedeschi Food Shops	3.5

<u>2009</u>		<u>2008</u>		<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>		<u>2005</u>	
<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Retailers</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Retailers</u>	Amount
Cumberland Farms	\$ 14.0	Cumberland Farms	\$ 15.0	Cumberland Farms	\$ 15.3	Cumberland Farms	\$ 14.7	Cumberland Farms	\$ 11.8
Circle K	13.3	Irving	13.4	Irving	11.8	Hannaford Bros	11.2	Hannaford Bros	9.3
Hannaford Bros Co.	11.6	Hannaford Bros Co.	12.1	Hannaford Bros Co.	11.7	Demoulas Market Basket	10.6	Shaws	8.6
Demoulas Market Basket	10.4	Demoulas Market Basket	10.7	Demoulas Market Basket	10.6	Irving	10.5	Demoulas Market Basket	8.5
NH State Liquor Comm	9.1	NH State Liquor Comm	10.0	NH State Liquor Comm	9.9	Shaws	9.7	Irving	7.7
Shaws	8.9	Shaws	9.5	Shaws	9.9	NH State Liquor Comm	9.3	NH State Liquor Comm	6.8
7-Eleven	7.4	7-Eleven	8.0	7-Eleven	7.2	7-Eleven	6.2	7-Eleven	5.4
AGR Foodmart Inc	5.0	AGR Foodmart Inc	5.3	Store 24	5.4	Store 24	3.7	Store 24	3.2
Store 24	3.6	Store 24	3.7	AGR Foodmart Inc	4.8	AGR Foodmart Inc	3.6	AGR Foodmart Inc	3.1
Nouria Energy	3.3	Nouria Energy	3.4	Nouria Energy	3.3	Nouria Energy	3.0	Cheshire Oil	2.6

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE Top Ten Employers in Ranking Order Highest to Lowest By Fiscal Year

2014			2013			2012		
Employer	Number of Employees	Total	<u>Employer</u>	Number of Employees	Total	<u>Employer</u>	Number of Employees	Total
1 State of NH	17,754	2.53%	1 State of NH	17,921	2.54%	1 State of NH	17,867	2.54%
2 Demoulas & Market Basket	9,000	1.28%	2 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	8,008	1.14%	2 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	8,166	1.16%
3 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	7,886	1.12%	3 Demoulas & Market Basket	7,500	1.06%	3 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	6,654	0.95%
4 University System of NH	6,079	0.86%	4 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	6,404	0.91%	4 University System of NH	6,159	0.88%
5 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	6,404	0.91%	5 University System of NH	6,029	0.85%	5 Demoulas & Market Basket	6,000	0.85%
6 Fidelity Investments	5,400	0.77%	6 Fidelity Investments	5,000	0.71%	6 Hannaford Brothers	4,817	0.68%
7 Hannaford Brothers	4,900	0.70%	7 Hannaford Brothers	4,900	0.69%	7 Fidelity Investments	4,600	0.65%
8 Liberty Mutual-Northern N.E. Division	4,700	0.67%	8 Liberty Mutual-Northern N.E. Division	4,700	0.67%	8 BAE Systems	4,500	0.64%
9 BAE Systems	4,500	0.64%	9 Elliot Hospital	3,485	0.49%	9 Dartmouth College	4,250	0.60%
10 Elliot Hospital	4,000	<u>0.57%</u>	10 Shaw's Supermarkets	<u>3,358</u>	0.48%	10 Liberty Mutual-Northern N.E. Division	<u>4,200</u>	0.60%
Total	<u>70,623</u>	<u>10.05%</u>	Total	67,30 <u>5</u>	<u>9.54%</u>	Tota	67,213	<u>9.55%</u>
2011			2010			2009		
	Number of	% of State		Number of	% of State		Number of	% of State
<u>Employer</u>	Employees	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employer</u>	Employees	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employer</u>	Employees	<u>Total</u>
1 State of NH	17,820	2.52%	1 State of NH	18,487	3.14%	1 State of NH	18,735	3.29%
2 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	8,421	1.19%	2 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	8,974	1.28%	2 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	9,017	1.30%
3 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	7,073	1.00%	3 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	8,025	1.14%	3 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	8,025	1.16%
4 University System of NH	6,081	0.86%	4 University System of NH	6,459	0.92%	4 University System of NH	6,457	0.93%
5 Demoulas & Market Basket	6,000	0.85%	5 Demoulas & Market Basket	6,000	0.85%	5 Demoulas & Market Basket	6,000	0.86%
6 BAE Systems	4,500	0.64%	6 Hannaford Brothers	4,776	0.68%	6 Fidelity Investments	5,500	0.79%
7 Fidelity Investments	4,400	0.62%	7 Fidelity Investments	4,600	0.65%	7 BAE Systems	4,700	0.68%
8 Dartmouth College	4,250	0.60%	8 BAE Systems	4,500	0.64%	8 Shaw's Supermarkets	4,516	0.65%
9 Liberty Mutual-Northern N.E. Division	4,200	0.59%	9 Shaw's Supermarkets	4,399	0.63%	9 Hannaford Brothers	4,474	0.64%
10 Hannaford Brothers	3,894	0.55%	10 Dartmouth College	4,399	0.63%	10 Dartmouth College	4,407	0.63%
Total	66,639	9.42%	Total	70,619	10.56%	Tota	71,831	10.93%
2008			2007			2006		
	Number of	% of State		Number of	% of State		Number of	% of State
<u>Employer</u>	Employees	Total	<u>Employer</u>	Employees	Total	<u>Employer</u>	Employees	Total
1 State of NH	18,556	3.04%	1 State of NH	21,590	2.99%	1 State of NH	21,056	2.93%
2 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	8,631	1.19%	2 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	8,012	1.11%	2 Wal-Mart Stores Inc	8,659	1.20%
3 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	7,804	1.08%	3 University System of NH	6,668	0.92%	3 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	7,100	0.98%
4 University System of NH	6,784	0.94%	4 Demoulas & Market Basket	6,600	0.91%	4 University System of NH	6,901	0.96%
5 Demoulas & Market Basket	6,000	0.83%	5 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	6,211	0.86%	5 Demoulas & Market Basket	6,600	0.92%
6 Fidelity Investments	5,700	0.79%	6 Fidelity Investments	5,430	0.75%	6 Hannaford Brothers	5,374	0.75%
7 Liberty Mutual-Northern N.E. Division	5,133	0.71%	7 Shaw's Supermarkets	4,700	0.65%	7 Fidelity Investments	4,859	0.67%
8 Hannaford Brothers	4,629	0.64%	8 Hannaford Brothers	4,663	0.64%	8 Shaw's Supermarkets	4,600	0.64%
9 Shaw's Supermarkets	4,500	0.62%	9 Dartmouth College	4,246	0.59%	9 Dartmouth College	4,246	0.59%
10 Dartmouth College	4,246	0.59%	10 BAE Systems	4,100	0.57%	10 BAE Systems	4,100	0.57%
Tatal		40.420/	Total		0.007/0	To Bite Oyotomo		40.040/

Source: State of New Hampshire CAFR - fiscal year 2006 was the earliest reported data.

71,983

Total

10.43%

Total

72,220

9.99%

73,495

Total

10.21%

New Hampshire Lottery Commission

Game Statistics for Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Number of Lottery Retailers	Number of Online Games Offered ⁴	Number of Instant Games On the Market	Highest Priced Instant Ticket	Number of Subscriptions	Number of Replay Members	Number of Powerball Jackpot Runs that Exceeded \$100 Million	Highest Powerball Jackpot Amount ²	Expired Unclaimed Powerball Prizes ³
2014	1239	9	86	\$25	7,681	283,212	8	\$448,400,000	\$365,174 5
2013	1254	9	80	\$20	9,474	200,000	7	\$590,500,000	\$1,613,229
2012	1282	8	84	\$20	9,960 7	187,029	7	\$336,400,000	\$452,652
2011	1273	8	91	\$30	12,573	173,703	6	\$221,700,000	\$442,459
2010	1222	8	111	\$30	12,231 6	139,039	7	\$261,600,000	\$723,209
2009	1255	7	111	\$30	21,395	98,617	5	\$232,100,000	\$736,202
2008	1256	8	106	\$30	21,869	138,535	24	\$300,000,000	\$984,855
2007	1256	7	91	\$20	21,869	100,000	5	\$204,000,000	\$1,145,287
2006	1225	7	88	\$20	21,866	-	5	\$365,000,000	\$1,078,540
2005	1220	6	61	\$10	24,946 1	-	3	\$340,000,000	\$1,714,458

¹ Powerball subscriptions began. ² The higher the jackpot amount, the more ticket sales increase. ³ Expired unclaimed Powerball prize money goes to the Education Trust Fund.

Prizes by Game for Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Instant Games	MUSL Powerball	MUSL Other Lotto	Tri-State Megabucks	Tri-State Pick 3 & Pick 4	Tri-State Other	Luc	ky for Life ^a	Other - Replay	Fiscal Year Total Prizes
2014	\$132,361,282	\$16.134.004	\$8,132,813	\$3,959,434	\$4,941,370	\$2,483,648	\$	3,674,431	\$159,322	\$171,846,304
2014	\$132,361,262 \$129.046.481	\$22.695.941	\$5,746,256	\$4,568,195	\$4,966,593	\$1,107,022	φ \$	5.027.418	\$199,562	\$171,646,304 \$173.357.468
2012	\$118.288.247	\$16.107.399	\$8,680,799	\$4.723.399	\$5.152.165	\$1,888,384	\$	3.782.610	\$264,337	\$158,887,340
2011	\$105,524,430	\$13,023,160	\$7,503,844	\$5,222,761	\$5,191,035	\$2,508,135	Ψ	-	\$289,056	\$139,262,421
2010	\$102,800,698	\$18,008,834	\$3,490,732	\$6,464,015	\$5,199,090	\$2,629,749		-	\$313,601	\$138,906,719
2009	\$108,427,290	\$19,151,243	\$2,070,928	\$4,237,157	\$5,242,902	\$2,571,880		-	\$348,635	\$142,050,035
2008	\$116,737,902	\$22,127,401	\$1,719,808	\$5,247,688	\$5,252,500	\$3,159,516		-	\$442,519	\$154,687,334
2007	\$119,378,231	\$20,956,832	\$2,230,231	\$4,813,274	\$5,437,311	\$2,749,386		-	\$375,467	\$155,940,732
2006	\$110,256,485	\$27,540,712	\$1,479,781	\$5,147,580	\$5,410,637	\$2,557,153		-	-	\$152,392,348
2005	\$100,763,773	\$18,229,249	\$1,652,591	\$5,143,028	\$5,322,821	\$1,574,702		-	-	\$132,686,164

^a Lucky for Life began March 2012.

⁴ Pick 3 & Pick 4 counted as two games. ⁵ This is an estimate. ⁶ The Lottery lost subscription purchases due to Master Card and Visa changing the Lottery coding to a gambling establishment rather than a government agency; thereby charging customers higher fees. Another factor that played into the number of subscriptions purchased was that the cost to customers for Megabucks doubled.

⁷ The Lottery lost subscription purchases due to the cost of Powerball doubling from \$1 to \$2 per bet.

U.S. Lottery Revenue and Expense Analysis - Fiscal Year 2013

(\$ Millions) (as a percentage of revenue											venue)		
				R	etailer	(Other		Net		Retailer	Other	Net Oper
LOTTERY	R	Revenue	Prizes		omm.	Ex	penses	R	Revenue	Prizes	Comm.	Ехр.	Income
Arizona	\$	694.2	\$ 426.1	\$	47.1	\$	43.2	\$	177.7	61.4%	6.8%	6.2%	25.6%
Arkansas		440.1	292.1		25.0		35.0		88.1	66.4%	5.7%	7.9%	20.0%
California ~		4,445.9	2,652.1		303.0		230.0		1,260.8	59.7%	6.8%	5.2%	28.4%
Colorado		566.3	350.3		42.2		39.8		134.0	61.9%	7.5%	7.0%	23.7%
Connecticut		1,122.8	699.1		62.8		47.9		313.1	62.3%	5.6%	4.3%	27.9%
Delaware * ~		144.1	99.3		9.0		18.7		17.2	68.9%	6.2%	12.9%	12.0%
D.C. ~		242.5	129.4		15.6		29.1		68.3	53.4%	6.4%	12.0%	28.2%
Florida		5,020.1	3,162.9		278.5		147.9		1,430.8	63.0%	5.5%	2.9%	28.5%
Georgia ~		3,640.3	2,332.5		233.2		147.3		927.3	64.1%	6.4%	4.0%	25.5%
Idaho		198.2	122.9		11.5		16.2		47.6	62.0%	5.8%	8.2%	24.0%
Illinois		n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indiana		934.0	581.4		63.5		63.7		225.5	62.2%	6.8%	6.8%	24.1%
Iowa		339.3	200.8		22.1		30.5		85.9	59.2%	6.5%	9.0%	25.3%
Kansas ~		245.8	138.6		14.3		19.9		73.0	56.4%	5.8%	8.1%	29.7%
Kentucky		810.8	494.9		52.2		40.2		223.5	61.0%	6.4%	5.0%	27.6%
Louisiana		447.4	236.2		23.8		27.4		160.0	52.8%	5.3%	6.1%	35.8%
Maine		230.0	142.7		14.7		19.1		53.5	62.0%	6.4%	8.3%	23.3%
Maryland * ~		1,883.5	1,038.5		119.8		366.4		358.8	55.1%	6.4%	19.5%	19.1%
Massachusetts ~		4,850.5	3,523.9		276.5		94.3		955.8	72.6%	5.7%	1.9%	19.7%
Michigan ~		2,491.1	1,461.5		178.5		108.0		743.1	58.7%	7.2%	4.3%	29.8%
Minnesota		560.5	347.1		33.5		45.0		135.0	61.9%	6.0%	8.0%	24.1%
Missouri ~		1,141.5	753.0		70.3		53.1		265.2	66.0%	6.2%	4.6%	23.2%
Montana		56.8	32.2		3.4		8.5		12.8	56.6%	5.9%	15.0%	22.4%
Nebraska		160.8	93.1		10.1		17.9		39.7	57.9%	6.3%	11.1%	24.7%
New Hampshire		280.4	173.4		16.6		16.2		74.3	61.8%	5.9%	5.8%	26.5%
New Jersey		2,861.0	1,670.4		157.9		71.0		961.7	58.4%	5.5%	2.5%	33.6%
New Mexico		141.8	77.1		9.2		11.9		43.6	54.4%	6.5%	8.4%	30.8%
New York * ~		7,108.9	4,220.0		425.7		284.4		2,178.9	59.4%	6.0%	4.0%	30.6%
North Carolina		1,695.0	1,024.4		118.2		73.3		479.1	60.4%	7.0%	4.3%	28.3%
North Dakota		28.0	14.2		1.4		4.1		8.3	50.8%	5.0%	14.6%	29.6%
Ohio * ~		2,774.2	1,668.0		166.9		121.5		817.8	60.1%	6.0%	4.4%	29.5%
Oklahoma		200.3	104.5		13.1		10.6		72.2	52.1%	6.5%	5.3%	36.0%
Oregon * ~		331.8	211.4		28.3		22.8		69.4	63.7%	8.5%	6.9%	20.9%
Pennsylvania		3,699.7	2,299.0		196.1		138.9		1,065.7	62.1%	5.3%	3.8%	28.8%
Rhode Island * ~		253.4	150.1		30.9		10.8		61.6	59.2%	12.2%	4.3%	24.3%
South Carolina		1,202.9	775.5		84.8		37.1		305.5	64.5%	7.0%	3.1%	25.4%
South Dakota *		58.7	32.4		3.1		6.7		16.4	55.3%	5.3%	11.4%	28.0%
Tennessee		1,280.3	794.4		89.3		57.1		339.6	62.0%	7.0%	4.5%	26.5%
Texas		4,377.7	2,767.4		236.8		182.0		1,191.5	63.2%	5.4%	4.2%	27.2%
Vermont		102.1	64.6		6.0		8.6		22.9	63.2%	5.9%	8.4%	22.4%
Virginia		1,689.2	1,025.2		95.0		84.2		484.9	60.7%	5.6%	5.0%	28.7%
Washington ~		572.5	339.4		35.6		51.2		146.3	59.3%	6.2%	8.9%	25.6%
W. Virginia * ~		195.6	116.2		13.7		13.3		52.4	59.4%	7.0%	6.8%	26.8%
Wisconsin		566.2	329.2		39.1		33.9		164.0	58.1%	6.9%	6.0%	29.0%
Total	\$ (60,085.9	\$ 37,166.9	\$ 3	3,678.0	\$ 2	2,888.3	\$	16,352.8	61.9%	6.1%	4.8%	27.2%

^{*} Data represents only revenue and expenses from traditional lottery games and not video lottery terminal (VLT) operations.

Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31);

Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).

[~] Total Revenues include Keno sales.

U.S. Lottery Sales By Game - Fiscal Year 2013

(\$ Millions)					Online Game	S			
	Population	Number of	Instant	3/4 Digit	Lotto	Other Sales	Total	Per Capita	VLT*
LOTTERY	(millions)	Retailers	Sales	Sales	Sales	& Revenue	Sales	Sales	(net)
Arizona	6.6	2,964	\$ 436.6	\$ 8.6	\$ 216.6	\$ 31.2	\$ 693.0	\$ 105.0	, ,
Arkansas	3.0	1,892	355.1	9.5	61.3	13.7	439.5	146.5	
California ~	38.3	21,177	3,010.1	164.4	935.7	335.7	4,445.9	116.1	
Colorado	5.3	3,050	368.6	2.0	172.5	23.3	566.3	106.8	
Connecticut	3.6	2,800	667.3	233.6	153.3	68.6	1,122.7	311.9	
Delaware	0.9	617	48.2	44.8	49.8	3.4	146.3	162.5	396.8
D.C. ~	0.6	502	57.2	109.2	46.3	29.8	242.5	404.1	
Florida	19.6	13,319	3,028.5	568.7	1,023.3	392.5	5,013.0	255.8	
Georgia ~	10.0	8,637	2,630.7	686.2	295.1	300.2	3,912.2	391.2	
Idaho	1.6	1,304	108.7	1.9	57.8	29.2	197.6	123.5	
Illinois	12.9	8,242	1,768.4	468.4	443.4	161.2	2,841.4	220.3	
Indiana	6.6	4,226	614.8	59.4	213.3	46.5	934.0	141.5	
Iowa	3.1	2,550	202.3	9.9	106.4	20.7	339.3	109.4	
Kansas ~	2.9	1,796	126.7	5.8	69.9	53.4	255.8	88.2	
Kentucky	4.4		522.2	164.4	138.2	21.8	846.7	192.4	
Louisiana	4.6	2,940	163.1	89.0	183.7	11.6	447.4	97.3	
Maine	1.3	1,300	163.4	9.4	47.9	7.0	227.8	175.2	
Maryland * ~	5.9	4,422	485.8	513.3	231.1	525.8	1,756.1	297.6	560.7
Massachusetts ~	6.7	8,138	3,343.3	324.5	223.2	916.5	4,807.5	717.5	
Michigan ~	9.9	10,831	827.1	672.2	340.8	636.4	2,476.4	250.1	
Minnesota	5.4		363.8	13.9	135.2	47.5	560.4	103.8	
Missouri ~	6.0	4,865	758.9	100.3	175.5	106.6	1,141.2	190.2	
Montana	1.0	856	17.3	-	28.9	10.8	57.0	57.0	
Nebraska	1.9	1,198	83.6	5.7	60.5	11.0	160.9	84.7	
New Hampshire	1.3		192.1	9.9	67.1	9.7	278.7	214.4	
New Jersey	8.9	7,153	1,474.3	700.2	502.5	144.4	2,821.4	317.0	
New Mexico	2.1	1,218	69.9	3.5	60.7	7.6	141.8	67.5	
New York * ~	19.7	17,520	3,724.2	1,640.7	832.9	911.1	7,108.9	360.9	1,825.4
North Carolina	9.8	6,865	1,011.9	362.8	250.6	64.5	1,689.8	172.4	,
North Dakota	0.7	400	-	-	22.6	5.3	27.9	39.8	
Ohio * ~	11.6	9,542	1,429.7	534.8	372.0	358.5	2,694.9	232.3	165.5
Oklahoma	3.9	1,911	89.4	6.2	100.5	4.2	200.2	51.3	
Oregon * ~	3.9	3,909	117.1	1.4	108.2	103.8	330.5	84.7	737.4
Pennsylvania	12.8	9,160	2,305.1	587.7	549.8	256.8	3,699.4	289.0	
Rhode Island * ~	1.1	1,216	85.0	24.5	48.9	95.0	253.4	230.4	520.8
South Carolina	4.8	3,858	806.0	218.5	171.1	3.6	1,199.2	249.8	
South Dakota *	0.8	623	25.2	-	29.7	2.4	57.2	71.5	184.6
Tennessee	6.5		1,089.0	86.3	167.5	24.8	1,367.6	210.4	
Texas	26.4	17,103	3,222.6	353.8	620.4	179.4	4,376.3	165.8	
Vermont	0.6		74.2	2.6	23.3	1.9	102.1	170.2	
Virginia	8.3		887.1	485.9	264.4	51.8	1,689.2	203.5	
Washington ~	7.0		356.0	28.7	155.2	29.7	569.6	81.4	
W. Virginia * ~	1.9		108.6	13.1	63.0	10.9	195.6	103.0	1,059.6
Wisconsin	5.7	3,725	323.8	36.2	150.4	55.5	565.8	99.3	,
Total	299.9		\$ 37,542.8	\$ 9,361.6	\$ 9,970.6	\$ 6,125.2	\$ 63,000.2	_	\$ 5,450.8
% of total s			59.6%	14.9%	15.8%	9.7%	100.0%		,
* VLT = Sales from Vide		inale							

^{*} VLT = Sales from Video Lottery Terminals

Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31);

Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).

lowa and Tennessee lotteries did not report number of retailers.

[~] Other sales include Keno sales.

U.S. Lottery Government Transfers From Net Profits - Fiscal Years 2004 - 2013

(\$ Millions)

LOTTERY	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	201	3 Ranking (highes	t to lowest)
Arizona	\$ 105.9	\$ 116.4	\$ 141.1	\$ 139.9	\$ 144.5	\$ 129.1	\$ 141.9	\$ 146.3	\$ 164.7	\$ 177.8	1	New York * ~	\$ 3,045.8
Arkansas	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	83.0	74.4	97.7	90.5	2	Florida	1,424.3
California ~	1,044.1	1,148.8	1,258.5	1,176.9	1,069.3	1,027.7	1,072.5	1,102.9	1,300.2	1,262.1	3	California ~	1,262.1
Colorado	104.1	103.7	125.6	119.0	122.3	119.6	112.9	113.4	123.3	135.6	4	Texas	1,214.1
Connecticut	280.8	268.5	284.9	278.3	283.6	282.9	288.1	291.2	311.9	316.9	5	New Jersey	1,085.0
Delaware * ~	283.9	297.9	316.0	327.0	319.8	311.8	331.6	339.9	329.1	277.8	7	Pennsylvania	1,067.4
D.C. ~	73.5	71.5	73.8	65.4	70.3	68.8	66.7	62.2	66.4	68.3	6	Massachusetts ~	955.8
Florida	1,051.7	1,103.6	1,224.7	1,263.3	1,283.4	1,287.9	1,246.8	1,191.8	1,321.6	1,424.3	8	Georgia ~	927.5
Georgia ~	782.7	802.2	822.4	853.6	867.7	872.1	883.9	846.1	901.3	927.5	9	Maryland * ~	921.8
Idaho	25.0	26.0	33.0	34.0	35.3	35.3	36.6	37.1	41.6	48.3	10	Ohio * ~	898.1
Illinois	576.1	619.5	645.9	631.2	648.5	634.7	651.7	668.4	705.1	n/a	11	Michigan ~	739.9
Indiana	195.8	188.9	216.5	217.6	217.1	178.9	189.7	188.2	205.3	224.7	12	W. Virginia * ~	571.6
Iowa	55.8	51.1	80.9	58.2	56.6	60.6	57.9	68.0	78.7	84.9	13	Oregon * ~	546.9
Kansas ~	70.2	65.4	67.1	71.0	70.1	68.2	67.9	71.5	71.0	161.7	14	North Carolina	479.5
Kentucky	193.5	158.2	204.3	196.3	192.1	204.4	214.3	212.3	216.4	223.8	15	Virginia	464.3
Louisiana	121.2	110.4	119.4	128.2	131.9	135.9	133.7	136.4	156.9	160.2	16	Rhode Island * ~	379.2
Maine	42.5	50.3	51.6	51.4	52.4	50.6	52.9	50.2	54.3	53.5	17	Tennessee	339.7
Maryland * ~	458.4	477.1	501.0	494.1	529.4	493.2	510.6	586.6	685.2	921.8	18	Connecticut	316.9
Massachusetts ~	912.0	936.1	951.2	920.0	935.0	859.4	903.5	887.9	983.8	955.8	19	South Carolina	305.2
Michigan ~	644.9	667.6	688.0	748.9	740.7	737.2	713.6	737.7	786.9	739.9	20	Missouri ~	280.0
Minnesota	100.7	106.2	119.3	112.4	116.3	118.3	122.2	121.9	123.8	135.6	21	Delaware * ~	277.8
Missouri ~	229.4	218.6	260.7	257.9	266.7	256.3	259.7	265.2	273.6	280.0	22	Indiana	224.7
Montana	8.1	6.2	9.1	11.4	11.0	10.1	10.5	10.8	13.1	13.1	23	Kentucky	223.8
Nebraska	20.6	26.4	27.6	29.3	31.0	30.3	32.0	32.1	36.1	40.0	24	Arizona	177.8
New Hampshire	73.7	69.4	80.4	79.0	75.6	68.2	66.2	62.2	66.8	74.3	25	Kansas ~	161.7
New Jersey	795.0	812.1	844.2	828.3	882.1	887.2	924.0	930.0	950.1	1,085.0	26	Louisiana	160.2
New Mexico	35.9	32.2	36.9	34.9	40.8	40.8	43.6	41.3	41.3	43.7	27	Wisconsin	155.9
New York * ~	1,907.4	2,062.7	2,202.6	2,358.4	2,556.1	2,544.0	2,666.4	3,049.2	2,878.0	3,045.8	28	Washington ~	139.2
North Carolina	n/a	n/a	64.6	315.4	349.3	414.9	433.2	437.3	460.5	479.5	29	Colorado	135.6
North Dakota	1.6	6.1	6.5	6.5	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.9	7.6	7.9	30	Minnesota	135.6
Ohio * ~	655.6	645.1	646.3	669.3	672.2	702.3	728.6	738.8	771.0	898.1	31	South Dakota *	107.7
Oklahoma	n/a	n/a	69.0	69.4	71.6	69.7	70.5	69.9	70.5	70.6	32	Arkansas	90.5
Oregon * ~	380.6	401.6	570.7	644.0	648.4	594.3	541.1	548.4	525.1	546.9	33	Iowa	84.9
Pennsylvania	817.3	851.8	992.4	949.1	928.1	910.5	915.7	960.6	1,060.9	1,067.4	34	New Hampshire	74.3
Rhode Island * ~	281.1	307.6	323.9	321.0	355.6	344.3	344.7	354.9	377.7	379.2	35	Oklahoma	70.6
South Carolina	286.8	279.7	320.6	279.2	265.3	261.5	272.5	271.4	300.1	305.2	36	D.C. ~	68.3
South Dakota *	115.8	119.3	119.0	121.1	123.3	119.9	119.8	108.0	103.7	107.7	37	Maine	53.5
Tennessee	123.3	234.3	284.7	294.7	286.1	280.2	288.9	293.5	323.4	339.7	38	Idaho	48.3
Texas	1,051.0	1,070.3	1,090.3	1,093.0	1,034.9	1,062.2	1,063.1	1,023.8	1,155.5	1,214.1	39	New Mexico	43.7
Vermont	19.6	20.5	23.0	23.6	22.7	21.1	21.6	,	22.3	22.9	40	Nebraska	40.0
Virginia	407.7	423.5	454.0	437.2	455.3	430.2	430.2	435.2	464.1	464.3	41	Vermont	22.9
Washington ~	117.6	115.6	125.1	117.9	130.3	120.4	142.5	150.1	138.0	139.2	42	Montana	13.1
W. Virginia * ~	512.0	563.3	610.0	639.2	631.2	616.6	580.9	594.6		571.6	43	North Dakota	7.9
Wisconsin	131.7	143.4	133.3	160.6	147.3	133.3	128.1	144.9	150.0	155.9	44	Illinois	n/a
Total	\$ 15,094.4		\$ 17,219.8		\$ 17,877.2		\$ 17,971.5	\$ 18,483.8		\$ 19,743.2			
Covernment transfers as	. ,		. ,		. ,	. ,	. ,	, -,	1/	,			

Government transfers are profits from traditional lottery sales and VLT operations.

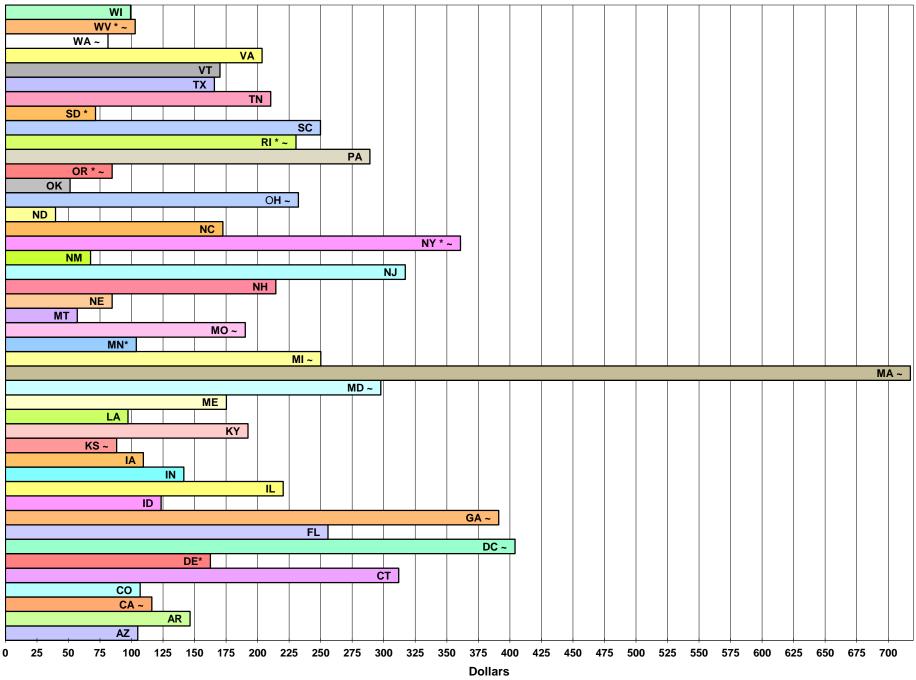
Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31);

Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).

^{*} Includes profits from Video Lottery Terminals

[~] Includes profits from Keno sales.

US Lottery Sales Per Capita Fiscal Year 2013



[~]These states include Keno sales.

^{*} Data represents only sales from traditional lottery games and not VLT sales. Source: 2014 LaFleur's World Lottery Almanac and NH Lottery Results.

U.S. Lottery Per Capita Sales - Fiscal Years 2004 - 2013

Lottery	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	Ranking (highest to	lowest)
Arizona	\$ 64	\$ 67	\$ 76	\$ 73	\$ 73	\$ 82	\$ 82	\$ 90	\$ 98	\$ 105	1	Massachusetts ~	718
Arkansas	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	132	160	163	147	2	D.C. ~	404
California ~	81	92	98	91	83	82	82	91	115	116	3	Georgia ~	391
Colorado	87	89	99	93	102	98	98	102	105	107	4	New York * ~	361
Connecticut	259	267	277	273	285	285	285	282	300	312	5	New Jersey	317
Delaware * ~	136	143	146	131	144	152	152	152	150	163	7	Connecticut	312
D.C. ~	402	392	458	428	427	384	384	386	416	404	6	Maryland * ~	298
Florida	176	195	217	225	228	209	209	210	231	256	8	Pennsylvania	289
Georgia ~	308	300	316	335	338	342	342	340	360	391	9	Florida	256
Idaho	78	81	90	87	90	92	92	92	110	124	10	Michigan ~	250
Illinois	133	142	153	155	159	170	170	176	207	220	11	South Carolina	250
Indiana	119	117	129	125	129	116	116	122	132	142	12	Ohio * ~	232
lowa	70	70	114	78	83	85	85	88	100	109	13	Rhode Island * ~	230
Kansas ~	83	77	85	86	88	84	84	80	85	88	14	Illinois	220
Kentucky	177	168	176	177	182	180	180	163	175	192	15	New Hampshire	214
Louisiana	76	68	77	82	85	83	83	83	93	97	16	Tennessee	210
Maine	143	161	174	177	174	167	167	166	176	175	17	Virginia	204
Maryland * ~	249	265	278	282	297	299	299	296	304	298	18	Kentucky	192
Massachusetts ~	683	698	699	693	722	668	668	669	717	718	19	Missouri ~	190
Michigan ~	195	205	219	232	233	238	238	236	244	250	20	Maine	175
Minnesota	76	80	87	81	88	94	94	95	96	104	21	North Carolina	172
Missouri ~	136	135	156	158	168	162	162	167	183	190	22	Vermont	170
Montana	41	38	42	42	45	47	47	46	53	57	23	Texas	166
Nebraska	54	56	64	64	68	73	73	73	79	85	24	Delaware * ~	163
New Hampshire	182	175	200	203	201	184	180	176	197	214	25	Arkansas	147
New Jersey	252	261	276	270	292	299	299	300	310	317	26	Indiana	142
New Mexico	78	73	79	74	74	72	72	65	64	68	27	Idaho	124
New York * ~	302	313	336	345	342	346	346	347	358	361	28	California ~	116
North Carolina	n/a	n/a	26	95	114	150	150	151	163	172	29	lowa	109
North Dakota	10	32	35	38	34	35	35	33	37	40	30	Colorado	107
Ohio * ~	187	188	193	196	202	217	217	226	238	232	31	Arizona	\$ 105
Oklahoma	n/a	n/a	57	60	59	54	54	52	53	51	32	Minnesota	104
Oregon * ~	101	100	98	96	89	82	82	81	83	85	33	W. Virginia * ~	103
Pennsylvania	190	213	247	248	248	243	243	253	272	289	34	Wisconsin	99
Rhode Island * ~	227	220	244	223	230	213	213	210	227	230	35	Louisiana	97
South Carolina	82	223	265	225	222	219	219	223	242	250	36	Kansas ~	88
South Dakota *	43	41	50	50	53	57	57	59	66	72	37	Oregon * ~	85
Tennessee	72	131	154	171	159	168	168	172	187	210	38	Nebraska	85
Texas	155	160	161	158	151	148	148	148	161	166	39	Washington ~	81
Vermont	154	154	168	174	164	163	163	159	168	170	40	South Dakota *	72
Virginia	168	176	179	177	178	179	179	183	197	204	41	New Mexico	68
Washington ~	78	73	75	76	80	73	73	75	78	81	42	Montana	57
W. Virginia * ~	115	108	120	107	109	101	101	102	106	103	43	Oklahoma	51
Wisconsin	88	82	92	88	88	84	84	88	96	99	44	North Dakota	40

^{*} Data represents only revenue from traditional lottery games and not video lottery terminal (VLT) operations.

Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31); Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).

 $^{{\}scriptstyle \sim}$ Amount includes Keno sales.

U.S. Lottery Revenues - Fiscal Years 2004 - 2013

(\$ Millions)

LOTTERY	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	3 Ranking (highest	to lowest)
Arizona	\$ 367	\$ 398	\$ 469	\$ 462	\$473	\$ 484	\$551	\$ 584	\$ 647	\$ 694	1	New York * ~	\$ 7,109
Arkansas	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	384	464	474	440	2	Florida	5,020
California ~	2,924	3,334	3,585	3,318	3,050	2,955	3,041	3,439	4,371	4,446	3	Massachusetts ~	4,850
Colorado	401	417	469	456	506	493	501	519	545	566	4	California ~	4,446
Connecticut	908	933	970	957	998	991	997	1,017	1,082	1,123	5	Texas	4,378
Delaware * ~	109	114	125	118	125	123	137	137	135	144	6	Pennsylvania	3,700
D.C. ~	241	235	266	257	253	245	230	232	250	242	7	Georgia ~	3,640
Florida	3,071	3,471	3,929	4,122	4,175	3,938	3,901	4,009	4,456	5,020	8	New Jersey	2,861
Georgia ~	2,710	2,734	2,955	3,178	3,242	3,396	3,387	3,336	3,564	3,640	9	Illinois	2,841
Idaho	109	114	131	131	137	140	147	147	177	198	10	Ohio * ~	2,774
Illinois	1,688	1,814	1,964	1,999	2,057	2,077	2,191	2,265	2,670	2,841	11	Michigan ~	2,491
Indiana	735	740	816	789	823	733	740	791	856	934	12	Maryland * ~	1,884
Iowa	209	211	340	235	249	243	256	271	311	339	13	North Carolina	1,695
Kansas ~	224	207	236	240	237	231	235	232	246	246	14	Virginia	1,689
Kentucky	725	707	742	744	778	765	772	719	768	811	15	Tennessee	1,280
Louisiana	340	307	332	354	374	379	372	384	430	447	16	South Carolina	1,203
Maine	186	209	230	230	229	211	217	216	231	230	17	Missouri ~	1,142
Maryland * ~	1,395	1,486	1,561	1,577	1,673	1,698	1,706	1,714	1,827	1,884	18	Connecticut	1,123
Massachusetts ~	4,368	4,466	4,501	4,437	4,690	4,425	4,412	4,416	4,741	4,850	19	Indiana	934
Michigan ~	1,974	2,069	2,212	2,343	2,330	2,377	2,359	2,340	2,430	2,491	20	Kentucky	811
Minnesota	387	408	450	421	462	481	499	504	520	560	21	Arizona	694
Missouri ~	791	786	914	934	996	968	972	1,001	1,099	1,142	22	Washington ~	572
Montana	37	34	40	42	44	44	47	46	53	57	23	Colorado	566
Nebraska	93	101	113	114	122	123	131	132	151	161	24	Wisconsin	566
New Hampshire	237	228	263	264	261	240	234	229	256	280	25	Minnesota	560
New Jersey	2,188	2,274	2,407	2,351	2,539	2,503	2,605	2,636	2,798	2,861	26	Louisiana	447
New Mexico	149	139	155	148	147	144	144	136	134	142	27	Arkansas	440
New York * ~	5,826	6,039	6,487	6,652	6,673	6,695	6,781	6,759	7,013	7,109	28	Iowa	339
North Carolina	n/a	n/a	230	862	1,049	1,283	1,421	1,461	1,602	1,695	29	Oregon * ~	332
North Dakota	6	19	22	23	22	22	24	23	27	28	30	New Hampshire	280
Ohio * ~	2,155	2,159	2,221	2,259	2,325	2,418	2,490	2,601	2,771	2,774	31	Rhode Island * ~	253
Oklahoma	n/a	n/a	205	215	214	193	200	198	200	200	32	Kansas ~	246
Oregon * ~	362	360	363	355	339	314	321	317	323	332	33	D.C. ~	242
Pennsylvania	2,352	2,645	3,070	3,076	3,089	3,088	3,066	3,208	3,481	3,700	34	Maine	230
Rhode Island * ~	249	242	261	245	241	238	235	231	249	253	35	Oklahoma	200
South Carolina	950	957	1,145	988	993	1,005	1,007	1,047	1,139	1,203	36	Idaho	198
South Dakota *	34	33	39	40	42	41	46	47	53	59	37	W. Virginia * ~	196
Tennessee	428	784	928	1,058	990	1,015	1,060	1,103	1,221	1,280	38	Nebraska	161
Texas	3,486	3,662	3,775	3,774	3,672	3,720	3,738	3,811	4,192	4,378	39	Delaware * ~	144
Vermont	92	93	105	105	102	96	98	96	101	102	40	New Mexico	142
Virginia	1,262	1,334	1,365	1,362	1,386	1,366	1,435	1,483	1,616	1,689	41	Vermont	102
Washington ~	481	458	478	493	521	488	491	510	535	572	42	South Dakota *	59
W. Virginia * ~	207	194	218	193	198	198	181	194	201	196	43	Montana	57
Wisconsin	483	452	509	493	495	473	481	503	548	566	44	North Dakota	28

^{*} Data represents only revenue from traditional lottery games and not video lottery terminal (VLT) operations.

Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31); Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).

[~] Amount includes Keno sales.

U.S. Lottery Net Operating Income as a Percent of Revenue - Fiscal Years 2004 - 2013

LOTTERY	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	Ranking (highest	to lowest)
Arizona	29.0%	29.2%	29.9%	30.1%	30.3%	26.1%	25.6%	24.8%	25.5%	25.6%	1	Oklahoma	36.0%
Arkansas	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.1%	19.9%	20.0%	20.0%	2	Louisiana	35.8%
California ~	30.2%	34.1%	34.6%	34.7%	34.4%	33.9%	33.7%	32.0%	29.7%	28.4%	3	New Jersey	33.6%
Colorado	25.6%	24.8%	26.0%	25.5%	23.6%	24.4%	22.6%	21.7%	22.3%	23.7%	4	New Mexico	30.8%
Connecticut	30.9%	28.7%	29.2%	29.1%	28.4%	28.5%	28.9%	28.6%	28.8%	27.9%	5	New York * ~	30.6%
Delaware * ~	33.6%	29.7%	25.0%	31.3%	30.3%	28.7%	29.3%	24.3%	16.7%	12.0%	6	Michigan ~	29.8%
D.C. ~	30.4%	30.2%	27.2%	25.1%	27.6%	28.0%	29.0%	26.8%	26.6%	28.2%	7	Kansas ~	29.7%
Florida	30.7%	31.8%	30.9%	30.4%	31.3%	31.6%	31.0%	29.7%	29.3%	28.5%	8	North Dakota	29.6%
Georgia ~	30.2%	29.1%	27.4%	26.6%	25.4%	25.5%	25.9%	25.2%	25.3%	25.5%	9	Ohio * ~	29.5%
Idaho	22.3%	21.2%	25.7%	23.9%	25.3%	24.3%	25.1%	23.9%	24.1%	24.0%	10	Wisconsin	29.0%
Illinois	33.2%	32.0%	30.8%	30.6%	30.1%	30.5%	29.5%	29.3%	32.0%	n/a	11	Pennsylvania	28.8%
Indiana	27.1%	25.1%	26.8%	26.8%	25.5%	24.3%	24.8%	24.2%	24.6%	24.1%	12	Virginia	28.7%
Iowa	26.3%	24.3%	23.6%	24.7%	22.9%	24.2%	22.4%	25.0%	25.6%	25.3%	13	Florida	28.5%
Kansas ~	31.4%	29.6%	29.0%	28.8%	27.6%	28.4%	28.5%	27.5%	29.9%	29.7%	14	California ~	28.4%
Kentucky	24.8%	22.2%	27.3%	26.0%	24.2%	26.4%	29.6%	29.4%	28.1%	27.6%	15	North Carolina	28.3%
Louisiana	35.7%	35.0%	35.3%	35.5%	34.5%	35.1%	35.2%	35.1%	35.9%	35.8%	16	D.C. ~	28.2%
Maine	22.6%	22.9%	21.9%	21.4%	22.1%	22.7%	23.1%	22.9%	23.5%	23.3%	17	South Dakota *	28.0%
Maryland * ~	32.8%	32.3%	32.0%	30.6%	32.2%	28.9%	29.4%	26.9%	27.2%	19.1%	18	Connecticut	27.9%
Massachusetts ~	20.8%	20.6%	20.6%	19.6%	19.0%	19.0%	20.2%	19.8%	20.7%	19.7%	19	Kentucky	27.6%
Michigan ~	32.0%	31.6%	30.4%	31.3%	31.1%	28.8%	28.4%	30.9%	32.5%	29.8%	20	Texas	27.2%
Minnesota	26.0%	25.8%	26.2%	25.8%	24.9%	24.4%	24.4%	24.1%	23.7%	24.1%	21	W. Virginia * ~	26.8%
Missouri ~	27.9%	26.7%	26.4%	25.7%	25.2%	25.0%	25.4%	25.4%	23.9%	23.2%	22	Tennessee	26.5%
Montana	22.1%	18.2%	22.3%	26.8%	24.9%	23.2%	22.6%	23.3%	23.8%	22.4%	23	New Hampshire	26.5%
Nebraska	21.3%	23.4%	26.2%	25.0%	24.9%	23.2%	24.3%	23.0%	24.3%	24.7%	24	Arizona	25.6%
New Hampshire	30.9%	29.8%	30.2%	29.3%	28.7%	28.3%	28.3%	27.0%	26.1%	26.5%	25	Washington ~	25.6%
New Jersey	35.8%	33.9%	33.4%	33.1%	33.4%	33.4%	33.9%	33.8%	34.0%	33.6%	26	Georgia ~	25.5%
New Mexico	25.2%	26.4%	26.4%	23.1%	27.3%	28.1%	30.4%	30.4%	30.8%	30.8%	27	South Carolina	25.4%
New York * ~	33.2%	30.3%	28.5%	30.4%	31.0%	30.4%	32.0%	31.7%	31.6%	30.6%	28	Iowa	25.3%
North Carolina	n/a	n/a	33.5%	35.5%	32.3%	31.7%	30.1%	29.6%	28.7%	28.3%	29	Nebraska	24.7%
North Dakota	27.6%	32.9%	30.0%	29.1%	26.7%	25.8%	25.4%	25.8%	29.0%	29.6%	30	Rhode Island * ~	24.3%
Ohio * ~	27.7%	30.0%	29.7%	29.7%	29.0%	28.3%	28.7%	28.0%	29.0%	29.5%	31	Indiana	24.1%
Oklahoma	n/a	n/a	33.7%	32.6%	33.6%	36.3%	33.8%	33.2%	36.4%	36.0%	32	Minnesota	24.1%
Oregon * ~	19.4%	15.7%	18.0%	17.2%	18.2%	17.0%	19.3%	17.9%	10.5%	20.9%	33	Idaho	24.0%
Pennsylvania	34.5%	31.5%	31.4%	29.8%	29.6%	30.4%	29.8%	29.8%	30.1%	28.8%	34	Colorado	23.7%
Rhode Island * ~	25.6%	25.0%	25.1%	25.1%	23.9%	24.4%	23.2%	23.1%	22.7%	24.3%	35	Maine	23.3%
South Carolina	30.5%	28.6%	27.5%	27.6%	26.1%	25.6%	26.7%	25.6%	26.3%	25.4%	36	Missouri ~	23.2%
South Dakota *	23.6%	20.4%	22.1%	25.1%	24.8%	24.0%	27.0%	26.1%	29.4%	28.0%	37	Montana	22.4%
Tennessee	30.5%	30.0%	29.4%	33.2%	28.3%	27.1%	26.9%	26.3%	26.5%	26.5%	38	Vermont	22.4%
Texas	21.6%	29.2%	28.8%	28.7%	28.3%	28.0%	28.3%	27.0%	27.8%	27.2%	39	Oregon * ~	20.9%
Vermont	32.2%	22.5%	21.5%	22.3%	21.9%	22.0%	22.2%	22.4%	22.2%	22.4%	40	Arkansas	20.0%
Virginia	16.7%	31.3%	32.7%	31.3%	31.9%	31.8%	29.8%	29.9%	30.0%	28.7%	41	Massachusetts ~	19.7%
Washington ~	20.7%	25.0%	25.3%	23.2%	25.0%	22.6%	25.5%	27.0%	26.9%	25.6%	42	Maryland * ~	19.1%
W. Virginia * ~	27.6%	22.2%	29.5%	30.1%	27.9%	27.9%	27.3%	22.8%	26.6%	26.8%	43	Delaware * ~	12.0%
Wisconsin	29.8%	28.7%	29.5%	27.9%	28.5%	27.2%	29.9%	28.8%	28.6%	29.0%	44	Illinois	n/a
* Data represents only rev									1007				

^{*} Data represents only revenue and expenses from traditional lottery games and not video lottery terminal (VLT) operations.

Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31);

Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).

[~] Percentage includes Keno sales.

U.S. Lottery Prize Percentage Payout Based on Revenue - Fiscal Years 2004 - 2013

LOTTERY	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	201	3 Ranking (highest	to lowest)
Arizona	55.1%	50.4%	55.3%	55.7%	55.5%	58.3%	60.4%	61.8%	61.3%	61.4%	1	Massachusetts ~	72.6%
Arkansas	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	64.6%	66.3%	66.6%	66.4%	2	Delaware * ~	68.9%
California ~	56.4%	53.9%	53.9%	53.2%	53.1%	52.7%	53.0%	55.4%	58.6%	59.7%	3	Arkansas	66.4%
Colorado	58.9%	59.8%	60.1%	60.7%	62.3%	61.1%	61.9%	63.0%	62.8%	61.9%	4	Missouri ~	66.0%
Connecticut	59.3%	61.4%	60.5%	60.6%	60.9%	61.0%	61.1%	61.0%	61.0%	62.3%	5	South Carolina	64.5%
Delaware * ~	49.0%	52.5%	52.1%	51.9%	52.6%	54.2%	53.0%	55.4%	63.6%	68.9%	6	Georgia ~	64.1%
D.C. ~	50.7%	51.3%	55.1%	56.6%	53.5%	52.2%	51.7%	54.3%	55.0%	53.4%	7	Oregon * ~	63.7%
Florida	58.7%	58.9%	59.6%	60.3%	59.3%	59.4%	60.1%	58.5%	62.1%	63.0%	8	Vermont	63.2%
Georgia ~	58.3%	59.7%	61.4%	62.2%	63.2%	63.3%	62.9%	63.6%	64.2%	64.1%	9	Texas	63.2%
Idaho	59.1%	61.3%	58.4%	60.4%	59.6%	60.9%	60.0%	61.3%	61.7%	62.0%	10	Florida	63.0%
Illinois	56.8%	57.5%	59.0%	58.9%	59.6%	59.0%	59.9%	60.4%	62.7%	n/a	11	Connecticut	62.3%
Indiana	59.3%	61.6%	60.4%	60.6%	61.2%	61.9%	61.6%	62.5%	62.3%	62.2%	12	Indiana	62.2%
Iowa	54.4%	53.9%	36.0%	56.7%	58.1%	56.9%	58.7%	58.6%	58.6%	59.2%	13	Pennsylvania	62.1%
Kansas ~	53.6%	54.4%	55.5%	55.9%	56.2%	56.8%	56.3%	56.9%	56.4%	56.4%	14	Tennessee	62.0%
Kentucky	62.1%	64.7%	59.9%	61.3%	63.4%	61.5%	58.3%	58.7%	59.8%	61.0%	15	Maine	62.0%
Louisiana	49.9%	49.9%	50.7%	50.7%	51.6%	51.1%	50.9%	52.9%	52.6%	52.8%	16	Idaho	62.0%
Maine	61.0%	60.7%	61.9%	62.5%	62.3%	61.7%	61.5%	62.0%	61.8%	62.0%	17	Minnesota	61.9%
Maryland * ~	57.0%	57.6%	57.9%	58.8%	57.2%	60.4%	60.6%	60.0%	58.3%	55.1%	18	Colorado	61.9%
Massachusetts ~	71.9%	71.9%	71.9%	72.7%	72.9%	72.7%	72.0%	72.4%	71.6%	72.6%	19	New Hampshire	61.8%
Michigan ~	55.8%	56.2%	57.3%	56.7%	56.8%	59.2%	58.6%	57.5%	56.4%	58.7%	20	Arizona	61.4%
Minnesota	58.2%	59.1%	59.6%	59.5%	60.6%	61.3%	61.2%	61.6%	61.6%	61.9%	21	Kentucky	61.0%
Missouri ~	60.8%	62.1%	62.7%	63.7%	64.4%	65.0%	64.6%	63.9%	65.7%	66.0%	22	Virginia	60.7%
Montana	50.8%	52.6%	51.9%	51.5%	52.1%	52.7%	55.3%	53.8%	54.4%	56.6%	23	North Carolina	60.4%
Nebraska	56.5%	58.0%	56.3%	57.1%	56.8%	58.3%	57.4%	58.3%	58.0%	57.9%	24	Ohio * ~	60.1%
New Hampshire	57.2%	58.2%	59.1%	59.2%	59.2%	59.2%	59.3%	60.8%	62.2%	61.8%	25	California ~	59.7%
New Jersey	55.5%	57.0%	57.4%	57.8%	57.9%	58.1%	58.0%	58.6%	57.8%	58.4%	26	W. Virginia * ~	59.4%
New Mexico	55.3%	54.7%	54.7%	57.5%	54.4%	55.7%	54.7%	54.3%	53.8%	54.4%	27	New York * ~	59.4%
New York * ~	56.7%	58.3%	59.4%	59.7%	59.2%	59.8%	58.3%	58.7%	58.9%	59.4%	28	Washington ~	59.3%
North Carolina	n/a	n/a	51.8%	52.4%	56.1%	57.0%	58.8%	59.1%	60.0%	60.4%	29	Rhode Island * ~	59.2%
North Dakota	46.2%	47.5%	49.4%	49.8%	51.6%	52.1%	51.6%	51.9%	50.4%	50.8%	30	Iowa	59.2%
Ohio * ~	61.2%	59.3%	59.0%	59.2%	60.1%	60.3%	60.8%	61.6%	60.7%	60.1%	31	Michigan ~	58.7%
Oklahoma	n/a	n/a	53.5%	53.9%	52.7%	49.7%	52.6%	53.8%	51.5%	52.1%	32	New Jersey	58.4%
Oregon * ~	64.2%	68.1%	66.0%	65.9%	65.0%	65.4%	64.2%	65.7%	73.7%	63.7%	33	Wisconsin	58.1%
Pennsylvania	55.1%	57.8%	58.8%	59.6%	59.7%	60.0%	60.9%	61.1%	60.9%	62.1%	34	Nebraska	57.9%
Rhode Island * ~	59.2%	59.4%	59.3%	58.8%	59.9%	59.5%	60.4%	60.8%	61.2%	59.2%	35	Montana	56.6%
South Carolina	58.0%	59.9%	61.4%	60.7%	62.5%	63.0%	62.4%	63.8%	63.3%	64.5%	36	Kansas ~	56.4%
South Dakota *	55.4%	56.5%	56.7%	56.1%	56.4%	56.8%	56.0%	57.6%	54.9%	55.3%	37	South Dakota *	55.3%
Tennessee	n/a	56.7%	57.9%	55.3%	59.4%	61.0%	61.4%	62.0%	62.1%	62.0%	38	Maryland * ~	55.1%
Texas	59.3%	60.8%	61.2%	61.3%	62.1%	61.8%	61.5%	62.6%	62.8%	63.2%	39	New Mexico	54.4%
Vermont	62.4%	62.5%	63.4%	63.4%	63.5%	63.3%	62.7%	63.4%	63.8%	63.2%	40	D.C. ~	53.4%
Virginia		58.1%	56.7%	58.1%	57.1%	57.2%	59.4%	59.4%	59.5%	60.7%	41	Louisiana	52.8%
Washington ~		61.3%	61.1%	61.9%	60.4%	61.8%	59.4%	57.8%	58.2%	59.3%	42	Oklahoma	52.1%
W. Virginia * ~	61.5%	60.3%	60.5%	60.1%	61.2%	60.3%	59.6%	62.4%	59.9%	59.4%	43	North Dakota	50.8%
	58.2%	58.0%	57.8%	59.3%	58.0%	59.1%	56.7%	57.8%	58.5%	58.1%	44	Illinois	n/a

^{*} Data represents only revenue from traditional lottery games and not video lottery terminal (VLT) operations.

Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31);

Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).

[~] Percentage includes Keno sales.

U.S. Lottery Online Sales By Game - Fiscal Year 2013

note: this table does not include instant sales

note: this table doe	i includ	e ilistant sai	62				1			
							Dan Canita			
							Per Capita			
(\$ Millions)				Online G	ames Sales		Sales for			
	Damidatian	Ni					Online	,	0042 Day Camita Day	
LOTTEDY		Number of	0/4 D:=:4	1 -44 -	Other	Tatal	Games	4	2013 Per Capita Ra	_
LOTTERY	(millions)	Retailers	3/4 Digit	Lotto	Other	Total	Only	_	(highest to lowe	
Arizona	6.6	,	\$ 8.6	\$ 216.6	\$ 31.2	\$ 256.4	\$ 38.8		D.C. ~	308.9
Arkansas	3.0		9.5	61.3	13.7	84.5	28.2	2	Massachusetts ~	218.5
California ~	38.3		164.4	935.7	335.7	1,435.8	37.5	3	Maryland * ~	215.3
Colorado	5.3			172.5	23.3	197.7	37.3	4	New York * ~	171.8
Connecticut	3.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	233.6	153.3	68.6	455.4	126.5	5	Michigan ~	166.6
Delaware * ~	0.9		44.8	49.8	3.4	98.1	109.0	6	Rhode Island * ~	153.1
D.C. ~	0.6		109.2	46.3	29.8	185.3	308.9	7	New Jersey	151.4
Florida	19.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	568.7	1,023.3	392.5	1,984.5	101.3	8	Georgia ~	128.1
Georgia ~	10.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	686.2	295.1	300.2	1,281.5	128.1	9	Connecticut	126.5
Idaho	1.6		1.9	57.8	29.2	88.9	55.6	10	Ohio * ~	109.1
Illinois	12.9		468.4	443.4	161.2	1,073.0	83.2	11	Delaware * ~	109.0
Indiana	6.6	,	59.4	213.3	46.5	319.2	48.4	12	Pennsylvania	108.9
Iowa	3.1	2,550	9.9	106.4	20.7	137.0	44.2	13	Florida	101.3
Kansas ~	2.9		5.8	69.9	53.4	129.1	44.5	14	Virginia	96.6
Kentucky	4.4	2,842	164.4	138.2	21.8	324.4	73.7	15	Illinois	83.2
Louisiana	4.6	,	89.0	183.7	11.6	284.3	61.8	16	South Carolina	81.9
Maine	1.3	,	9.4	47.9	7.0	64.4	49.5	17	Kentucky	73.7
Maryland * ~	5.9	4,422	513.3	231.1	525.8	1,270.3	215.3	18	North Carolina	69.2
Massachusetts ~	6.7	8,138	324.5	223.2	916.5	1,464.2	218.5	19	New Hampshire	66.7
Michigan ~	9.9	10,831	672.2	340.8	636.4	1,649.4	166.6	20	Missouri ~	63.7
Minnesota	5.4	3,133	13.9	135.2	47.5	196.6	36.4	21	Louisiana	61.8
Missouri ~	6.0	4,865	100.3	175.5	106.6	382.3	63.7	22	Idaho	55.6
Montana	1.0	856	-	28.9	10.8	39.7	39.7	23	Oregon * ~	54.7
Nebraska	1.9	1,198	5.7	60.5	11.0	77.3	40.7	24	Maine	49.5
New Hampshire	1.3	1,252	9.9	67.1	9.7	86.7	66.7	25	Indiana	48.4
New Jersey	8.9	7,153	700.2	502.5	144.4	1,347.1	151.4	26	Vermont	46.5
New Mexico	2.1	1,218	3.5	60.7	7.6	71.9	34.2	27	W. Virginia * ~	45.8
New York * ~	19.7	17,520	1,640.7	832.9	911.1	3,384.7	171.8	28	Kansas ~	44.5
North Carolina	9.8		362.8	250.6	64.5	677.9	69.2	29	Iowa	44.2
North Dakota	0.7	400	-	22.6	5.3	27.9	39.8	30	Texas	43.7
Ohio * ~	11.6	9,542	534.8	372.0	358.5	1,265.2	109.1	31	Tennessee	42.9
Oklahoma	3.9	1,911	6.2	100.5	4.2	110.8	28.4	32	Wisconsin	42.5
Oregon * ~	3.9	3,909	1.4	108.2	103.8	213.4	54.7	33	Nebraska	40.7
Pennsylvania	12.8	9,160	587.7	549.8	256.8	1,394.3	108.9	34	South Dakota *	40.1
Rhode Island * ~	1.1	1,216	24.5	48.9	95.0	168.4	153.1	35	North Dakota	39.8
South Carolina	4.8	3,858	218.5	171.1	3.6	393.2	81.9	36	Montana	39.7
South Dakota *	0.8	623	-	29.7	2.4	32.0	40.1	37	Arizona	\$ 38.8
Tennessee	6.5	0	86.3	167.5	24.8	278.6	42.9	38	California ~	37.5
Texas	26.4	17,103	353.8	620.4	179.4	1,153.7	43.7	39	Colorado	37.3
Vermont	0.6		2.6	23.3	1.9	27.9	46.5	40	Minnesota	36.4
Virginia	8.3		485.9	264.4	51.8	802.1	96.6	41	New Mexico	34.2
Washington ~	7.0		28.7	155.2	29.7	213.6	30.5	42	Washington ~	30.5
W. Virginia * ~	1.9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13.1	63.0	10.9	87.0	45.8	43	Oklahoma	28.4
Wisconsin	5.7	3,725		150.4	55.5	242.1	42.5	44	Arkansas	28.2
Total	299.9			\$9,970.6		\$25,457.3			•	

[~] Other sales include Keno sales.

Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31);

Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).

U.S. Lottery - Instant Scratch Ticket Sales

By Selling Price of Ticket (Price Point), For Fiscal Year 2013

	ce of Ficket (Filice Follit), For Fiscal Teal 2013														2013 Instant Scratch Ticket Per				
(\$ Millions)									r 2013					Fiscal Year	C	Capita Ranking (highest to			
				Pric	e Poir	nt (sel	ling price o	of tic	ket)					2012		lowest)			
LOTTERY	\$	1	\$	2	\$ 3	/\$ 4	\$ 5/\$ 7	\$	10/\$ 15	\$	20+	Total	Per Capita	Total					
Arizona	\$	19.9	\$	92.2	\$	13.6	\$ 137.1	_	122.7	\$	51.0	\$ 436.5	\$ 66.1	\$ 409.8	1	Massachusetts	498.9		
Arkansas		27.8		46.3		28.2	88.3		88.3		76.2	355.1	118.4	391.3	2	Georgia	263.1		
California		226.4		387.7	6	322.1	1,115.5		658.5		-	3,010.2	78.6	2,755.4	3	New York	189.0		
Colorado		33.5		26.0		44.7	104.5		76.4		83.5	368.6	69.5	364.3	4	Connecticut	185.4		
Connecticut		28.8		53.3		81.1	162.0		202.1		140.0	667.3	185.4	653.2	5	Pennsylvania	180.1		
Delaware							ales not Ava					48.2	53.6	45.7	6	South Carolina	167.9		
D.C.	Price Point Sales not Available									57.2	95.3	59.9	7	Tennessee	167.5				
Florida		182.1		426.2	1	98.4	605.3		411.9	•	1,204.7	3,028.6	154.5	2,567.0	8	New Jersey	165.7		
Georgia		207.0		430.4	1	75.4	569.5		606.0		642.4	2,630.7	263.1	2,585.0	9	Florida	154.5		
Idaho		8.4		8.2		20.7	37.9		14.5		18.9	108.6	67.9	99.9	10	New Hampshire	147.8		
Illinois		171.5		179.2	1	41.3	479.2		380.2		417.1	1,768.5	137.1	1,624.7	11	Illinois	137.1		
Indiana		58.8		107.6		40.8	208.8		116.1		85.4	617.5	93.6	546.7	12	Missouri	126.5		
lowa		16.4		28.3		40.5	54.8		35.7		26.6	202.3	65.3	188.8	13	Maine	125.6		
Kansas				Р	rice P	oint Sa	ales not Ava	ilabl	е			126.7	43.7	123.9	14	Vermont	123.8		
Kentucky		39.5		83.0		32.6	172.1		100.6		94.4	522.2	118.7	505.9	15	Ohio	123.3		
Louisiana		41.1		39.3		15.7	37.6		29.4			163.1	35.5	158.1	16	Texas	122.1		
Maine		15.3		29.0		29.4	39.6		24.4		25.6	163.3	125.6	165.2	17	Kentucky	118.7		
Maryland		28.4		47.4		40.5	191.4		115.9		62.2	485.8	82.3	506.8	18	Arkansas	118.4		
Massachusetts		132.1		666.6		-	1,032.0		777.3		734.7	3,342.7	498.9	3,251.5	19	Virginia	106.9		
Michigan		71.5		246.1		49.1	208.9		118.1		133.2	826.9	83.5	771.7	20	North Carolina	103.3		
Minnesota		23.1		35.0		85.3	96.3		47.2		76.8	363.7	67.4	355.2	21	D.C.	95.3		
Missouri		81.6		148.0		79.8	233.5		106.6		109.4	758.9	126.5	744.2	22		93.6		
Montana		2.9		5.8		2.6	2.9		1.6		1.4	17.2	17.2	16.6	23	Michigan	83.5		
Nebraska		12.4		7.8		20.4	17.0		15.0		10.8	83.4	43.9	81.9	24	Maryland	82.3		
New Hampshire		11.4		30.1		24.9	55.6		47.2		22.9	192.1	147.8	176.9	25		78.6		
New Jersey		31.9		411.1	3	303.0	394.9		274.0		59.5	1,474.4	165.7	1,417.6	26		77.2		
New Mexico		12.7		11.0		14.3	18.4		5.2		8.3	69.9	33.3	68.8	27	Colorado	69.5		
New York		416.5		785.5	1	87.0	866.0		881.7		587.5	3,724.2	189.0	3,578.9	28		67.9		
North Carolina		90.9		174.4		65.9	265.9		235.8		179.1	1,012.0	103.3	960.0	29	Minnesota	67.4		
North Dakota					Does N		II Instant Ti					i	-	-	30	Arizona	66.1		
Ohio		150.7		179.5		37.9	412.3		290.3		359.0	1,429.7	123.3	1,507.4	31	Iowa	65.3		
Oklahoma		17.5		16.5		21.5	33.9	_	-		-	89.4	22.9	95.9	32	W. Virginia	57.2		
Oregon		13.5		37.3		16.6	29.5		9.3		10.7	116.9	30.0	119.0	33		56.9		
Pennsylvania		116.9		227.4	1	59.1	704.5		445.3		651.9	2,305.1	180.1	2,134.5	34	Delaware	53.6		
Rhode Island		11.3		20.6		5.2	32.2		11.5		4.1	84.9	77.2	84.0	35	Washington	50.8		
South Carolina		45.7		80.8		30.6	170.5		478.3		-	805.9	167.9	758.6	36		43.9		
South Dakota		4.6		4.4		5.6	5.4		2.6		2.7	25.3	31.6	24.4	37	Kansas	43.7		
Tennessee							ales not Ava	ilabl				1,089.0	167.5	1,049.7	38	Louisiana	35.5		
Texas		193.1		396.1	3	382.3	1,039.1	1	585.8		626.2	3,222.6	122.1	3,086.1	39	New Mexico	33.3		
Vermont		5.5		8.2		6.1	28.6		14.6		11.3	74.3	123.8	74.6	40	South Dakota	31.6		
Virginia		85.5		119.1		53.0	324.0		155.7		149.8	887.1	106.9	842.1	41	Oregon	30.0		
Washington		22.1		68.1		28.7	124.9		53.8		58.3	355.9	50.8	318.1	42		22.9		
W. Virginia		22.2		55.2		5.6	17.0		8.7		-	108.7	57.2	117.9	43	Montana	17.2		
Wisconsin	* -	22.7	Φ.	58.8	Φ =	44.1	81.8		60.7	_	56.1	324.2	56.9	320.1	44	North Dakota	-		
Total		703.2		5,777.5		53.6	\$10,198.7		7,609.0		6,781.7	\$37,544.8		\$35,707.3					

Note: Fiscal Year 2013 is the latest data available. The fiscal year for most states ends on June 30, except for New York (March 31);

Texas (August 31); Washington DC and Michigan (September 30).





















New Hampshire Lottery Sales Staff 2014



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