# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

AUDITORS' REPORT CONNECTICUT LOTTERY CORPORATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS KEVIN P. JOHNSTON • ROBERT G. JAEKLE

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#### November 22, 2006

# AUDITORS' REPORT CONNECTICUT LOTTERY CORPORATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

We have examined the books, records, and accounts of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation (hereafter referred to as the Corporation or the Lottery), as provided in Section 2-90 and Section 1-122 of the General Statutes, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

#### **SCOPE OF AUDIT:**

This audit was primarily limited to performing tests of the Corporation's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grants, including but not limited to a determination of whether the Corporation has complied with its regulations concerning the following areas:

- Affirmative action
- Personnel practices
- Purchase of goods and services
- Use of surplus funds
- Distribution of loans, grants and other financial resources

We also considered the Corporation's internal control over its financial operations and its compliance with requirements that could have a material or significant effect on its financial operations in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of evaluating the Corporation's financial operations and compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, and not to provide assurance on the internal control over those control objects. Our consideration of internal control included the five areas identified above.

Our audit included a review of a representative sample of the Corporation's activities during the fiscal year in the five areas identified above and a review of other such areas as we considered necessary. The financial statement audit of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, was conducted by the Corporation's independent public accountants.

#### **COMMENTS**

#### **FOREWORD:**

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation operates primarily under Chapter 229a, Sections 12-800 through 12-834 of the General Statutes. Pursuant to Section 12-802 of those Statutes, it is a public instrumentality and political sub-division of the State. Also, pursuant to Chapter 12 of the General Statutes, the Lottery is classified as a quasi-public agency subject to various statutory requirements related to those agencies. As a quasi-public agency, the Corporation's financial information is included as an Enterprise Fund in the State of Connecticut's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) as a blended component unit of the State.

Sections 12-800 through 12-834 of the General Statutes established the Connecticut Lottery Corporation to take over the operation of the Lottery from the Division of Special Revenue. The central purpose of the Corporation is to provide increased revenue to the State. As such, the Corporation was set up to operate and manage the Lottery in an "entrepreneurial and business-like manner" as a quasi-public agency. Such agencies, working in an environment relatively free from budgetary and other constraints, compared to traditional State agencies, can be more responsive to the marketplace.

By law, the Connecticut Lottery Corporation is not allowed to sell the Lottery or to modify lottery games that would violate any agreement the State has with the Mashantucket Pequots, the Mohegans, or any other Federally recognized Native American Tribe. Also, Section 12-818 of the General Statutes requires the Corporation to make an annual transfer of \$1,200,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001, and for each fiscal year thereafter, from lottery sales to the chronic gamblers treatment and rehabilitation program account created pursuant to Section 17a-713 of the General Statutes.

The Lottery provides two categories of game products: instant "scratch" tickets and computer-based, on-line games. During the audited period, the Corporation offered the following games within the two categories.

- Scratch games are played by scratching off the latex covering of the play area on the ticket. A number of different instant games are in circulation during a given period, each with a determinate pay out. Instant tickets were introduced to the market in September 1975, and have become the largest contributor to total sales and resulting contributions to the State of Connecticut's General Fund.
- Play 3 is an on-line game that is available to consumers on a daily basis. Players pick three numbers from a range and choose among different play options. This game has been in existence in similar form since 1977.
- Play 4 is an on-line game that was introduced in 1980. Players select four numbers from a range and choose from different play options.

- Classic Lotto is the original on-line game that was introduced in 1983. Two drawings are held each week. Players pick six numbers from a range of numbers. The minimum jackpot is \$1 million.
- Cash 5 is an on-line game with a top prize of \$100,000 that was introduced in 1992 and is played seven days a week. Players pick five numbers from a range of numbers.
- **Powerball** is a multi-State, multi-jurisdictional Lottery game that is played twice each week. Players select six numbers from a range of numbers. The game was introduced to Connecticut players in 1995.
- **Mid-day 3** and **Mid-day 4** on-line games were introduced in February 1998. These games are played on a daily basis at mid-day. They are played in a similar manner as the Nightly and Play 4 games.

Organizationally, the Connecticut Lottery Corporation is divided into three major areas:

## Finance and Administration:

Responsible for disbursements, accounts payable, collections, revenue accountability, payroll and human resources.

## Marketing and Sales:

Responsible for designing and promoting game products and the monitoring of vendors for compliance with sales, collections, and game requirements.

#### Operations:

Responsible for Lottery claims, purchasing services, information systems, receipt, control, and disbursement of game products to vendors.

#### **Board of Directors and Administrative Officials:**

Pursuant to Section 12-802, subsection (b), of the General Statutes, the Connecticut Lottery Corporation is governed by a 13 member Board consisting of 11 appointees of various elected officials and two State office holders. The State Treasurer and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management serve as ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

Of the 11 appointed members, five are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Governor. The Governor is required to appoint directors who have skill, knowledge, and experience in the fields of management, finance, or operations in the private sector. The six remaining appointees are chosen by various legislative leaders. Appointed members serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. Board members receive no compensation, but are entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

As of June 30, 2005, the members of the Board of Directors were as follows:

Ex Officio:

Gale Mattison, designee of Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management Robert L. Genuario

Robert Morgan, designee of State Treasurer Denise L. Nappier

Governor Appointments:

Anne M. Noble, Chairperson Margaret Morton

Legislative Appointments:

Steven Bafundo John E. Calkins, Jr. Lawrence Marziale Eugene Millerick Kenneth Saccente Martin E. Stauffer

As of June 30, 2005, there were three unfilled Board positions.

Subsection (c) of Section 12-802 of the General Statutes provides that the Chairperson of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature. On December 1, 2004, Paul Corey resigned as Chairperson; Anne M. Noble was appointed Chairperson on December 2, 2004. Ralph A. Carloni and Walter Scholtz also served as Board members during the audited period.

James J. Vance was appointed to the position of President and Chief Executive Officer of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation in 2001. Mr. Vance continues to serve in this position.

#### **Other Audit Examinations:**

An independent certified public accountant audited the books and accounts of the Lottery for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. That report expressed unqualified opinions on the financial statements and reported no material weaknesses in internal control.

Section 1-122 of the Connecticut General Statutes requires that quasi-public agencies such as the Connecticut Lottery Corporation have a compliance audit performed annually. Such audits should determine whether these agencies comply with their own regulations concerning affirmative action, personnel practices, the purchase of goods and services, the use of surplus funds, and the distribution of loans, grants and other financial assistance. In accordance with this

statute, we performed the compliance audit of the Lottery covering the 2004-2005 fiscal year. We did not note any weaknesses in compliance or internal control.

#### **RÉSUMÉ OF OPERATIONS:**

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation has contracted with approximately 2,800 licensed retailers throughout the State to offer lottery games for sale to the public. Only retailers who satisfy the Corporation's established criteria are recommended for licensure to the State of Connecticut's Division of Special Revenue. The Division of Special Revenue retained regulatory authority for such matters following the creation of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation.

On an ongoing basis, retailers deposit revenues generated from the sale of lottery games to the public into fiduciary type bank accounts. Once a week, those deposits (less canceled tickets, prize payouts, and retailer commissions) are "swept" into the Corporation's Operating Account held by a major bank. The Operating Account along with other Corporation bank accounts (i.e. Claim Account, Advance Account, and Accounts Payable) are combined into a "Concentrator" account for overnight investment.

#### **State Accounts:**

Section 3-27a of the General Statutes allows the Connecticut Lottery Corporation to deposit excess funds with the Treasurer in such fund or funds of the State as is considered appropriate. Excess funds represent the amount in cash accounts not immediately needed to meet current operating requirements. The "Concentrator" account, as described above, is evaluated weekly and available cash is invested with the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut in a short-term investment fund that offers a greater return on investment than its bank. Deposits with the State Treasurer's Short Term Investment Fund (STIF) were \$18,403,547 as of June 30, 2005.

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation transfers net income to the Connecticut General Fund on a weekly basis. Such transfers are based upon sales revenue less the cost of game prizes, retailer commissions, and operational and administrative costs. Transfers to the General Fund from operations were \$268,515,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation incurs long-term liabilities as the result of game prizes that are paid out in the form of periodic payments. In order to meet those future obligations, the Corporation purchases annuities from insurance companies. This debt represents remaining periodic payments owed to Lotto and Instant game winners. Annuity contracts and related liabilities are reported at their discounted present value in the Financial Statements of the Corporation. Since the inception of the lump sum payout option for prize winners, in 1997, the trend among prize winners has been to choose the lump sum option instead of the annuity option. In turn, the Corporation's long-term liabilities have been decreasing as annuity payments made to winners have decreased (thus decreasing the Corporation's annuity investment purchases). This has contributed to a decrease of the annuities outstanding from \$334,568,087, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, to \$288,893,856 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

Connecticut Lottery Corporation employees are considered employees of the State of

Connecticut per Section 12-802, subsection (e), of the General Statutes and are covered under the State Employees Retirement System. The Corporation's payroll is processed through a direct link with the State's automated payroll system. That system produces reports on the amount of salaries and fringe benefit costs incurred during the previous biweekly period. An amount equal to the costs incurred for salaries and fringe benefits is wire transferred by the Corporation into a State of Connecticut Treasurer's Account to cover those costs. The operating expenses for salaries and benefits were \$11,190,196 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

### **Financial Operations:**

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation operates as an enterprise activity and is included in the State of Connecticut's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report within that category. The accrual basis of accounting is used in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Corporation applies applicable pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The following is a comparative summary of operations. This financial information was obtained from the Connecticut Lottery Corporation's audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2004 and 2005.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
		2004	2005		
Total sales	\$	907,655,895	\$	932,933,942	
Prize expense		(538,331,090)		(573,000,223)	
All other expenses		(85,902,710)		(88,868,441)	
Excess of sales over expenses		283,422,095		271,065,278	
Other and nonoperating revenues		560,636		870,905	
Subtotal		283,982,731		271,936,183	
Transfers to DSR and Chronic Gamblers' Fund		(3,074,641)		(3,392,614)	
Income available		280,908,090		268,543,569	
Transfers to General Fund		(280,763,074)		(268,515,000)	
Net Income	\$	145,016	\$	28,569	

In accordance with Section 12-812 of the General Statutes, the President of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation transfers the excess balance of the Lottery Fund to the General Fund on a weekly basis. These weekly transfers represent an estimate of lottery sales revenues less operating expenditures. Weekly transfers totaled \$268,515,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. This amount represented roughly 29 percent of total annual lottery sales for the period. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, instant tickets made up approximately 63 percent of total sales by game.

As presented in its audited financial statements, the Corporation's Statement of Net Assets for June 30, 2004, and June 30, 2005, was as follows:

	<b>June 30, 2004</b>	June 30, 2005			
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,802,339	\$ 26,767,171			
Accounts receivable, net of Allowance	9,799,639	10,184,963			
Prepaid annuities for prizes	47,719,567	45,408,395			
Due from Multi-State Lottery Association		35,129,098			
Accrued interest receivable	14,262,727	12,473,079			
Ticket inventory	1,832,864	2,174,331			
Prepaid expenses	144,734	157,581			
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	97,561,870	132,294,618			
Noncurrent Assets					
Investments for prize payments at present value Prize reserve held by Multi-State Lottery	334,568,087	288,893,856			
Association	4,514,382	4,686,901			
Advances to high tier claim centers	198,272	150,000			
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,483,507	2,241,760			
Total Noncurrent Assets	341,764,248	295,972,517			
Total Assets	\$ 439,326,118	\$ 428,267,135			
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS					
Current Liabilities					
Annuities payable	\$ 50,661,118	\$ 48,107,534			
Prizes payable	23,163,705	58,139,221			
Accrued interest payable	14,262,727	12,473,079			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11,785,324	16,833,746			
Due to Multi-State Lottery Association	1,244,195				
Deferred revenue	438,239	588,407			
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	101,555,308	136,141,987			
Long Term Liabilities					
Long-term annuities payable	334,568,087	288,893,856			
Total Long-Term Liabilities	334,568,087	288,893,856			
Total Liabilities	436,123,395	425,035,843			

Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets	2,483,507	2,241,760
Restricted for unclaimed prizes	3,202,723	3,231,292
Unrestricted	(2,483,507)	(2,241,760)
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	3,202,723	3,231,292
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	\$ 439,326,118	\$ 428,267,135

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation's assets decreased from \$439,326,118 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, to \$428,267,135 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. The primary cause of this decrease was a reduction in investments for prize payments at present value and the corresponding decrease in long-term annuities payable. This was, in part, the result of prize winners increasingly choosing the lump sum payment option over the long-term annuity option.

# **CONDITION OF RECORDS**

There were no recommendations developed as a result of this examination.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Status of Prior Audit Recommendations:

• The Connecticut Lottery Corporation should follow its own written purchasing policies and procedures by soliciting bids when required. The recommendation included in the prior audit noted that several payments, each in excess of \$20,000, were made to the same vendor; these purchases were made in a non-competitive manner. The Corporation's purchasing policies require, for purchases of goods or services costing \$20,000 or more, the issuance of an Invitation to Bid or a Request for Proposal. Testing performed during the current audit on the vendor noted in the previous audit recommendation and on a sample of other vendors revealed no instances of noncompliance with the Corporation's purchasing policies and procedures. This recommendation is not being repeated.

#### Current Audit Recommendations:

There were no recommendations developed as a result of this examination.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' CERTIFICATION

As required by Section 2-90 and Section 1-122 of the General Statutes, we have conducted an audit of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation's activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. This audit was primarily limited to performing tests of the Corporation's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, including but not limited to a determination of whether the Corporation's has complied with its regulations concerning affirmative action, personnel practices, the purchase of goods and services, the use of surplus funds and the distribution of loans, grants and other financial resources, and to understanding and evaluating the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control policies and procedures for ensuring that the provisions of certain laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to the Corporation are complied with. The financial statement audit of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation, for the fiscal year indicated above, was conducted by the Corporation's independent public accountants.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the requirements of Section 2-90 and Section 1-122 of the General Statutes. In doing so, we planned and performed the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Connecticut Lottery Corporation complied in all material respects with the provisions of certain laws, regulations, contracts and grants and to obtain a sufficient understanding of internal control to plan the audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of tests to be performed during the conduct of the audit.

# **Compliance**

Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to the Connecticut Lottery Corporation is the responsibility of the Corporation's management.

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Connecticut Lottery Corporation complied with laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could result in significant unauthorized, illegal, irregular or unsafe transactions or could have a direct and material effect on the results of the Corporation's financial operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, including but not limited to the following areas:

- Affirmative action
- Personnel practices
- Purchase of goods and services
- Use of surplus funds
- Distribution of loans, grants, and other financial resources

Our examination included reviewing all or a representative sample of the Corporation's activities in those areas and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance.

#### **Internal Control**

The management of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over its financial operations and compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to the Corporation. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Corporation's internal control over its financial operations and its compliance with requirements that could have a material or significant effect on the Corporation's financial operations in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of evaluating the Corporation's financial operations and compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contract and grants, and not to provide assurance on the internal control over those control objectives. Our consideration of internal control included, but was not limited to, the following areas:

- Affirmative action
- Personnel practices
- Purchase of goods and services
- Use of surplus funds
- Distribution of loans, grants, and other financial resources

Our consideration of the internal control over the Corporation's financial operations and over compliance would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material or significant weaknesses. A material or significant weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that noncompliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants that would be material in relation to the Corporation's financial operations or noncompliance which could result in significant unauthorized, illegal, irregular or unsafe transactions to the Corporation being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving internal control that we consider to be material or significant weaknesses.

This report is intended for the information of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly, and the Legislative Committee on Program Review and Investigations. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited. Users of this report should be aware that our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Connecticut Lottery Corporation's compliance with the provisions of the laws, regulations, contracts, and grants included within the scope of this audit.

# **CONCLUSION**

We wish t	o express	our ap	preciation	for	the	courtesies	and	cooperation	extended	to	our
representatives	by the off	ficials a	nd employ	ees o	of th	e Connecti	cut L	ottery Corpo	ration dur	ing	our
examination.											

Timothy M. LePore Principal Auditor

Approved:

Kevin P. Johnston Auditor of Public Accounts Robert G. Jaekle Auditor of Public Accounts