

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FINANCING CORPORATION
STATE OF LOUISIANA



FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT
ISSUED JANUARY 11, 2012

**LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR
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This document is produced by the Legislative Auditor, State of Louisiana, Post Office Box 94397, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9397 in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513. One copy of this public document was produced at an approximate cost of \$5.13. This material was produced in accordance with the standards for state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43:31. This report is available on the Legislative Auditor's Web site at www.la.la.gov. When contacting the office, you may refer to Agency ID No. 7138 or Report ID No. 80110120 for additional information.

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LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR
DARYL G. PURPERA, CPA, CFE

December 16, 2011

Independent Auditor's Report

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FINANCING CORPORATION
STATE OF LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the debt service fund and governmental activities of the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (Corporation), a blended component unit of the State of Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of management of the Corporation. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the debt service fund and governmental activities of the Corporation as of June 30, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 16, 2011, on our consideration of the Corporation'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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 7 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information schedule of per diem paid to board members is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information schedule of per diem paid to board members has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Respectfully submitted,



Daryl G. Purpera, CPA, CFE
Legislative Auditor

ET:AD:BDC:THC:dl

TSFC 2011

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation's (Corporation) annual financial report represents management's analysis of the Corporation's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2011, in comparison to that of the previous fiscal year. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Corporation's net asset deficit decreased \$31,790,874 (4.48%) to \$677,277,962 as of June 30, 2011. This represents the net financial position of the Corporation on the full accrual basis of accounting. On the modified accrual basis, \$127,663,726 of fund balance is available for debt service and operations.
- The tobacco settlement revenues of the Corporation decreased \$689,730 (.85%).
- The expenses of the Corporation decreased \$2,221,232 (4.03%).

The Corporation was formed by an act of the Louisiana Legislature for the purpose of purchasing Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs) from the State of Louisiana. This purchase was financed by the issuance of bonds to be repaid solely from the TSRs. The TSRs consist of amounts to be collected as part of a Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) between cigarette manufacturers (PMs) and 46 states and other U.S. jurisdictions (Settling States). Under the MSA, the PMs are required to pay the Settling States annual payments in perpetuity.

Much of the TSRs represent a portion of future sales of tobacco products, the amount of which is to be determined based upon future sales of tobacco products. TSR payments are remitted to the Corporation annually based upon those sales. Under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), such contingent amounts can be recognized as a receivable and revenue on a full accrual basis when the domestic sale of tobacco products is known. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue should be recognized as the sales occur and the TSRs become available for use by the Corporation.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements consist of two sections--Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section) and the basic financial statements (including the notes to the financial statements).

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities are two basic financial statements that report information about the Corporation as a whole, using a long-term economic resources focus. The financial data is reported using the full accrual basis of accounting and provides

insight as to the Corporation's total long-term financial position and whether or not the Corporation's total financial position has improved as a result of the current year's activities.

Comparative condensed Statements of Net Assets and Activities for fiscal years 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

**Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2011 and 2010**

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>June 30, 2010</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
Current assets	\$264,037	\$251,839	\$12,198	4.84%
Noncurrent assets	<u>176,419,957</u>	<u>180,500,207</u>	<u>(4,080,250)</u>	<u>(2.26%)</u>
Total assets	<u>176,683,994</u>	<u>180,752,046</u>	<u>(4,068,052)</u>	<u>(2.25%)</u>
Current liabilities	40,726,893	128,434,237	(87,707,344)	(68.29%)
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>813,235,063</u>	<u>761,386,645</u>	<u>51,848,418</u>	<u>6.81%</u>
Total liabilities	<u>853,961,956</u>	<u>889,820,882</u>	<u>(35,858,926)</u>	<u>(4.03%)</u>
Total net assets (deficit) - unrestricted	<u>(\$677,277,962)</u>	<u>(\$709,068,836)</u>	<u>\$31,790,874</u>	4.48%

**Statement of Activities
For the Years Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010**

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>June 30, 2010</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
Tobacco settlement revenues	\$80,579,987	\$81,269,717	(\$689,730)	(0.85%)
Investment income	<u>4,147,215</u>	<u>4,169,322</u>	<u>(22,107)</u>	<u>(0.53%)</u>
Total revenues	<u>84,727,202</u>	<u>85,439,039</u>	<u>(711,837)</u>	<u>(0.83%)</u>
Total expenses	<u>52,936,328</u>	<u>55,157,560</u>	<u>(2,221,232)</u>	<u>(4.03%)</u>
Increase in net assets	<u>\$31,790,874</u>	<u>\$30,281,479</u>	<u>\$1,509,395</u>	4.98%

A reduction in current liabilities of \$87,707,344 is a result of revised assumptions and estimates applied regarding the future principal payments on the Series 2001B bonds payable. The revised assumptions employed are based upon estimated funds to be available for redemptions in 2011-2012 rather than the pre-established Turbo redemption schedule set forth in the indenture.

The net asset deficit is a result of bonds payable and other liabilities exceeding recognized assets. The bonds are recognized as a liability while the resources to repay the bonds--the future TSRs -- are not recognized as assets until the underlying sales of tobacco products are known.

Revenues of the Corporation decreased by approximately 0.83% compared to prior year's revenue. The decrease is attributable to declining tobacco consumption which has resulted in declining tobacco sales nationwide. In addition, variations in the TSRs continue to occur as a result of adjustments to the MSA applied by PMs, as provided for in the MSA.

Expenses of the Corporation decreased because of a reduction of interest expense due to a lower level of outstanding principal on the bonds.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Corporation as a debt service fund as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that a governmental entity uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for a particular purpose.

For fund level reporting, all of the Corporation's transactions are reported in the debt service fund, which is a type of governmental fund. Governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. This approach applies a flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Corporation's finances that assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the Corporation.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the governmental funds and the governmental activities. These reconciliations are presented in the adjustment column in each of the financial statements.

The Corporation's debt service fund reported fund balance of \$127,663,726 as of June 30, 2011, all of which is restricted for the repayment of the outstanding bonds. Much of this fund balance is contained in reserve accounts as required by the Trust indenture.

LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

At June 30, 2011, the Corporation has \$862,935,000 in outstanding bonded debt that reflects principal repayments of \$36,110,000 during the year ended June 30, 2011, as well as repayments made from previous years. The Corporation has issued no debt since issuing its initial offering of 2001 A & B series. A description of the long-term debt activity is located at note 4. The Corporation's Series 2001B bonds, maturing on May 15, 2030, and May 15, 2039, carried "A" and "A negative" rating, respectively, from Standard & Poor's as of June 30, 2011.

**CONTACTING THE TOBACCO SETTLEMENT
FINANCING CORPORATION'S MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Corporation's finances and to demonstrate the Corporation's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Post Office Box 44154, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.

**TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FINANCING CORPORATION
STATE OF LOUISIANA**

**Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and
Statement of Net Assets, June 30, 2011**

	DEBT SERVICE FUND	ADJUSTMENTS*	STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash (note 2)	\$264,037		\$264,037
Investments (note 3)	127,409,379	(\$127,409,379) (1)	
Accrued interest receivable	310	(310) (1)	
Total current assets	<u>127,673,726</u>	<u>(127,409,689)</u>	<u>264,037</u>
Noncurrent Assets:			
Unamortized bond issue cost		6,866,408 (3)	6,866,408
Restricted assets:			
Investments (note 3)		127,409,379 (1)	127,409,379
Tobacco settlement receivable (note 5)		42,143,860 (2)	42,143,860
Accrued interest receivable		310 (1)	310
Total noncurrent assets	<u>NONE</u>	<u>176,419,957</u>	<u>176,419,957</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$127,673,726</u>	<u>49,010,268</u>	<u>176,683,994</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Fees payable	\$10,000		10,000
Accrued interest payable		6,170,141 (3)	6,170,141
Bonds payable, net of discount (note 4)		34,546,752 (3)	34,546,752
Total current liabilities	<u>10,000</u>	<u>40,716,893</u>	<u>40,726,893</u>
Noncurrent liabilities - bonds payable, net of discount (note 4)			
	<u>NONE</u>	<u>813,235,063 (3)</u>	<u>813,235,063</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>10,000</u>	<u>853,951,956</u>	<u>853,961,956</u>
FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS			
Fund balance - restricted for debt service	<u>127,663,726</u>	<u>(127,663,726)</u>	<u>NONE</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$127,673,726</u>		
Total Net Assets (Deficit) - Unrestricted (note 8)		<u>(\$677,277,962)</u>	<u>(\$677,277,962)</u>

*Explanations:

- (1) Investments and receivables restricted for debt service are reported as noncurrent restricted assets on the Statement of Net Assets.
- (2) Full accrual receivables are recorded on the Statement of Net Assets but not within the fund statements of the Debt Service Fund.
- (3) Bonds payable liabilities and unamortized bond issue costs are recorded on the Statement of Net Assets but not within the fund statements of the Debt Service Fund.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FINANCING CORPORATION
STATE OF LOUISIANA**

**Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance and Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2011**

	DEBT SERVICE FUND	ADJUSTMENTS*	STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
REVENUES			
Tobacco settlement revenues (note 5)	\$83,111,193	(\$2,531,206) (1)	\$80,579,987
Investment income	4,147,215		4,147,215
Total revenues	<u>87,258,408</u>	<u>(2,531,206)</u>	<u>84,727,202</u>
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES			
Bank fees	59,005		59,005
Professional services	41,225		41,225
Bond issue cost amortization		552,281 (2)	552,281
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	36,110,000	(36,110,000) (3)	
Interest expense	<u>52,032,744</u>	<u>251,073 (2)</u>	<u>52,283,817</u>
Total expenditures/expenses	<u>88,242,974</u>	<u>(35,306,646)</u>	<u>52,936,328</u>
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER (Under) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES	(984,566)	32,775,440	31,790,874
FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS (Deficit) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>128,648,292</u>	<u>(837,717,128)</u>	<u>(709,068,836)</u>
FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS (Deficit) AT END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$127,663,726</u></u>	<u><u>(\$804,941,688)</u></u>	<u><u>(\$677,277,962)</u></u>

*Explanations:

- (1) Full accrual revenues are recorded on the Statement of Net Assets but not within the fund statements of the Debt Service Fund.
- (2) Debt service funds report the effects of issuance costs, discounts, and similar items when the debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are amortized in the Statement of Activities.
- (3) Principal retirement is an expenditure in the Debt Service Fund but not in the Statement of Activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (Corporation) was created by Act 1145 of the 2001 Regular Session of the Louisiana State Legislature codified under the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statutes (R.S.) 39:99.1 through 39:99.20. The Corporation is a special purpose, public corporate entity, and instrumentality independent of the state.

On November 23, 1998, the State of Louisiana entered into a Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with the major United States tobacco product manufacturers that should result in Louisiana receiving substantial monies in perpetuity. The Corporation is authorized and empowered to, among other things, (1) purchase the state's allocation of monies to be received as a result of the MSA and receive, or authorize the indenture trustee to receive, the tobacco settlement payments when they become due; (2) issue bonds; (3) determine the amounts of the residual interests and pay and transfer such residual interests to the state treasurer, semiannually, in accordance with the provisions of the Louisiana Revised Statutes noted above; and (4) do any and all other acts and things necessary, convenient, appropriate or incidental in carrying out the provisions of the Louisiana Revised Statutes noted above.

Income of the Corporation, and bond proceeds, if any, not previously paid to the state, that are in excess of the Corporation's requirements to pay its operating expenses, debt service, sinking fund requirements, reserve fund requirements, and any other contractual obligations to the holders or that may be incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds shall be transferred and paid by the Corporation to the state treasurer for deposit in and credit to the Millennium Trust.

The Corporation shall have perpetual existence provided; however, the board shall dissolve and terminate the existence of the Corporation no later than two years after the date of final payment of all outstanding bonds and the payments or satisfaction of all other outstanding obligations and liabilities of the Corporation. Upon dissolution of the Corporation, title to all assets and properties of the Corporation shall vest in and become the property of the State of Louisiana and shall be deposited in and credited to the Millennium Trust.

The Corporation is governed by a board consisting of 13 members as follows: (i) the Governor or his designee; (ii) the State Treasurer or his designee; (iii) the Attorney General or his designee; (iv) the President of the Senate or his designee; (v) the Speaker of the House of Representatives or his designee; (vi) seven members appointed by the Governor from each of the seven congressional districts; and (vii) one additional member appointed from the state. The State Treasurer serves as the secretary-treasurer of the Corporation and the board. The Corporation is a blended component unit of the state and is included in the state's financial statements.

Operations of the Corporation were funded initially with a portion of bond proceeds but are now funded with Corporation investment income. The Corporation has no employees. R.S. 39:99.8(A) states the staff of the Department of the Treasury, including that of the State Bond Commission, may, pursuant to a cooperative endeavor agreement, serve as staff to the Corporation under the supervision of the state treasurer.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. REPORTING ENTITY

Using the criteria in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification Section 2100, the Division of Administration, Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy, has defined the governmental reporting entity to be the State of Louisiana. The Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy considers the Corporation to be a blended component unit of the State of Louisiana because the state has financial accountability for fiscal matters as follows: (1) a majority of the members of the governing board are appointed by the governor; (2) the state has control and exercises authority over budget matters; (3) no later than two years after the full payment of tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds principal and interest, the board shall dissolve and terminate the existence of the Corporation; and (4) services are provided entirely to the primary government. Annually, the State of Louisiana issues financial statements, which include the activity contained in the accompanying financial statements. Those basic financial statements are audited by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor.

B. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the GASB. These principles are found in the *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*, published by the GASB. GASB is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting principles and reporting standards.

The accompanying governmental fund financial statements are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available to fund current operations. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

The accompanying government-wide statements (Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities) are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when the related liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The Corporation applies all GASB pronouncements and those Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations which were issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. In accordance with the State of Louisiana's Division of Administration's accounting policy, the board has elected to follow GASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, rather than the FASB statements and interpretations.

C. FUND ACCOUNTING

The activities of the Corporation are accounted for in a debt service fund. Debt service funds account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal and interest. The Corporation's Debt Service Fund Balance Sheet portrays the current assets and current liabilities of the Corporation with the difference being fund balance reserved for debt service.

D. ADJUSTMENTS

The adjustments column represents the conversion of the fund financial statements (modified accrual) to the government-wide financial statements (full accrual) and includes adjustments for the following:

- Recording of bonds payable as liabilities
- Unamortized bond issue cost as an asset
- Full accrual revenues and receivables
- Reclassification of restricted assets

E. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash consists of demand deposits. Investments consist of direct investments in commercial paper and money market funds. Under state law, the Corporation may deposit funds within a fiscal agent bank organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the Union, or the laws of the United States.

Funds held by the Corporation or by the indenture trustee may be invested and reinvested in investments and securities as allowed under an indenture of trust within the limitations for investments under the laws of the State of Louisiana as defined in R.S. 49:342(C). The Corporation's investments, with the exception of the money market mutual funds, are stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31. The money market mutual funds are stated at fair market value.

F. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets represent resources set aside for the purpose of funding debt service payments or providing reserve amounts in accordance with bond resolutions.

G. BOND ISSUANCE COSTS

Bond issuance costs are capitalized and amortized over the lives of the related debt using the interest method or methods that approximate the interest method.

H. NET ASSETS

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities and are classified as unrestricted net assets which are free of restrictions.

In the current fiscal year, the Corporation implemented GASB Statement 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." This statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balance more transparent. The categories of fund balance presented in the Corporation's financial statements have changes as a result of implementing this standard. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- Nonspendable fund balance - amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained in tact
- Restricted fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, enabling legislation, indentures of trust, or other external means
- Committed fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority, to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint
- Assigned fund balance - amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority
- Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are reported in the general fund only

All of the Corporation's fund balance is considered restricted based on enabling legislation under the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statutes 39:99.1 through 39:99.20.

**I. FUTURE SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS
PURCHASED FROM THE STATE
AND REVENUE RECOGNITION**

As described more fully in notes 4 and 5, the Corporation initially purchased 60% of the future revenues to be received under the MSA with bond proceeds. The Corporation follows GASB Technical Bulletin 2004-1 as amended by GASB Statement No. 48 in establishing accounting policy for the purchase of future settlement collections which, for the Corporation, allow no asset recognition.

In accordance with GASB Technical Bulletin 2004-1, settlement payments to be received by the Corporation are recognized as revenue as the underlying cigarette sales occur.

J. ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. There are two significant estimates contained within the financial statements: the current portion of bonds payable (net) of \$34,546,752 (note 4) and the tobacco settlement revenue receivable of \$42,143,860 (note 5).

2. CASH

For deposits in financial institutions, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the financial institution, the Corporation will not be able to recover the value of its deposits.

At June 30, 2011, the Corporation has cash (book and bank balances) totaling \$264,037, which is held in a demand deposit account, as presented on Statement A. From December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012, all noninterest-bearing accounts are fully insured by federal deposit insurance. The Corporation's deposits are held in noninterest-bearing accounts. The Corporation does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk for cash.

3. INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2011, investments of \$127,409,379, as presented on Statement A, consist of the following:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Reported Amount</u>	<u>Credit Quality Rating</u>	<u>Percentage of Investments</u>	<u>Maturity - Less Than One Year</u>
JPMorgan U.S. Government Money Market Fund - Capital Shares	\$37,738,349	AAAm*	29.62%	\$37,738,349
Abbey National N.A - Commercial Paper	<u>89,671,030</u>	P-1**	<u>70.38%</u>	<u>89,671,030</u>
Total investments	<u>\$127,409,379</u>		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$127,409,379</u>

*Credit quality rating obtained from Standard & Poor's Investor Services.

**Credit quality rating obtained from Moody's Corporation (short-term rating).

Of the total investment balance of \$127,409,379, an amount of \$89,671,030 is held in a separate account to satisfy the Liquidity Reserve Requirements provided for by the 2001-B bond series trust indenture. The Corporation met its reserve balance requirements at June 30, 2011.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Corporation will not be able to recover the value of its investment that is in the possession of an outside party.

The \$37,738,349 of money market mutual funds are not exposed to custodial credit risk because their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. The commercial paper investments totaling \$89,671,030 at amortized cost are held by the counterparty. The Corporation does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk: This risk is defined as the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment transaction will not fulfill its obligations. The Corporation does not have a formal credit risk policy. However, in practice, credit risk is minimized by investing in money market funds containing underlying securities, which are guaranteed by the U.S. government, and commercial paper of domestic U.S. corporations rated A-1+ by Standard & Poor's or its equivalent. The P-1 short-term rating of Abbey National North America, LLC is the equivalent of long-term ratings ranging from Aaa to A3.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Corporation does not have a formal policy for this type of risk, which is defined as the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Corporation's investment in a single issuer. As indicated in the listing of investments above, the Corporation's portfolio contains concentrations in single debt issuers in excess of 5% of its total portfolio.

Interest Rate Risk: This risk is defined as the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Corporation has an agreement with Bayerische Hypo-Und Vereinsbank AG, New York Branch that guarantees semiannual delivery of short-term investments bearing an annual investment rate of return of 4.63% to the 2001-B Liquidity Reserve Requirement account. This agreement was executed as a means of mitigating the Corporation's net rate risk with respect to the fixed rate bonds. Upon default of the agreement by the counterparty, the Corporation would be exposed to interest rate risk. The counterparty's debt has not been rated by the leading debt rating companies. The Corporation does not have a formal interest rate risk policy.

4. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt is composed of the following:

Series 2001B (Tax Exempt) Term Bonds due May 15, 2030, with interest of 5.50% due semiannually on May 15 and November 15, commencing on May 15, 2002	\$173,530,000
Series 2001B (Tax Exempt) Term Bonds due May 15, 2039, with interest of 5.875% due semiannually on May 15 and November 15, commencing on May 15, 2002	<u>689,405,000</u>
Total bonded debt	862,935,000
Less unamortized bond discount	<u>(15,153,185)</u>
Total bonded debt, net of unamortized bond discount	<u><u>\$847,781,815</u></u>

The following is a summary of the debt obligation transactions for the year ended June 30, 2011:

	Bonded Debt Payable at June 30, 2010	Additions	Deductions	Bonded Debt Payable at June 30, 2011	Amounts Due Within One Year
Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed bonds:					
Series 2001B (Tax Exempt) due May 15, 2030	\$209,640,000		(\$36,110,000)	\$173,530,000	\$35,000,000
Series 2001B (Tax Exempt) due May 15, 2039	<u>689,405,000</u>			<u>689,405,000</u>	
Total	899,045,000	NONE	(36,110,000)	862,935,000	35,000,000
Less unamortized discounts	<u>(15,649,115)</u>	<u>\$495,930</u>	NONE	<u>(15,153,185)</u>	<u>(453,248)</u>
Total, net of unamortized discounts	<u><u>\$883,395,885</u></u>	<u><u>\$495,930</u></u>	<u><u>(\$36,110,000)</u></u>	<u><u>\$847,781,815</u></u>	<u><u>\$34,546,752</u></u>

The amounts due within one year represent an estimate of the surplus collection to be available in 2011-2012 for Turbo redemptions. See description of Turbo redemption features in subsequent paragraphs of this footnote.

On November 7, 2001, the Corporation issued \$1,202,770,000 in Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed bonds. The bonds were issued to finance the Corporation's purchase of 60% of the state's future receipts from the MSA with participating cigarette manufacturers. The bonds are secured by the Corporation's claim to 60% of these future receipts. The claim is on parity with the claim of the state to the ownership of the remaining 40% of all amounts expected to be paid to the state under the MSA. In addition, the bonds are secured by all earnings on investments held in certain accounts established under an indenture of trust.

The bond indenture states that the Series 2001 bonds shall not be deemed to be nor constitute a debt or obligation of the state or a pledge of the full faith or credit of the state or any political subdivision thereof. The Corporation has no taxing power. No assets or revenues of the state or any political subdivision thereof is or shall be obligated or pledged to the payment of the principal of or interest on the bonds.

The proceeds of this issue were used for the following:

Payment to the state for 60% of expected MSA proceeds	\$1,069,510,895
Liquidity reserve accounts	103,920,481
Capitalized operating expenses	75,000
Costs of issuance account	2,274,000
Underwriters' discount	9,294,328
Original issue discount	<u>17,695,296</u>
Total bond proceeds	<u><u>\$1,202,770,000</u></u>

The official bond documents provide several schedules for the repayment of principal: the Term Bond maturity schedule, the Sinking Fund Installment schedule, and the Turbo Redemption schedule. A description of each of the re-payment schedules and the requirements of the Corporation with respect to those schedules is as follows:

Term bond maturities represent the minimum amount of principal that the Corporation must pay as of specific distribution dates to avoid an event of default under the indenture.

Sinking fund installments represent the amount of principal that the Corporation will pay according to the terms of the indenture. The Corporation is required to make these payments to the extent that funds are available for payment. Failure by the Corporation to make a sinking fund installment according to the terms of the indenture will not constitute an event of default under the terms of the indenture. The amount of any sinking fund installments made will be credited against term maturities in ascending chronological order.

Turbo redemptions are not scheduled amortization payments but are an estimate of the potential repayment to be made only from surplus collections, if any, and from amounts on deposit in the Partial Lump Sum Payment Account with confirmation from each rating agency that no rating then in effect with respect to the Series 2001 bonds will be withdrawn, reduced or suspended. The amount of any Turbo redemption made will be credited against both sinking fund installments and term bond maturities in ascending chronological order. Surplus collections applied toward the Turbo redemptions totaled \$36,110,000 for fiscal year 2011.

As stated in the indenture, the required debt service payments under the term maturities and sinking fund installments are scheduled to occur as set forth below. In accordance with the turbo redemption features of the bonds, if surplus collections are received, then principal amounts will be paid in advance of these scheduled dates. Such Turbo redemptions would result in lesser interest payments over the remaining life of the bonds.

Debt service requirements, including interest to maturity, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Term Bond Maturities		Sinking Fund Maturities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2012		\$50,046,694		\$50,046,694
2013		50,046,694		50,046,694
2014		50,046,694		50,046,694
2015		50,046,694		50,046,694
2016		50,046,694		50,046,694
2017-2021		250,233,469		250,233,469
2022-2026		250,233,469		250,233,469
2027-2031	\$173,530,000	240,689,319	\$231,980,000	228,925,919
2032-2036		202,512,719	372,605,000	144,911,869
2037-2039	689,405,000	121,507,631	258,350,000	30,292,969
Total	862,935,000	<u>\$1,315,410,077</u>	862,935,000	<u>\$1,154,831,165</u>
Less unamortized discount	<u>(15,153,185)</u>		<u>(15,153,185)</u>	
Total, net of unamortized bond discount	<u>\$847,781,815</u>		<u>\$847,781,815</u>	

5. TOBACCO SETTLEMENT REVENUES AND RECEIVABLE

Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, a special purpose public corporate entity and an instrumentality independent of the State, issued \$1,202,770,000 of tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds in 2001. The revenue bonds were issued to finance the Corporation's purchase of the pledged tobacco settlement revenues (TSRs). The pledged TSRs consist of 60% of all amounts required to be paid to the State after the issuance of the Series 2001 bonds. Participating cigarette manufacturers (PMs) entered into a Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with 46 states and six other U.S. jurisdiction in 1998. The MSA requires the PMs to make certain initial, annual, and strategic contribution payments to each entity included in the MSA. The Corporation's claim to pledged TSRs is on parity with the State's claim of the remaining 40% of all amounts payable to the State. The Bonds are secured by and payable from (i) the pledged TSRs and all investment earnings on the amounts on deposit in certain collection accounts; (ii) amounts held in a liquidity reserve account; and (iii) all amounts, if any, on deposit in other accounts established. The Corporation received pledged revenues of \$87,258,408 for fiscal year 2011. The bonds, payable through 2039, have total principal outstanding of \$862,935,000. The principal and interest paid for the current year was \$36,110,000 and \$52,032,744, respectively.

TSRs consist of the amounts to be received under the terms of a MSA among participating cigarette manufacturers and 46 states and six other U.S. jurisdictions (Settling States). The MSA is an industry wide settlement of litigation between the Settling States and the Original Participating Manufacturers (OPMs) and was entered into between the attorneys general of the Settling States and the OPMs on November 23, 1998. The MSA provides for other tobacco companies, referred to as Subsequent Participating Manufacturers (SPMs), to become parties to the MSA. The four OPMs together with the 30+ SPMs are referred to as the Participating Manufacturers (PMs). The settlement represents the resolution of a large potential financial liability of the PMs for smoking-related injuries, the cost of which has been borne and will likely continue to be borne by cigarette consumers. Pursuant to the MSA, the Settling States agreed to settle all their past and future smoking-related claims against the PMs in exchange for agreements and undertakings by the PMs concerning a number of issues. These issues include, among other things, making payments to the Settling States, abiding by more stringent advertising restrictions and funding educational programs, all in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the MSA. Distributors of the PMs are also covered by the settlement of such claims to the same extent as the PMs.

Under the MSA, the PMs are required to pay to the Settling States (i) five initial payments, the first of which was due on November 12, 1999, with the remaining four due on January 10, 2000 through 2003 (Initial Payments); (ii) annual payments required to be made on April 15, commencing April 15, 2000, and continuing in perpetuity (Annual Payments); and (iii) ten annual payments required to be made on each April 15, commencing April 15, 2008, and continuing through April 15, 2017 (Strategic Contribution Payments). Before the formation of the Corporation, the PMs made the first of the three required Initial Payments and the Annual Payments due April 15, 2000 and 2001, none of which the Corporation had any right to receive.

TSRs due under the MSA are subject to numerous adjustments, some of which may be material. Such adjustments include, among others, reductions for decreased domestic cigarette shipments, reductions for amounts paid by PMs to four states which had previously settled their claims independently of the MSA, and in the case of Annual Payments and Strategic Contribution Payments, increases related to inflation of not less than 3% per annum. Furthermore, TSRs are subject to a Nonparticipating Manufacturer (NPM) adjustment which may be triggered by, among other occurrences, the determination that the MSA has contributed to market share loss. In recent years, the PMs have applied these adjustments in determining their annual payments to be remitted and those adjustments have resulted in lesser payments than would otherwise have been made. The Settling States dispute application of these adjustments and are engaged in ongoing deliberations with the OPMs regarding these adjustments.

Much of the TSRs represent a portion of future sales of tobacco products. GASB Technical Bulletin 2004-1 clarified guidance relating to the recognition of revenues and receivables. Specifically, the bulletin allows for the recognition of revenue based on the shipment of domestic cigarettes. The receivable recognized in the financial statements represents an estimate of the shipments made through June 30, 2011.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The State of Louisiana's Division of Administration performs certain accounting and administrative services for the Corporation for which it receives no compensation. The value of such services was immaterial to the Corporation's financial statements.

7. CONTINGENCIES

Certain smokers, consumer groups, cigarette manufacturers, cigarette importers, cigarette distributors, Native American tribes, taxpayers, taxpayers' groups, and other parties have instituted litigation against various tobacco manufacturers, including the Participating Manufacturers ("PMs"), as well as certain Settling States, including Louisiana, and other federal and public entities. The lawsuits allege, among other things, that the Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA") or other tobacco-related legislation violates certain provisions of the United States (U.S.) Constitution, state constitutions, the federal antitrust laws, federal civil rights laws, state consumer protection laws and unfair competition laws, while other suits allege breach of the MSA. These actions, if ultimately successful, could result in a determination that the MSA is void or unenforceable. The lawsuits seek, among other things, an injunction against one or more of the Settling States from collecting any monies under the MSA and/or a determination that the MSA is void or unenforceable. To date, no such lawsuits have been successful. The enforcement of the terms of the MSA may, however, continue to be challenged in the future.

Specific to the Corporation and the State of Louisiana, a case challenging the MSA was filed in federal court in Shreveport, Louisiana, on August 2, 2005. This case (*A.B. Coker, et al. v. Charles Foti, Jr.*, CV-05-1372S) raises a multitude of constitutional challenges in an attempt to overturn the MSA. On October 31, 2005, the State of Louisiana filed a motion to dismiss this case. In November 2006, the district judge granted Louisiana's motion to dismiss as to the Tenth Amendment claim, but denied the motion as to the other claims. The remaining claims in Coker were based on Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act ("FCLAA") preemption and alleged violations of the Commerce, Due Process, and Compact Clauses of the U.S. Constitution. Defendant filed a Motion for Summary Judgment dismissing S & M Brands, Inc.'s claims for lack of standing in July 2008. Plaintiffs, S & M Brands, Inc., Tobacco Discount House #1, Inc., and Mark Heacock, filed an opposition in early August 2008 and oral argument was heard on February 9, 2009. On September 24, 2009, Judge Hicks granted the State of Louisiana's Motion for Summary Judgment, rejecting Plaintiffs' claims based on the Compact Clause, FCLAA, the Commerce Clause and Due Process. The Plaintiffs appealed and on August 10, 2010, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal affirmed the Court's decision. Since July 2007, the firm of McGlinchey Stafford, through a National Association of Attorneys General ("NAAG") grant, represented the State of Louisiana in the litigation.

On November 8, 2010, S & M Brands, Inc., Tobacco Discount House #1, and Mark Heacock filed a Writ of Certiorari with the United States Supreme Court (*S&M Brands v. Caldwell*, U.S. Supreme Court, Docket No. 10-0622). The Writ raised two issues: antitrust and the compact clause. However, the U.S. Supreme Court ultimately denied certiorari and refused to review the decision of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal.

Xcaliber International Limited, LLC v. Foti [Civil Action No. 04-0069 Section “S” (4)] was filed on January 12, 2004, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana whereby Plaintiff, a Non-Participating Manufacturer (“NPM”), seeks declaratory and injunctive relief regarding the constitutionality of Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 13:5061-5063 (the “Escrow Statutes”), - particularly 13:5063(c)(2)(b) - the Allocable Share Amendment. The Plaintiff alleged it was harmed by the allocable share amendment and sought to have the amendment declared unconstitutional and an injunction issued against the enforcement of that amendment. This challenge was based on antitrust preemption and constitutional grounds. On May 7, 2009, the U.S. District Court - Eastern District of Louisiana, granted the State of Louisiana's Motion for Summary Judgment and denied the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment. The Plaintiff appealed and on July 15, 2010, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal affirmed summary judgment in favor of the State of Louisiana. No Writ of Certiorari was filed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Thus, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal's ruling that dismissed the *Xcaliber* complaint is now a final Judgment. As in *Coker*, pursuant to a NAAG grant, the firm of McGlinchey Stafford represented the State of Louisiana in this matter.

The State of Louisiana is also a defendant in litigation filed in New York - the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York (*Grand River Enterprises Six Nations Ltd., et al. vs. Troy King*, No. 02-Civ. 5068 (JFK/DLE)). This case is also an attack on the MSA, including constitutional challenges to the escrow statute(s) of defendant states. The lead counsel on the case is the New York Attorney General. In March 2008, Plaintiff filed an amended and supplemental complaint. In August 2009, cross motions for summary judgment were filed. On March 17, 2011, the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York held that Plaintiff's motion for Summary Judgment on the Commerce Clause and Sherman Act claims was denied in all respects. The Court further held that the States' motion for Summary Judgment on the Commerce Clause and Sherman Act preemption claims was granted and all Sherman Act violation claims were foreclosed on the basis of state action immunity. Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal on April 21, 2011. The appeal was docketed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for Second Circuit on May 11, 2011. In addition, Plaintiffs filed a motion to amend the Court's order of March 17, 2011, granting the States' motion for Summary Judgment. The States filed an Opposition to same and the Plaintiffs filed a reply brief. However, no further judgments or orders have been entered at this time.

The PMs to the MSA and the Settling States, including Louisiana, were previously involved in diligent enforcement proceedings (see *Foti v. Philip Morris, et al*, Suit No. 98-6473) regarding the manufacturers' responsibilities and the States' positions relative to the diligent enforcement efforts of individual states and a potential downward adjustment of the annual payment made to the States. Louisiana is currently involved in a multi-state arbitration of such matters with the PMs before an arbitration panel, whereby Louisiana is prepared to show our efforts in the enforcement of R.S. 13:5061, et seq. The PMs are challenging the efforts of Louisiana and the other Settling States to the MSA in 2003 and therefore seek a downward adjustment of their 2004 annual payment to the States.

As background for this pending arbitration, the MSA provides that if any State does not enact and diligently enforce its Qualifying Statute (see R.S. 13:5061), and certain other condition precedents are not met, then the State's annual MSA payments will be reduced by an NPM

Adjustment. MSA § IX (d)(2). The MSA includes a series of adjustments and the PMs have claimed that certain conditions have been met and therefore, they are entitled to the NPM Adjustment, a downward adjustment, to the annual payment made to the Settling States. The States, including Louisiana, dispute this.

The PMs must challenge the discretionary enforcement activities of each of the Settling States, including the State of Louisiana. The discovery deadline has recently passed and the Common Case Hearing is currently scheduled to begin in April 2012. The State Specific Hearings are scheduled to begin in mid-June 2012, although Louisiana's State Specific Case may not be heard until late 2012 or possibly sometime in 2013.

In addition, Louisiana has signed on to participate in arbitration against Liggett, Commonwealth and Lignum. Liggett has withheld approximately \$37 million since approximately 2005 from its MSA payments due because Liggett disputes the decision by Pricewaterhouse Coopers, LLP, the MSA independent auditor (MSA Auditor), to change the units used to measure the total domestic cigarette market and each PMs payment obligation from gross (which is the quantity of cigarettes on which federal excise tax is paid) to net (which is the quantity of cigarettes on which federal excise tax is ultimately paid after adjustments have been made for cigarettes unsold which are returned to the manufacturer and for which the manufacturer obtains a refund on federal excise tax paid).

The issue is required to be arbitrated under the MSA provisions and the vast majority of states have already agreed to pursue the arbitration. A letter notifying Liggett, Commonwealth and Lignum of the intent to pursue arbitration was sent by the participating states in August 2011.

Also, to be arbitrated in this proceeding is the dispute by Philip Morris and Lorillard concerning the MSA Auditor's application of interest to increases in their payment obligations that occurred after the MSA Auditor shifted the payment methodology from "gross" to "net." Because the MSA Auditor had held off on making any re-calculations during the time in which the MSA parties were discussing the calculation methodology, significant interest accumulated. Philip Morris and Lorillard maintain that interest should not be due, and paid the disputed amount into the disputed payments account. The disputed funds relate to payments originally due in 2001 for sales made in 2000.

Subsequent to the notice of arbitration being sent, the PMs notified the states that they also want to simultaneously arbitrate the "RYO" conversion issue. The Original Participating Manufacturers (OPMs) disputed the MSA Auditor's use of the 0.0325 ounce conversion rate in calculating volume adjustment in 2008. The OPMs argued that the MSA Auditor should use the 0.09 RYO conversion rate to calculate volume adjustment; however, this would cause the volume adjustment to increase and the payment obligations for the OPMs and Subsequent PMs to decrease. The Settling States, including Louisiana, sent a response to the MSA Auditor in 2008 arguing that the current methodology should continue to be used. The MSA Auditor rejected the OPMs approach and indicated that the current approach would not be modified unless the parties resolved the issue by agreement or by a trier of fact. The states are prepared to arbitrate this issue along with the Liggett issue discussed above. The states are now in the

process of choosing their neutral arbitrator, with the arbitrator selection date currently set for January 13, 2012.

Finally, the Corporation is also exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of assets, and errors and omissions that could occur in the normal course of business. The Corporation retains the risk of loss in the event of any judgments against it. As of December 15, 2011, no known asserted or unasserted claims or judgments were against the Corporation.

Members of the board and persons acting on the Corporation's behalf, while acting within the scope of their duties or employment, shall not be subject to any personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties conferred on them pursuant to R.S. 39:99.5 and shall have the indemnification rights provided in R.S. 13:5108.1 with respect to such actions.

8. UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)

The net assets deficit is a result of bonds payable and other liabilities exceeding recognized assets. The bonds are recognized as a liability, while the resources to repay the bonds, consisting of future TSRs are not recognized as assets until the underlying sales of tobacco products are known.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PER DIEM PAID TO BOARD MEMBERS

Schedule 1 presents the per diem paid board members for the year ended June 30, 2011. Louisiana Revised Statute 39:99.5 provides that appointed members of the board shall receive a per diem allowance to be established by the board in an amount not to exceed the amount of per diem authorized for members of the legislature for attendance at meetings of the Corporation or committees thereof or for other official duties of the Corporation or board. This schedule is prepared in compliance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 54 of the 1979 Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

**TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FINANCING CORPORATION
STATE OF LOUISIANA**

**Schedule of Per Diem Paid to Board Members
For the Year Ended June 30, 2011**

	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Atkins, John	\$50
Broussard, Ken	50
Files, Jack	50
Talbot, Byron	50
Williams, Rodney	50
Wood, Russell, III	<u>50</u>
Total	<u><u>\$300</u></u>

OTHER REPORTS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Exhibit A

The following pages contain a report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance with laws and regulations and on other matters as required by *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. This report is based solely on the audit of the financial statements and includes, where appropriate, any significant deficiencies and/or material weaknesses in internal control, compliance, or other matters that would be material to the presented financial statements.



LOUISIANA LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR
DARYL G. PURPERA, CPA, CFE

December 16, 2011

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

**TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FINANCING CORPORATION
STATE OF LOUISIANA**

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited the financial statements of the debt service fund and the governmental activities of the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (Corporation), a blended component unit of the State of Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 16, 2011. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Corporation, its board of directors and management, and the Louisiana Legislature and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Respectfully submitted,



Daryl G. Purpera, CPA, CFE
Legislative Auditor

ET:AD:BDC:THC:dl

TSFC 2011