FitchRatings

Public Finance
State Obligations
United States

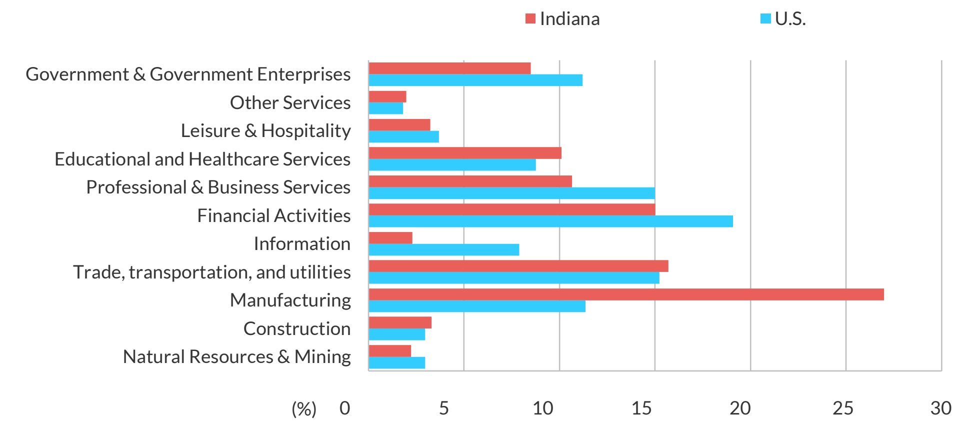
State of Indiana

Indiana's 'AAA' Issuer Default Rating (IDR) is based on the state's low long-term liability burden and exceptionally strong operating profile, including a long track record of prudent budget management that has resulted in robust financial reserves. Indiana's reserves provide a significant offset to the state's above-average revenue volatility during cyclical economic downturns.

The 'AA+' rating on the state's outstanding lease appropriation bonds and the school aid intercept program as well as the 'AA' rating on the state's public private partnership (PPP) counterparty obligation for the Ohio River Bridges (ORB)/East End Crossing project reflect their inherent appropriation risk and other rating factors described later in the report.

Despite ongoing diversification, Indiana's economy remains highly dependent on manufacturing, with the state's employment and GDP concentration more than double the national levels. Historically, this has left Indiana susceptible to both slower growth during expansions and deeper declines in downturns than the nation as a whole.

Components of 2022 Real GDP



Source: Fitch Ratings; Lumesis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Population Data Overview

	Indiana	U.S.
Total Population (2022)	6,833,037	333,287,557
1990–2000 (% Growth)	9.7	13.2
2000–2010 (% Growth)	6.6	9.7
2010–Present (% Growth)	5.4	7.9

Source: Fitch Ratings; Lumesis; U.S. Census Bureau

Ratings

Long-Term IDR	AAA

Outlook

Long-Term IDR	Stable

Outstanding Debt

Indiana Finance Authority Lease Appropriation and Refunding Bonds	AA+
Indiana Finance Authority Facilities Revenue and Refunding Bonds	AA+
Indiana Finance Authority Highway Revenue Refunding Bonds	AA+
Indiana Finance Authority Revenue and Refunding Bonds	AA+
Indiana Finance Authority Refunding Bonds	AA+

Applicable Criteria

U.S. Public Finance Tax-Supported Rating Criteria (May 2021)

Related Research

Fitch Affirms Indiana's IDR at 'AAA'; Outlook Stable (August 2023)

2022 State Liability Update (November 2022)

Fitch Affirms East End Crossing Partners LLC's Series 2021 Bonds at 'A': Outlook Stable

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Key Rating Drivers

Revenue Framework - 'aa'

Fitch Ratings expects that Indiana's revenues will continue to reflect the state's broad economy, which is heavily tilted toward manufacturing and is likely to continue growing at a pace slower than the nation's and roughly in line with inflation. Indiana has complete independent legal control over its revenues, which consist primarily of income and sales taxes.

Expenditure Framework - 'aaa'

Indiana maintains ample expenditure flexibility with a low burden of carrying costs and the broad expense-cutting ability common to most U.S. states. Medicaid remains a key expense driver, but one that Fitch expects the state will be able to actively manage without threatening fiscal stability.

Long-Term Liability Burden - 'aaa'

Indiana's long-term liability burden is low and below the median for U.S. states. The state issues debt infrequently and relies on pay-as-you-go capital funding. The closed Indiana State Teachers' Pre-1996 Account (the pre-1996 account) constitutes the bulk of the state's net pension liabilities (NPLs) and overall liability burden. The state utilizes a dedicated pension stabilization fund (PSF) to manage growth of annual pay-as-you-go contributions, offsetting the plan's sizable NPLs.

Operating Performance - 'aaa'

Indiana remains very well positioned to deal with economic downturns, with exceptionally strong gap-closing capacity in the form of ample budgetary reserves, robust control over revenues and spending, and a demonstrated willingness to take timely budgetary actions. As revenues recover, Indiana has typically restored many of those cuts and remains focused on rebuilding its fiscal reserves.

Rating Sensitivities

Factors, actions or events that may, individually or collectively, lead to negative rating action include:

- An unexpected and material deterioration in Indiana's strong budget management practices, such as sustained utilization of nonrecurring fiscal management tools.

Factors, actions or events that may, individually or collectively, lead to positive rating action include:

- Not applicable given the 'AAA' IDR.

Current Developments

Labor Market Trends Remain Positive

The state's labor market recovery since the pandemic has been solid. Following a steep decline in nonfarm payrolls from February to April 2020, in line with the U.S. decline of 14%, Indiana's July 2023 non-farm payrolls were 3.1% ahead of pre-pandemic levels, just above the 2.8% growth rate for the U.S. Indiana's official unemployment rate of 3.3% in July was just below the U.S.'s 3.5% rate that month. Fitch also tracks the employment to population ratio (EPOP) as a measure of labor market health. Indiana's 61.5% EPOP in July was above the U.S. rate of 60.4% but still short of its pre-pandemic peak of 62.4%, suggesting the potential for additional labor market recovery.

Revenue Growth Slows, Still Exceeds Budget

Indiana ended fiscal 2023 (June 30) with revenues essentially flat to the prior year, as solid sales tax growth offset declines in individual and corporate income taxes. Fiscal 2023's tepid growth follows robust YOY gains of more than 26% and 9% in fiscal years 2021 and 2022, respectively. Collections in fiscal 2023 were comfortably ahead of budgeted expectations at the time of biennial budget's enactment in spring 2021 (covering fiscal years 2022 and 2023) with revenues ending more than $2 billion above the budget plan. The state used surpluses from fiscal 2023 and prior years for various one-time uses, including a $3.2 billion supplemental pension contribution, $800 million for prison system upgrades, a $500 million allocation for an economic development "deal-closing" fund and $600 million for public university capital projects. For fiscal 2024, the state estimates revenue growth will accelerate to nearly 4% YOY growth. Fitch considers this somewhat aggressive given our expectations for an economic slowdown later this calendar year.

Indiana's Robust Formal Reserves Remain Stable

Total reserves, including general fund ending balance, declined in fiscal 2023 given all the one-time spending, but the state's formal reserve funds (Medicaid reserve, tuition reserve and rainy day fund) increased notably to $2.1 billion, or 10% of total general fund revenues. The biennial budget for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 projects formal reserves will remain relatively stable, with general fund ending balances set to decline modestly. On a combined basis, all balances (including general fund ending balance) equaled nearly 14% of total general fund revenues at the end of fiscal 2023 and are estimated to equal more than 13% of fiscal 2024 revenues.

Enacted Fiscal 2024–2025 Biennial Budget Targets Education Spending and Policy

Education spending is a major focus of the new biennial budget with a nearly 8% YOY increase in the state's tuition support (its primary mechanism for supporting K-12 education in the state) in fiscal 2024 to $8.8 billion. Tuition support rises another 2% in fiscal 2025 to just over $9 billion. In addition, Indiana expanded a school choice program by significantly loosening eligibility requirements, which the state estimates will raise the cost of the program from $309 million in fiscal 2023 to between $500 million to $600 million annually in the new biennium. The school choice program functions as an open-ended entitlement with the potential for higher costs if enrollment materially exceeds the state's expectations.

Indiana also made adjustments to the significant tax policy changes implemented in 2022 by removing revenue triggers and accelerating the pace of individual income tax (IIT) rate cuts in the fiscal years 2024-2025 biennial budget. Fitch anticipates the quicker pace of revenue reductions will remain well within the state's ability to manage without undue pressure on operations. Nevertheless, more rapid tax policy changes increase the risk that revenues will underperform and may require more aggressive budget management in future years as fiscal and economic conditions inevitably tighten.

Credit Profile

Revenue Framework

Indiana primarily relies on its sales-and-use taxes and IIT for general operating revenues. Together, these revenue sources account for 80% to 90% of general fund revenues. The sales-and-use tax is the more significant component and may become even more important following recent individual and corporate income tax rate reductions.

Leading into the pandemic, historical revenue growth adjusted for the estimated effect of policy changes had generally been flat on a real basis over rolling 10-year periods. Sharp declines during downturns were typically offset by strong gains in expansionary years. Fitch anticipates the long-term trend for revenue growth will be in line with historical performance in the post-pandemic period.

Indiana has no legal limitations on revenue-raising through base broadenings, rate increases or the imposition of new taxes or fees.

Economic Data Overview

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10-yr CAGR
Total Nonfarm Employment (% Change)												
Indiana	2	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	1	0.7	-5.2	3	3.5	1
U.S.	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	-5.8	2.9	4.3	1.3
Labor Force (% Change)												
Indiana	-0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	2	0.1	1.8	0.3	-1.7	0.3	1.5	0.7
U.S.	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	-1.7	0.3	1.9	0.6
Unemployment Rate (% Labor Force)												
Indiana	8.2	7.5	5.9	4.8	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	7.3	3.9	3	4.7
U.S.	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.3	3.6	5.5
Personal Income (% Change)												
Indiana	4.7	1.4	4	3.9	2.8	3.6	4.9	4.4	7.5	8.5	2.9	4.4
U.S.	5	1.3	5.5	4.8	2.6	4.6	5	5.1	6.7	7.5	2.4	4.5
Real GDP (% Change)												
Indiana	0.5	2.3	3.1	-1	1.9	1.7	3.5	0.5	-3.1	5.8	1.9	1.6
U.S.	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.3	-2.8	5.9	2.1	2.1

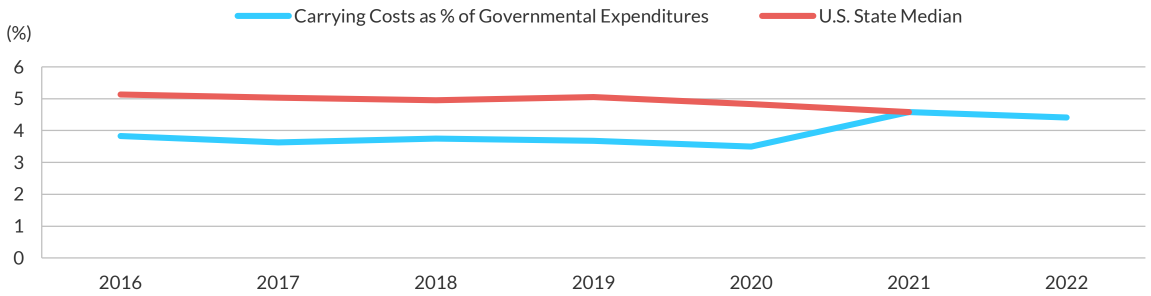
Source: Fitch Ratings; Lumesis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Expenditure Framework

Education is the dominant spending item for Indiana from state sources given that the state essentially fully funds basic education costs for K-12. Local education aid consumes roughly half of general fund expenditures annually. Medicaid is the next largest spending category and the most volatile.

Between 2012 and 2022, general fund Medicaid spending grew 3.1% on an average annual basis, while overall operating expenditures increased at a 3.7% average annual rate. Annual Medicaid spending growth in that span ranged from negative 2.4% to positive 6.9%. Some growth was due to shifts in appropriations from non-general fund sources into the general fund, as well as temporary fluctuations due to federal changes to Medicaid funding and enrollment requirements during the pandemic. Fitch anticipates Medicaid spending will remain a long-term budget driver for the state.

State of Indiana — Carrying Costs



Source: Fitch Ratings; State of Indiana Audited Comprehensive Financial Reports

Spending growth, absent policy actions, will likely be slightly ahead of revenue growth over the long term, driven primarily by Medicaid, requiring regular budget measures to ensure balance. The fiscal challenge of Medicaid is common to all U.S. states, and the nature of the program as well as federal government rules limit states' options in managing the pace of spending growth.

Federal action to revise Medicaid's fundamental programmatic and financial structure does not appear to be a near-term priority of the current federal administration or Congressional leadership. As with all federal initiatives, Medicaid remains subject to regulatory changes that could affect various aspects of the program.

Indiana retains ample expenditure flexibility. The state's carrying costs for liabilities are minimal at less than 5% of fiscal 2022 governmental funds expenditures. The largest portion of the state's carrying costs (roughly 75% in fiscal 2022) were for contributions to the Indiana Teachers' Retirement Funds (TRF) pre-1996 account. As discussed further below, significant supplemental deposits made recently to that fund could either reduce or eliminate this contribution within several years.

Indiana's operating budget goes largely toward funding service providers such as school districts (or "corporations," as they are referred to in Indiana) and healthcare providers rather than direct-service delivery, allowing it to shift costs to those providers in times of fiscal stress. The state's expansive role in supporting K-12 education somewhat limits its ability to reduce aid during downturns. Since fiscal 2009, the state has provided 100% of tuition support (primary day-to-day operating expenses) for school corporations, with corporations responsible for other costs such as busing, building maintenance and capital costs. Even with this prominent role in K-12 funding, Fitch believes the state has a robust ability to adjust expenditures akin to other states.

Long-Term Liability Burden

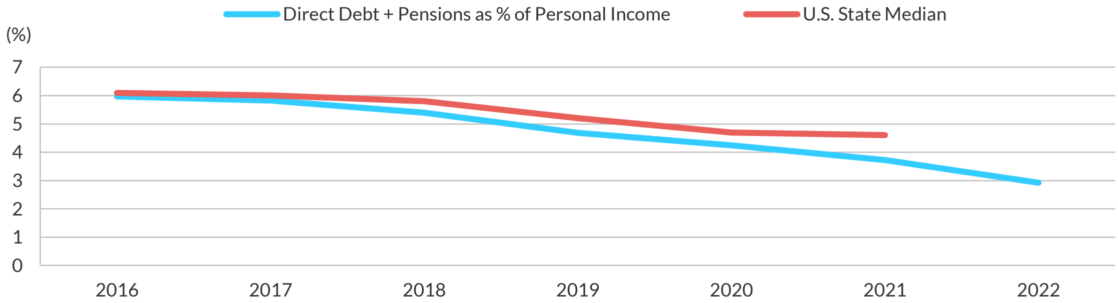
Indiana has a modest long-term liability burden, which Fitch anticipates will remain relatively stable. Per Fitch's November 2022 "State Liability Report," the state's total direct debt and Fitch-adjusted NPLs were 3.7% of personal income, below the 50-state median of 4.6%. Using the state's fiscal 2022 audited financial statements, Fitch calculates that the burden has declined to 2.9% of 2021 personal income.

Fitch's calculation for the state's direct debt includes $482 million of outstanding private activity bonds issued for the ORB-East End Crossing PPP project. While the state is not the obligor for the bonds, Fitch considers Indiana's availability payment commitments to be a long-term liability of the state. As described in Fitch's criteria, the rating agency uses the outstanding project debt as a proxy for the magnitude of the state's commitment.

Direct debt nets out approximately $900 million in Indiana Finance Authority (IFA) bonds issued for stadium and convention center projects that benefit from a state appropriation backstop. Before the pandemic, earmarked local leisure and hospitality-based tax revenues had demonstrated several years of fully covering debt service, and as a result, Fitch considers the bonds to be self-supporting.

Leisure and hospitality tax collections declined in fiscal 2020 and into fiscal 2021, and the state utilized a reserve fund comprising prior-year excess collections to help cover debt service, rather than drawing on the general fund appropriation backstop. Earmarked local taxes have since recovered sufficiently to once again cover debt service. Even if the state appropriation backstop were utilized in the future, incorporating this debt into the state's long-term liability analysis would not make a material difference to Fitch's assessment of the long-term liability burden.

State of Indiana Long-Term Liability Burden



Source: Fitch Ratings; State of Indiana Audited Comprehensive Financial Reports; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

State Maintains Close Oversight of Retirement Benefits Systems

The state maintains close control over its pension systems, with all but one small system under the oversight of the Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS). The Public Employees' Retirement Fund (PERF) and the TRF are the primary retirement systems. The TRF includes the pre-1996 account (closed to new members and funded on a pay-as-you-go basis), with a Fitch-adjusted NPL of $9.6 billion (2022 state annual comprehensive financial report); this accounts for roughly 90% of the state's total Fitch-adjusted NPL for all systems and approximately 80% of the total long-term liability burden.

Until 1995, the state had funded the pre-1996 TRF plan on a pay-as-you-go basis. On July 1 of that year, in conjunction with the closure of the plan, Indiana established the PSF (drawn from $425 million in employer reserves for the plan) to smooth annual growth in state contributions. As of June 30, 2022, the PSF balance was $5.1 billion. Since the start of fiscal 2023, the state has made $3.2 billion in supplemental appropriations to the PSF, drawing from revenue surpluses. As of the June 30, 2022 annual report, the INPRS anticipated PSF contributions would peak in 2026 and be eliminated by 2030 when the PSF balance will be sufficient to cover remaining benefit payments without general fund appropriations. This estimate incorporated $2.5 billion of the supplemental appropriations noted above. Given the additional $700 million in supplemental appropriations made over the last year, Fitch anticipates these dates could be moved up further.

Other post-employment benefits (OPEB) are fairly modest (a reported $59 million net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022). Retirees and beneficiaries participating in various state pension plans can purchase the same health insurance plans available to current employees; however, they are fully responsible for the costs, with the state bearing no direct share. However, the state makes an annual contribution for certain employees into a retiree health benefit trust fund. Eligible retirees and beneficiaries can use those balances to cover healthcare costs.

Modest Debt Levels, With a Focus on Cash-Funding Capital Projects

Indiana is not a regular debt issuer. General obligation (GO) bonds are essentially prohibited under state law, so Indiana uses appropriation-backed bonds to meet its capital borrowing demands. The state has been a leader in utilizing PPP loans, particularly for transportation-related projects. The largest of these projects uses an availability-payment structure with payments derived from state appropriations. As noted, Fitch incorporates estimates for outstanding project debt on these PPP loans in its assessment of long-term liabilities. Indiana's direct debt levels remain modest.

Infrastructure investment has been a major legislative and administration priority, focusing on the use of pay-as-you go rather than debt financing. In the 2021 session, the legislature and governor allocated well over $1 billion of the state's more than $3 billion direct aid allocation from ARPA to various infrastructure projects, including $1.1 billion for road and bridge projects and $250 million for broadband. As noted, the state has allocated several billion dollars from recent revenue surpluses toward a wide range of state and education capital projects.

Operating Performance

Indiana's ability to respond to cyclical downturns rests on its superior budgetary flexibility. Conservative fiscal practices and a somewhat concentrated, but still broad, economic base have allowed the state to gradually restore fiscal flexibility after reserve balances are utilized. Indiana has typically responded to budgetary stress with spending restraint and use of budgetary reserves. After budget enactment, the governor has significant statutory authority to administer the budget and reduce spending as needed, allowing the state to respond quickly to changing conditions.

Rapid Rebuilding of Financial Resilience

As revenues recover in economic expansions, the state works to restore prior-year cuts and rebuild reserves. By fiscal 2012, the state had essentially reached its statutory cap for budgetary reserves (12.5% of operating revenues in the final year of each biennium), with additional funds building its financial cushion as unrestricted general fund balance.

Since then and up until the coronavirus pandemic, the state had drawn on the reserve modestly to address pay-as-you-go capital needs, but overall balances (including the general fund balance) remained robust, at approximately 14% of operating revenues as of FYE 2019. Reserve balances are held across several funds, including the unrestricted general fund balance, a Medicaid reserve, a rainy-day fund and a tuition reserve for K-12 education. Formal reserves, excluding the unrestricted general fund balance, equaled approximately 9% of total general fund revenues in 2019.

Indiana drew down on its reserves to achieve budgetary balance in fiscal 2020 but retained a robust $1.4 billion in overall balance, with nearly $900 in formal reserves. The state restored the fiscal 2020 draw as part of the enacted fiscal 2022 budget. By the end of fiscal 2023, Indiana's formal reserves of $2.1 billion equaled 10% of total general fund revenues. Incorporating an unrestricted general fund balance of $831 million increases the total balance to roughly 14% of revenues.

Rating Considerations for Additional Securities

IFA – East End Crossing Partners LLC's PPP Counterparty Obligation Rating Considerations

The East End Crossing project is part of a major bi-state initiative with Kentucky (ORB) that began construction in 2013 and was completed in 2019. The ORB initiative involved construction of two new bridges (one of which is East End Crossing), refurbishment of an existing bridge and construction/refurbishment of connecting highways. The state expects the overall initiative to improve cross-river mobility in and around the congested Louisville, KY metropolitan area, thereby supporting and spurring economic growth.

The grantor obligations under the PPP agreement meet Fitch's expectation for a ratable PPP counterparty obligation. Structural provisions are sound, as IFA's counterparty obligations are structured nearly identically to the authority's commitments for state appropriation-backed debt. Parallel legal documents use similar language.

For additional information on the project revenue bonds, see "Fitch Affirms East End Crossing Partners LLC's Series 2021 Bonds at 'A'; Outlook Stable," published August 2023, available at www.fitchratings.com.

Indiana School Aid Intercept Program Rating Considerations

The 'AA+' rating on the school aid intercept program reflects the state of Indiana's overall credit quality, as well as the breadth and strength of the state's school aid intercept law and associated security features. The structure of Indiana's pre-default mechanism provides for full and timely payment of debt service from state aid payments to participating school corporations, or districts, through the intercept of appropriated aid.

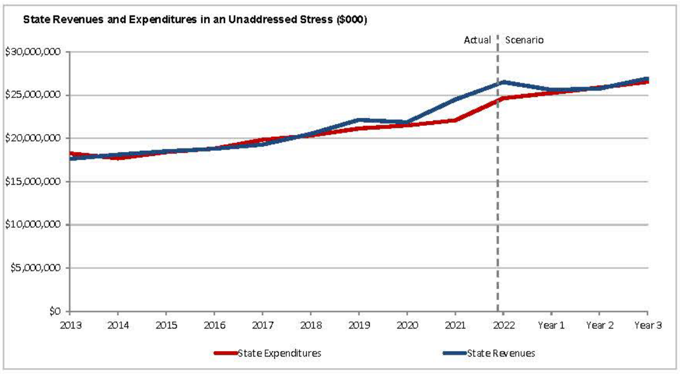
Peer Analysis

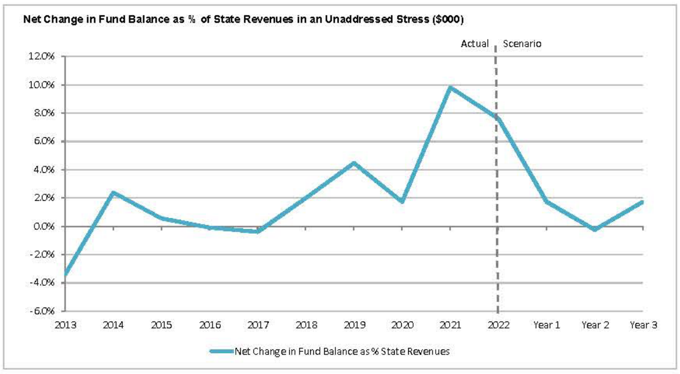
Indiana's GDP decile includes Arizona (not rated), Maryland ('AAA'/Stable), Minnesota ('AAA'/Stable) and Tennessee ('AAA'/Stable). The state's IDR is the same as all rated states in its GDP decile. Indiana's very modest long-term liability burden stands out among its peers. Carrying costs, while low relative to all states, are on the higher end of this peer group. The state's unique approach to addressing its pre-1996 TRF pension liability with a large and growing PSF mitigates the risks associated with Indiana's somewhat higher carrying costs. The state's healthy reserves provide a strong cushion with which to absorb revenue volatility, which is on the high end among Indiana's GDP peers.

ESG Considerations

The highest level of ESG credit relevance is a score of '3', unless otherwise disclosed in this section. A score of '3' means ESG issues are credit-neutral or have only a minimal credit impact on the entity, either due to their nature or the way in which they are being managed by the entity. Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores are not inputs in the rating process; they are an observation on the relevance and materiality of ESG factors in the rating decision. For more information on Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores, visit www.fitchratings.com/topics/esg/products/esg-relevance-scores.

Indiana, State of (IN)
Scenario Analysis
Ver 42





Analyst Interpretation of Scenario Results

The Fitch Analytical Stress Test model (FAST) relates historical tax revenue volatility to GDP to support the assessment of operating performance under Fitch's criteria. FAST is not a forecast, but it represents Fitch's estimate of possible revenue behavior in a downturn based on historical revenue performance. Hence, actual revenue declines will vary from FAST results. FAST provides a relative sense of the risk exposure of a particular state compared to other states.

Indiana has robust financial resilience that should allow it to absorb the budgetary effects of economic downturns and ultimately rebuild that resilience through recovery periods. FAST implies that revenue declines for Indiana are somewhat deeper than those of most other states, reflecting Indiana's greater historical susceptibility to national economic downturns. Following the Great Recession, general fund revenues declined roughly 7% from the fiscal 2008 peak to the fiscal 2010 trough. A fiscal 2009 increase in the sales tax rate (to fund the transition in school funding) skews that metric somewhat.

Scenario Parameters:					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
GDP Assumption (% Change)					(1.0%)	0.5%	2.0%
Expenditure Assumption (% Change)					2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Revenue Output (% Change)	*Minimum Y1 Stress:*	-1%	*Case Used:*	Moderate	(3.4%)	0.6%	4.5%

Revenues, Expenditures, and Net Change in Fund Balance	Actuals										Scenario Output		
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Expenditures													
Total Expenditures	29,497,921	29,011,823	30,256,472	31,916,769	33,132,138	33,686,066	35,490,154	38,182,152	43,368,325	47,143,056	48,321,632	49,529,673	50,767,915
% Change in Total Expenditures	3.5%	(1.6%)	4.3%	5.5%	3.8%	1.7%	5.4%	7.6%	13.6%	8.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
State Expenditures	18,237,491	17,681,857	18,405,724	18,796,846	19,829,730	20,304,447	21,132,511	21,477,076	22,073,552	24,618,237	25,233,693	25,864,535	26,511,149
% Change in State Expenditures	3.2%	(3.0%)	4.1%	2.1%	5.5%	2.4%	4.1%	1.6%	2.8%	11.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Revenues													
Total Revenues	28,877,170	29,425,065	30,347,309	31,888,785	32,576,278	33,877,175	36,469,925	38,553,026	45,763,837	49,010,061	48,685,465	49,414,285	51,173,996
% Change in Total Revenues	1.1%	1.9%	3.1%	5.1%	2.2%	4.0%	7.7%	5.7%	18.7%	7.1%	(0.7%)	1.5%	3.6%
Federal Revenues	11,260,430	11,329,966	11,850,748	13,119,923	13,302,408	13,381,619	14,357,643	16,705,076	21,294,773	22,524,819	23,087,939	23,665,138	24,256,766
% Change in Federal Revenues	4.0%	0.6%	4.6%	10.7%	1.4%	0.6%	7.3%	16.3%	27.5%	5.8%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
State Revenues	17,616,740	18,095,099	18,496,561	18,768,862	19,273,870	20,495,556	22,112,282	21,847,950	24,469,064	26,485,242	25,597,526	25,749,147	26,917,229
% Change in State Revenues	(0.7%)	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	2.7%	6.3%	7.9%	(1.2%)	12.0%	8.2%	(3.4%)	0.6%	4.5%
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(620,751)	413,242	90,837	(27,984)	(555,860)	191,109	979,771	370,874	2,395,512	1,867,005	363,833	(115,389)	406,081
Total Other Financing Sources	15,224	15,424	11,159	8,634	477,447	217,131	6,936	4,569	5,421	148,214	76,454	48,319	56,595
Net Change in Fund Balance	(605,527)	428,666	101,996	(19,350)	(78,413)	408,240	986,707	375,443	2,400,933	2,015,219	440,287	(67,070)	462,676
% Total Expenditures	(2.1%)	1.5%	0.3%	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	1.2%	2.8%	1.0%	5.5%	4.3%	0.9%	(0.1%)	0.9%
% State Expenditures	(3.3%)	2.4%	0.6%	(0.1%)	(0.4%)	2.0%	4.7%	1.7%	10.9%	8.2%	1.7%	(0.3%)	1.7%
% Total Revenues	(2.1%)	1.5%	0.3%	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	1.2%	2.7%	1.0%	5.2%	4.1%	0.9%	(0.1%)	0.9%
% State Revenues	(3.4%)	2.4%	0.6%	(0.1%)	(0.4%)	2.0%	4.5%	1.7%	9.8%	7.6%	1.7%	(0.3%)	1.7%

Notes: Scenario analysis represents an unaddressed stress on issuer finances. Fitch's scenario analysis assumes the GDP and expenditure growth sequence shown in the 'Scenario Parameters' section. For further details, please see Fitch's US Tax-Supported Rating Criteria.

SOLICITATION & PARTICIPATION STATUS

For information on the solicitation status of the ratings included within this report, please refer to the solicitation status shown in the relevant entity's summary page of the Fitch Ratings website.

For information on the participation status in the rating process of an issuer listed in this report, please refer to the most recent rating action commentary for the relevant issuer, available on the Fitch Ratings website.

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