

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS



STATE OF INDIANA
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2015

The following discussion and analysis of the State of Indiana's financial performance provides an overview of the State's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the State's financial statements, which follow this section. Because of prior period adjustments and reclassifications as described in Note IV(G) in the Notes to the Financial Statements, fiscal year (FY) 2014 numbers have been restated.

Financial Highlights

- For FY 2015, on a government-wide basis, the assets and deferred outflows of the State of Indiana exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows by \$11.3 billion. This compares with \$9.4 billion for FY 2014, as restated.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1.0 billion, or 8.4% of the total general fund expenditures.
- On a government-wide basis for the primary government, the State incurred expenses net of program revenue of \$14.3 billion, which are offset by general revenues totaling \$16.2 billion, giving an increase in net position of \$1.9 billion.
- General revenue for the primary government increased by \$0.7 billion, or 4.5%, from FY 2014. Sales tax revenues increased by \$270.9 million and individual and corporate income tax revenue increased \$447.5 million. The increases can be attributed to a reduction in Indiana's unemployment rate, increases in the median household income, and growth in our GDP.
- Combined budget balances for FY 2015 were \$2,141.2 million. The balance of \$2,141.2 million consists of \$887.0 in the General Fund, \$577.6 million in the Medicaid Contingency Reserve Fund, \$300.0 million in the Tuition Reserve Fund, and \$376.6 million in the Rainy Day Fund.
- \$2,141.2 million represents 13.9% of the General Fund appropriations for FY 2016. These reserve balances will protect the state's critical operations during the next economic downturn. Fund balance available for future use is not significantly limited by current restrictions or commitments.
- Indiana is one of only eleven states with the top bond rating from all three major credit rating agencies. According to the independent credit rating agency Fitch Ratings, the rating "reflects Indiana's historical pattern of low debt, balanced financial operations, and a commitment to funding reserves to provide a cushion in times of economic and revenue decline. These strengths are offset by an economy that, despite ongoing diversification, remains heavily concentrated in the cyclical manufacturing industry." According to Standard & Poor's Ratings Service (S&P), the rating "reflects our view of the state's strong financial position and management's commitment to maintaining structural balance and a high level of reserves. In addition, despite any negative variance from projected revenues, we expect the state to make adjustments as necessary to restore budgetary balance."

Key Economic Indicators			
	<u>Dec. 31, 2014</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2013</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Employed Labor Force	3,239,602	3,184,095	1.7%
Total Goods and Service Employment	3,033,300	2,997,600	1.2%
Service-Providing Employment	2,391,200	2,371,300	0.8%
Goods-Producing Employment	642,100	626,300	2.5%
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	6.3%	-9.5%
Median Household Income	49,446	47,529	4.0%

Sources: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Salaries and benefits for State employees represent approximately 7.9% of governmental fund expenditures. The following table shows a ten year history of the count of full time State employees.

Full Time State Employees Paid Through The Auditor of State's Office						
<u>Year</u>	<u>Governor's Authority</u>	<u>Judiciary</u>	<u>Other Elected Officials</u>	<u>On Disability Leave - In Pay Status</u>	<u>On Disability Leave - Not in Pay Status</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015	28,157	865	1,083	455	289	30,849
2014	28,279	845	1,065	471	312	30,972
2013	28,398	831	1,049	511	345	31,134
2012	28,485	835	1,049	545	349	31,263
2011	28,472	830	1,067	610	351	31,330
2010	29,911	846	1,056	647	341	32,801
2009	31,254	835	1,093	624	358	34,164
2008	32,606	811	1,139	727	339	35,622
2007	31,524	772	1,123	789	313	34,521
2006	31,822	753	1,102	941	279	34,897

For more information on personnel paid through the Auditor of State's Office, please read the Statistical Section.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This Financial Section consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis (this part), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the State. The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the State's overall financial status.

The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the State government, reporting the State's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

- The governmental fund statements tell how general government services such as public safety, education, and welfare were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
- Proprietary fund statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as the Unemployment Compensation Fund.
- Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the State acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong, such as the retirement plan for the State's employees.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* and *other supplementary information* that further explain and support the information in the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information about the State as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all the government's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the State's net position and how they have changed. Net position which equals the State's assets, plus deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities, less deferred inflows of resources, is one way to measure

the State's financial health, or position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the State of Indiana is improving or deteriorating. To assess the overall health of the State, additional non-financial factors should be considered, such as changes in the State's tax base, the condition of the State's roads and the State's student population. The government-wide financial statements of the State are divided into three categories:

- **Governmental activities.** Most of the State's basic services are included here, such as the State's roads and bridges, and health and environmental programs. State sales and income taxes and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- **Business-type activities.** The State provides goods and services through these activities that are financed or recovered primarily through fees and user charges. The Unemployment Compensation Fund, the Inns and Concessions Fund, the Indiana Residual Malpractice Insurance Authority, and the Wabash Memorial Bridge Fund are included here.
- **Discretely Presented Component Units.** These are legally separate discretely presented entities for which the State is financially accountable. These include, among others, the Indiana Finance Authority, the State Lottery Commission of Indiana, the Indiana Bond Bank, the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority, and colleges and universities that receive State funding.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the State's most significant funds, not the State as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the State uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The State of Indiana uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The State has three kinds of funds: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

1. **Governmental funds.** Most of the State's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a

detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the State's programs.

Relationship and Reconciliation. Because the information provided in the governmental funds statements does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, reconciliation pages are provided. On the page following each governmental fund's financial statement, these reconciliations explain the differences between the government-wide and the fund financial statement. Government-wide statements use full accrual accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized as soon as the liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash inflows and outflows. Governmental fund financial statements use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned so long as they are collectible within the current period or soon enough afterwards to pay liabilities of the current period. Specific accrued liabilities are recognized as expenditures when payment is due because that is when they are normally liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Non-current assets such as infrastructure, land, and property, plant and equipment appear on the government-wide statements but not on the governmental fund statements where they are expensed as acquired rather than capitalized. Non-current liabilities such as capital lease payables and net pension liabilities also appear on the government-wide statements but not on the fund statements. Internal service funds are

included as part of the governmental activities in the government-wide statements but not the governmental fund financial statements because they provide services to the governmental funds.

- 2. Proprietary funds.** Services for which the State charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. These funds use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long-term and short-term financial information. In fact, the State's enterprise funds (one type of proprietary fund) are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information such as cash flows. The State uses internal service funds (the other type of proprietary fund) to report activities that provide supplies and services for the State's other programs and activities. An example would be the State Employee Health Insurance Fund.
- 3. Fiduciary funds.** The State is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employees' pension plans. It is also responsible for other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The State is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. Fiduciary funds use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All of the State's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. These activities are excluded from the State's government-wide financial statements because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Financial Analysis of the State as a Whole

Net Position

The following is condensed from the Statement of Net Position:

State of Indiana Condensed Schedule of Net Position (in millions of dollars)						
Primary Government						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Current and other assets	\$ 11,814.5	\$ 11,338.5	\$ 355.3	\$ 201.9	\$ 12,169.8	\$ 11,540.4
Capital assets	15,370.0	14,610.0	0.1	0.5	15,370.1	14,610.5
Total assets	27,184.5	25,948.5	355.4	202.4	27,539.9	26,150.9
Deferred outflows of resources	1,034.6	999.5	-	-	1,034.6	999.5
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,034.6	999.5	-	-	1,034.6	999.5
Current liabilities	3,490.2	3,040.1	351.4	974.4	3,841.6	4,014.5
Long-term liabilities	13,018.5	13,733.6	27.4	29.0	13,045.9	13,762.6
Total liabilities	16,508.7	16,773.7	378.8	1,003.4	16,887.5	17,777.1
Deferred inflows of resources	426.1	-	-	-	426.1	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	426.1	-	-	-	426.1	-
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	14,315.9	13,501.4	0.1	0.5	14,316.0	13,501.9
Restricted	998.6	1,000.3	-	-	998.6	1,000.3
Unrestricted	(4,030.2)	(4,327.4)	(23.5)	(801.5)	(4,053.7)	(5,128.9)
Total net position	\$ 11,284.3	\$ 10,174.3	\$ (23.4)	\$ (801.0)	\$ 11,260.9	\$ 9,373.3

At the end of the current fiscal year, net position for the primary government was \$11.3 billion as compared to \$9.4 billion in 2014. There was an increase of \$1.9 billion.

Current and other assets increased by \$629.4 million. Due to an increase of cash on hand, securities lending collateral increased \$262.0 million. Accounts receivable for the unemployment compensation fund increased \$167.9 million and more detailed information about this receivable is presented in note IV.C.

Capital assets increased by \$759.6 million. The principal reason for the increase in capital assets was the increase in land and infrastructure at the Indiana

Department of Transportation of \$742.9 million primarily due to the State's Major Moves initiative and other large construction commitments such as the Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project (LSIORBP).

Total liabilities decreased by \$889.6 million. This decrease is caused by a reduction in the amount due to the federal government for unemployment compensation benefits of \$619.8 million. Also, net pension liabilities decreased \$649.3 million primarily due to the State's commitment to fund its pension plans. These decreases are partially offset by increases in liabilities related to securities lending of \$262.0 million and in accounts payable of \$179.9 million.

Changes in Net Position

The following is condensed from the Statement of Activities:

State of Indiana Condensed Schedule of Change in Net Position (in millions of dollars)						
	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 2,220.3	\$ 2,419.9	\$ 1,201.3	\$ 976.7	\$ 3,421.6	\$ 3,396.6
Operating grants and contributions	10,870.0	9,908.9	4.2	135.0	10,874.2	10,043.9
Capital grants and contributions	1,261.2	1,180.1	-	0.2	1,261.2	1,180.3
General revenues:						
Individual and corporate income taxes	6,259.3	5,811.8	-	-	6,259.3	5,811.8
Sales taxes	7,266.6	6,995.7	-	-	7,266.6	6,995.7
Other	2,630.5	2,646.9	1.4	1.1	2,631.9	2,648.0
Total revenues	30,507.9	28,963.3	1,206.9	1,113.0	31,714.8	30,076.3
Program Expense						
General government	1,446.1	1,482.3	-	-	1,446.1	1,482.3
Public safety	1,389.9	1,582.1	-	-	1,389.9	1,582.1
Health	440.9	348.9	-	-	440.9	348.9
Welfare	13,161.6	11,766.1	-	-	13,161.6	11,766.1
Conservation, culture and development	526.1	522.1	-	-	526.1	522.1
Education	10,534.6	10,495.0	-	-	10,534.6	10,495.0
Transportation	1,852.6	2,165.0	-	-	1,852.6	2,165.0
Interest expense	49.0	-	-	-	49.0	-
Unemployment compensation fund	-	-	403.5	674.8	403.5	674.8
Other	-	-	23.0	23.5	23.0	23.5
Total expenses	29,400.8	28,361.5	426.5	698.3	29,827.3	29,059.8
Excess (deficiency) before transfers	1,107.1	601.8	780.4	414.7	1,887.5	1,016.5
Transfers	2.8	2.7	(2.8)	(2.7)	-	-
Change in net position	1,109.9	604.5	777.6	412.0	1,887.5	1,016.5
Beginning net position, as restated	10,174.4	9,569.8	(801.0)	(1,213.0)	9,373.4	8,356.8
Ending net position	\$ 11,284.3	\$ 10,174.3	\$ (23.4)	\$ (801.0)	\$ 11,260.9	\$ 9,373.3

Governmental Activities

Program expenses exceeded program revenues by \$15.1 billion. General revenues and transfers were \$16.2 billion. The increase in net position was \$1.1 billion, which is 3.6% of total revenues and 3.8% of total expenses.

The decrease to excess (deficiency) before transfers was \$719.9 million.

Revenues increased mainly because of the increase in general revenues from individual and corporate income taxes and sales taxes. Individual income

taxes increased \$447.5 million in FY 2015 due to the State's continued economic growth. Also contributing to the increase in revenues was the increase in sales tax revenues of \$270.9 million. In addition, operating grants and contributions increased \$961.1 million primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and the new Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP 2.0).

Expenses increased overall by \$1.0 billion or 3.7%.

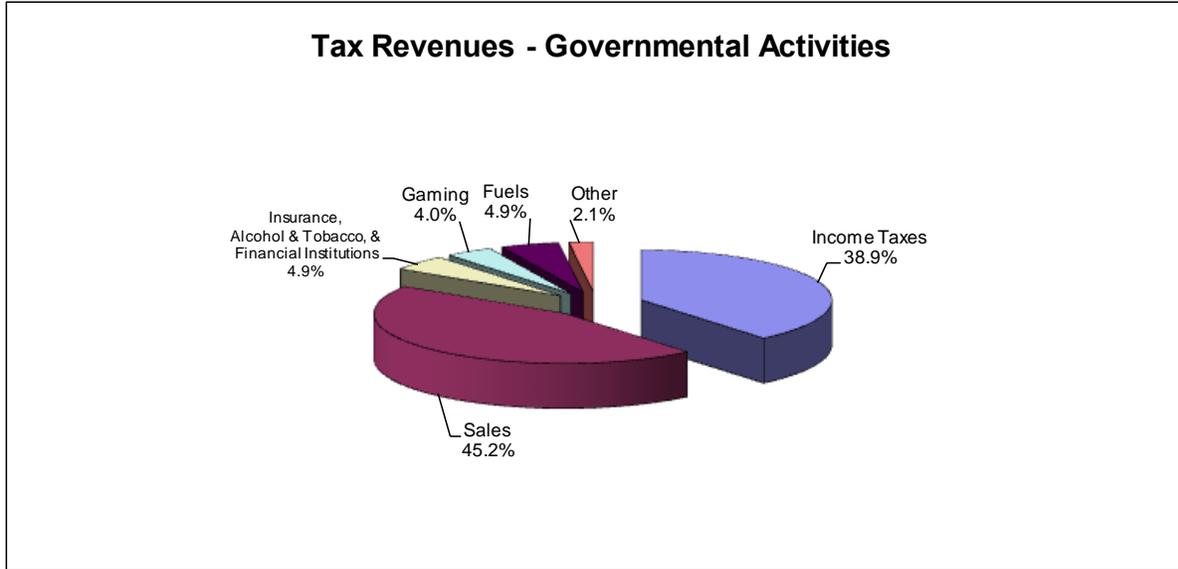
General government expenditures decreased \$36.2 million due to tight fiscal controls on spending by state agencies.

Health expenditures increased \$92.0 million due to increases in the Women’s Infant and Children’s (WIC) and other federally funded health programs.

Welfare expenditures increased \$1.4 billion primarily due to Medicaid and the Health Indiana Plan (HIP 2.0). In addition, expenditures increased for various Department of Child Services’ programs as a result of increased case loads and rate increases to vendors.

Transportation expenditures decreased \$312.4 million. More expenditures were capitalized for infrastructure than in the previous year.

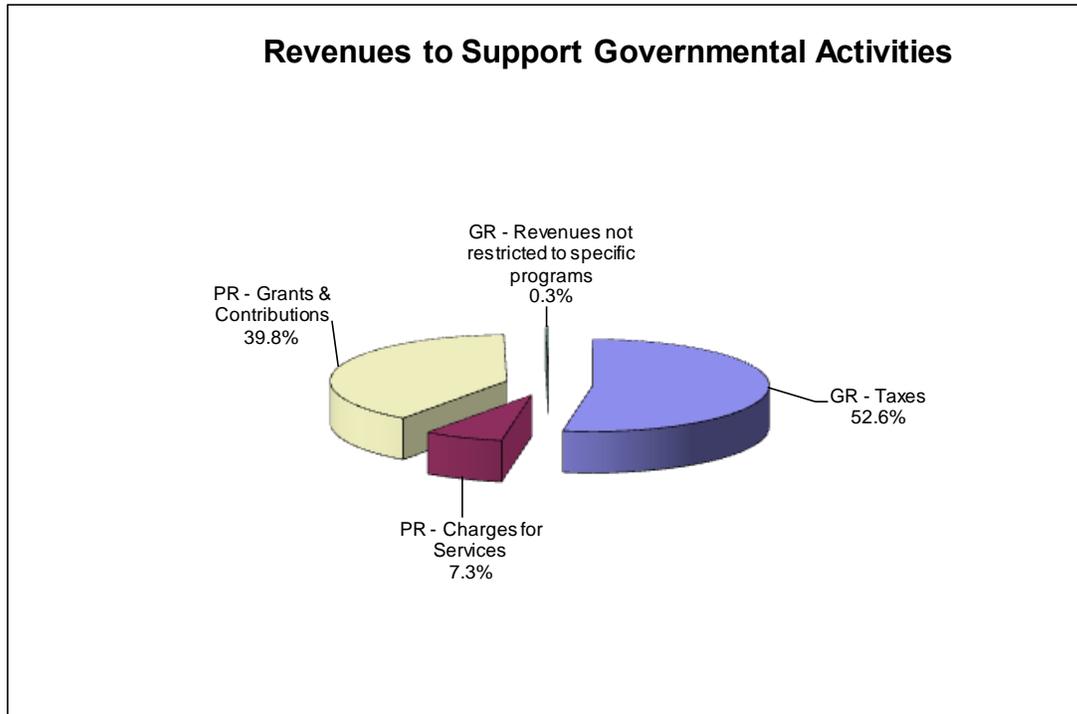
Tax revenues for governmental activities were broken down as follows:



Tax revenues of \$16.1 billion represent 52.7% of total revenues for governmental activities. This compares to \$15.4 billion or 53.1% of total revenues in FY 2014. Program revenues accounted for \$14.4 billion or 47.0% of total revenues. In FY 2014, program revenues accounted for \$13.5 billion or 46.6% of total revenues. General revenues other than tax revenues were \$74.2 million or 0.2% of total revenues. Of this

\$22.1 million were investment earnings. This compares to 2014, when general revenues other than taxes were \$78.7 million or 0.3% of total revenues and \$19.8 million was investment earnings. Investment earnings increased by \$2.3 million from FY 2014 to FY 2015 or 11.7% due to increased interest from securities on loan throughout the year.

Total revenues for governmental activities were broken down as follows:



PR = program revenues
GR = general revenues

Total revenues were 103.8% of expenses which was an increase from 102.1% in FY 2014. Total revenues increased 5.3% from \$29.0 billion in FY 2014 to \$30.5 billion in FY 2015. Expenses increased 3.7% from \$28.4 billion in FY 2014 to \$29.4 billion in FY 2015.

The largest portion of the State's expenses is for Welfare, which is \$13.2 billion, or 44.8% of total expenses. This compares with \$11.8 billion, or 41.5% of total expenses in FY 2014. The change in welfare expenses was an increase of \$1.4 billion or 11.8%. \$3.2 billion of Welfare expenses in FY 2015 were funded from general revenues.

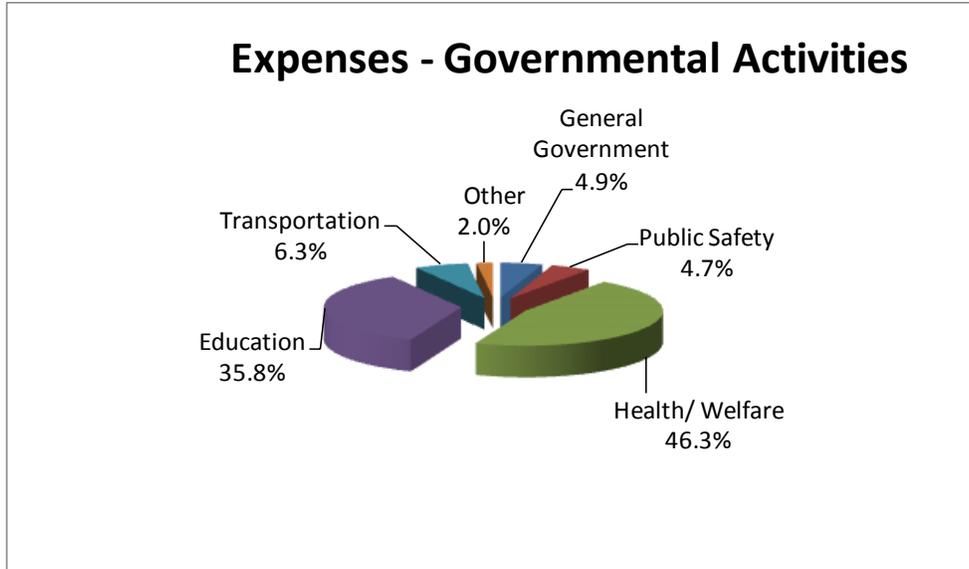
Some of the major expenses were Medicaid assistance, \$9.2 billion, the federal food stamp program in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Fund, \$1.3 billion, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Fund, \$1.5 billion.

Education comprises 35.8%, or \$10.5 billion of the State's expenses. In FY 2014, Education accounted

for 37.0%, or \$10.5 billion, of expenses. The change in Education expenses was an increase of \$39.6 million, or 0.4%. Some of the major expenses were tuition support and full day kindergarten, \$6.7 billion, General Fund appropriations for State colleges and universities, \$1.5 billion, Teachers' Retirement Pension, \$741.8 million, federal grant programs from the U.S. Department of Education Fund, \$641.6 million, federal grant programs from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Fund, \$398.6 million, and post-retiree pensions, \$71.3 million.

\$1.4 billion, or 4.9% of expenses, was spent for General Government. General Government comprised \$1.5 billion or 5.2% of expenses in FY 2014. General Government includes local distributions and money for State administration and those functions that serve the State as a whole. Overall, general government expenditures held steady from FY 2014 to FY 2015.

Total expenses for governmental activities were broken down as follows:



Business-type Activities

Business-type activities represent 3.8% of the Primary Government’s revenues and 1.4% of the expenses. The Unemployment Compensation Fund accounts for 97.8% of business-type activities’ operating revenues and 94.6% of operating expenses. The change in net position for business-type activities was an increase of \$777.7 million.

The Unemployment Compensation Fund collects employer taxes and the federal share of unemployment compensation. Benefits are paid to eligible individuals and the fund covers general and

administrative expenses. Revenue in the fund exceeded benefits and administrative expenses paid by \$793.9 million. This compares to FY 2014 when this fund’s revenues exceeded expenses by \$443.4 million. Employer contributions into the fund increased by \$0.2 billion, from \$1.0 billion in FY 2014 to \$1.2 billion in FY 2015. Federal revenues into the fund decreased by \$131.1 million, from \$135.3 million in FY 2014 to \$4.2 million in FY 2015. The increase in the net position is primarily due to the reduction in the principal of the title XII loan from the federal government.

The following schedule shows the net expense (revenue) attributable to each function of government. Each function of Indiana government is either self-supporting (a negative number) or requires additional general revenues to cover expenses (a positive number).

Net Cost of Primary Government (in millions of dollars)			
	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2014</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Governmental Activities:			
General government	\$ 851.7	\$ 873.6	-2.5%
Public safety	760.2	900.0	-15.5%
Health	56.1	49.7	12.9%
Welfare	3,176.1	2,519.1	26.1%
Conservation, culture, and development	139.7	150.3	-7.1%
Education	9,488.2	9,413.9	0.8%
Transportation	528.2	945.9	-44.2%
Unallocated interest expense	49.0	-	100.0%
Other	-	-	0.0%
Business-type Activities:			
Unemployment Compensation Fund	(776.0)	(410.5)	89.0%
Malpractice Insurance Authority	0.1	-	100.0%
Inns and Concessions	(3.9)	(3.1)	25.8%
Wabash Memorial Bridge	0.7	-	100.0%
Total	<u>\$ 14,270.1</u>	<u>\$ 14,438.9</u>	<u>-1.2%</u>

Financial Analysis of the State's Funds

The following is an analysis of the State's major governmental funds. Please note that transfers in and transfers out for these funds are explained in much greater detail in note IV(B) in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

General Fund

The General Fund is maintained to account for resources obtained and used for those services traditionally provided by State government which are not required to be accounted for in another fund. The fund balance of the General Fund at June 30, 2015 was \$3.9 billion, which is 64.8% of assets. This compares to a fund balance at June 30, 2014 of \$3.6 billion, which was 66.2% of assets. This indicates that the State's financial position in the General Fund increased from the prior year by \$264.5 million. The fund balance of \$3.9 billion is composed of restrictions of \$380.3 million, commitments of \$5.3 million, and assignments of \$2.4 billion, leaving an unassigned balance of \$1.0 billion. The restricted amount consists of the State's Rainy Day Fund, which is accounted for in the General Fund. For more information on the components of fund balance, see the chart in the Notes to the Financial Statements III(B).

The General Fund's revenues increased 3.4%, or \$481.6 million, from FY 2014, because of the increase in total tax revenue which included a \$355.6 million (6.0%) increase in income tax and a \$225.9 million (3.2%) increase in sales tax. The increase in tax revenues is explained by the reduction in unemployment and increase in Indiana's GDP.

General Fund expenditures increased \$190.8 million, or 1.6% from FY 2014. Distributions to higher education institutions increased \$56.3 million over fiscal year 2014. Distributions in education expenditures for state schools for tuition support and full day kindergarten increased \$41.3 million. A new program for school performance awards through the Indiana Department of Education totaled \$30.0 million. Contributions to the Indiana State Teachers Retirement Pension Plan increased \$22.1 million.

General Fund transfers in decreased \$69.7 million or 4.9% from FY 2014. Transfers out were \$3.4 billion in

FY 2015 as compared to \$3.2 billion in FY 2014. More detail on these transfers can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements IV(B).

Overall, the net position of the General Fund increased \$264.5 million.

Public Welfare-Medicaid Assistance Fund

Medicaid is an insurance program for low-income individuals. It is jointly funded by the Federal government and the State. The Medicaid Assistance Fund received \$6.5 billion in Federal revenue as compared to \$6.0 billion in FY 2014. State funding comes through transfers from the General Fund. Transfers in were \$2.4 billion in FY 2015 as compared to \$2.0 billion in FY 2014. Transfers out were \$389.5 million compared with \$500.5 million in FY 2014. The Fund distributed \$9.2 billion in Medicaid assistance during the year, which is an increase of \$682.0 million over FY 2014. The change in fund balance increased \$67.6 million from FY 2014 to FY 2015.

Major Moves Construction Fund

The Major Moves Construction Fund was created in fiscal year 2006 as part of the leasing of the Indiana Toll Road to Cintra-Macquarie, a private company. This fund distributes money received from the Toll Road lease for new constructions and major preservation of highways and bridges throughout Indiana.

The Major Moves Construction Fund transferred \$147.0 million to the State Highway Fund. \$200.0 million was transferred into the fund from the Major Moves 2020 Trust Fund, which is part of the General Fund. \$49.2 million was transferred in from the State Highway Department for the funds to be reinvested. The fund also received \$5.4 million in investment income and made a distribution of \$10.0 million to the Northwest Indiana Regional Development Authority. The change in fund balance from FY 2014 to FY 2015 was an increase of \$66.4 million.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual State General Fund forecasted revenue collections increased by \$496.2 million, or 3.4%, in FY 2015. Actual expenditure growth was 2.15% in FY 2014 and 2.72% in FY 2015 compared with average annual growth of nearly 5.9% between FY 1996 and FY 2004. The goal of Governor Pence's administration is to limit average year-over-year growth during the biennium to 2.5%, which is roughly the 5-year inflationary CAGR at the time the State budget passed. As noted above, at year-end, the State had \$2,141.2 billion in reserves, with \$887 million residing in the general fund, \$577.6 million in the Medicaid Reserve Fund, \$300.0 million in the

Tuition Reserve Fund, and \$376.6 million residing in the Rainy Day Fund. These changing funding balances are both the result of legislative requirements as well as FY 2015 close-out transactions. Transfers of \$150.0 million from the General Fund to the Tuition Reserve Fund were required in both FY 2014 and FY 2015 in the 2013 budget bill. In addition, a transfer of \$132.6 million was made to the Medicaid Reserve Fund.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Capital assets were \$15.4 billion, which was 55.8% of total assets for the primary government. Related debt was \$1.1 billion. Net investment in capital assets for the primary government was \$14.3 billion. Related debt was 7.1% of capital assets. Total capital assets increased \$759.6 million or 5.2% and is attributable to increases in the Indiana Department of Transportation's land and infrastructure. The net increase in capital assets is comprised of increases for INDOT's capital assets of \$742.9 million, \$61.6 million in software development in progress, \$6.2

million in DOA Public Works CIP, and \$3.3 million in internal service funds' capital assets with a decrease of \$53.8 million in capital assets of the primary government. INDOT's \$742.9 million increase is comprised of increases in land, \$70.3 million, and infrastructure consisting of interstate roads, non-interstate roads, and bridges, \$1.3 billion, and a decrease in CIP consisting of right of way and work in progress, \$607.9 million. More detailed information about the State's capital assets is presented in Note IV(D) to the Financial Statements.

The following table shows the percentage change from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015.

State of Indiana Capital Assets (in millions of dollars)							
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total % Change
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Land	\$ 2,046.2	\$ 1,973.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,046.2	\$ 1,973.3	3.7%
Infrastructure	11,134.9	9,854.3	-	-	11,134.9	9,854.3	13.0%
Construction in Progress	1,076.7	1,616.9	-	-	1,076.7	1,616.9	-33.4%
Property, plant and equipment	2,703.4	2,704.4	0.5	1.1	2,703.9	2,705.5	-0.1%
Computer software	46.2	48.6	-	-	46.2	48.6	-4.9%
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,637.4)	(1,587.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(1,637.8)	(1,588.1)	3.1%
Total	\$ 15,370.0	\$ 14,610.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.5	\$ 15,370.1	\$ 14,610.5	5.2%

Long-term Obligations

Major long-term obligations items are included in the following table. These items comprised 100% of total long-term liabilities and 77.3% of total liabilities.

The following table shows the percentage change from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015.

State of Indiana Long-term Liabilities (in millions of dollars)							
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total % Change
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Accrued liability for compensated absences	\$ 141.5	\$ 146.3	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.6	\$ 142.0	\$ 146.9	-3.3%
Intergovernmental payable	-	10.0	-	-	-	10.0	-100.0%
Capital lease payable	1,057.9	1,112.6	-	-	1,057.9	1,112.6	-4.9%
Claims payable	-	-	26.8	28.4	26.8	28.4	-5.6%
Net pension liability	11,635.8	12,285.1	-	-	11,635.8	12,285.1	-5.3%
Other postemployment benefits	136.8	133.7	-	-	136.8	133.7	2.3%
Pollution remediation	46.6	45.9	-	-	46.6	45.9	1.5%
Due to component units	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total	<u>\$ 13,018.6</u>	<u>\$ 13,733.6</u>	<u>\$ 27.3</u>	<u>\$ 29.0</u>	<u>\$ 13,045.9</u>	<u>\$ 13,762.6</u>	<u>-5.2%</u>

Total long-term liabilities decreased by 5.2% or \$716.7 million. The largest decrease was in net pension liability of \$649.3 million. Other long-term liabilities to decrease were capital leases by \$54.7 million, intergovernmental payables by \$10.0 million and liabilities for compensated absences by \$4.9 million.

The decrease in NPL is primarily due to the ongoing liquidation of the closed TRF Pre-1996 pension plan liability as well continuing efforts to reduce the liabilities in the other State pension plans.

The decrease in capital lease payable is due to the

repayment of principal by the State Highway Fund for the highway revenue bonds held by the Indiana Finance Authority.

Claims payable for business activities decreased by \$1.6 million. This was the amount of decrease in claims payable for the Indiana Residual Malpractice Insurance Authority.

More detailed information about the State's long term obligations is presented in Note IV(F) to the Financial Statements.

Infrastructure

As required by GASB Statement No. 34, the State has capitalized its infrastructure. This amounts to \$11.1 billion in roads and bridges using the modified approach, \$1.8 billion in right of way classified as land, and \$23.0 million in property (septic, sewer, and water systems; and streets/sidewalks/curbs) and dams being depreciated. In order to utilize the modified approach, the State is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the State.

- Document that the assets are being preserved approximately at or above the established condition level.

Under the modified approach, the State expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense. Assets accounted for under the modified approach include approximately 11,000 centerline road miles of pavement along 214 routes and approximately 5,600 bridges that the State is responsible to maintain.

The State has consistently maintained the assessed conditions of roads over the past three years. It is the State's policy to maintain a network average International Roughness Index based on the right wheel path (IRI RWP) of no more than 101 for Interstate Roads, NHS Non-Interstate and Non-NHS Roads (a good rating is in the range of 80–114). The most recent condition assessment, completed for FY 2015, indicated that the average IRI RWP for roads was in an acceptable range.

The State has maintained the assessed conditions of bridges at levels which are above the established benchmarks. It is the State's policy to maintain Interstate bridges at an average sufficiency rating of 87%, NHS Non-Interstate bridges at an average

sufficiency rating of 85%, and Non-NHS bridges at an average sufficiency rating of 83% (a good rating is 80% - 90%). The most recent condition assessment, completed in FY 2015, indicated that the average sufficiency rating for bridges exceeded the minimum acceptable standard.

Total actual maintenance and preservation costs for roads were more than planned during fiscal 2015 in all road classes. The average IRI RWP for all road categories were either in the good or excellent condition rating range.

Total actual maintenance and preservation costs were lower than planned for bridges on all road classes. The Indiana Department of Transportation placed on emphasis on improvements of the roads and about 40% of all bridge preservation changed to being planned for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Also, various other factors contributed to these costs being less than planned including bids under estimates and "shrinkage" which results when the scope of work to be done is refined during the final bidding process. Bridge sufficiency ratings were within the State's policy for the maintenance of bridges in all road classes.

Economic Factors

The economic and revenue forecasts upon which the FY 2014 – FY 2015 State budget was based were presented to the State Budget Committee on April 16, 2013. At that time, the U.S. real Gross Domestic Product (real GDP) was forecast to increase by 3.2% in FY 2015. Personal income was forecast to increase by 4.7%. The Indiana unemployment rate was forecast to average 7.5% for FY 2015.

With a 2014 Gross Domestic Product of \$317.8 billion, Indiana's economy ranked 16th largest in the U.S. in terms of the value of goods and services. Indiana's largest contributor to GDP growth was the manufacturing sector, which accounted for 15.8% of Indiana's GDP in 2014. The nondurable goods

subset of the manufacturing sector was the biggest cause of Indiana's GDP growth in 2014.

As of June 2015, the manufacturing sector accounted for nearly 17.1% of the jobs in Indiana compared to 20.3% in 2002. The share of employment accounted for by the health care and social services sector increased from 10.2% in 2002 to 12.6% as of June 2015. Per capita personal income was \$39,578 and the State's unemployment rate was 4.9% at the end of FY 2015.

Contacting the Auditor of State

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional

financial information, contact the Auditor of State, Room 240 State House, 200 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2793, telephone (317) 232-3300.

