STATE OF INDIANA

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor

Prepared by:

The Office of the Auditor of State
Tim Berry
Auditor of State
Room 240
State House
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Acknowledgments

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We extend special thanks to Stacey Halvorsen, CPA, and all employees of State agencies throughout Indiana. Your cooperation and assistance in the preparation of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report has been invaluable.

Please visit our web site at **www.in.gov/auditor/**

Elected Indiana's 54th State Auditor in November of 2006, taking office January 1, 2007, Tim Berry serves as the Chief Financial Officer for the State of Indiana. Auditor Berry is a committed fiscal conservative who keeps taxpayers first in recognizing that they deserve a government that is equipped to do more with less. As Allen County treasurer, Berry cut budget expenditures to the lowest cost per capita of any Treasurer in Indiana. During his tenure as State Treasurer, Tim returned 12% of his budget appropriation back to the state general fund. Since taking office as State Auditor, he has cut office expenditures 17% to levels consistent with year 2000 spending.

Under the leadership of Tim Berry, in late fall of 2009 Indiana successfully implemented a fully integrated financial system – the first of its kind for all of Indiana government, providing more efficient and transparent government. Additionally, Indiana's annual financial reports have received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting – the highest standard available - from the Government Finance Officers Association each year of Berry's tenure as State Auditor. Berry's initiatives in financial education and literacy have earned him recognition from the National Association of Government Defined Contribution plans. During his inauguration speech Berry said, "As Auditor we won't often make headlines, but we will continue to listen – continue to lead – continue to make a difference for all Hoosiers". This system transformed the ability of the public to see how their money is being spent through the Indiana Transparency Portal, which can be found at www.in.gov/itp. People can view items as diverse as employee salaries and local government financial records.

Prior to his election as State Auditor, Tim served two terms as Indiana's Treasurer. In that role, Berry earned a record $1.7 billion for Hoosier taxpayers through the prudent investment of state dollars. Berry led the effort to obtain favorable legislation providing tax incentives for families saving for college through the CollegeChoice 529 plan. Through this 20% tax credit on contributions, more families will be financially prepared to meet the cost of higher education. Through his leadership as chair of the Wireless 911 Advisory Board, Indiana was recognized as a national leader for wireless 911 network technology.

Tim Berry's leadership has been recognized by many in Indiana and across the country. Berry was awarded the 2005 Jesse Unruh award, given to the nation's most outstanding state treasurer. Additionally, he was presented the 2003 Presidential Award of Excellence by the Association of Public Safety Officials, and the recipient of the American Heart Association's "Heartsaver Award". Berry served as President of the National Association of State Treasurers and Chair of the National College Savings Plans Network. His efforts led to recognition by the State of Israel Bonds in 2003 and the Indianapolis Business Journal recognized Tim with their "40 under 40" designation in 2000.

Tim Berry
Indiana Auditor of State

Tim and his wife Kim are both Fort Wayne natives and the parents of two sons, Ian, a student at Cathedral High School, and Colin, a 6th grader in the Lawrence Township school district. Kim serves as the executive director of the state chapter of the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation. Tim holds a degree in Business Administration from Bowling Green State University, and a MBA from Indiana University. A "hockey dad and lacrosse coach", Tim is active in many organizations within the community.

AUDITORS OF STATE
Of THE STATE OF INDIANA

Term	Name	Politics
1816-1828	William H. Lilley	Party Unknown
1828-1829	Benjamin I. Blythe	Party Unknown
1829-1844	Morris Morris	Party Unknown
1844-1847	Horatio J. Harris	Party Unknown
1847-1850	Douglas Maguire	Whig
1850-1853	Erastus W. H. Ellis	Democrat
1853-1855	John P. Dunn	Democrat
1855-1857	Hiram E. Talbot	Fusion-"peoples"
1857-1861	John W. Dodd	Democrat
1861-1863	Albert Lange	Republican
1863-1865	Joseph Ristine	Democratic Union
1865-1869	Thomas P. McCarthy	Republican
1869-1871	John D. Evans	Republican
1871-1873	John C. Shoemaker	Democrat
1873-1875	James A. Wilder	Republican
1875-1879	Ebenezer Henderson	Democrat
1879-1881	Mahlon D. Manson	Democrat
1881-1883	Edward H. Wolfe	Republican
1885-1887	James H. Rice	Democrat
1887-1891	Bruce Carr	Republican
1891-1895	John O. Henderson	Democrat
1895-1899	Americus C. Daily	Republican
1899-1903	William H. Hart	Republican
1903-1905	David E. Sherrick	Republican
1905-1906	Warren Bigler	Republican
1906-1910	John C. Billheimer	Republican
1910-1914	William H. O'Brien	Democrat
1914-1916	Dale J. Crittenberger	Democrat
1916-1920	Otto Clauss	Republican
1920-1922	William G. Oliver	Republican
1922-1924	Robert Bracken	Democrat
1924-1928	Lewis S. Bowman	Republican
1928-1930	Arch N. Bobbit	Republican
1930-1934	Floyd E. Williamson	Democrat
1934-1938	Laurence F. Sullivan	Democrat
1938-1940	Frank G. Thompson	Democrat
1940-1944	Richard T. James	Republican
1944-1948	Alvin V. Burch	Republican
1948-1950	James M. Propst	Democrat
1950-1954	Frank T. Millis	Republican
1954-1956	Curtis E. Rardin	Republican
1956-1958	Roy T. Combs	Republican
1958-1960	Albert A. Steinwedel	Democrat
1960-1964	Dorothy Gardner	Republican
1964-1966	Mark L. France	Democrat
1966-1968	John P. Gallagher	Republican
1968-1970	Trudy Slaby Etherton	Republican
1970-1978	Mary Aikins Currie	Democrat
1978-1982	Charles D. Loos	Republican
1982-1986	Otis E. Cox	Democrat
1986-1994	Ann G. DeVore	Republican
1994-1998	Morris Wooden	Republican
1999-2006	Connie K. Nass	Republican
2007-	Tim Berry	Republican

STATE OF INDIANA

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For the Year Ended
June 30, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

FINANCIAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Photo provided by the Indiana Adjutant General's Office. U.S. Army photo by Sgt. John Crosby.

An Indiana National Guard UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter lands at Indiana Joint Force Headquarters, Indianapolis for the seventh annual Blue Star Salute held there, Saturday, June 16, 2012.

AUDITOR OF STATE

Tim Berry

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December 21, 2012

Governor,
Members of the General Assembly,
Citizens of the State of Indiana:

We are proud to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of Indiana's fiscal year ended June 30, 2012.

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report has been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed in pronouncements by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. While management remains primarily and ultimately responsible for the contents and presentation of this report, responsibility for both the accuracy of the data presented and completeness and fairness of the presentation rests with the State agencies that provide the data and are obligated to verify postings. We believe the information set forth in this report is accurate in all aspects and is presented in a manner designed to set forth the financial position and results of operations of the State as measured by the financial activity of its various funds.

State statute requires an annual audit by the Indiana State Board of Accounts. The Board is considered by federal and State government to be independent auditors. The Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements is included in the financial section of this report and in the Statewide Single Audit Report of the State of Indiana.

The State is responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized user disposition and (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of internal control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the evaluation of costs and benefits requires management to make estimates and judgments.

This internal control structure is subject to periodic evaluation by management and internal audit staff of the various State agencies. As part of the Single Audit, tests are made to determine the adequacy of the internal control structure related to federal financial assistance programs, as well as to determine that the State of Indiana has complied with applicable laws and regulations.

The State has adopted GASB Statement No. 34 as required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. GASB 34 provides for two types of statements, government-wide and fund statements. The government-wide statements are very similar to the private sector's statements, using the full accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus. The governmental funds financial statements use the modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources measurement focus. In the government-wide statements, infrastructure (roads, bridges, dams) has been capitalized. Capital assets, except for infrastructure using the modified approach, are depreciated like the private sector.

GASB Statement No. 34 provides for the presentation of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in the Financial Section. The MD&A introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the government's financial activities. It is presented before the basic financial statements. We encourage you to read it to get an in-depth analysis of the State of Indiana's finances.

200 W. Washington Street • State House Room 240 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2731

Profile of the Government

Located in America's heartland in the Midwest, Indiana is a leading manufacturing state and a major agricultural producer. The latest U.S. Census Bureau estimate places Indiana's population at 6,516,922 which makes Indiana the nation's 15th largest State. The State is 78.4% urban and 21.6% rural. The five largest cities are Indianapolis, the capital, Fort Wayne, Evansville, South Bend and Carmel.

Indiana became the 19th State of the Union on December 11, 1816. The State Constitution establishes the government in three separate departments: legislative, executive including administrative, and judicial. The legislative power of the State is vested in the Indiana General Assembly, which consists of a 100 member House of Representatives and a 50 member Senate. The Indiana General Assembly has the power to enact laws which are not prohibited by the State Constitution and not in conflict with Federal laws and powers. The executive power of the State is vested with the Governor. The State Constitution and legislation establish the following Statewide elected administrative officials: Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The judicial power of the State is vested in one Supreme Court consisting of five justices, one Court of Appeals consisting of 15 judges, 313 Trial Courts (including Circuit Courts), and one Tax Court.

The State government provides a wide range of services to the citizens of Indiana, including education, transportation, public health, public safety, welfare, conservation, and economic development.

This report includes the financial activities and balances of the State of Indiana and its component units. The component units are legally separate entities for which the State of Indiana has financial responsibility and include State funded colleges and universities, and other legally separate entities that provide services and benefits to local governments and the citizens of the State of Indiana. More information on the financial reporting entity can be found in Note I(A) in the notes to the financial statements.

The Indiana General Assembly meets every other year to adopt a biennial budget, which is submitted by the Governor. The General Assembly enacts the budget through passage of specific appropriations, the sum of which may not exceed estimated funding sources. Budgetary control is exercised in that agencies of the State may only expend appropriations as allotted by the Budget Agency or other statutory authority. The State Board of Finance, which consists of the Governor, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, is empowered to transfer appropriations from one agency of the State to another, with the exception of trust funds. The State Budget Agency may transfer, assign and reassign appropriations made for one specific purpose to another use or purpose within the same agency.

Factors Affecting Economic and Financial Conditions

The information presented in the financial statements is better understood within the context of the specific environment within which the State of Indiana operates. The following describes that environment.

Local Economy

With a 2010 Gross Domestic Product of $278.1 billion, Indiana's economy ranked 17th largest in the U.S. in terms of the value of goods and services. In 2010, Indiana ranked 1st among the fifty states in terms of gross domestic product from primary metals production. Indiana also ranked 2nd in gross domestic product from motor vehicle manufacturing, 4th in chemical manufacturing, 8th in the value of fabricated metal products, and 9th in the production of manufacturing machinery. According to published U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data, Indiana ranked 6th in 2010 in terms of gross domestic product from manufactured goods.

In 2010, the manufacturing sector accounted for 16.4% of the jobs in Indiana compared to 20.3% in 2002 (2002 figure as revised by BLS in January, 2012). The share of employment accounted for by the health care and social services sector increased from 10.2% in 2002 (2002 figure as revised by BLS in January, 2012) to 12.6% in 2011. Between 2007 and 2011, per capita personal income increased at an average annual rate of 1.6%. In 2011, the State's unemployment rate averaged 9.0%.

Cash Management and Investments

Cash temporarily idle during the year was invested in deposit accounts, obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, money market mutual funds, and repurchase agreements. The pension trust funds' portfolios include other investments as outlined in Note I(E)(1) in the notes to the financial statements. The average yield on the General Fund's investments, except for the pension trust funds, was 0.15%. The State's investment policy is to minimize credit and market risks while maintaining sufficient liquidity and earning a competitive yield on its portfolio. Deposits are insured by federal and State depository insurance.

Debt Administration

The commissions and authorities, some of which are included as component units in the financial reporting entity of the State of Indiana, issue bonds for some of the State's capital needs. All of the bond issues are revenue bonds associated with specific State component units. The total of long-term revenue bonds and notes outstanding, net of amortized discounts, is $12.2 billion at June 30, 2012.

Financial Policies

In 2005, Governor Daniels created the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as an umbrella organization to better coordinate the State's financial policies. The OMB consists of the Department of Government Efficiency and Financial Planning, the Department of Local Government Finance, the Department of Revenue, the State Board of Accounts, the State Budget Agency, the Indiana Public Retirement System, and the Indiana Finance Authority.

In June 2012, Indiana closed the books with $2.155 billion in reserves, and a balanced budget in both FY 2012 and FY 2013. Reducing general fund spending has enabled Indiana to not only maintain a prudent level of reserves, but also repay debts to local government, schools, and universities, which at their peak in FY 2005, totaled over $750 million. One-time revenues, such as those generated by the Tax Amnesty program several years ago, have been used to repay one-time debt rather than being built into revenue forecasts to support on-going expenditures.

Indiana is one of nine states that has the highest credit rating assigned by all three independent credit rating agencies: Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's Ratings Service (S&P).

At the time of the upgrade by S&P, their report noted that the administration has made significant financial management changes and strengthened budgeting practices. S&P cited four areas in issuing the AAA credit rating: a stable and diversifying economic base despite continued manufacturing concentration, a conservative biennial budget that will add to the fund balance by the end of the biennium, property tax reform that has clarified the state's financial responsibilities, and low overall debt levels.

Long-Term Financial Planning

The Indiana Finance Authority is charged with developing, implementing, maintaining and monitoring a debt management plan for all non-conduit debt or debt-related obligations issued by State Issuers. This plan is intended to provide guidance in the structuring, sale, monitoring, and post-issuance compliance for all State-related debt.

The State of Indiana launched a new statewide accounting system in September 2009. The transition to the new system included a significant enhancement of internal controls, the implementation of a uniform chart of accounts, and the conversion of all financial data from the prior system into the new system. In addition to a successful go-live in September 2009, the state completed an upgrade in the spring of 2012 and again had a timely closing of the books in July 2012.

The OMB continues to make modifications and improvements to the capital budgeting process to provide a more comprehensive analysis of the State's capital assets and corresponding budgetary needs to maintain existing infrastructure. Comprehensive, 10-year master plans are being developed and/or updated for all

State facilities that consist of detailed information on each facility, including use, square footage, systems information, replacement reserve schedules, preventive maintenance, renovations, new construction, and how all of this aligns with available resources.

In 2008, the Pew Center on the States and *Governing* magazine released a report from the Government Performance Project assessing the quality of management in the 50 states. In this report, Indiana was highlighted as having "moved into fiscal balance by going beyond one-time budget fixes" and for having a four-year horizon to make fiscal decisions.

Major Initiatives

K-12 Education – In 2008, Governor Daniels and the Indiana General Assembly passed sweeping property tax reform in HEA 1001. Part of this reform included the assumption by the State's general fund of the share of tuition support previously paid by local property tax dollars. Beginning January 2009, the State assumed 100% of K-12 tuition support, allowing school corporations to receive payments monthly and without delay.

HEA 1189 (2012) established a new charter school startup grant to new charter schools beginning in FY 2013. The program allows new charter schools to begin receiving tuition support funding for July through December of their opening year, rather than waiting for the next school funding formula in January or taking out a common school fund loan for the first six months to cover operational expenses.

HEA 1001 (2011), as modified by HEA 1189 (2012), provided a 0.24% increase in tuition support funding from FY 2011 to FY 2012 and a 0.74% increase from FY 2012 to FY 2013. Governor Daniels and the 2012 Indiana General Assembly further enhanced Indiana's full day kindergarten program through HEA 1376 (2012), specifying that school corporations would receive $2,400 per full day kindergarten student in addition to funding already providing through tuition support for half of the day. The additional funding per student more than doubles the FY 2012 full day kindergarten appropriation for an estimated increase of more than $108 million in FY 2013. HEA 1001 (2011) also included $6 million in FY 2012 and $9 million in FY 2013 for Performance Awards for Teachers.

Higher Education – Indiana continued its commitment to Higher Education through annual increases in student financial aid related funding. Appropriations for state aid to students attending public and private colleges and universities, provided through the State Student Assistance Commission for Indiana, increased 2.3% in FY 2012 to $275 million. Higher Education non-capital funding for FY 2012 totaled $1,269 million.

HEA 1001 (2011) did not authorize any new higher education capital projects. The General Assembly did not appropriate debt service funds for any project that had not been reviewed by the State Budget Committee on or before April 15, 2011. Therefore, no fee replaced projects were approved by the State Budget Committee during FY 2012.

Public Safety – In FY 2012, the Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) continued to improve its operational efficiency and reduce operating costs. In addition, the IDOC ramped up its Juvenile Transition program allowing more juvenile offenders to be treated outside the walls of confinement in a setting most suitable for their care. These steps contributed to a slowing in the growth of the offender population that resulted primarily from a decrease in the number of D felons sentenced to the IDOC following intense discussions about the need for sentencing reform.

In 2011, the Indiana General Assembly moved the Department of Toxicology out from under Indiana University (IU) and established the Indiana State Department of Toxicology as a new state agency. After a transitional period, the final termination of IU oversight occurred in January 2012. The Department continues to be responsible for testing blood samples for alcohol and/or drugs as well as inspection, maintenance, and certification of all breath-testing instruments used throughout the state.

Transportation – Seven years into Governor Daniels' Major Moves program, Indiana has seen record construction, as the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) is executing the $12 billion construction program made possible in part by the lease of the Indiana Toll Road. INDOT is aggressively working to advance as much work as possible from later construction years to take advantage of favorable price conditions. This also helps deliver the benefits of the new highways much earlier, and spurs job creation.

For a fifth consecutive year, State and federal program expenditures for engineering, right-of-way, construction, and maintenance exceeded one billion dollars. Actual FY 2012 expenditures and obligations were slightly more than $1.6 billion, more than two and a half times the annual amount spent a decade ago.

Conservation and Environment - In FY 2012, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) continued the largest land conservation initiative in the State's history, the Healthy Rivers Initiative (HRI). The HRI consists of two projects, one within the Wabash River and Sugar Creek floodplain (43,000 acres) and another along the Muscatatuck River known as Muscatatuck Bottoms (25,600 acres). Since the announcement by Governor Daniels in FY 2010, DNR has acquired nearly 9,200 acres along the Muscatatuck River and Wabash River corridors. Land acquisition efforts will continue for years into the future.

Governor Daniels also launched the Bicentennial Nature Trust (BNT) in FY 2012 as a statewide land conservation initiative to celebrate Indiana's upcoming 200th anniversary in much the same way as the first 100 years of statehood were marked in 1916 with establishment of the state park system. Governor Daniels committed $20 million to help fund BNT and called on individuals, businesses and communities around the state to join the effort.

In 2011, the Indiana General Assembly created the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation (Corporation) as a quasi-state agency providing the Corporation with additional fundraising opportunities. The State Museum and Historic Sites were previously divisions within the Department of Natural Resources. The transition was completed in early FY 2012.

Health and Human Services – On February 20, 2012, the Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) expanded its hybrid welfare modernization system to Marion County, concluding a two year-long process of systematically extending this system statewide. This hybrid system combined updated technology and in-person assistance in order to determine welfare eligibility and to deliver benefits. These system improvements have substantially improved accuracy and timeliness at a time when applications for benefits have increased dramatically. Despite enrollment increasing (in at least one program) from 847,625 in June 2005 to 1,127,015 in June 2012, Indiana has been able to demonstrate improvement in quality and service as positive error rates (those that improperly receive benefits) and negative error rates (those that are improperly denied benefits) both remained below the national average in federal fiscal year 2011.

As of June 30, 2012, Medicaid enrollment was 1,040,512, which excludes the Children's Health Insurance Plan (CHIP), the Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP), and retroactive eligibility. This represents a 16% increase compared to average enrollment of 900,769 in FY 2011.

In its seventh year of operations, the Department of Child Services (DCS) continued the implementation of its practice to place children in the least restrictive, most family-like setting. During FY 2012, DCS further reduced the number of children placed in residential care by 121, from 844 to 723. In addition, DCS increased the use of relative care by 88, from 3,514 to 3,602. This trending is important because research among child-advocate experts has shown that placing children in the least restrictive, most family-like setting produces the best outcomes for children and families and, consequently, is more cost effective.

Since July 1, 2005, DCS has increased the total number of family case manager (FCM) positions by 838, from 792 to 1,632. According to IC 31-25-2-5, enacted in the spring of 2007, DCS is required to ensure that FCM staffing levels are such that each region can maintain 12 active assessments per FCM, or 17 children monitored and supervised in on-going cases per FCM. This 12/17 standard is consistent with the Child Welfare League of America's standards of excellence for services for abused and neglected children and their families. As of June, 2012, 94.4 percent, or 17 of 18 regions, were in compliance with the caseload averages of 12/17. Marion County (Region 10) ended the fiscal year within 7 staff of meeting the

12/17 standard. However, statewide FCM staffing levels were 105.6 percent of the 12/17 standard at the conclusion of FY 2012.

In January 2010, DCS established the Indiana Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline to serve as the centralized reporting channel for all allegations of child abuse or neglect in Indiana. The Hotline is staffed with trained intake specialists and at least one supervisor per shift, 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and 365 days per year. DCS has seen the number of calls reported to the Hotline increase more than 33 percent from 2009 to 2011, up from 109,489 to 146,070 in 2011.

DCS also works with the local counties to administer the Title IV-D child support program. Since federal FY 2005, Indiana has increased the percentage of child support cases paying current collections from 52.8 percent to 60.7 percent in federal FY 2012. DCS also works to reduce the amount of child support which is past due. The percentage of cases paying past due amounts has increased from 58 percent to 67.7 percent since federal FY 2005, exceeding the national average of 62.0 percent.

Economic Development – The Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) is the State of Indiana's chief economic development agency. The IEDC seeks to bring new job creation and capital investment opportunities to Indiana through competitive company attractions, expansions and consolidations. During FY 2012, the IEDC closed 208 competitive economic development projects. The companies undertaking these projects have committed to invest $2.71 billion in Indiana and create 18,249 new jobs.

The IEDC uses an aggressive and strategic approach to attract and encourage new business investment and job attraction in Indiana. The IEDC in 2012 has placed emphasis on building the State of Indiana's brand outside of our borders. California, Illinois, New York, and New Jersey have all been targeted through various means in order to raise the awareness of decision-makers about the strength of Indiana's business climate.

While the IEDC has consistently been aggressive in pursuing new economic development opportunities, policies were further enhanced to ensure that state resources are being used as judiciously as possible. In 2004, prior to the establishment of the IEDC, the average incentive cost per new job commitment was $36,652. That figure fell to $11,699 per new job commitment in the first year of the Daniels administration and currently stands at $8,806 per new job commitment based on competitive deals closed in 2012. Along with many pro-investment policies established under Governor Daniels' leadership, thorough cost benefit analysis for each project, and a business-like approach to interacting with client companies, the IEDC has achieved record success in securing new job commitments while maintaining the lowest level of incentives necessary to win the deal.

The IEDC has also developed a comprehensive approach to attracting new international investment and restructured our international presence in FY 2012 in order to generate new leads. To satisfy this goal, the IEDC first examined the historical performance of their international contractors, their capacity, and the market potential around the globe. Then, the IEDC chose which markets were most likely to provide leads and rebalanced their international personnel accordingly. Three agreements with contractors were not renewed in favor of either exiting that market (Australia) or increasing the focus by hiring full-time contractors focused on lead generation (Germany and China).

In addition to aggressively pursuing competitive business development projects, the IEDC is also actively engaged in supporting the growth of Indiana's entrepreneurial sector through the 21st Century Research and Technology Fund. In FY 2012, the 21st Century Fund made investments in five (5) new Indiana technology businesses totaling $3.45 million and made 7 federal match funding awards through the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) or Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) matching program totaling $525,000.

Despite these challenging times, 21st Century Fund investments have attracted substantial federal and private sector matching funds on a 3 to 1 basis through which technical and business risks have been managed. The SBIR/STTR program, which provides early-stage proof-of-principle and product prototyping phases, results in a 4 to 1 leveraging of federal funds.

The IEDC's main challenge is to remain competitive in attracting job creation and investment opportunities in an economic climate characterized by a reticence to commence major capital investments. To that end, the IEDC has significantly enhanced market intelligence and lead generation. Additional focus in placed on outbound attraction strategy along four verticals in which Indiana has a competitive advantage: Biotechnology, Automotive, Defense, and Energy. By focusing efforts in those areas in which Indiana has a competitive advantage, the IEDC seeks to maximize return on effort and resources invested in business outreach.

General Government – Legislation creating an Automatic Taxpayer Refund (ATR) was enacted in FY 2011, requiring any reserves greater than 10% of FY 2013 appropriations to be divided equally between various pension plans and a refundable tax credit to eligible taxpayers. The total amount of excess reserves at the end of FY 2012 was $721.28 million, with $360.64 million going to specified pension plans and an equal amount set aside for taxpayer refunds. In the initial year of the ATR only, an amount necessary to attain an 80% funded status at June 30, 2012 was directed to the pensions for State Police Officers, Conservation Officers, Prosecutors, and Judges. The amount necessary to bring these plans to an 80% funded status was $153.8 million, leaving $206.8 to be transferred to the pre-1996 teachers' pension stabilization fund (in future years, the entire 50% of the excess reserves will be directed towards the pre-1996 teachers' pension). The remaining $360.64 million will be issued as refundable tax credits to eligible taxpayers on their 2012 tax returns filed beginning January 1, 2013.

The State continues to administer Retirement Medical Benefits accounts, established as Health Reimbursement Arrangements (HRAs), for most employees and elected officials of the State. The purpose of this defined contribution plan is to allow retirees from State government to have a means to assist with the payment of health insurance premiums in retirement. Funding for the program has historically come from 5.74% of State cigarette tax revenues as well as charges to federal and dedicated funds for employees paid from those funds. However, because of historical overfunding of the plan (the funded status on 6/30/10 was 130%), cigarette tax revenues to the fund were statutorily suspended effective July 1, 2011, and will resume on July 1, 2013. Funding for the program in FY 2012 came from charges to federal and dedicated funds for employees paid from those funds, which were deposited directly into the retiree health trust fund, and from an accumulated balance held in the trust fund due to prior overfunding of the plan. The plan remained more than 100% funded at the end of FY 2012. These funds are then credited to each employee's account annually based upon their age. There is also a catch-up provision allowing for additional contributions based upon the number of years of service completed by the qualified retiree who retires prior to June 30, 2017.

Legislation effective in FY 2012 removed employees of the Indiana State Police who did not previously waive coverage under the department's healthcare plan, as well as all Conservation and Excise Officers from eligibility in this defined contribution plan. Accumulated and annual contributions that would have otherwise gone towards Retirement Medical Benefits accounts for these employees were directed instead to trust funds to reduce the Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) unfunded liability attributed to each entity's respective retiree health plans.

Through adjustments to plan design, making annual required contributions, and setting aside assets to prefund retiree healthcare costs, the state's total OPEB liability was reduced from $524.9 million at the end of FY 2010 to $383.2 million at the end of FY 2011, and further reduced to $314.7 million by the end of FY 2012, a reduction of 40% since FY 2010 and the lowest unfunded liability per capita in the nation.

Legislation enacted during FY 2011 effectively merged the administrative and management functions of the State's two retirement systems, the Public Employees Retirement Fund (PERF) and the Teachers Retirement Fund (TRF). Additional legislation effective in FY 2012 further integrated the management of the funds, including the creation of a combined board of trustees. While the individual funds are not comingled, this new entity, branded as the Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS), has recognized significant savings from combined asset allocation and integrated investment managers for all PERF and TRF funds, as well as from consolidation and increased efficiency in administrative functions.

Awards and Acknowledgements

Certificate of Achievement Award

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Indiana for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. This was the nineteenth consecutive year that the State of Indiana has achieved this prestigious award.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of all State agencies in the preparation of this report.

Sincerely,

Tim Berry
Auditor of State
State of Indiana

Adam M. Horst
Director
Office of Management and Budget

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

State of Indiana

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2011

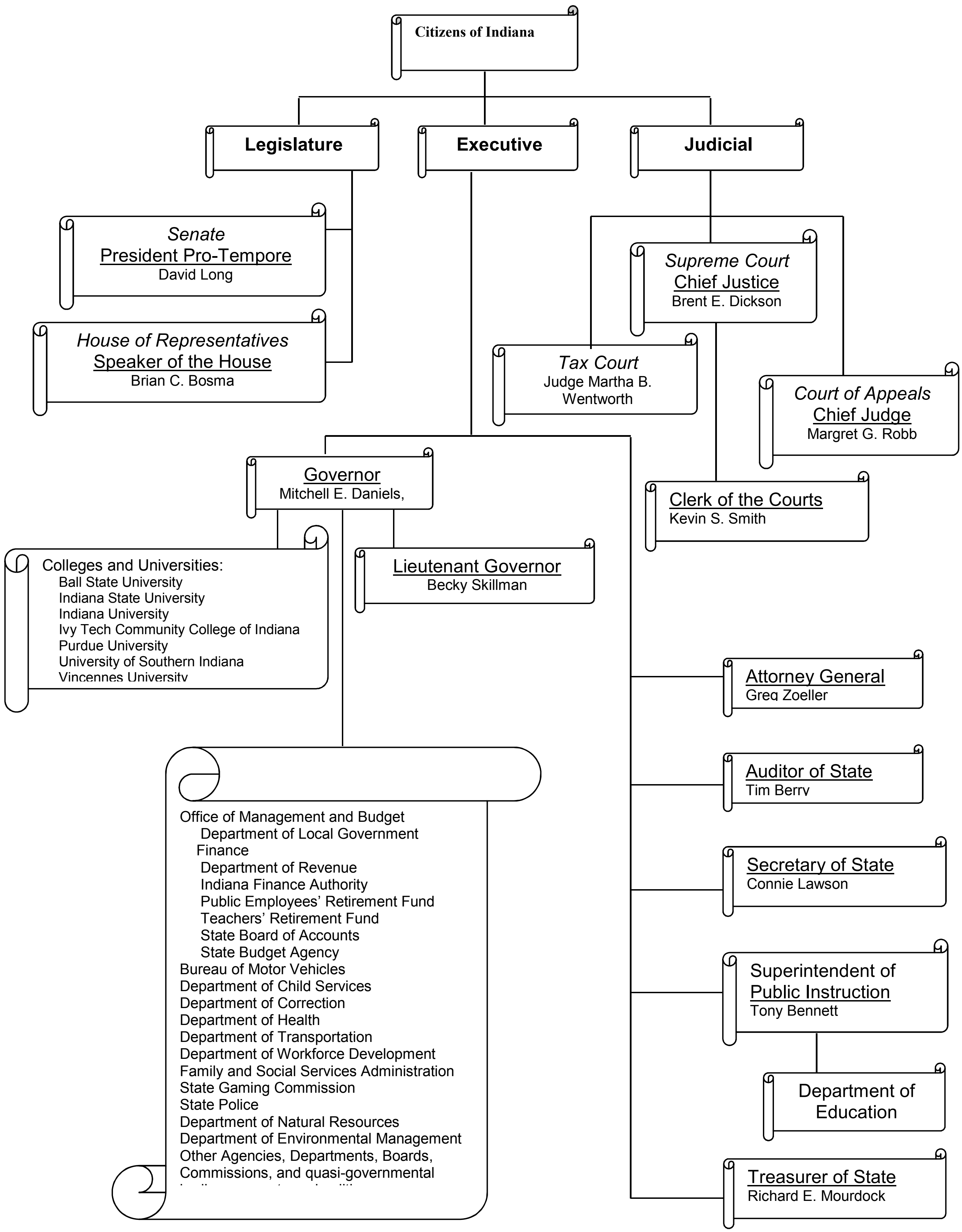
A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.

Linda C. Davidson

President

Jeffrey R. Esser

Executive Director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Speaker of the House
Brian C. Bosma
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Chief Justice
Brent E. Dickson
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Lieutenant Governor
Becky Skillman
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Indiana State University
Indiana University
Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana
Purdue University
University of Southern Indiana
Vincennes University
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Department of Local Government Finance
Department of Revenue
Indiana Finance Authority
Public Employees' Retirement Fund
Teachers' Retirement Fund
State Board of Accounts
State Budget Agency
Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Department of Child Services
Department of Correction
Department of Health
Department of Transportation
Department of Workforce Development
Family and Social Services Administration
State Gaming Commission
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Department of Natural Resources
Department of Environmental Management
Other Agencies, Departments, Boards, Commissions, and quasi-governmental
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