



# **FISCAL BENCHMARKING** *for Indiana's Local Governments*

**Comprehensive Report for 2011-2012  
Counties, Townships, and Cities and Towns**

**Volume I**



INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

## Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments

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Again, our deepest gratitude.

*Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments Project Team*



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

*for Indiana's Local Governments*

September 2014

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## Introduction

The laws governing local government finance have changed significantly over the last decade. Indiana has changed its method of property valuation, placed limits on property tax rates in the state constitution, and eliminated the inventory tax. Local governments have responded in a variety of ways.

Currently, there is little formal analysis of the fiscal health of Indiana local governments in a comparative context. *The Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments* project, sponsored by the Indiana University Public Policy Institute and the Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs, aims to remedy this deficiency by providing timely data and analysis on the financial situation of Indiana's local governments. This document is the first comprehensive report of the project. It covers data for 2011 and 2012 for Indiana's 92 counties, 1,006 townships, and 568 cities and towns. The document contains:

- a brief description of the project and the selected fiscal indicators;
- a data summary and analysis highlighting important changes between 2011 and 2012 for the median county, township, and city or town government;
- a series of data tables documenting 36 indicators of fiscal health organized by type of unit;
- technical documentation with additional detail on the sources of data and indicator calculations;
- a glossary of terms;
- enterprises by local government (Appendix A); and
- proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants (Appendix B).

## Approach to Benchmarking

*Fiscal benchmarking* is the assessment of the financial conditions of a local government within the context of the socioeconomic and demographic attributes of the jurisdiction. It is useful for understanding the financial situation of local governments, particularly relative to one another, and for identifying local government fiscal distress. Given the variety of environmental and fiscal circumstances unique to each local government, there is no one-size-fits-all indicator of fiscal health. Measurement across a variety of standardized fiscal and environmental indicators, however, can provide a useful approximation of the fiscal health of a local government by comparing to similar units over time. This benchmarking approach provides readers with the flexibility to observe historical trends for local governments across each indicator as well as local governments' performance compared to their peers. These indicators serve as an annual "snapshot" of a local government's fiscal health.

Typically, local governments make base budgeting decisions for the upcoming fiscal year on the basis of revenue and spending in the prior fiscal year and they often lack the resources to monitor the medium-and-long-term fiscal outlook of their operation relative to similar units. However, the benefits of fiscal benchmarking extend beyond local government policymakers and financial managers. Voters should be able to assess a local government's performance. Effective fiscal benchmarking can provide an accessible resource for all stakeholders to understand the fiscal situation of their state's local governments.

*Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments* borrows from elements of state fiscal benchmarking projects in Georgia, Michigan, New York, and North Carolina by combining aspects of trend analysis and group comparison. However, there are some notable differences between Indiana's fiscal benchmarking project and these states' efforts. Like Georgia, Indiana highlights the performance of local governments in the aggregate, but



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also includes indicator data for all local governments, allowing comparison of the individual units relative to one another. Unlike Michigan and New York, Indiana's project does not explicitly score or grade the fiscal health of individual local governments. Also, since Indiana local governments are not required to follow GAAP standards, *Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments* is not able to produce indicators that capture government-wide accrual-based assets and liabilities like North Carolina. Nevertheless, the Indiana project provides information and analysis that voters and policymakers can use to reach valid conclusions about the fiscal health of their governments. A complete discussion of benchmarking and detailed information about other states can be found in *Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments: Indiana's Approach to Fiscal Benchmarking*.<sup>1</sup>

The *Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments* project team used the following process to select fiscal indicators and compile data for counties, townships, and cities and towns. The project team developed an exhaustive list of fiscal indicators by searching relevant literature and soliciting suggestions from members of the advisory committee (see inside report cover). The project team surveyed public data for suitability in producing the exhaustive list of indicators for calendar years (CY) 2011 and 2012. Generally, the team selected indicators that could be populated using data that are reported by all units and available in a digital database or spreadsheet format. If no data were available within these parameters to produce the indicator, it was eliminated. The eliminated indicators included: measures of capital assets, financial position (net assets), budgeted (or projected) revenue and spending, and liquidity (cash on hand). The list of selected indicators and brief description of each appear below in the Fiscal Benchmarks section of the report. Additional information about the methodology used to calculate each indicator and any data limitations appear in the Technical Documentation section at the end of this report.

The *Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments* project used financial and economic data obtained from the Indiana Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF), the Indiana State Board of Accounts (SBOA), the Indiana Auditor of State, the Indiana State Budget Agency, and the federal government. In many cases, these data are stored on the Indiana Gateway for Government Units hosted by the Indiana Business Research Center.

Using the selected data sources and associated technical documentation, the project team developed the general and specific methodology for calculating each indicator. This process also included assessing and selecting the database fields and coding needed to calculate the indicator. For instance, in a general sense, spending per capita is total disbursements divided by population. More specifically, total spending was defined as total disbursements minus spending reported in selected disbursement codes to account for double counting and monies that are not controlled by the local government.

In some cases, the project team adjusted the definition and calculation of the indicator based on limitations of the data. For example, total debt was adjusted to total outstanding debt obligations. Debt instruments include bonds, loans, and lease rentals. While DLGF asks units to report the principal and interest associated with lease rental payments, these data are incomplete. As a result, the indicator was changed to capture the outstanding debt payments as of the last day of each year rather than the outstanding principal. A complete discussion of methodology can be found in the Technical Documentation section of this report.

Once the methodology was set, the project team prepared the data to allow for calculation of the indicators. The project team produced each of the fiscal indicators for counties, townships, and cities and towns. The data were compiled with information about the project and technical documentation into the draft annual report. The draft report was reviewed by the project team, the advisory committee, and additional local government officials. Comments on the draft also were solicited from representatives of DLGF, SBOA, Indiana Auditor of State, Indiana State Budget Agency, and the Legislative Services Agency.

<sup>1</sup>Indiana University Public Policy Institute. (2013). *Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments: Indiana's Approach to Fiscal Benchmarking*. Indianapolis, IN. ([policyinstitute.iu.edu/publication/details/665](http://policyinstitute.iu.edu/publication/details/665))



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

## Fiscal Benchmarks

Under the guidance of the advisory committee, the Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana’s Local Governments project team selected 36 financial indicators that provide basic information about finances and capture the fiscal health of Indiana’s local governments. The list of benchmarks is shown in Table 1 followed by brief narrative descriptions of each benchmark.

**Table 1. Fiscal benchmarks**

Indicator	Calculation	Notes
<b>SPENDING</b>		
Total Spending	Total Disbursements	
Spending per Capita	Total Disbursements ÷ Population	Local government spending per resident.
Program Sustainability	Program Receipts ÷ Total Disbursements	The share of services financed through user charges and state and federal grants.
Operating Position	Total Receipts ÷ Total Disbursements	A value closer to one indicates the local government is matching revenues with spending.
Operating Balance	Total Receipts - Total Disbursements	A positive value indicates the local government’s total revenue exceeds spending.
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Total Revenue	Total Receipts	
Revenue per Capita	Total Receipts ÷ Population	Local government revenue per resident.
Revenue by Source	Revenue by source (percentage of total revenue)	Sources: General Property Taxes; Local Income Taxes; Local Excise Taxes; Other Tax Distribution Program Distributions; Licenses and Permits; Charges for Services; Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees; Other Receipts.
General Revenue Ratio	General Tax Receipts ÷ Total Receipts	The share of total revenue raised through taxes.
Intergovernmental Revenue Ratio	Intergovernmental Receipts ÷ Total Receipts	The share of total revenue raised through the state and federal government.
Own-source General Revenue per Capita	Own-Source General Receipts ÷ Population	The share of total revenue raised through taxes levied directly by the local government.
Elastic Revenues	Elastic Receipts ÷ Total Receipts	The share of total revenue raised through sales and income taxes.
Program Autonomy	User Charge Receipts ÷ Program Receipts	The share of total program revenue raised through charges for services, licenses, fines, forfeitures, and fees.
<b>PROPERTY TAX BASE AND LEVY</b>		
Gross Assessed Value	Total Gross Assessed Value	Total value of property before assessed value deductions.
Homestead Standard Deduction	Total Homestead Standard Deduction	Total standard assessed value deduction for homesteads.
Homestead Supplemental Deduction	Total Supplemental Homestead Deduction	Total supplemental assessed value deduction for homesteads.
Total Non-homestead Assessed Value Deductions	Total Miscellaneous Assessed Value Deductions	Total value of non-homestead assessed value deductions.
Taxable Assessed Value	Total Gross Assessed Value - Total Assessed Value Deductions	Total value of property after assessed value deductions.
Total Property Tax Rate	Total Property Tax Rate	Total property tax rate to property owners.
Gross Tax Levy	Gross Tax Levy	Property tax levy before losses to property tax circuit breakers. Includes local option income tax property tax replacement credits to the local government.
Property Tax Replacement Credits by Source	Property Tax Replacement Credits by Source (percentage)	Sources: Homesteads, residential, and other.
Property Tax Replacement Credits as a Share of Gross Tax Levy	Total Property Tax Replacement Credits ÷ Gross Tax Levy	The share of the Gross Tax Levy raised through LOIT Property Tax Replacement Credits.

(continued)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

**Table 1. Fiscal benchmarks** *(continued)*

Indicator	Calculation	Notes
<b>PROPERTY TAX BASE AND LEVY</b> <i>(continued)</i>		
Tax Cap Losses by Circuit Breaker Class	Property Tax Circuit Breaker Losses by Circuit Breaker Class (percentage)	Circuit breaker classes are: Homesteads (1%), Residential / commercial (2%), Other Property (3%), and 65+ years.
Tax Cap Losses	Total Property Tax Circuit Breaker Losses	Total circuit breaker losses.
Net Tax Levy	Abstract Levy	Property tax levy after losses to property tax circuit breakers. Includes LOIT property tax replacement credits to the local government.
<b>LOCAL OPTION INCOME TAX RATES</b>		
Adopted LOITs		Sources: COIT, CEDIT, CAGIT, and rates for corrections, property tax freeze, public safety and property tax replacement.
Total LOIT Rate	LOIT Rate	Total local option income tax rates.
LOIT Rate Utilization	Maximum LOIT Rate - Current LOIT Rate	Difference between the current total local option income tax rate and the maximum allowable by state law.
<b>DEBT</b>		
Total Debt-related Obligations	Total Outstanding Debt-related Obligations	Debt-related obligations include the outstanding principal and interest on bonds and loans, and lease payments remaining to be paid. It does not include debt with terms less than one year or tax-anticipation debt.
Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations	Total Outstanding Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations	Debt-related tax-supported obligations include the outstanding principal and interest on bonds and loans, and lease payments remaining to be paid and supported by tax revenues. It does not include debt with terms less than one year or tax-anticipation debt.
Total Debt-related Obligations Per Capita	Outstanding Debt-related Obligations ÷ Population	Debt-related burden per resident
Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations Per Capita	Total Outstanding Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations ÷ Population	Tax-supported debt-related burden per resident
Total Debt-related Obligations Per \$100 Assessed Value	Outstanding Debt-related Obligations ÷ (Gross Assessed Value ÷ \$100)	Debt-related burden per increment of the property tax base
Total Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations Per \$100 Assessed Value	Outstanding Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations ÷ (Gross Assessed Value ÷ \$100)	Tax-supported debt-related burden per increment of the property tax base
Debt Service Ratio	Total Debt Service + Total Disbursements	Total debt service (principal plus interest) to total spending.
<b>POPULATION</b>		
Population	Total Population	The total population residing within the local government's boundaries. A positive change from one year to the next indicates the community is growing.

## Spending

**Total spending.** This indicator identifies the total spending of a local government by summing the total annual disbursements of a local government for the fiscal year, with the exception of disbursements related to short-term debt, interfund transfers, and transfers to other local governments. A local government with a larger population will likely engage in greater total spending to provide adequate services to its residents. Disbursements data used to calculate this indicator are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Spending per capita.** This measure captures the cost of services provided by the local government to each resident of that government by dividing the total spending of the local government by the total population of



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residents residing within its borders. Disbursements data used to calculate this indicator are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Population data are obtained from the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Program sustainability.** This indicator captures the ratio of program revenues to total spending, which serves as a measure of overall program sustainability. A local government that is able to recoup a large share of total spending through fees, user charges, and other non-tax receipts is less dependent on property and income tax revenue to finance operations. This indicator is calculated by dividing total program revenues by total spending. Program revenues include fees for licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, and state and federal program distributions. A value of one for this indicator indicates the local government is fully financed through user charges and state and federal program distributions. Receipts and disbursements data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Operating position.** This indicator is the ratio of total revenue to total spending. It is computed by dividing total revenue of a local government by its total spending for the fiscal year. A value of less than one for this measure indicates that the local government is collecting less revenue than it is spending; while a value greater than one indicates the local government is collecting more revenue than it spends. Receipts and disbursements data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Operating balance.** This measure captures whether the spending of a local government matches the revenue collected by that government by subtracting total spending from total revenue. A negative value for this measure indicates that the local government is running an annual shortfall; conversely, a positive value for this indicator shows that the local government is running an annual surplus. Receipts and disbursements data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Readers should not confuse the definition used here with the definition of "operating balance" for the purposes of Budget Form 4B.

## Revenue

**Total revenue.** This indicator identifies the total revenue of a local government by summing the total receipts of a local government for the fiscal year, with the exclusion of receipts related to short-term debt, interfund transfers, and receipts that are otherwise not spendable. Sources of local government revenue include user charges, state and federal grants and program distributions, general property taxes, local option income taxes, local excise taxes, and other tax distributions. Larger local governments will typically collect more revenue to finance operations than smaller local governments. Receipts data used to calculate this indicator are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Revenues per capita.** This indicator captures the amount of revenue obtained annually by a local government relative to the population residing within its borders by dividing its total revenue by its total population. Receipts data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Population data are obtained from the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Revenues by source.** This indicator identifies the percentage that each source of revenue contributes toward the total receipts of a local government by dividing the receipts obtained from that source by the total revenue of the



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local government. There are nine sources of revenue for Indiana's local governments, which include general property taxes, local option income taxes, local excise taxes, state and federal program distributions, other tax distributions, licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and fees, and other receipts. Receipts data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**General revenue ratio.** This indicator measures the ratio of a local government's general tax revenue to total revenue by dividing total general tax revenue by total revenue. General tax revenue includes property taxes, local option income taxes, local excise taxes, and other state tax distributions. Receipts data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Intergovernmental revenue ratio.** This benchmark captures the share of intergovernmental revenues that make up the total annual receipts of a local government. Intergovernmental revenue is revenue received by local governments in the form of distributions from other tax distributions and state and federal program distributions and grants. Other tax distributions include alcohol, cigarette, casino/riverboat taxes, and other miscellaneous tax distributions. State and federal program distributions and grants are monies provided by the state and federal governments for special projects, such as for highway and street improvement or soil and water operations. Receipts data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Own-source general revenue per capita.** This indicator measures the tax burden of residents of a local government. It is computed for each local government by dividing total own-source general revenue by total population. Own-source general revenue includes general property tax revenue, local option income tax revenue, and local excise taxes. Local excise taxes include food and beverage taxes, innkeeper's tax, and vehicle/aircraft excise taxes. Receipts data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Population data are obtained from the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Elastic revenues.** This indicator captures the dependence of a local government on elastic sources of revenue. Elastic sources of revenue are those that increase or decrease significantly in response to changes in environmental or economic conditions, such as income or excise taxes. A local government that is highly dependent on elastic sources of revenue may experience more fiscal distress relative to its peers during a national recession. This measure is computed by dividing the share of local option income tax and excise tax revenue by the total receipts of a local government. A value closer to one indicates that the local government is more dependent on elastic sources of revenue. Receipts data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Program autonomy.** This indicator identifies the share of total program revenues that are obtained from user charges by dividing total user charges by program revenues. User charges include payments made to local government through licenses and permits; charges for services; and fines, forfeitures, and fees. In addition to user charges, program revenues include state and federal grants and program distributions. A value closer to one for this benchmark indicates that a local government receives a large share of total program revenue through user charges. Receipts data used to compute this measure are reported using the cash basis of accounting and are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.



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## Property Tax Base and Levy

**Gross assessed value.** Gross assessed value is the total assessed value of all properties within the borders of a local government prior to the application of the homestead standard deduction and other property tax deductions and exemptions. This benchmark measures the size of the potential property tax base of a local government. Assessed value data for each local government are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Homestead standard deduction.** This indicator is the total amount of a local government's gross assessed value exempted from property taxes by the homestead standard deduction. This measure captures the amount of local government's property tax base lost to this deduction. Assessed value data for each local government are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Homestead supplemental deduction.** This measure is the amount of a local government's gross assessed value exempted from property taxes by the supplemental homestead deduction. This indicator identifies the amount of the property tax base lost to this deduction. Assessed value data for each local government are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Total non-homestead assessed value deductions.** This measure is the total amount of a local government's gross assessed value exempted from property taxes by deductions other than the homestead standard and supplemental deductions. These deductions include mortgage, veteran, age 65 and over, blind and/or disabled, energy systems, and urban development/rehabilitation deductions. This indicator identifies the amount of the property tax base lost to miscellaneous deductions. Assessed value data for each local government are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Taxable assessed value.** Taxable assessed value captures the actual size of a local government's property tax base. Taxable assessed value is computed by subtracting the total assessed value deductions (homestead standard and supplemental deduction, mortgage deduction, total non-homestead deductions, and exemptions) from the total gross assessed value of a local government. This value represents the actual property tax base of a local government. Assessed value data for each local government are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Total property tax rate.** A local government's property tax rate is the rate levied for each \$100 of taxable assessed value prior to property tax credits and circuit breakers. These rates are certified annually by the DLGF. Certified property tax rates for each local government are obtained from the DLGF.

**Gross tax levy.** The gross tax levy is the amount of revenue a local government could potentially raise through property taxes prior to consideration of property tax credits. The gross tax levy is computed by multiplying the taxable assessed value of a local government by its property tax rate and adding total local option income property tax replacement credits. Data for this measure are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Property tax replacement credits.** This indicator captures the amount of a local government's property tax revenue that is replaced by local option income tax property tax replacement credits. This indicator provides the total value of property tax replacement credits for the three classes of property tax replacement credits: homestead, residential, and other. Data for this measure are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Property tax replacement credits as a share of gross tax levy.** This indicator measures the share of the gross tax levy obtained from local option property tax replacement credits. There are three classes of property tax replacement credits: homestead, residential, and other. It is computed by dividing local option property tax replacement credits for each of the three classes by the gross tax levy. Data for this measure are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.



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**Tax cap losses by circuit breaker class.** This indicator identifies the amount of potential property tax revenue lost to the property tax cap credits instituted in 2010 by property class. The property tax cap limits local property tax rates to 1 percent of value for residential homesteads, 2 percent of value for commercial, rental, and farmland properties, and 3 percent of value for other types of properties. There also is a 65+ circuit breaker class. Data for this measure are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Tax cap losses.** This indicator captures the total amount of potential property tax revenue lost to the property tax cap credits instituted in 2010 across all property classes. Data for this measure are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Net tax levy.** The net tax levy is the gross tax levy minus total tax cap credits. This indicator is sometimes referred to as the abstract levy and captures the property tax revenue available to a local government after accounting for property tax cap losses. Data for this measure are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

## Local Option Income Tax Rates

**Adopted LOITs.** This indicator identifies the mix of local option income tax revenue adopted by each county government in Indiana. Counties may adopt either the County Adjusted Gross Income Tax (CAGIT) or County Option Income Tax (COIT). Counties may also adopt the County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT) and rates for Corrections (COR), Property Tax Freeze (PTF), Property Tax Relief (PTR), or Public Safety (PS). Data on local government local option income tax adoption are obtained from the State Budget Agency.

**Total LOIT rate.** This indicator identifies the total local option income tax rate paid by residents of each county in the calendar year. As each county may use one or more local option income taxes to finance services, total local option income tax rates vary across counties. This measure is computed by summing all local option income tax rates to compute a total rate for residents of that county. Data on local option income tax rates by county are obtained from the State Budget Agency.

**LOIT rate utilization.** This measure captures the aggregate local option income tax rate of a local government relative to the maximum rate allowable by state law. Counties may adopt either CAGIT or COIT, but not both. Counties may also adopt EDIT in addition to the COIT or CAGIT. The combined EDIT and CAGIT statutory rate cannot exceed 1.25%. The maximum COIT and CEDIT basic rate is 1%. CAGIT counties have a maximum rate of 3.75% (which includes the CAGIT, CEDIT, and all supplemental local-option income taxes); COIT counties have a maximum of 3.5%; CEDIT-only counties have a maximum of 0.75%. This indicator is computed by subtracting the total county local option income tax rate from the maximum rate allowable by state law for each of the types of LOITs adopted by the county. The value of this measure indicates how much the local government could increase total local option income rates before reaching the maximum allowable rate. Data on local option income tax rates by local government are obtained from the State Budget Agency.

## Debt

**Total debt related obligations.** This indicator captures the total outstanding debt-related obligations of a local government. Outstanding debt includes only the remaining obligation; that is, the principal and interest of the bonds, loans, or lease rentals remaining to be paid. Outstanding debt-related obligations does not include tax-anticipation debt. Data on local government outstanding debt-related obligations used to produce this measure are computed from individual bond, loan and lease rental records submitted to DLGF via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Tax-supported debt-related obligations.** This indicator captures the total outstanding debt-related obligations of a local government supported by property taxes, local option income taxes, tax increment financing (TIF), or Motor Vehicle Highway Fund/Local Roads and Streets Fund distributions (MVH/LRS). Outstanding debt-related obligations includes only the remaining obligation; that is, the principal, and interest of the bonds, loans,





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or lease rentals remaining to be paid. Outstanding tax-supported debt-related obligations does not include tax-anticipation debt. Data on local government outstanding debt-related obligations used to produce this measure are computed from individual bond, loan, and lease rental records submitted to DLGF via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Total debt-related obligations per capita.** This indicator captures the burden of debt upon each resident of a local government by dividing the total outstanding debt-related obligations of a local government by the total population residing within its borders. Outstanding debt-related obligations includes only the remaining obligation; that is, the principal and interest of the bonds, loans, or lease rentals remaining to be repaid. Outstanding debt-related obligations does not include tax-anticipation debt. Data on local government outstanding debt-related obligations used to produce this measure are computed from individual bond, loan, and lease rental records submitted to DLGF via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Population data are obtained from the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Tax-supported debt-related obligations per capita.** This indicator is calculated by dividing total outstanding tax-supported debt-related obligations (principal and interest) of a local government by its total population. Tax-supported debt is that which uses tax revenue as a source of repayment, including property taxes, local option income taxes, tax increment financing (TIF), or MVH/LRS distributions. Data on local government outstanding debt-related obligations used to produce this measure are computed from individual bond, loan, and lease rental records submitted to DLGF via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Population data are obtained from the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Total debt-related obligations per \$100 assessed value.** This indicator captures the ability of a local government to leverage their property tax base to pay for outstanding debt. This indicator is calculated by dividing the total outstanding debt-related obligations of a local government by the assessed value of all property within its borders (divided by \$100). Data on local government outstanding debt-related obligations used to produce this measure are computed from individual bond, loan, and lease rental records submitted to DLGF via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Assessed value data for each local government are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Tax-supported debt-related obligations per \$100 assessed value.** This indicator is computed by dividing total outstanding tax-supported debt by the assessed value of all property within its borders (divided by \$100). Tax-supported debt-related obligations are which use tax revenue as a source of repayment, including property taxes, local option income taxes, tax increment financing (TIF), or MVH/LRS distributions. Data on local government outstanding debt-related obligations used to produce this measure are computed from individual bond, loan, and lease rental records submitted to DLGF via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units. Assessed value data for each local government are obtained from the county property tax abstracts which are collected and managed by the Indiana Auditor of State.

**Debt service ratio.** This indicator identifies the amount of debt service relative to the total spending of a local government by dividing debt service (which includes repayment of the principal of the bond, loan, or lease rental plus interest charges) by the total disbursements of a local government. This measure includes interest associated with tax anticipation debt. Debt service and disbursements data used to calculate this indicator are obtained from the local government's Annual Financial Report submitted annually to the SBOA via the Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

## Population

**Total population.** This measure identifies the total population residing within a local government's borders. Population growth is indicative of healthy economic conditions and an expanding tax base for local governments. Population data for Indiana's local governments are obtained from the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau.



## Interpreting the Data

A complete description of the data and methodology used to calculate each indicator appears in the Technical Documentation section of this report. Readers must take care in considering the data and the methodology when interpreting the fiscal benchmarks. A few specific cautions are presented below.

Local government financial management is complicated, with many stakeholders involved. It is important to note that no single indicator provides a complete picture of the financial health of a local government. Rather, a number of indicators taken in combination are useful for identifying fiscal health or distress of individual units. Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments encourages readers to consider all financial dimensions of a local government when evaluating the fiscal health of a local government.

Ideally, benchmarks will be evaluated over several years. This report shows only two years, CY 2011 and 2012. Some administrative processes have the potential to create unevenness in spending and revenue from year to year. For example, in April 2012, the state distributed excess local option income tax dollars for 2011 and 2012. The monies originally slated for distribution in 2011 were reported in the annual financial reports for 2012, potentially giving the appearance of considerable growth in LOIT revenue in 2012. This process also potentially affected the amount of property taxes collected by local governments in 2013. In addition, local government officials indicated that a December property tax distribution that is received late can result in those property tax receipts to be reported in a later year.

Currently, fiscal data is collected for specific purposes other than benchmarking. The project team has created a set of benchmarks using the data generally as it is reported and made available publicly, or as could be calculated from those data. In effect, the project team has used and reported the data "as is" and as of the date described in the technical documentation. The project team has parsed the data using current coding. No attempt has been made to correct any original data.

In a few cases, ambiguities in reporting requirements and coding made it difficult to produce indicators consistently across units. Readers should consider outliers or extreme data points carefully. In some cases, they are artifacts of these reporting ambiguities. As benchmarking efforts mature, the project team expects that these issues can be resolved.

One example of data that is not consistent across units is county total spending and revenue. The annual financial report coding system is ambiguous about the treatment of funds that pass through counties to other units. Using only data reported in county annual financial reports, there is no consistent way to ensure that pass-through funds are excluded. This issue affects all indicators calculated with total spending and revenue data.

It also is important to note that the services provided by local governments vary. Currently no resource exists that identifies the exact services and level of service provided by each local government in Indiana. To show some of this variation, the project team compiled a list of "enterprises" that local governments report on their annual financial reports. Many of these services would be considered utilities (drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, electric, gas, and Internet). Some of the services listed as other include: airport, port/marina, town/community center, industrial park, parking garage/parking, golf course, park, town hall, transit. While admittedly imperfect, this information provides context for the reader. One might expect to see, for example, higher per capita spending for similar towns if one has an electric or gas utility and the other does not. The lists of enterprises by local government are provided in Appendix A. Readers should take care in interpreting "other" enterprises. In some cases, these activities may be reported as regular governmental activities by other units.



## Data Summary and Analysis

This section summarizes the median spending, revenue, and debt indicators for each level of government: county, township, and city and town governments. The summary data reported below are the median<sup>2</sup> figures for each indicator by type of local government and year. Minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation are reported in the data tables later in the report. For selected indicators, a statewide total also is reported.

These data show there was an increase in the median levy of county governments to \$6.6 million and an increase in median debt per county resident to \$146. Township governments saw an over-the-year decrease in median spending per resident to \$32, and an increase in median revenue per resident to \$35, both small changes from the previous year. Township governments also experienced a small over-the-year decrease in the median levy to \$47,600 in 2012. The median township government held no debt in 2011 or 2012.

The median spending of Indiana cities and towns increased by 5.2 percent over the year to \$1,327 per resident. The median revenue of cities and towns was down about 1.1 percent over-the-year to \$1,238 per resident. The median net tax levy of Indiana cities and towns also grew over the year from about \$206,000 to about \$214,000. The median debt per residents of Indiana cities and towns declined about 7.9 percent over-the-year to \$962 per resident in 2012.

### County Governments

#### *Spending and Revenue*

In 2012, spending by Indiana counties totaled \$8.85 billion. The median spending of Indiana county governments was \$50.7 million in 2012 and \$55.3 million in 2011 (Table 2). The median spending per resident of Indiana county governments was \$1,705 in 2012 compared to \$1,870 in 2011 (Table 3).

Indiana counties collected a total of \$12.41 billion in revenue in 2012. The median total revenue received by Indiana county government was \$75.7 million in 2012 compared to \$85.3 million in 2011 (Table 7). The median revenue per capita of Indiana counties was \$2,113 in 2012 and \$2,655 in 2011 (Table 8).

The primary source of revenue for Indiana county governments in 2012 was the property tax. Indiana county governments collected a median of 41.7 percent of total revenue from property taxes in 2012, compared to 37.8 percent in 2011. Other sources of revenue for Indiana county governments in 2012 included local option income taxes (12.6 percent of total revenue); other tax distributions (4.1 percent of total revenue); program distributions (3.3 percent of total revenue); local excise taxes (2.8 percent of total revenue); charges for services (2.8 percent of total revenue). Other receipts made up 20.1 percent of total revenue in 2012 (Tables 9 - 17). All the other revenue types accounted for less than 1 percent each.

In 2012, Indiana county governments collected a median of \$1,182 in own-source general revenue per resident and \$1,222 per resident in 2011 (Table 20). Indiana county governments received 70.7 percent of total revenue in the form of general tax revenue in 2012 and 63.9 percent in 2011 (Table 18). County governments also received about 8.6 percent of their total revenue from intergovernmental transfers in 2012 and 8.0 percent in 2011 (Table 19).

Elastic revenues, that is, revenue from more volatile sources such as local option income taxes, local excise taxes, and other tax distributions, made up 23.8 percent of total revenue for Indiana counties in 2012 and 17.7 percent of total revenue in 2011 (Table 21). In 2012, Indiana county governments received about 58 percent of total program revenues from user charges compared to about 65.9 percent in 2011 (Table 22).

<sup>2</sup>The median is an average measure that summarizes a set of unequal values. The median is the single value in an order set of values below and above which there is an equal number of values, or which is the arithmetic mean of two middle values if there is no one middle number. See *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*.



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Indiana county governments carried a median operating balance, which is the difference between total revenue and total spending, of \$11.2 million in 2012 and \$9.9 million in 2011 (Table 6). The median operating position of Indiana county government, or ratio of total revenue to total spending, was 1.35 in 2012 and 1.26 in 2011 (Table 5). The median program sustainability of Indiana county government was 0.12 in 2012 and 0.13 in 2011 (Table 4). Program sustainability captures the ratio of program revenue to total spending.

## ***Property Tax Base and Levies***

The median property tax base of Indiana county governments, as measured by gross assessed value, was estimated at \$2.4 billion in 2012, an increase of 5.9 percent from \$2.27 billion in 2011 (Table 23).<sup>3</sup> The median loss to the homestead standard deduction in 2012 was \$389.0 million in assessed value, a 0.6 percent increase from \$386.7 million in 2011 (Table 24). The median supplemental homestead standard deduction cost Indiana county governments \$227.3 million in lost assessed value in 2012, a 1.5 percent decrease from \$230.7 million in 2011 (Table 25). Miscellaneous assessed value deductions were also anticipated to decrease the property tax base of Indiana county governments by a median of an additional \$243.9 million in 2012, an increase of 0.5 percent from \$242.6 million in 2011 (Table 26).

After accounting for the homestead standard deduction, the supplemental homestead standard deduction, and other miscellaneous assessed value deductions, the median taxable assessed value available to Indiana county governments was \$1.37 billion in 2012, an increase of 2.5 percent from \$1.34 billion in 2011 (Table 27). In 2012, Indiana county governments imposed a median property tax rate of \$0.4456 per \$100 of assessed value, little changed over the year from \$0.4459 per \$100 of assessed value in 2011 (Table 28).

In 2012, Indiana county governments had a median gross property tax levy of \$6.7 million, up 2.2 percent from \$6.6 million in 2011 (Table 29). Indiana county governments had about \$167,000 in property tax cap losses in 2012, a decrease of 4.9 percent from about \$175,900 in 2011 (Table 40). After accounting for property tax cap losses and replacement credits, the median net tax levy for Indiana county governments was \$6.6 million in 2012, up 3.3 percent from \$6.4 million in 2011 (Table 41).

## ***LOIT Rates***

All counties, except for Lake, levied some type of local option income tax (LOIT) in 2011 or 2012 (Table 42). In 2012, 56 counties levied the County Gross Adjusted Income Tax (CAGIT), 28 levied the County Option Income Tax (COIT), and 72 counties levied the County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT). In addition, 13 counties levied the LOIT for corrections, 11 levied the LOIT to freeze property tax levy, 30 levied the LOIT for property tax relief, and 24 levied the LOIT for public safety. Indiana county government imposed a median total local option income tax rate of 1.355 percent in 2012, an increase from 1.3 percent in 2011 (Table 43).

## ***Debt***

In 2012, total debt-related obligations held by Indiana county governments totaled \$1.76 billion, little changed from 2011. Indiana county governments held a median \$4.0 million in debt-related obligations in 2012, down 5.8 percent from \$4.2 million in 2011 (Table 45). The median debt-related obligations per resident of Indiana counties was \$146 in 2012, an increase of 26.2 percent from \$115 per resident in 2011 (Table 47). The median debt-related obligations per \$100 of gross assessed value for Indiana counties was \$0.19 and \$0.24 in 2011 and 2012, respectively (Table 49). The median debt service ratio, that is, the ratio of debt service to total spending, of Indiana county governments was about 0.1 percent in 2012 (Table 51).

The majority of debt-related obligations held by Indiana county governments were tax-supported. Indiana county government held a median of \$3.6 million in tax-backed debt-related obligations in 2012, about \$104 in tax-supported debt-related obligations per resident in 2012 (Tables 46 and 48). Indiana county governments held a median of \$0.15 in tax-backed debt-related obligations per \$100 of gross assessed value (Table 50).

<sup>3</sup>All data contained in the county property tax abstracts are prospective and do not represent final property tax receipts. A local government's actual revenue realized from property tax may differ from that reported in the property tax abstract as a result of unpaid current year property taxes, the payment of delinquent property taxes from previous years, Auditor's correction of errors, or refunds from appeals.



## *Population*

In the aggregate, Indiana counties experienced modest population growth between 2011 and 2012. In 2012, the median population in Indiana counties was 33,791 residents, little changed from 33,786 in 2011 (Table 52).

## **Township Governments**

### *Spending and Revenue*

Spending by Indiana townships totaled \$319.7 million in 2012, a decrease of 5.4 percent from \$338.0 million in 2011. The median spending of Indiana townships decreased from \$63,346 to \$60,205 over the year, a 5 percent decrease (Table 53). The median spending per resident of Indiana townships was about \$32 in 2012. Little changed from 2011 (Table 54).

Indiana townships collected a total of \$310.6 million in revenue in 2012, down 4.7 percent from \$325.9 million in 2011. Indiana townships collected a median of \$70,794 in revenue in 2012 compared to \$67,382 in 2011, an increase of 5.1 percent (Table 58). The median revenue per capita of Indiana townships increased 0.3 percent to about \$35 in 2012 (Table 59).

The primary source of revenue for Indiana townships in 2012 was the property tax. In 2012, Indiana townships collected a median of 67.2 percent of total revenue from the property tax, down from 69.7 percent in 2011. Other sources of revenue for Indiana townships in 2012 include local option income taxes (21.2 percent of total revenue), and local excise taxes (4.7 percent of total revenue). All other revenue types accounted for less than 1 percent each. (Tables 60 - 68).

In 2012, Indiana townships collected a median of about \$32 in own-source general revenue per resident, up 1.3 percent from 2011 (Table 71). Indiana township governments received 98.9 percent of total revenue in the form of general tax revenue in 2012, little changed from 98.8 percent of total revenue in 2011 (Table 69). Indiana townships received about 0.7 percent of their total revenue from intergovernmental transfers in 2012, a small increase from 0.1 percent in 2011 (Table 70).

Elastic revenues made up 27.6 percent of the median Indiana township's total revenue in 2012, an increase from 24.9 percent of total revenue in 2011 (Table 72). Among Indiana townships that received program revenues in 2012, nearly 100.0 percent of those revenues were collected in the form of user charges, unchanged from 2011 (Table 73).

Indiana township governments carried a median operating balance of \$5,168 in 2012, up 75.2 percent from \$2,949 in 2011 (Table 57). The median operating position of Indiana townships was 1.10 in 2012, up from 1.06 in 2011 (Table 56). The majority of Indiana townships did not receive program revenue in 2012, but among those that did (296), the median program sustainability was 0.03. Little changed from 2011 (Table 55).

### *Property Tax Base and Levies*

The median gross assessed value of Indiana township governments was \$130.2 million in 2012, up 2.2 percent from \$127.4 million in 2011 (Table 74). In 2012, the median loss in the assessed value for Indiana township governments from the homestead standard deduction was \$22.8 million, a 0.3 percent increase from \$22.7 million in 2011 (Table 75). The median loss to the supplemental homestead standard deduction in 2012 was \$12.6 million, down 0.4 percent from \$12.7 million in 2011 (Table 76). Miscellaneous assessed value deductions were also expected to reduce the assessed value of Indiana townships by a median of \$5.7 million in 2012, up 1.9 percent from \$5.6 million in 2011 (Table 77).

After accounting for the homestead standard and supplemental deductions as well as other miscellaneous assessed value deductions, the median taxable assessed value available to Indiana township governments was



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\$83.9 million in 2012, an increase of 5.3 percent from \$79.7 million in 2011 (Table 78). Indiana township governments imposed a median property tax rate of \$0.0584 per \$100 of assessed value in 2012, down 5.5 percent over the year from \$0.0618 per \$100 of assessed value in 2011 (Table 79).

In 2012, Indiana townships had a median gross property tax levy of about \$48,000, down 3.5 percent from about \$49,700 in 2011 (Table 80). The median estimated property tax cap losses estimated by Indiana townships was \$80 in 2012, a decrease of 31.4 percent from \$116 in 2011 (Table 91). After accounting for property tax cap losses and replacement credits, the median net tax levy for Indiana township governments was \$47,600 in 2012, down 3.3 percent from about \$49,200 in 2011 (Table 92).

## ***Debt***

The total debt held by Indiana townships totaled \$138.7 million in 2012, down 6.2 percent from \$147.9 million in 2011. The majority of Indiana township held no debt in 2011 or 2012, but among townships that held debt, the median was \$133,077 in 2012, down 10.4 percent from \$148,493 in 2011 (Table 93). Among Indiana townships that held debt, the median debt per resident of Indiana townships was \$35 in 2012. Little changed from 2011 (Table 95). The median debt per \$100 of gross assessed value among Indiana townships that held debt was \$0.05 in 2012, down 12.5 percent from 2011 (Table 97). The median debt service ratio of Indiana townships that held debt was 17.3 percent in 2012, up from 14.1 percent from 2011 (Table 99).

The majority of debt held by Indiana townships consisted of tax-supported debt. Indiana township governments that held tax-backed debt held a median of about \$135,645 in tax-backed debt in 2012, or about \$36 in tax-supported debt per resident in 2012 (Tables 94 and 96). Among Indiana townships that held tax-supported debt, those townships held a median of \$0.05 in tax-supported debt per \$100 of gross assessed value (Table 98).

## ***Population***

In the aggregate, Indiana townships experienced little population growth between 2011 and 2012. Median population change for township shows a different picture. In 2012, Indiana townships had a median of 1,852 residents, down 0.5 percent over-the-year from 1,860 residents in 2011 (Table 100).

## **City and Town Governments**

### ***Spending and Revenue***

Spending by Indiana city and town governments totaled \$8.39 billion in 2012, a decrease of 3.3 percent from \$8.68 billion in 2011. The median spending of Indiana cities and towns increased by 5.2 percent to \$1.8 million in 2012 from \$1.7 million in 2011 (Table 101). The median spending per resident of Indiana cities and towns was about \$1,327 in 2012, down 4.9 percent from \$1,396 per resident in 2011 (Table 102).

Indiana cities and towns received a total of \$7.66 billion in revenue in 2012, down 6.4 percent from \$8.18 billion in 2011. The median revenue received by city and town governments was \$1.6 million in 2012, an increase of 6.0 percent from \$1.5 million in 2011 (Table 106). The median revenue per capita of Indiana cities and towns decreased from \$1,252 per resident in 2011 to \$1,238 per resident in 2012, a decrease of about 1.1 percent (Table 107).

The primary source of revenue for Indiana cities and towns in 2012 was charges for services. In 2012, Indiana city and town governments collected a median 38.6 percent of total revenue from charges for services, up from 37.2 percent of total revenue in 2011. Other sources of revenue for cities and towns in 2012 include general property taxes (17.0 percent of total revenue), local option income taxes (6.7 percent of total revenue), other tax



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distributions (3.9 percent of total revenue), program distributions (3.3 percent of total revenue), local excise taxes (1.0 percent of total revenue), licenses and permits (0.2 of total revenue). Other receipts made up 6.6 percent of total Indiana city and town revenue in 2012 (Tables 108 - 116).

The median own-source general revenue per resident received by Indiana city and town governments was \$293 in 2012, up 12.7 percent from \$260 in 2011 (Table 119). Indiana cities and towns received a median of 34.1 percent of total revenue from general taxes in 2012, up from 32.8 percent in 2011 (Table 117). Indiana city and town governments also received a median of 8.9 percent of total revenue from intergovernmental transfers in 2012, down from 9.4 percent in 2011 (Table 118).

Elastic revenues made up a median of 13.9 percent of Indiana city and town governments total revenue in 2012, up from 12.5 percent in 2011 (Table 120). Indiana cities and towns also collected 92 percent of total program revenues from user charges in 2012, little changed from 2011 (Table 121).

Indiana city or town governments carried a median operating balance of -\$25,379 in 2012, an over-the-year change of 21.7 percent from -\$32,431 in 2011 (Table 105). The median operating position of Indiana city or town governments was 0.97 in 2012, little changed from 0.96 in 2011 (Table 104). The median program sustainability of Indiana city or town governments was 0.45 in 2012, up from 0.43 in 2011 (Table 103).

## ***Property Tax Rate and Levy***

The median gross assessed value of Indiana city or town governments was \$59.6 million in 2012, an increase of 1.8 percent from \$58.5 million in 2011 (Table 122). Indiana city and town governments expected a median loss to the homestead deduction of \$13.1 million in assessed value in 2012, down 0.5 percent from 2011 (Table 123). The homestead supplemental deduction was also expected to reduce taxable assessed value available to Indiana cities and towns by an additional \$5.3 million in 2012, down 1.2 percent from 2011 (Table 124). The median loss to non-homestead assessed value deductions was \$4.3 million for the Indiana city and town governments in 2012, a 1.2 percent decrease over the year (Table 125).

After accounting for the homestead standard and supplemental deductions as well as other miscellaneous assessed value deductions, the median estimated taxable assessed value available to Indiana city and town governments was \$31.3 million in 2012, down by 0.7 percent from \$31.5 million in 2011 (Table 126). The median property tax rate of Indiana cities and towns was \$0.7661 per \$100 of assessed value in 2012, an increase of 2.5 percent over the year from \$0.7472 per \$100 of assessed value in 2011 (Table 127).

The median gross property tax levy for Indiana cities and towns was about \$222,000 in 2012, up 3.1 percent from about \$216,000 in 2011 (Table 128). The median property tax cap losses for Indiana city and town governments was about \$5,400 in 2012, down 3.7 percent from about \$5,600 in 2011 (Table 139). After accounting for property tax cap losses and replacement credits, the median net tax levy for Indiana city and town governments was about \$214,000 in 2012, up 3.9 percent from about \$206,000 (Table 140).

## ***Debt***

The total debt-related obligations held by Indiana cities and towns was \$11.3 billion in 2012, down 9.4 percent from \$12.5 billion in 2011. Indiana city and town governments held a median \$1.2 million in debt-related obligations in 2012 compared to \$1.5 million in 2011, a difference of 18.4 percent (Table 141). The median debt-related obligations per resident of Indiana cities and towns was \$962 in 2012, down 7.9 percent from \$1,044 per resident in 2011 (Table 143). Indiana city and town governments held a median of \$1.69 in debt-related obligations per \$100 of gross assessed value in 2012, down 11.3 percent from \$1.91 in debt-related obligations per \$100 of gross assessed value in 2011 (Table 145). The median debt service ratio of Indiana cities and towns was 6.4 percent in 2012, up from 5.7 percent in 2011 (Table 147).



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The majority of Indiana city and town governments held no tax-supported debt-related obligations in 2012. Among Indiana cities and towns that held some amount of tax-supported debt-related obligations (226), the median was about \$1,522,985 or \$353 in tax-supported debt-related obligations per resident in 2012 (Tables 142 and 144). Indiana city and town governments that held tax-supported debt-related obligations in 2012 held a median of \$0.58 in tax-supported debt-related obligations per \$100 of gross assessed value (Table 146).

## *Population*

In the aggregate, Indiana cities and towns experienced negligible population growth over the year. In 2012, Indiana municipalities had a median population of 1,148 residents, unchanged from the 2011 population (Table 148).





## Technical Documentation

The *Fiscal Benchmarking for Indiana's Local Governments* project team used the following process to select fiscal indicators and compile data for counties, townships, and cities and towns. The project team identified 46 potential fiscal indicators by surveying relevant literature, evaluating the fiscal indicators used in fiscal benchmarking efforts in other states, and on the advice of members of the advisory committee. The project team surveyed public data on the Indiana Gateway for Governmental Units (Gateway, [gateway.ifionline.org](http://gateway.ifionline.org)) and from other sources for suitability in producing an exhaustive list of potential indicators for CY 2011 and 2012. Generally, the team selected indicators that could be produced using public data that are reported by all units and available in a digital database or spreadsheet format. If no data were available within these parameters to produce the indicator, it was eliminated. The eliminated indicators included: measures of capital assets, financial position (net assets), budgeted (or projected) revenue and spending, and liquidity (cash on hand).

Using the selected data sources and associated technical documentation, the project team developed the general and specific methodology for calculating each indicator. This process also included assessing and selecting the database fields and coding needed to calculate the indicator. For instance, in a general sense, spending per capita is calculated by dividing total disbursements by population. More specifically, total spending was defined as total disbursements minus spending reported in selected codes to account for double counting and monies that are not controlled by the local government. In some cases, the project team adjusted the definition and calculation of the indicator based on limitations of the data. For example, total debt was adjusted to total outstanding debt obligations. Debt instruments include bonds, loans, and lease rentals. While DLGF asks units to report the principal and interest associated with lease rental payments, these data are incomplete. As a result, the indicator was changed to capture the outstanding debt payments as of the last day of each year rather than the outstanding principal.

After data sources were identified and data series were selected and compiled, all data were prepared prior to calculation of the fiscal indicators. This process entailed visual inspection of the raw data, including the names of each governmental unit. All unit names were reconciled when necessary, and any missing data were logged. As described below, additional manipulation was necessary for some datasets; for instance, all county abstract data were converted from taxing districts to taxing units prior to calculation of indicators.

Once the preparation and editing process was complete, all indicator calculations were produced using statistical software packages SAS, R, Access, SPSS and/or Excel. Calculation varied by indicator. After completion of the indicator calculations, all indicators were verified against the original data for accuracy.

Each data source is described below including the legal basis for reporting/collecting the data, reporting details, the indicators produced using the data source, the specific data used and any manipulation necessary, and limitations associated with the data source generally. This information is summarized in Table 150. Table 151

### ***Indiana Gateway for Government Units***

The Indiana Gateway for Government Units is a resource maintained by Indiana University's Indiana Business Research Center. Established in 1925, the Indiana Business Research Center (IBRC) is an integral unit in the Kelley School of Business at Indiana University. The IBRC provides and interprets the economic information needed by the state's business, government, and nonprofit organizations, as well as users of such information throughout the nation. The Indiana Gateway for Government Units was created by the IBRC in 2006 with the aim to streamline the collection of Indiana local government financial data on behalf of the Indiana Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) and the Indiana State Board of Accounts (SBOA), while making the data available digitally to the public free of charge.



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provides further detail about the sources and data used for the calculation of each indicator, and any specific limitations. Tables of Annual Financial Report (AFR) receipt and disbursement codes (Tables 152 and 153) also are provided for reference.

## Sources of Data

### *Annual Financial Reports*

Indiana law requires that counties, townships, cities and towns, and other local governments submit Annual Financial Reports (AFRs) to the Indiana State Board of Accounts (SBOA) through the Gateway ([gateway.ifionline.org/](http://gateway.ifionline.org/)) no later than 60 days after the fiscal year ends (IC 5-11-1-4). The SBOA uses the AFRs when auditing these units. These reports, as submitted by the units, are made available via Gateway to the public soon after the deadline for submission. The financial data submitted in each Annual Financial Report are self-reported and not audited.

Fund accounting is used for reporting to the SBOA. Counties, townships, and cities and towns are required to report financial information on a financial statement that complies with the financial reporting provisions established by the SBOA each year. According to the SBOA *Accounting and Financial Reporting Regulation Manual*, “[T]he operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts comprised of receipts, disbursements, and its investment and cash balance. Resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.” For more information, see [www.in.gov/sboa/files/RegulatoryManual\\_2012.pdf](http://www.in.gov/sboa/files/RegulatoryManual_2012.pdf).

Financial data are reported by local government units using a combination of receipt and disbursement codes. Some codes apply only to specific types of units. The 2013 list of receipts and disbursement codes are shown in Tables 152 and 153.

Periodically, adjustments are made to the coding in response to legislation and for clarity. The State Board of Accounts introduced a new county chart of accounts (funds) prior to the AFR reporting window for CY 2012. Counties were given the option to use the old chart of accounts or to adopt the new chart of accounts for CY 2012. All counties will use the new chart of accounts in reporting CY 2013.

The project team used AFR data to produce many of the spending and revenue indicators, and the debt service ratio indicator. The 2011 and 2012 AFR *Detailed Receipts* and AFR *Detailed Disbursements by Fund* data were downloaded from Gateway for all counties, townships, and cities and towns on June 12, 2013. This date is well after the reporting deadline for both years. A small subset of units failed to submit an annual financial report for 2011, 2012, or both years by June 12, 2013. Some units submitted an updated annual financial report sometime after that date. Any changes made after the data were downloaded are not reflected in the fiscal benchmarks documented in this report.

The project team sought to build the fiscal indicators using only monies for which each local government has the ability to make decisions. Ideally, the dataset would exclude:

1. monies legally required to be distributed to other local governments,
2. monies withheld from employee earnings and distributed to federal and state governments and insurance companies,
3. monies that are double counted through tax anticipation warrants and transfers and loans within the local government, and
4. monies held in trust (e.g., counties hold monies for prisoners and residents of county homes).



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In this effort, the project team was able to identify a number of specific receipts and disbursements codes that were removed from the AFR datasets for all units (see Table 149). The project team has confidence that these code exclusions address substantially (2) and (3) above for all units. This treatment, however, does not fully address (1) and (4) for county governments.

To fully accomplish the desired exclusions, the project team sought to exclude a number of fund codes as well. The project team was unable to find a consistent method for excluding particular activities using fund codes. This may be, in part, a result of changes to county chart of accounts and inconsistencies in implementation in 2012. This failure principally affects the data used to report indicators for counties. The AFR data used to calculate county fiscal indicators likely include monies that were collected for and distributed to other local governments. The project team will revisit the issue in the production of the next annual report as data for 2013 were submitted using a single chart of accounts (funds).

Based on feedback from the project advisory committee, the project team also excluded proceeds from *Borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants* because including these proceeds distort the day-to-day revenue available to local governments (Table 149). This code includes proceeds from bonds and loans that are not short-term tax anticipation warrants. Data for this exclusion is provided for counties, townships, and cities and towns in Appendix B.

**Table 149. Receipt and disbursement exclusions for all units from Annual Financial Reports**

Disbursement Code	Disbursement Type	Disbursement
D401	Debt Service	Payments on Tax Anticipation Warrants Principal
D701	Other Disbursements	Payments To or On Behalf of Beneficiaries
D702	Other Disbursements	Payment of Taxes and Other Payroll Withholdings
D703	Other Disbursements	Distributions to Other Governmental Entities
D704	Other Disbursements	Transfer Out - Transferred To Another Fund
D705	Other Disbursements	Interfund Loan - Loaned To Another Fund
D706	Other Disbursements	Interfund Loan - Repaid To Another Fund
D900	Other Disbursements	Purchase of Investments
Receipt Code	Receipt Type	Receipt
R901	Other Receipts	Sale of Investments
R903	Other Receipts	Proceeds from Tax Anticipation Warrants
R904	Other Receipts	Proceeds from Borrowing Other than Tax Anticipation Warrants
R907	Other Receipts	Benefit Plan Contributions
R909	Other Receipts	Payroll Fund and Clearing Account Receipts
R910	Other Receipts	Transfers In - Transferred from Another Fund
R911	Other Receipts	Interfund Loans - Borrowed from Another Fund
R912	Other Receipts	Interfund Loans - Repayment from Another Fund

Sources:

State Board of Accounts. 2013 Disbursement Codes ([www.in.gov/sboa/3700.htm](http://www.in.gov/sboa/3700.htm)).

State Board of Accounts. 2013 Receipt Codes and Crosswalk ([www.in.gov/sboa/3700.htm](http://www.in.gov/sboa/3700.htm)).



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Data reported from Indianapolis Consolidated City are the aggregate of six special districts: *Indianapolis Consolidated City, Indianapolis Consolidated County, Indianapolis Police Special Service, Indianapolis Fire Special Service, Indianapolis Sanitary (Liquid), and Indianapolis Sanitary (Solid)*. All city and town utilities and redevelopment commissions coded as special districts are reported with the base local government for this dataset.

In addition to the data issues described above, the exclusion of selected receipt and disbursement codes is imperfect for a few government activities. For example, *Payment of taxes and other withholdings* generally covers taxes, insurance premiums, and retirement contributions that local government employees make and are forwarded to entities outside the local government. However, when local governments are self-insured, these monies are paid to the local government and retained. In such a case, the exclusions described above eliminate the benefit plan contribution receipts, but does not eliminate the corresponding disbursement.

The project team compiled a list of “enterprises” that local governments report on their annual financial reports. Many of these services would be considered utilities (drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, electric, gas, and internet). Some of the services listed as other include: airport, port/marina, town/community center, industrial park, parking garage/parking, golf course, park, town hall, or transit. A detailed list of local government enterprises is provided in Appendix A. These data provide some information about the differentiation of services, particularly utilities, across local governments. Readers should take care in interpreting “other” enterprises. In some cases, these activities may be reported as regular government activities by other units.

## ***Bond, Loan, and Lease Rental Reporting***

State law requires local governments to report debt with repayment periods equal to or greater than 12 months, within one month of issuance, to the Indiana Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) through the Gateway (IC 5-1-18). The Debt Management section of the Gateway became operational in 2011. Units report data for individual debt instruments, including the following:

- Bond issuances
- Loans (excluding temporary loans payable from current revenues)
- Lease rentals of buildings and other permanent structures
- Equipment under a lease-to-own arrangement (excluding short-term leases of copiers and vehicles)

For each instrument, units report a title, the status of each instrument (active/retired), whether the debt is subject to property tax caps, whether the debt is subject to debt limits, the sale and closing dates for bonds, and the primary and secondary sources of repayment. Units also report the amortization schedule for each instrument with information by payment date on the principal, interest, federal tax credits (which subsidize projects that qualify for federal aid), bond/loan payments, lease payments, and balances for each period. These data are made available to the public via Gateway on a rolling basis. Units are required to verify the accuracy and completeness of the debt information they have submitted in Gateway on March 1 of each year beginning in 2013. If a unit has no debt, they must certify that they have no outstanding debt each year. Starting with local government FY 2013, DLGF cannot approve a budget or a levy for the repayment of a debt obligation that has not been reported in the Gateway Debt Management tool.

Because of inconsistencies in the reporting of principal for lease rentals, the project team used total debt-related obligations remaining rather than total debt (principal) remaining when creating the debt indicators. Because DLGF does not require local governments to report the retirement date for debt instruments, the project team was unable to use debt data retrieved directly from Gateway to create indicators for outstanding debt obligations.

For the 2011 outstanding debt-related indicators, the project team used data reported by DLGF in *Local Government Debt (as of December 31, 2011)*. The dataset used for the report includes only data submitted officially to the DLGF as of



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4:00 pm on September 12, 2012. The report separates debt into principal, interest, lease payments, and expected credits from the federal government. This information was drawn from the amortization schedules reported for each instrument by local governments. For bonds and other loans, the outstanding debt obligation is reported as the sum of principal, interest, and federal credits. For leases, the DLGF asked units to report lease payments and the principal and interest for any bonds backing those leases if available. However, only the lease payments and federal credits were used in the calculation of outstanding debt obligations. DLGF aggregated all remaining debt payments outstanding as of December 31, 2011. Units that did not submit data or were believed to have submitted incomplete data were noted.

In contrast with the DLGF report, the project team did not include data on federal tax credits in calculating debt-related obligations. For bonds and other loans, the outstanding debt-related obligations are reported as the sum of principal and interest only. For leases, the outstanding debt-related obligations are reported as only the sum of outstanding lease payments. The project team also used annual population estimates for 2011 instead of the 2010 decennial Census population counts used originally in the DLGF report for producing per capita debt indicators. The debt-related obligations for Indianapolis Consolidated City data are the aggregate of three special districts: *Indianapolis Consolidated City*, *Indianapolis Consolidated County*, and *Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)*. No debt data were reported for *Indianapolis Fire Special Service*, *Indianapolis Police Special Service*, or *Indianapolis Sanitation (Solid)*. In cases when other municipal utilities and redevelopment commissions were reported as separate “special districts,” these data were added to the debt obligations for the base unit. The DLGF report does not allow for the identification of tax-supported debt for 2011.

For the 2012 total and tax-supported outstanding debt-related obligations indicators, the project team used a special extract of data provided by DLGF that included the debt reported by units to Gateway at the time that they certified their debt data as correct on or before March 1, 2013, deadline. The data collected by DLGF is the same described above for 2011. For bonds and other loans, the project team calculated outstanding debt obligations by summing outstanding principal and interest. For leases, the project team calculated outstanding debt-related obligations by summing outstanding lease payments. In a few cases, when only a period total was provided rather than principal, interest, or least payments, the project team used the period total. The project team aggregated all remaining debt-related payments outstanding (status = outstanding or null) for bond, loan, and lease instruments by local government as of December 31, 2012. The Indianapolis Consolidated City data are the aggregate of three special districts: *Indianapolis Consolidated City*, *Indianapolis Consolidated County*, and *Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)*. In cases when other municipal utilities and redevelopment commissions were reported as separate “special districts,” these data were added to the debt total for the base unit. Tax-supported debt-related includes instruments listed as having property taxes, local option income taxes, tax increment financing (TIF), or Motor Vehicle Highway / Local Roads and Streets distributions (MVH/LRS) as the primary or secondary source of repayment.

Short-term debt that will be paid off in less than 12 months does not have to be submitted to this particular database on Gateway. Total outstanding debt-related obligations and outstanding tax-backed debt obligations do not include this short-term debt. The debt service indicator, however, uses Annual Financial Report data that includes annual payments made on these short-term debts.

Readers should consider the reporting rates when interpreting debt-related obligations from 2011 and any changes reported from 2011 to 2012. As mentioned above, the online reporting requirements went into effect in 2011. DLGF indicates the following response rates in the first year:

- County, 95.7%
- Township, 26.5%
- City / Town, 56.5%

The response from units reporting their 2012 debt-related obligations by the March 1, 2013, deadline was much improved from 2011. Gateway shows the following response rates:

- County, 100.0%
- Township, 97.7%
- City/Town, 97.9%

## ***County Property Tax Abstracts***

Under state law, county auditors must prepare a county property tax abstract annually that summarizes information about the property tax base and property taxes levied by local governments within the county. It is a compilation of property tax information for individual properties. County property tax abstracts include data on the assessed value of real estate and railroad, utility, and business personal property, assessed value deductions, tax rates, levies, and credits as presented on tax statements. Both DLGF and the Auditor of State review the abstracts. The Auditor of State approves the abstracts and must maintain county property tax abstracts as public record (IC 6-1.1-22-5). For more information about property taxes in Indiana, see [www.in.gov/dlgf/2516.htm](http://www.in.gov/dlgf/2516.htm).

The project team used county property tax abstracts maintained by the Indiana Auditor of State to produce the property tax base indicators, including assessed value and property tax levy data for all units. All county property tax abstract data are organized by taxing district. For assessed value and deduction indicators, data for taxing districts were converted by project staff to taxing units using a crosswalk furnished by the DLGF. For property tax levy, property tax replacement credits, and circuit breakers, data for taxing districts were converted to taxing units using the proportion of the unit tax rate to the district tax rate.

Because there currently is no reliable crosswalk identifying the sponsoring unit for each tax increment financing (TIF) district, incremental property tax revenue and assessed value captured by the TIF district is excluded from property tax base and projected revenue for the sponsoring unit. The base assessed value and property tax paid in the TIF districts are included in the property tax base and projected revenue of all units. The project team hopes to be able to assign the TIF increment to specific units in future reports.

The Indianapolis Consolidated City levy data are the aggregate of six special districts: *Indianapolis Consolidated City*, *Indianapolis Consolidated County*, *Indianapolis Police Special Service*, and *Indianapolis Special Fire Special Service*, *Indianapolis Sanitation (Solid)*, and *Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)*. Special district property tax data for other city and town utilities and redevelopment commissions were aggregated with the base local government for all levy indicators. Assessed value indicators are reported separately only when the special district boundaries are not coterminous with the base unit boundaries.

All data contained in the county property tax abstracts are prospective and do not represent actual property tax receipts. A local government's actual revenue realized from the property tax may differ from that reported in the property tax abstract as the result of the unpaid current property taxes, property taxes collected from previous years, Auditor's correction of errors, and refunds from appeals. Readers should consult annual financial reports for actual property tax receipts.

## ***Property Tax Rates***

Property tax rates are determined using adopted local government levies and assessed values. State law places limits on annual increases in local government levies, and in some cases on particular property tax rates. Levies and property tax rates are reviewed and approved by DLGF.

Certified property tax rates by county, township, and city and town for 2011 and 2012 were obtained from the DLGF ([www.in.gov/dlgf/8379.htm](http://www.in.gov/dlgf/8379.htm)). Total property tax rate by unit is the sum of the approved property tax rates by fund for each unit.



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Indianapolis data are reported separately for each of six special districts: *Indianapolis Consolidated City*, *Indianapolis Consolidated County*, *Indianapolis Police Special Service*, *Indianapolis Fire Special Service*, *Indianapolis Sanitation (Solid)*, and *Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)*. Special district tax rates for other city and town utilities and redevelopment commissions are aggregated with the base local government in cases when the boundaries of both are coterminous. The rate for the special districts are reported separately when they are not.

## ***Local Option Income Tax Rates***

There are three types of local option income taxes: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax (CAGIT), County Option Income Tax (COIT), and County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT). Local option income taxes are set only at the county level. County councils adopt and amend CAGIT. County income tax councils adopt COIT. CEDIT is adopted by either the county council or county income tax council depending on whether the county has adopted CAGIT or COIT.

Certified local income tax rates by county were obtained from the State Budget Agency ([www.in.gov/sba/2587.htm](http://www.in.gov/sba/2587.htm)). For 2011 and 2012, the project team used the tax rates that were effective just prior to the beginning of the local government fiscal year. For 2011, the rates reported are those that became effective by November 2010. Similarly, the rates reported for 2012 are those that became effective by November 2011. County rates are certified for the purpose of budgeting at the end of July, but counties can adopt or amend rates after that.

## ***Population Estimates***

For the population indicator and for all per capita indicators, the project team used vintage 2012 population estimates for 2011 and 2012.<sup>4</sup> The U.S. Census Bureau produces population estimates via the Population Estimates Program ([www.census.gov/popest/](http://www.census.gov/popest/)). Each year, the U.S. Census Bureau produces a July estimate of the total resident population for counties, incorporated places (cities and towns), and minor civil divisions (townships). The July estimate is produced with a model that uses the base population identified in the most recent decennial census, plus births and net migration, less total deaths. With each new annual release of the population estimates, the entire time series of estimates beginning on April 1, 2010, is revised and updated. For additional information about the population estimation methodology of the U.S. Census Bureau, see [www.census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html](http://www.census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html).

Population estimates are an approximation of the actual population of a local government, and may over- or underestimate the true population of the local government. Per capita measures provide useful comparisons, but may not reflect the population being serviced by a particular unit. In some cases, units are allowed to provide services outside their boundaries by statute. Other services may extend beyond a unit's boundaries because of inter-local agreements.

<sup>4</sup>Vintage population estimates are those that were current at the writing of the report. The U.S. Census Bureau revises estimates periodically based on new information. For example, the population estimates that were produced in the summer of 2011 and 2012 may have been revised in 2013.



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 150. Data sources and limitations

Source	Collecting Agency(ies)	Link/Location	Notes
<i>Detailed Receipts and Detailed Disbursement by Fund</i> data from Annual Financial Reports: 2011 and 2012	Indiana State Board of Accounts	Indiana Gateway for Government Units ( <a href="http://gateway.ifonline.org/">gateway.ifonline.org/</a> )	<p>These data were downloaded June 12, 2013. Any changes made by local governments after this date are not reflected in this report.</p> <p>These are unaudited data. Audited data can be accessed at <a href="http://www.in.gov/sboa">www.in.gov/sboa</a>.</p> <p>Indianapolis Consolidated City data are the aggregate of six special districts: <i>Indianapolis Consolidated City, Indianapolis Consolidated County, Indianapolis Police Special Service, Indianapolis Fire Special Service, Indianapolis Sanitation (Solid), and Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)</i>.</p> <p>Special district receipts and disbursement for city and town sanitary districts and redevelopment commissions are reported with the base local government for this dataset.</p> <p>To ensure that the indicators reflect monies over which local governments have decision making authority and to avoid double counting, a number of receipt and disbursement codes were excluded for all local governments.</p> <p>Due to coding limitations, the county indicators derived from these data likely over count the resources available to county governments.</p>
County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Office of the Indiana State Auditor; Indiana Department of Local Government Finance		<p>Indianapolis Consolidated City levy data are the aggregate of six special districts: <i>Indianapolis Consolidated City, Indianapolis Consolidated County, Indianapolis Police Special Service, Indianapolis Fire Special Service, Indianapolis Sanitation (Solid), and Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)</i>.</p> <p>Special district levies for city and town sanitary districts and redevelopment commissions were aggregated with the base local government.</p> <p>Assessed value indicators are reported separately for special districts only when boundaries are not coterminous with the base unit.</p> <p>All county abstract data is prospective. Some annual property taxes typically remain unpaid or are paid late. Readers should consult annual financial reports for actual property tax receipts.</p>
Certified Gross Property Tax Rates: 2011 and 2012	Indiana Department of Local Government Finance	Indiana Department of Local Government Finance, Reports and Data, Local Budgets, Certified Budget, Levy, CNAV, Tax Rate by Fund ( <a href="http://www.in.gov/dlgf/8379.htm">www.in.gov/dlgf/8379.htm</a> )	<p>Indianapolis data are reported separately for each of six special districts: <i>Indianapolis Consolidated City, Indianapolis Consolidated County, Indianapolis Police Special Service, Indianapolis Fire Special Service, Indianapolis Sanitation (Solid), and Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)</i>.</p> <p>Special district tax rates for city and town sanitary districts and redevelopment commissions were aggregated with the base local government in cases when the boundaries of the special district and the base unit were coterminous. They are reported separately only for Indianapolis and Winfield.</p>
County Local Option Income Tax Rates 2011: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Rates Certified July 30, 2010, Amended November 24, 2010; County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 30, 2010, Amended November 30, 2011; County Economic Development Income Tax Rates Certified on July 30, 2010, Amended October 25, 2010	Indiana State Budget Agency	Indiana State Budget Agency, Local Option Income Tax Data ( <a href="http://www.in.gov/sba/2587.htm">www.in.gov/sba/2587.htm</a> )	Local option income tax rates are adopted only at the county level.

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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 150. Data sources and limitations (continued)

Source	Collecting Agency(ies)	Link/Location	Notes
County Local Option Income Tax Rates (continued) 2012: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Rates Certified July 29, 2011, Amended November 30, 2011 County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 29, 2011, Amended November 30, 2011 County Economic Development Income Tax Rates Certified on July 29, 2011, Amended October 28, 2011			
Bond/Lease Rental Data 2011: DLGF Local Government Debt Report (as of September 21, 2012)	Indiana Department of Local Government Finance	Indiana Department of Local Government Finance, Reports and Data, Local Budgets, Local Government Debt, Local Government Debt Report – September 21, 2012 ( <a href="http://www.in.gov/dlgf/files/120921_-_Local_Government_Debt_Report.pdf">www.in.gov/dlgf/files/120921_-_Local_Government_Debt_Report.pdf</a> )	DLGF only requires units to report debt that has a 12-month term or greater; outstanding debt-related obligations does not include tax anticipation debt.  Indianapolis Consolidated City data are the aggregate of three special districts: <i>Indianapolis Consolidated City</i> , <i>Indianapolis Consolidated County</i> , and <i>Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)</i> . No debt data were reported for <i>Indianapolis Police Special Service</i> , <i>Indianapolis Fire Special Service</i> , and <i>Indianapolis Sanitation (Solid)</i> .  In cases when other municipal sanitary districts and redevelopment commissions were reported as separate “special districts,” these data were added to the debt total for the base unit.  Debt reporting on the Indiana Gateway for Government Units is relatively new. As indicated in the text, fewer units reported in 2011 than in 2012.
2012: Special Extract from Annual Debt Reporting to DLGF, collected as each unit certified data	Indiana Department of Local Government Finance		Indianapolis Consolidated City are the aggregate of three special districts: <i>Indianapolis Consolidated City</i> , <i>Indianapolis Consolidated County</i> , and <i>Indianapolis Sanitation (Liquid)</i> . No debt data were reported for <i>Indianapolis Police Special Service</i> , <i>Indianapolis Fire Special Service</i> , and <i>Indianapolis Sanitation (Solid)</i> .  In cases when other municipal sanitary districts and redevelopment commissions were reported as separate “special districts,” these data were added to the debt total for the base unit.
Annual Population Estimates – 2011 and 2012	U.S. Census Bureau	U.S. Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates ( <a href="http://www.census.gov/popest/">www.census.gov/popest/</a> )	Population estimates are an approximation of the population of a local government, and may over- or underestimate the actual population of the local government.  Per capita measures provide useful comparisons, but may not reflect the population being serviced by a particular unit. In some cases, units are allowed to provide services outside their boundaries by statute. Other services may extend beyond a unit’s boundaries because of inter-local agreements.



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 151. Calculations and sources of data for fiscal indicators

Indicator	Calculation	Source (Data A)	Details - Source (Data A)	Source (Data B)	Details - Source (Data B)	Notes
<b>SPENDING</b>						
Total Spending	Total Disbursements <sup>a</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all disbursements (with standard exclusions)			
Spending per Capita	Total Disbursements <sup>a</sup> ÷ Population <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all disbursements (with standard exclusions)	U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates	Population estimates	
Program Sustainability (Share of services financed through user charges and state and federal grants)	Program Receipts <sup>a</sup> ÷ Total Disbursements <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	<i>Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees</i> + Program Distributions ( <i>Major Moves Distribution</i> + <i>Motor Vehicle Highway Distribution</i> + <i>AFDC/Food Stamps Grants and Distribution</i> + <i>Child Support and Child Welfare Grants and Distribution</i> + <i>Other Grants and Distributions</i> + <i>County Funds for Soil/Water Operations</i> + <i>State funds for Soil/Water Operations</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Highways and Streets</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Culture and Recreation</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Economic Development</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Health and Welfare</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Public Safety</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Other</i> )	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Disbursements	Sum of all disbursements (with standard exclusions)	
Operating Position	Total Receipts <sup>a</sup> ÷ Total Disbursements <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions)	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Disbursements	Sum of all disbursements (with standard exclusions)	A value closer to one indicates the local government is matching revenues with spending.
Operating Balance	Total Receipts <sup>a</sup> - Total Disbursements <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions)	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Disbursements	Sum of all disbursements (with standard exclusions)	A positive value indicates the local government's total revenue exceeds spending.
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Total Revenue	Total Receipts <sup>a</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions)			
Revenue per Capita	Total Receipts <sup>a</sup> ÷ Population	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions)	U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates	Population estimates	
Revenue by Source (9 sources)	Receipts by Source <sup>a</sup> ÷ Total Receipts <sup>b</sup> (percentage).	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Receipts from: (1) <i>General Property Taxes</i> ; (2) <i>Local Option Income Taxes</i> ( <i>County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Certified Shares</i> + <i>County Economic Development Income Tax</i> + <i>County Option Income Tax</i> + <i>Local Option Income Tax for Levy Freeze</i> + <i>County Adjusted Gross Income Tax property Tax Replacement Credit</i> + <i>Local Option Income Tax for Public Safety</i> + <i>County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Additional Distributions</i> + <i>County Option Income Tax Additional Distribution</i> + <i>County Economic Development Income Tax Additional Distributions</i> ); (3) <i>Local Excise Taxes</i> ( <i>Food and Beverage Tax</i> + <i>Innkeepers Tax</i> + <i>Motor Vehicle/Aircraft Excise Tax Distribution</i> ); (4) <i>Other Tax Distributions</i> ( <i>Other Taxes</i> + <i>Alcoholic Beverage/Liquor Excise Tax Distribution</i> + <i>Riverboat/Casino Distribution</i> + <i>Cigarette Tax Distribution</i> + <i>Financial Institution Tax Distribution</i> + <i>Local Road and Street Distribution</i> + <i>State, Federal and Local Payments in Lieu of Taxes</i> + <i>Inheritance Taxes</i> + <i>Commercial Vehicle Excise Tax</i> )	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions)	

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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 151. Calculations and sources of data for fiscal indicators (continued)

Indicator	Calculation	Source (Data A)	Details - Source (Data A)	Source (Data B)	Details - Source (Data B)	Notes
<b>REVENUE (continued)</b>						
Revenue by Source (9 sources) (continued)	Receipts by Source <sup>a</sup> ÷ Total Receipts <sup>b</sup> (percentage) (continued)	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts (continued)	(5) Program Distributions (Major Moves Distribution + Motor Vehicle Highway Distribution + AFDC/Food Stamps Grants and Distribution + Child Support and Child Welfare Grants and Distribution + Other Grants and Distributions + County Funds for Soil/Water Operations + State funds for Soil/Water Operations + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Highways and Streets + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Culture and Recreation + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Economic Development + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Health and Welfare + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Public Safety + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Other); (6) Licenses and Permits; (7) Charges for Services; (8) Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees; and (9) Other Receipts	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts (continued)	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions) (continued)	
General Revenue Ratio (Share of total revenue raised through the state and federal government)	General Tax Receipts <sup>a</sup> ÷ Total Receipts <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	General Property Taxes; + Local Option Income Taxes (County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Certified Shares + County Economic Development Income Tax + County Option Income Tax+ Local Option Income Tax for Levy Freeze + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax property Tax Replacement Credit + Local Option Income Tax for Public Safety + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Additional Distributions + County Option Income Tax Additional Distribution + County Economic Development Income Tax Additional Distributions); + Local Excise Taxes (Food and Beverage Tax + Innkeepers Tax + Motor Vehicle/ Aircraft Excise Tax Distribution); + Other Tax Distributions (Other Taxes + Alcoholic Beverage/Liquor Excise Tax Distribution + Riverboat/ Casino Distribution + Cigarette Tax Distribution + Financial Institution Tax Distribution + Local Road and Street Distribution + State, Federal and Local Payments in Lieu of Taxes + Inheritance Taxes + Commercial Vehicle Excise Tax)	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions)	
Intergovernmental Revenue Ratio (Share of total revenue raised through the state and federal government)	Intergovernmental Receipts <sup>a</sup> ÷ Total Receipts <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Program Distributions (Major Moves Distribution + Motor Vehicle Highway Distribution + AFDC/Food Stamps Grants and Distribution + Child Support and Child Welfare Grants and Distribution + Other Grants and Distributions + County Funds for Soil/Water Operations + State funds for Soil/Water Operations + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Highways and Streets + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Culture and Recreation + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Economic Development + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Health and Welfare + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Public Safety + Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Other) + Other Tax Distributions (Other Taxes + Alcoholic Beverage/Liquor Excise Tax Distribution + Riverboat/Casino Distribution + Cigarette Tax Distribution + Financial Institution Tax Distribution + Local Road and Street Distribution + State, Federal and Local Payments in Lieu of Taxes + Inheritance Taxes + Commercial Vehicle Excise Tax)	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions)	

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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 151. Calculations and sources of data for fiscal indicators (continued)

Indicator	Calculation	Source (Data A)	Details - Source (Data A)	Source (Data B)	Details - Source (Data B)	Notes
<b>REVENUE (continued)</b>						
Own-source General Revenue per Capita	Own-Source General Receipts <sup>a</sup> ÷ Population <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	<i>General Property Taxes</i> + Local Option Income Taxes <i>(County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Certified Shares</i> + <i>County Economic Development Income Tax</i> + <i>County Option Income Tax</i> + <i>Local Option Income Tax for Levy Freeze</i> + <i>County Adjusted Gross Income Tax property Tax Replacement Credit</i> + <i>Local Option Income Tax for Public Safety</i> + <i>County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Additional Distributions</i> + <i>County Option Income Tax Additional Distribution</i> + <i>County Economic Development Income Tax Additional Distributions)</i> + Local Excise Taxes <i>(Food and Beverage Tax</i> + <i>Innkeepers Tax</i> + <i>Motor Vehicle/Aircraft Excise Tax Distribution)</i>	U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates	Population estimates	Own-source revenue is taxes levied directly by the local government.
Elastic Revenues (Share of total revenue raised through income, excise, and other taxes)	Elastic Receipts <sup>a</sup> ÷ Total Receipts <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	<i>Local Option Income Taxes</i> <i>(County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Certified Shares</i> + <i>County Economic Development Income Tax</i> + <i>County Option Income Tax</i> + <i>Local Option Income Tax for Levy Freeze</i> + <i>County Adjusted Gross Income Tax property Tax Replacement Credit</i> + <i>Local Option Income Tax for Public Safety</i> + <i>County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Additional Distributions</i> + <i>County Option Income Tax Additional Distribution</i> + <i>County Economic Development Income Tax Additional Distributions)</i> + Local Excise Taxes <i>(Food and Beverage Tax</i> + <i>Innkeepers Tax</i> + <i>Motor Vehicle/Aircraft Excise Tax Distribution)</i> + Other Tax Distributions <i>(Other Taxes</i> + <i>Alcoholic Beverage/Liquor Excise Tax Distribution</i> + <i>Riverboat/Casino Distribution + Cigarette Tax Distribution</i> + <i>Financial Institution Tax Distribution</i> + <i>Local Road and Street Distribution + State, Federal and Local Payments in Lieu of Taxes</i> + <i>Inheritance Taxes</i> + <i>Commercial Vehicle Excise Tax)</i>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Sum of all receipts (with standard exclusions)	
Program Autonomy (Share of total program revenue raised through charges for services, licenses, fines, forfeitures, and fees)	User Charge Receipts <sup>a</sup> ÷ Program Receipts <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	Licenses and Permits + Charges for Services + Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees	Annual Financial Report, Detailed Receipts	<i>Licenses and Permits</i> + <i>Charges for Services</i> + <i>Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees</i> + Program Distributions <i>(Major Moves Distribution</i> + <i>Motor Vehicle Highway Distribution</i> + <i>AFDC/Food Stamps Grants and Distribution</i> + <i>Child Support and Child Welfare Grants and Distribution</i> + <i>Other Grants and Distributions</i> + <i>County Funds for Soil/Water Operations+ State funds for Soil/Water Operations</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Highways and Streets</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Culture and Recreation + Federal and State Grants and Distributions- Economic Development</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions- Health and Welfare</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Public Safety</i> + <i>Federal and State Grants and Distributions – Other)</i>	
<b>PROPERTY TAX BASE and LEVIES</b>						
Gross Assessed Value (Total value of property before assessed value deductions)	Total Gross Assessed Value <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the <i>Total Value of Real Estate</i> + <i>Total Value of Railroad, Utilities, and Business Personal Property</i> across taxing districts for each unit			See notes in the Table of Sources.

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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 151. Calculations and sources of data for fiscal indicators (continued)

Indicator	Calculation	Source (Data A)	Details - Source (Data A)	Source (Data B)	Details - Source (Data B)	Notes
<b>PROPERTY TAX BASE and LEVIES (continued)</b>						
Homestead Standard Deduction	Total Homestead Standard Deductions <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the <i>Standard Deduction</i> across taxing districts for each unit			See notes in the Table of Sources.
Homestead Supplemental Deduction	Total Supplemental Homestead Deductions <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the <i>Supplemental Standard Deduction</i> across taxing districts for each unit			See notes in the Table of Sources.
Total Non-homestead Assessed Value Deductions	Total Miscellaneous Assessed Value Deductions <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the <i>Gross Assessed Value</i> – Total Net Taxable Assessed Value – Homestead Standard Deduction – Homestead Supplemental Deduction across taxing districts for each unit			See notes in the Table of Sources.
Taxable Assessed Value (Total assessed value of property after assessed value deductions)	Total Net Taxable Assessed Value <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the <i>Total Net Taxable Assessed Value</i> across taxing districts for each unit			See notes in the Table of Sources.
Total Property Tax Rate	Total Property Tax Rate <sup>a</sup>	Certified Budget, Levy, Certified Net Assessed Value, Tax Rate by Fund: 2011 and 2011	Sum of <i>Certified Gross Tax Rate</i> across funds for each unit			
Gross Tax Levy (Property tax levy before losses to property tax circuit breakers)	Gross Tax Levy <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the unit share of <i>Current Property Taxes Charged</i> across taxing districts			See notes in the Table of Sources. Gross tax levy includes local option income tax property tax replacement credits.
Property Tax Replacement Credits by Source (3 sources)	Property Tax Replacement Credits by Source <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the unit share of each type of replacement credit across taxing district for: (1) Homestead Property Tax Replacement Credits (Less COIT Homestead Credit + Less CEDIT Homestead + Less LOIT Homestead Credit) (2) Residential Property Tax Replacement Credits (Less CEDIT Residential Property Tax Credit + Less LOIT Residential Property Tax Credits) (3) Other Property Tax Replacement Credits (Less LOIT Property Tax Replacement Credits)			See notes in the Table of Sources.
Property Tax Replacement Credits as a Share of Gross Tax Levy (3 sources) (The share of the gross tax levy raised through local option income tax property tax replacement credits)	Total Property Tax Replacement Credits by type <sup>a</sup> ÷ Gross Tax Levy <sup>b</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the unit share of each type of replacement credit across taxing districts: (1) Homestead Property Tax Replacement Credits (Less COIT Homestead Credit + Less CEDIT Homestead Credit + Less LOIT Homestead Credit) (2) Residential Property Tax Replacement Credits (Less CEDIT Residential Property Tax Credit + Less LOIT Residential Property Tax) (3) Other Property Tax Replacement Credits (Less LOIT Property Tax Replacement Credit)	County Property Tax Abstracts	Sum of the unit share of <i>Current Property Taxes Charged</i> across taxing districts	See notes in the Table of Sources.
Tax Cap Losses by Circuit Breaker Class (4 classes)	Property Tax Circuit Breaker Losses by Circuit Breaker Class <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	Sum of the unit share of each type of circuit breaker loss across taxing districts: (1) Homestead Property Tax Circuit Breaker Credit (1%); (2) Non-Homestead Residential and Agricultural Land Property Circuit Breaker Credit (2%); (3) Other Real and Personal Property Circuit Breaker Credit (3%); (4) Over 65 Circuit Breaker Credit			See notes in the Table of Sources.
Tax Cap Losses	Total Property Tax Circuit Breaker Losses <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	The sum of the unit share of <i>Homestead Property Tax Circuit Breaker Credit (1%)</i> + <i>Non-Homestead Residential and Agricultural Land Property Circuit Breaker Credit (2%)</i> + <i>Other Real and Personal Property Circuit Breaker Credit (3%)</i> + <i>Over 65 Circuit Breaker Credit</i> across taxing districts			See notes in the Table of Sources.
Net Tax Levy (Property Tax Levy after losses to property tax circuit breakers)	Net Tax Levy <sup>a</sup>	County Property Tax Abstracts 2011: Assess 2010 Pay 2011 2012: Assess 2011 Pay 2012	The sum of unit share of <i>Sections 2 Through 4 Total Plus Alloc. Area PTRC Reimb. Pers. Prop.</i> across taxing districts			See notes in the Table of Sources. Net tax levy includes local option income tax property tax replacement credits.

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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 151. Calculations and sources of data for fiscal indicators (continued)

Indicator	Calculation	Source (Data A)	Details - Source (Data A)	Source (Data B)	Details - Source (Data B)	Notes
<b>LOIT RATES</b>						
Adopted LOITs	Adopted LOITs by type <sup>a</sup>	2011: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Rates Certified July 30, 2010, Amended November 24, 2010 ; County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 30, 2010, Amended November 30, 2011; County Economic Development Income Tax Rates Certified on July 30, 2010, Amended October 25, 2010  2012: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Rates Certified July 29, 2011, Amended November 30, 2011; County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 29, 2011, Amended November 30, 2011; County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 29,2011, Amended November 30, 2011; County Economic Development Income Tax Rates Certified on July 29, 2011, Amended October 28, 2011	CAGIT (base); COIT (base); CEDIT (base); CAGIT, COIT, or CEDIT corrections; CAGIT or COIT levy freeze; CAGIT or COIT property tax replacement credit; CAGIT or COIT public safety credit; CEDIT homestead credit.			LOIT rates are set only at the county level.
Total LOIT Rate	Total County LOIT Rate <sup>a</sup>	2011: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Rates Certified July 30, 2010, Amended November 24, 2010 County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 30,2010, Amended November 30, 2011 County Economic Development Income Tax Rates Certified on July 30, 2010, Amended October 25, 2010  2012: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Rates Certified July 29, 2011, Amended November 30, 2011; County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 29,2011, Amended November 30, 2011; County Economic Development Income Tax Rates Certified on July 29, 2011, Amended October 28, 2011	CAGIT rates (County Adjusted Gross Income Tax + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Property Tax Replacement + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Property Tax Relief + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Public Safety Funding) + COIT rates (County Option Income Tax + County Option Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Option Income Tax Property Tax Replacement + County Option Income Tax Property Tax Relief + County Option Income Tax Public Safety Funding) + CEDIT rates (County Economic Development Income Tax + County Economic Development Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Economic Development Income Tax Homestead Credit Replacement)			LOIT rates are set only at the county level.
LOIT Rate Utilization (Difference between the current total local option income tax rate and the maximum rate allowable by state law)	Sum of maximum LOIT rates <sup>a</sup> – Sum of current LOIT rates <sup>b</sup>	2011: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Rates Certified July 30, 2010, Amended November 24, 2010; County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 30,2010, Amended November 30, 2011; County Economic Development Income Tax Rates Certified on July 30, 2010, Amended October 25, 2010  2012: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Rates Certified July 29, 2011, Amended November 30, 2011 County Option Income Tax Rates Certified July 29,2011, Amended November 30, 2011 County Economic Development Income Tax Rates Certified on July 29, 2011, Amended October 28, 2011	CAGIT rates (County Adjusted Gross Income Tax + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Property Tax Replacement + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Property Tax Relief + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Public Safety Funding) + COIT rates (County Option Income Tax + County Option Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Option Income Tax Property Tax Replacement + County Option Income Tax Property Tax Relief + County Option Income Tax Public Safety Funding) + CEDIT rates (County Economic Development Income Tax + County Economic Development Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Economic Development Income Tax Homestead Credit Replacement)	General: County Adjusted Gross Income Tax IC 6-3.5-1.1 County Option Income Taxes IC 6-3.5-6 County Economic Development Income Tax IC 6-3.5-7  2011: Indiana Handbook of Tax Revenues and Appropriations: Fiscal Year 2010 Version  2012: Indiana Handbook of Tax Revenues and Appropriations: Fiscal Year 2011 Version	The sum of the following for adopted rate types: Maximum CAGIT rates (County Adjusted Gross Income Tax + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Property Tax Replacement + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Property Tax Relief + County Adjusted Gross Income Tax Public Safety Funding) + Maximum COIT rates (County Option Income Tax + County Option Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Option Income Tax Property Tax Replacement + County Option Income Tax Property Tax Relief + County Option Income Tax Public Safety Funding) + Maximum CEDIT rates (County Economic Development Income Tax + County Economic Development Income Tax Correctional Facilities + County Economic Development Income Tax Homestead Credit Replacement)	LOIT rates are set only at the county level.  Only rate types adopted by each county are included in the calculation of maximum rate.  LOIT rates also are subject to maximum combined rates for CAGIT + CEDIT and COIT + CEDIT.

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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 151. Calculations and sources of data for fiscal indicators (continued)

Indicator	Calculation	Source (Data A)	Details - Source (Data A)	Source (Data B)	Details - Source (Data B)	Notes
<b>DEBT</b>						
Total Debt-related Obligations	Total Outstanding Debt-related Obligations <sup>a</sup>	2011: <i>DLGF Local Government Debt Report (as of September 21, 2012)</i>  2012: Special Extract from Annual Debt Reporting to DLGF	Sum of all outstanding <i>Principal</i> and <i>Interest</i> as of the last day of the year for bonds and loans not reported as retired + Sum of all outstanding <i>Lease Payments</i> for leases not reported as retired as of the last day of the year.			
Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations	Total Outstanding Tax-Supported Debt-related Obligations <sup>a</sup>	2011: No data available  2012: Special Extract from Annual Debt Reporting to DLGF	For bonds, loans, and leases reported as using property tax, TIF, COIT/CAGIT/CEDIT, or MVH/LRS as either a primary or secondary source of repayment and not reported as retired:  Sum of all outstanding <i>Principal</i> and <i>Interest</i> as of the last day of the year for bonds and loans + Sum of all outstanding <i>Lease Payments</i> for leases as of the last day of the year			
Total Debt-related Obligations per Capita	Total Outstanding Debt-related Obligations <sup>a</sup> ÷ Population <sup>b</sup>	2011: <i>DLGF Local Government Debt Report (as of September 21, 2012)</i>  2012: Special Extract from Annual Debt Reporting to DLGF	Sum of all outstanding <i>Principal</i> and <i>Interest</i> as of the last day of the year for bonds and loans not reported as retired. + Sum of all outstanding <i>Lease Payments</i> for leases as of the last day of the year not reported as retired.	U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates	Population estimates	Debt burden per resident.
Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations per Capita (Tax-supported debt burden per resident)	Total Outstanding Tax-Supported Debt-related Obligations <sup>a</sup> ÷ Population <sup>b</sup>	2011: no data available 2012: Special Extract from Annual Debt Reporting to DLGF	For bonds, loans, and leases reported as using property tax, TIF, COIT/CAGIT/CEDIT, or MVH/LRS as either a primary or secondary source of repayment and not reported as retired:  Sum of all outstanding <i>Principal</i> and <i>Interest</i> as of the last day of the year for bonds and loans + Sum of all outstanding <i>Lease Payments</i> for leases as of the last day of the year	U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates	Population estimates	
Total Debt-related Obligations per \$100 Assessed Value (Debt to property tax base)	Total Outstanding Debt-related Obligations <sup>a</sup> ÷ \$100 Gross Assessed Value <sup>b</sup>	2011: <i>DLGF Local Government Debt Report (as of September 21, 2012)</i> 2012: Special Extract from Annual Debt Reporting to DLGF	Sum of all outstanding <i>Principal</i> and <i>Interest</i> as of the last day of the year for bonds and loans not reported as retired. + Sum of all outstanding <i>Lease Payments</i> for leases as of the last day of the year not reported as retired.	County Property Tax Abstracts	Sum of the unit share <i>Total Value of Real Estate</i> + <i>Total Value of Railroad, Utilities, and Business Personal Property</i> across taxing districts	
Tax-supported Debt-related Obligations per \$100 Assessed Value (Tax-supported debt to property tax base)	Total Outstanding Tax-Supported Debt-related Obligations <sup>a</sup> ÷ \$100 Gross Assessed Value <sup>b</sup>	2011: no data available 2012: Special Extract from Annual Debt Reporting to DLGF	For bonds, loans, and leases reported as using property tax, TIF, COIT/CAGIT/CEDIT, or MVH/LRS as either a primary or secondary source of repayment and not reported as retired:  Sum of all outstanding <i>Principal</i> and <i>Interest</i> as of the last day of the year for bonds and loans + Sum of all outstanding <i>Lease Payments</i> for leases as of the last day of the year	County Property Tax Abstracts	Sum of the unit share <i>Total Value of Real Estate</i> + <i>Total Value of Railroad, Utilities, and Business Personal Property</i> across taxing districts	
Debt Service Ratio (Total annual debt service to annual total spending)	Total Debt Service <sup>a</sup> ÷ Total Disbursements <sup>b</sup>	Annual Financial Reports, Detailed Disbursements	<i>Debt Service</i>	Annual Financial Reports, Detailed Disbursements	Sum of all disbursements (with standard exclusions)	This measure includes interest paid on tax anticipation loans.
<b>POPULATION</b>						
Population	Total population <sup>a</sup>	U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates	Population estimates			

Note: <sup>a</sup> Source A; <sup>b</sup> Source B





# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 152. 2013 Receipt codes for counties, townships, and cities and towns

Receipt Code	High Level Classification	Detail Classification	County	Township	City/Town	Notes
R101	Taxes and Intergovernmental	General Property Taxes	Y	Y	Y	
R102	Taxes and Intergovernmental	County Adjusted Gross Income Tax (CAGIT) Certified Shares	Y	Y	Y	
R103	Taxes and Intergovernmental	County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT)	Y	Y	Y	
R104	Taxes and Intergovernmental	County Option Income Tax (COIT)	Y	Y	Y	
R105	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Local Option Income Tax (LOIT) for Levy Freeze	Y	Y	Y	
R106	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Food and Beverage Tax	Y		Y	
R107	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Innkeepers Tax	Y		Y	
R108	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Other Taxes	Y	Y	Y	
R109	Taxes and Intergovernmental	ABC Excise Tax Distribution	Y		Y	Name prior to 2013 was "Alcoholic Beverage/Liquor Excise Tax Distribution"
R110	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Casino/Riverboat Distribution	Y	Y	Y	
R111	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Cigarette Tax Distribution	Y	Y	Y	
R112	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Financial Institution Tax distribution	Y	Y	Y	
R113	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Local Road and Street Distribution	Y		Y	
R114	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Vehicle/Aircraft Excise Tax Distribution	Y	Y	Y	Name prior to 2013 was "Motor Vehicle/Aircraft Excise Tax Distribution"
R115	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Major Moves Distribution	Y		Y	
R116	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Motor Vehicle Highway Distribution	Y		Y	
R119	Taxes and Intergovernmental	State, Federal, and Local Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Y	Y	Y	
R121	Taxes and Intergovernmental	County Funds for Soil/Water Operations				
R122	Taxes and Intergovernmental	State Funds for Soil/Water Operations				
R123	Taxes and Intergovernmental	County Adjusted Gross Income Tax (CAGIT) Property Tax Replacement Credit	Y	Y	Y	
R124	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Local Option Income Tax (LOIT) for Public Safety	Y	Y	Y	
R125	Taxes and Intergovernmental	County Adjusted Gross Income Tax (CAGIT) Additional Distributions	Y	Y	Y	
R126	Taxes and Intergovernmental	County Option Income Tax (COIT) Additional Distributions	Y	Y	Y	
R127	Taxes and Intergovernmental	County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT) Additional Distributions	Y	Y	Y	
R128	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Inheritance Tax	Y	Y	Y	
R129	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Federal and State Grants and Distributions - Highways and Streets	Y	Y	Y	
R130	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Federal and State Grants and Distributions - Culture and Recreation	Y	Y	Y	

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 152. 2013 Receipt codes for counties, townships, and cities and towns (continued)

Receipt Code	High Level Classification	Detail Classification	County	Township	City/Town	Notes
R131	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Federal and State Grants and Distributions - Economic Development	Y	Y	Y	
R132	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Federal and State Grants and Distributions - Health and Welfare	Y	Y	Y	
R133	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Federal and State Grants and Distributions - Public Safety	Y	Y	Y	
R134	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Federal and State Grants and Distributions - Other	Y	Y	Y	
R135	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Commercial Vehicle Excise Tax Distribution (CVET)	Y	Y	Y	
R136	Taxes and Intergovernmental	ABC Gallonage Tax Distribution	Y		Y	New receipt code in 2013
R137	Taxes and Intergovernmental	Wheel Tax/Surtax Distribution	Y		Y	New receipt code in 2013
R201	Licenses and Permits	Electrical and Plumbing Licenses and Permits	Y		Y	
R202	Licenses and Permits	Food and Amusement Licenses and Permits	Y		Y	
R203	Licenses and Permits	Planning, Zoning, and Building Permits and Fees	Y		Y	
R204	Licenses and Permits	Watercraft Licenses and Permits	Y		Y	
R205	Licenses and Permits	Gun Permits	Y		Y	
R206	Licenses and Permits	Sign Permits	Y		Y	
R207	Licenses and Permits	Street and Curb Cuts Permits	Y		Y	
R208	Licenses and Permits	Dog Licenses	Y	Y	Y	
R209	Licenses and Permits	Other Licenses and Permits	Y	Y	Y	
R210	Licenses and Permits	Cable TV Licenses	Y		Y	
R211	Licenses and Permits	County Health Department Licenses and Permits	Y			
R401	Charges for Services	County Auditor Services	Y			
R402	Charges for Services	County Recorder Services	Y			
R403	Charges for Services	County Sheriff Services	Y			
R404	Charges for Services	County Treasurer Services	Y			
R405	Charges for Services	Health Department Services	Y			
R406	Charges for Services	Street Maintenance and Other Transportation Fees	Y		Y	
R407	Charges for Services	911 Telephone Service	Y		Y	
R408	Charges for Services	Emergency Medical Services Fees	Y	Y	Y	
R409	Charges for Services	Document and Copy Fees	Y	Y	Y	
R410	Charges for Services	Fire Protection Contracts and Service Fees		Y	Y	
R411	Charges for Services	Park and Recreation Receipts	Y	Y	Y	
R412	Charges for Services	Parking Receipts	Y	Y	Y	

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 152. 2013 Receipt codes for counties, townships, and cities and towns (continued)

Receipt Code	High Level Classification	Detail Classification	County	Township	City/Town	Notes
R413	Charges for Services	Rental of Property	Y	Y	Y	
R414	Charges for Services	Federal, State, and Local Reimbursement for Services	Y	Y	Y	
R415	Charges for Services	Statewide Library (PLAC) Card Receipts				
R416	Charges for Services	Garbage/Trash/Recycling/Landfill Fees and Charges	Y		Y	Name prior to 2013 was "Garbage/Trash/Recycling/Landfill Fees and Charges"
R417	Charges for Services	Airport Receipts	Y		Y	
R418	Charges for Services	Cemetery Receipts	Y	Y	Y	
R419	Charges for Services	Storm Water Fees			Y	
R420	Charges for Services	Sewage Fees	Y		Y	
R421	Charges for Services	Metered or Measured Sales and Services				
R422	Charges for Services	Unmetered Sales and Services				
R423	Charges for Services	Other Charges for Services, Sales, and Fees	Y	Y	Y	
R424	Charges for Services	County Surveyor Services	Y			
R425	Charges for Services	Police Protection Contracts and Service Fees	Y		Y	
R502	Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees	Court Costs and Fees	Y	Y	Y	
R503	Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees	Other Fines and Forfeitures	Y	Y	Y	
R505	Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees	Other Court and Clerk Receipts	Y	Y	Y	
R801	Utility Penalties	Utility Penalties				
R901	Other Receipts	Sale of Investments	Y	Y	Y	
R902	Other Receipts	Earnings on Investments and Deposits	Y	Y	Y	
R903	Other Receipts	Proceeds from Tax Anticipation Warrants	Y	Y	Y	
R904	Other Receipts	Proceeds from Borrowing other than Tax Anticipation Warrants	Y	Y	Y	
R905	Other Receipts	Sale of Capital Assets	Y	Y	Y	
R906	Other Receipts	Refunds and Reimbursements	Y	Y	Y	
R907	Other Receipts	Benefit Plan Contributions	Y	Y	Y	
R908	Other Receipts	Donations, Gifts, and Bequests	Y	Y	Y	
R909	Other Receipts	Payroll Fund and Clearing Account Receipts	Y	Y	Y	
R910	Other Receipts	Transfers In - Transferred from Another Fund	Y	Y	Y	
R911	Other Receipts	Interfund Loans - Borrowed from Another Fund	Y	Y	Y	
R912	Other Receipts	Interfund Loans - Repayment from Another Fund	Y	Y	Y	
R913	Other Receipts	Other Receipts	Y	Y	Y	
R914	Other Receipts	Grants and Distributions from Non-Governmental Entities	Y	Y	Y	

Source: State Board of Accounts. 2013 Receipt Codes and Crosswalk ([www.in.gov/sboa/3700.htm](http://www.in.gov/sboa/3700.htm))



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 153. 2013 Disbursement codes for counties, townships, and cities and towns

Disbursement Code	High Level Classification*	Detail Classification	Counties	Townships	City/Town	Water/Wastewater/Stormwater Utilities	Gas/Electric Utilities	Notes
D101	Personal Services	Salaries and Wages	Y	Y	Y	Y		
D106	Personal Services	Other Personal Services	Y	Y	Y			
D107	Personal Services	Employee Benefits	Y	Y	Y			
D201	Supplies	Office Supplies	Y	Y	Y			
D202	Supplies	Operating Supplies	Y	Y	Y			
D203	Supplies	Repair and Maintenance Supplies	Y	Y	Y			
D204	Supplies	Other Supplies	Y	Y	Y			
D301	Other Services and Charges	Professional Services	Y	Y	Y			
D302	Other Services and Charges	Communication and Transportation	Y	Y	Y			
D303	Other Services and Charges	Printing and Advertising	Y	Y	Y			
D304	Other Services and Charges	Insurance	Y	Y	Y			
D305	Other Services and Charges	Utility Services	Y	Y	Y			
D306	Other Services and Charges	Repairs and Maintenance	Y	Y	Y			
D307	Other Services and Charges	Rentals	Y	Y	Y			
D312	Other Services and Charges	Other Services and Charges	Y	Y	Y			
D801	Township Assistance	Emergency Shelter		Y				This classification applies only to Township Assistance and Distressed Township Assistance Funds.
D802	Township Assistance	Housing		Y				
D803	Township Assistance	Utilities		Y				
D804	Township Assistance	Food		Y				
D805	Township Assistance	Clothing		Y				
D806	Township Assistance	Household Supplies		Y				
D807	Township Assistance	Transportation		Y				
D808	Township Assistance	Health Care		Y				
D809	Township Assistance	Funerals, Burials, Cremations		Y				
D810	Township Assistance	Other Direct Relief		Y				

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 153. 2013 Disbursement codes for counties, townships, and cities and towns (continued)

Disbursement Code	High Level Classification*	Detail Classification	Counties	Townships	City/Town	Water/Wastewater/Stormwater Utilities	Gas/Electric Utilities	Notes
D401	Debt Service	Payments on Tax Anticipation Warrants Principal	Y	Y				
D402	Debt Service	Payments on Tax Anticipation Warrants Interest	Y	Y				
D403	Debt Service	Payments on Bonds and Other Debt Principal	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D404	Debt Service	Payments on Bonds and Other Debt Interest	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D501	Capital Outlays	Land	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D502	Capital Outlays	Infrastructure	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D503	Capital Outlays	Buildings	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D504	Capital Outlays	Improvements Other Than Buildings	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D505	Capital Outlays	Machinery, Equipment, and Vehicles	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D506	Capital Outlays	Construction	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D507	Capital Outlays	Books and Other Media	Y	Y				
D508	Capital Outlays	Other Capital Outlays	Y	Y		Y	Y	
D600	Operations	Operations						
D601	Operations	Administrative and General					Y	
D602	Operations	Bad Debt				Y		
D603	Operations	Chemicals				Y		
D604	Operations	Contractual Services				Y		
D605	Operations	Customer Accounts					Y	
D606	Operations	Customer Service					Y	
D607	Operations	Transmission and Distribution					Y	
D608	Operations	Employee Pensions and Benefits				Y		
D609	Operations	Fuel for Power Production				Y		
D610	Operations	Gas Purchase, Production, and Supply					Y	
D611	Operations	Gas Storage					Y	
D612	Operations	Materials and Supplies				Y		
D613	Operations	Power Production \Purchased Power				Y	Y	
D614	Operations	Purchased Wastewater Treatment				Y		
D615	Operations	Purchased Water				Y		
D616	Operations	Regulatory Commission				Y		

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 153. 2013 Disbursement codes for counties, townships, and cities and towns (continued)

Disbursement Code	High Level Classification*	Detail Classification	Counties	Townships	City/Town	Water/Wastewater/Stormwater Utilities	Gas/Electric Utilities	Notes
D617	Operations	Sales Promotion					Y	
D618	Operations	Sludge Removal				Y		
D619	Operations	Transportation				Y		
D620	Operations	Other Operating				Y	Y	
D701	Other Disbursements	Payments To or On Behalf of Beneficiaries			Y			
D702	Other Disbursements	Payment of Taxes and Other Payroll Withholdings		Y	Y			
D703	Other Disbursements	Distributions to Other Governmental Entities		Y	Y			
D704	Other Disbursements	Transfer Out - Transferred To Another Fund		Y	Y	Y	Y	
D705	Other Disbursements	Interfund Loan - Loaned To Another Fund		Y	Y	Y	Y	
D706	Other Disbursements	Interfund Loan - Repaid To Another Fund		Y	Y	Y	Y	
D707	Other Disbursements	Other Disbursements		Y	Y	Y	Y	
D900	Other Disbursements	Purchase of Investments		Y	Y	Y	Y	

Source: State Board of Accounts. 2013 Disbursement Codes. ([www.in.gov/sboa/3700.htm](http://www.in.gov/sboa/3700.htm))



## Glossary<sup>5</sup>

Charges for Services	Receipts from direct charges for the use of a product or service provided by the local government. A user charge may apply per use of the good or service or for the use of the good or service. The first is a charge for each time while the second is a charge for bulk or time-limited use.
Circuit Breaker Class	The three classes of property eligible for circuit breaker credits are homestead; non-homestead residential and farmland; and commercial, industrial, and other.
Debt Service	Principal of the bond, loan, or lease rental plus interest charges.
Deduction	A situation where a taxpayer is permitted to subtract an amount from the assessed value of the taxpayer's property. The amount may be fixed or based on a percentage calculation.
Exemption	A situation where a certain type of property, or the property of a certain kind of taxpayer, is not taxable.
Elastic Receipts	Receipts from sources of revenue that are sensitive to changes in the incomes of taxpayers, such as local option income taxes and local excise taxes.
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees	Receipts derived from penalties for legal offenses, court costs, and other miscellaneous fees levied by the local government.
Gross Assessed Value	The total dollar value assigned to all real property and improvements plus personal property in the jurisdiction of the local government subject to taxation. Includes the assessed value of real estate and railroad, utility, and business personal property before assessed value deductions.
Gross Tax Levy	Planned property tax revenue to be collected by the local government before losses to property tax circuit breakers. Includes local option income tax property tax replacement credits to the local government.
Homestead Standard Deduction	The total value of the assessed value deduction for homesteads. The homestead deduction is the most commonly used property tax deduction in Indiana. It allows homeowners who use a property as a primary residence to qualify for a reduction of up to 60 percent of the assessed value or \$45,000, whichever is less, thereby lowering the property owner's property tax obligation.
Homestead Supplemental Deduction	The total value of the supplemental assessed value deduction for homesteads. An individual or entity receiving a Homestead Standard Deduction also is entitled to receive a Supplemental Homestead Deduction. The amount of the Supplemental Homestead Deduction is 35 percent of the assessed value (remaining after application of the Homestead Standard Deduction) that is less than \$600,000 and 25 percent of the assessed value (remaining after application of the Homestead Standard Deduction) that is more than \$600,000.
Intergovernmental Receipts	Receipts associated with transfers from the Indiana state government and the U.S. Government.

<sup>5</sup>Many of the definitions here come from the DLGF's Property Tax Terms web page ([www.in.gov/dlgf/8081.htm](http://www.in.gov/dlgf/8081.htm)).



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Licenses and Permits	Receipts associated with payments for the receipt of licenses and permits from the local government. Some examples include electrical and plumbing licenses, gun permits, watercraft licenses, and planning, zoning, and building permits.
Local Excise Taxes	Receipts from local excise taxes. These taxes include the Food and Beverage Tax, Innkeepers Tax, and the Vehicle/ Aircraft Excise Tax Distribution.
Local Option Income Taxes	Counties may adopt either the County Adjusted Gross Income Tax (CAGIT) or County Option Income Tax (COIT). Counties may also adopt the County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT) and Local Option Income Taxes (LOIT) for Property Tax Freeze (FPTL), Property Tax Relief (PTR), Homestead Credit (HC), or Public Safety (PS). Selected counties also are allowed to adopt LOIT for Corrections (COR).
Local Option Income Tax (LOIT) Rate	Total local income tax rate levied on residents of a county. Computed by summing the rates of the County Adjusted Gross Income Tax (CAGIT) or County Option Income Tax (COIT), the County Economic Development Income Tax (CEDIT), and the Local Option Income Tax (LOIT) for Property Tax Freeze (FPTF), Property Tax Relief (PTR), Public Safety (PS), Homestead Credit (HC), and Corrections (COR).
Net Tax Levy	Planned property tax revenue to be collected by the local government after accounting for losses to property tax circuit breakers. Includes LOIT property tax replacement credits to the local government.
Other Receipts	Receipts from <i>Earnings on Investments, Proceeds from Borrowings, Sale of Capital Assets, Refunds and Reimbursements, Donations, Gifts, and Bequests, Grants and Distributions from Non-Governmental Entities, and Other Receipts.</i>
Outstanding Debt Obligations	The principal, interest, and federal credits of the bond, loan, or lease rental remaining to be repaid.
Outstanding Tax-supported Debt	Outstanding debt that uses tax revenue property taxes, local option income taxes, tax increment financing, or Motor Vehicle Highway Fund/Local Roads and Streets Fund distributions as a source of repayment.
Own-Source General Revenue	Receipts from taxes levied directly by the local government, for example, from general property taxes, local option income taxes, and local excise taxes.
Program Distributions	Receipts from state or federal government programs. Includes the <i>Major Moves Distribution, Motor Vehicle Highway Distribution, AFDC/Food Stamps Grants and Distribution, Child Support and Child Welfare Grants and Distribution, State and County Funds for Soil/Water Operations, Federal and State Grants and Distributions, and Other Grants and Distributions.</i>
Property Tax Replacement Credits	Property tax replacement credits (PTRC) are used to provide tax relief and provided through local option income taxes.
Tax Cap Losses	The amount of potential property tax revenue not received by the local government due to the property tax cap credits. The property tax cap limits local property tax liability to 1 percent of gross assessed value for residential homesteads, 2 percent of gross assessed value for non-homestead and farmland properties, and 3 percent of gross assessed value for commercial, industrial, and other types of properties.





# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Taxable Assessed Value	The total assessed value of real estate and railroad, utility, and business personal property after assessed value deductions and exemptions.
Taxing District	This is the term for the geographic area within which all taxpayers pay property taxes to the same units and funds.
Taxing Unit	An organization or government body having the statutory right to fund itself through the property tax system. Examples include counties, townships, and cities and towns.
Total Assessed Value Deductions	Deductions reduce the amount of assessed value a taxpayer pays on a given parcel of property. There are a number of property tax deductions available to Indiana property owners; however the homestead deduction is the most common and most widely used of these. The total value of assessed value deductions includes the homestead standard, homestead supplemental, and total miscellaneous assessed value deductions.
Total Disbursements	All disbursements made by a local government in the fiscal year except for those listed in the Sources of Data-Annual Financial Reports section of this report.
Total Non-homestead Assessed Value Deductions	Deductions reduce the amount of assessed value a taxpayer pays on a given parcel of property. Miscellaneous assessed value deductions include assessed value deductions other than the Homestead Standard Deduction and the Homestead Supplemental Deduction, which includes the mortgage, veteran, age 65 and over, blind and/or disabled, energy systems, and urban development/rehabilitation assessed value deductions.
Total Population	Total number of residents residing within a local government's borders as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.
Total Property Tax Rate	Total property tax rate levied by a local government.
Total Receipts	All receipts recorded by a local government in the fiscal year except for those listed in the Sources of Data-Annual Financial Reports section of this report.
User Charge Receipts	Receipts from non-tax sources of revenue, includes Licenses and Permits, Charges for Services, and Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees.



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING



## Appendix A. Enterprises by Local Government

**Table 154. Enterprises by county**

County	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Allen County								X
Delaware County			X					
Elkhart County			X			X		
Floyd County			X					X
Lake County								X
Marion County								X
Monroe County			X					
Switzerland County		X						
White County						X		

Notes:

1. Counties that do not report any enterprises in their Annual Financial Reports are not included in the table.
2. Readers should use care in interpreting "other" enterprises. In some cases, these activities may be reported as regular governmental activities by other units.

Source: Indiana State Board of Accounts, Annual Financial Reports, 2011, 2012. Raw data downloaded from Indiana Gateway for Government Units.

**Table 155. Enterprises by township**

Township	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Adams County								
Union Township								X
DeKalb County								
Keyser Township								X
Lake County								
St. John Township								X
Washington County								
Monroe Township								X

Notes:

1. Townships that do not report any enterprises in their Annual Financial Reports are not included in the table.
2. Readers should use care in interpreting "other" enterprises. In some cases, these activities may be reported as regular governmental activities by other units.

Source: Indiana State Board of Accounts, Annual Financial Reports, 2011, 2012. Raw data downloaded from Indiana Gateway for Government Units.



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Advance Civil Town	X	X		X				
Akron Civil Town	X	X				X		
Albany Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
Albion Civil Town	X	X						
Alexandria Civil City	X	X						
Alfordsville Civil Town	X							
Ambia Civil Town	X							
Amboy Civil Town		X						
Anderson Civil City	X	X	X	X				
Andrews Civil Town	X	X				X		
Angola Civil City	X	X						
Arcadia Civil Town	X	X						
Argos Civil Town	X	X		X				
Ashley Civil Town	X	X				X		
Atlanta Civil Town	X	X				X		
Attica Civil City	X	X				X		
Auburn Civil City	X	X		X				
Aurora Civil City	X	X			X			
Austin Civil City		X						
Avilla Civil Town	X	X		X				
Bainbridge Civil Town	X	X		X	X			
Bargersville Civil Town	X	X	X	X				
Batesville Civil City	X	X			X			
Battle Ground Civil Town		X						
Bedford Civil City	X	X	X			X		
Beech Grove Civil City		X						X
Berne Civil City	X	X	X					
Bethany Civil Town								X
Bicknell Civil City	X	X						
Birdseye Civil Town	X	X						
Bloomfield Civil Town		X						
Bloomington Civil Town	X							
Bloomington Civil City	X	X	X					
Bluffton Civil City	X	X		X				
Boonville Civil City	X	X		X				
Borden Civil Town		X						
Boston Civil Town		X						
Boswell Civil Town	X	X						
Bourbon Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
Brazil Civil City	X	X						
Bremen Civil Town	X	X		X				
Bristol Civil Town	X	X						
Brook Civil Town	X	X						
Brooklyn Civil Town	X	X	X	X				
Brooksbury Civil Town		X						
Brookston Civil Town	X	X		X				
Brookville Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
Brownsburg Civil Town	X	X	X					
Brownstown Civil Town		X				X		
Bruceville Civil Town	X	X						

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Bryant Civil Town		X						
Bunker Hill Civil Town	X	X						
Burlington Civil Town		X						
Burnettsville Civil Town		X						
Burns Harbor Civil Town		X						
Butler Civil City	X	X	X			X		
Cambridge City Civil Town	X							
Camden Civil Town	X	X						
Campbellsburg Civil Town	X	X						
Cannelton Civil City	X	X		X		X		
Carbon Civil Town	X	X	X					
Carlisle Civil Town	X	X						
Carmel Civil City	X	X						
Carthage Civil Town	X	X						
Cayuga Civil Town	X	X						
Cedar Lake Civil Town	X	X	X					
Center Point Civil Town	X	X						
Centerville Civil Town	X	X	X	X				
Chalmers Civil Town	X	X	X	X				
Chandler Civil Town	X	X						
Charlestown Civil City	X	X						
Chesterfield Civil Town	X	X						
Chesterton Civil Town		X	X					
Chrisney Civil Town	X	X			X			
Churubusco Civil Town	X	X						
Cicero Civil Town	X	X						
Clarks Hill Civil Town	X	X						
Clarksville Civil Town		X	X					
Clay City Civil Town	X	X						
Claypool Civil Town	X	X						
Clayton Civil Town		X						
Clear Lake Civil Town		X						
Clinton Civil City	X	X						
Cloverdale Civil Town	X	X						
Coatesville Civil Town				X				
Colfax Civil Town	X	X						
Columbia City Civil City	X	X	X	X				
Columbus Civil City	X	X						X
Connersville Civil City	X	X	X					X
Converse Civil Town	X	X	X					
Corunna Civil Town	X	X						
Corydon Civil Town	X	X						
Covington Civil City	X	X		X				
Crane Civil Town	X	X		X				
Crawfordsville Civil City		X	X	X				
Cromwell Civil Town	X	X						
Crothersville Civil Town	X	X						
Crown Point Civil City	X	X	X					
Culver Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
Cumberland Civil Town	X	X	X					

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Cynthiana Civil Town	X	X						
Dale Civil Town	X	X						
Daleville Civil Town	X		X					
Dana Civil Town	X	X						
Danville Civil Town	X	X	X					
Darlington Civil Town		X	X	X				
Darmstadt Civil Town		X						
Dayton Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
Decatur Civil City	X	X	X					
Decker Civil Town	X							
Delphi Civil City	X	X						
Demotte Civil Town		X						
Denver Civil Town		X						
Dillsboro Civil Town	X	X						
Dublin Civil Town	X			X		X		
Dugger Civil Town	X	X						
Dunkirk Civil City	X	X						
Dunreith Civil Town				X				
Dyer Civil Town	X	X	X					
Earl Park Civil Town	X							
East Chicago Civil City	X	X						X
East Germantown Civil Town		X						
Eaton Civil Town	X	X						
Edgewood Civil Town	X	X						
Edinburgh Civil Town	X	X		X				
Edwardsport Civil Town	X							
Elberfeld Civil Town	X	X						
Elizabeth Civil Town	X							
Elizabethtown Civil Town		X						
Elkhart Civil City	X	X	X					X
Ellettsville Civil Town	X	X	X					
Elnora Civil Town	X	X						
Elwood Civil City	X	X						
English Civil Town	X	X						
Etna Green Civil Town	X	X		X		X		
Evansville Civil City	X	X						
Fairmount Civil Town	X	X				X		
Fairview Park Civil Town	X	X						
Farmland Civil Town	X	X						
Ferdinand Civil Town	X	X		X				
Fillmore Civil Town	X	X						
Fishers Civil Town		X						
Flora Civil Town	X	X		X				
Fort Branch Civil Town	X	X						
Fort Wayne Civil City	X	X	X	X		X		
Fortville Civil Town	X	X	X					
Fountain City Civil Town	X	X				X		
Fowler Civil Town	X	X						
Fowlerton Civil Town		X						
Francesville Civil Town	X	X						

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Francisco Civil Town	X					X		
Frankfort Civil City	X	X	X	X				
Franklin Civil City		X	X					
Frankton Civil Town	X	X		X				
Fremont Civil Town	X	X				X		
French Lick Civil Town		X						
Fulton Civil Town		X						
Galveston Civil Town	X	X						
Garrett Civil City	X	X		X				
Gary Civil City		X	X					X
Gas City Civil City	X	X		X				
Gaston Civil Town	X	X						
Geneva Civil Town	X	X	X					
Gentryville Civil Town	X	X						
Georgetown Civil Town	X	X	X			X	X	
Glenwood Civil Town	X	X						
Goodland Civil Town	X	X						
Goshen Civil City	X	X						
Gospport Civil Town	X	X						
Grabill Civil Town	X	X						
Grandview Civil Town	X	X			X			
Greencastle Civil City	X	X				X		
Greendale Civil City	X	X		X		X		
Greenfield Civil City	X	X	X	X				
Greens Fork Civil Town		X						
Greensburg Civil City	X	X						
Greentown Civil Town	X	X						
Greenville Civil Town	X							
Greenwood Civil City		X				X		
Griffith Civil Town	X	X	X					
Hagerstown Civil Town	X	X		X				
Hamilton Civil Town	X							
Hamlet Civil Town	X	X						
Hammond Civil City	X	X						X
Hanover Civil Town	X	X				X		
Hartford City Civil City	X	X	X			X		
Hartsville Civil Town		X						
Haubstadt Civil Town	X	X						
Hazelton Civil Town	X							
Hebron Civil Town	X	X	X					
Highland Civil Town	X	X						
Hillsboro Civil Town	X	X						
Hobart Civil City		X	X					
Holland Civil Town	X	X						
Holton Civil Town		X						
Hope Civil Town	X	X	X					
Hudson Civil Town	X	X						
Huntertown Civil Town	X	X				X		
Huntingburg Civil City	X	X		X	X			
Huntington Civil City	X	X						

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Hymera Civil Town	X	X						
Indianapolis Consolidated City	X							
Ingalls Civil Town	X		X					
Jamestown Civil Town	X	X		X		X		
Jasonville Civil City	X	X			X			
Jasper Civil City	X	X		X	X			
Jeffersonville Civil City		X	X					
Jonesboro Civil City	X	X						
Kendallville Civil City	X	X						
Kennard Civil Town		X						
Kentland Civil Town	X	X						
Kewanna Civil Town	X	X						
Kingman Civil Town	X	X						
Kingsford Heights Civil Town	X	X		X				
Kirclin Civil Town	X	X	X					
Knightstown Civil Town	X	X		X				
Knightsville Civil Town	X							
Knox Civil City	X	X				X		
Kokomo Civil City		X						
Kouts Civil Town	X	X				X		X
La Fontaine Civil Town	X	X						
La Paz Civil Town		X	X					
La Porte Civil City	X	X						
Laconia Civil Town								X
Lacrosse Civil Town	X	X						
Ladoga Civil Town	X	X	X	X		X		
Lafayette Civil City	X	X	X					X
Lagrange Civil Town	X	X						
Lagro Civil Town	X	X				X		
Lake Station Civil City	X	X						
Lakeville Civil Town	X	X				X		
Lanesville Civil Town	X	X				X		
Lapel Civil Town	X	X	X		X			
Larwill Civil Town		X						
Laurel Civil Town	X	X	X					
Lawrence Civil City	X	X						
Lawrenceburg Civil City	X	X		X				
Leavenworth Civil Town	X	X						
Lebanon Civil City	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Leesburg Civil Town		X						
Leo-Cedarville			X			X		
Lewisville Civil Town	X			X				
Liberty Civil Town	X	X						
Ligonier Civil City	X	X						
Linden Civil Town	X	X						
Linton Civil City	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Lizton Civil Town	X	X	X					
Logansport Civil City	X	X	X	X		X		
Long Beach Civil Town	X					X		
Loogootee Civil City	X	X						

(Continued on next page)





# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Lowell Civil Town	X	X						
Lynn Civil Town	X	X						
Lynnville Civil Town	X	X						
Lyons Civil Town	X	X						
Macy Civil Town		X						
Madison Civil City	X	X						
Marengo Civil Town		X						
Marion Civil City	X	X	X					
Markle Civil Town	X	X						
Markleville Civil Town		X						
Marshall Civil Town	X							
Martinsville Civil City	X	X				X		
Matthews Civil Town	X		X					
Mccordsville Civil Town		X	X					
Medaryville Civil Town	X	X						
Medora Civil Town	X	X						
Mentone Civil Town	X	X						
Merom Civil Town	X							
Michigan City Civil City	X	X						X
Michigantown Civil Town		X						
Middlebury Civil Town	X	X						
Middletown Civil Town	X	X	X	X				
Milan Civil Town	X	X						
Milford Civil Town	X	X						
Millersburg Civil Town	X	X						
Milltown Civil Town		X						
Milton Civil Town	X	X				X		
Mishawaka Civil City	X	X		X		X		
Mitchell Civil City	X	X						
Modoc Civil Town		X						
Monon Civil Town	X	X						
Monroe City Civil Town	X	X						
Monroe Civil Town	X	X				X		
Monroeville Civil Town	X	X				X		
Monrovia Civil Town		X						
Monterey Civil Town		X						
Montezuma Civil Town	X	X		X	X			
Montgomery Civil Town	X	X						
Monticello Civil City	X	X						
Montpelier Civil City	X	X	X			X		
Mooreland Civil Town		X						
Moore's Hill Civil Town		X	X					
Moore'sville Civil Town		X	X					
Morgantown Civil Town	X	X						
Morocco Civil Town	X	X						
Morristown Civil Town	X	X						
Mount Etna Civil Town		X						
Mount Summit Civil Town	X							
Mount Vernon Civil City	X	X						
Mulberry Civil Town	X	X						

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Muncie Civil City		X						
Munster Civil Town	X					X		
Napoleon Civil Town		X				X		
Nappanee Civil City	X	X	X					
Nashville Civil Town	X	X						
New Albany Civil City		X						
New Carlisle Civil Town	X	X		X				
New Castle Civil City	X	X	X					
New Chicago Civil Town	X	X						
New Harmony Civil Town	X	X		X	X	X		
New Haven Civil City	X	X	X					
New Market Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
New Palestine Civil Town		X						
New Pekin Civil Town	X	X						
New Point Civil Town		X						
New Richmond Civil Town	X	X				X		
New Ross Civil Town		X		X		X		
New Whiteland Civil Town	X	X	X					
Newberry Civil Town	X							
Newburgh Civil Town		X						
Newport Civil Town	X							
Noblesville Civil City		X	X					X
North Judson Civil Town	X	X						
North Liberty Civil Town	X	X				X		
North Manchester Civil Town	X	X	X					
North Salem Civil Town	X	X						
North Vernon Civil City	X	X	X					X
North Webster Civil Town		X						
Oakland City Civil City	X	X						
Oaktown Civil Town	X	X						
Odon Civil Town	X	X						
Ogden Dunes Civil Town	X					X		
Oldenburg Civil Town	X	X						
Oolitic Civil Town	X	X						
Orestes Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
Orland Civil Town	X							
Orleans Civil Town	X	X						
Osgood Civil Town	X	X			X			
Ossian Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
Otterbein Civil Town	X	X	X					
Owensville Civil Town	X	X						
Oxford Civil Town	X	X	X					
Palmyra Civil Town	X	X						
Paoli Civil Town	X	X		X				
Paragon Civil Town	X	X	X					
Parker City Civil Town	X	X	X					
Patoka Civil Town	X							
Patriot Civil Town	X	X						
Pendleton Civil Town	X			X				
Pennville Civil Town	X	X						

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Perrysville Civil Town	X							
Peru Civil City	X	X	X	X				
Petersburg Civil City	X	X						
Pierceton Civil Town	X	X						
Pittsboro Civil Town	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Plainfield Civil Town	X	X	X					
Plainville Civil Town		X						
Plymouth Civil City	X	X	X					
Poneto Civil Town		X						
Portage Civil City		X	X					
Porter Civil Town		X	X					
Portland Civil City	X	X						
Poseyville Civil Town	X	X			X			
Princes Lakes Civil Town	X	X						
Princeton Civil City	X	X						
Redkey Civil Town	X	X						
Remington Civil Town	X	X						
Rensselaer Civil City	X	X		X	X			X
Reynolds Civil Town	X	X						
Richmond Civil City		X		X				X
Ridgeville Civil Town	X	X				X		
Riley Civil Town	X	X						
Rising Sun Civil City	X	X		X			X	
Roachdale Civil Town	X	X			X			
Roann Civil Town	X	X						
Roanoke Civil Town	X	X				X		
Rochester Civil City	X	X						
Rockport Civil City	X	X						
Rockville Civil Town	X	X	X	X				
Rome City Civil Town		X						
Rosedale Civil Town	X	X						
Rossville Civil Town	X	X						
Royal Center Civil Town	X	X						
Rushville Civil City	X	X						
Russellville Civil Town	X							
Russiaville Civil Town	X	X				X		
Salamonia Civil Town		X						
Salem Civil City	X	X						
Sandborn Civil Town	X	X	X					
Santa Claus Civil Town	X	X						
Schererville Civil Town	X	X						
Schneider Civil Town	X	X						
Scottsburg Civil City	X	X		X			X	
Seelyville Civil Town	X	X						
Sellersburg Civil Town	X	X						
Seymour Civil City		X				X		
Shamrock Lakes Civil Town		X						
Sharpsville Civil Town	X	X				X		
Shelburn Civil Town	X	X	X					
Shelbyville Civil City		X	X					X

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Sheridan Civil Town	X	X						
Shipshewana Civil Town	X	X	X					
Shirley Civil Town	X	X						
Shoals Civil Town	X	X						
Sidney Civil Town		X						
Silver Lake Civil Town	X	X						
South Bend Civil City	X	X				X		X
South Whitley Civil Town	X	X		X				
Speedway City Civil Town	X	X	X					
Spencer Civil Town		X						
Spiceland Civil Town	X			X				
Spurgeon Civil Town	X							
St. Joe Civil Town	X							
St. John Civil Town	X	X						
St. Leon Civil Town		X						
St. Paul Civil Town	X	X						
Staunton Civil Town	X	X						
Stilesville Civil Town		X						
Straughn Civil Town				X		X		
Sullivan Civil City		X						
Summitville Civil Town		X						
Sunman Civil Town	X	X						
Swayzee Civil Town	X	X						
Sweetser Civil Town		X						
Switz City Civil Town	X	X						
Syracuse Civil Town	X	X						X
Tell City Civil City	X	X		X				
Tennyson Civil Town	X	X						
Terre Haute Civil City		X						
Thorntown Civil Town	X	X		X				
Tipton Civil City	X	X	X	X				
Topeka Civil Town	X	X						
Trafalgar Civil Town	X	X						
Troy Civil Town	X	X		X				
Union City Civil City	X	X						
Uniondale Civil Town		X						
Upland Civil Town	X	X	X					
Valparaiso Civil City	X	X	X					
Van Buren Civil Town	X	X	X					
Veedersburg Civil Town	X	X		X				
Vera Cruz Civil Town		X						X
Vernon Civil Town	X	X						X
Versailles Civil Town	X	X						
Vevay Civil Town	X	X	X					
Vincennes Civil City	X	X	X					
Wakarusa Civil Town	X	X						
Walkerton Civil Town	X	X		X		X		
Walton Civil Town	X	X						
Wanatah Civil Town	X	X						
Warren Civil Town	X	X		X		X		X

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 156. Enterprises by city and town (continued)

City and Town	Drinking water	Wastewater (sewage)	Stormwater	Electric	Gas	Trash/Landfill/Solid Waste	Internet/Broadband	Other
Warsaw Civil City		X						
Washington Civil City	X	X	X	X				
Waterloo Civil Town	X	X						
Waynetown Civil Town	X	X	X	X		X		
West Baden Springs Civil Town		X				X		
West College Corner Civil Town		X						
West Lafayette Civil City		X						
West Lebanon Civil Town	X	X						
West Terre Haute Civil Town	X	X	X					
Westfield Civil City	X	X						
Westport Civil Town	X	X						
Westville Civil Town	X	X						
Wheatfield Civil Town		X						
Wheatland Civil Town	X							
Whiteland Civil Town	X	X	X			X		
Whitestown Civil Town	X	X						
Whiting Civil City	X					X		
Williamsport Civil Town	X	X		X				
Winamac Civil Town	X	X		X				
Winchester Civil City		X						
Windfall Civil Town	X	X				X		X
Winfield Civil Town	X	X	X					
Wingate Civil Town	X	X				X		
Winona Lake Civil Town		X						
Winslow Civil Town	X	X						
Wolcott Civil Town	X	X	X					
Wolcottville Civil Town	X	X						
Woodburn Civil City	X	X				X		
Worthington Civil Town		X						
Yorktown Civil Town	X	X						
Zanesville Civil Town		X						
Zionsville Civil Town		X				X		X

Notes:

1. Municipalities that do not report any enterprises in their Annual Financial Reports are not included in the table.
2. Readers should use care in interpreting "other" enterprises. In some cases, these activities may be reported as regular governmental activities by other units.

Source: Indiana State Board of Accounts, Annual Financial Reports, 2011, 2012. Raw data downloaded from Indiana Gateway for Government Units.



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING



## Appendix B. Proceeds from Borrowing Other than Tax Anticipation Warrants

Table 157. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by county

County	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Summary Statistics</b>				
Total (Sum of all counties)	\$16,545,757	\$36,665,614	-	-
Minimum	\$0	\$0	-	-
Maximum	\$7,019,294	\$32,882,242	-	-
Median	\$0	\$0	-	-
Mean	\$179,845	\$416,655	-	-
Standard Deviation	\$899,798	\$3,487,813	-	-
<b>County</b>				
Adams County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Allen County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Bartholomew County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Benton County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Blackford County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Boone County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Brown County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Carroll County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Cass County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Clark County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Clay County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Clinton County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Crawford County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Daviess County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Dearborn County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Decatur County	\$0	\$0	-	-
DeKalb County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Delaware County	\$7,019,294	\$0	-	-
Dubois County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Elkhart County	\$5,000,000	\$0	-	-
Fayette County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Floyd County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Fountain County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Franklin County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Fulton County	\$329,477	\$0	-	-
Gibson County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Grant County	\$530,132	NR	-	-
Greene County	\$867,000	\$1,750,000	-	-
Hamilton County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Hancock County	\$90,110	\$0	-	-
Harrison County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Hendricks County	\$0	\$1,059,554	-	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 157. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by county (continued)

County	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Henry County	\$300,000	\$0	-	-
Howard County	\$918,207	\$0	-	-
Huntington County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Jackson County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Jasper County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Jay County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Jefferson County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Jennings County	\$102,845	\$0	-	-
Johnson County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Knox County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Kosciusko County	\$0	\$0	-	-
LaGrange County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Lake County	\$0	\$32,882,242	-	-
LaPorte County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Lawrence County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Madison County	\$0	\$550,000	-	-
Marion County	\$0	NR	-	-
Marshall County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Martin County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Miami County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Monroe County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Montgomery County	\$0	NR	-	-
Morgan County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Newton County	\$0	\$77,500	-	-
Noble County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Ohio County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Orange County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Owen County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Parke County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Perry County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Pike County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Porter County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Posey County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Pulaski County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Putnam County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Randolph County	\$308,693	\$130,097	-	-
Ripley County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Rush County	\$0	\$166,221	-	-
St. Joseph County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Scott County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Shelby County	\$30,000	\$0	-	-
Spencer County	\$0	\$0	-	-

(Continued on next page)





# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 157. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by county (continued)

County	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Starke County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Steuben County	\$50,000	\$50,000	-	-
Sullivan County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Switzerland County	\$1,000,000	\$0	-	-
Tippecanoe County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Tipton County	\$0	NR	-	-
Union County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Vanderburgh County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Vermillion County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Vigo County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Wabash County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Warren County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Warrick County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Washington County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Wayne County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Wells County	\$0	\$0	-	-
White County	\$0	\$0	-	-
Whitley County	\$0	\$0	-	-

Notes:

1. Change and percent change columns not displayed due to comparability issues in the county Annual Financial Report data.
2. NR = Not Reported.

Source: Indiana State Board of Accounts, Annual Financial Reports, 2011, 2012. Raw data downloaded from Indiana Gateway for Government Units.



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Summary Statistics</b>				
Total (Sum of all townships)	\$17,335,324	\$12,232,945	-\$5,102,379	-29.4%
Minimum	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Maximum	\$4,948,532	\$4,100,000	-\$848,532	-17.1%
Median	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mean	\$17,318	\$12,457	-\$4,861	-28.1%
Standard Deviation	\$206,280	\$161,193	-\$45,088	-21.9%
<b>County</b>				
<b>Adams County</b>				
Blue Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
French Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hartford Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kirkland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Preble Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Root Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
St. Marys Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wabash Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Allen County</b>				
Aboite Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cedar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Eel River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lafayette Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lake Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Maumee Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Milan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
St. Joseph Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Scipio Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Springfield Township	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	0.0%
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$800,000	\$0	-\$800,000	-100.0%
<b>Bartholomew County</b>				
Clay Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Clifty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Columbus Township	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$0	0.0%
Flat Rock Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
German Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Bartholomew County (continued)</b>				
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hawcreek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ohio Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rock Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sand Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Benton County</b>				
Bolivar Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gilboa Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Grant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hickory Grove Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oak Grove Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Parish Grove Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pine Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
York Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Blackford County</b>				
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$82,500	\$82,500	-
Licking Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Boone County</b>				
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clinton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sugar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Worth Township	\$0	NR	-	-
<b>Brown County</b>				
Hamblen Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	NR	\$0	-	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Carroll County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Burlington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Carrollton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Deer Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Democrat Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Carroll County (continued)</b>				
Jackson Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rock Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Tippecanoe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Cass County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bethlehem Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Boone Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clinton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Deer Creek Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Eel Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Miami Township	\$150,000	\$0	-\$150,000	-100.0%
Noble Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Tipton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Clark County</b>				
Bethlehem Township	NR	\$0	-	-
Carr Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Charlestown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jeffersonville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oregon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Owen Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Silver Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Utica Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wood Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Clay County</b>				
Brazil Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dick Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lewis Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Posey Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sugar Ridge Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Clinton County</b>				
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Forest Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kirklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Michigan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Owen Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ross Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sugar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Warren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Crawford County</b>				
Boone Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jennings Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ohio Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Patoka Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sterling Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Whiskey Run Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Daviess County</b>				
Barr Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bogard Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Elmore Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Reeve Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Steele Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Veale Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Dearborn County</b>				
Caesar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hogan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kelso Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lawrenceburg Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Logan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Manchester Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Miller Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sparta Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Dearborn County (continued)</b>				
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
York Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Decatur County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clinton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fugit Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Saltcreek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sandcreek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>DeKalb County</b>				
Butler Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Concord Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fairfield Township	\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000	-100.0%
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Grant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Keyser Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Newville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Smithfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spencer Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stafford Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Troy Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wilmington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Delaware County</b>				
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Delaware Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hamilton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mt. Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Niles Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salem Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Dubois County</b>				
Bainbridge Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Boone Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Columbia Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ferdinand Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Dubois County (continued)</b>				
Hall Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harbison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Patoka Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Elkhart County</b>				
Baugo Township	\$322,700	\$0	-\$322,700	-100.0%
Benton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cleveland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clinton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Concord Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Elkhart Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Locke Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Middlebury Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Olive Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Osolo Township	\$250,000	\$220,000	-\$30,000	-12.0%
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	50.0%
York Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Fayette County</b>				
Columbia Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Connersville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fairview Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jennings Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Orange Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Posey Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Waterloo Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Floyd County</b>				
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Georgetown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greenville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lafayette Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Albany Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Fountain County</b>				
Cain Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Davis Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fulton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Logan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Millcreek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Fountain County (continued)</b>				
Shawnee Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Troy Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wabash Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Franklin County</b>				
Bath Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Blooming Grove Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brookville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Butler Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fairfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Highland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Laurel Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Metamora Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Posey Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ray Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salt Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Springfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Whitewater Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Fulton County</b>				
Aubbeenaubbee Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Henry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Newcastle Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rochester Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Gibson County</b>				
Barton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Columbia Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Montgomery Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Patoka Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wabash Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
White River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Grant County</b>				
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fairmount Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Green Township	\$6,875	\$0	-\$6,875	-100.0%
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mill Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)





# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Grant County (continued)</b>				
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sims Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Greene County</b>				
Beech Creek Township	\$33,190	\$0	-\$33,190	-100.0%
Cass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fairplay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Grant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Highland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Smith Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stafford Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stockton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Taylor Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wright Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Hamilton County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Delaware Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fall Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$130,000	\$350,000	\$220,000	169.2%
Noblesville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$48,000	\$0	-\$48,000	-100.0%
White River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Hancock County</b>				
Blue River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brandywine Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Buck Creek Township	\$0	\$700,000	\$700,000	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Green Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sugar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vernon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Harrison County</b>				
Blue River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Boone Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Heth Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Morgan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Harrison County (continued)</b>				
Posey Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spencer Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Taylor Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Webster Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Hendricks County</b>				
Brown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$459,834	\$791,297	\$331,463	72.1%
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Eel River Township	\$0	\$84,000	\$84,000	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Guilford Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lincoln Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Middle Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$3,100,000	\$4,100,000	\$1,000,000	32.3%
<b>Henry County</b>				
Blue River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dudley Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fall Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greensboro Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Henry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Prairie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spiceland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stoney Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Howard County</b>				
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ervin Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Honey Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Howard Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Taylor Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Huntington County</b>				
Clear Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dallas Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Huntington County (continued)</b>				
Huntington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lancaster Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Polk Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rock Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salamonie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Warren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Jackson County</b>				
Brownstown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Carr Township	\$45,000	\$0	-\$45,000	-100.0%
Driftwood Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Grassy Fork Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hamilton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Owen Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pershing Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Redding Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salt Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vernon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Jasper County</b>				
Barkley Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Carpenter Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gillam Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hanging Grove Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jordan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kankakee Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Keener Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Milroy Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Newton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Walker Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wheatfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Jay County</b>				
Bearcreek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greene Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Knox Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Noble Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Penn Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pike Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Jay County (continued)</b>				
Wabash Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Jefferson County</b>				
Graham Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hanover Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lancaster Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Milton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Republican Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Saluda Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shelby Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Smyrna Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Jennings County</b>				
Bigger Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Campbell Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Columbia Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Geneva Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lovett Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Montgomery Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sand Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spencer Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Vernon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Johnson County</b>				
Blue River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clark Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hensley Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Needham Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Nineveh Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
White River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Knox County</b>				
Busseron Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Decker Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Palmyra Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Steen Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vigo Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vincennes Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Widner Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Kosciusko County</b>				
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Etna Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Kosciusko County (continued)</b>				
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lake Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	-
Plain Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Prairie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Scott Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Seward Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Tippecanoe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Turkey Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>LaGrange County</b>				
Bloomfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clearspring Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Eden Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greenfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lima Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Milford Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Newbury Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Springfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Lake County</b>				
Calumet Township	\$4,948,532	\$0	-\$4,948,532	-100.0%
Cedar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Eagle Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hanover Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hobart Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
North Township	\$1,000,000	\$0	-\$1,000,000	-100.0%
Ross Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
St. John Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
West Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Winfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>LaPorte County</b>				
Cass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clinton Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Coolspring Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dewey Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Galena Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hanna Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hudson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>LaPorte County (continued)</b>				
Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kankakee Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lincoln Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Michigan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Durham Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Noble Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Prairie Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Scipio Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Springfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wills Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Lawrence County</b>				
Bono Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Guthrie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Indian Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marshall Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Run Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shawswick Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spice Valley Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Madison County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Anderson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Boone Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Duck Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fall Creek Township	\$0	\$350,314	\$350,314	-
Green Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lafayette Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pipe Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stony Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$200,000	\$315,000	\$115,000	57.5%
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Marion County</b>				
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Decatur Township	\$1,996,000	\$2,300,000	\$304,000	15.2%
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lawrence Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pike Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Warren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Marshall County</b>				
Bourbon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
German Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Green Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
North Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Polk Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Tippecanoe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Walnut Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
West Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Martin County</b>				
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Halbert Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lost River Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mitcheltree Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rutherford Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Miami County</b>				
Allen Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Butler Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Deer Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Erie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Peru Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pipe Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Monroe County</b>				
Bean Blossom Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Benton Township	\$355,295	\$0	-\$355,295	-100.0%
Bloomington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clear Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Indian Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Polk Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salt Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Montgomery County</b>				
Brown Township	\$8,500	\$0	-\$8,500	-100.0%
Clark Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Coal Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Montgomery County (continued)</b>				
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ripley Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Scott Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sugar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Walnut Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Morgan County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ashland Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Baker Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Green Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gregg Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Ray Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Newton County</b>				
Beaver Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Colfax Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Grant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Iroquois Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lake Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lincoln Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
McClellan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Noble County</b>				
Albion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Allen Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Elkhart Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Green Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Noble Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Orange Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sparta Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Swan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
York Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)





# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Ohio County</b>				-
Cass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pike Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Randolph Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Orange County</b>				
French Lick Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greenfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Northeast Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Northwest Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Orangeville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Orleans Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Paoli Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Southeast Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stampers Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Owen County</b>				
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$25,095	\$0	-\$25,095	-100.0%
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jennings Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lafayette Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Montgomery Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Morgan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Taylor Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Parke County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Florida Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greene Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Howard Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Penn Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Raccoon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Reserve Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sugar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wabash Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Perry County</b>				
Anderson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clark Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Leopold Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oil Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Perry County (continued)</b>				
Tobin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Troy Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Pike County</b>				
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lockhart Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Logan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Patoka Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Porter County</b>				
Boone Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Morgan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pine Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Portage Township	\$1,000,000	\$0	-\$1,000,000	-100.0%
Porter Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Westchester Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Posey County</b>				
Bethel Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Black Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harmony Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lynn Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marrs Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Point Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Robb Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Robinson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Smith Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Pulaski County</b>				
Beaver Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Indian Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	NR	\$0	-	-
Rich Grove Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salem Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Tippecanoe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Pulaski County (continued)</b>				
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
White Post Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Putnam County</b>				
Clinton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cloverdale Township	NR	\$0	-	-
Floyd Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greencastle Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$10,819	\$0	-\$10,819	-100.0%
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Russell Township	\$0	NR*	-	-
Warren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Randolph County</b>				
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Green Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greensfork Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stoney Creek Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Union Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Ward Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
White River Township	\$3	\$0	-\$3	-100.0%
<b>Ripley County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Delaware Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Laughery Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Otter Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shelby Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Rush County</b>				
Anderson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Noble Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Orange Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Posey Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Rush County (continued)</b>				
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ripley Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rushville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Walker Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>St. Joseph County</b>				
Centre Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
German Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greene Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harris Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lincoln Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Olive Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Penn Township	\$446,670	\$1,084,833	\$638,163	142.9%
Portage Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Warren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Scott County</b>				
Finley Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jennings Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Johnson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lexington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vienna Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Shelby County</b>				
Addison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brandywine Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hanover Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hendricks Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	NR*	\$0	-	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Moral Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Noble Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shelby Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sugar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Van Buren Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Spencer County</b>				
Carter Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Grass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hammond Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Huff Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Spencer County (continued)</b>				
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Luce Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ohio Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Starke County</b>				
California Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Davis Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
North Bend Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oregon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Railroad Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Steuben County</b>				
Clear Lake Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fremont Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jamestown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Millgrove Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Otsego Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salem Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Scott Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Steuben Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
York Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Sullivan County</b>				
Cass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Curry Township	\$249,800	\$0	-\$249,800	-100.0%
Fairbanks Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gill Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Haddon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hamilton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Turman Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Switzerland County</b>				
Cotton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Craig Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Posey Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
York Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Tippecanoe County</b>				
Fairfield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lauramie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Tippecanoe County (continued)</b>				
Randolph Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sheffield Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shelby Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Tippecanoe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wabash Township	\$0	\$800,000	\$800,000	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wea Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Tipton County</b>				
Cicero Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Prairie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wildcat Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Union County</b>				
Brownsville Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harmony Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Vanderburgh County</b>				
Armstrong Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
German Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Knight Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pigeon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Scott Township	\$125,000	\$200,000	\$75,000	60.0%
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Vermillion County</b>				
Clinton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Eugene Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Helt Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Highland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vermillion Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Vigo County</b>				
Fayette Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Honey Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Linton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lost Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Nevins Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Otter Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pierson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Prairie Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Vigo County (continued)</b>				
Prairieton Township	\$1	\$0	-\$1	-100.0%
Riley Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sugar Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Wabash County</b>				
Chester Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lagro Township	\$75,000	\$150,000	\$75,000	100.0%
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Noble Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Paw Paw Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pleasant Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Waltz Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Warren County</b>				
Adams Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jordan Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kent Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Medina Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mound Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pike Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Pine Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Prairie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Steuben Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Warren Township	\$0	NR	-	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Warrick County</b>				
Anderson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Boon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Campbell Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greer Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hart Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lane Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ohio Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Owen Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pigeon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Skelton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Washington County</b>				
Brown Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gibson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Howard Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pierce Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Polk Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Posey Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vernon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 158. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by township (continued)

Township	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Wayne County</b>				
Abington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Boston Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Center Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dalton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greene Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000	-
New Garden Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perry Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wayne Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Webster Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Wells County</b>				
Chester Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harrison Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lancaster Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Nottingham Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rockcreek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>White County</b>				
Big Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cass Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Honey Creek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jackson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lincoln Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monon Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Prairie Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Princeton Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Round Grove Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
West Point Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
<b>Whitley County</b>				
Cleveland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Columbia Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Etna Troy Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jefferson Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Smith Township	\$1,089,011	\$0	-\$1,089,011	-100.0%
Thorncreek Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Washington Township	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

Note: NR = Not Reported.

Source: Indiana State Board of Accounts, Annual Financial Reports, 2011, 2012. Raw data downloaded from Indiana Gateway for Government Units.





# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
<b>Summary Statistics</b>				
Total (Sum of all cities and towns)	\$558,488,128	\$613,424,590	\$54,936,462	9.84%
Minimum	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Maximum	\$195,207,446	\$189,504,840	-\$5,702,606	-2.92%
Median	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mean	\$991,986	\$1,140,194	\$148,208	14.94%
Standard Deviation	\$9,339,582	\$9,829,982	\$490,400	5.25%
<b>City/Town</b>				
Advance Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Akron Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Alamo Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Albany Civil Town	\$831,000	\$2,036,900	\$1,205,900	145.1%
Albion Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Alexandria Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Alfordsville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Alton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Altona Civil Town	NR*	NR*	-	-
Ambia Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Amboy Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Amo Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Anderson Civil City	\$25,171,658	\$1,904,236	-\$23,267,422	-92.4%
Andrews Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Angola Civil City	\$0	\$431,334	\$431,334	-
Arcadia Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Argos Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ashley Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Atlanta Civil Town	\$0	\$439,200	\$439,200	-
Attica Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Auburn Civil City	\$3,599,712	\$0	-\$3,599,712	-100.0%
Aurora Civil City	NR*	\$0	-	-
Austin Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Avilla Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Avon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bainbridge Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bargersville Civil Town	\$0	\$458,668	\$458,668	-
Batesville Civil City	\$5,830	\$352,724	\$346,894	5950.1%
Battle Ground Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bedford Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Beech Grove Civil City	\$0	\$1,964,563	\$1,964,563	-
Berne Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bethany Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Beverly Shores Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bicknell Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Birdseye Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bloomfield Civil Town	\$21,587	\$15,093	-\$6,493	-30.1%
Bloomington Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bloomington Civil City	\$49,350,885	\$11,513,683	-\$37,837,202	-76.7%
Blountsville Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Bluffton Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Boonville Civil City	\$0	\$2,657,927	\$2,657,927	-
Borden Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Boston Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Boswell Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bourbon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brazil Civil City	\$1,206,763	NR	-	-
Bremen Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bristol Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brook Civil Town	\$33,435	\$0	-\$33,435	-100.0%
Brooklyn Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brooksbury Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brookston Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brookville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Brownsburg Civil Town	\$5,850,000	\$73,662	-\$5,776,338	-98.7%
Brownstown Civil Town	\$0	\$350,000	\$350,000	-
Bruceville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bryant Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Bunker Hill Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Burket Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Burlington Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Burnettsville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Burns Harbor Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Butler Civil City	\$54,500	\$0	-\$54,500	-100.0%
Cadiz Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cambridge City Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Camden Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Campbellsburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cannelburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cannelton Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Carbon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Carlisle Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Carmel Civil City	\$3,398,614	\$33,208,031	\$29,809,417	877.1%
Carthage Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cayuga Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Cedar Grove Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cedar Lake Civil Town	\$4,044,512	\$1,308,194	-\$2,736,318	-67.7%
Center Point Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Centerville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Chalmers Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Chandler Civil Town	\$2,739,918	\$0	-\$2,739,918	-100.0%
Charlestown Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Chesterfield Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Chesterton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Chrisney Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Churubusco Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cicero Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clarks Hill Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Clarksville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clay City Civil Town	\$6,021	\$0	-\$6,021	-100.0%
Claypool Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clayton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clear Lake Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Clermont Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clifford Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Clinton Civil City	\$0	\$333,200	\$333,200	-
Cloverdale Civil Town	\$204,215	\$0	-\$204,215	-100.0%
Coatesville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Colfax Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Columbia City Civil City	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	-
Columbus Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Connersville Civil City	\$29,464	\$28,891	-\$573	-1.9%
Converse Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Corunna Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Corydon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Country Club Heights Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Covington Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Crandall Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Crane Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Crawfordsville Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cromwell Civil Town	\$0	\$9,000	\$9,000	-
Crothersville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Crown Point Civil City	\$0	\$79,932	\$79,932	-
Crows Nest Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Culver Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cumberland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Cynthiana Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dale Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Daleville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dana Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Danville Civil Town	\$300,000	\$0	-\$300,000	-100.0%
Darlington Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Darmstadt Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dayton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Decatur Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Decker Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Delphi Civil City	\$119,781	\$109,260	-\$10,521	-8.8%
Demotte Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Denver Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dillsboro Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dublin Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dugger Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dune Acres Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dunkirk Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dunreith Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dupont Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Dyer Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Earl Park Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
East Chicago Civil City	\$11,012,658	\$0	-\$11,012,658	-100.0%
East Germantown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Eaton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Economy Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Edgewood Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Edinburgh Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Edwardsport Civil Town	\$0	NR*	-	-
Elberfeld Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Elizabeth Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Elizabethtown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Elkhart Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ellettsville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Elnora Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Elwood Civil City	\$5,100	\$900,000	\$894,900	17547.1%
English Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Etna Green Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Evansville Civil City	\$12,200,044	\$29,470,470	\$17,270,426	141.6%
Fairland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fairmount Civil Town	\$0	\$721,000	\$721,000	-
Fairview Park Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Farmersburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Farmland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ferdinand Civil Town	\$5,012	\$0	-\$5,012	-100.0%
Fillmore Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fishers Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Flora Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fort Branch Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fort Wayne Civil City	\$77,678,000	\$93,630,323	\$15,952,323	20.5%
Fortville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fountain City Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fowler Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fowlerton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Francesville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Francisco Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Frankfort Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Franklin Civil City	\$0	\$3,647,240	\$3,647,240	-
Frankton Civil Town	\$0	\$7,900	\$7,900	-
Fredericksburg Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Fremont Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
French Lick Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Fulton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Galveston Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Garrett Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gary Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gas City Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gaston Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Geneva Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Gentryville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Georgetown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Glenwood Civil Town	\$192,264	\$0	-\$192,264	-100.0%
Goodland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Goshen Civil City	\$8,510,545	\$2,483,023	-\$6,027,521	-70.8%
Gosport Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Grabill Civil Town	\$0	\$670,000	\$670,000	-
Grandview Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Greencastle Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greendale Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greenfield Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greens Fork Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greensboro Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greensburg Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greentown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greenville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Greenwood Civil City	\$0	\$7,177,700	\$7,177,700	-
Griffin Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Griffith Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hagerstown Civil Town	\$747	\$773	\$26	3.5%
Hamilton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hamlet Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hammond Civil City	\$0	\$15,191,877	\$15,191,877	-
Hanover Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hardinsburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Harmony Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hartford City Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hartsville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Haubstadt Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hazleton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hebron Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Highland Civil Town	\$1,540,000	\$1,981,543	\$441,543	28.7%
Hillsboro Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hobart Civil City	\$0	\$105,236	\$105,236	-
Holland Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Holton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Homecroft Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hope Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Hudson Civil Town	\$299,500	NR*	-	-
Huntertown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Huntingburg Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Huntington Civil City	\$3,759,725	\$2,450,463	-\$1,309,262	-34.8%
Hymera Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Indian Village Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Indianapolis Consolidated City	\$195,207,446	\$46,810,249	-\$148,397,197	-76.0%
Ingalls Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jamestown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Jasonville Civil City	\$717,104	\$0	-\$717,104	-100.0%
Jasper Civil City	\$0	\$7,665,000	\$7,665,000	-
Jeffersonville Civil City	\$11,981,167	\$40,734,557	\$28,753,389	240.0%
Jonesboro Civil City	\$1,200,533	\$597,000	-\$603,533	-50.3%
Jonesville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kempton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kendallville Civil City	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000	-100.0%
Kennard Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kentland Civil Town	\$800,000	\$1,084,557	\$284,557	35.6%
Kewanna Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kingman Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Kingsbury Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kingsford Heights Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kirklin Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Knightstown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Knightsville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Knox Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kokomo Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Kouts Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
La Fontaine Civil Town	\$51,932	\$0	-\$51,932	-100.0%
La Paz Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
La Porte Civil City	\$0	\$4,716,862	\$4,716,862	-
Laconia Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
LaCrosse Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ladoga Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lafayette Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
LaGrange Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lagro Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lake Station Civil City	\$185,960	\$1,404,265	\$1,218,305	655.1%
Lakeville Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Lanesville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lapel Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Larwill Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Laurel Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Lawrence Civil City	\$3,111,834	\$956,701	-\$2,155,132	-69.3%
Lawrenceburg Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Leavenworth Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lebanon Civil City	\$0	\$1,973,674	\$1,973,674	-
Leesburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Leo-Cedarville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lewisville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Liberty Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ligonier Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Linden Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Linton Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Little York Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Livonia Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lizton Civil Town	\$432,500	\$0	-\$432,500	-100.0%
Logansport Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Long Beach Civil Town	\$0	\$110,722	\$110,722	-
Loogootee Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Losantville Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Lowell Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lynn Civil Town	\$0	\$54,416	\$54,416	-
Lynnville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Lyons Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mackey Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Macy Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Madison Civil City	\$87,649	\$17,516	-\$70,134	-80.0%
Marengo Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marion Civil City	\$728,408	\$203,776	-\$524,632	-72.0%

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Markle Civil Town	\$620	\$0	-\$620	-100.0%
Markleville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Marshall Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Martinsville Civil City	\$1,706,218	\$0	-\$1,706,218	-100.0%
Matthews Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mauckport Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
McCordsville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mecca Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Medaryville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Medora Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mellott Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mentone Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Meridian Hills Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Merom Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Merrillville Civil Town	\$1,000,000	\$0	-\$1,000,000	-100.0%
Michiana Shores Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Michigan City Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Michigantown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Middlebury Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Middletown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Milan Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Milford Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Millersburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Millhousen Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Milltown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Milton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mishawaka Civil City	\$777,499	\$4,000,000	\$3,222,501	414.5%
Mitchell Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Modoc Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe City Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroe Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monroeville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monrovia Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monterey Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Montezuma Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Montgomery Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Monticello Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Montpelier Civil City	\$0	\$8,880	\$8,880	-
Mooreland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Moores Hill Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mooresville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Morgantown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Morocco Civil Town	\$0	\$127,231	\$127,231	-
Morristown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mount Auburn Civil Town	NR	NR	-	-
Mount Ayr Civil Town	NR	NR	-	-
Mount Carmel Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mount Etna Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mount Summit Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Mount Vernon Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Mulberry Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Muncie Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Munster Civil Town	\$23,877,168	\$7,840,600	-\$16,036,568	-67.2%
Napoleon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Nappanee Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Nashville Civil Town	\$2,621,700	\$0	-\$2,621,700	-100.0%
New Albany Civil City	\$0	\$12,250,496	\$12,250,496	-
New Amsterdam Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Carlisle Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Castle Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Chicago Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Harmony Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Haven Civil City	\$6,490,754	\$0	-\$6,490,754	-100.0%
New Market Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Middletown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Palestine Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Pekin Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Point Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Richmond Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Ross Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
New Whiteland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Newberry Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Newburgh Civil Town	\$7,454,149	\$9,899,350	\$2,445,201	32.8%
Newport Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Newtown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Noblesville Civil City	\$11,820,000	\$0	-\$11,820,000	-100.0%
North Crows Nest Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
North Judson Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
North Liberty Civil Town	\$47,050	\$215,625	\$168,575	358.3%
North Manchester Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
North Salem Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
North Vernon Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
North Webster Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oakland City Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oaktown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Odon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ogden Dunes Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oldenburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Onward Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oolitic Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Orestes Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Orland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Orleans Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Osceola Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Osgood Civil Town	\$482,320	\$2,983,000	\$2,500,680	518.5%
Ossian Civil Town	\$1,490,374	\$0	-\$1,490,374	-100.0%
Otterbein Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Owensville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Oxford Civil Town	\$390,000	\$0	-\$390,000	-100.0%

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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Palmyra Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Paoli Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Paragon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Parker City Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Patoka Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Patriot Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pendleton Civil Town	\$0	\$28,467	\$28,467	-
Pennville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Perrysville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Peru Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Petersburg Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pierceton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pine Village Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pines Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pittsboro Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Plainfield Civil Town	\$80,031	NR	-	-
Plainville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Plymouth Civil City	\$0	\$1,543,338	\$1,543,338	-
Poneto Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Portage Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Porter Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Portland Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Poseyville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Pottawattamie Park Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Princes Lakes Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Princeton Civil City	\$46,469	\$0	-\$46,469	-100.0%
Redkey Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Remington Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rensselaer Civil City	\$5,297,147	\$121,244	-\$5,175,903	-97.7%
Reynolds Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Richmond Civil City	\$0	\$226,795	\$226,795	-
Ridgeville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Riley Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rising Sun Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
River Forest Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Roachdale Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Roann Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Roanoke Civil Town	\$184,318	\$1,091	-\$183,228	-99.4%
Rochester Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rockport Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rockville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rocky Ripple Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rome City Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rosedale Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Roseland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rossville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Royal Center Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Rushville Civil City	\$771,000	\$0	-\$771,000	-100.0%
Russellville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Russiaville Civil Town	\$160,000	\$0	-\$160,000	-100.0%
St. Joe Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
St. John Civil Town	\$18,739	\$0	-\$18,739	-100.0%
St. Leon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
St. Paul Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salamonia Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Salem Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Saltillo Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sandborn Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Santa Claus Civil Town	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	-
Saratoga Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Schererville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Schneider Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Scottsburg Civil City	\$295,442	\$0	-\$295,442	-100.0%
Seelyville Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Sellersburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Selma Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Seymour Civil City	NR	\$0	-	-
Shadeland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shamrock Lakes Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sharpsville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shelburn Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shelbyville Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sheridan Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shipshewana Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Shirley Civil Town	\$0	NR*	-	-
Shoals Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sidney Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Silver Lake Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Somerville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
South Bend Civil City	\$22,201,838	\$33,620,003	\$11,418,165	51.4%
South Whitley Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Southport Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Speedway Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spencer Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spiceland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spring Grove Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Spring Hill Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spring Lake Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Springport Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Spurgeon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
State Line City Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Staunton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stilesville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Stinesville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Straughn Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sullivan Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Sulphur Springs Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Summitville Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Sunman Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

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# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Swayzee Civil Town	\$168,240	\$0	-\$168,240	-100.0%
Sweetser Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Switz City Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Syracuse Civil Town	\$14,184	\$14,475	\$291	2.0%
Tell City Civil City	\$0	\$44,618	\$44,618	-
Tennyson Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Terre Haute Civil City	\$17,866,363	\$189,504,840	\$171,638,477	960.7%
Thorntown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Tipton Civil City	\$0	\$1,836,391	\$1,836,391	-
Topeka Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Trafalgar Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Trail Creek Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Troy Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Ulen Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Union City Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Uniondale Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Universal Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Upland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Utica Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Valparaiso Civil City	\$6,410,750	\$1,272,533	-\$5,138,217	-80.2%
Van Buren Civil Town	\$138,309	\$0	-\$138,309	-100.0%
Veedersburg Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vera Cruz Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vernon Civil Town	\$41,848	\$0	-\$41,848	-100.0%
Versailles Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vevay Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Vincennes Civil City	\$992,600	\$0	-\$992,600	-100.0%
Wabash Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wakarusa Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Walkerton Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wallace Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Walton Civil Town	\$0	\$76,015	\$76,015	-
Wanatah Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Warren Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Warren Park Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Warsaw Civil City	\$0	\$1,278,475	\$1,278,475	-
Washington Civil City	\$13,909	\$0	-\$13,909	-100.0%
Waterloo Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Waveland Civil Town	\$0	\$60,000	\$60,000	-
Waynetown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
West Baden Springs Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
West College Corner Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
West Harrison Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
West Lafayette Civil City	\$7,095,612	\$4,602,931	-\$2,492,681	-35.1%
West Lebanon Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
West Terre Haute Civil Town	\$29,900	\$0	-\$29,900	-100.0%
Westfield Civil City	\$9,837,700	\$10,567,195	\$729,495	7.4%
Westport Civil Town	\$0	NR	-	-
Westville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wheatfield Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-

(Continued on next page)



# FISCAL BENCHMARKING

Table 159. Proceeds from borrowing other than tax anticipation warrants by city and town (continued)

City and Town	2011	2012	Change	Percent change
Wheatland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Whiteland Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Whitestown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Whitewater Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Whiting Civil City	\$0	\$1,276,461	\$1,276,461	-
Wilkinson Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Williams Creek Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Williamsport Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Winamac Civil Town	\$451,872	\$588,519	\$136,647	30.2%
Winchester Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Windfall City Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Winfield Civil Town	\$1,287,978	\$0	-\$1,287,978	-100.0%
Wingate Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Winona Lake Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Winslow Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wolcott Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wolcottville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Woodburn Civil City	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Woodlawn Heights Civil Town	\$3	\$0	-\$3	-86.4%
Worthington Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Wynnedale Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Yeoman Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Yorktown Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Zanesville Civil Town	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
Zionsville Civil Town	\$0	\$3,394,676	\$3,394,676	-

Note: NR = Not Reported.

Source: Indiana State Board of Accounts, Annual Financial Reports, 2011, 2012. Raw data downloaded from Indiana Gateway for Government Units.