

# *INVESTING* in **Ohio's** **FUTURE**

BUDGET OF THE STATE OF OHIO | FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023

## Budget **Recommendations**

The State of Ohio Executive Budget  
FISCAL YEARS **2022-2023**



**MIKE DEWINE**  
GOVERNOR OF OHIO

*Office of Budget and Management*

*Director Kimberly Murnieks*

# The Blue Book: Book One of Three



**Governor Mike DeWine  
State of Ohio, Executive Budget Recommendations  
for Fiscal Years 2022-2023**

**Developed by the Ohio Office of Budget and Management  
Kimberly Murnieks, Director**

**Presented to the Ohio General Assembly on February 1, 2021**

*Updates made on February 4, 2021  
See Section F Errata Sheet for details on what changes were made since the initial release.*



February 1, 2021

Fellow Ohioans and Members of the General Assembly:

The past year has been a challenging time in Ohio and across the nation and the world. The coronavirus pandemic has made clear that the strength of our economy depends on the health and well-being of our citizens.

With our Executive Budget for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023, we have an opportunity to make needed investments to help our great state recover. Our budget is built upon the knowledge that a thriving economy -- and ultimately the future of our state -- depends on healthy citizens and revitalized communities. By investing in our future, our proposed budget will help all Ohioans move forward together as we emerge stronger than ever.

This is our "Year of Recovery!" Our Executive Budget includes a \$1 Billion ***Investing in Ohio Initiative***, an aggressive plan to accelerate economic growth and ensure economic vitality. By making targeted investments for businesses that have been hardest hit during the pandemic and for our communities most in need, we can address disparities, build prosperity, and set Ohio on the road to a brighter future. This budget also represents the core values and mission of my Administration by investing in Ohio families, in the education and well-being of our children, in Ohio's workforce, in our communities, and in our precious natural resources.

Ohio is in a position to make these vital investments because we took immediate action to ensure that our budget remained balanced at the onset of the pandemic. We made the hard choices early on that put us on stable footing as we enter this phase of economic recovery. As Governor, I will do all that I can to protect Ohioans' health and put Ohio's economy on a path to even greater success.

In my first State of the State Address, I quoted Robert Louis Stevenson, who said, "Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap, but [rather] by the seeds that you plant." These words are even more significant today. The budget for the next two years continues to plant the seeds of hope and possibility -- and of courage and recovery -- that will grow into a more vibrant, prosperous, and flourishing Ohio for generations to come.

Very respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mike DeWine". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Mike DeWine  
Governor

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*INVESTING* in **Ohio's**  
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BUDGET OF THE STATE OF OHIO | FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023

**SECTION A**

Reader's Guide

# Introduction to the Executive Budget

The Reader's Guide is an introductory section of the Executive Budget that contains general information to help readers understand and use the contents of Governor DeWine's budget proposal for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. It contains the following informational sections:

- Demographic information about Ohio;
- State of Ohio organization chart;
- Glossary of key terms;
- Summary of the state's financial accounting methods;
- Description of the process used to develop the state budget, including a budget calendar;
- Description and listing of state funds;
- Frequently asked questions about the budget; and
- Guide to reading and understanding the budget tables that are included in the summaries for each agency.

## Background

The state's first Constitution was adopted in 1802, and Ohio attained statehood in 1803. Ohio's present Constitution was modified by a state Constitutional Convention in 1851 and has since been amended on numerous occasions. The Constitution establishes a state governmental structure similar to the federal model, with three separate branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial.

The executive branch consists of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who are jointly elected, and four additional statewide elected officials: the Attorney General, the Auditor of State, the Secretary of State, and the Treasurer of State. These officials are elected to four-year terms. Over 100 departments, agencies, boards, and commissions are part of the executive branch of government and receive appropriations from the legislature, along with three judicial and seven legislative agencies.

The state legislature in Ohio is referred to as the General Assembly and consists of two separate chambers: the Senate, a 33-member body, and the House of Representatives, a 99-member body. Each member of the General Assembly is elected to represent the residents of a geographical district for a specified term. Members of Ohio's General Assembly are subject to term limits: Senators are restricted to serving two four-year terms and Representatives are restricted to serving four two-year terms. Each chamber has a presiding officer to call the chamber to order and direct the calendar of events. The presiding officer in the Senate is the President of the Senate, and the presiding officer in the House of Representatives is the Speaker of the House. A new General Assembly is convened in January of each odd-numbered year. The legislature that convened in January 2021 is the state's 134th General Assembly.

Along with the establishment of the state governmental structure, the State Constitution requires Ohio to have a balanced budget. Ohio's budget is prepared for a period of two years, a biennium, which begins on July 1 of odd-numbered years and ends 24 months later on June 30. Within a biennium are two separate fiscal years, each beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The budget proposed by Governor DeWine in this document is for the two-year period beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2023.

## Overview

The Executive Budget for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, as submitted to the General Assembly by Governor DeWine, consists of two separate documents. Book One, prepared by the Office of Budget and Management, contains detailed spending and revenue information as required by law and summary information to help readers understand the policy and financial context of the Governor's proposals. Book Two, a report on the state's tax expenditures, is prepared by the Department of Taxation. This section focuses on the organization of Book One.



## Introduction to the Executive Budget

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### Governor's Message

The first item in the Executive Budget is a letter from Governor DeWine to the people of Ohio and the General Assembly. Governor DeWine's letter provides an overview of his budget recommendations and outlines his goals and priorities for the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium.

### Section A - Reader's Guide

The Reader's Guide section is intended to help the reader understand the Executive Budget document. The Guide provides demographic information about the state, a State of Ohio organization chart, a glossary of key terms, a summary of the state's financial accounting methods, a description of the budget process, a listing and description of state funds, answers to frequently asked questions about the budget, and a guide to reading the tables.

### Section B - Economic Forecast and Income Estimates

This section contains information on the forecasts for the national and state economies for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. It describes the methods used to estimate future revenues and contains a summary table of historical and estimated revenues and ending balances.

### Section C - Budget Overview

This section summarizes revenue estimates and spending recommendations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. It contains information describing historical and estimated General Revenue Fund (GRF) balances, information describing the relationship between debt service spending and GRF revenues and ending fund balances by budget fund group for each year of the biennium. It also contains information on the state's capital budget.

### Section D - Agency Budget Recommendations

This section contains historical and recommended spending information as well as narrative descriptions for all state agencies. The agencies appear in alphabetical order by the first key word in an agency's name. The narrative provides an overview of that agency's role, followed by the Governor's funding recommendations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Narratives for certain agencies may also include Appropriation Line Item (ALI) analyses, which could describe one or more of the following:

- An [ALI Analysis](#) is provided to explain significant budget changes such as ALIs that are proposed to end or have substantial increases or decreases in appropriation.
- An [ALI Restructuring](#) is provided for agencies that have changed their line item structures to accommodate a more accurate presentation of funding. With a new line item structure, it is difficult for the reader to understand how funding levels have changed over time. To illustrate changes in funding for new line items, estimated fiscal year 2021 amounts are converted from the current line item structure into the proposed line item structure. This is then compared to recommended funding levels for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Each agency also has four main budget tables that provide historical and recommended spending information. The budget tables are described in more detail in the Guide to Reading the Budget Tables.

### Section E - Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions Recommendations

This section contains historical and recommended spending information as well as narrative descriptions for the state's professional licensing boards and commissions. There is a budget table that shows historical and recommended spending information. This summary table is followed by an overview for each agency along with a table displaying expenses and Governor's funding recommendations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 by expense account category for each agency.

# The State of Ohio

## History

Of Ohio's first inhabitants during the prehistoric era, the Adena (800 B.C. - 100 A.D.) were the first to farm Ohio, and the Hopewell (100 B.C. - 400 A.D.) built Ohio's mounds that can still be seen today. Marietta, established in 1788 by New England Revolutionary War veterans, was the first permanent non-native settlement in the state. Ohio was admitted to the union as the 17th state in 1803 and was the first state created from the Northwest Territory. Chillicothe was designated as the first capital of the new state until 1810, when the capital was moved to Zanesville. The capital was temporarily moved back to Chillicothe in 1812, and Columbus became the state's permanent capital in 1816.

Ohioans have played important roles in our nation's history. There have been eight presidents from Ohio, earning Ohio the nickname "the Mother of Presidents." Ohio is also the birthplace of world-famous inventors, actors, athletes, authors, and astronauts. March 1, 2021 marks the 218th anniversary of statehood for Ohio, a state with many accomplishments, a rich history and culture, and a strong future.

## Governance

The state's first Constitution was adopted in 1802, and Ohio entered the union in 1803. Ohio's present Constitution was modified by a state Constitutional Convention in 1851 and has since been amended on numerous occasions. The Constitution establishes a state governmental structure similar to the federal model, with three separate branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial.

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## Demographics

Ohio's population of approximately 11.7 million is the seventh largest in the nation and holds 3.6% of the total U.S. population. During the 1950s, Ohio gained 1.8 million residents and grew by 22%, compared to the national average of 19%. Since then, the rate of growth has increased and from 2010 to 2019, Ohio's population estimates grew by 1.3%, while the nation's total population grew by 6.3%. Over this same time period, Ohio ranked 7th in numeric growth and 39th in percentage change growth.

The geographic location of most of the population has been fairly consistent over the last several decades, with four out of five Ohioans living in a metropolitan area. As of 2019, over one third of Ohioans live in the four northeast Ohio metropolitan areas of Akron, Canton, Cleveland, and Youngstown, while approximately one in four live in the southwestern metropolitan areas of Cincinnati and Dayton.

## The State of Ohio

In 2019, Ohio's per capita income was \$50,199, while its median household income was \$56,602. Ohio's unemployment rate averaged 4.1% in 2019 compared to 4.5% in 2018. The national rate in 2019 averaged 3.7%. The number of jobs in Ohio is expected to rise approximately 4.4% over the ten-year period from 2016-2026, which is a projected increase of more than 253,000 jobs.

Figure A-1: State of Ohio Demographic Information

State Population		Percent of State Population by Race and Hispanic Origin		Other Demographic Facts	
Female	51.0%	White	81.70%	Population under 5 years	5.90%
Male	49.0%	African-American	13.10%	Population under 18 years	22.10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,689,100</b>	Asian	2.50%	Population over 65 years	17.50%
		Native American	0.30%	Homeownership rate	66.10%
		Pacific Islander	0.10%	Foreign born residents	4.60%
		Two or More Races	2.40%	High school graduates	90.40%
		Hispanic (may be of any race)	4.00%	Bachelor's degree or higher	28.30%
		<b>Total Minority*</b>	<b>21.60%</b>	Veterans	6.10%

\*"Total Minority" is the total population minus white non-Hispanic or Latino  
 Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County Quick Facts, Revised July 1, 2019

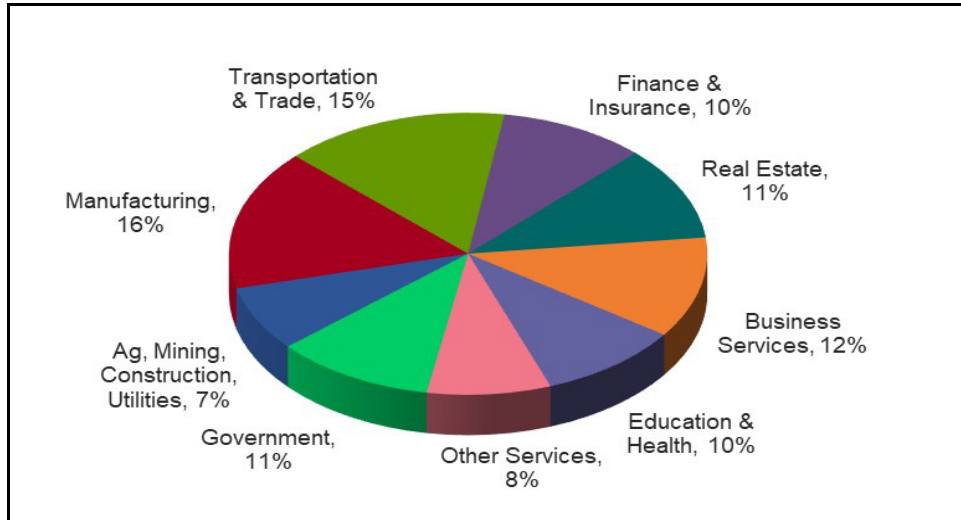
### Economy

Ohio's gross domestic product was estimated at \$695.4 billion in 2019, which represents an increase of approximately 3.0% compared to 2018 total GDP of \$675.0 billion. This makes Ohio the 7th largest state economy in the nation in 2019 with 3.2 percent of the national total. Ohio ranks 4th in the nation in manufacturing gross domestic product, producing \$112.1 billion worth of goods - 4.8 percent of America's manufacturing output in 2019. Because of its diverse population and its location, Ohio has become home to a variety of businesses and industries, including tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, and the service industry. Manufacturing is the largest of Ohio's major sectors, based on gross domestic product. The state's factories are among the nation's leading sources for the production of plastics, rubber, fabricated metals, and electrical equipment and appliances. The state's largest durable goods manufacturing industries are transportation equipment and fabricated metals. These two industries are closely identified with a number of nationally recognized firms with a major presence in Ohio, including General Electric, General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Honda, AK Steel, ArcelorMittal, Timken, and Whirlpool. In 2019, Ohio was the 9th largest exporting state in the nation with \$53 billion in merchandise exports. By comparison, the United States experienced a decrease of 1.1 percent in exports from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the state's leading export commodities were machinery and motor vehicles. In total, Ohio firms shipped products to 210 countries.

Ohio is the headquarters for 27 members of the 2020 Fortune 500, including Cardinal Health, Kroger, Marathon Petroleum, Procter & Gamble, Nationwide Insurance, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, Progressive, American Electric Power, FirstEnergy, Parker-Hannifin, L Brands, Sherwin-Williams, TravelCenters of America, Fifth Third Bancorp, OwensCorning, Cintas, O-I Glass, Alliance Data Systems, AK Steel Holding, Huntington Bancshares, American Financial Group, Andersons, Cincinnati Financial, Western & Southern Financial Group, J.M. Smucker, KeyCorp, and Dana Holding Corporation. Ohio is home to the Cleveland Clinic, the Ohio State University, Case Western Reserve University, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Battelle Memorial Institute, NASA's Lewis Research Center, leading hospitals, and a major operations center for J.P. Morgan Chase.

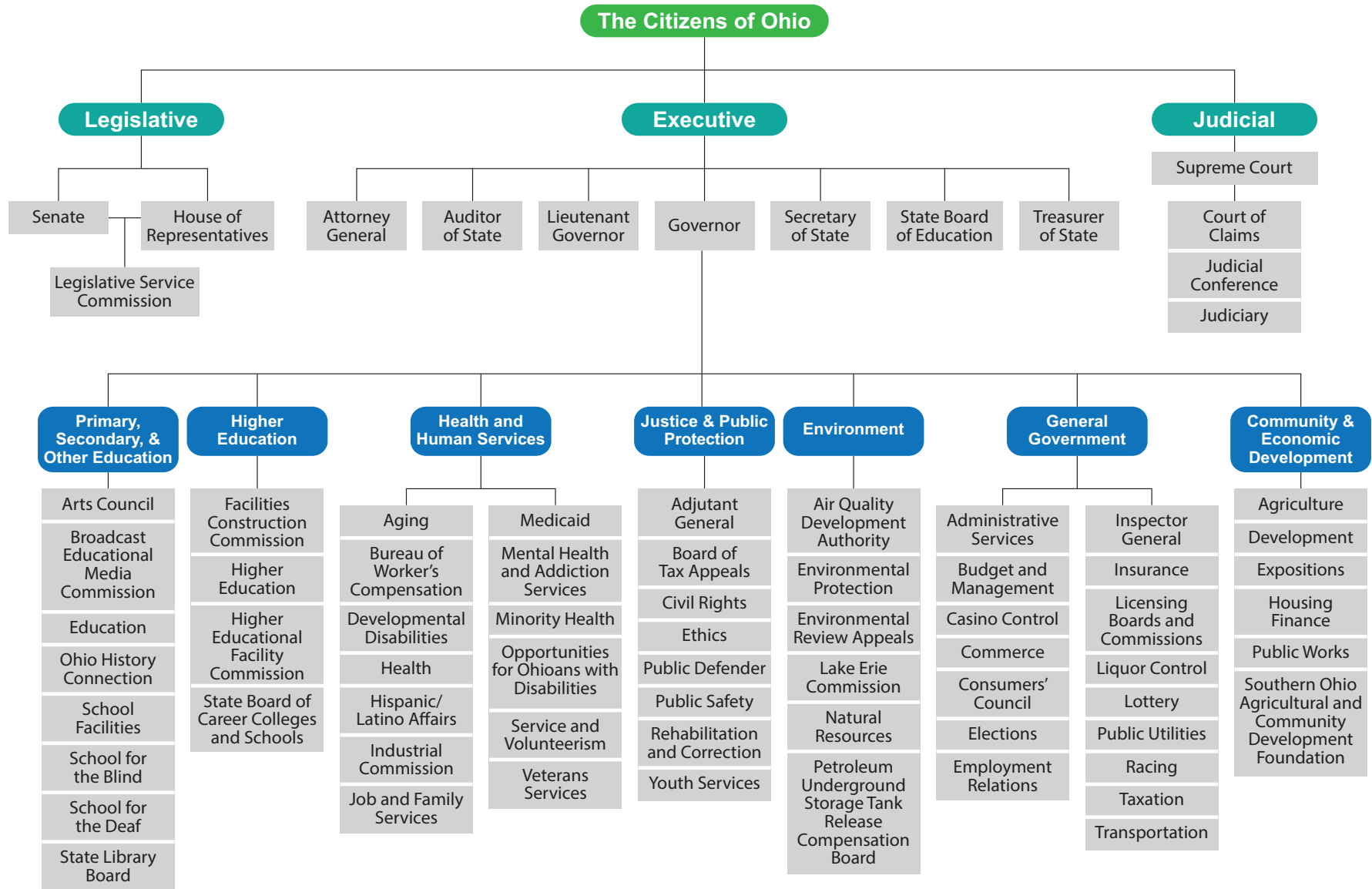
Ohio's companies are also technology intensive. Battelle has used federal government standards to identify over 28,000 establishments employing 820,000 people as Ohio's technology engine. Overall, Ohio has a 14% higher concentration of technology operations than the nation. In research, Ohio's educational institutions and private research facilities have core strengths in advanced manufacturing, biosciences, instruments and controls, power and propulsion, and information technology. The National Science Foundation identifies \$12.0 billion in R&D contracts in Ohio, ranking the state 11th nationally. Individuals in Ohio received over 3,473 patents ranking the state 13th nationally. The Ohio State University, Case Western Reserve University, and the University of Cincinnati are major research institutions that receive over \$150 million annually in federal research grants. Combined with NASA Glenn, Battelle Institute, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio is a major center of emerging technologies.

Figure A-2: Gross State Product by Sector



# State of Ohio Organization Table

Figure A-3: State of Ohio Organization Table



Organization Table as proposed in fiscal years 2022-2023 Executive Budget

# Glossary of Key Terms

**Agency Priority:** A broad goal toward which a state agency strives. Agency priorities tie to the Governor's overall agenda. They also guide the objectives to be accomplished by the executive funding recommendations, as stated for each agency.

**Appropriation:** An authorization granted by the Ohio General Assembly to make expenditures and incur obligations for specific purposes. An appropriation limits the amount that may be spent for a given purpose in a given period of time. No appropriation may be made for a period longer than two years.

**Appropriation Line Item (ALI), or Line Item:** An ALI is a six-digit numeric code (in the format xxxyyy) used to identify and account for amounts appropriated for the activities of an agency. The first three digits identify the administering agency, division, or activity responsible for the specific purpose. The last three digits indicate the specific purpose.

**Balanced Budget:** A budget where expenditures do not exceed the amount of cash and revenue available within each fiscal year.

**Biennium:** A two-year period. In Ohio, the fiscal biennium begins July 1 and ends 24 months later on June 30.

**Budget:** A plan for the expenditure of funds to support an agency, program, or project.

**Budget Fund Group, or Fund Group:** The categories used to group similar state funds for Ohio's budgetary reporting purposes. Funds are categorized according to their revenue sources and the purposes for which they are used.

**Budget Stabilization Fund:** A reserve balance account that receives transfers from the General Revenue Fund (GRF). The balance in this fund is intended to stabilize budgets against cyclical changes in revenues and expenditures. This fund can carry a balance of up to five percent of prior-year GRF revenues. Sometimes referred to as the Rainy Day Fund.

**Capital Budget:** The budget for the acquisition or construction of major capital items including land, buildings, structures, and equipment. The capital biennium covers a two-year period beginning in odd-numbered fiscal years. Moneys for the capital projects are typically appropriated from funds with revenues that come from bond sales.

**Capital Expenditure:** Funds spent by state agencies from capital budget appropriations for the acquisition of a long-term asset.

**Cash:** Actual balance of moneys available to support disbursements and appropriations. All state dedicated purpose funds, federal funds, and bond funds must have an available cash balance to support disbursements. Agencies monitor cash balances of these funds to ensure there are sufficient funds for disbursements. Agencies that receive a General Revenue Fund (GRF) appropriation are not required to monitor the GRF cash balance for disbursements as that is a responsibility of the Office of Budget and Management.

**Custodial Funds:** Some funds (sometimes "account" is used in Revised Code) are held "in the custody of the Treasurer of State" and are not a part of the state treasury. These funds are referred to as custodial funds (or accounts). A custodial fund must have specific language that establishes it outside of the state treasury.

**Debt Service:** The payment of principal, interest, and associated costs on the state's bonded indebtedness. Debt service appropriations are usually made to the agency on whose behalf the bonds were issued.

**Dedicated Purpose (DPF):** The Dedicated Purpose Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive specific revenues for particular activities and limited expenditures under the law.

**Encumbrance:** Reservation of appropriation authority in the state accounting system, typically representing purchase orders and contracts entered into by state agencies.

**Equipment:** Expenditures for durable goods such as computers, desks, chairs, or vehicles.

## Glossary of Key Terms

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**Executive Budget:** Also known as the "Blue Book," the Executive Budget provides the legislature and the public with the Governor's funding recommendations for the next operating budget biennium. Proposed funding levels, historical spending patterns, and descriptive narratives are presented for each agency. The Executive Budget also includes information about the budget process, revenue sources and estimates, economic forecasts, capital improvements, state funds, and special program areas. The document is the executive's financial plan for state government and is made available via the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) website.

**Expenditures:** Payments against appropriations that reduce the cash balance after legal requirements have been met. A fiscal year's expenditures are payments made in that fiscal year, regardless of the state fiscal year in which the appropriations were reserved or encumbered for such payments.

**Expense Account Category:** A three-digit code used to categorize expenses as follows:

- **Personal Services (500):** Payroll, including fringe benefits;
- **Purchased Personal Services (510):** Purchased or contracted services (e.g., consultants);
- **Supplies & Maintenance (520):** Expendable goods and supplies such as utilities, gasoline, postage, paper, pens, repairs, and travel;
- **Equipment (530):** Durable goods such as computers, furniture, or vehicles;
- **Subsidies & Shared Revenue (550):** Distributions made to individuals, organizations, school districts, higher education facilities, or other local government units;
- **Goods & Services for Resale (560):** Goods or services purchased by one state agency to be sold or resold to another state agency or to the public;
- **Capital Items (570):** Significant fixed assets such as land and buildings;
- **Judgments, Settlements, & Bonds (590):** Payments on negotiated settlements, judgments rendered, and reparations awarded against the State of Ohio to individuals and companies;
- **Debt Service (591):** The payment of principal, interest, and associated costs on the state's bonded indebtedness; and
- **Transfers & Non-Expense (595):** Cash disbursements and other transactions that reduce cash resources but are not an operating expense, such as transfers between funds and tax refunds.

**Federal Budget Fund Group (FED):** The category for funds that receive federal grants or awards.

**Fiscal Year (FY):** A 12-month period used for fiscal planning purposes. The state fiscal year (SFY) begins July 1 and ends the following June 30. The federal fiscal year (FFY) begins October 1 and ends the following September 30.

**Full-Time Equivalent (FTE):** For budget development purposes, OBM uses this method of calculating personnel levels where one FTE works 2,080 hours per year. Part-time employees have an FTE value that is proportionally less than one.

**Fund:** An independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. A fund in the state treasury usually has one or more appropriation items from which expenditures are made. If the fund has only one appropriation line item, the line item name often is the same as the fund name.

**Fund Balance:** The unencumbered cash remaining in a fund at a specified time.

**General Revenue Fund (GRF):** The GRF is the primary operating fund of the state. This fund receives the unrestricted revenues of the state, primarily from such revenue sources as the personal income tax, the sales and use tax, the corporate franchise tax, and the public utilities excise tax. The fund also receives significant federal revenues that primarily support human services programs.

**Goal:** The end result to which a state agency is directing its efforts. Something to be accomplished in a broad way, or a final outcome.

## Glossary of Key Terms

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Internal Service Activity (ISA): The Internal Service Activity Budget Fund Group consists of funds used for operations serving other funds or departments within the state.

Lapse: Appropriations not encumbered or expended prior to their expiration.

Maintenance: Expenditures for expendable goods and supplies such as utilities, gasoline, postage, paper, pens, repairs, telephone service, and travel.

Objective: An aim toward which a state agency directs its effort to accomplish a stated goal. Something to be accomplished in specific, often measurable terms and that is achievable within a specific time frame.

Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS): The state enterprise resource planning system that integrates the functions of financial accounting, fixed assets, human resources, and budgeting.

Operating Budget: The budget established for the operation of a state agency or program, typically based on legislative appropriation, and completed in a two-year period beginning with even-numbered fiscal years.

Personal Services: Expenditures for payroll including fringe benefits.

Program: A program is a discrete activity within an agency's organization that provides a specific good or service administered by the agency pursuant to law. Often, a program addresses a specifically identified need or problem facing Ohioans within an agency's mission. An example of a program is the Public Defender Commission's Pro Bono Training Program that provides continuing legal education training programs to public defenders and private counsel representing indigent persons in criminal and juvenile matters.

Program Series: A program series groups closely related programs into an overarching category that captures the state's efforts to provide for a public need. A program series corresponds with a major area of focus or goal for a state agency and in most cases is composed of two or more programs. Most agencies are characterized by more than one program series. An example of a program series is the Department of Insurance's Investigation and Licensing Program Series that includes market conduct, licensing, and fraud and enforcement programs.

Purchased Personal Services: Services for which state agencies contract such as consultants, physicians, and temporary services.

Reappropriation: Legislative action that provides for the renewal of a prior year appropriation.

State Appropriation Limitation (SAL): A restriction that limits, with certain exceptions, GRF appropriation increases between operating biennia pursuant to section 107.033 of the Revised Code.

Subsidy: A government distribution for designated purposes. Such distributions are made to individuals, organizations on behalf of individuals, school districts, higher education facilities, local governmental units, or other recipients.

Tax Expenditure: A tax provision in the Revised Code, that exempts, either in whole or in part, certain persons, income, goods, services, or property from the effect of taxes levied by the state provided that the provision (1) reduces or has the potential to reduce GRF revenue; (2) the persons, income, goods, services, or property exempted would have been part of a defined tax base and are not subject to an alternate tax; and (3) the provision is subject to modification or repeal by the General Assembly. Tax expenditures represent a loss of tax revenue to state government for the purpose of encouraging certain activities or providing relief to taxpayers in designated circumstances to accomplish public policy goals. Section 5703.48 of the Revised Code requires the Department of Taxation to prepare a tax expenditure report as a supplement to the Governor's Executive Budget proposal referred to as Book Two.

Zero-Based Budgeting: A budgeting approach that requires agencies to justify all requested expenditures, instead of only expenditures above the funding level provided in the previous period. Section 126.02 of the Revised Code requires the Director of OBM to determine a method to incorporate the principles of zero-based budgeting in the budget preparation process.



# Basis of Budgeting

## Introduction

The budget is a plan of financial operations that embodies an estimate of proposed expenditures for each fiscal year of the biennium. The objective of budgetary control is to manage the state's finances within the limitations set forth in the enacted budget. Budgetary control allows the state to keep its expenditures within limitations of available appropriations and available revenues.

The state has designed and continues to upgrade its enterprise resource planning system, the Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS) to ensure and demonstrate compliance with the budget. The appropriated budget is integrated into the OAKS as the enterprise system is specifically designed to provide ongoing and timely information on what is still available to be spent within established budget limitations.

The following discussion addresses specifics about the state's budgetary process and related policies, including the level of budgetary control, the basis of budgetary accounting, and the use of encumbrance accounting.

## Budgetary Process

The Governor submits the biennial operating and capital budgets to the General Assembly in accordance with Ohio law. The respective operating or capital budget makes appropriations from funds in the state treasury and includes budgetary authority for all proposed expenditures for the state and estimated revenues and borrowings for a biennium.

The General Assembly enacts the budget through passage of specific departmental line item appropriations. Line item appropriations are typically established one to a fund except for the General Revenue Fund, which has multiple line item appropriations associated with many different agencies and agency programs. The Governor has the authority to veto any item in an appropriation bill. Such vetoes are subject to legislative override.

It is not uncommon to need adjustments to line item appropriations after the budget is enacted. The state's Controlling Board, composed of six members of the General Assembly and the Director of the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) or a designee, can transfer or increase a line item appropriation within the limitations set under Chapter 127 and Section 131.35 of the Ohio Revised Code.

## Budgetary Control

The state maintains its legal level of budgetary control at the departmental line item appropriation level. The OAKS controls expenditures at this level. Therefore, expenditures cannot exceed appropriations to comply with the state's financial-related constitutional and statutory requirements.

## Basis of Accounting

Ohio prepares its budget using the modified cash basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, the state recognizes revenues when cash is received and expenditures when paid. Furthermore, at the close of a fiscal year the state reserves cash sufficient to cover the payment of outstanding encumbrances and other obligations. For external financial reporting purposes, the state issues the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). This report is prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Because the state budgets on a modified cash basis of accounting, which differs from GAAP, the required reconciliation of the differences between the state's budgetary schedules and its GAAP-basis financial statements is presented in the CAFR. This reconciliation identifies the differences in the recognition of accruals, deferred revenues, interfund transactions, and loan transactions, as well as the timing differences in the budgetary basis of accounting for encumbrances. On the budgetary schedules, the state recognizes encumbrances as expenditures in the year encumbered, while on the GAAP-basis financial statements, the state recognizes expenditures when goods or services are received regardless of the year encumbered.

## **Basis of Budgeting**

### **Encumbrance Accounting**

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are recorded as a reserve of the applicable appropriations, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the OAKS. Outstanding encumbrances at the end of the fiscal year are recorded as reservations of fund balance for expenditure in subsequent years. As authorized by law, prior year legal operating encumbrances are generally canceled five months after the end of the fiscal year while capital encumbrances are generally canceled two years after the biennial period for which they are appropriated. Unencumbered operating appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

For external reporting in its non-GAAP budgetary schedules, the state also reports encumbrances as expenditures in the year when related purchase commitments are made.

# Budget Calendar

The following calendar is used for preparation of the Executive Budget for the fiscal years 2022 and 2023 through the enactment of the appropriation bills.

<b>July 20, 2020</b>	The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) distributes guidelines to state agencies for preparation of the Executive Budget for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.
<b>September – November 2020</b>	Agencies' budget requests are due to the OBM.
<b>September – December 2020</b>	The OBM completes its review and analysis of agency requests. Agencies may be asked to provide additional information to assist in the development of recommendations.
<b>October 2020 – January 2021</b>	The OBM prepares revenue estimates internally for the upcoming biennium.
<b>November 2020 – January 2021</b>	The OBM evaluates agencies' budgets and makes recommendations on funding priorities to the Governor within established revenue projections.
<b>January 2021 – February 2021</b>	The Governor makes final decisions for the Executive Budget. The Executive Budget is published and presented to the General Assembly. The OBM and the Legislative Service Commission prepare the main operating appropriations bill based on the Executive Budget document.
<b>February 2021</b>	Budget bills for transportation and roadway related needs, the Bureau of Workers' Compensation, and the Industrial Commission are introduced in the House of Representatives.
<b>February 2021</b>	The main operating budget bill is introduced in the House of Representatives.
<b>February – June 2021</b>	The House and the Senate hold hearings, amend, and vote on the budget bills.
<b>June 2021</b>	The Conference Committee works out differences between the versions of the budget bill introduced by the Governor and passed by the House and the Senate. The House and the Senate vote on the Conference Committee report. The Governor signs the appropriations bill, which takes effect July 1, 2021. If the budget bill is not signed by June 30, 2021, an interim budget must be enacted.

# Budget Process

## Introduction

Every two years, the Governor is required by section 107.03 of the Revised Code to propose a budget for the operation of state government. This operating budget proposal must be submitted to the General Assembly not later than four weeks after its organization and is usually submitted to the legislature in early February of each odd-numbered year. In years when a new Governor is inaugurated, submission of the proposal is not required until March 15.

The Governor's budget proposal represents a statement of priorities and sets the administration's strategic policy direction for state government programs. In addition to the Executive Budget book, or Blue Book, the budget proposal is presented as legislation to the General Assembly, which then makes legislative changes and enacts the final operating budget through a series of appropriation bills. To effectively understand and advocate for resolutions to state government financial issues, a detailed budget preparation process is necessary to generate information that will help the Governor and the General Assembly reach consensus regarding the priorities of the state and the most effective use of state resources. The process can be divided into the following steps:

- Development of the Governor's Executive Budget;
- Enactment by the legislature; and
- Gubernatorial approval and vetoes.

## Development of the Governor's Executive Budget

The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) is the executive agency charged with preparing the Governor's budget recommendations. In July 2020, the OBM issued the Operating Budget Guidance for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023 to all agencies. The guidance document specifies the content, format, and due dates for agency budget requests.

Agency budget submissions were subject to established limitations and were due on September 15, 2020 for professional licensing boards and commissions and other smaller agencies, October 14, 2020 for Cabinet and all remaining executive agencies, and November 1, 2020 for legislative and judicial agencies and constitutional office holders. Once budget requests were received, the OBM worked closely with agency representatives to gain a full understanding of the budget submission, agency circumstances, and needs.

In addition to reviewing the agency budget requests, as part of the budget development process, the OBM evaluates and estimates the availability of revenue to support the proposed state expenditures within the Governor's budget recommendations. The OBM and the Department of Taxation work together to produce revenue estimates in consultation with economists at IHS Markit and Moody's. As part of this process, cabinet agencies reconsidered their priorities and budgetary needs in a manner consistent with Governor DeWine's policy agenda.

## Enactment by the Legislature

Although the Governor is required to make budget recommendations, the authority to appropriate money rests with the legislature. The Governor's spending plan, along with any statutory amendments and uncodified law necessary to make it operational, is drafted into a bill. Separate budget bills are prepared for the Bureau of Workers' Compensation, the Industrial Commission, and most of the non-General Revenue Fund portions of the budgets for the Departments of Transportation and Public Safety, the Public Works Commission, and roadwork development funding for the Department of Development.

Traditionally, budget bills are introduced in the House of Representatives under the sponsorship of the chair of the House Finance Committee. Once introduced, the bill is referred to the House Finance Committee. The committee and its various subcommittees conduct extensive hearings, reviewing all aspects of agency budgets and law changes. The full committee concludes its work when it reports, with any approved amendments, a bill with a favorable vote by a majority of the committee members. The bill is then considered before the full House of Representatives, where further amending may take place, until the bill is passed by a majority of the members. Once passed by the House, the bill is sent to the Senate for consideration. It is referred to the Senate Finance

### Budget Process

Committee where, again, extensive hearings are held, and the bill is reported with any amendments to the full Senate for further amending and passage.

Typically, differences exist between the Executive, House, and Senate versions of the budget bill, requiring the appointment of a Conference Committee. The Conference Committee is composed of three members of each chamber and is responsible for resolving the differences between the versions of the bill. Once all differences are resolved, the committee prepares a report that it recommends to both chambers for final approval. Majority affirmative votes in each chamber are required to accept the report of the Conference Committee and enact the budget bill.

### Gubernatorial Approval and Vetoes

In Ohio, the Governor is empowered to veto any or all items in an appropriations bill. Upon receipt of the bill passed by the legislature, the Governor conducts a thorough review of its contents and determines whether any items should be disapproved. Disapproved items are noted in the bill and are signed by the Governor, then the bill, along with the written objections, is returned to the House where the bill originated. The legislature is empowered to override any vetoed item with a three-fifths majority vote of each chamber. The Governor files the budget bill with the Secretary of State at which point the act generally takes effect.

### Capital Budgeting Process

Apart from the operating budget process, Ohio also must budget for capital expenditures, such as the construction or rehabilitation of structures and the purchase of permanently affixed equipment. The capital bill is generally submitted every even-numbered calendar year, while the operating bill is submitted in each odd-numbered year. The current capital budget, H.B. 310 of the 133rd General Assembly, is effective for fiscal years 2021 and 2022. H.B. 481 of the 133rd General Assembly reappropriated spending authority from the capital biennium period of fiscal years 2019 and 2020 that had not yet been spent so that it may be used during the current capital biennium.

# Funds of the State

The state's funds are organized into budget fund groups forming categories of similar funds for budgetary reporting purposes. The funds are categorized according to their revenue sources and spending authority. The budget fund group (BFG) concept is used in the Executive Budget to summarize history and recommendations for each agency. The list below contains descriptions of budget fund groups.

Table A-1: The State's Budget Fund Groups

Budget Fund Group	Abbreviation
Bond Research & Development	BRD
Budget Stabilization	BSF
Capital Projects	CPF
Debt Service	DSF
Dedicated Purpose	DPF
Facilities Establishment	FCE
Federal	FED
Fiduciary	FID
General Revenue	GRF
Highway Operating	HOF
Highway Safety	HSF
Holding Account	HLD
Internal Services Activity	ISA
Revenue Distribution	RDF
State Lottery	SLF

## The budget fund groups are described below:

**Bond Research and Development (BRD):** The Bond Research and Development Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive state bond proceeds to fund research and development activities, pilot or demonstration projects, and related commercialization projects. Expenditures from this fund group consist of grants and loans for eligible projects undertaken by non-profit organizations, higher education institutions, political subdivisions, and private for-profit entities.

**Budget Stabilization (BSF):** The Budget Stabilization Budget Fund Group consists of the Budget Stabilization Fund that receives transfers from the General Revenue Fund or other funds as provided in law. The purpose of the Budget Stabilization Fund is to provide reserve funds for unexpected economic or other budgetary circumstances.

**Capital Projects (CPF):** The Capital Projects Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive proceeds from general obligation and special obligation debt issuances, and the sale of revenue bonds. Expenditures are for capital improvements.

**Debt Service (DSF):** The Debt Service Budget Fund Group consists of several debt service funds that receive taxes, interest revenue, and transfers from authorized funds including the General Revenue Fund. Expenditures from these funds provide for payment of general long-term debt including principal, interest, and associated costs.

**Dedicated Purpose (DPF):** The Dedicated Purpose Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive specific revenues for activities conducted in accordance with the law. Often these funds receive fee revenue or funding transferred from another agency for specific purposes.

**Facilities Establishment (FCE):** The Facilities Establishment Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds that are used for loans and loan guarantees to assist businesses in building or expanding Ohio-based facilities. Funds that loan moneys also receive repayments of those loans.

## State of Ohio

### Funds of the State

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Federal (FED): The Federal Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive federal grants or awards. Expenditures from these funds are made in accordance with state and federal laws.

Fiduciary (FID): The Fiduciary Budget Fund Group consists of funds used to account for cash receipts held by the state as custodian or agent. Ultimately, this cash is distributed from these funds to individuals, corporations, private organizations, other state funds, or local governmental entities. This fund group also contains funds that receive direct payroll charges and interest that are expended on payments to state employees for accrued vacation, sick, and personal leave time as well as disability benefits.

General Revenue (GRF): The General Revenue Budget Fund Group consists only of the General Revenue Fund (GRF). Pursuant to section 113.09 of the Ohio Revised Code, the GRF receives all state revenue except when required to be credited to another fund by law. Primary sources of revenue include personal income tax, the sales and use tax, commercial activity tax, and the public utilities tax as well as reimbursements from the federal government (which are not specifically directed to another fund) that primarily support human service programs. The law allows for broad discretion in the purposes for which the General Revenue Fund is used. For example, expenditures support education, health and human services, general government, and property tax relief.

Highway Operating (HOF): The Highway Operating Budget Fund Group consists of transportation-related funds that receive both federal and state motor fuel taxes, highway use taxes, and other related federal grants. Expenditures support primarily the construction and maintenance of the highway system.

Highway Safety (HSF): The Highway Safety Budget Fund Group consists of highway safety-related funds that receive federal grants, fees and fines related to motor vehicles, and various reimbursements, rentals, and revenues from sales. Expenditures support motor vehicle safety and law enforcement programs.

Holding Account (HLD): The Holding Account Budget Fund Group consists of funds used to collect moneys for which the fund most appropriate for deposit is unknown or the moneys are not yet determined to be earned by the state. A holding fund will retain moneys until the appropriate external party or other state fund is identified. In instances when moneys on deposit in these funds are determined not to be earned by the state, a refund disbursement is recorded.

Internal Service Activity (ISA): The Internal Service Activity Budget Fund Group consists of funds used for operations serving other funds or departments within the state or within a state agency.

Revenue Distribution (RDF): The Revenue Distribution Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive tax and fees for distribution by law to other state funds or local governmental entities.

State Lottery (SLF): The State Lottery Budget Fund Group consists of the funds used to operate the Ohio Lottery Commission and funds that receive lottery profits for the support of elementary, secondary, vocational, and special education programs. Primary sources of revenue are lottery ticket sales and license fees. Major expenditures consist of operating costs, the payment of certain lottery prizes, and support of educational programs using the net proceeds.

# Frequently Asked Questions

## **What is the state budget?**

In Ohio, the state budget is a biennial spending plan for state government. It represents a statement of priorities for a two-year period. In common use, the state budget generally refers to the operating budget, rather than the capital budget. A capital budget directs the expenditure of funds for infrastructure and maintenance needs, such as buildings, parks, and historical sites.

## **What is a biennial budget?**

Ohio prepares a biennial budget, which is a spending plan for a two-year period. Operating appropriations are made separately for the two fiscal years in a biennium. The state's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends the following June 30. The Executive Budget presented in this document shows recommended spending levels for fiscal year 2022 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022) and fiscal year 2023 (July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023).

## **Where does the money for the budget come from?**

Revenue, or "money," to support governmental operations comes from a variety of sources. The largest portion of this revenue is derived from the general unrestricted taxes for state use authorized by law such as the income tax or the sales tax. Ohio also receives money through special fees, the sale of goods and services, and from the federal government. More information as well as graphical depictions of the major sources of state revenues can be found in Section C under "Revenue Summaries."

## **How does the state know how much money it can spend?**

The Office of Budget and Management, working with the Department of Taxation, prepares projections for state revenues (referred to as a "revenue forecast"). Projections are usually prepared in November preceding the issuance of the Executive Budget, and revenues are forecast for more than a 30-month period. Revenue estimates are updated throughout the process of enacting the budget as the state has more experience with actual receipts from different revenue sources. The Legislative Service Commission prepares independent revenue estimates, which are compared to the administration's forecast. Consensus between the legislature and the executive must be built around the revenue assumptions that support the final version of the budget. Ultimately, no method of forecasting is 100 percent accurate so forecasts will always deviate from the actual performance of state revenue sources.

## **What is the GRF?**

The GRF is the General Revenue Fund. It is the largest fund of the state and receives most of the state's tax receipts. Since there are few restrictions on how GRF dollars can be used, much of the focus of the budget process is on development of a spending plan for GRF resources. Federal dollars that reimburse the state for certain human services-related expenditures are also deposited into the GRF.

## **How big is the budget?**

Many people think of the "size" of the budget in terms of the level of recommended spending from the GRF. Recommended spending from the GRF is \$35.4 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$39.3 billion in fiscal year 2023. However, the true size of the budget is the amount appropriated from all funds. Appropriations from all operating funds total \$85.4 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$85.8 billion in fiscal year 2023.

## **How much is the budget growing?**

When compared to fiscal year 2021 estimated expenditures, GRF spending increases by 3.4 percent in fiscal year 2022 and then grows by 11.0 percent in fiscal year 2023, and the total budget for all funds grows by 1.8 percent in fiscal year 2022 and 0.5 percent in fiscal year 2023.

## **Which agencies have the largest budgets?**

The agency with the largest budget in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 is the Department of Medicaid. Total recommended appropriations in fiscal year 2022 are \$31.3 billion, and total recommended appropriations in fiscal year 2023 are \$32.0 billion. Not only does the department have the largest total budget, it also has the largest GRF budget (\$15.7 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$19.5 billion in fiscal year 2023) and the single largest line item in the GRF — line item 651525, Medicaid/Health Care Services (\$15.0 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$18.8 billion in fiscal year 2023).



## Frequently Asked Questions

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Based on total funding, the agencies with the next largest budgets are as follows:

- Department of Education, with total appropriations of \$13.4 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$13.4 billion in fiscal year 2023. GRF appropriations total \$8.2 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$8.1 billion in fiscal year 2023.
- Department of Job and Family Services, with total funding of \$4.3 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$4.3 billion in fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, \$981.9 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$978.8 million in fiscal year 2023 is from the GRF.
- Department of Developmental Disabilities, which is recommended to receive total funding of \$3.6 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$3.7 billion in fiscal year 2023. The GRF provides \$702.8 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$773.4 million in fiscal year 2023.
- Department of Transportation, which is primarily funded with state and federal motor fuel tax revenues and has total appropriations of \$3.5 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$3.3 billion in fiscal year 2023.
- Department of Higher Education, primarily funded from the GRF, with total appropriations of \$2.8 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$2.8 billion in fiscal year 2023.

### How big is the budget deficit?

Ohio does not have a budget deficit. While the federal budget is permitted to have a deficit, the Ohio Constitution prohibits the state from borrowing money to fund operating expenses. Therefore, the budget must be balanced.

### How big is the budget surplus?

The concept of a "surplus" is not one that is specifically defined. It is generally understood, however, to be funds that remain above and beyond any planned uses (including planned reserves and planned carryover balances). Typically, a surplus is an unexpected result of higher than anticipated revenues or lower than anticipated spending. Amounts typically excluded from consideration as part of the surplus include one-half of one percent of GRF revenues (considered to be a necessary amount for a beginning carryover fund balance), amounts in the Budget Stabilization Fund up to eight- and one-half percent of GRF revenues, and funds needed to support appropriations made by the General Assembly. Based on statute, state budget surpluses cannot accumulate because the law requires that any "surplus" at the end of each fiscal year be deposited into the Income Tax Reduction Fund and returned to Ohio taxpayers.

### What is the Blue Book?

Many years ago, the Executive Budget document was printed with a blue cover and, as a result, people began to call the document the "Blue Book." Over the years, each Executive Budget has been presented with a blue cover (or variation), and it is now considered a tradition. Beginning with the Executive Budget for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, the Executive Budget was no longer published in hardcopy but was made available electronically. Beginning with the Executive Budget for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 and continuing today, the Executive Budget is only available on the OBM website: <http://www.obm.ohio.gov/>.

# Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

The purpose of this section is to help the reader understand the tables included in the Executive Budget for each agency. Each agency has budget tables that contain the Governor's detailed spending plan for the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium.

## What are Budget Tables?

Agencies have three types of budget tables: summaries of budget history and recommendations by budget fund group, summaries of budget history and recommendations by expense account category, and a summary of executive recommendations by line item for the entire agency. All of these tables show spending history for fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020; estimated spending for fiscal year 2021 (since this fiscal year will not end until June 30, 2021); and the Governor's recommended spending for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

## Where are the Tables?

In Sections D and E, the Executive Budget contains Governor DeWine's funding recommendations including the Budget Tables for each agency and the professional licensing boards and commissions. The agencies appear in alphabetical order and each agency has its own section that begins with an overview narrative followed by the agency's summary of budget history and recommendations tables. The agency line item summary table by budget fund group is at the end of each agency section.

## Summary of Budget History and Recommendations Tables

The two summaries of budget history and recommendations tables can be found following an agency's executive recommendation bullets. These summaries show actual agency spending in fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020; estimated spending in fiscal year 2021; and the Governor's recommended appropriations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023—first by budget fund group and then by expense account category. A diagram of these two tables appears on pages A-21 and A-22.

## Executive Recommendations by Line Item Summary Table

Agencies have a line item summary table that shows expenses and Executive recommendations by fund and line item at the end of the agency section. This table shows, by line item, actual spending for fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020; estimated spending in fiscal year 2021; and the Governor's recommended appropriations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. The line items listed on the agency-wide table are grouped and subtotaled by budget fund group with an overall total appearing at the bottom of the table. A diagram of this table appears on page A-24.

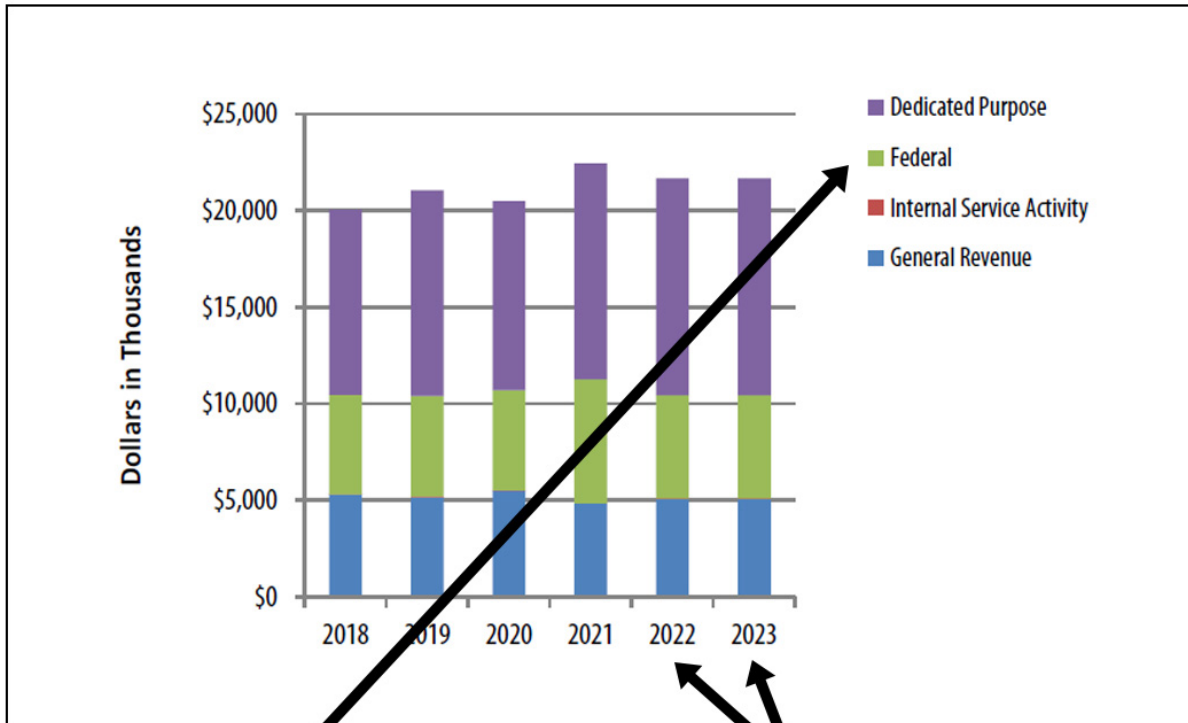
## Line Item Restructuring Analysis

Some agencies budget for significant changes in how ongoing programs will continue to be funded in the next biennium, which can cause multiple appropriation line items to have large spending changes compared to the current year. In these cases, agencies will have the line item restructuring analysis table. For only the funds and appropriation line items affected, this table shows current year estimated costs as if the changes budgeted for in the upcoming biennium were already in place. This gives a clearer picture of the continuity of program funding aside from the shifting among line items. A diagram of this table appears on page A-23.

## Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

The two summaries of budget history and recommendations tables immediately follow each agency's funding recommendation bullets. These tables show summary budget information for the agency by budget fund group and expense account category. The diagrams below use the State Library Board's summary of budget history and recommendations tables as an example.

Expense by BudgetFund Group



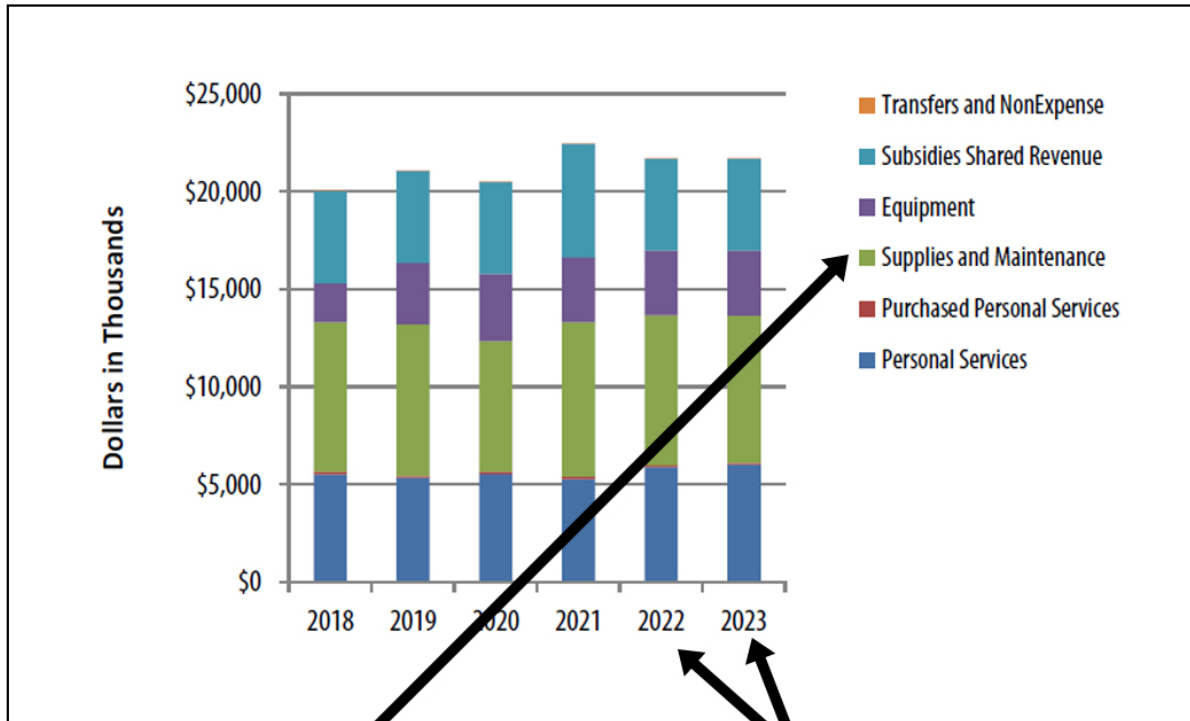
The first summary of budget history and recommendations table summarizes information by budget fund group.

The "Recommended" columns show the Governor's recommendation for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Budget Fund Group	(in Thousands)					Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	5,308	5,178	5,495	4,831	-12.1%	5,078	5.1%	5,078	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	2	1	7	2	-71.4%	8	300.0%	8	0.0%
Federal	5,165	5,210	5,187	6,423	23.8%	5,367	-16.4%	5,367	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	9,551	10,662	9,798	11,174	14.0%	11,224	0.4%	11,226	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,025</b>	<b>21,052</b>	<b>20,487</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>21,677</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>21,679</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

Expenses by Account Category



The second summary of budget history and recommendations table summarizes information by expense account category

The "Recommended" columns show the Governor's recommendation for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	5,501	5,331	5,526	5,268	-4.7%	5,881	11.6%	6,015	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	151	94	135	130	-3.4%	106	-18.6%	103	-2.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	7,661	7,782	6,667	7,908	18.6%	7,672	-3.0%	7,514	-2.1%
Equipment	1,987	3,130	3,457	3,317	-4.0%	3,322	0.2%	3,351	0.9%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	4,713	4,715	4,696	5,796	23.4%	4,685	-19.2%	4,685	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	12	0	6	10	79.6%	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,025</b>	<b>21,052</b>	<b>20,487</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>21,677</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>21,679</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

Agencies with significant changes in how ongoing programs will continue to be funded among line items have the ALI Restructuring table. This table shows current-year estimated costs by fund and appropriation line item as if the budgeted changes were already in place. The diagram below uses the Department of Developmental Disabilities' line item restructuring analysis table as an example.

### DDD ALI Restructuring

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, appropriation typically found in GRF line item 322420, Screening and Early Identification will be appropriated in GRF line item 322421, Part C Early Intervention. This is a structural budget change; services are not being reduced.

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Estimated		Recommended		
			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	322420	Screening and Early Intervention Identification	250,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	322421	Part C Early Intervention	22,076,431	22,326,431	1.1%	22,326,431	0.0%

Estimated spending for fiscal year 2021 is shown as if the restructuring already existed. This allows a direct, meaningful comparison with fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Recommended funding for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 is when the restructuring will actually occur.

## Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

Each agency section ends with Executive Recommendations by Line Item table that summarizes historical spending and recommended spending information for the entire agency by appropriation line item. The spending and recommendations are presented by fund and are subtotaled by budget fund group. The diagram below uses the State Library Board's line item summary table by budget fund group as an example.

The two "% Change" columns show the percent change between:  
 (1) the FY 2021 estimate and FY 2022 recommended columns and  
 (2) the FY 2022 and FY 2023 recommended columns.

### Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated		Recommended		
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	350321	Operating Expenses	4,512,572	4,378,001	4,708,060	4,030,746	4,293,122	6.5%	4,293,122	0.0%
GRF	350401	Ohioana Rental Payments	295,114	300,114	295,114	300,114	305,000	1.6%	305,000	0.0%
GRF	350502	Regional Library Systems	500,000	500,000	492,000	500,000	480,000	-4.0%	480,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>5,307,686</b>	<b>5,178,115</b>	<b>5,495,174</b>	<b>4,830,860</b>	<b>5,078,122</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5,078,122</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
1390	350602	Services for State Agencies	2,065	1,420	6,990	2,000	8,000	300.0%	8,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>2,065</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>300.0%</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3130	350601	LSTA Federal	5,164,888	5,210,319	5,186,825	6,422,565	5,366,565	-16.4%	5,366,565	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>5,164,888</b>	<b>5,210,319</b>	<b>5,186,825</b>	<b>6,422,565</b>	<b>5,366,565</b>	<b>-16.4%</b>	<b>5,366,565</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4590	350603	Services for Libraries	3,730,668	3,663,367	3,546,322	4,202,887	4,252,887	1.2%	4,252,887	0.0%
4540	350604	Ohio Public Library Information Network	4,545,720	5,724,856	4,977,200	5,696,898	5,698,898	0.0%	5,698,898	0.0%
5GB0	350605	Library for the Blind	1,274,194	1,274,194	1,274,194	1,274,194	1,274,194	0.0%	1,274,194	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>9,550,582</b>	<b>10,662,417</b>	<b>9,797,716</b>	<b>11,173,979</b>	<b>11,227,979</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>11,225,979</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total State Library Board</b>			<b>20,025,221</b>	<b>21,052,271</b>	<b>20,486,705</b>	<b>22,429,404</b>	<b>21,678,666</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>21,678,666</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Subtotals are shown for each budget fund group.

Reductions appear as negative entries.

*INVESTING* in **Ohio's**  
**FUTURE**

BUDGET OF THE STATE OF OHIO | FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023

**SECTION B**

Economic Forecast

# Economic Overview and Forecast

## The Pre-Pandemic U.S. Economy

When the U.S. economy reached its pre-pandemic peak in February 2020, it set a new mark for the longest economic expansion in U.S. history. The 128-month expansion that began in 2009 eclipsed the prior record of 120 months for the period from March 1991 to March 2001.

The expansion that ended in February 2020 proved extraordinarily durable. Job growth had plateaued during the months between February and July 2019, with only one month of employment gains over 200,000. But when the expansion seemed threatened, interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserve, in July and September of 2019, led to a re-acceleration in both output and employment growth. After interest rate reductions, job growth re-accelerated in the August 2019 through February 2020 span, with five of the seven months exceeding 200,000 job gains, while the monthly average gain was 216,000.

The U.S. unemployment rate dropped to 3.5 percent in January 2020 and stayed there in February, getting back to the 50-year low it first touched in September 2019. Unemployment rates had not been that low since the last months of 1968 and the first months of 1969 when they reached 3.4 percent.

Real GDP also was reinvigorated in the second half of calendar year 2019. After growth fell to 1.5 percent in the second quarter, it rebounded to 2.6 percent and 2.4 percent in the third and fourth quarters, respectively. These growth rates were slightly above the 2.3 percent average for the 42 quarters of the post-Great Recession recovery and expansion.

Besides increases in the most aggregated measures of the economy, there also were noticeable improvements at the household level. These improvements were visible over a longer time horizon than simply the last half of 2019. The Federal Reserve's Survey of Consumer Finances, conducted every three years, saw gains to lower-income and lower-wealth households over the 2016-2019 period, in sharp contrast to the earlier part of the expansion, the 2010-2016 period: <sup>1</sup>

"Between 2016 and 2019, families that were high wealth, had a college education, or identified as White non-Hispanic experienced proportionally smaller income growth than other groups of families..."

"In grouping families by wealth, families at the top of the distribution experienced a sharp decline in average income (following particularly outsized gains over the 2010-16 period), whereas families in the lower and middle portions of the wealth distribution all saw modest gains."

"Families near the bottom of the income and wealth distributions generally continued to experience substantial gains in median and mean net worth between 2016 and 2019."

Wage gains in the industries including retail and leisure and hospitality were exceeding economy wide wage gains. In a November 25, 2019 speech titled "Building on the Gains from the Long Expansion," Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell remarked: <sup>2</sup>

"Recent years' data paint a hopeful picture of more people in their prime years in the workforce and wages rising for low- and middle-income workers."

Figure B-1, from the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank supports Chairman Powell's statement. Wage growth for the lowest quartile of workers begins exceeding wage growth for all workers in 2016, and this new trend continued through 2019.



Figure B-1: Median Wage Growth



Source: Current Population Survey, author calculations. Data for 2019 are through November.

Despite continued concerns about the health of the manufacturing economy given the reciprocal tariffs being imposed by the U.S. and China, and the Treasury yield curve sending sporadic warnings of recession, prior to the pandemic, the expansion had begun to pick up steam again. Helped by interest rate cuts, the late part of the expansion brought benefits to lower skilled workers in terms of rising income and wealth. In addition to the Federal Reserve Information cited above, there were also data that showed that bigger increases in consumer confidence were being recorded for lower income and less educated households.

All these hopeful developments, both for the economy in the aggregate and for lower-income and lower-wealth households, would be reversed by COVID-19.

**The U.S. Economy in the Pandemic**

In the early days of the COVID-19 crisis, economists theorized that the primary impact of the pandemic in Europe and the United States would be the disruption of supply chains that relied on products from Asian countries, primarily China. As COVID-19 transformed from an emergent virus to a global pandemic and the virus arrived in Europe and the United States with deadly force, it became clear it would cause an extraordinary demand shock, in addition to a supply disruption.

In response to COVID-19, the Secretary of Health and Human Services declared a public health emergency in the United States on January 31, 2020. President Trump issued a proclamation on March 13 declaring a national emergency, effective March 1. At that point, known cases had not yet been identified in every state: the proclamation cites 1,645 known cases in 47 states. Later evidence would show that by that point COVID-19 was in fact in communities all over the United States.

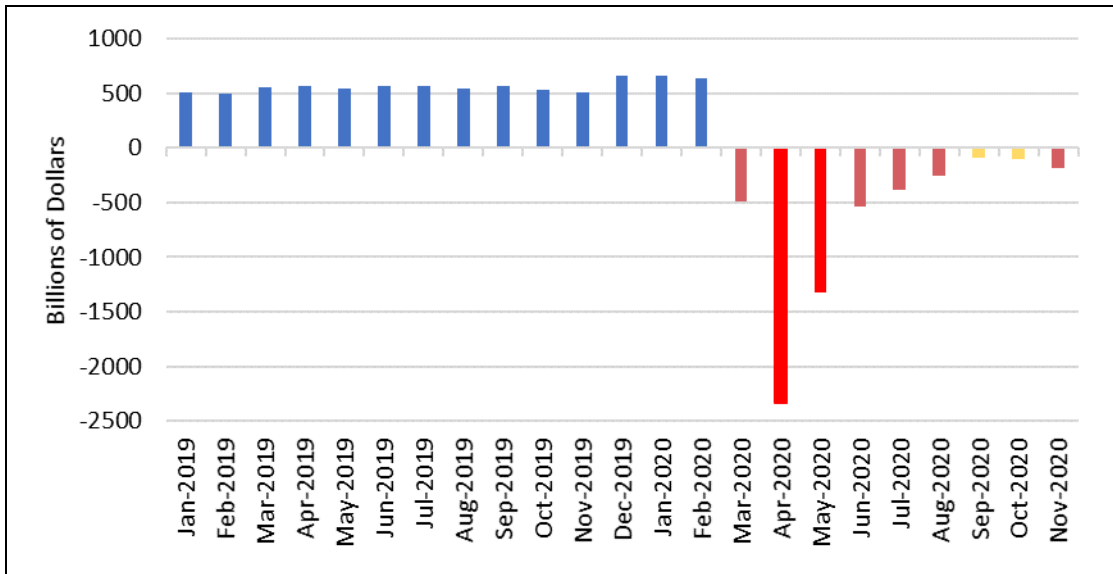
On the economic front, the rapid spread of COVID-19 led to two developments of the greatest significance to the U.S. economy. The first was the issuance of stay-at-home orders of varying degree by many of the nation's governors. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) issued a report in September 2020 that found that 42 states and U.S. territories issued stay-at-home orders between March 1 and May 31, with the first territorial order in Puerto Rico on March 15 and the first state order in California on March 19. Governor DeWine issued Ohio's first stay-at-home order on March 23. The CDC research shows that the stay-at-home orders covered 2,355 (73%) of 3,233 U.S. counties.<sup>3</sup>

These stay-at-home orders resulted in a quick reduction in U.S. consumption spending. However, even in the absence of state containment measures, there would have been reductions in consumer spending because of consumers' fears of exposure to COVID-19 in retail stores, restaurants, hotels, and other business locations. Some of the early research on whether consumer preferences or stay-at-home orders mattered more for spending behavior found that consumer preferences mattered more. Later research by IHS Markit, a leading economic forecasting firm, finds that, at least as the pandemic went on, containment measures mattered more.<sup>4</sup>

## Economic Overview and Forecast

U.S. consumption spending began falling in March, both relative to the month before, and relative to the same month a year prior. Figure B-2 shows the year-over-year change in U. S. consumption spending through November 2020. The worst months were April and May, when consumption spending fell by \$2.33 trillion (-16.1%) and \$1.33 trillion (-9.2%) from the prior year, at annual rates.<sup>5</sup>

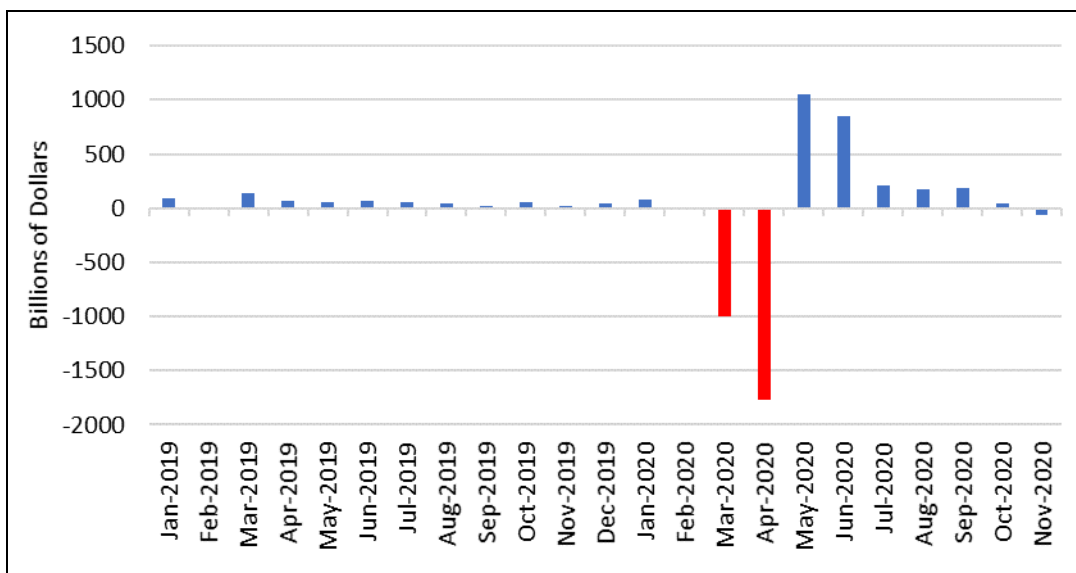
**Figure B-2: Year-Over-Year Change in Personal Consumption Spending**  
(dollars in billions)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED

Beginning in May, with the gradual and careful "reopening" of many states, consumption began to rebound. This can be seen in Figure B-3, which compares consumption spending on a month-to-month basis (annualized).

**Figure B-3: Month-Over-Month Change in Personal Consumption**  
(dollars in billions)



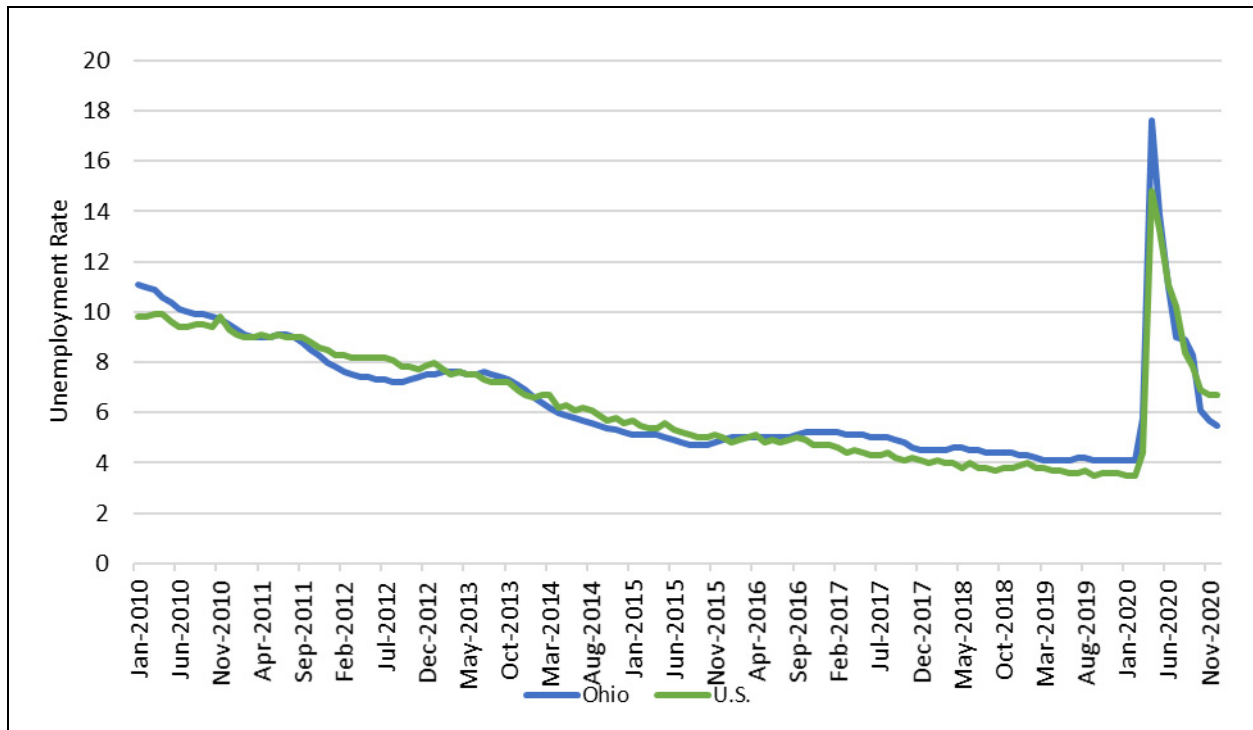
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED

## Economic Overview and Forecast

But the resurgence in consumption spending cannot be explained solely by reopening. This leads us to the second major development for the U.S. economy: federal income support.

On the employment side, the states were flooded with unemployment claims. Nationally, the unemployment rate shot up from 3.5 percent in February to a peak of 14.8 percent in April. In Ohio, the April unemployment rate hit 17.6%. The week ending April 18 saw total Ohio unemployment claims peak at almost 870,000. All these employment statistics were much worse than at the trough of the Great Recession. Figure B-4 shows the sharp spike in employment rates and the steady decline since April. Ohio's unemployment rate for December was 5.5 percent, while the U.S. rate was substantially higher, at 6.7 percent.

Figure B-4: U.S. and Ohio Unemployment Rates, 2010 – 2020



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED

Unprecedented is an overused word, but in this case it is warranted: the CARES Act, signed into law March 27, 2020, and the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act, enacted April 24, 2020, provided \$2.2 trillion in overall economic relief through a number of provisions that benefited both households and businesses.<sup>6</sup> As shown in Table B-1, this economic support - according to Congressional Budget Office (CBO) scoring - totaled over ten percent of pre-pandemic GDP (in nominal dollars).<sup>7</sup> In comparison, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), passed in response to the Great Recession, was a spending and tax cut package with an estimated value of \$840 billion, or about 5.7 percent of pre-Great Recession nominal GDP.<sup>8</sup>

Economic Overview and Forecast

Table B-1: Impact of Federal COVID-19 Relief Bills  
(dollars in billions)

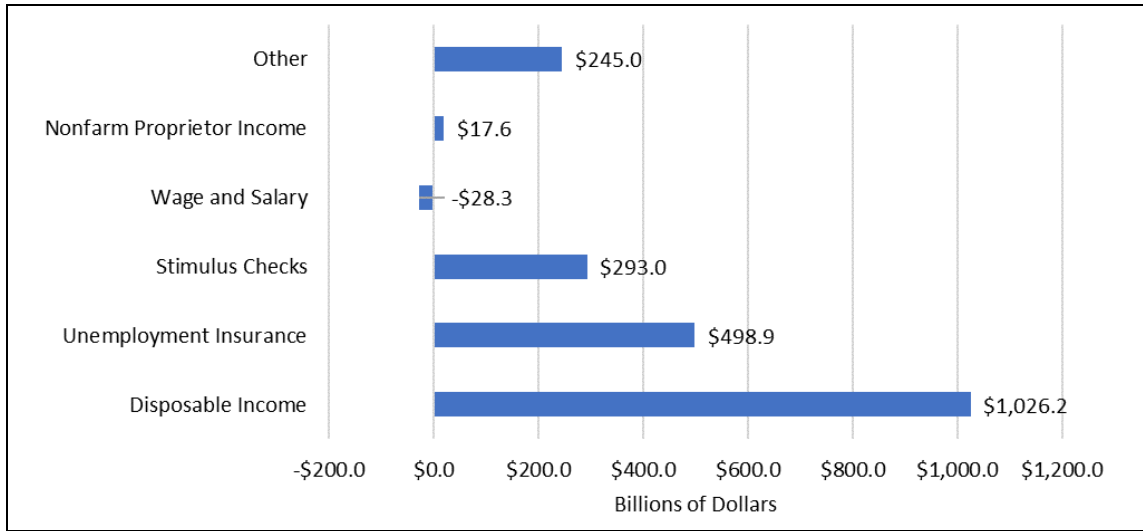
	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act P.L. 116-136 March 27, 2020	Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act P.L. 116-139 April 24, 2020
Increase in Discretionary Outlays	\$326	\$162
Increase in Mandatory Spending	\$988	\$321
Decrease in Revenues	\$408	\$0
<b>Total Impact</b>	<b>\$1,721</b>	<b>\$483</b>
<b>Major Provisions</b>		
Paycheck Protection Program and Other SBA Grants and Loans	\$377	\$383
Recovery Rebates (checks to households)	\$293	
Unemployment Insurance	\$268	
Increased Limits on Losses for Corporations and Individual Taxpayers	\$161	
Payments to State, Local, and Tribal Governments	\$150	
All Other	\$472	

Of this \$2.2 trillion, about \$1.3 trillion (or over 6% of pre-pandemic GDP) was direct relief to households or businesses through unemployment benefits, payments to households, or the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) or other SBA loans or grants.

Bureau of Economic Analysis data on disposable income in the March through November period clearly demonstrate the massive economic stimulus (see Figure B-5). Despite a huge increase in unemployment, disposable income rose by \$1.03 trillion (about 80% of the CBO scoring of CARES Act provisions directly benefiting households and businesses). This 8.4 percent increase in disposable income was led by a \$499 billion increase in unemployment benefits paid. The stimulus checks, or Economic Impact Payments (\$1,200 per adult plus \$500 per child under 17 in a household) added another \$293 billion. For businesses, nonfarm proprietors' income rose by \$18 billion (1.5%), instead of falling sharply as it would have likely done without the PPP loans. Finally, to the surprise of many, wage and salary income fell by only \$28 billion (0.4%), as laid-off workers were mostly on the low end of the income distribution.

Economic Overview and Forecast

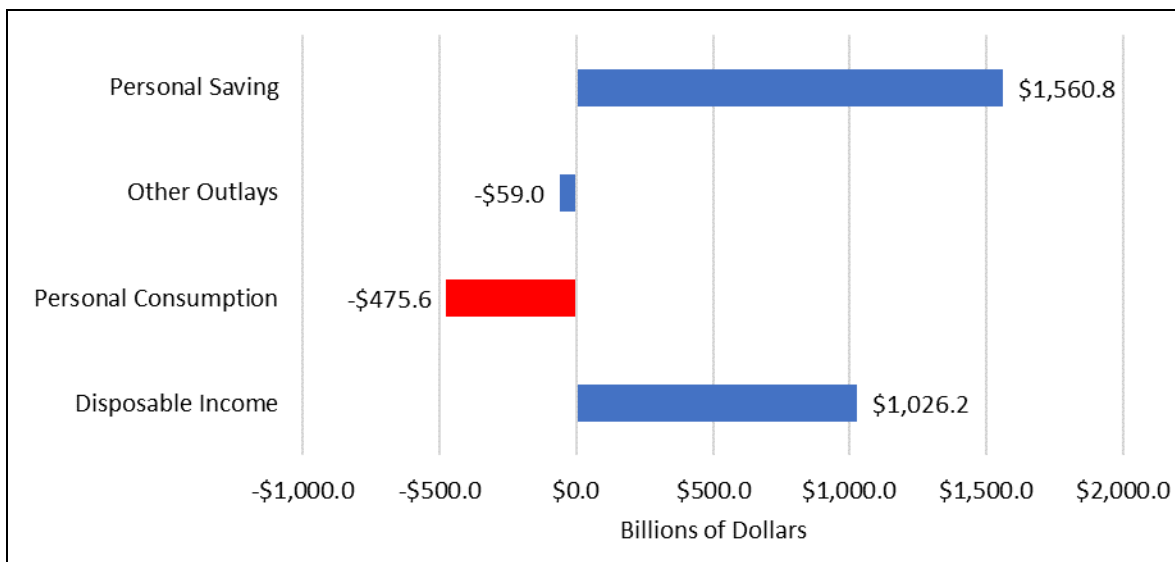
**Figure B-5: Change in Disposable Income and its Components:**  
 March Through November 2020 Compared to the Same Period in 2019  
 (dollars in billions)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED

This enormous injection of income kept consumption spending from falling more than it did, and, as Figure B-6 shows, the increase in income also led to an enormous increase in household saving, as households used the additional income as a financial cushion against possible future job loss or other income reduction. Household saving over the March to November period increased by \$1.6 trillion, or 173 percent, over the same period in 2019. It seems quite likely that this increase in saving, at least among higher wealth households, contributed to the increase in asset prices, including houses and stocks.

**Figure B-6: Change in Disposable Income, Consumption Spending, and Personal Saving,**  
 March Through November 2020 Compared to the Same Period in 2019  
 (dollars in billions)



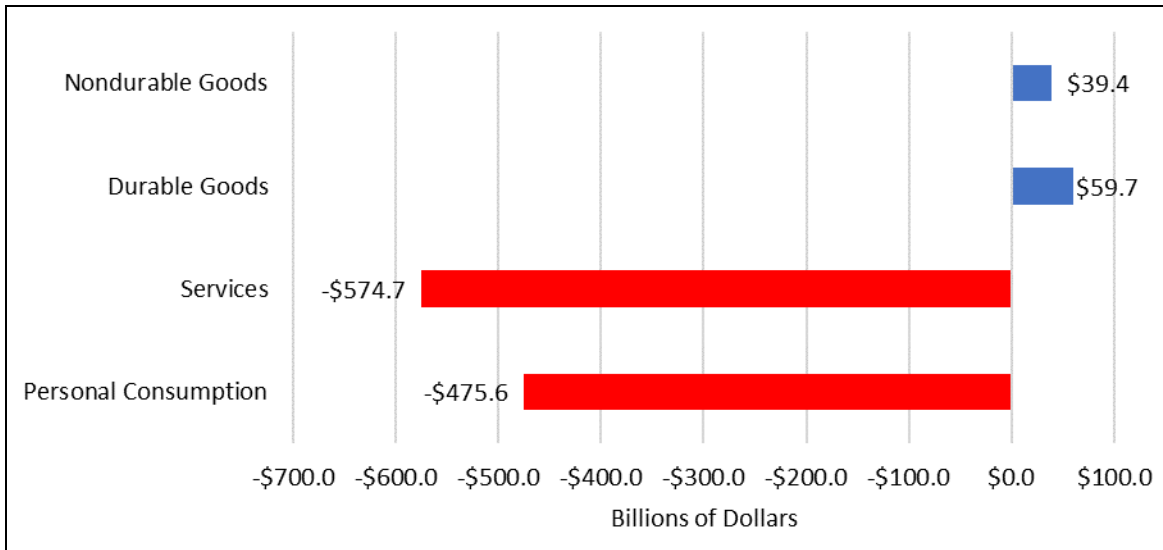
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED

Finally, although consumption spending fell by \$476 billion (4.3%) from the same 9-month period in 2019, not all categories of spending were affected equally. In fact, spending on both durable and non-durable goods increased, while spending on services plummeted. This shift in spending from services (largely untaxable under state sales taxes) to goods has helped sales tax revenue

## Economic Overview and Forecast

in Ohio and other states post surprisingly strong results so far in fiscal year 2021. Other factors that have supported state sales tax growth, such as the U.S. Supreme Court case, *Wayfair v. South Dakota*, that imposed a sales tax collection burden on remote sellers, and law changes in Ohio and other states that have subjected online marketplace facilitators to state and local sales tax, are discussed in the revenue summary of the Blue Book. As shown in Figure B-7, over the March-November period, non-durable goods spending increased by \$39 billion (1.8%) compared to the same period in 2019, durable goods spending increased by \$60 billion (5.2%), but services spending fell by \$575 billion (7.6%). Services spending has dropped from 69.2 percent of consumption spending before the pandemic to 66.5 percent in November 2020. The last time the ratio had been that low was in late 2008, during the Great Recession.

**Figure B-7: Change in Consumption Spending,  
March Through November 2020 Compared to the Same Period in 2019**  
(dollars in billions)



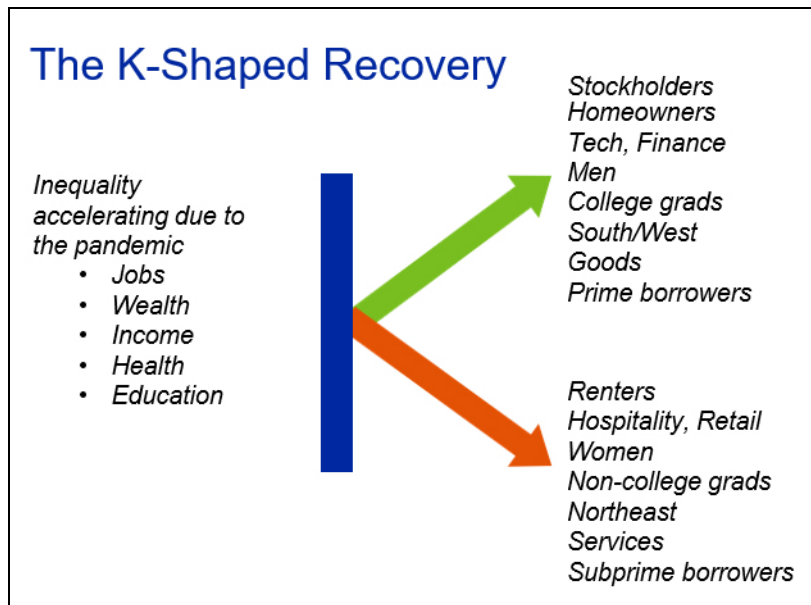
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED

Economic Overview and Forecast

The K-shaped recovery

Ohio's economy was strong before the onset of the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic and Ohio remains above the national average and on the path to recovery. The virus left disparate scars on some sectors of the economy and brought inequalities to the forefront. The disparity between the impact of the pandemic on workers by education attainment, wage level, and skill level has led to many analysts describing the recovery from the pandemic's depths in March through May as a "K-shaped" recovery, wherein more educated and skilled workers are on the upper arm of the K, and less educated and skilled workers are on the lower arm of the K. Moody's Analytics extends the analysis of the K-shaped recovery to include differences in impacts between U.S. regions, between homeowners and renters, and between genders, as in the Figure B-8, below.

Figure B-8: The K-Shape Recovery



Source: Moody's Analytics

While the disparity in employment outcomes has been the most widely noted aspect of the recovery's K shape, the boom in asset prices for wealthier households has also had important economic impacts. The housing boom helped to fuel the demand for durable goods such as furniture and appliances. The increases in stock prices has a more ambiguous effect, as some of the increase may be the result of savings increasing at the expense of consumption, as noted in the prior section.

On the employment front, data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) clearly illustrates that the emerging recovery has been much stronger for the best educated, most skilled, and highest wage workers (many of whom also have jobs that are more easily performed in a work from home setting). In contrast, the least educated, least skilled, and lowest wage occupations and industries still show employment that is 10 percent to 20 percent below its pre-pandemic levels, depending on the measure used.

Furthermore, the BLS data show that after initial gains, the recovery of lost jobs may be stalling out. Specifically, employment during the pandemic demonstrates two phases, with perhaps a third phase under way. In the initial phase more educated and higher skilled (and higher compensated) workers experienced far lower job loss and faster recovery of the jobs that were lost. During the middle phase less educated and less skilled workers regained ground and the disparity shrank. Finally, there is a possibility of a third phase (in its very early stages) where the disparity has plateaued and perhaps begun to widen again for the least educated and least skilled workers. These disparate impacts by education, skill level, and wage level are explored further in Appendix A of this section.

There are several implications of these results for state revenues and spending. First, income tax revenues did not fall to the extent originally feared. The fact that most jobs lost were in the lower wage range meant that although Ohio employment has fallen by a monthly average of 7.3% in the July-November period compared to the prior year, income tax withholding for July-December has grown by 4.1% (adjusted for the tax rate cut that took effect in January 2021).

**Economic Overview and Forecast**

Second, federal income support has been crucial in supporting consumption, as workers in the lower wage range generally have little in precautionary savings to smooth consumption in times of such steep employment declines. The CARES Act and its close successor, the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act, have managed to stabilize aggregate consumption, particularly of goods, and thus support state sales tax revenues. With the support of additional federal stimulus, middle- and higher-income earners will likely continue to spend, generating additional sales tax revenues. However, despite the fact that the economy in the aggregate has bounced back strongly from the very negative March-May period, households at the lower end of the income scale remain in a precarious position.

While the economic aggregates and tax revenues have held up well so far in fiscal year 2021, demand for government services could rise sharply given the poor employment situation, and the struggle to cover basic living expenses such as food and housing, of lower income Ohioans.

**The Baseline Economic Outlook**

The huge negative demand shock from the COVID-19 pandemic caught economists by surprise, and forecasts of GDP and other important economic variables, particularly consumer spending, fluctuated wildly in the early days of the pandemic. First the forecasts understated the decline in the second quarter of 2020. Then they understated the rebound in the following quarter. Now that forecasters have a couple of quarters of actual data during the pandemic, the range of forecasts has narrowed, moving back towards more familiar ranges of outcomes.

Looking at the broadest measure of production, real GDP, forecasts for calendar years 2021 – 2023 from OBM's economic forecasting contractors, Moody's Analytics (MA) and IHSMarkit (IHSM) are reasonably close to each other, although the MA forecast is noticeably stronger in 2022. The forecasts from both firms, along with the latest consensus from the Wall Street Journal Survey of Forecasters and the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank Survey of Professional Forecasters, are displayed in Table B-2 below.

**Table B-2: U.S. Real GDP Growth: History and Forecasts**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
IHSM Baseline (December 2020)	3.0	2.2	-3.4	4.3	3.6	2.6
MA Baseline (December 2020)	3.0	2.2	-3.5	4.1	4.7	3.2
WSJ Survey (January 2021)	3.0	2.2	-2.5	4.3	3.0	2.4
Philadelphia Fed SPF (November 2020)	3.0	2.2	-3.5	4.0	3.0	2.1

The forecasts for calendar year 2021 real GDP are remarkably similar. For calendar year 2022, the Moody's forecast is a notable positive outlier. The Moody's forecast is also highest of the group in calendar year 2023, although the difference is not as stark as in calendar year 2022.

All the GDP forecasts predict that growth will be four percent or greater in calendar year 2021, as vaccine rollout improves consumer confidence and services consumption improves as a result. The forecasts also assume that in the short run additional federal aid to households under the latest COVID-19 relief bill<sup>9</sup> will support continued economic growth.

While both the IHSM and Moody's forecasts have features to recommend them, OBM has decided to rely on the IHSM December baseline to underpin the administration's tax revenue forecasts because of differences in projections of the labor market and of consumption spending.

Labor market forecasts by IHSM and Moody's follow a somewhat different pattern. Although the Moody's forecast is much more optimistic about output, with the highest GDP forecasts in calendar year 2022 and calendar year 2023, it is more pessimistic about the labor market. In fact, the Moody's forecast of the labor market through the pandemic has tended to be somewhat too pessimistic about job growth, although admittedly the sample of actual data points is still small. Both its jobs forecast, and its unemployment rate forecast are not as optimistic as the IHSM baseline. Moody's forecast implicitly assumes that more of the benefits of increased production will go to capital, rather than labor (see Table B-3).



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Table B-3: U.S. Payroll Employment and Unemployment Rate: History and Forecasts

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
IHSM Baseline (December 2020)	payroll employment (millions)	148.9	150.9	142.3	146.3	151.3	153.2
IHSM Baseline (December 2020)	unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.9	4.6	4.4
MA Baseline (December 2020)	payroll employment (millions)	148.9	150.9	142.3	143.9	147.4	151
MA Baseline (December 2020)	unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	8.1	6.9	6	4.6
WSJ Survey (January 2021)	unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	8.1	6.2	5.8	5.5
Philadelphia Fed SPF (November 2020)	unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	8.1	6.3	5.2	4.6

Another point that leads OBM to favor the IHSM forecast is the consumption spending detail. The ratio of personal consumption expenditure (PCE) on goods to total PCE has risen sharply as spending on goods has increased but spending on services has fallen sharply, as detailed in the prior section. Monthly U.S. PCE data shows that goods consumption as a percent of the total reached a high of 33.9 percent in June and July of 2020 and was still 33.5 percent in November. In December of 2019, prior to the pandemic, that percentage was 30.8 percent.

The IHSM December baseline forecast of the Ohio PCE goods to total PCE ratio clearly captures that high point of almost 34 percent, before slowly declining in the forecast. In contrast, the Moody's Ohio forecast does not fully capture the surge in goods spending, as shown in Figure B-9.

Figure B-9: Ohio Goods PCE to Total PCE Ratio



Tracking the ratio of goods spending to total spending is of crucial importance during these pandemic times to the state sales tax, which relies more heavily on goods (including digital goods) than on services.

# Economic Overview and Forecast

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### Risks to the Baseline Forecast

Unsurprisingly, since it was a global pandemic that halted the longest expansion in U.S. history, the greatest risks, both to the upside and the downside, are tied to the course of the pandemic and the deployment of the vaccines meant to provide immunity against it.

The upside risks are from vaccine deployment being faster and more effective than assumed in the baseline. In the December IHSM optimistic scenario, to which the firm assigns a 20 percent probability, vaccine deployment is widespread in the Spring of 2021. The optimistic scenario also assumes that the recent surge in COVID-19 cases results in better compliance with social distancing and mask wearing behavior, so that cases and hospitalizations fall more quickly than in the baseline scenario. Crucial to IHSM's thinking, this also causes faster relaxation in state containment measures. Both the decline in cases and the relaxation of containment measures lead to faster growth in consumption spending. In the optimistic scenario, consumption spending in calendar year 2021 grows 6.2 percent in calendar year 2021, as compared to 5.2 percent growth in the baseline scenario.

The optimistic scenario also leads to much faster improvements in the labor market, compared to the baseline. The U.S. unemployment rate falls to 4.6 percent in calendar year 2022, and payroll employment growth hits 5.0 percent late in calendar year 2021.

The downside risks to the forecast are more numerous. More things can go wrong with the recovery than can go better than expected. Just as in the optimistic scenario, the main downside risks are centered on vaccine deployment, the number of COVID-19 cases, and state containment measures. A slow and uncertain deployment of vaccines may lead to a failure to reach herd immunity in the near term. A continued surge in cases and hospitalizations, accompanied by stricter containment measures, lead to slower consumer spending and slower business investment than in the baseline.

To be specific, the IHSM December pessimistic scenario, which carries a 30 percent probability, has consumer spending increasing only by 3.9 percent in calendar year 2021, compared to 5.2 percent in the baseline and 6.2 percent in the optimistic scenario. This leads to GDP growth being only 3.0 percent in calendar year 2021, as compared to 4.3 percent in the baseline. The unemployment rate averages 6.4 percent in calendar year 2021 and 5.5 percent in calendar year 2022, compared to 5.9 percent and 4.6 percent in the baseline, respectively. Payroll employment growth is less than 2 percent in calendar year 2021.

There are other risks that are less immediate but still significant.

- (i) Problems with vaccine rollout and achieving herd immunity for the United States' key trading partners, Canada, Mexico, the Eurozone, and Asia, could lead to weak exports and slower U.S. growth, particularly in manufacturing, which is of importance to Ohio.
- (ii) High asset prices, particularly stock prices but also home prices, which have been fueled in part by the surge in saving, could turn out to be an asset bubble which deflates quickly, hurting consumer confidence and leading to a pullback in spending.
- (iii) In the longer run, Federal Reserve policy that has kept interest rates very low and injected large amounts of liquidity into the economy could lead to fast increases in inflation, leading to a sharp reversal of course by the Federal Reserve that could lead to slower long-run growth.
- (iv) Another long run risk is that workers who have left the labor force due to COVID-19 eventually re-enter with skills that are mismatched to the post-pandemic economy, leading to lower overall productivity and slower income growth.

OBM's adoption of the baseline IHSM forecast does not ignore these risks. The revenue prediction models that rely on the IHSM baseline forecast for inputs generate quite conservative tax revenue forecasts in FY 2021, and by extension also produce conservative forecasts in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

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<sup>1</sup> Federal Reserve Bulletin, "Changes in U.S. Family Finances from 2016 to 2019: Evidence from the Survey of Consumer Finances," vol. 106, no.5, September 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Chairman Powell's quote and the chart of median wage growth are from the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank blog, "Faster Wage Growth for the Lowest Paid Workers," December 16, 2019. <https://www.frbatlanta.org/blogs/macroblog/2019/12/16/faster-wage-growth-for-the-lowest-paid-workers>

<sup>3</sup> Moreland A, Herlihy C, Tynan MA, et al. Timing of State and Territorial COVID-19 Stay-at-Home Orders and Changes in Population Movement — United States, March 1–May 31, 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020;69:1198–1203. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6935a2>

<sup>4</sup> IHSM Macro Focus, "The effects of COVID-19 and efforts to contain it on consumer spending: Insights from weekly panel data," November 2020.

<sup>5</sup> The income and consumption graphs in this section are based on monthly data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) for the March through November period.

<sup>6</sup> This analysis omits the two COVID-19 federal bills passed prior to the CARES Act in March since they were much smaller in terms of relief provided to households and businesses.

<sup>7</sup> "The Budgetary Effects of Laws Enacted in Response to the 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic, March and April 2020," Congressional Budget Office, June 2020

<sup>8</sup> "Estimated Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act on Employment and Economic Output in 2014," Congressional Budget Office, February 2015.

<sup>9</sup> The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (CRRSAA) was passed December 27, 2020. This federal package provides \$908 billion in various COVID-19 relief programs, of which about \$611 billion is for the three economic pillars of the earlier CARES Act: another round of PPP loans to small business (\$325 billion), direct payments to households (\$166 billion), and expanded unemployment benefits (\$120 billion).

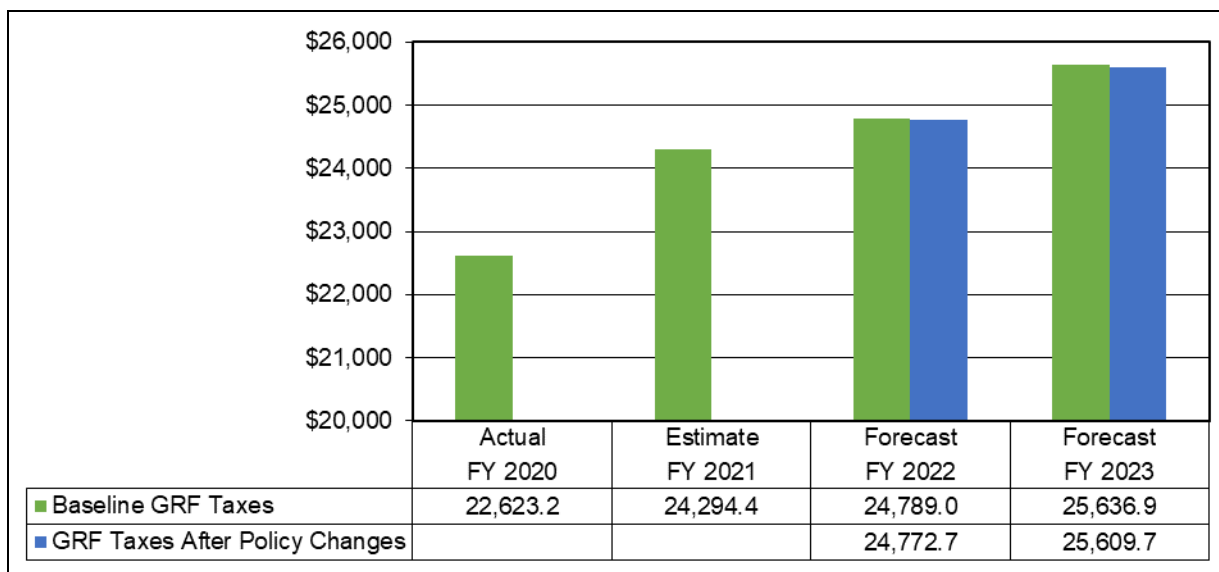
# Revenue Estimates and Methodology

## Overview

Ohio finds itself responding to and recovering from the economic shockwaves of the pandemic. Ohio's economy is resilient and will continue along the path to a bright future. Although an economic low point occurred during the early spring during the onset of the pandemic and the implementation of necessary containment strategies, the story of the pandemic and the economy's recovery is still unfolding. As heartbreaking and as difficult as this health crisis has been, the underpinnings of the economy have remained fundamentally sound.

Although Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is likely to slow during the first quarter of calendar year 2021, the federal fiscal support enacted in December 2020 makes the possibility of an outright contraction much less likely. Assuming the nation attains greater capacity to manage the virus over the coming months, most economists agree that the U.S. economy will experience strong growth throughout the remainder of 2021, concentrated in the second half of the calendar year. National economic forecasts show continued, if moderating, growth throughout the time horizon associated with the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium.

**Figure B-10: GRF Tax Revenues, Baseline and After Proposed Law Changes**  
(dollars in millions)



Accordingly, the tax bases that underlie the preponderance of Ohio GRF tax revenues should support growth through the biennium. Figure B-10 shows the total GRF tax revenue estimates contained in the Executive Budget. The budget anticipates \$24.79 billion in tax revenue during fiscal year 2022. This reflects \$494.6 million in estimated year-over-year tax revenue growth for fiscal year 2022; as shown in Table B-5, this translates into a 2.0 percent growth rate. Estimated baseline tax revenue in fiscal year 2023 amounts to \$25.64 billion. Estimated baseline year-over-year growth in fiscal year 2023 amounts to \$847.9 million, or 3.4 percent.

Several statistical methods were employed in estimating GRF receipts. For the major tax sources, such as the sales and use tax, the personal income tax, and the commercial activity tax, regression forecasting equations were employed, although "outside the model" adjustments are also made in order to derive the final forecast. With the use of regression equations, the underlying assumption is that recent historical relationships between tax revenues and the independent variables that affect them, such as income, demographic variables, gross business revenues, etc., will remain in effect for future periods. For other revenue sources, trend analysis was the primary forecasting method used, along with analysis of expected developments in the industries or markets related to those taxes. However, the disruptions caused by the pandemic appear to have impacted certain revenue

## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

sources in the current biennium, so the estimates for the upcoming biennium attempt to recognize and adjust for the recent disruptions of trend.

In developing the baseline estimates for fiscal years 2021 through 2023, the Office of Budget and Management (OBM), in collaboration with the Department of Taxation, relied primarily on the baseline (highest probability) national and state economic forecasts produced by IHSMarkit (IHSM) and Moody's Analytics, two prominent national economic forecasting firms. OBM focused on key Ohio variables such as employment and income. Unlike the forecasts for the FY 2020-2021 biennium, OBM and the Department of Taxation did not specifically construct an income forecast more conservative than the firms' baseline forecasts. This is because conditions have changed: the Ohio wage and salary forecasts from these firms did not appear to require a downward adjustment. That said, the baseline economic forecasts themselves are inherently likely contain a more conservative outlook than is expected to unfold over the coming months and next several years. Since late spring 2020, each consecutively updated monthly baseline forecast has reflected more optimistic outcomes than the one preceding it. Relative to the initial unfolding of the crisis, both firms better understand and presumably can better assess the likelihood of various economic scenarios and their associated economic outputs. It is reasonable to expect both firms to issue updated forecasts over the coming months that are even more optimistic than those issued in December, which were used to derive the revenue forecasts contained in the Executive Budget.

Table B-4 lists the proposed tax law change in the Executive Budget that directly impacts GRF tax revenues during the FY 2022-2023 biennium and the estimated revenue impact of this change. To reiterate, this change is not included in the GRF tax revenue baseline. The Commercial Activity Tax section contained in this document provides a brief explanation of the proposed tax law change.

**Table B-4: Estimated GRF Tax Revenue Impacts of Proposed Law Changes in the FY 2022-2023 Executive Budget**  
(dollars in millions)

Proposal	Estimate	
	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>Commercial Activity Tax</b>		
Expand job creation tax credit to include small businesses	\$0.0	(\$10.0)
<b>Total GRF Impact of Changes Affecting Tax Collections</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>(\$10.0)</b>

As Table B-5 shows, the proposed tax policy change is not large enough in size to cause a change in growth rates relative to the baseline. It also shows modest forecasted GRF baseline tax revenue growth rates for FY 2022-2023. However, further context is merited regarding some of the growth rates in the table. Approximately \$719 million in personal income tax revenue was shifted from FY 2020 to FY 2021 as a result of the postponement of certain income tax payments and filing dates to July 15, 2020. This one-time shift in revenue had a notable impact on the annual growth rates shown for FY 2020 through FY 2022. If the postponement had not occurred, then the annual growth rates for total GRF tax revenue would have been as follows: -0.6 percent in FY 2020; 1.0 percent in FY 2021; and 5.1 percent in FY 2022.

**Table B-5: GRF Tax Revenue Growth FY 2018-2023, Baseline and After Law Changes**  
(Annual percentage change)

Proposal	Actual			Estimate	Forecast	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>Measure of GRF Tax Revenue</b>						
GRF Tax Revenue Baseline	2.5%	4.8%	-3.7%	7.4%	2.0%	3.4%
GRF Tax Revenue After Tax Policy Changes					2.0%	3.4%

## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Tax Sources

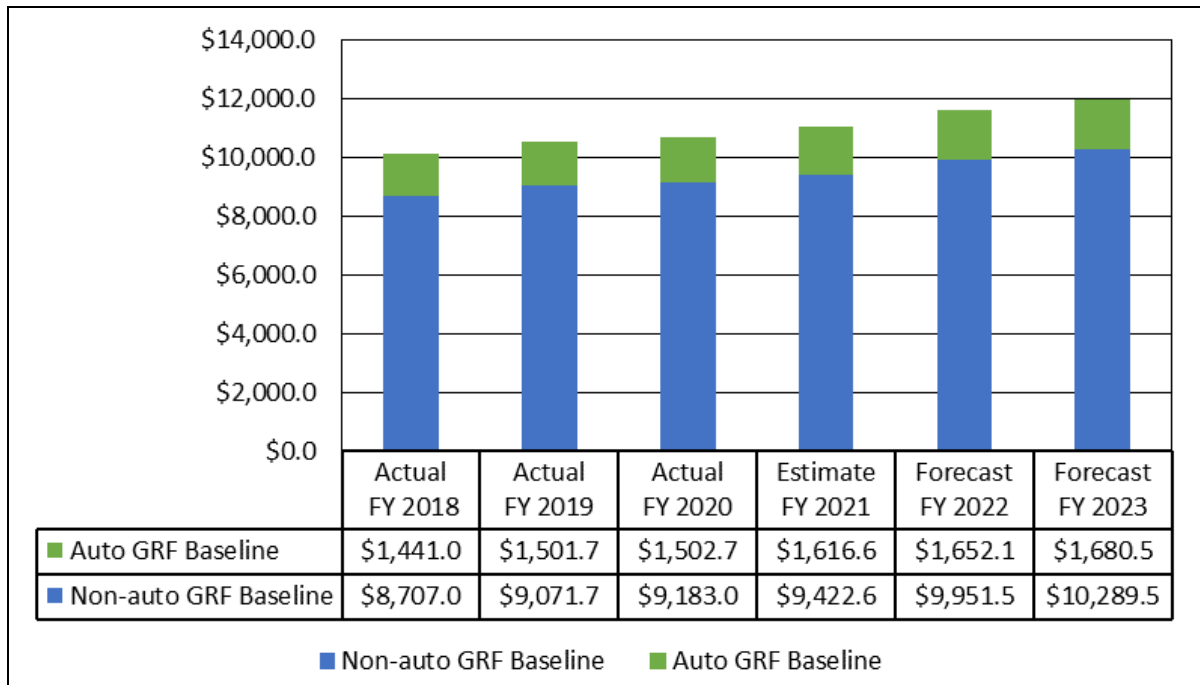
#### Sales and Use Tax

For revenue projection purposes, the sales and use tax is separated into two components: auto and non-auto sales tax revenue. The auto component consists of the tax collected from the sale of automobiles and trucks. The non-auto component includes all other sales and use tax collections, including the sales and use tax on motor vehicle leases.

The forecast for FY 2021 and for FY 2022-2023 calls for continued growth in revenue, with growth expected to strengthen in FY 2022 as the economic recovery picks up momentum. Wage growth is expected to continue as the labor market adds additional jobs, a dynamic that is a primary driver of both the auto and non-auto sales tax estimates.

The forecasting methodology for each series is discussed in more detail in subsequent sections. Figure B-11 illustrates both the baseline estimates for fiscal years 2021 through 2023. Sales tax revenues for fiscal year 2021 are expected to increase by 3.3 percent over fiscal year 2020. Growth in combined auto and non-auto sales tax revenue is expected to be 5.1 percent in fiscal year 2022 and 3.2 percent in fiscal year 2023 (as shown in Table B-6).

**Figure B-11: Baseline Sales and Use Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



Under current law, the state sales and use tax on retail sales and selected services is levied at a rate of 5.75 percent. From 1981 through 2003 the sales and use tax was levied at a rate of 5.0 percent. In fiscal years 2004 and 2005, the sales and use tax rate was temporarily increased from 5.0 percent to 6.0, before it was lowered to a rate of 5.5 percent beginning in fiscal year 2006. The state rate was last changed in September 2013, when it was set at the current 5.75 percent.

**Revenue Estimates and Methodology**

Beginning in January 2008, deposits into the Local Government Fund and the Public Library Fund (PLF) were based on a designated percentage of total GRF tax receipts. The accounting mechanism for crediting funds to the PLF is to take half of the total calculated PLF deposits as a subtraction from non-auto sales tax collections, while the other half is subtracted from kilowatt hour tax collections. Thus, GRF non-auto sales tax revenues are slightly less than total collections, since part of non-auto collections are credited to the PLF.

**Table B-6: GRF Baseline Auto and Non-Auto Sales Tax Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate	Forecast	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Auto-GRF	\$1,440.5	\$1,501.7	\$1,502.7	\$1,616.6	\$1,652.1	\$1,680.5
Non-Auto GRF	\$8,707.6	\$9,071.7	\$9,183.0	\$9,422.6	\$9,951.5	\$10,289.5
<b>Total GRF Sales Tax</b>	<b>\$10,148.2</b>	<b>\$10,573.4</b>	<b>\$10,685.8</b>	<b>\$11,039.2</b>	<b>\$11,603.6</b>	<b>\$11,970.0</b>
<b>Annual Growth Rate (total)</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Non-Auto Sales and Use Tax

The non-auto sales and use tax forecast is the result of the output of an econometric model of the sales tax base, with several "post-model" adjustments made to derive the final forecast.

Each biennium, OBM and the Department of Taxation create a series of non-auto sales tax models. IHSM and Moody's Analytics are the two primary providers of the data for the economic variables used in preparing forecasts. The models employ several different statistical techniques with selected combinations of independent variables in the equations and rely on separate sets of forecasted values for those independent variables (emanating from IHSM and Moody's Analytics). The model results are then evaluated, and the model specification judged to be the most robust and predictive of the dynamic economic forces at play is chosen to produce the revenue forecast. As has been the case for the last few biennia, the IHSM baseline forecast was chosen as the primary source of independent variables used in the non-auto sales tax forecast model.

Occasionally, an average of several models has been used to produce the revenue forecast but for the FY 2022-2023 biennium, one regression equation was chosen. This equation was selected both for generating estimated values that fit more closely with actual historical data, and for relying heavily on wage and salary income, historically a key variable in forecasting non-auto sales tax revenues. Another key variable in the equation chosen is the Ohio employment to population ratio, which is meant to capture Ohio employment dynamics outside of wage income alone. Finally, a variable that considers the relative share of goods purchases to total personal consumption expenditures was used. Several post-model adjustments are layered onto the model output.

One of the important adjustments made to the non-auto sales tax outside the regression model is to subtract an estimate of motor vehicle leasing revenue from the dependent variable, run the regression model, and then add that estimated revenue into the regression output. In this way, the regression model estimates true non-auto revenue, based on variables thought to impact non-auto purchasing decisions, and is not affected by auto dealer incentives that drive lease or purchase decisions in different directions in different years.

Other adjustments entail fiscally significant enacted tax policy changes. During the current biennium revenues were realized from the imposition of a sales tax collection requirement on remote sellers as allowed by the U.S. Supreme Court's *Wayfair v South Dakota* decision rendered in 2018. The decision permitted states to require sellers with substantial in-state economic presence (or "nexus") to collect sales tax on sales to customers located within the state. Accordingly, the current biennial budget contained provisions requiring out-of-state sellers to collect Ohio sales tax on taxable sales made to Ohio customers, and specifically requiring "marketplace facilitators" (third-party online marketplaces) to collect sales tax on transactions made on their platforms. Collections from marketplace facilitators (MPFs) commenced in October 2019. In fiscal year 2020, \$248 million in non-auto sales tax revenue was collected from MPFs (representing 9 months of revenue); OBM estimates such collections will reach \$375 million in fiscal year 2021. The FY 2022-2023 non-auto forecasts also build in projections of revenue from these sellers.

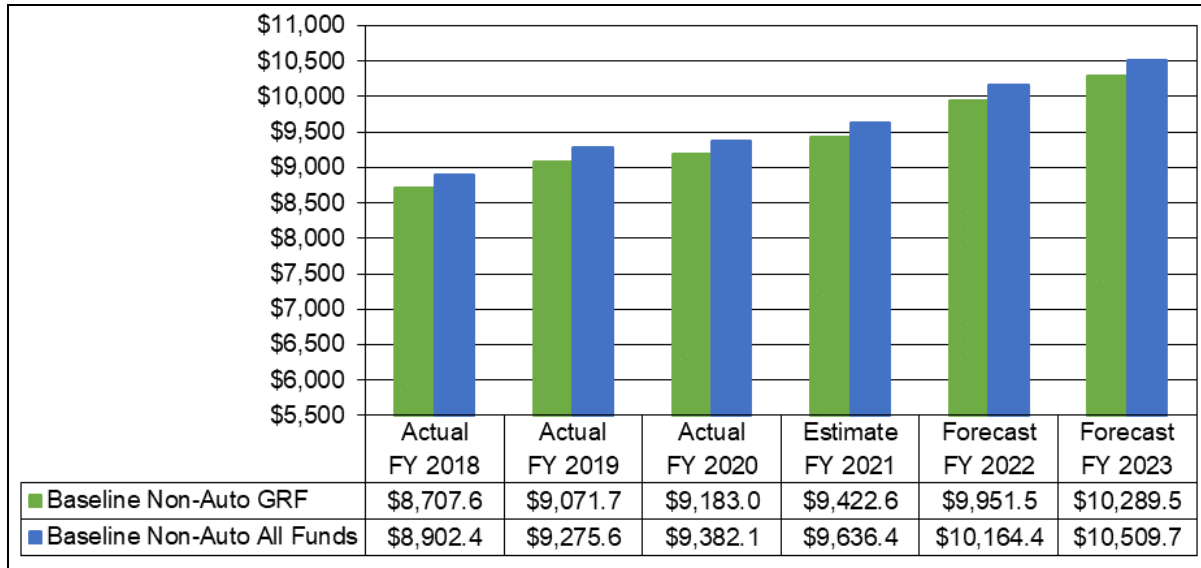
Another major change in non-auto sales tax revenue took effect in fiscal year 2021, although this change constituted a revenue reduction. A federal law change compelled the termination of sales tax on internet access services. Ohio was among seven states whose authority to collect such taxes had been extended over the years after the enactment of the federal Internet Tax Freedom Act of 1998 (ITFA); with this Act, all states - except the seven that had imposed a tax on these activities prior to ITFA - were not permitted to impose a tax on internet access services. Subsequent federal legislation finally repealed the "grandfather clause" provided to these states, eliminating their ability to impose sales tax on these services beginning in July 2020. This change was estimated to reduce Ohio sales tax revenue by \$172 million in fiscal year 2021. The FY 2022-2023 revenue estimates were adjusted to account for this law change.

Figure B-12 displays All Funds and GRF non-auto sales tax revenues over the FY 2018-2023 period, with the difference between the two sets of figures attributable to non-auto sales tax revenues credited to the Public Library Fund. Table B-7 shows revenue amounts with annual growth rates.



## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

**Figure B-12: GRF Non-Auto GRF and All Funds Sales Tax Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



**Table B-7: Non-Auto Sales Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate	Forecast	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Actual/Estimated Baseline Revenue	\$8,707.6	\$9,071.7	\$9,183.0	\$9,422.6	\$9,951.5	\$10,289.5
Baseline Annual Growth Rate	-5.6%	4.2%	1.2%	2.6%	5.6%	3.4%

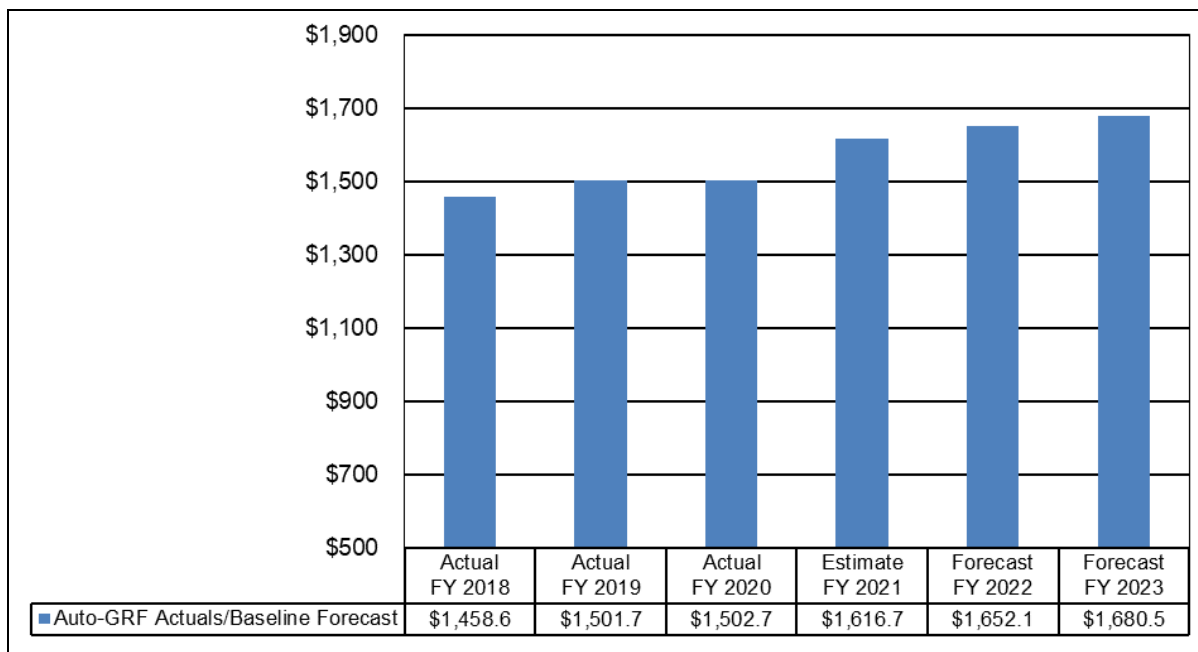
## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Auto Sales Tax

The auto sales tax forecast is based on an econometric model which performs a conditional least squares regression of the auto sales tax base against two variables: Ohio wage data used as a measurement of disposable income, and a variable pertaining to leased cars to remove such transactions data (these transactions are included in non-auto sales tax). For the three prior biennia, the Department of Taxation and OBM have used a regression equation with these two variables for estimating the auto sales tax.

Although recovering, the number of new motor vehicle units sold remain down from last year at the time of this publication. Even though auto sales tax declined by historic amounts in April and May, revenues have bounced back ever since, a function of strong growth in used vehicle sales (caused by increases in units sold and price growth) and increasing average prices for new vehicles. Even with conservative expectations on the number of new vehicle units sold, the FY 2022-2023 revenue estimates show continuing growth largely caused by forecasted growth in aggregate wages (see Figure B-13).

**Figure B-13: Non-Auto Sales Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



Revenue Estimates and Methodology

Personal Income Tax

The Ohio income tax on individuals and estates took effect in 1972, with an income tax on trusts enacted in 2002. There are currently five income brackets with progressive marginal tax rates ranging from 2.850 percent to 4.797 percent. Ohio taxable income is federal adjusted gross income (federal taxable income for estates and trusts), with certain adjustments as well as an exemption for filers and their dependents. Graduated tax rates are applied to this income base to arrive at tax liability before credits. Ohio law provides a variety of nonrefundable tax credits and several refundable tax credits; the taxpayer subtracts appropriate tax credits to derive final tax liability. Individual taxpayers whose taxable income is less than or equal to \$22,150 (this is the amount for 2020; it increases annually through an inflation adjustment) are exempt from the tax.

Effective in taxable year 2013, a deduction against business income became available to taxpayers. In taxable years 2013 and 2014, the deduction equaled 50 percent of taxable business income, not to exceed \$125,000. In taxable year 2015, the deduction was increased to 75 percent of taxable income, not to exceed \$250,000. Finally, in taxable year 2016 the deduction became the lesser of taxable business income or \$250,000.

Following the implementation of the new deduction for business income, beginning in taxable year 2015, Ohio’s individual income tax comprises two different sets of tax rates, with one set of tax rates applied to taxable non-business income and another tax rate structure applied to taxable business income. The multi-bracket Ohio tax rate structure referred to above applies to non-business income. Since taxable year 2016, taxable business income is taxed at a flat rate of 3.0 percent.

Table B-8 provides the total personal income tax liability on business and nonbusiness income, followed by total tax credits and tax liability after such credits. These figures emanate from tax return data for taxable year 2018 compiled and reported by the Department of Taxation.

**Table B-8: Reported Business and Nonbusiness Personal Income Tax Liability, Tax Credits, and Liability After Tax Credits**  
**Taxable Year 2018**  
 (dollars in millions)

	Tax on Nonbusiness Income	Tax on Business Income	Total
Tax Before Credits	\$12,784	\$1,824	\$14,608
Resident/Nonresident Tax Credits (a)	-	-	-\$5,720
All Other Nonrefundable Tax Credits	-	-	-\$720
Total Nonrefundable Tax Credits (b)	-	-	-\$6,440
Tax After Nonrefundable Tax Credits	-	-	\$8,404
Refundable Tax Credits (c)	-	-	-\$235
Tax After All Tax Credits	-	-	\$8,169

Table does not include trust or estate income tax returns and does not include tax remitted by qualifying pass-through entities.

- (a) States may only tax such portion of income that is earned or received in the state. Because the starting point for the computation of Ohio taxable income is federal adjusted gross income (i.e., income earned everywhere before special deductions and exemptions, as defined by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code), Ohio uses resident and nonresident tax credits (as appropriate) as the means of ensuring that income not earned or received in this state is not taxed by this state. Accordingly, the "Tax Before Credits" figures provided in this table are essentially theoretical and could not be realized since they would not be constitutionally compliant.
- (b) Credit amounts are as claimed on each individual tax return before application to liability. For some taxpayers, the amount of earned credits exceeds their pre-credit tax liability. Therefore, the total shown here exceeds the amount necessary to reduce each taxpayer's tax liability exactly to zero.
- (c) Includes historic preservation, job creation, motion picture production, financial institutions and venture capital refundable tax credits. Although they may be fully or partially refunded once annual tax liability is computed, the various forms of tax payment made prior to the filing of the annual tax return - i.e., withholding, estimated payments and prior-year overpayment carryforwards - are not considered "refundable tax credits" for purposes of this table.

The baseline personal income tax revenue estimates were derived by dividing this tax source into two different components: employer withholding and taxes derived from non-wage income. The collections for employer withholding in fiscal years 2021 through 2023 were estimated by employing regression analysis, using Ohio wage and salary income as the main independent

## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

variable. The employer withholding regression equation also uses a proxy variable for pension income against which there is personal income tax withheld.

The estimates for the non-wage components reflect historical IRS data for Ohio residents for various non-wage income amounts (capital gains, dividends, rents and royalties, interest, etc.) projected forward using forecasts of those income amounts or proxies for those income amounts from IHSM and other sources.

**Table B-9: Personal Income Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate	Forecast	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Actual/Estimated Baseline Revenue	\$8,411.0	\$8,910.2	\$7,881.3	\$9,389.7	\$9,175.5	\$9,571.4
Baseline Annual Growth Rate	10.6%	5.9%	-11.5%	19.1%	-2.3%	4.3%

**Figure B-14: Personal Income Tax All Funds and GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

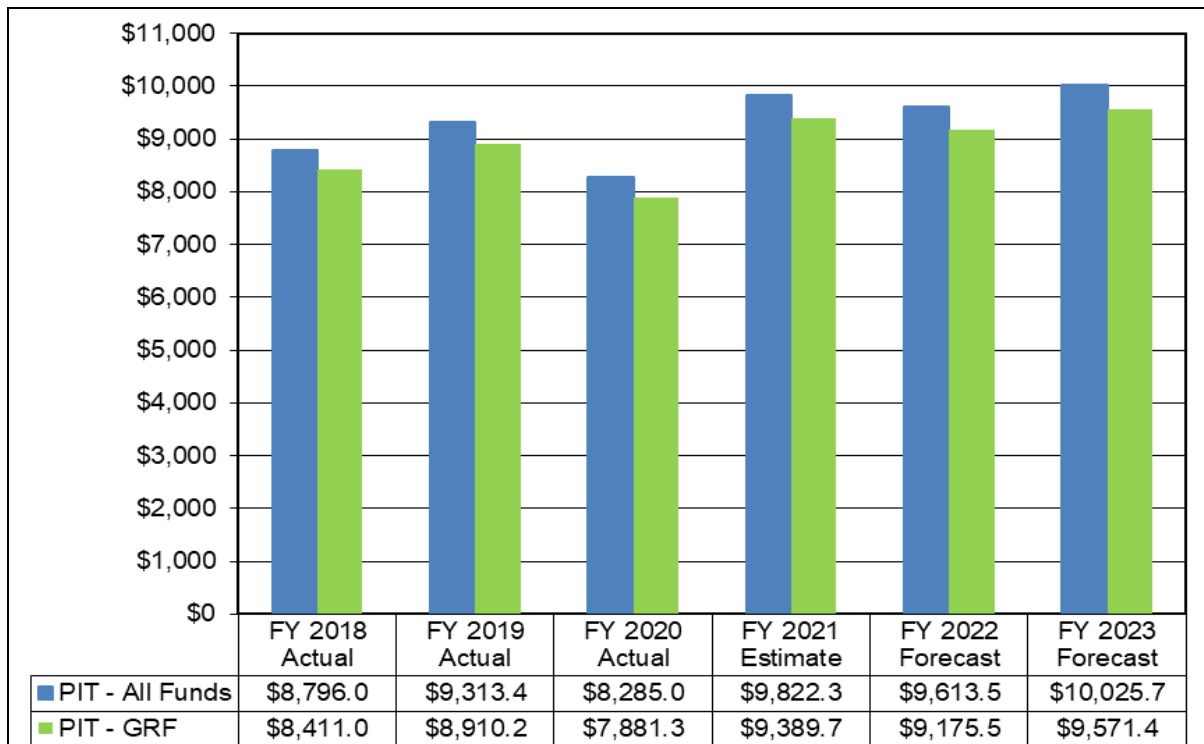


Table B-9 and Figure B-14 show the history and forecasts of GRF income tax collections. GRF income tax revenues displayed vibrant growth in FY 2018 and 2019, a function of growth in both wages and non-wage income during those years. A distinct downturn in revenue occurred in FY 2020, but the decline would have been much smaller if not for approximately \$719 million in personal income tax annual return and first quarter estimated payments being postponed to July. If the payments had not been postponed, FY 2020 revenue would have decreased by 3.5 percent instead of the 11.5 percent decline actually experienced. In contrast, the very large 19.1 percent growth rate in FY 2021 reflects both the suppressed FY 2020 revenue caused by the payment postponement and the one-time increase in FY 2021 attributable to the postponement. If not for the postponement, estimated FY 2021 revenue growth would have been just 0.8 percent. OBM forecasts a 2.3 percent decline in baseline GRF revenue in FY 2022, and 4.3 percent growth in FY 2023. Once again, the payment postponement has an impact on year-over-year comparisons: if the postponement had not occurred, OBM estimates that FY 2022 revenue would increase by 5.8 percent over FY 2021.

## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Commercial Activity Tax (CAT)

The commercial activity tax (CAT), a tax imposed on doing business in Ohio, is levied upon taxable gross receipts sourced to Ohio from most business activities. The tax was enacted in House Bill 66 of the 126th General Assembly and was phased in over five years beginning in July 2005. The CAT applies to businesses with at least \$150,000 in annual taxable gross receipts. Those companies subject to the CAT are taxed at \$150 on their first \$1.0 million in annual taxable gross receipts plus the CAT rate multiplied by their remaining taxable gross receipts above \$1.0 million. Since fiscal year 2010, when the commercial activity tax was fully implemented, a tax rate of 0.26 percent has applied to all businesses subject to the tax on annual receipts in excess of \$1.0 million.

Beginning in FY 2014, a change was made to the \$150 minimum tax. The \$1 million exclusion provides a significant tax benefit to companies with gross receipts in excess of \$1 million: if all of the first \$1 million in gross receipts were taxed at 0.26 percent, the tax owed would be \$2,600, or \$2,450 more than \$150. Recognizing this, beginning in FY 2014 the General Assembly changed the minimum tax to phase out the benefit of the exclusion as taxable gross receipts increased. For taxpayers with gross receipts above \$1 million, the minimum tax was increased as follows:

- \$800 for filers with more than \$1 million but less than or equal to \$2 million taxable gross receipts in the previous calendar year;
- \$2,100 for filers with more than \$2 million but less than or equal to \$4 million taxable gross receipts in the previous calendar year; and,
- \$2,600 for filers with more than \$4 million taxable gross receipts in the previous calendar year.

As the CAT was phased in, the law enacted in H.B. 66 phased out the tangible personal property tax. The tax on general business and railroad property was phased-out over four tax years (2006-2009), and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property was phased out over five tax years (2007-2011). To provide transitional relief for the local tax losses caused by the phase-out of the tangible personal property tax, from fiscal years 2007 through 2011, the GRF received no CAT revenue and the revenue was instead deposited into two separate tangible personal property tax replacement funds to provide guaranteed payments to school districts and local governments.

The disposition of CAT revenues has been changed three times since FY 2011, as shown in Table B-10. Under current law, of total CAT revenue (after an earmarked 0.85 percent that goes to the Department of Taxation for administrative expenses), the GRF receives 85.0 percent, the school district replacement fund receives 13.0 percent of CAT revenues, and the local government replacement fund receives 2.0 percent of CAT revenues.

The replacement payment obligations to schools and local governments have declined over time as school districts and local governments have received gradually decreasing payments based on formulae that reduce their payments in annual increments based on their budgetary reliance on those payments. This decline in payments to schools and local governments is the reason that the law has been changed to reduce the percentage shares provided to the replacement funds, while increasing the share going to the GRF.

**Table B-10: Allocation of CAT Revenues After Department of Taxation Administrative Expenses, FY 2012 – Present**

	HB 153		HB 59		HB 64		HB 49
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 and thereafter
GRF	25%	50%	50%	50%	75%	75%	85%
School district replacement fund	52.5%	35%	35%	35%	20%	20%	13%
Local govt replacement fund	22.5%	15%	15%	15%	5%	5%	2%

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**Revenue Estimates and Methodology**

The baseline CAT forecast is a multi-stage process that begins with forecasting taxable gross receipts (TGR). TGR is forecasted based on the historical correlation between TGR and gross output by industry, with forecasts of gross output (the main independent variable in the regression equation) supplied by IHSM. Rather than just using the total U.S. gross output, OBM uses gross output only from certain industries, because the CAT tax base excludes many industry groups such as finance and utilities, since those industry groups are subject to alternative taxes. In addition, the Department of Taxation has calculated an adjusted TGR (the dependent variable) by taking out historical amounts for taxpayers who were made subject to the petroleum activity tax instead of the CAT in FY 2015.

Once TGR has been estimated, there are several additional steps required to derive a CAT forecast. These are as follows:

- (i) Estimate the exclusion amount to derive taxable gross receipts after exclusion;
- (ii) Multiply by the 0.26 percent tax rate to derive tax before credits, other than the minimum tax;
- (iii) Estimate the minimum tax using trend analysis;
- (iv) Add the estimates of steps (ii) and (iii) to derive a total estimated tax before credits;
- (v) Estimate the tax credits and subtract them from the results of step (iv) to derive total CAT revenues;
- (vi) Multiply the result of (v) by 0.85 percent to estimate Taxation's share of revenue for administrative expenses;
- (vii) Subtract the results of step (vi) from step (v) to estimate the amounts to be distributed to the GRF and the two property tax replacement funds.
- (viii) Multiply the result of (vii) by the appropriate percentages to obtain estimated GRF revenue and the revenue to the school district property tax replacement fund and the local government property tax replacement fund.

As shown in Table B-11 and Figure B-15, GRF CAT revenue amounted to \$1.52 billion in FY 2018 and is estimated to reach an estimated \$1.54 billion in FY 2021, representing a 0.8 percent increase over these years. FY 2021 explains that modest three-year growth result: OBM estimates FY 2021 revenue will be 8.2 percent below FY 2020. The decline in FY 2021 reflects both the historic decline in economic activity that occurred in the second quarter of calendar year 2020 (impacting first-quarter FY 2021 revenue) and anticipated levels of taxable gross receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year as the economy continues its recovery. However, revenue growth is expected in both years of the upcoming biennium: baseline year-over-year growth is projected to be 8.1 percent for FY 2022 and 5.8 percent for FY 2023.

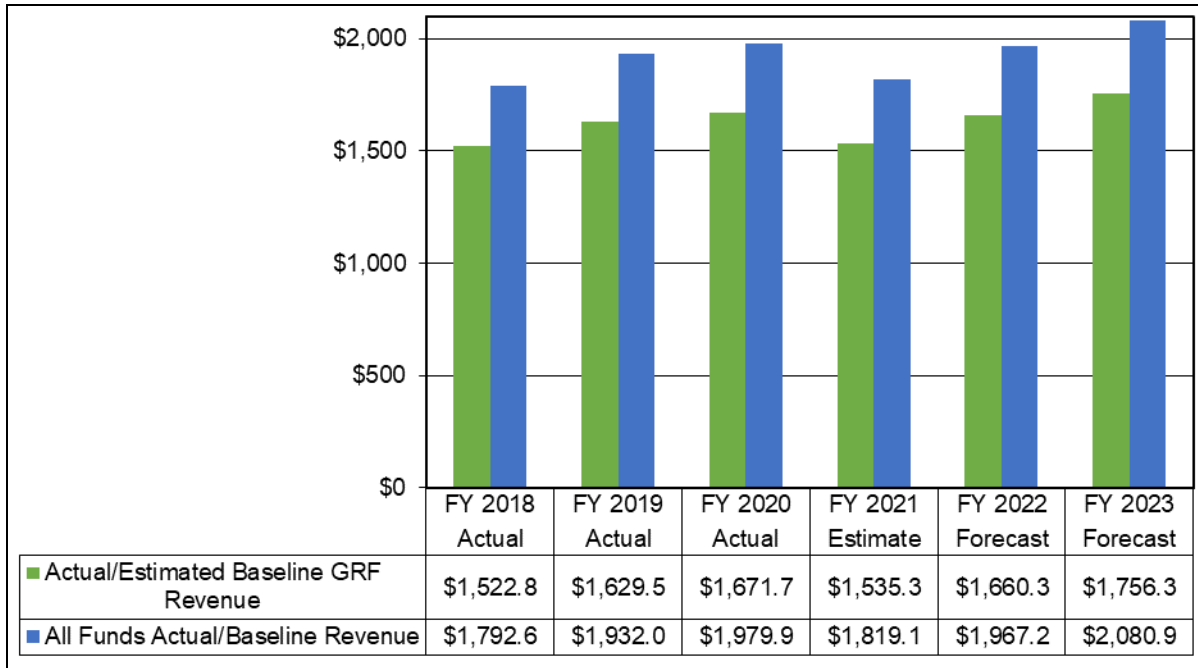
The Executive Budget proposes an expansion of the job creation tax credit (JCTC), allowing smaller businesses not currently able to qualify for the existing tax credit program to undertake an agreement with the Tax Credit Authority. Currently, only those projects involving at least ten new employees qualify for the JCTC. Under the proposal, projects with less than ten new employees could qualify for the JCTC. Up to \$25.0 million in tax credits could be claimed per year under the expanded criteria targeted to smaller businesses. FY 2023 is expected to be the first year with a potential revenue impact from this proposal.

# Revenue Estimates and Methodology

**Table B-11: CAT GRF Revenues, Baseline and After Policy Change**  
(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate	Forecast	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>GRF Actual/Estimated Baseline Revenue</b>	\$1,522.8	\$1,629.5	\$1,671.7	\$1,535.3	\$1,660.3	\$1,756.3
Baseline Annual Growth Rate	17.0%	7.0%	2.6%	-8.2%	8.1%	5.8%
<b>Policy Proposal</b>						
Small business job creation tax credit					\$0.0	-\$10.0
<b>GRF Forecast Revenue after Policy Change</b>					\$1,660.3	\$1,746.3
Annual Growth Rate after Policy Change					8.1%	5.2%

**Figure B-15: CAT All Funds and GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



Revenue Estimates and Methodology

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products Tax

A tax is levied upon the sale, use, consumption, or storage for consumption of cigarettes in Ohio and on the receipt or import of other tobacco products for resale in Ohio. The excise tax on cigarettes has been levied since 1931. The excise tax on other tobacco products (OTP) was enacted effective February 1993 and applies to cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, smoking tobacco, and other defined tobacco products. OTP is currently taxed at 17 percent of wholesale price. There are two exceptions: "little cigars" are taxed at 37 percent of wholesale price (with a per-cigar cap that is annually indexed); and vapor products, which became newly taxable in October 2019, are taxed at one cent per one-tenth milliliter in liquid form or one cent per one-tenth gram in non-liquid form.

Forecasting this revenue source has traditionally relied on observed trends in both cigarette and OTP consumption, based on tax collection data. That trend has been steadily downward, although the emergence of OTP products has tended to marginally soften that decline. The pandemic has upended the traditional approach: during the March-December 2020 period, this revenue source grew by nearly five percent, a result inconsistent with the decades-long national trend away from the consumption of nicotine products.

The recent growth in revenue is probably not sustainable as the pandemic-induced changes in conditions – e.g., higher joblessness, more time spent at home – that are likely driving the recent revenue uptake are anticipated to begin to unwind during calendar year 2021. However, the slope of the consumption path remains highly uncertain during the forecasting time horizon. With this fluid and very unpredictable nature of consumption behavior in mind, OBM estimates that revenue will grow by nearly \$15 million (1.6 percent) in FY 2021. Thereafter, much of the recent upward trend in consumption behavior is expected to reverse but it could take several years to revert to the earlier, longer-term trend. Revenues are forecasted to decline by 1.9 percent in FY 2022 (with many consumers rapidly reverting to pre-pandemic consumption levels), while FY 2023 revenues are forecasted to decline by 1.3 percent. Table B-12 presents the baseline forecast.

**Table B-12: Cigarette and OTP Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate	Forecast	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Actual/Estimated Baseline Revenue	\$939.8	\$918.2	\$913.0	\$927.8	\$910.4	\$898.5
Baseline Annual Growth Rate	-4.2%	-2.3%	-0.6%	1.6%	-1.9%	-1.3%



Revenue Estimates and Methodology

Kilowatt-Hour Tax

The kilowatt-hour tax was enacted in 2001 as part of a broader policy change to deregulate electric utilities. Effective May 2001, this tax replaced the public utility excise tax on electric and rural electric companies. The kilowatt-hour tax is levied on electric distribution companies with end-users in Ohio; collection is based on the end-user's consumption of electricity, as measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh). A three-tiered marginal tax rate structure is used based on kWh consumption. For certain large consumers of electricity (called "self-assessors"), prior to January 1, 2011, the tax was based partially on consumption (volume) and partially on sales (dollar amount). Beginning in 2011, self-assessors pay 0.257 cents per kWh on the first 500 million kWh of annual consumption and 0.1832 cents per kWh on all consumption above 500 million kWh.

Between January 2008 and June 2011, the GRF was credited with 63 percent of tax receipts for this source, whereas the school district and local government property tax replacement funds received a combined 37 percent to compensate for local tax revenue losses due to the reduced tangible personal property tax assessment rates for electric companies. In 2012, House Bill 153 of the 129th General Assembly changed the distribution of kilowatt-hour tax receipts, reducing to 12 percent the combined amount reserved for school districts (9 percent) and local governments (3 percent), with the remainder being deposited into the GRF. Finally, House Bill 64 of the 131st General Assembly changed the allocation again so that beginning in FY 2016 all kilowatt hour receipts go to the GRF and the Public Library Fund (PLF) and the property tax replacement payments to school districts and local governments are made only from commercial activity tax collections.

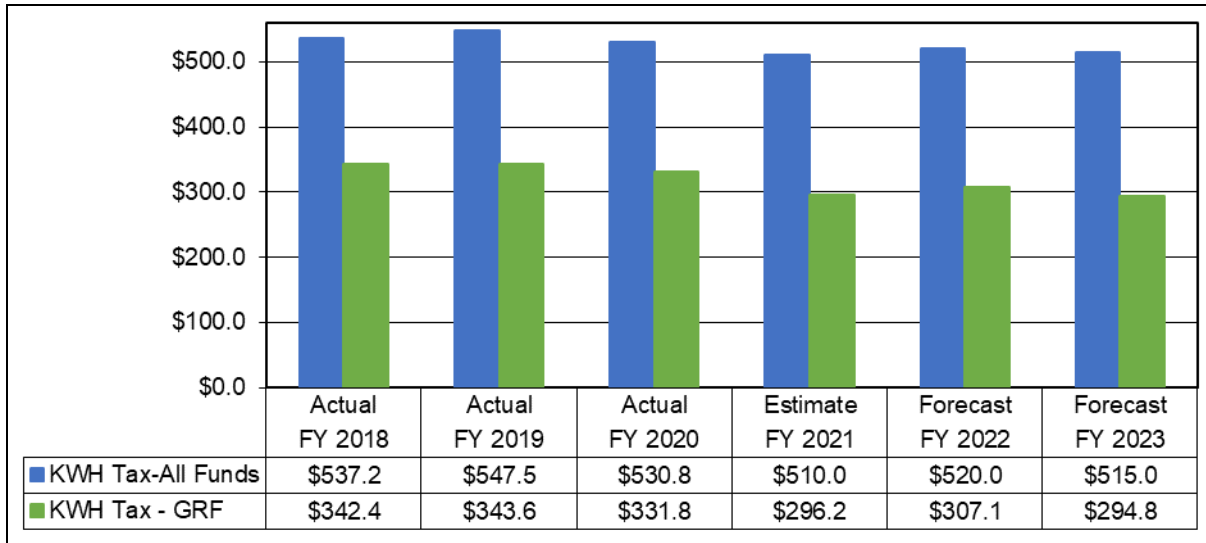
Table B-13 and Figure B-16 show the all-funds and GRF history and forecast for fiscal years 2018 through 2023 for kilowatt-hour tax revenue. Beginning with FY 2016, the only difference between all funds and GRF kilowatt-hour tax revenues is that one-half of the distribution owed to the PLF is subtracted from kilowatt-hour tax receipts.

**Table B-13: Kilowatt-Hour Tax All Funds and GRF-Only Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate	Forecast	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>All Funds Actual/Estimated Revenue</b>	\$537.2	\$547.5	\$530.8	\$510.0	\$520.0	\$515.0
Public Library Fund Distribution	(\$194.8)	(\$203.9)	(\$199.0)	(\$213.8)	(\$212.9)	(\$220.2)
<b>GRF Actual/Estimated Revenue</b>	\$342.3	\$343.6	\$331.8	\$296.2	\$307.1	\$294.8
Annual GRF Growth Rate	-1.5%	0.4%	-3.4%	-10.7%	3.7%	-4.0%

## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

Figure B-16: Kilowatt-Hour Tax All Funds and GRF Revenues  
(dollars in millions)



All Funds revenue in FY 2021 through December has declined by 1.8 percent from the prior year, with GRF revenue declining by a more dramatic 7.8 percent. With the winter heating season approaching and the pandemic expected to impact demand in a negative manner in the first quarter of calendar year 2021, OBM expects that the remainder of the year could display a larger year-over-year decline than observed during the first six months of FY 2021. Accordingly, total kilowatt-hour tax revenue is estimated to decline by nearly \$20 million ( 3.9 percent) in FY 2021; however, because of growth in PLF deposits, GRF revenue is estimated by decline by a more significant 10.7 percent. Somewhat improved performance is anticipated in FY 2022, with total revenue growth forecasted to be 2.0 percent and GRF revenue growth estimated to be 3.7 percent. Another mild decline could occur in FY 2023, and the revenue forecast shows estimated total revenue declining by 1.0 percent and GRF revenue declining by 4.0 percent.

## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Insurance Taxes

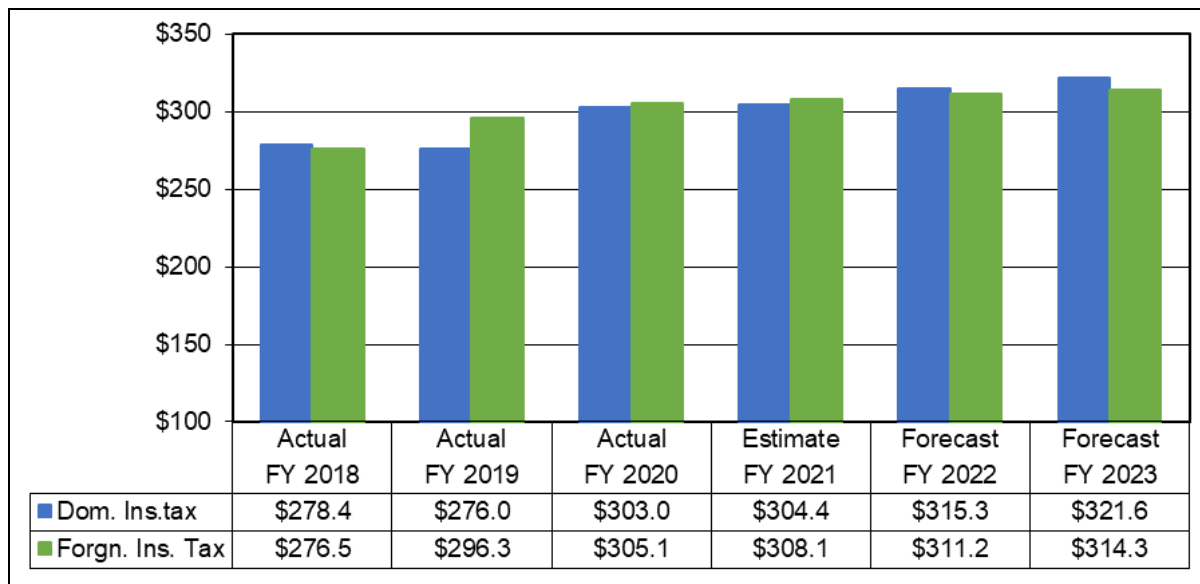
Under Ohio law, insurance companies fall into two categories: domestic and foreign. Domestic insurance companies are organized under Ohio law while foreign insurance companies are not. Ohio has two separate insurance taxes: one levied against domestic insurers and one levied against foreign insurers. Premiums are taxed at a rate of 1.4 percent, except for health insurance premiums, which are taxed at a rate of 1.0 percent. Additionally, foreign insurance companies are subject to a retaliatory tax, which is explained in more detail below. House Bill 1 of the 128th General Assembly also authorized the inclusion of the Medicaid managed care plans in the Health Insuring Corporation (HIC) tax base effective October 1, 2009.

Figure B-17 shows actual and estimated revenues from the foreign and domestic insurance taxes credited to the GRF for fiscal years 2018 through 2023. OBM has not been able to develop a satisfactory model with predictive variables to forecast these revenue sources. Accordingly, this budget again uses a basic forecasting method. That said, the reversal of the relative revenue performance of the two insurance taxes is an outcome of these forecasts and is displayed in the chart.

For the foreign insurance tax, the forecast assumes that FY 2021 revenue will be a modest one percent above the level achieved in FY 2020. OBM forecasts this revenue source to continue to grow at one percent per year in FY 2022 and in FY 2023. This cautious forecast stems from the expectation that the growth rates of the last several years will not continue and assumes the combination of pre-credit tax liability and tax credit usage will yield slight net increases in revenue during the next biennium.

For the domestic insurance tax, the revenue forecast is a similar challenge. To illustrate, revenue declined by 0.9 percent in FY 2019 but grew by 9.8 percent in FY 2020. The forecast assumes that annual growth over the FY 2021 through FY 2023 timeframe will average two percent per year but makes idiosyncratic growth assumptions for each particular year: 0.4 percent growth is assumed in FY 2021, followed by 3.6 percent growth in FY 2022, and 2.0 percent growth in FY 2023.

**Figure B-17: Insurance Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

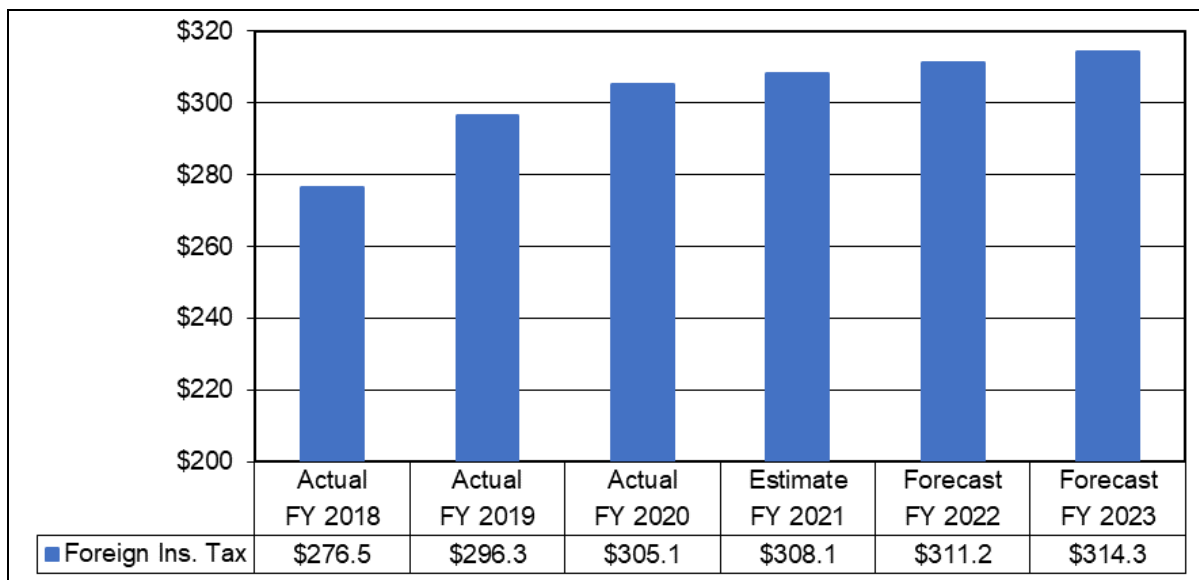


## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Foreign Insurance Tax

The foreign insurance tax applies to insurance companies that are not organized under Ohio law, but sell insurance policies in Ohio. The tax is based on the gross amount of premiums written for Ohio risks during the preceding calendar year, less specified deductions. Additionally, if the state in which the insurance company is organized imposes a higher tax liability on premiums than Ohio imposes (that is, the other state imposes on Ohio-organized insurance companies a higher tax than Ohio’s tax structure would impose on insurance firms organized in that state), the company must also pay an Ohio retaliatory tax equal to the difference between total tax under Ohio law and total tax under law in its state of origin. (Ohio is not unique in levying a retaliatory tax: every state with an insurance premiums tax has such a provision.) An increase in tax credits explains much of the recent decline in revenue. Credit volume is not likely to recede over the next several years, and OBM deems it appropriate to expect little movement in overall foreign insurance tax revenue through the next biennium. The estimates for fiscal years 2021 through 2023, as well as recent history, are presented in Figure B-18.

**Figure B-18: Foreign Insurance Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

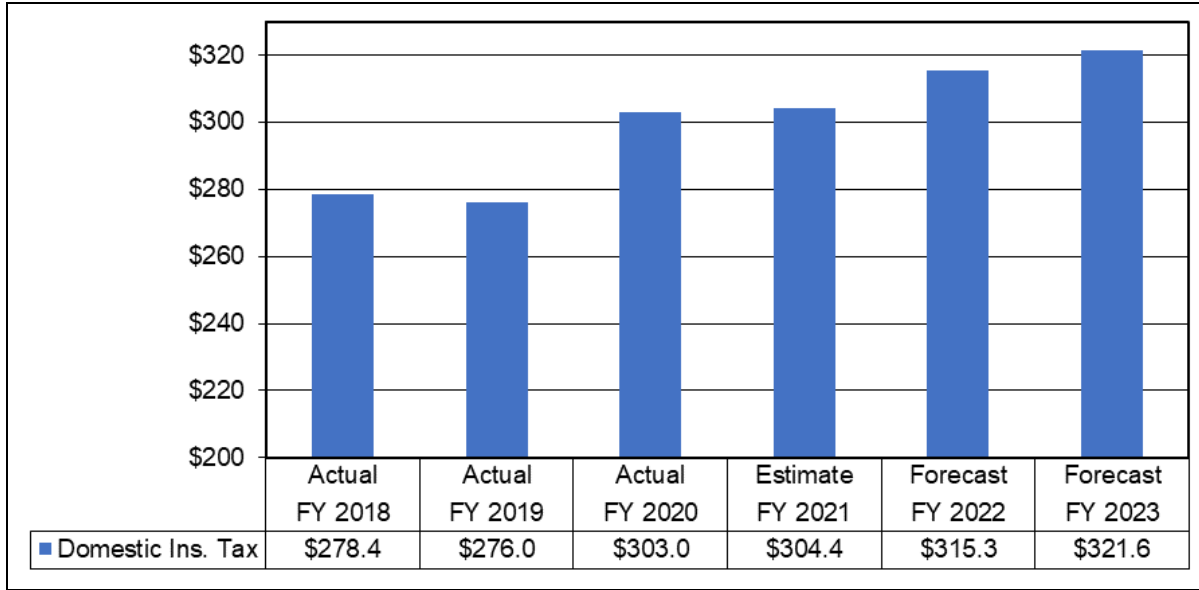


## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Domestic Insurance Tax

The domestic insurance tax applies to insurance companies that are organized under Ohio law. The tax applies to the gross amount of premiums written to cover risks in Ohio, less specific deductions. Figure B-19 presents recent revenue history and estimated revenue for fiscal years 2021-2023.

**Figure B-19: Domestic Insurance Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Financial Institutions Tax

Beginning in fiscal year 2014, the financial institutions tax (FIT) replaced previously existing taxes on financial institutions (corporation franchise tax and dealers in intangibles tax) with a new business privilege tax on financial institutions. The GRF receives all revenue collected from this tax.

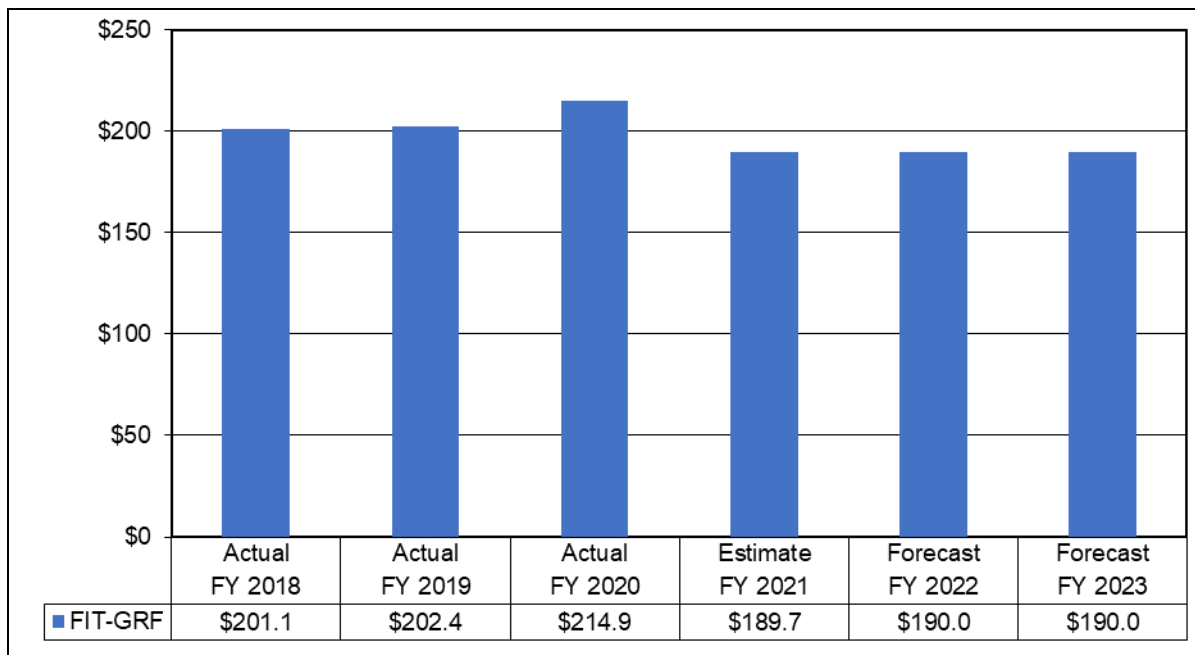
The financial institutions tax is levied on the "total Ohio equity capital" of financial institutions, which is the portion of the financial institution's total equity capital that is apportioned to Ohio. Apportionment reflects the share of the taxpayer's gross receipts that can be assigned to activity emanating from Ohio. Three marginal tax rates are applied: 0.8 percent on the first \$200 million of total equity capital, 0.4 percent on the amount of total equity capital greater than \$200 million but less than or equal to \$1.3 billion, and 0.25 percent on the amount of total Ohio equity capital in excess of \$1.3 billion. If the taxpayer's liability does not exceed \$1,000, a minimum tax of \$1,000 is applied.

Ohio law allows a variety of credits to be claimed against the tax, including the job creation credit, job retention credit, venture capital loan loss credit, historic building rehabilitation credit, new markets credit, motion picture promotion credit, and the research and development credit. These credits reduce the amount of revenues paid into the GRF.

Figure B-20 provides the historical performance of the tax for fiscal years 2018-2020 as well as projections of GRF receipts from the financial institutions tax for fiscal years 2021 through 2023.

Forecasting the FIT poses a challenge due to the abbreviated history for the tax and because the tax credits are consequential share of pre-credit tax liability and can vary considerably from year to year. The FY 2021 estimate assumes a 11.7 percent increase relative to FY 2020. However, given the somewhat volatile pattern of FIT collections and expectations of continued tax credit growth, the forecasts for FY 2022-2023 reflect the somewhat modest assumption that revenues will hold at \$190 million per year.

**Figure B-20: Financial Institutions Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Public Utility Excise Tax

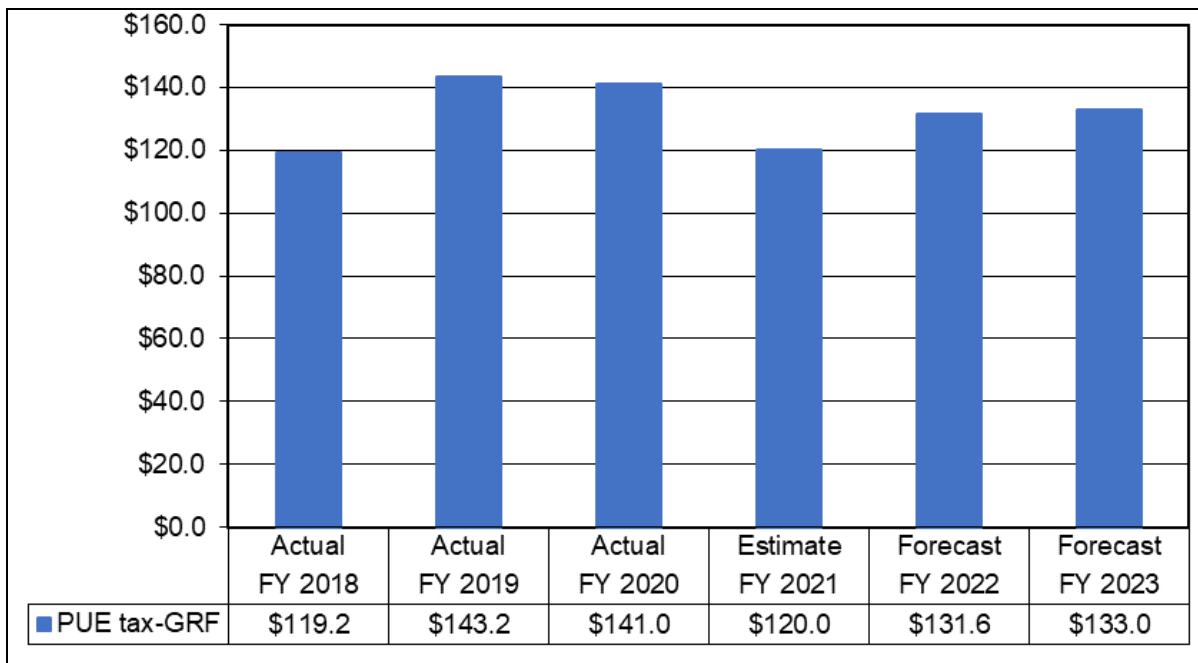
The public utility excise tax has been levied on most public utility companies since 1894. The tax is based on the gross receipts of public utility companies. The several classes of utilities subject to the tax are those that had not been subject to the now-repealed corporation franchise tax. In addition, services provided by public excise taxpayers are excluded from the sales and use tax, and tangible personal property purchased by public utilities and used for qualifying purposes is exempt from sales and use tax. The majority of the public utility excise tax is collected from natural gas utilities (but not from natural gas marketers, whose customers pay the sales tax). Smaller contributors to this tax are pipeline, heating, waterworks, and water transportation companies.

There have been two major changes to this tax since 2001. Amended Substitute Senate Bill 3 of the 123rd General Assembly replaced the excise tax on electric and rural electric companies with the kilowatt-hour tax, which became effective May 1, 2001. Amended Substitute House Bill 95 of the 125th General Assembly removed the telephone companies from the public utility excise tax and instead subjected their receipts to the sales and use tax, beginning in tax year 2005.

In the past, OBM estimated the revenue from this tax source based on regression analysis related to natural gas, with adjustments for such variables as the percentage of customers using budget payment plans. However, beginning with the FY 2014-2015 budget, OBM moved to using trend analysis for the forecast, because natural gas prices continue to be volatile and hard to predict. In addition, collections for the public utility excise tax are still affected by the expansion of the natural gas choice program, where gas consumers can buy natural gas from competitive suppliers who are subject to the sales and use tax. The excise tax receipts from pipeline, heating, waterworks, and water transportation companies are relatively small and have been historically stable, although pipeline company tax receipts grew considerably beginning several years ago.

Since January 2008, all receipts from this tax source are credited to the GRF. Figure B-21 provides history and projections of GRF receipts from the public utility excise tax for fiscal years 2018 through 2023. Over the last several years, excise tax revenues have demonstrated successive growth rather than the usual up and down fluctuations driven by changes in demand and price. Based on results to-date, OBM estimates that FY 2021 revenue will decline by 14.9 percent, reaching \$120 million. However, since that decline was in part attributable to one-time refunds, OBM projects that excise tax revenues will grow by nearly 10 percent in FY 2022 (reaching \$131.6 million) and by a modest one percent in FY 2023 (totaling \$133.0 million).

**Figure B-21: Public Utility Excise Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

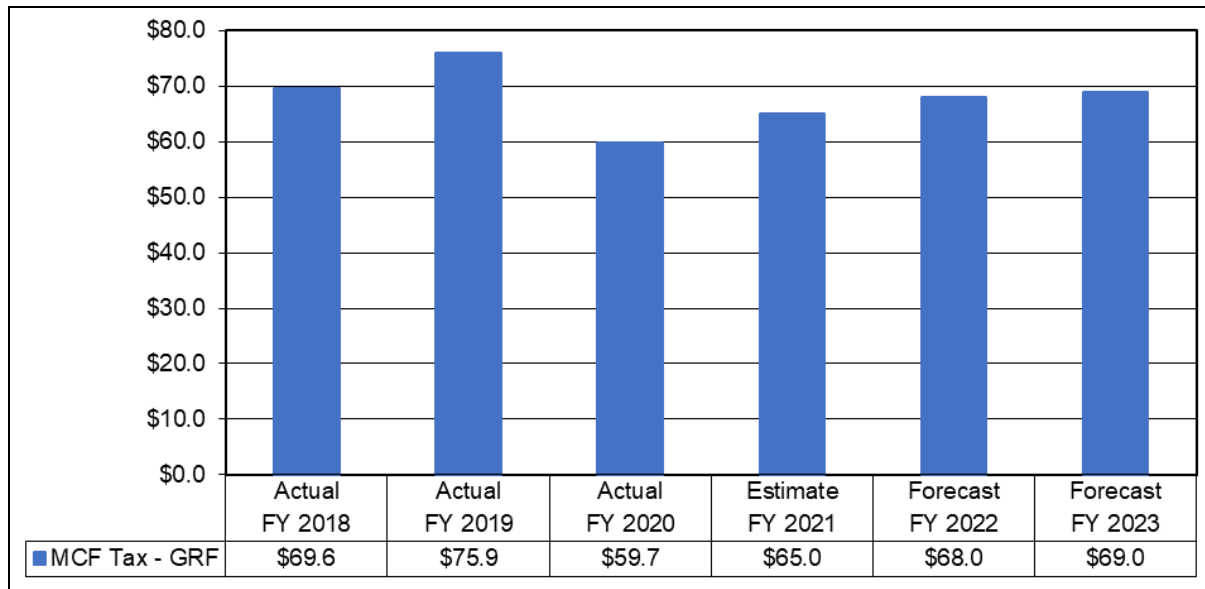
### Natural Gas Distribution Tax (MCF Tax)

The natural gas distribution tax is levied on natural gas distribution companies based on volumes of end users’ consumption, as measured in million cubic feet (MCF). Three marginal tax rates are applied: \$0.1593 per MCF for the first 100 MCF consumed in a month; \$0.0877 per MCF for usage between 101 and 2,000 MCF consumed in a month; and, \$0.0411 for all consumption over 2,000 MCF in a month. Like the kilowatt-hour tax, the MCF tax is a product of energy sector deregulation, coming into existence in 2001 as part of a set of tax changes involving natural gas. Revenue from the tax was originally earmarked to replace the revenue lost by school districts and local governments when the assessment rate on the personal property of natural gas distribution companies was reduced from 88 percent to 25 percent.

Prior to fiscal year 2012, no MCF tax revenues went to the GRF: instead, 68.7 percent had been credited to the School District Property Tax Replacement Fund, and 31.3 percent had been credited to the Local Government Property Tax Replacement Fund. For fiscal year 2012 and thereafter, all revenue from the natural gas distribution tax is credited to the GRF.

MCF tax revenues can be volatile. A recitation of recent history illustrates its dynamic nature. For FY 2012-2013, revenue averaged \$59.0 million per year. Revenues then spiked up to \$76.1 million in FY 2014 and \$74.7 million in FY 2015, spurred by heavy usage during cold winters. Revenues fell back to \$60.7 million in FY 2016 and then steadily increased through FY 2019 before once again experiencing a large decline in FY 2020. Since winter weather and usage are inherently difficult to predict – and it is uncertain the degree by which consumption may be negatively impacted in FY 2021 as the pandemic crisis continues to unfold – OBM has assumed that for FY 2021-2023, revenues will modestly increase to \$65.0 million in FY 2021, and then continue to marginally grow in both succeeding years. Figure B-22 provides the history and projections of GRF receipts from the natural gas consumption tax for fiscal years 2018 through 2023.

**Figure B-22: Natural Gas Distribution Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



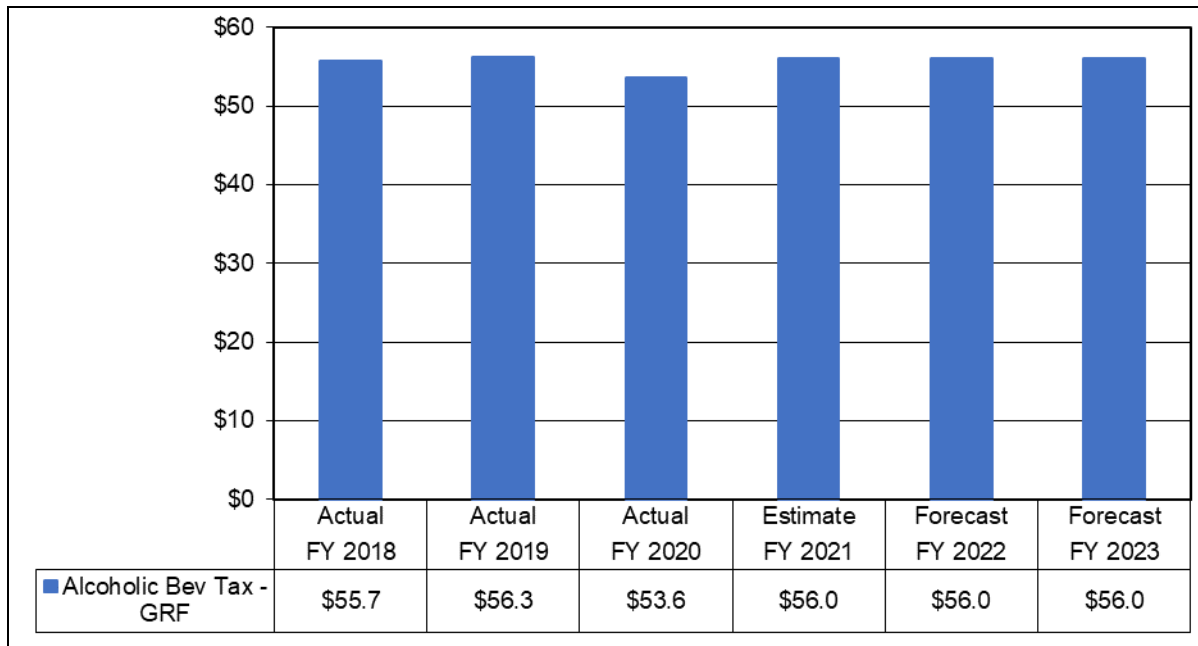


## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

The alcoholic beverage tax applies to sales of beer and malt beverages, wine, and mixed alcoholic beverages. The tax is based on a per-container rate depending on the type of beverage sold. All receipts are deposited into the GRF with the exception of 5.0 cents per gallon of wine sold, which is deposited in the Ohio Grape Industries Special Revenue Fund, and 1.0 percent of the tax, which is deposited in the Beverage Tax Administration Fund. Figure B-23 illustrates estimated receipts to the GRF from the alcoholic beverage tax for fiscal years 2018-2023. Average annual revenues from the tax for FY 2018 and 2019 were \$56.0 million, followed by a moderate decline in FY 2020. Year-to-date FY 2021 revenue is running well over the prior year, so the forecast assumes 4.4 percent growth for the full year and assumes revenue will reach \$56.0 million. The OBM baseline forecast for FY 2022-2023 is set at that same dollar amount for both years.

**Figure B-23: Alcoholic Beverage Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)

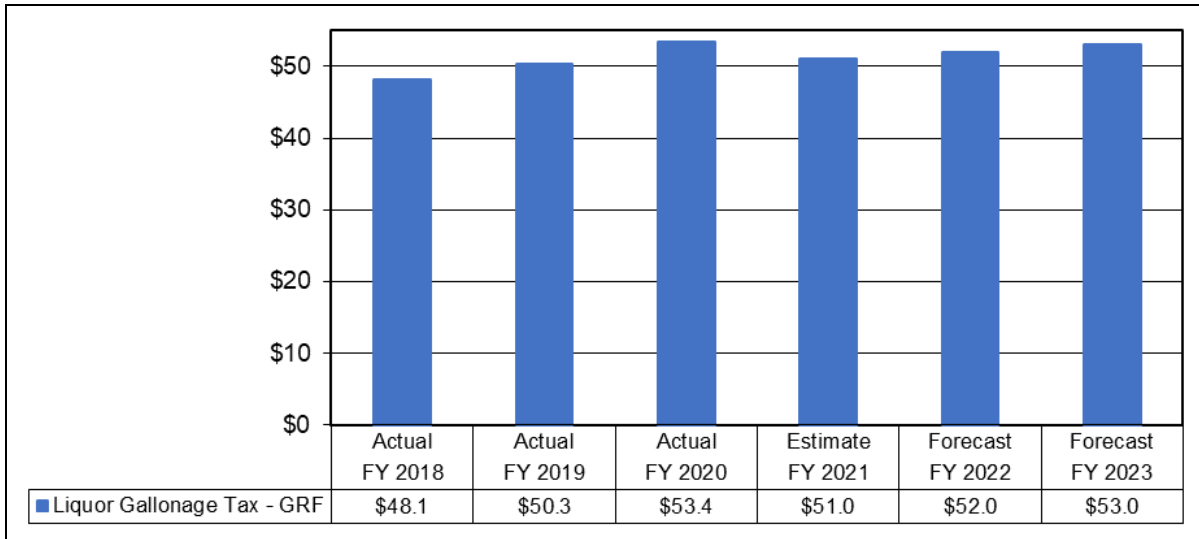


## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Liquor Gallonage Tax

The liquor gallonage tax is currently levied at the rate of \$3.38 per gallon of spirituous liquor sold by the private company JobsOhio Beverage System. All tax revenues are deposited into the GRF. Although revenue from the tax has grown during the pandemic, OBM uses a conservative estimate for FY 2021 followed by modest growth through the FY 2022-2023 biennium. As detailed in Figure B-24, the baseline estimate assumes a 4.5 percent (\$2.4 million) decline in FY 2021, followed by \$1.0 million in annual incremental dollar growth in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

**Figure B-24: Liquor Gallonage Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

### Petroleum Activity Tax

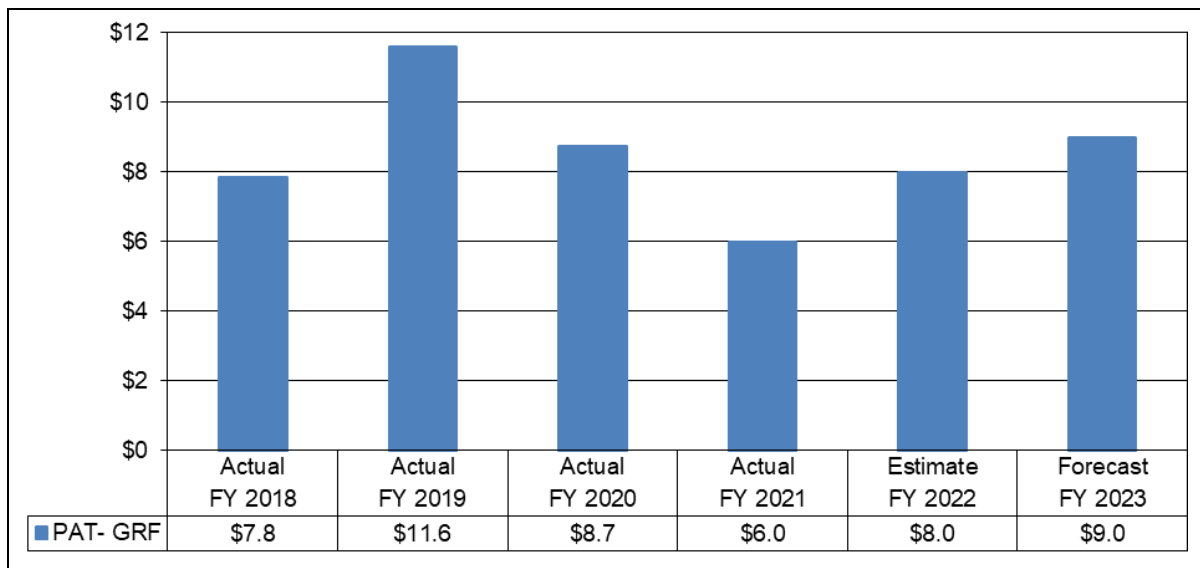
The Petroleum Activity Tax (PAT) is an offshoot of the Commercial Activity Tax (CAT). During the CAT's first two fiscal years, FY 2006-2007, petroleum products were generally exempt from the tax. The CAT began to be applied to motor fuel in FY 2008. In December 2012, the Ohio Supreme Court ruled in the Beaver Excavating decision that allocating CAT revenues to the GRF and to property tax replacement funds violated Article XII, Section 5a of the Ohio Constitution which requires that taxes on motor fuel be dedicated to road and bridge expenditures. The initial response to this decision resulted in the CAT still being applied to motor fuel, but the receipts from motor fuel being segregated and placed in a different fund. Beginning in FY 2015, gross receipts from motor fuel were excluded from the CAT, and suppliers of motor fuel began to pay the motor fuel receipts tax, later named the PAT.

The PAT is levied at a rate of 0.65 percent on “calculated gross receipts” from motor fuel, which are defined as taxable gallons sold multiplied by a statewide wholesale price per gallon. The 0.65 percent rate was deliberately chosen to be 2.5 times the 0.26 percent CAT rate.

Most PAT revenue — specifically the share used for propelling vehicles on public highways or waterways — is deposited into a special fund, to be used for highway-related purposes. A small share of the revenue that comes from motor fuel sold for off-road purposes goes to the GRF.

The PAT has only six years of revenue history, FY 2015-2020, during which time GRF revenues from the PAT grew from \$5.5 million to \$11.6 million. However, as the pandemic-induced economic crisis took hold, with demand for fuel products have declined and wholesale prices have greatly dropped, PAT revenues declined in FY 2020 and during year-to-date FY 2021. OBM conservatively estimates PAT GRF revenues at \$6.0 million in FY 2021, \$8.0 million in FY 2022, and \$9.0 million in FY 2023 (see Figure B-25).

**Figure B-25: Petroleum Activity Tax GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

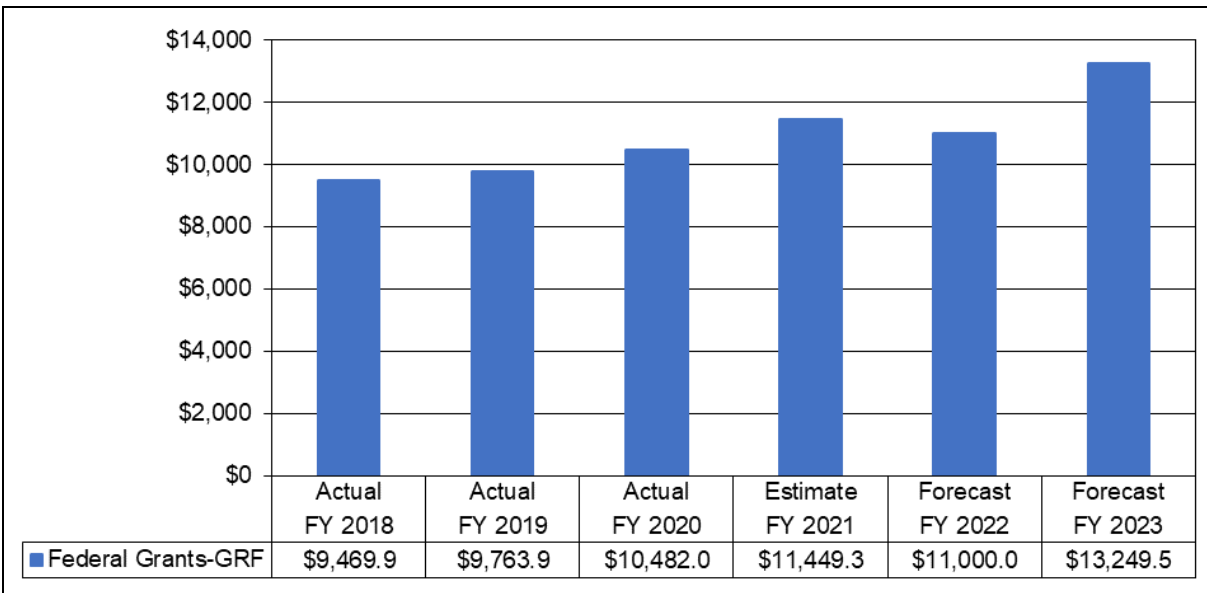
### Non-Tax Sources

This section addresses the history and estimates of the numerous categories of non-tax receipts that are deposited into the GRF. Categories of non-tax sources are: federal grants and aid, earnings on investments, licenses and fees, other income, intrastate transfer vouchers (ISTV), and transfers in.

#### Federal Grants and Aid

Historically, federal receipts deposited into the GRF have been largely limited to federal reimbursements for programs administered by the Departments of Medicaid. These reimbursements are mainly for Medicaid services, but also include reimbursement to the state for Medicaid administration and interest costs on Build America Bonds issued by the state. Figure B-26 lists total federal grants and aid to the GRF for fiscal years 2018 through 2023.

**Figure B-26: Federal Grants and Aid GRF Revenues**  
(dollars in millions)



## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

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### Medicaid Reimbursement

The federal reimbursement percentage for Medicaid is determined by the federal government prior to each federal fiscal year and is called the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). FMAP is the federal government's share of a state's Medicaid expenditures. In general, each state's FMAP rate is based on the ratio of the state's per capita income to the U.S. per capita income. The FMAP rate varies by service and ranges from 50.0 percent to 90.0 percent (for Medicaid expansion to persons at or below 138.0 percent of poverty under the Affordable Care Act). Ohio's weighted average FMAP rate is projected to be 63.98 percent in both fiscal years 2022 and 2023. In fiscal years 2022 and 2023, federal revenue estimates assume that 99.5 percent of all potential reimbursements will be received.

To provide some context, it is important to note that not all federal reimbursement for Medicaid is drawn into the GRF. The federal Medicaid reimbursement that is deposited to the GRF is related only to the GRF Medicaid spending from the Ohio Department of Medicaid line items. Other reimbursements include:

- Reimbursements for other state agencies that administer portions of the Medicaid program (such as the Department of Developmental Disabilities) which are drawn through a federal special revenue fund in the state treasury and used to fund additional Medicaid services through discrete agency-specific funds rather than through the GRF.
- Federal reimbursement for Medicaid and Jobs and Family Services spending from non-GRF rotary accounts is reimbursed through a federal special revenue fund rather than through the GRF. As an example, when Medicaid receives rebates from drug manufacturers, those resources are deposited into a dedicated purpose fund and ultimately matched with federal reimbursement that is drawn into a federal special revenue account. Spending estimates for all aspects of the Medicaid program are determined by caseload projections, utilization levels, and rates for services. Any changes in state spending on Medicaid or reimbursable operating expenditures will change receipts from federal grants.

For fiscal years 2021-2023, total federal grants and aid deposited into the GRF are estimated to be \$11,449.3 million, \$11,000.0 million, and \$13,249.5 million in the respective fiscal years.

## Revenue Estimates and Methodology

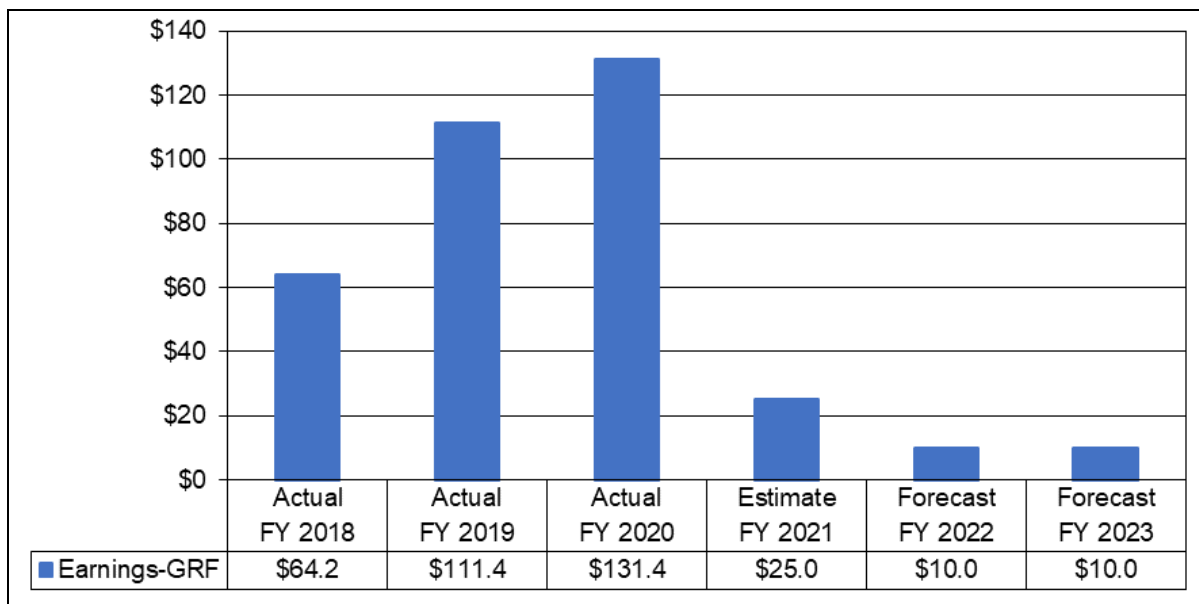
### Earnings on Investments

Earnings on investments are determined by the amount of cash in the state's investment portfolio and the level of interest rates at which the funds are invested. The GRF's share of total earnings on investments is determined by the average daily cash balance in the GRF and all the non-interest-earning funds. The Treasurer of State is responsible for managing the state's portfolio and investing state funds. State funds are invested in a diversified portfolio concentrated in short-term to medium-term securities issued by the Federal government and its agencies.

Following several years of steadily increasing interest rates, and correspondingly increasing earnings on investments, the federal funds rate was dropped to near zero in March of 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, OBM forecasts that cash balances will remain relatively consistent over the fiscal year 2022 and 2023 biennium, while interest rates are expected to remain near zero for the foreseeable future.

OBM estimates that earnings on investment deposited into the GRF will drop from \$25.0 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$10.0 million in both fiscal years 2022 and 2023. In addition to the historically low interest rate environment, the Executive Budget proposes changing the current practice of depositing interest earned from the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) balance in the GRF. This estimate assumes earnings associated with the BSF balance will be retained in the BSF. The GRF estimates of receipts from earnings on investments are displayed in Figure B-27.

**Figure B-27: Investment Earnings Deposited into the GRF**  
(dollars in millions)



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**Revenue Estimates and Methodology**

Licenses and Fees

This source includes receipts deposited into the GRF from licenses and fees collected from businesses, occupations, and motor vehicle owners. The licenses and fees category also includes insurance agent fees, factory building fees, and fees from occupations and businesses not elsewhere classified. License and fee receipts deposited in the GRF are estimated to increase from \$58.8 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$65.0 million in both fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Other Income

Other income consists of miscellaneous revenues from refunds, fines and forfeitures, sales of goods and services, receipts from local governments, and other revenue not elsewhere classified. In addition, these revenues include repayments of various loans made from the GRF, canceled warrants, and refunds of prior-year expenditures. The other income category is projected to increase slightly from \$94.8 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$105.4 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$109.2 million in fiscal year 2023.

Intrastate Transfer Vouchers (ISTV)

Intrastate transfer vouchers consist mainly of appropriation reimbursements from other funds for services rendered by state agencies that receive GRF appropriations. It is estimated that \$9.0 million in ISTV revenue will be deposited into the GRF in both fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Transfers In

Transfers-in to the GRF are estimated to increase from \$278.2 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$373.0 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$467.9 million in 2023.

The increases in both fiscal years are due largely to estimated increases in CAT receipt transfers, which are expected to grow from \$153.3 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$203.0 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$232.9 million in fiscal year 2023. Also, transfers into the GRF from non-GRF funds in the state treasury that are not constitutionally protected are expected to grow from \$40 million in fiscal year 2019 to \$100 million in both fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

# Actual and Estimated Revenues

The tables on the following pages show revenue history by budget fund group for fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 2020 and revenue estimates for fiscal years 2021, 2022 and 2023. The first page of the table presents total revenue for all funds and, beginning on the table's second page are revenue amounts for each budget fund group. The revenues are presented by income source and the amounts displayed are in millions of dollars.

## State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

### All Funds

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	9,314.0	9,744.0	9,923.7	10,243.0	10,861.0	11,223.5
AUTO SALES AND USE	1,440.5	1,501.7	1,502.7	1,616.7	1,652.1	1,680.5
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	10,711.5	11,346.6	10,349.3	12,237.9	11,759.4	12,282.9
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	3.3	1.9	0.3	6.3	0.3	0.3
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TAX	243.0	248.7	264.6	242.3	245.5	248.2
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY TAX	1,964.7	2,068.6	2,102.0	1,687.9	1,812.5	1,898.4
PETROLEUM ACTIVITY TAX	74.8	97.0	83.5	6.3	8.3	9.3
PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAX	145.5	169.6	168.2	146.2	158.0	159.5
KILOWATT HOURS EXCISE TAX	537.5	547.8	531.4	296.6	307.5	295.2
NATURAL GAS DISTRIB TAX (MCF)	69.6	75.9	67.4	65.0	68.0	69.0
FOREIGN INSUR COMPANIES TAX	342.6	348.7	359.9	341.1	344.2	347.3
DOMESTIC INSUR FRANCHISE TAX	286.4	302.3	312.2	304.4	315.3	321.6
SEVERENCE TAX	66.1	68.6	66.6	68.4	69.2	69.4
MOTOR FUEL USE TAX	34.8	37.4	44.4	35.0	35.0	35.0
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX	1,817.7	1,861.9	2,418.9	1,673.4	2,012.4	2,043.1
HORSE RACING WAGER TAX	5.2	5.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
MOTOR TRANSPORT TAX	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
INTANGIBLE TAXES	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
CIGARETTE TAX	942.1	920.8	914.9	929.8	912.4	900.5
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAX	56.8	57.5	54.8	57.2	57.2	57.2
LIQUOR GALLONAGE TAX	48.1	50.3	53.4	51.0	52.0	53.0
ESTATE TAXES	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	21.8	21.8
PERMISSIVE SALES/USE TAX	2,545.4	2,624.0	2,724.3	2,857.8	2,977.1	3,107.8
PERMISSIVE TAXES NEC	512.4	546.0	521.4	530.2	599.7	633.5
MUNICIPAL INCOME TAX	24.7	63.9	55.9	47.4	82.9	88.5
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>31,187.9</b>	<b>32,688.9</b>	<b>32,524.4</b>	<b>33,450.4</b>	<b>34,358.5</b>	<b>35,552.1</b>



State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

All Funds (Continued)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR LICENSE	80.2	78.8	71.2	118.0	124.6	123.2
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES	922.2	948.3	934.5	990.8	1,113.7	1,156.8
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	2,243.2	2,313.0	2,561.4	2,910.5	2,777.6	2,767.4
WILDLIFE WATER LIC FEE PERMIT	877.7	914.5	956.1	1,081.2	1,069.5	1,016.6
SALES AND SERVICE	1,637.4	1,664.8	1,671.9	1,670.1	1,720.0	1,755.1
AGRICULTURE	901.8	915.1	759.1	381.6	391.4	396.3
COMMERCE	4.5	5.8	9.1	6.3	6.3	6.3
DEFENSE	40.5	53.9	39.0	43.8	44.8	44.6
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	18,486.3	18,888.8	19,901.0	25,498.7	23,171.3	25,211.9
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	61.1	63.2	76.4	245.6	98.2	98.2
INTERIOR	48.3	31.8	38.6	39.4	32.1	30.5
JUSTICE	8.0	20.5	32.9	29.2	33.6	29.6
LABOR	211.4	220.9	251.4	424.1	412.6	399.1
TRANSPORTATION	1,461.8	1,575.1	1,601.4	1,457.0	1,487.7	1,487.8
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	32.9	32.9	33.7	26.4	22.2	30.8
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AG	41.0	40.8	37.1	43.2	44.1	40.9
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	3.4	29.5	31.2	225.4	209.7	209.8
EDUCATION	1,332.5	1,398.2	1,441.2	2,761.8	3,531.6	3,494.2
HOMELAND SECURITY	18.2	22.3	23.6	14.2	17.2	18.2
OTHER FEDERAL PARTICIPATION	254.6	249.9	266.3	282.2	269.9	271.3
PARTICIPATION--LOCAL GOVT	857.0	862.8	904.9	899.2	932.2	972.1
COVID RELIEF FUNDS	0.0	0.0	4,553.9	30.0	0.0	0.0
STIMULUS BAB SUBSIDY	11.9	9.5	11.7	2.6	2.1	1.6
FINES AND PENALTIES	106.7	111.1	82.9	113.2	103.9	93.6
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	650.7	468.9	402.0	324.7	315.7	313.4
RECOVERIES-TOBACCO SETTLEMENT	0.1	0.4	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
RECOVERIES	274.1	252.7	442.7	177.0	178.9	179.2
INTERGOV'TAL REIMBURSEMENTS	76.5	76.5	68.0	57.0	57.3	56.5
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	2,064.6	2,314.9	2,142.3	2,527.0	3,129.3	3,148.4
GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	12.6	14.9	12.3	11.7	9.5	9.4
INVESTMENT INCOME	27.1	53.8	30.3	191.0	148.1	148.4
UNDISTRIB INVESTMENT INCOME	124.6	212.3	240.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOND PROCEEDS	2,202.7	1,042.0	1,393.1	1,344.7	1,643.0	1,430.0
SALES OF ASSETS	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
LOANS REPAYMENTS	107.9	112.4	78.0	54.5	60.9	60.2
LICENSES AND FEES/ISTV	5.8	6.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4
FEDERAL PASS THRU/ISTV	96.9	105.4	113.3	187.0	177.8	177.9
PRIOR YEAR REV ADJ/ISTV	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS/ISTV	22.1	20.7	25.6	17.5	7.5	7.5
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	124.4	209.0	237.3	34.3	18.5	18.2
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	678.8	818.7	746.0	859.6	861.0	878.1
TRANSFERS-STATE FUNDS	15.2	16.4	11.5	2.3	2.8	2.3
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ALLOCA	23.8	15.5	18.8	16.8	19.7	19.7

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

All Funds (Continued)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ALLOCA	23.8	15.5	18.8	16.8	19.7	19.7
OTHER FINAN SOURCES/ISTV	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
PAYROLL CHECKOFFS/ISTV	92.9	99.8	116.7	18.3	20.1	21.0
PAYROLL EMPLOYEE REIMBURS/ISTV	98.9	95.0	112.3	46.0	42.6	43.6
PAYROLL BENEFITS & DEDUCTIONS	907.8	957.5	1,022.5	1,936.0	2,013.1	2,094.4
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS	786.1	810.3	845.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
DEBT SERVICE/GRF TO OTHER/ISTV	1,003.7	1,091.8	1,135.6	1,345.2	1,345.2	1,345.2
PR/PAYROLL PROCESSING	17.3	50.8	48.5	21.1	22.2	23.3
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>39,059.9</b>	<b>39,299.3</b>	<b>45,541.4</b>	<b>48,476.7</b>	<b>47,699.9</b>	<b>49,642.8</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>70,247.9</b>	<b>71,988.2</b>	<b>78,065.8</b>	<b>81,927.1</b>	<b>82,058.4</b>	<b>85,194.9</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
OPER TRANSFERS IN	28.4	158.0	173.5	59.0	61.0	62.0
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	5,275.0	4,333.8	4,464.2	3,890.9	3,056.4	3,118.2
TEMPORARY TRF IN	0.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>5,303.5</b>	<b>4,503.8</b>	<b>4,637.7</b>	<b>3,961.9</b>	<b>3,129.4</b>	<b>3,192.2</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>75,551.3</b>	<b>76,492.0</b>	<b>82,703.5</b>	<b>85,889.0</b>	<b>85,187.8</b>	<b>88,387.1</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023  
Bond Research and Development (BRD)  
 (dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
N.A.						
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOND PROCEEDS	89.6	0.0	133.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOANS REPAYMENTS	4.2	17.0	7.0	7.5	8.2	13.6
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	103.5	0.0	124.7	0.0	100.0	10.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>198.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>266.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023  
Budget Stabilization (BSF)  
 (dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
N.A.						
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
N.A.						
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	0.0	657.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>657.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>657.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

Capital Projects (CPF)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
N.A.						
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
FINES AND PENALTIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	12.6	23.4	5.2	0.0	0.6	0.6
GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INVESTMENT INCOME	0.9	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
BOND PROCEEDS	2,095.2	1,028.1	1,259.9	1,344.7	1,643.0	1,430.0
SALES OF ASSETS	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOANS REPAYMENTS	44.4	43.4	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS/ISTV	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	18.9	33.8	30.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>2,174.3</b>	<b>1,137.9</b>	<b>1,324.4</b>	<b>1,347.4</b>	<b>1,646.3</b>	<b>1,433.3</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,174.3</b>	<b>1,137.9</b>	<b>1,324.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	1,979.5	956.1	1,518.6	120.0	120.0	170.0
TEMPORARY TRF IN	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>1,979.5</b>	<b>968.1</b>	<b>1,518.6</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>170.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>4,153.8</b>	<b>2,106.1</b>	<b>2,843.0</b>	<b>1,470.0</b>	<b>1,769.6</b>	<b>1,606.5</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

Debt Service (DSF)  
(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
N.A.						
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOND PROCEEDS	17.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRANSFERS-STATE FUNDS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
DEBT SERVICE/GRF TO OTHER/ISTV	1,003.7	1,091.8	1,135.6	1,345.2	1,345.2	1,345.2
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>1,022.3</b>	<b>1,106.9</b>	<b>1,137.1</b>	<b>1,345.2</b>	<b>1,345.7</b>	<b>1,345.2</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,022.3</b>	<b>1,106.9</b>	<b>1,137.1</b>	<b>1,345.2</b>	<b>1,345.7</b>	<b>1,345.2</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	116.0	136.4	151.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>1,138.3</b>	<b>1,243.3</b>	<b>1,289.0</b>	<b>1,345.2</b>	<b>1,345.7</b>	<b>1,345.2</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

Dedicated Purpose (DPF)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	29.7	29.2	29.1	14.9	17.6	17.5
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	18.8	20.2	10.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY TAX	13.9	14.8	13.2	12.1	13.3	14.2
PETROLEUM ACTIVITY TAX	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAX	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
FOREIGN INSUR COMPANIES TAX	22.8	29.4	27.4	32.0	32.0	32.0
DOMESTIC INSUR FRANCHISE TAX	5.0	5.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEVERENCE TAX	66.1	68.6	66.6	67.7	68.7	68.7
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX	24.3	25.2	31.5	31.7	35.7	35.7
HORSE RACING WAGER TAX	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
MOTOR TRANSPORT TAX	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAX	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
ESTATE TAXES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	21.8
PERMISSIVE SALES/USE TAX	25.5	26.2	27.2	27.2	28.3	30.1
PERMISSIVE TAXES NEC	7.3	7.7	7.4	8.4	8.2	8.6
MUNICIPAL INCOME TAX	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>224.4</b>	<b>200.1</b>	<b>231.4</b>	<b>234.6</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR LICENSE	13.2	14.0	14.6	55.5	57.6	58.9
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES	8.1	8.2	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	2,088.5	2,163.4	2,409.3	2,697.4	2,528.5	2,514.5
WILDLIFE WATER LIC FEE PERMIT	876.6	913.9	955.2	1,075.0	1,062.3	1,008.4
SALES AND SERVICE	61.4	66.0	57.4	53.1	65.5	67.0
AGRICULTURE	0.6	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.0
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	84.8	113.7	73.4	89.9	63.5	42.9
INTERIOR	44.7	23.6	23.3	28.0	20.9	19.3
LABOR	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6
HOMELAND SECURITY	2.4	2.2	4.3	4.2	7.2	8.2
OTHER FEDERAL PARTICIPATION	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
PARTICIPATION--LOCAL GOVT	701.3	732.1	738.8	784.7	851.6	891.5
COVID RELIEF FUNDS	0.0	0.0	3,754.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
FINES AND PENALTIES	72.2	76.9	55.6	61.2	62.2	64.7
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	233.5	293.0	223.0	182.1	183.7	184.3
RECOVERIES-TOBACCO SETTLEMENT	0.1	0.2	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.7
RECOVERIES	98.0	93.8	83.7	75.6	80.9	80.8
INTERGOV'TAL REIMBURSEMENTS	21.9	21.2	18.1	24.3	25.2	24.1
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	570.9	666.1	642.4	676.7	866.3	883.5
GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	7.8	9.7	7.3	5.4	4.8	4.8
INVESTMENT INCOME	5.2	7.5	7.2	5.9	5.1	5.1
SALES OF ASSETS	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
LOANS REPAYMENTS	4.0	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
LICENSES AND FEES/ISTV	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
FEDERAL PASS THRU/ISTV	1.2	0.3	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.0
PRIOR YEAR REV ADJ/ISTV	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS/ISTV	9.8	5.7	6.8	17.5	7.5	7.5
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	5.6	8.4	18.3	0.9	0.6	0.7
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	55.0	53.2	54.4	88.7	91.5	90.3
TRANSFERS-STATE FUNDS	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ALLOCA	11.0	5.4	11.7	9.0	11.2	11.2
OTHER FINAN SOURCES/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAYROLL CHECKOFFS/ISTV	2.3	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAYROLL EMPLOYEE REIMBURS/ISTV	2.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS	5.0	8.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PR/PAYROLL PROCESSING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>4,990.6</b>	<b>5,304.8</b>	<b>9,193.6</b>	<b>5,961.2</b>	<b>6,023.1</b>	<b>5,994.3</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>5,211.4</b>	<b>5,539.5</b>	<b>9,417.9</b>	<b>6,161.3</b>	<b>6,254.5</b>	<b>6,228.9</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
OPER TRANSFERS IN	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.0	61.0	62.0
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	634.5	494.3	859.8	1,777.5	746.0	732.9
TEMPORARY TRF IN	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>634.5</b>	<b>494.3</b>	<b>859.8</b>	<b>1,848.5</b>	<b>819.0</b>	<b>806.9</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>5,845.8</b>	<b>6,033.7</b>	<b>10,277.8</b>	<b>8,009.8</b>	<b>7,073.5</b>	<b>7,035.8</b>



State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023  
Facilities Establishment (FCE)  
 (dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
N.A.						
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	41.8	39.3	23.2	18.7	15.7	12.7
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOANS REPAYMENTS	24.1	21.0	11.4	22.1	22.8	14.8
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	5.2	7.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	6.9	6.7
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>34.2</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>34.2</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	2.0	0.0	25.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>36.2</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

Federal (FED)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERMISSIVE TAXES NEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
WILDLIFE WATER LIC FEE PERMIT	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
SALES AND SERVICE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AGRICULTURE	901.2	911.8	755.7	377.9	387.4	392.3
COMMERCE	4.5	5.8	9.1	6.3	6.3	6.3
DEFENSE	40.4	53.8	38.9	43.7	44.7	44.6
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	8,939.7	9,017.3	9,888.7	13,959.5	12,107.3	11,919.0
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	61.1	63.2	76.4	245.6	98.2	98.2
INTERIOR	3.6	8.2	15.3	11.4	11.2	11.2
JUSTICE	8.0	20.5	32.9	29.2	33.6	29.6
LABOR	211.4	218.6	250.2	424.1	412.6	399.1
TRANSPORTATION	17.6	19.1	20.0	33.2	34.5	34.5
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	32.4	32.4	33.4	26.4	22.2	30.8
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AG	36.9	36.0	33.3	38.9	39.8	36.5
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	3.2	29.3	30.4	225.2	209.2	209.2
EDUCATION	1,332.5	1,398.2	1,441.2	2,761.8	3,531.6	3,494.2
HOMELAND SECURITY	15.7	20.0	19.2	10.0	10.0	10.0
OTHER FEDERAL PARTICIPATION	253.7	248.5	265.1	280.8	268.5	269.9
PARTICIPATION--LOCAL GOVT	2.4	0.8	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.0
COVID RELIEF FUNDS	0.0	0.0	264.5	30.0	0.0	0.0
FINES AND PENALTIES	13.2	11.6	8.1	34.3	22.9	10.1
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	66.6	62.9	64.4	6.1	6.2	6.4
RECOVERIES	78.0	66.5	100.8	97.8	94.5	94.9
INTERGOV'TAL REIMBURSEMENTS	53.7	54.3	49.1	31.8	31.4	31.7
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	1,410.3	1,557.9	1,426.6	1,661.7	2,069.4	2,069.2
GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	0.8	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.0
INVESTMENT INCOME	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.3
LOANS REPAYMENTS	4.3	4.2	2.8	4.0	3.5	6.3
FEDERAL PASS THRU/ISTV	94.5	105.1	110.4	179.8	170.8	171.0
PRIOR YEAR REV ADJ/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS/ISTV	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.2
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	43.9	128.5	103.1	9.7	5.2	5.2
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ALLOCA	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER FINAN SOURCES/ISTV	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>13,638.0</b>	<b>14,081.2</b>	<b>15,046.2</b>	<b>20,570.0</b>	<b>19,624.2</b>	<b>19,383.2</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>13,638.1</b>	<b>14,081.2</b>	<b>15,046.2</b>	<b>20,570.1</b>	<b>19,624.2</b>	<b>19,383.2</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	58.6	6.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>13,696.6</b>	<b>14,087.3</b>	<b>15,046.7</b>	<b>20,570.1</b>	<b>19,624.3</b>	<b>19,383.2</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

Fiduciary Funds (FID)  
(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	112.4	114.8	138.1	131.8	136.1	140.3
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	1,915.4	2,033.3	2,064.3	2,311.4	2,065.7	2,189.7
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	1.2	-0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TAX	41.9	46.2	49.7	52.6	55.5	58.2
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY TAX	159.2	136.6	122.1	131.9	131.9	131.9
PETROLEUM ACTIVITY TAX	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAX	25.4	25.6	26.3	26.0	26.2	26.3
KILOWATT HOURS EXCISE TAX	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
NATURAL GAS DISTRIB TAX (MCF)	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOREIGN INSUR COMPANIES TAX	43.3	22.9	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
DOMESTIC INSUR FRANCHISE TAX	3.0	20.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEVERENCE TAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX	14.9	15.9	18.8	18.5	18.9	18.9
HORSE RACING WAGER TAX	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
INTANGIBLE TAXES	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
CIGARETTE TAX	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
ESTATE TAXES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERMISSIVE SALES/USE TAX	2,519.9	2,597.7	2,697.1	2,830.5	2,948.8	3,077.7
PERMISSIVE TAXES NEC	505.1	538.3	513.9	521.7	591.6	624.9
MUNICIPAL INCOME TAX	24.4	63.4	55.5	47.0	82.5	88.0
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>5,369.7</b>	<b>5,619.2</b>	<b>5,728.3</b>	<b>6,077.1</b>	<b>6,062.7</b>	<b>6,361.6</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES	182.1	199.5	210.0	222.7	235.0	242.0
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	7.2	6.5	11.2	7.7	7.7	7.7
SALES AND SERVICE	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
PARTICIPATION--LOCAL GOVT	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
RECOVERIES	97.5	89.7	257.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	0.0	0.4	0.0	102.6	102.6	102.6
GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
INVESTMENT INCOME	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.0	120.0	120.0
UNDISTRIB INVESTMENT INCOME	124.4	211.8	240.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS/ISTV	11.4	12.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	3.2	6.2	8.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
PAYROLL EMPLOYEE REIMBURS/ISTV	1.3	1.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAYROLL BENEFITS & DEDUCTIONS	907.8	957.5	1,022.5	1,936.0	2,013.1	2,094.4
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS	781.1	802.1	830.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
PR/PAYROLL PROCESSING	17.3	50.8	48.5	21.1	22.2	23.3
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>2,137.9</b>	<b>2,342.9</b>	<b>2,653.6</b>	<b>2,474.1</b>	<b>2,524.7</b>	<b>2,614.2</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>7,507.6</b>	<b>7,962.1</b>	<b>8,381.9</b>	<b>8,551.3</b>	<b>8,587.3</b>	<b>8,975.8</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	3.9	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>7,511.5</b>	<b>7,966.5</b>	<b>8,386.4</b>	<b>8,551.3</b>	<b>8,587.3</b>	<b>8,975.8</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

General Revenue (GRF)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	8,707.6	9,071.7	9,183.0	9,422.6	9,951.5	10,289.5
AUTO SALES AND USE	1,440.5	1,501.7	1,502.7	1,616.7	1,652.1	1,680.5
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	8,411.0	8,910.2	7,881.3	9,389.7	9,175.5	9,571.4
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	2.2	2.1	-0.4	6.0	0.0	0.0
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TAX	201.1	202.4	214.9	189.7	190.0	190.0
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY TAX	1,522.8	1,629.5	1,671.7	1,535.3	1,660.3	1,746.3
PETROLEUM ACTIVITY TAX	7.8	11.6	8.7	6.0	8.0	9.0
PUBLIC UTILITY EXCISE TAX	119.2	143.2	141.0	120.0	131.6	133.0
KILOWATT HOURS EXCISE TAX	342.4	343.6	331.8	296.2	307.1	294.8
NATURAL GAS DISTRIB TAX (MCF)	69.6	75.9	59.7	65.0	68.0	69.0
FOREIGN INSUR COMPANIES TAX	276.5	296.3	305.1	308.1	311.2	314.3
DOMESTIC INSUR FRANCHISE TAX	278.4	276.0	303.0	304.4	315.3	321.6
MOTOR FUEL USE TAX	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MOTOR TRANSPORT TAX	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTANGIBLE TAXES	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CIGARETTE TAX	939.8	918.2	913.0	927.8	910.4	898.5
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAX	55.7	56.3	53.6	56.0	56.0	56.0
LIQUOR GALLONAGE TAX	48.1	50.3	53.4	51.0	52.0	53.0
ESTATE TAXES	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERMISSIVE TAXES NEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>22,423.2</b>	<b>23,489.6</b>	<b>22,623.2</b>	<b>24,294.4</b>	<b>24,789.0</b>	<b>25,626.9</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	58.9	64.1	65.4	58.8	65.0	65.0
WILDLIFE WATER LIC FEE PERMIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SALES AND SERVICE	19.4	19.2	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEFENSE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	9,461.7	9,757.9	10,473.4	11,442.3	10,994.0	13,243.5
LABOR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PARTICIPATION--LOCAL GOVT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COVID RELIEF FUNDS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STIMULUS BAB SUBSIDY	8.2	6.0	8.6	7.0	6.0	6.0
FINES AND PENALTIES	1.9	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	213.9	37.3	56.7	94.8	105.4	109.2
RECOVERIES-TOBACCO SETTLEMENT	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTERGOV'TAL REIMBURSEMENTS	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	13.9	11.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INVESTMENT INCOME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDISTRIB INVESTMENT INCOME	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOANS REPAYMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL PASS THRU/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	64.2	114.4	131.4	25.0	10.0	10.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	0.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRANSFERS-STATE FUNDS	15.2	16.4	11.5	9.0	9.0	9.0
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ALLOCA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PAYROLL EMPLOYEE REIMBURS/ISTV	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>9,859.3</b>	<b>10,030.3</b>	<b>10,801.5</b>	<b>11,636.9</b>	<b>11,189.4</b>	<b>13,442.7</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>32,282.6</b>	<b>33,519.9</b>	<b>33,424.7</b>	<b>35,931.3</b>	<b>35,978.4</b>	<b>39,069.6</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	188.6	247.9	81.0	278.2	373.0	467.9
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>188.6</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>278.2</b>	<b>373.0</b>	<b>467.9</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>32,471.2</b>	<b>33,767.8</b>	<b>33,505.7</b>	<b>36,209.5</b>	<b>36,351.4</b>	<b>39,537.5</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

Highway Operating (HOF)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MOTOR FUEL USE TAX	34.7	37.4	44.4	35.0	35.0	35.0
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX	657.3	681.4	1,014.0	1,047.2	1,057.9	1,068.5
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>691.9</b>	<b>718.7</b>	<b>1,058.4</b>	<b>1,082.2</b>	<b>1,092.9</b>	<b>1,103.5</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES	1.2	1.2	4.2	7.4	7.4	7.4
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	46.7	43.0	43.2	39.3	39.8	39.8
SALES AND SERVICE	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	1,444.1	1,556.0	1,581.3	1,423.8	1,453.2	1,453.3
PARTICIPATION--LOCAL GOVT	153.0	129.7	165.9	80.0	80.0	80.0
STIMULUS BAB SUBSIDY	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.6
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	5.2	5.4	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
RECOVERIES	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	15.9	18.2	18.8	10.6	11.4	12.7
GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
LOANS REPAYMENTS	26.8	21.8	24.7	17.1	22.7	21.8
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	11.0	16.5	18.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	11.8	6.9	15.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>1,721.3</b>	<b>1,805.3</b>	<b>1,881.6</b>	<b>1,590.0</b>	<b>1,625.8</b>	<b>1,625.8</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,413.2</b>	<b>2,524.1</b>	<b>2,940.0</b>	<b>2,672.1</b>	<b>2,718.6</b>	<b>2,729.3</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	564.9	558.8	474.6	437.0	445.6	437.3
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>564.9</b>	<b>558.8</b>	<b>474.6</b>	<b>437.0</b>	<b>445.6</b>	<b>437.3</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>2,978.1</b>	<b>3,082.8</b>	<b>3,414.6</b>	<b>3,109.1</b>	<b>3,164.2</b>	<b>3,166.6</b>



State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023  
Highway Safety (HSF)  
 (dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR LICENSE	65.6	63.5	55.2	60.3	64.7	62.1
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES	384.0	397.5	382.5	399.8	510.4	548.7
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	7.3	7.6	6.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
WILDLIFE WATER LIC FEE PERMIT	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
SALES AND SERVICE	16.2	17.0	16.5	17.2	18.1	18.9
FINES AND PENALTIES	18.8	18.1	15.2	14.8	16.5	16.6
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.6
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	12.1	12.0	12.8	12.7	13.0	12.9
LICENSES AND FEES/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL PASS THRU/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRIOR YEAR REV ADJ/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	1.7	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>510.2</b>	<b>522.5</b>	<b>495.5</b>	<b>509.5</b>	<b>627.7</b>	<b>663.9</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>510.2</b>	<b>522.5</b>	<b>495.5</b>	<b>509.5</b>	<b>627.7</b>	<b>663.9</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
OPER TRANSFERS IN	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	42.4	43.1	2.1	8.8	1.5	1.5
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>552.6</b>	<b>565.6</b>	<b>500.6</b>	<b>518.3</b>	<b>629.2</b>	<b>665.5</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

Holding Account (HLD)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	26.0	75.9	126.3	-15.5	61.4	61.4
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>61.4</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
WILDLIFE WATER LIC FEE PERMIT	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.0	7.0	8.0
SALES AND SERVICE	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
FINES AND PENALTIES	0.6	2.7	1.6	2.9	2.2	2.2
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	3.5	0.9	0.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
RECOVERIES	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3
LICENSES AND FEES/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	0.0	2.6	2.3	3.0	0.4	0.4
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ALLOCA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.4</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.4</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

Internal Service Activity (ISA)

(dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOREIGN INSUR COMPANIES TAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	9.9	2.6	5.5	78.0	96.0	96.0
WILDLIFE WATER LIC FEE PERMIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SALES AND SERVICE	37.3	24.3	23.9	39.9	43.4	41.4
AGRICULTURE	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEFENSE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTERIOR	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AG	4.1	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
HOMELAND SECURITY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER FEDERAL PARTICIPATION	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PARTICIPATION--LOCAL GOVT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COVID RELIEF FUNDS	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
FINES AND PENALTIES	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	25.3	26.5	26.5	11.1	3.0	3.0
RECOVERIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTERGOV'TAL REIMBURSEMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	26.4	22.8	19.6	61.7	65.6	66.6
GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2
SALES OF ASSETS	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LOANS REPAYMENTS	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
LICENSES AND FEES/ISTV	5.2	5.1	4.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
FEDERAL PASS THRU/ISTV	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.0	5.0
PRIOR YEAR REV ADJ/ISTV	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS/ISTV	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	2.4	4.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	566.5	626.1	563.1	732.3	739.2	757.6
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ALLOCA	10.6	8.5	6.6	7.8	8.5	8.5
PAYROLL CHECKOFFS/ISTV	90.6	97.1	114.0	18.3	20.1	21.0
PAYROLL EMPLOYEE REIMBURS/ISTV	94.7	92.1	105.1	43.9	40.7	41.6
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>874.9</b>	<b>916.8</b>	<b>878.8</b>	<b>1,010.0</b>	<b>1,032.1</b>	<b>1,051.4</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>874.9</b>	<b>916.8</b>	<b>878.8</b>	<b>1,010.0</b>	<b>1,032.1</b>	<b>1,051.4</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
OPER TRANSFERS IN	41.5	27.6	74.7	36.4	34.3	33.6
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>33.6</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>916.3</b>	<b>944.4</b>	<b>953.5</b>	<b>1,046.5</b>	<b>1,066.4</b>	<b>1,085.0</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018-2023  
Revenue Distribution Funds (RDF)  
 (dollars in millions)

	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
NON-AUTO SALES AND USE	438.2	452.3	447.1	689.3	694.5	714.8
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	366.2	382.9	393.6	536.1	517.6	521.2
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY TAX	268.8	287.6	295.0	8.6	7.0	6.0
PETROLEUM ACTIVITY TAX	66.0	83.9	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
KILOWATT HOURS EXCISE TAX	194.8	203.9	199.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOREIGN INSUR COMPANIES TAX	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX	1,121.3	1,139.4	1,354.6	576.0	900.0	920.0
HORSE RACING WAGER TAX	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Total Tax Receipts</b>	<b>2,456.2</b>	<b>2,550.9</b>	<b>2,763.8</b>	<b>1,812.0</b>	<b>2,121.2</b>	<b>2,164.1</b>
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR LICENSE	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES	346.7	341.6	329.8	353.3	353.3	351.0
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	24.4	25.5	18.8	14.6	14.6	14.6
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LICENSES AND FEES/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>430.1</b>	<b>370.1</b>	<b>351.5</b>	<b>370.1</b>	<b>370.1</b>	<b>367.9</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,886.3</b>	<b>2,921.0</b>	<b>3,115.3</b>	<b>2,182.1</b>	<b>2,491.3</b>	<b>2,531.9</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
OPER TRANSFERS IN	28.4	158.0	170.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	355.4	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>383.8</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>3,270.1</b>	<b>3,110.1</b>	<b>3,285.7</b>	<b>2,182.1</b>	<b>2,491.3</b>	<b>2,531.9</b>

State of Ohio

Actual and Estimated Revenues

State of Ohio Income Sources, Fiscal Years 2018- 2023

State Lottery (SLF)

(dollars in millions)

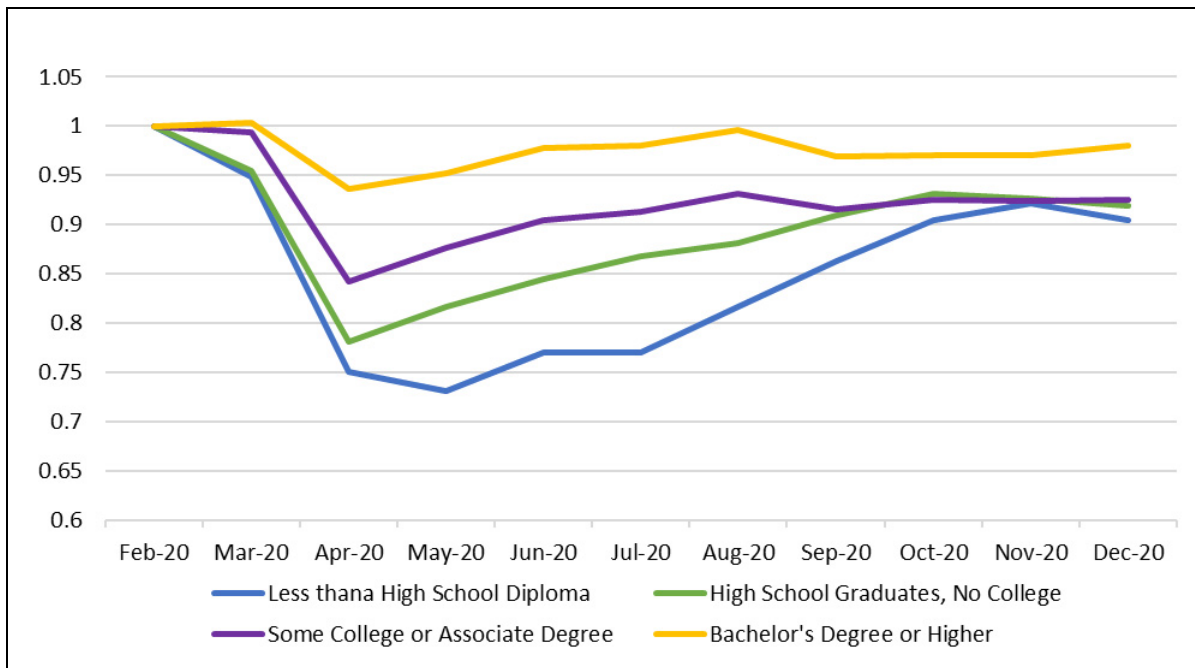
	Actual			Estimate		
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY2023
<b>Taxes</b>						
N.A.						
<b>Non-Taxes</b>						
BUSINESS LICENSES & FEES	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SALES AND SERVICE	1,501.8	1,536.0	1,552.6	1,557.8	1,591.0	1,625.7
FINES AND PENALTIES	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
RENTALS & MISC REIMBURSEMENTS	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
RECOVERIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	2.4	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
INVESTMENT INCOME	21.0	40.3	22.7	22.0	22.0	22.0
EARNINGS-INVESTS/ISTV	4.8	7.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE/ISTV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>1,530.3</b>	<b>1,587.3</b>	<b>1,586.6</b>	<b>1,583.6</b>	<b>1,616.8</b>	<b>1,651.5</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,530.3</b>	<b>1,587.3</b>	<b>1,586.6</b>	<b>1,583.6</b>	<b>1,616.8</b>	<b>1,651.5</b>
<b>Transfers</b>						
TRANSFERS IN - OTHER	1,184.3	1,170.4	1,146.7	1,230.9	1,234.0	1,263.0
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>1,184.3</b>	<b>1,170.4</b>	<b>1,146.7</b>	<b>1,230.9</b>	<b>1,234.0</b>	<b>1,263.0</b>
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>2,714.6</b>	<b>2,757.6</b>	<b>2,733.3</b>	<b>2,814.4</b>	<b>2,850.8</b>	<b>2,914.5</b>

# Appendix

## APPENDIX A – The K-Shaped Recovery and Employment

The first dimension along which we measure job loss and recovery in the pandemic is education level. As shown in Figure B-28, this measure shows a strong recovery by the lowest tier – in this case the least educated – of workers since the low point in May of 2020, when job losses hit 27 percent relative to pre-pandemic levels. By November, employment for the least educated workers was back to being only 8 percent below pre-pandemic level, but December brought a small reversal of those gains, to 10 percent job loss.

Figure B-28: Employment by Education Level, Indexed to February 2020

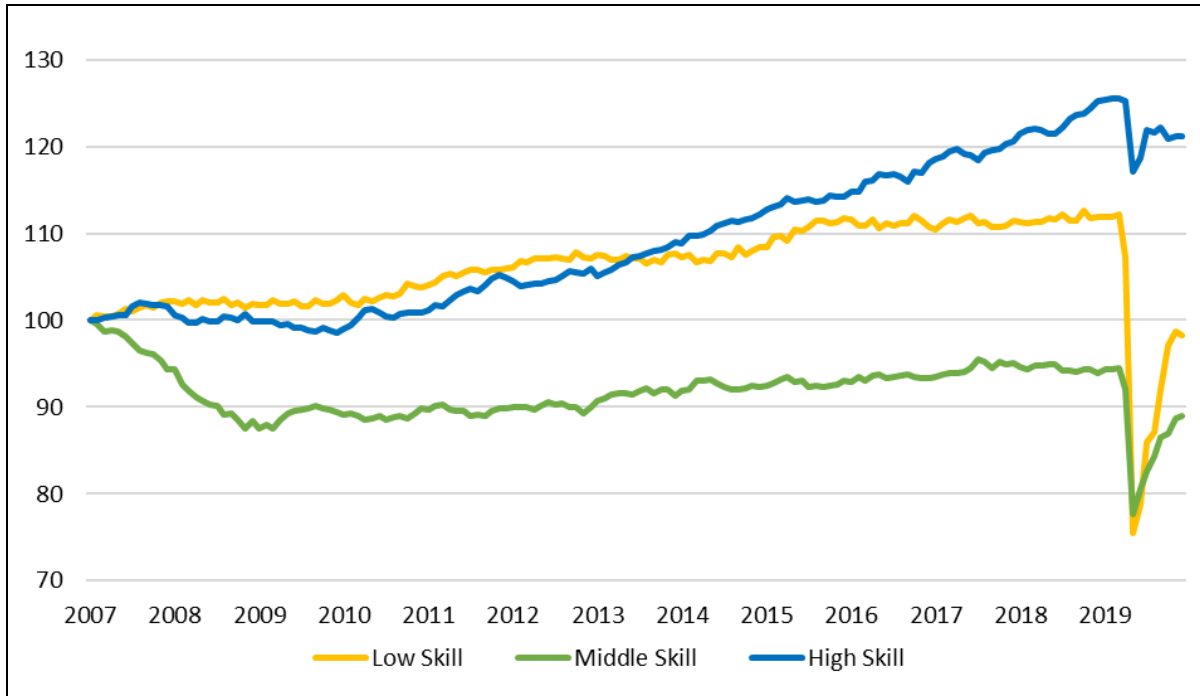


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Household Survey

The second dimension along which we examine job loss and job recovery during the pandemic is by skill level of the occupation of workers. While skill level and educational attainment are correlated, the correlation is imperfect, and so the data do not tell the same story.

Again, using BLS data, Figure B-29 shows high skilled workers – these are managerial, professional, and technical jobs <sup>10</sup> – have done best over the past 13 years. As previously discussed, the long expansion had been favorable for low-skilled workers, up until the pandemic. Middle-skilled workers have done relatively poorly throughout the period, never recovering pre-Great Recession levels of employment.

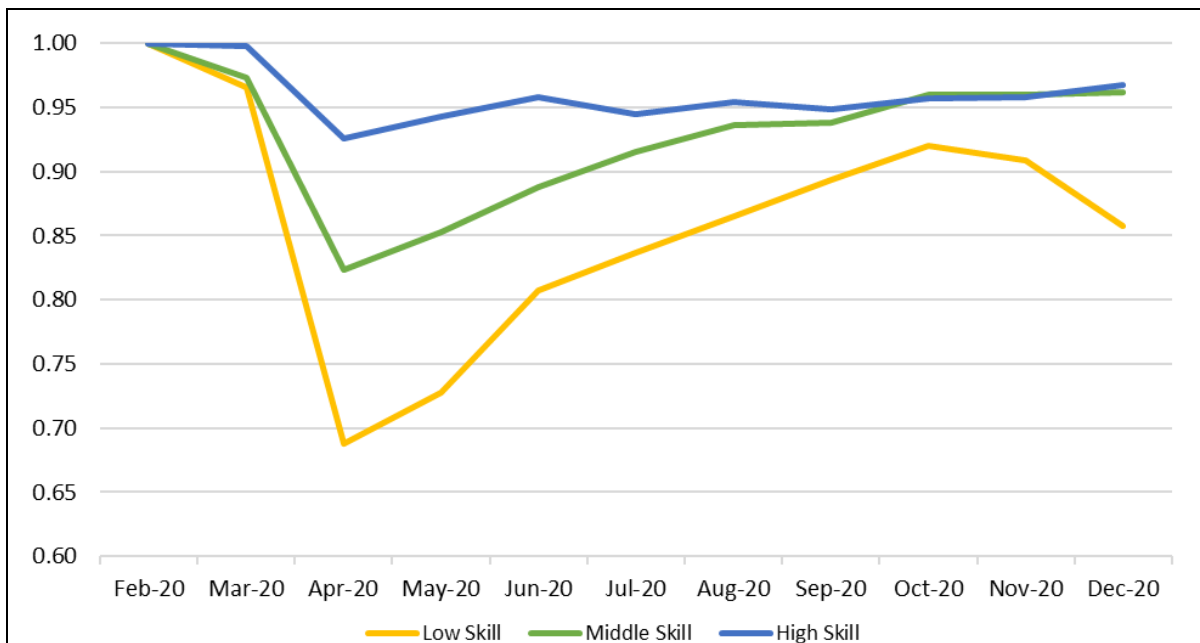
**Figure B-29: Employment Growth by Skill Level, Indexed to December 2007**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via FRED, and Atlanta Fed

Over the shorter time horizon, looking back only to the end of the pre-pandemic period, the picture is somewhat different. As in the graph by education level, high-skilled workers, like the best educated workers, do not lose much employment, and they almost get back to the pre-pandemic level. As shown in Figure B-30, low-skilled workers, like the lowest educated workers, see employment fall sharply through April then steadily recover for a while. The surprise is that middle-skill workers, who lost more than 15 percent of employment early in the pandemic, have recovered to the same levels of employment as highly skilled workers.

**Figure B-30: Employment by Skill Level, Indexed to February 2020**



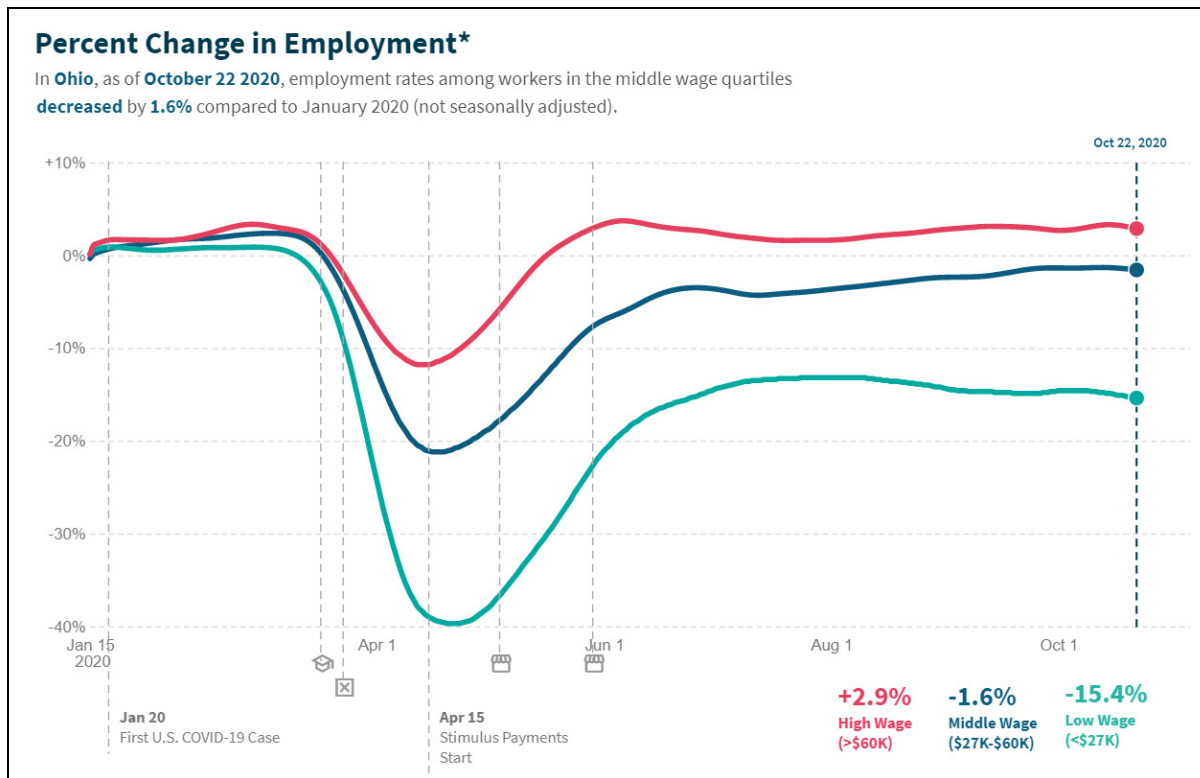
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via FRED, and Atlanta Fed

**State of Ohio**  
**Appendix**

The third dimension along which we examine job growth and recovery is wage level. For this analysis we turn to data from Opportunity Insights, uses high frequency data to track the economic impacts of the pandemic for months. Opportunity Insights has combined high frequency employment and wage data from several private sector data providers to construct a data series that shows employment loss and recovery by wage quartile on a weekly basis.

As shown in Figure B-31, as of October 22, 2020, the highest-wage workers have slightly higher than pre-pandemic employment levels. Second, the gap between high-wage and middle-wage workers is larger than in the skill data, at six percentage points, and thus more closely correlates with the education data. As with the skill data, the employment of the lowest wage workers greatly lags that of the high- and middle-wage workers, and the gap seems to be starting to widen further in the most recent data.

**Figure B-31: Employment by Wage Level Compared to January 2020**



\* Change in employment rates (not seasonally adjusted), indexed to January 4-31, 2020. This series is based on payroll data from Paychex and Intuit, worker-level data on employment and earnings from Earnin, and timesheet data from Kronos. The dotted line in the low-wage series is a prediction of employment rates based on Kronos data. Data from Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker, January 20, 2021.



**Appendix**

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Although the education, skill, and wage-based employment data do not tell exactly the same story, they agree on certain key points:

- (i) The best educated, most skilled, and highest compensated workers have fared relatively well in the pandemic, with either very small job losses or very small gains, depending on the measure used. They are on the upper arm of the K.
- (ii) The least educated, lowest skilled, and lowest compensated workers have fared poorly, with job losses in the 10 to 20 percent range, depending on the measure used. Furthermore, the latest data show that after regaining some of the jobs lost early in the pandemic, this group may be starting to slide down again.
- (iii) Middle tier workers have not fared as well as the highest tier workers, but the picture is cloudier here. By skill level, middle tier workers have done as well as highest tier workers, but the education and wage-based data suggest that these workers have lost 4 percent to 10 percent of their pre-pandemic employment levels.

<sup>10</sup> The classification scheme was developed by the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank.

APPENDIX B – Key U.S. and Ohio Variable Forecasts in the IHSM December Baseline

Table B-14: History and Forecast of Key Economic Variables,  
Fiscal Year 2018 – 2023  
(annual percent change, unless otherwise indicated)

Output	Actual			Estimate	Forecast	
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
U.S. Real GDP	2.9	2.5	-1.1	1	3.8	3
Ohio Real GDP	1.6	2.1	-1.9	0.4	3.4	2.5
<b>Income</b>						
U.S. nominal personal income	5.4	4.8	5.2	2.8	1.5	4.1
Ohio nominal personal income	4.1	4	4.7	2.9	1.1	3.7
Ohio nominal wage and salary income	4	4.1	0.6	3.2	4.8	3.6
<b>Employment</b>						
U.S. nonfarm employment	1.5	1.5	-1.9	-2.7	4.3	2
Ohio nonfarm employment	0.7	0.6	-5.3	0.5	3.7	1.1
U.S. unemployment rate (percentage)	4.1	3.8	6	7	5.1	4.5
Ohio unemployment rate (percentage)	4.5	4.2	7.9	6.2	5.29	4.8
<b>Consumer Spending</b>						
U.S. real personal consumption expenditure	2.7	2.5	-1.3	1.7	4.5	2.6
U.S. nominal personal consumption expenditure	4.7	4.4	0	3.1	6.5	4.6
U.S. retail and food service sales	4.8	3.5	0.3	8.3	5.7	4.2
U.S. light vehicle sales (millions of units)	17.14	17.15	16.48	14.65	16.06	15.98
U.S. light vehicle average price (thousands)	\$33.09	\$33.96	\$35.38	\$37.38	\$38.15	\$39.18

Source: IHSMarkit December 2020 Baseline

*INVESTING* in **Ohio's**  
**FUTURE**

BUDGET OF THE STATE OF OHIO | FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023

**SECTION C**

Budget Overview

# Revenue Summaries

This section summarizes the revenue that is estimated to be received by the state in fiscal years 2022 and 2023. It is important to note that because all revenue that the state anticipates receiving in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 is summarized in this section, the revenue summaries include anticipated revenue that is not proposed for spending in this Executive Budget.

Detailed information on the economic forecast that drives the state's revenue estimates and the methods used to prepare the estimates are provided in Section B - Economic Forecast.

This section contains three pie charts that show summaries of the state's revenue estimates. Each is listed and described below.

**Figure C-1, Total GRF Revenues Pie Chart:** This pie chart shows the total estimated General Revenue Fund (GRF) revenue by major revenue source. All revenue from major state taxes (personal income tax, sales and use tax, business taxes, etc.) is deposited into the GRF along with revenue received from the federal government as reimbursement to the state for certain GRF expenditures made by the Department of Medicaid.

**Figure C-2, State-Only GRF Revenue Pie Chart:** The federal revenue deposited in the GRF is substantial and is expected to equal over \$24.2 billion during the fiscal year 2022-2023 biennium. The inclusion of this federal revenue in the GRF somewhat distorts the role that state tax revenue plays in financing state programs. State tax revenues, not federal reimbursements for human services programs, provide the majority of GRF revenues. To make this clear, this pie chart (labeled "State-Only GRF"), shows GRF revenue by major revenue source excluding the federal reimbursements for GRF spending that the state deposits into the GRF. Approximately 98.0 percent of the state's non-federal GRF revenue is from tax receipts.

**Figure C-3, All Funds Revenue:** The "all funds" pie chart illustrates how all operating budget revenue is split among the different types of state funds. The GRF provides about 43.6 percent of revenue used for all purposes. The state's 15 budget fund groups are used to create this pie chart.

**Table C-1: The State's Budget Fund Groups**

Budget Fund Group	Code
Bond Research & Development	BRD
Budget Stabilization	BSF
Capital Projects	CPF
Debt Service	DSF
Dedicated Purpose	DPF
Facilities Establishment	FCE
Federal	FED
Fiduciary	FID
General Revenue	GRF
Highway Operating	HOF
Highway Safety	HSF
Holding Account	HLD
Internal Services Activity	ISA
Revenue Distribution	RDF
State Lottery	SLF

Revenue Summaries

Figure C-1: Total GRF – Estimated Revenues for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023

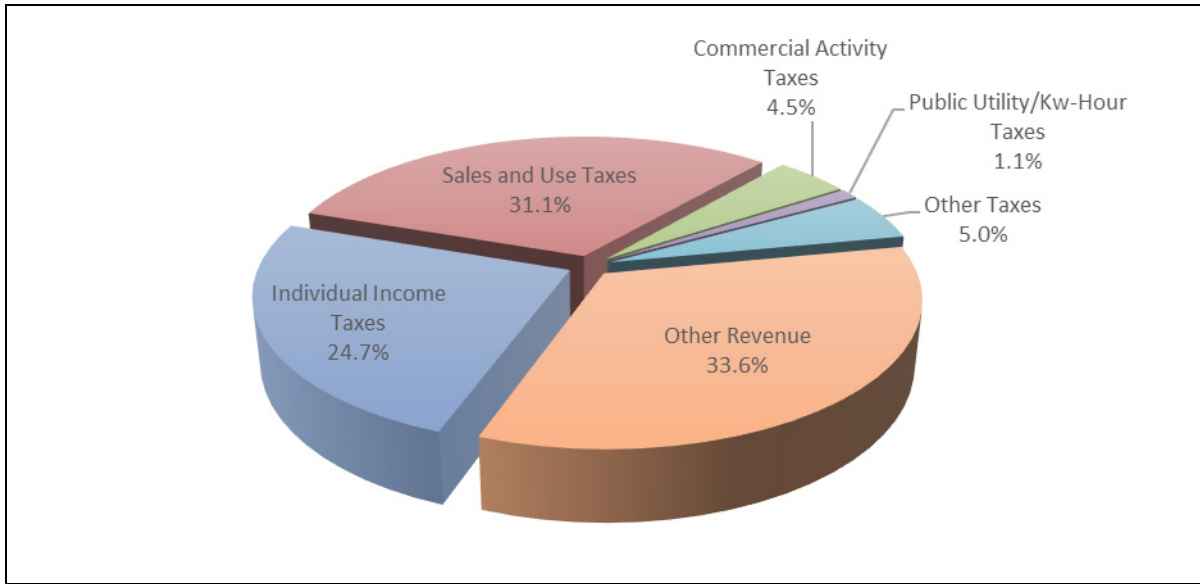


Table C-2: Estimated GRF Revenues  
(dollars in millions)

Revenue Source	FY 2022	FY 2023	Total
Individual Income Taxes	\$9,175.5	\$9,571.4	\$18,746.9
Sales and Use Taxes	\$11,603.6	\$11,970.0	\$23,573.6
Commercial Activity Taxes	\$1,660.3	\$1,746.3	\$3,406.6
Public Utility/Kw-Hour Taxes	\$438.7	\$427.8	\$866.5
Other Taxes	\$1,910.9	\$1,911.4	\$3,822.3
Other Revenue	\$11,562.4	\$13,910.6	\$25,473.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$36,351.4</b>	<b>\$39,537.5</b>	<b>\$75,888.9</b>

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management, February 2021

**What This Chart Shows**

This pie chart shows the proportional contribution that each revenue source makes toward the state's General Revenue Fund. All revenue coming into the State Treasury that is not specifically authorized by law to be placed in another fund is deposited in the GRF.

Revenue Summaries

Figure C-2: State-Only GRF – Estimated Revenues for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023

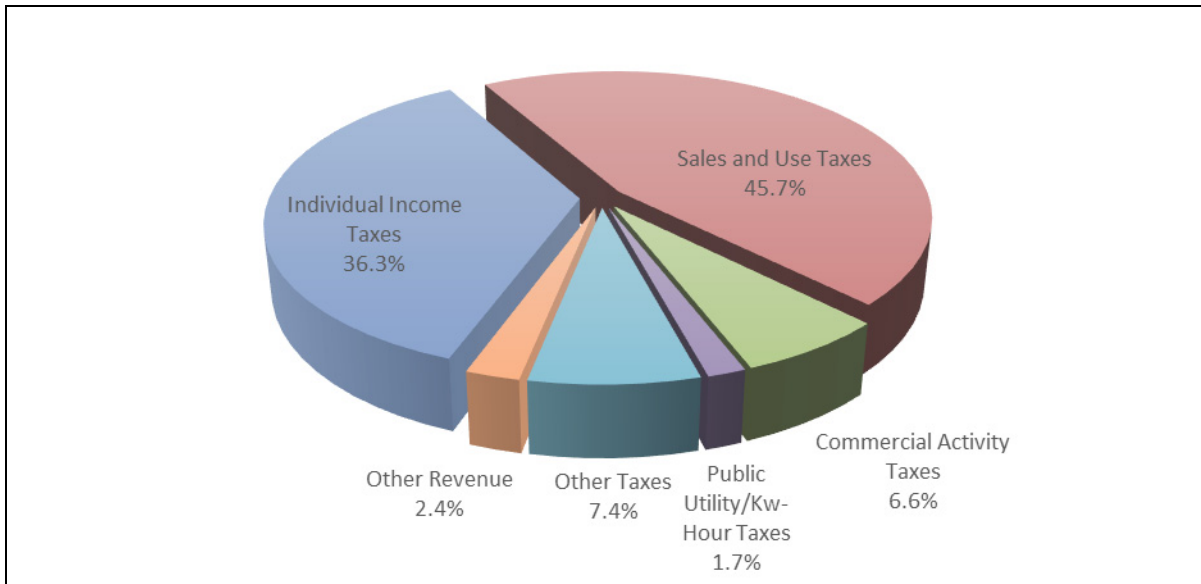


Table C-3: Estimated State-Only GRF Revenues  
(dollars in millions)

Revenue Source	FY 2022	FY 2023	Total
Individual Income Taxes	\$9,175.5	\$9,571.4	\$18,746.9
Sales and Use Taxes	\$11,603.6	\$11,970.0	\$23,573.6
Commercial Activity Taxes	\$1,660.3	\$1,746.3	\$3,406.6
Public Utility/Kw-Hour Taxes	\$438.7	\$427.8	\$866.5
Other Taxes	\$1,910.9	\$1,911.4	\$3,822.3
Other Revenue	\$562.4	\$661.1	\$1,223.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,351.4</b>	<b>\$26,288.0</b>	<b>\$51,639.4</b>

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management, February 2021

**What This Chart Shows**

This pie chart shows the proportional contribution that each revenue source, except federal reimbursements, makes toward the state's GRF. Approximately 97.8 percent of the revenue represented in this chart comes from state tax receipts, which are paid by individuals and companies living, working, and doing business in Ohio.

Revenue Summaries

Figure C-3: All Funds – Estimated Revenues for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023

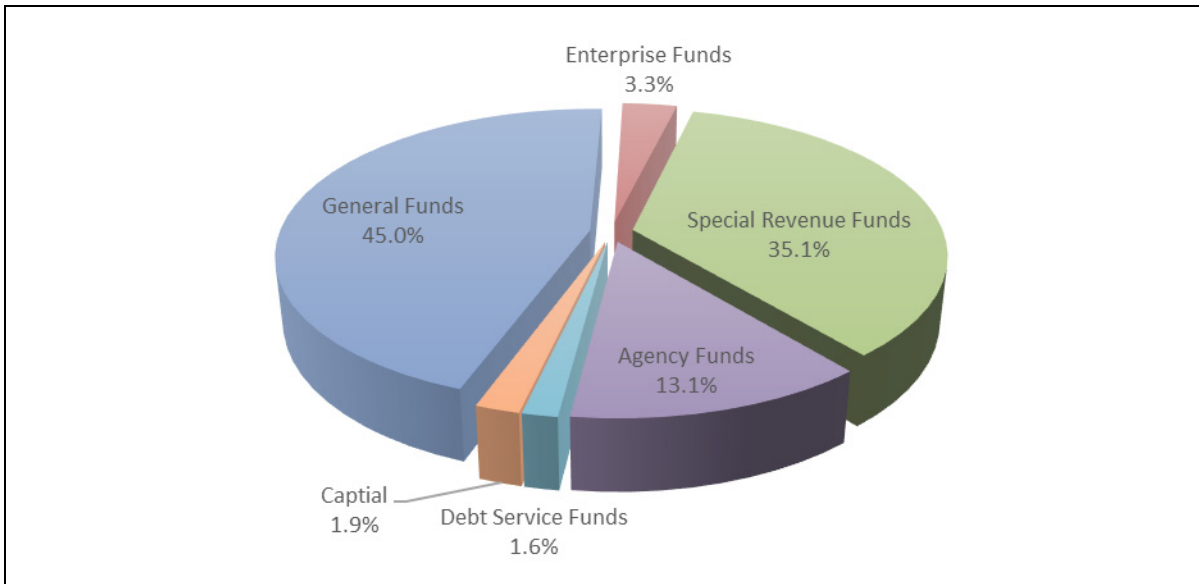


Table C-4: All Funds Estimated Revenues  
(dollars in millions)

Revenue Source	FY 2022	FY 2023	Total
General Funds	\$37,417.8	\$40,622.5	\$78,040.3
Enterprise Funds	\$2,850.8	\$2,914.5	\$5,765.3
Special Revenue Funds	\$30,648.0	\$30,312.2	\$60,960.2
Agency Funds	\$11,156.0	\$11,586.1	\$22,742.1
Debt Service Funds	\$1,345.7	\$1,345.2	\$2,690.9
Capital	\$1,769.6	\$1,606.5	\$3,376.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$85,187.8</b>	<b>\$88,387.1</b>	<b>\$173,574.9</b>

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management, February 2021

**What This Chart Shows**

This pie chart shows the different types of state funds into which all the state’s estimated revenue is deposited. General Funds account for revenue that is traditionally associated with government that is not required to be accounted for in other funds. Enterprise Funds account for operations financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business. Special Revenue Funds account for revenue that is legally restricted to specific purposes. Agency Funds include moneys received, held and disbursed by the state as a custodian or agent. Debt Service Funds account for revenue used to pay the principal and interest on general long-term debt. Capital Projects Funds account for the acquisition of fixed assets and construction and repair of capital facilities other than those financed by enterprise service funds.

# Spending Summaries

The charts and tables in this section summarize the spending recommended by Governor DeWine for the fiscal year 2022-2023 biennium. The charts and tables are listed below with a brief description of what each one shows.

Figure C-4, Total GRF Appropriations Pie Chart: This pie chart shows the Governor's recommended appropriations for the total General Revenue Fund (GRF) by major spending category. All revenue from major state taxes (income tax, sales tax, business taxes, etc.) is deposited into and appropriated from the GRF along with revenue received from the federal government as reimbursement to the state for certain GRF expenditures made by the Department of Medicaid.

Figure C-5, State-Only GRF Appropriations Pie Chart: While tax revenue makes up the great majority of the GRF, the GRF also includes revenue that the state receives from the federal government as reimbursement for certain GRF expenditures. This "federal share" of GRF spending for these programs is substantial. It is estimated to be \$24.4 billion during the FY 2022-2023 biennium. The federal share of GRF spending somewhat distorts the role that state tax revenue plays in financing state programs because state taxes, not federal reimbursements for human services programs, finance the majority of GRF spending. To make this clear, Figure C-5 shows recommended GRF appropriations by major spending category without the federal share of the GRF.

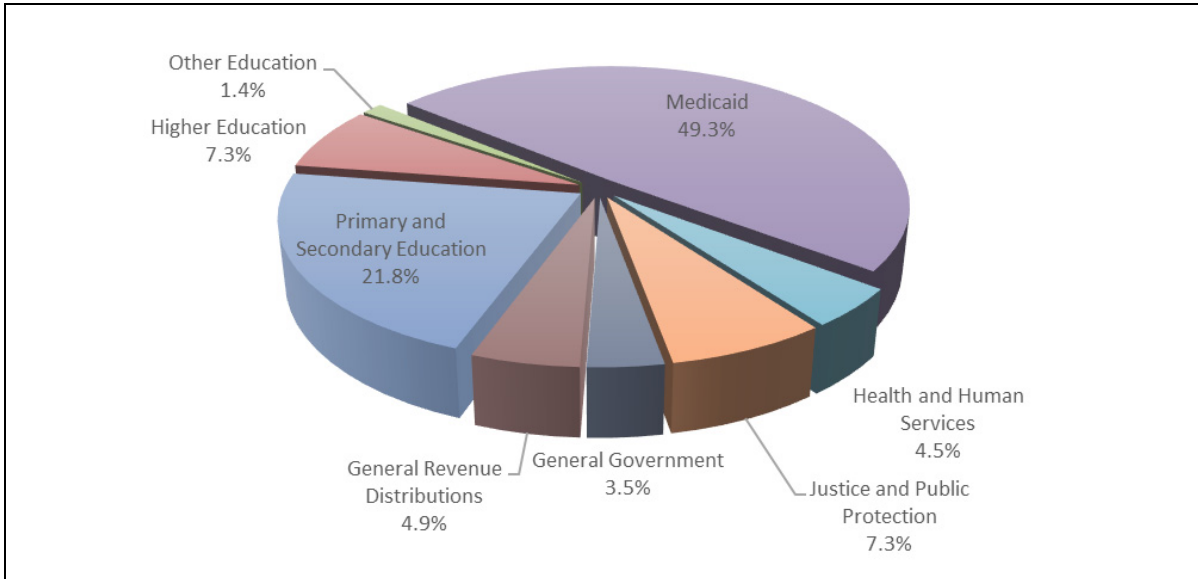
Figure C-6, All Funds Appropriations Pie Chart: The third chart that summarizes recommended appropriations is Figure C-6. The "all funds" chart shows how all recommended operating budget appropriations for the fiscal year 2022-2023 biennium are split among the major spending categories.

Figure C-7, Expense by Object Summary: This table shows actual (fiscal years 2018, 2019 and 2020) and estimated (fiscal year 2021) spending and recommended appropriations (fiscal years 2022 and 2023) by major object of expense. This information is shown for the GRF and for all funds.



**State of Ohio**  
**Spending Summaries**

**Figure C-4: Total GRF – Recommended Appropriations  
for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023**



**Table C-5: GRF Recommended Appropriations  
(dollars in millions)**

Revenue Source	FY 2022	FY 2022	Total
Primary and Secondary Education	\$8,151.8	\$8,120.6	\$16,272.5
Higher Education	\$2,738.7	\$2,743.5	\$5,482.2
Other Education	\$528.6	\$498.4	\$1,027.0
Medicaid	\$16,441.3	\$20,340.8	\$36,782.1
Health and Human Services	\$1,693.7	\$1,674.9	\$3,368.6
Justice and Public Protection	\$2,679.2	\$2,765.5	\$5,444.7
General Government	\$1,318.2	\$1,274.7	\$2,592.9
General Revenue Distributions	\$1,834.4	\$1,854.0	\$3,688.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,386.0</b>	<b>\$39,272.5</b>	<b>\$74,658.5</b>

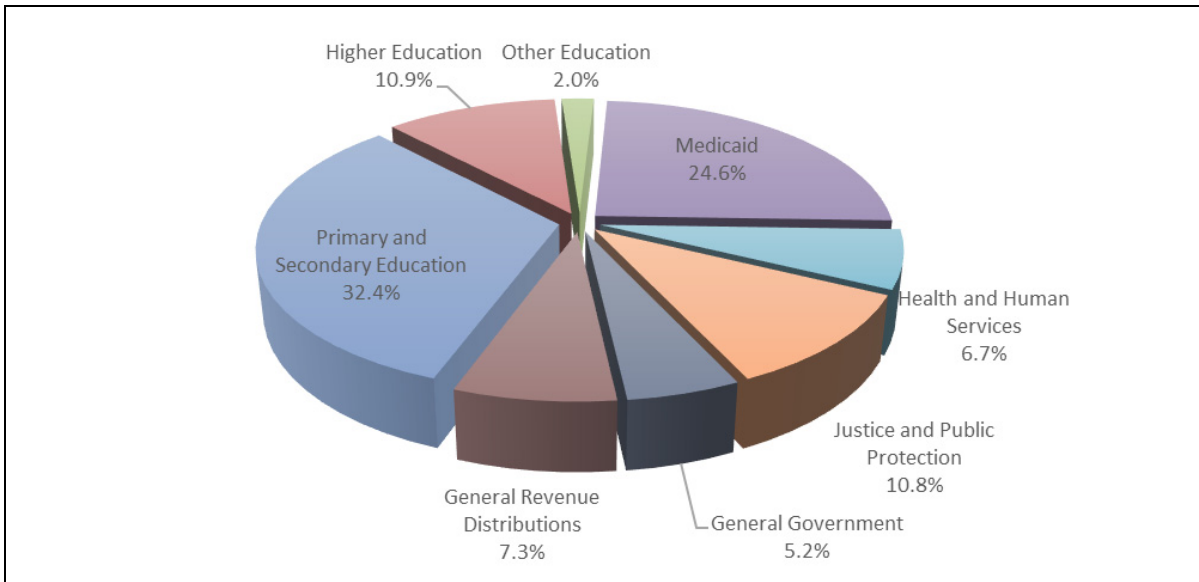
Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management, February 2021

**What This Chart Shows**

This pie chart shows the share of the state's General Revenue Fund (GRF) that is used for each major function of state government. The General Revenue Fund is the state's largest single fund and it finances over one-half of all state government activities.

**State of Ohio**  
**Spending Summaries**

**Figure C-5: State-Only GRF – Recommended Appropriations  
for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023**



**Table C-6: GRF Recommended Appropriations  
State Share Only  
(dollars in millions)**

Revenue Source	FY 2022	FY 2023	Total
Primary and Secondary Education	\$8,151.8	\$8,120.6	\$16,272.5
Higher Education	\$2,738.7	\$2,743.5	\$5,482.2
Other Education	\$528.6	\$498.4	\$1,027.0
Medicaid	\$5,364.2	\$6,997.2	\$12,361.4
Health and Human Services	\$1,693.7	\$1,674.9	\$3,368.6
Justice and Public Protection	\$2,679.2	\$2,765.5	\$5,444.7
General Government	\$1,318.2	\$1,274.7	\$2,592.9
General Revenue Distributions	\$1,834.4	\$1,854.0	\$3,688.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24,308.9</b>	<b>\$25,928.9</b>	<b>\$50,237.8</b>

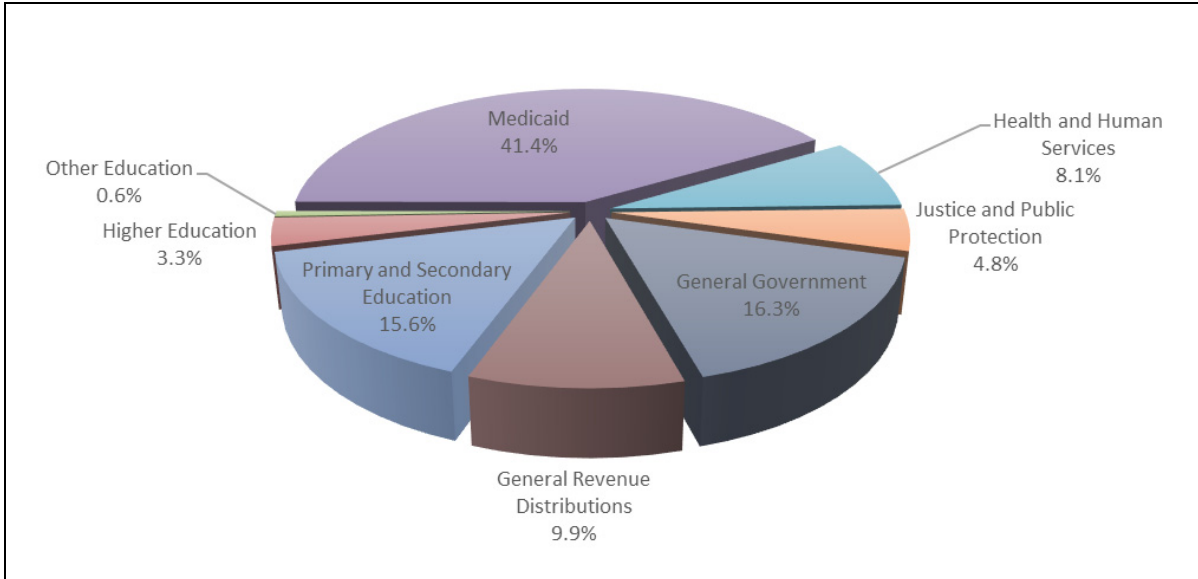
Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management, February 2021

**What This Chart Shows**

This pie chart shows the share of the tax revenue portion of the General Revenue Fund (GRF) that is used for each major function of state government. The federal share of the proposed GRF appropriations for the Department of Medicaid is not shown in order to give a truer picture of how state tax dollars are spent.

**State of Ohio**  
**Spending Summaries**

**Figure C-6: All Funds – Recommended Appropriations  
for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023**



**Table C-7: All Funds Recommended Appropriations  
(dollars in millions)**

Revenue Source	FY 2022	FY 2023	Total
Primary and Secondary Education	\$13,396.7	\$13,373.2	\$26,769.9
Higher Education	\$2,799.5	\$2,788.1	\$5,587.6
Other Education	\$558.7	\$528.8	\$1,087.5
Medicaid	\$35,128.2	\$35,918.9	\$71,047.1
Health and Human Services	\$7,099.3	\$6,792.7	\$13,892.1
Justice and Public Protection	\$4,134.1	\$4,171.4	\$8,305.5
General Government	\$14,291.7	\$13,665.6	\$27,957.3
State Revenue Distributions	\$8,336.8	\$8,571.7	\$16,908.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$85,745.0</b>	<b>\$85,810.5</b>	<b>\$171,555.5</b>

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management, February 2021

**What This Chart Shows**

This pie chart shows how the total state operating budget is split among the major functions of state government.

# State of Ohio

## Spending Summaries

Table C-8: (continued on next page)  
Expense by Object Summary, Fiscal Years 2018 to 2023  
(dollars in millions)

	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020	
	Estimate	% of Total	Recommended	% of Total	Recommended	% of Total
<b>General Revenue Fund</b>						
Personal Service	\$2,069.4	6.5%	\$2,144.6	6.6%	\$2,267.9	6.9%
Purchased Personal Services	\$430.3	1.4%	\$463.9	1.4%	\$397.4	1.2%
Maintenance	\$406.5	1.3%	\$440.0	1.3%	\$515.0	1.6%
Equipment	\$23.8	0.1%	\$10.0	0.0%	\$19.9	0.1%
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>\$2,930.0</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>\$3,058.5</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>\$3,200.2</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Subsidy	\$27,405.5	86.4%	\$28,138.6	86.2%	\$28,357.8	85.8%
Goods for Resale	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Capital	\$0.1	0.0%	\$0.1	0.0%	\$34.5	0.1%
Transfers	\$1,371.0	4.3%	\$1,454.3	4.5%	\$1,476.7	4.5%
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>\$31,706.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$32,651.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$33,069.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>All Funds</b>						
Personal Service	\$4,716.2	6.9%	\$4,868.3	7.0%	\$5,084.2	6.9%
Purchased Personal Services	\$1,574.2	2.3%	\$1,556.6	2.2%	\$1,655.1	2.3%
Maintenance	\$1,674.9	2.5%	\$1,824.9	2.6%	\$1,855.2	2.5%
Equipment	\$171.4	0.3%	\$159.3	0.2%	\$177.5	0.2%
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>\$8,136.7</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>\$8,409.0</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>\$8,772.0</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
Subsidy	\$47,104.1	69.0%	\$47,536.0	68.1%	\$49,998.1	68.3%
Goods for Resale	\$97.6	0.1%	\$99.7	0.1%	\$105.2	0.1%
Capital	\$2,231.9	3.3%	\$2,318.1	3.3%	\$2,475.4	3.4%
Transfers	\$10,732.5	15.7%	\$11,450.8	16.4%	\$11,847.3	16.2%
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>\$68,302.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$69,813.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$73,198.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding  
Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management, February 2021

**State of Ohio**  
**Spending Summaries**

**Table C-8: (continued from previous page)**  
**Expense by Object Summary, Fiscal Years 2018 to 2023**  
(dollars in millions)

	FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023	
	Estimate	% of Total	Recommended	% of Total	Recommended	% of Total
<b>General Revenue Fund</b>						
Personal Service	\$2,345.9	6.9%	\$2,450.1	6.9%	\$2,532.1	6.4%
Purchased Personal Services	\$458.7	1.3%	\$516.0	1.5%	\$493.6	1.3%
Maintenance	\$531.9	1.6%	\$616.3	1.7%	\$623.0	1.6%
Equipment	\$17.1	0.1%	\$22.6	0.1%	\$22.4	0.1%
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>\$3,353.7</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>\$3,605.0</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>\$3,671.1</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
Subsidy	\$29,697.4	86.8%	\$30,213.5	85.4%	\$34,082.2	86.8%
Goods for Resale	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Capital	\$21.8	0.1%	\$1.2	0.0%	\$1.2	0.0%
Transfers	\$1,157.0	3.4%	\$1,557.8	4.4%	\$1,512.6	3.9%
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>\$34,229.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$35,386.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$39,272.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>All Funds</b>						
Personal Service	\$5,483.3	6.5%	\$5,685.2	6.6%	\$5,807.9	6.8%
Purchased Personal Services	\$1,912.1	2.3%	\$1,931.1	2.3%	\$1,848.2	2.2%
Maintenance	\$2,737.6	3.3%	\$2,740.6	3.2%	\$2,487.1	2.9%
Equipment	\$229.3	0.3%	\$207.1	0.2%	\$201.0	0.2%
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>\$10,362.3</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>\$10,564.0</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>\$10,344.1</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
Subsidy	\$59,425.9	70.8%	\$60,436.8	70.5%	\$60,921.4	71.0%
Goods for Resale	\$115.2	0.1%	\$136.9	0.2%	\$138.4	0.2%
Capital	\$2,398.2	2.9%	\$2,546.0	3.0%	\$2,235.4	2.6%
Transfers	\$11,687.5	13.9%	\$12,061.2	14.1%	\$12,171.3	14.2%
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>\$83,989.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$85,745.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$85,810.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Figures may not add to total due to rounding  
Source: Ohio Office of Budget and Management, February 2021

# Fund Balance Summaries

## Fund Balance Summaries Overview

The purpose of this section is to summarize the state's estimated ending fund balances for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. For the state's General Revenue Fund (GRF) and Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF), the planned fund balances for these two funds are shown, in Figure C-8 and Figure C-9, in the context of a nine-year history of ending balances. Fund balance calculations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 are shown in Figure C-9 for the state's GRF and for other major budget fund groups. Some small or minor budget fund groups are combined for the purposes of these fund balance calculations.

## Fund Balance Calculations by Fund Type and Budget Fund Group

The Executive Budget proposes appropriations in nearly 800 funds that are active in the Ohio Administrative Knowledge System. The state's six fund types are as follows: General Funds, Enterprise Funds, Special Revenue Funds, Agency Funds, Debt Service Funds, and Capital Projects Funds. The fund types and budget fund groups for which fund balance calculations are shown in Figure C-9 are described below.

Fund Type: General Funds: Fund balance calculations are shown for the GRF (which is the only fund in the General Revenue Budget Fund Group) and the Internal Services Budget Fund Group. A fund balance calculation is also shown for the Budget Stabilization Fund.

Fund Type: Enterprise Funds: Fund balance calculations are shown for the one enterprise fund group: State Lottery.

Fund Type: Special Revenue Funds: Fund balance calculations are shown for these special revenue fund groups: Dedicated Purpose, Federal, Highway Operating, and Highway Safety. A calculation is also shown for All Other Special Revenue Fund Groups.

Fund Type: Agency Funds: Fund balance calculations are shown for the Agency Fund Groups: Revenue Distribution Funds and Fiduciary. A calculation is also shown for All Other Agency Fund Groups.

Fund Type: Debt Service Funds: A fund balance calculation is shown for the Debt Service Fund Group.

Fund Type: Capital Projects Funds: A fund balance calculation is shown for the Capital Projects Fund Group.

## Fund Balances for the General Revenue Fund and the Budget Stabilization Fund

The GRF balance at the end of a fiscal year is one measure used by state officials and independent financial analysts to assess a state's financial management practices and its financial condition. In addition, the Ohio Constitution requires the state to maintain a balanced budget. The budget proposed by the Governor for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will provide an ending fund balance of 0.5 percent of the previous year's annual GRF revenue, as required by law, as Table C-10 shows.

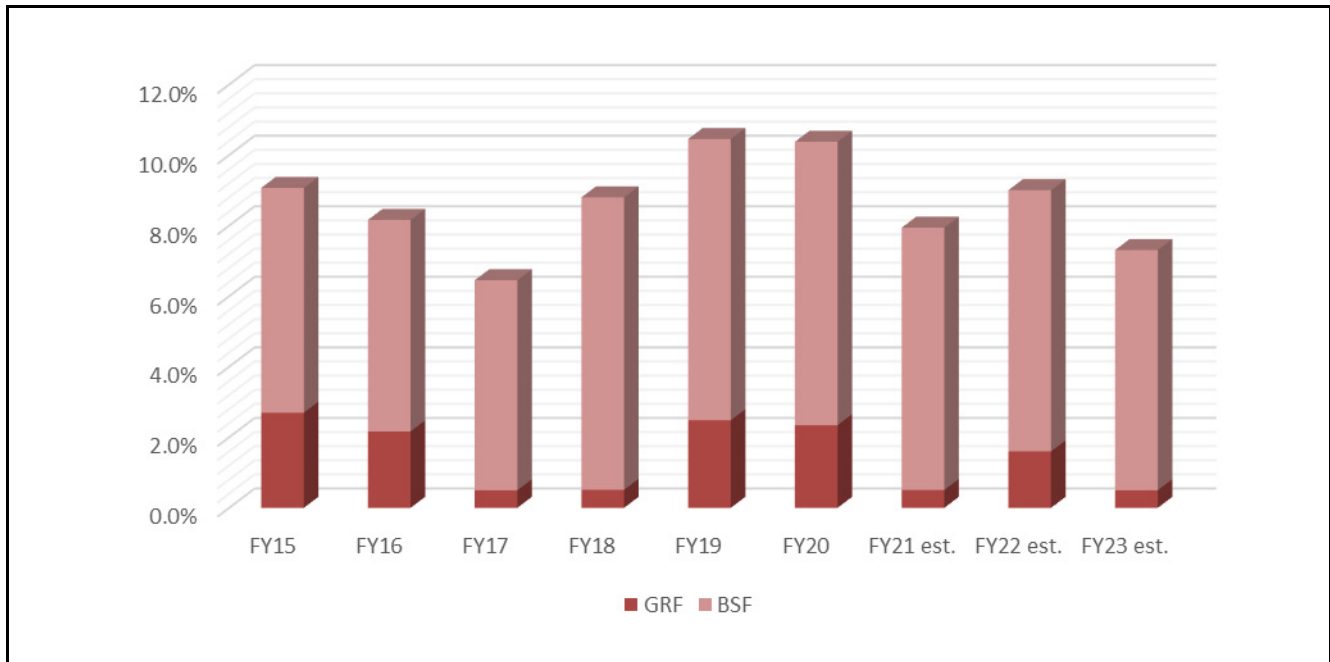
Another measure of the financial health of a state is whether the state has a budget stabilization fund and, if it does, what balances are being maintained in the fund. As seen in Table C-9 and Figure C-7, the fiscal year ending balances in the fund have varied greatly during the nine fiscal years that are shown.

Fund Balance Summaries

Table C-9: History of Ending Fund Balances for the General Revenue Fund and the Budget Stabilization Fund, Fiscal Years 2015 to 2023 (dollars in millions)

Date	GRF		BSF	
	Ending Balance	% of GRF Revenues	Ending Balance	% of GRF Revenues
Est. 6/30/2023	\$199.0	0.5%	\$2,691.6	6.8%
Est. 6/30/2022	\$583.0	1.6%	\$2,691.6	7.4%
Est. 6/30/2021	\$266.0	0.7%	\$2,691.6	7.4%
6/30/2020	\$784.8	2.3%	\$2,691.6	8.0%
6/30/2019	\$839.0	2.5%	\$2,691.6	8.0%
6/30/2018	\$166.3	0.5%	\$2,691.6	8.3%
6/30/2017	\$170.9	0.5%	\$2,034.1	6.0%
6/30/2016	\$735.2	2.2%	\$2,034.1	6.0%
6/30/2015	\$849.4	2.7%	\$2,004.6	6.4%

Figure C-7: General Revenue Fund and the Budget Stabilization Fund, Ending Balances as a Share of Annual GRF Revenues, Fiscal Years 2015-2023



State of Ohio

Fund Balance Summaries

Table C-10: Fund Balance Calculations by GAAP Fund Type and Budget Fund Group for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023  
(dollars in millions)

	GENERAL FUNDS			ENTERPRISE FUNDS	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS					AGENCY			DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS
	BUDGET STABILIZE	GENERAL REVENUE	INTERNAL SERVICE	STATE LOTTERY	DEDICATED PURPOSE	FEDERAL	HIGHWAY OPERATING	OTHER SPECIAL	STATE HIGHWAY SAFETY	FIDUCIARY	OTHER AGENCY	REVENUE DISTRIBUTION	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS
<b>Beginning Balance</b>														
<b>2022 Beginning Balance</b>	2,691.55	263.30	435.36	359.63	2,410.23	395.64	575.67	322.31	91.99	1,141.65	134.02	346.08	1.66	1,106.13
<b>Estimated Revenue</b>														
Taxes		24,789.01	0.00	0.00	232.41	0.00	1,092.86	0.00	0.00	6,062.67	61.41	2,121.18	0.00	0.00
Federal Grants		10,999.99	4.42	0.00	12.96	20,554.00	1,623.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Licenses & Fees		65.00	97.19	0.10	3,725.31	0.25	47.18	0.03	576.42	242.66	7.09	370.10	0.00	0.00
Other Income		124.40	930.51	1,616.67	2,305.02	2,069.00	21.00	54.80	51.46	2,282.03	8.91	0.00	1,345.73	1,643.00
Transfers In		373	34.28	1,234.00	818.97	0.09	445.56	102.00	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00
<b>Total Resources Available</b>	<b>2,691.55</b>	<b>36,614.69</b>	<b>1,501.76</b>	<b>3,210.40</b>	<b>9,504.89</b>	<b>23,018.97</b>	<b>3,805.27</b>	<b>479.14</b>	<b>721.41</b>	<b>9,729.00</b>	<b>211.43</b>	<b>2,837.35</b>	<b>1,347.39</b>	<b>2,869.13</b>
<b>Proposed Expenditures</b>														
Primary, Secondary & Other Education		9,436.45	29.42	1,234.00	586.53	3,394.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.62	0.00	0.00
Higher Education		2,407.75	0.00	0.00	14.26	22.80	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Assistance & Medicaid		16,641.21	11.00	0.00	4,712.62	13,980.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health & Human Services		1,537.29	189.82	0.00	368.10	4,583.76	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00
Justice & Public Protection		2,668.92	61.96	0.00	315.50	469.42	0.00	0.00	595.67	3.01	0.00	351.00	0.00	0.00
Environmental Protection & Natural Resources		134.32	36.97	0.00	463.90	90.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Transportation		15.78	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	3,061.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General Government		392.70	747.65	388.36	1,059.05	26.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.53	0.00	264.50	0.00	0.00
Commerce & Econ Development		985.28	19.01	0.00	895.39	414.70	0.00	134.76	0.00	26.90	0.00	1,778.66	0.00	1.85
Other Spending		1,167.47	0.00	0.00	16.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,159.47	71.02	0.00	1,326.58	120.00
Transfers Out		645.65	0.00	1233	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Projected Lapses</b>														
Lapses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Ending Balance</b>														
<b>2022 Ending Balance</b>	<b>2,691.55</b>	<b>583.05</b>	<b>402.65</b>	<b>354.04</b>	<b>1,069.87</b>	<b>36.77</b>	<b>232.87</b>	<b>234.38</b>	<b>124.00</b>	<b>1,531.09</b>	<b>140.41</b>	<b>358.33</b>	<b>19.22</b>	<b>987.26</b>



State of Ohio

Fund Balance Summaries

Table C-10: Fund Balance Calculations by GAAP Fund Type and Budget Fund Group for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023  
(dollars in millions)

	GENERAL FUNDS			ENTERPRISE FUNDS	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS					AGENCY			DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS
	BUDGET STABILIZE	GENERAL REVENUE	INTERNAL SERVICE	STATE LOTTERY	DEDICATED PURPOSE	FEDERAL	HIGHWAY OPERATING	OTHER SPECIAL	STATE HIGHWAYS	FIDUCIARY	OTHER AGENCY	REVENUE DISTRIBUTION	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS
<b>Beginning Balance</b>														
<b>2023 Beginning Balance</b>	2,691.55	583.00	402.65	354.04	1,069.87	36.77	232.87	234.38	124.00	1,531.09	140.41	357.79	19.22	987.26
<b>Estimated Revenue</b>														
Taxes		25,626.89	0.00	0.00	235.56	0.00	1,103.51	0.00	0.00	6,361.65	61.41	2,164.08	0.00	0.00
Federal Grants		13,249.52	4.42	0.00	14.09	18,014.47	1,577.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Licenses & Fees		65.00	97.20	0.10	3,660.53	0.28	47.18	0.03	612.10	249.66	8.09	367.85	0.00	0.00
Other Income		128.20	949.84	1,651.43	2,381.80	2,069.21	1.20	49.10	52.00	2,364.53	8.91	0.00	1,345.19	1,430.00
Transfers In		467.9	33.60	1,263.00	806.89	0.05	437.28	12.00	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.95
<b>Total Resources Available</b>	<b>2,691.55</b>	<b>40,120.51</b>	<b>1,487.71</b>	<b>3,268.56</b>	<b>8,168.74</b>	<b>20,120.77</b>	<b>3,399.07</b>	<b>295.52</b>	<b>789.64</b>	<b>10,506.93</b>	<b>218.82</b>	<b>2,889.72</b>	<b>1,364.41</b>	<b>2,587.21</b>
<b>Proposed Expenditures</b>														
Primary, Secondary & Other Education		9,424.66	29.95	1,263.00	633.72	3,355.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.31	0.00	0.00
Higher Education		2,442.49	0.00	0.00	14.33	22.80	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Assistance & Medicaid		20,540.74	12.00	0.00	4,151.26	11,332.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health & Human Services		1,519.95	191.29	0.00	367.00	4,394.98	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00
Justice & Public Protection		2,758.34	61.96	0.00	271.41	465.85	0.00	0.00	594.71	3.02	0.00	351.00	0.00	0.00
Environmental Protection & Natural Resources		146.92	37.76	0.00	463.92	77.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Transportation		15.78	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	3,062.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General Government		365.37	760.26	402.00	1,054.39	23.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.53	0.00	269.80	0.00	0.00
Commerce & Econ Development		953.01	19.14	0.00	777.66	414.73	0.00	124.76	0.00	27.00	0.00	1,827.66	0.00	1.86
Other Spending		1,104.19	0.00	0.00	16.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,392.29	71.02	0.00	1,263.31	169.95
Transfers Out		649.1	0.00	1260	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Projected Lapses</b>														
Lapses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Ending Balance</b>														
<b>2023 Ending Balance</b>	<b>2,691.55</b>	<b>199.00</b>	<b>372.75</b>	<b>340.56</b>	<b>415.11</b>	<b>33.66</b>	<b>336.09</b>	<b>150.76</b>	<b>193.19</b>	<b>2,076.09</b>	<b>147.80</b>	<b>368.95</b>	<b>100.34</b>	<b>818.42</b>

# State Appropriation Limitation

## State Appropriation Limitation

This narrative provides an explanation of the State Appropriation Limitation (SAL) and satisfies the executive obligation under ORC 107.033 which requires the following:

"As part of the state budget the governor submits to the general assembly under section 107.03 of the Revised Code, the governor shall include the state appropriation limitations the general assembly shall not exceed when making aggregate general revenue fund appropriations for each respective fiscal year of the biennium covered by that budget."

The SAL was enacted in the spring of 2006 with the intent of limiting growth in General Revenue Fund (GRF) spending by imposing the following restrictions:

- Limits the growth of most GRF appropriations to the greater of 3.5 percent or the sum of the inflation rate plus rate of population change (Combination Rate).
- "Permits exceptions to the limitation only in response to specifically eligible emergencies declared by the Governor."
- "Requires the approval of at least three-fifths of the General Assembly to exceed the limitation in any year."
- "Recasts the limitation every fourth year to prevent the build-up of unused appropriation capacity that could otherwise result in large appropriation increases in certain years."

The intent of this narrative is to provide a general overview of the provisions of the SAL and then to explain the calculation of the limitation for the fiscal year 2022-2023 biennial budget.

## What the SAL Covers

While most GRF appropriations are governed under the restrictions imposed by the SAL, there are three specific categories exempted from the limitation—appropriation of moneys received as gifts, appropriations of moneys received from the federal government, and appropriations made for tax relief and tax refunds, or refunds of other overpayments. While one of these exempted categories (appropriation of moneys received as gifts) is insignificant in terms of the amount of money involved, the other two categories (appropriations of moneys received from the federal government and appropriations made for tax relief and tax refunds or refunds of other overpayments) represent a significant portion of GRF appropriations and have been growing more rapidly than the GRF as a whole in recent years. In fiscal year 2021 these categories are estimated to be \$14,607.9 million, which is equal to 39.6 percent of all GRF appropriations for the year.

After accounting for the exempted categories identified above, the GRF appropriations to which the SAL applies are defined in statute as "aggregate General Revenue Fund appropriations." In order to prevent certain GRF appropriations from becoming exempt from the limitation in future years by shifting them from the GRF to another funding source, any item identified as comprising part of the aggregate GRF appropriations either at the setting of the SAL in fiscal year 2007 or at any point in the future, will always be considered as counting toward the SAL. This inclusion in the aggregate GRF appropriations will apply even if the item is eventually moved to a non-GRF fund. Similarly, a provision was added in fiscal year 2014 that provides for the reverse situation. Under this provision, in the event appropriations are moved into the GRF from another fund, the State Appropriation Limitation may be increased by the amount appropriated for that appropriation line item in the year preceding the year in which the appropriation is moved. Based on the recommendations contained in the Executive Budget proposal, no appropriation items are being moved to the GRF and therefore the fiscal year 2022 limitation is not impacted.

## The Role of the Governor and the Office of Budget and Management

As part of the responsibility of submitting the Executive Budget recommendations to the General Assembly, the statutes governing the SAL require the Governor to identify and set the limitation for each year of the biennium. Once the limitation is set, the General Assembly is generally prohibited from exceeding it in the appropriations it makes during the course of the biennium.

**State Appropriation Limitation**

**SAL Calculation for Fiscal Years 2022 - 2023 Biennial Budget**

Fiscal year 2020 was a "recast" year for the SAL, meaning that the appropriation limitation was calculated based on aggregate fiscal year 2019 appropriations rather than the fiscal year 2019 appropriation limitation. The next "recast" year is fiscal year 2024, meaning that the SAL in fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023 will grow by 3.5 percent in each fiscal year. Any appropriations moved into the GRF from another fund will still increase the SAL moving forward. The SAL for fiscal year 2021 is set at \$24,562.5 million. Growth of 3.5 percent results in a SAL of \$25,422.2 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$26,311.9 million in fiscal year 2023.

Total GRF appropriations proposed in the Executive Budget equal \$35,386.0 million in 2022 and \$39,272.5 million in 2023. Subtracted from this total are appropriations for tax relief and appropriations associated with federal moneys. These categories equal \$12,911.5 million in 2022 and \$15,197.6 million in 2023. Added to the GRF total are appropriations moved from the GRF to other funding sources since the inception of the SAL. These amount to \$2,587.9 million in 2022 and \$1,958.9 million in 2023, and include the significant migration of Medicaid appropriations to non-GRF sources as well as other non-GRF appropriations for Public Defender, Public Safety, Commerce, and the Controlling Board. After subtracting items exempt from the limitation and adding back appropriations moved to non-GRF sources, aggregate GRF appropriations are calculated at \$25,062.5 million in 2022 and \$26,033.8 million in 2023, which are \$359.7 million and \$278.2 million below the State Appropriation Limitation in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

**Table C-11: State Appropriations Limitation vs Appropriations Fiscal Years 2022 – 2023**  
(dollars in millions)

Funds	Estimated		
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>Total General Revenue Fund Appropriations</b>	<b>\$36,934.1</b>	<b>\$35,386.0</b>	<b>\$39,272.5</b>
Minus - Tax Relief	\$1,858.3	\$1,834.4	\$1,854.0
Minus - Estimated Refunds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Minus - Estimated Gifts	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Minus - Federal Grants	\$12,749.7	\$11,077.1	\$13,343.6
Plus - State GRF Appropriations Moved to Other Sources	\$1,746.2	\$2,587.9	\$1,958.9
<b>Plus - Appropriations Moved from Other Funding Sources to the GRF</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
<b>Aggregate GRF Appropriations</b>	<b>\$24,072.4</b>	<b>\$25,062.5</b>	<b>\$26,033.8</b>
<b>State Appropriations Limitation</b>	<b>\$24,562.5</b>	<b>\$25,422.2</b>	<b>\$26,311.9</b>
<b>Over (Under)</b>	<b>(\$490.1)</b>	<b>(\$359.7)</b>	<b>(\$278.2)</b>

# Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

## Capital Budgeting Process

In even-numbered years, the state engages in a separate budgeting process for its capital program – the construction or improvement and equipping and furnishing of buildings and other structures and the acquisition of real estate (or interests therein). The purpose of Ohio's capital planning and budgeting process is to facilitate decisions regarding the allocation of dollars available for capital improvements for use by state agencies, colleges and universities, K-12 schools and local government infrastructure. As is the case with virtually all budget processes, the demand for resources exceeds their availability.

Most capital appropriations are supported by long-term debt issued by the state, with principal and interest payments on that debt funded primarily by GRF appropriations made in future operating budgets. As a result, capital bill appropriations directly impact operating budget expenditures. The capital budgeting process attempts to balance the needs of state agencies and local communities in producing a two-year budget that is affordable within projected available resources.

The process for developing the capital budget involves the affected state agencies, the Office of Budget and Management (OBM), the Governor, and the General Assembly. Every two years, state agencies submit to OBM, pursuant to Section 126.03 of the Ohio Revised Code, a six-year capital improvements plan and a detailed two-year capital budget request. OBM issues guidelines to agencies describing the format and content for agency capital budget requests.

Concurrent with the receipt of agency capital requests, OBM projects the affordable level of capital appropriations based on a number of factors including the availability of cash (non-debt) funded capital, projected state revenues, and competing noncapital uses for those revenues. OBM projects the affordable amount of debt-supported capital appropriations by considering the amount of state debt previously issued that remains outstanding, the amount of debt previously authorized but not yet issued, the projected level of the state revenue(s) pledged to repay debt, and projected market interest rates. Determinations regarding the amount of GRF debt-supported appropriations that may be authorized in the capital budget are subject to a 1999 constitutional amendment (the '5% debt service limitation') providing that state debt obligations payable from the GRF or net state lottery proceeds (subject to limited exceptions) may not be issued if future fiscal year debt service on those new obligations, when combined with the debt service on already-issued outstanding obligations would exceed five percent of the total estimated GRF revenues plus net state lottery proceeds during the fiscal year of issuance). The director of OBM is authorized by the Governor to make those determinations.

OBM works with the Governor to develop a capital spending plan that fits within the available resources, reflects the Governor's priorities, and meets the needs of state agencies and local entities. The capital plan is then drafted into a bill and submitted to the General Assembly for the same review and process described in the discussion of the operating budget bill.

## Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022 Capital Appropriations

Capital appropriations for the 2021-2022 biennium derived from two bills originating in the Ohio Senate. The first (S.B. 4, 133rd General Assembly) provided limited capital spending authority, primarily for K-12 school facilities and local infrastructure projects. The second (S.B. 310, 133rd General Assembly) was the comprehensive supplement to S.B. 4, expanding the scope of spending to ensure the State's core capital responsibilities were met. Together these acts contained \$2.69 billion in new capital appropriations for the 2021-22 capital biennium. Of that amount, \$2.28 billion is to be funded by the issuance of newly authorized bonds, the debt service on which is to be paid from GRF appropriations. The remaining \$401 million was funded by a combination of various non-GRF cash sources and existing debt authorizations.

The 2021-22 capital appropriations provided significant state support to assist local communities and higher education institutions to preserve and improve their infrastructure as a tool for economic growth. The largest portion of capital appropriations for the 2021-22 capital biennium (\$605.0 million) was provided to the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission to cover the state's share of the cost of construction of K-12 school facilities. A total of \$490 million was appropriated to the Board of Regents and higher education institutions to address the capital needs of Ohio's colleges and universities. The higher education allocation again reflected a collaborative process undertaken by the state's higher education institutions to develop a prioritized capital funding plan. The Public Works Commission received appropriations totaling \$375 million to provide grants and loans to local government for infrastructure projects. New capital appropriations were also provided to state agencies with a focus on preserving and extending the useful life of their existing assets. The Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections received \$282 million to support

**Capital Improvements and Debt Financing**

ongoing major facility renovations and general improvements at the 27 state-owned adult correctional institutions. The Department of Natural Resources received \$275 million, with dollars being invested in state parks, critical dam rehabilitation, and improvements at wildlife areas across the state. The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services received \$145 million to continue construction and renovation of projects to provide outpatient services, community housing, and residential programs.

**Table C-12: Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022 Capital Appropriations**  
(dollars in thousands)

Agency	GRF Debt Funds	Other Funds	Total
Adjutant General	\$10,758	\$14,577	\$25,335
Administrative Services	\$18,469	\$33,055	\$51,524
Agriculture	\$24,129		\$24,129
Attorney General	\$4,730		\$4,730
Board of Regents / Higher Education	\$486,721		\$486,721
Broadcast Education Media	\$3,625		\$3,625
Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board	\$1,700		\$1,700
Commerce	\$900	\$2,216	\$3,116
Ohio Cultural Facilities Commission	\$0		\$0
Developmental Disabilities	\$35,295		\$35,295
Development Services	\$5,000	\$12,500	\$17,500
Expositions Commission	\$11,500		\$11,500
Facilities Construction Commission/SFC	\$385,017		\$385,017
Job and Family Services	\$0		\$0
Judiciary / Supreme Court	\$1,159		\$1,159
Mental Health and Addiction	\$110,014		\$110,014
Natural Resources	\$322,646		\$322,646
Public Safety	\$10,472		\$10,472
Public Works Commission	\$280,000		\$280,000
Rehabilitation and Correction	\$281,729		\$281,729
School for the Blind	\$1,995		\$1,995
School for the Deaf	\$726		\$726
Taxation	\$27,550		\$27,550
Transportation	\$0		\$0
Veterans' Home	\$0	\$7,883	\$7,883
Youth Services	\$39,994		\$39,994
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,064,128</b>	<b>\$70,230</b>	<b>\$2,134,359</b>

## Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

### Capital Budget's Impact on the Operating Budget

The capital budget's most obvious relationship to the operating budget is the debt service requirements it generates. Debt service is the payment of principal and interest to retire the debt obligations issued to fund capital appropriations. The section below titled "Overview of Capital Financing" provides detailed information on the state's capital financing program, including the cost of debt service in the current biennium. The capital budget also relates to the operating budget in other ways. Projects that lead to an expansion of space and service levels generally require additional employees to provide services and maintain that space. As a result, state agencies that receive capital appropriations may experience increases in their operating budgets once a new capital project has been completed. Conversely, some projects may lead to a decrease in operational spending due to efficiencies gained through consolidation or modernization. For example, the Department of Administrative Services' renovation of the State of Ohio Computer Center resulted in the consolidation of information technology services for several state agencies.

### Bond Financing of Capital Projects

Ohio began major capital construction programs for highway and non-highway projects pursuant to a series of constitutional amendments passed by the voters beginning in 1953. These constitutional amendments authorized the issuance of bonds to finance those capital programs and have resulted in the construction and improvement of highways, public school buildings, higher education facilities, parks and recreation facilities, mental health and correctional facilities, airports, pollution control facilities, and local government infrastructure. Bond financing allows payments of the capital costs to be spread over a period of time that approaches but does not exceed the useful life of the bond-financed projects or facilities.

Several types of bonds have been authorized and utilized by the State to fund its capital projects, including general obligation bonds, special obligation (lease-rental and revenue) bonds, economic development bonds, and certificates of participation.

### General Obligation Bonds

Since 1953, many capital improvements have been financed through the issuance of general obligation bonds backed by the state's full faith and credit. General obligation bonds are issued by the Ohio Public Facilities Commission and, for highway purposes, by the Treasurer of State. Unless expressly exempted, state revenues from tax and non-tax sources are pledged to the repayment of these general obligations. Exceptions are highway user receipts, which may only be used for financing highway projects, and state lottery profits, which may only be used for financing primary and secondary education facilities. Such general obligation debt must be authorized by a constitutional amendment approved by the voters.

Ohio Public Facilities Commission: The Ohio Public Facilities Commission issues general obligation bonds for primary and secondary education, higher education, natural resources, coal research and development, conservation projects, local infrastructure improvements, third frontier research and development, job-ready site development, and veterans' compensation. Each of these currently authorized programs is described below, with the General Assembly determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued (within the indicated constitutional limitations) in each capital biennium.

- *Infrastructure Improvements.* A 2014 constitutional amendment authorized \$1.875 billion of general obligation debt as a 10-year extension of this program to finance public infrastructure capital improvements of cities, counties, townships, and other local governments, with an annual issuance limit of \$175 million in the first five fiscal years increasing to \$200 million thereafter. This authorization followed a prior 10-year extension passed in 2005 which authorized \$1.35 billion in debt. Two prior debt authorizations for this purpose (passed in 1985 and 1995) each authorized \$1.2 billion in debt. The full faith and credit, revenue (excluding net state lottery proceeds and highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.
- *Third Frontier Research and Development.* Constitutional amendments passed in 2010 and 2005 authorize the issuance of \$1.2 billion of general obligation debt in support of Ohio industry, commerce, and business. No more than \$450 million total may be issued in state fiscal years 2006 through 2011, no more than \$225 million in fiscal year 2012, and no more than \$175 million in any fiscal year thereafter. The full faith and credit, revenue (excluding net state lottery proceeds and highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.
- *Veterans Compensation.* A 2009 constitutional amendment authorizes the issuance of state general obligation debt to provide compensation to persons who have served in active duty in the United States armed forces at any time during the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq conflicts. Not more than \$200 million may be issued and no obligations may be issued later than December 31, 2013. The full faith and credit, revenue (excluding net state lottery proceeds and highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.

## Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

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- *Conservation.* Constitutional amendments in 2008 and 2000 authorize \$400 million of general obligation debt to be issued to finance preservation of green space, development of recreational trails, and protection of farmland, all through partnerships with local governments. Not more than \$50 million may be issued in any fiscal year. Additional debt may be issued as outstanding debt is retired, provided that not more than \$400 million is outstanding at any time. The full faith and credit, revenue (excluding net state lottery proceeds and highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.
- *Site Development.* A 2005 constitutional amendment authorizes the issuance of \$150 million of general obligation debt for the development of sites for industry, commerce, distribution, and research and development. Not more than \$30 million was permitted to be issued in each of the first three fiscal years and not more than \$15 million in any other fiscal year. All \$150 million of the authorized site development debt has been issued. The full faith and credit, revenue (excluding net state lottery proceeds and highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.
- *Primary and Secondary Education.* A 1999 constitutional amendment authorizes general obligation debt to be issued to pay the costs of capital facilities for a system of common public schools throughout the state. There is no constitutional limit on the amount of debt that can be outstanding at any time. The full faith and credit, revenue (including net state lottery proceeds, but excluding highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.
- *Higher Education.* That same 1999 constitutional amendment authorizes general obligation debt to be issued to pay the cost of capital facilities for state-supported and state-assisted institutions of higher education. There is no constitutional limit on the amount of debt that can be outstanding at any time. The full faith and credit, revenue (excluding net state lottery proceeds and highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.
- *Natural Resources.* A 1993 constitutional amendment authorizes \$200 million of general obligation debt to be issued to finance capital facilities for parks and natural resources improvements. Additional debt may be issued as outstanding debt is retired, provided that no more than \$200 million is outstanding at any time. Not more than \$50 million may be issued in any fiscal year. The full faith and credit, revenue (excluding net state lottery proceeds and highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.
- *Coal Research and Development.* A 1985 constitutional amendment authorizes \$100 million of general obligation debt to be issued to finance grants, loans, or loan guarantees for research and development of coal technology that will encourage the use of Ohio coal. Funding is available to any association, corporation, or educational or scientific institution doing business or located in the state. Additional debt may be issued as outstanding debt is retired, provided that not more than \$100 million is outstanding at any time. The full faith and credit, revenue (excluding net state lottery proceeds and highway user receipts) and taxing power of the state are pledged to retire this debt.

Treasurer of State: The Treasurer of State issues general obligation bonds for highway construction, as summarized below:

- *Highway Capital Improvements.* A 1995 constitutional amendment authorizes the issuance of general obligation debt for highway construction. The amendment provides that as this debt is retired additional debt may be issued so long as no more than \$1.2 billion is outstanding at any time. No more than \$220 million may be issued in any fiscal year. Though secured by the state's full faith and credit, debt service on these general obligations has always been paid from highway user receipts, including motor vehicle fuel tax receipts.

Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

Table C-13: General Obligation Bonds  
(dollars in thousands)

Purpose	Years Issued	Amount Issued <sup>(a)</sup>	Maturing through Year	Outstanding Balance <sup>(a)</sup>
Coal Research and Development	1986-20	254,000	2030	34,475
Infrastructure Improvements	1988-20	4,231,986	2039	1,786,310
Natural Resources	1995-20	484,620	2035	146,395
Highway Capital Improvements	1997-20	3,381,000	2035	1,003,005
Higher Education Facilities	2000-20	4,130,000	2039	2,248,000
Common School Facilities	2000-20	5,370,000	2039	2,596,470
Conservation Projects	2002-20	600,000	2035	308,860
Third Frontier R&D	2006-19	971,000	2029	363,735
Site Development	2006-13	150,000	2022	18,065
Veterans Compensation	2010-20	83,910	2026	25,190
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$19,656,516</b>		<b>\$8,530,505</b>

**Notes:**

<sup>(a)</sup> Excludes refunding bonds. Includes refunded bonds. Outstanding balance as of 6/30/20.

**Lease-Rental Bonds**

Prior to fiscal year 2000, most state's capital projects were funded through the issuance of lease-rental bonds. Debt service is payable from lease-rental payments subject to biennial appropriations enacted in various operating budgets. Lease-rental bonds do not carry the state's full faith and credit, and bondholders have no right to have taxes or excises levied by the General Assembly for the payment of debt service.

The Treasurer of State issues lease-rental bonds for parks and recreation and mental health facilities, and for facilities to house branches and agencies of state government and their functions, including: state office buildings and facilities for the Departments of Administrative Services, Transportation, Public Safety and the Bureau of Workers' Compensation; juvenile detention facilities for the Department of Youth Services; prisons for the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, and various cultural and sports facilities. Debt service is paid from GRF lease-rental appropriations, except for (i) transportation and public safety facilities, which are paid from the Highway User Receipts, and (ii) workers' compensation facilities, which were paid from the Bureau of Workers' Compensation Administrative Fund.



Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

Table C-14: Lease-Rental Bonds  
(dollars in thousands)

Purpose	Years Issued	Amount Issued (a)	Maturing through Year	Outstanding Balance (a)
Prison Facilities	1986-20	\$2,232,500	2037	\$537,695
Elementary & Secondary School Facilities	1992-98	333,640	2007	0
Higher Education Facilities	1992-04	4,817,590	2013	0
Administrative Service Facilities	1992-20	1,991,960	2040	559,310
Mental Health Facilities	1992-20	1,667,085	2030	185,360
Workers' Compensation <sup>(b)</sup>	1993-03	214,225	2014	0
Parks & Recreation Facilities	1993-20	828,000	2038	385,390
Cultural & Sports Facilities	1993-20	639,690	2030	118,395
Transportation Facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	1992-18	326,590	2033	141,580
Juvenile Facilities	1992-20	400,000	2033	119,305
Public Safety Facilities <sup>(b)</sup>	1994-14	140,285	2020	1,530
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$13,591,595</b>		<b>\$2,048,565</b>

**Notes:**

(a) Excludes refunding bonds. Includes refunded bonds. Outstanding balance as of 6/30/20.

(b) Debt service paid from non-GRF sources.

**Certificates of Participation**

Certain state agencies, with the approval of Director of Budget and Management and pursuant to authorization of the General Assembly, have entered into lease-purchase agreements supporting the issuance of certificates of participation (COPs) to finance state agency information technology systems, equipment, and to a lesser extent state agency office renovations. The lease payments are subject to biennial appropriations and are included in the operating budget of the benefitting agency. Holders or owners of the COPs have no right to have taxes or excises levied to make those lease payments.

Table C-15: Certificates of Participation  
(dollars in thousands)

Purpose	Years Issued	Amount Issued (a)	Maturing through Year	Outstanding Balance
Youngstown Community Improvement District	1998	6,615	2029	3,535
Lazarus Building Renovations	1997	16,455	2023	4,530
Ohio Administrative Knowledge System	2005-16	204,320	2026	14,370
The Riversouth Authority (Lazarus Building)	2007	16,500	2027	13,305
State Taxation Accounting & Revenue System	2008-18	67,040	2027	17,015
Multi-Agency Radio Communications System	2012-14	72,030	2027	45,630
Treasury Management System	2014	8,775	2024	4,935
Enterprise Data Center Solutions	2014-18	105,360	2029	81,615
Bureau of Criminal Records Information System	2017	19,630	2027	14,595
Voting Systems Acquisition	2018	72,435	2028	65,775
Unemployment Insurance System	2020	12,170	2030	12,170
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$601,330</b>		<b>\$277,475</b>

**Notes:**

(a) Excludes refunding bonds. Includes refunded bonds. Outstanding balance as of 6/30/20.

**Capital Improvements and Debt Financing**

**Bonds Paid from Other State Funds**

Economic Development. These bonds were issued by the Treasurer of State for the Development Services Agency's Direct Loan, Innovation Ohio, Research and Development, and Logistics and Distribution programs, and for the Air Quality Development Authority's Advanced Energy Program, all under Chapter 166 of the Revised Code. The bonds provided financing for loans to businesses within the state for economic development projects that create or retain jobs in the state. As part of a 25-year lease of the state's liquor enterprise to Jobs Ohio completed in February 2013, these bonds have been legally defeased and, thus, no longer carry an outstanding balance.

Clean Ohio Revitalization Program. Constitutional amendments in 2008 and 2000 authorized \$400 million of bonds to provide financing for grants and loans to projects that provide for the environmentally safe and productive development and use or reuse of publicly- and privately-owned lands within the state. Not more than \$50 million was to be issued in any fiscal year and not more than \$400 million was to be outstanding at any one time. As part of a 25-year lease of the state's liquor enterprise to Jobs Ohio completed in February 2013, these bonds have been legally defeased and, thus, no longer carry an outstanding balance.

**Table C-16: Economic Development and Clean Ohio Revitalization Bonds**  
(dollars in thousands)

Purpose	Years Issued	Amount Issued <sup>(a)</sup>	Maturing through Year	Outstanding Balance
<b>Net Liquor Profit Bonds</b>				
Economic Development	1997-12	629,740	2013	0
Revitalization	2003-12	315,000	2013	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$944,740</b>		<b>0</b>

**Notes:**

<sup>(a)</sup> As part of a 25-year lease of the state's liquor enterprise to Jobs Ohio completed in February 2013, these bonds have been legally defeased and, thus, no longer carry an outstanding balance

Highway State Infrastructure Bank (GARVEE). The Treasurer of State issues bonds for the Ohio Department of Transportation for selected highway construction projects that have been approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation. The debt service on these bonds is secured by and payable from pledged Federal Title 23 Highway Funds received and to be received by the state for highway projects.

**Table C-17: GARVEE Bonds**  
(dollars in thousands)

Purpose	Years Issued	Amount Issued <sup>(a)</sup>	Maturing through Year	Outstanding Balance
Major New State Infrastructure	1998-18	2,755,720	2031	888,020

**Notes:**

<sup>(a)</sup> Excludes refunding bonds. Includes refunded bonds. Outstanding balance as of 6/30/20.

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## Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

### Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds are used by the state to finance a specific project or category of projects. Various state authorities and commissions have been created by the legislature and authorized to issue bonds payable from project revenues or other special revenues. These include the Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority, the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, the Ohio Higher Educational Facility Commission, the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, the Ohio Water Development Authority, and the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board. The funds borrowed by these authorities and the sources of debt service payments on these obligations are outside the state treasury and are not subject to General Assembly appropriation. The Ohio Water Development Authority and the Ohio Air Quality Development Authority have also issued industrial development or pollution control revenue bonds, the debt service on which is paid solely by the benefited business or project (not from state revenues).

### Debt and Interest Rate Risk Management Policy

The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) in collaboration with the two issuers of debt backed by state revenues – the Ohio Public Facilities Commission and the Treasurer of State – developed and maintains a Debt and Interest Rate Risk Management Policy. This policy is intended to ensure debt financings backed by state revenues satisfy established standards that protect the state's financial position and resources to ensure the State's ability to meet its long-term capital financing needs. The policy largely formalized pre-existing practices and procedures for issuing debt and managing a debt portfolio based upon the state's overall capital improvement needs. The policy highlights the following as its primary objectives:

- (i) Achieving the lowest cost of capital,
- (ii) Ensuring high credit quality,
- (iii) Assuring access to the capital credit markets,
- (iv) Preserving financial flexibility,
- (v) Managing interest rate risk exposure.

### Debt Service and Outstanding Debt

Table C-18 and C-19 show historical outstanding debt and debt burden information. These tables include all outstanding obligations of the state for which debt service is paid from the GRF (including obligations for purposes such as third frontier research and development, site development, and veterans' compensation that are excluded from the state's 5% debt service limitation). Highway obligations and obligations issued by the Treasurer of State for the Departments of Transportation and Public Safety and the Bureau of Workers' Compensation are not included since they are paid from non-GRF sources.

Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

Table C-18: Outstanding GRF Debt and GRF Debt Service Spending

Year	Principal Amount Outstanding (as of July 1)	Outstanding Debt Per Capita	Outstanding Debt as % of Annual Personal Income
1980	\$1,991,915,000	\$184	1.86%
1990	3,707,054,994	342	1.83
2000	6,308,680,025	556	1.95
2010	8,586,655,636	744	2.03
2011	8,996,752,848	779	1.99
2012	9,760,505,915	845	2.08
2013	9,263,358,266	800	1.94
2014	9,517,347,000	821	1.92
2015	9,354,508,600	805	1.81
2016	9,271,400,000	797	1.77
2017	9,450,790,000	810	1.73
2018	9,746,900,000	834	1.79
2019	9,496,850,000	812	1.68
2020	9,432,955,000	807 <sup>(a)</sup>	1.60 <sup>(b)</sup>

Table C-19: Outstanding GRF Debt and GRF Debt Service Spending

Fiscal Year	Debt Service Payable	Total GRF Revenue and Net State Lottery Proceeds	Debt Service as % of GRF Revenue and Lottery Proceeds	Debt Service as % of Annual Personal Income
1980	\$187,478,382	\$4,835,670,223	3.88%	0.18%
1990	488,676,826	12,230,681,298	4.00	0.24
2000	871,313,814	20,711,678,217	4.21	0.27
2010	710,284,236 <sup>(c)</sup>	24,108,466,124 <sup>(d)</sup>	2.95	0.17
2011	755,023,015 <sup>(c)</sup>	26,777,133,000 <sup>(d)</sup>	2.82	0.17
2012	692,776,090 <sup>(c)</sup>	27,956,513,000	2.48	0.15
2013	1,204,775,861	30,361,815,000	3.97	0.26
2014	1,237,701,225	30,137,140,000	4.11	0.25
2015	1,278,258,664	32,463,100,000	3.94	0.25
2016	1,314,513,346	34,997,651,000	3.76	0.26
2017	1,328,277,201	35,218,700,000	3.77	0.24
2018	1,231,131,890	33,553,890,000	3.67	0.25
2019	1,402,757,299	34,861,203,000	4.02	0.25
2020	1,414,866,835	34,631,664,200	4.09	0.24 <sup>(b)</sup>

**Notes:**

- (a) Based on July 2019 population estimate.
- (b) Based on 2019 personal income data.
- (c) Reduction is primarily due to the restructuring of GRF debt service payments resulting in net savings of \$416.8 million, \$336.9 million, and \$449.3 million in Fiscal Years 2010 through 2012, respectively.
- (d) Excludes federal funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

**Capital Improvements and Debt Financing**

**Changes in Outstanding Debt and Estimated Debt Service**

Table C-20 shows summary and selected information concerning changes in long-term obligations as of June 30, 20120. Table C-21 shows estimated issuance amounts and debt service costs for the fiscal year 2022-23 biennium. The debt service appropriations for outstanding debt and for the anticipated bond issuances through the end of the FY 2022-23 budget biennium are included in the Governor’s proposed operating budget for each of the benefiting state agencies for which obligations have been issued.

**Table C-20: Changes in Outstanding Debt Obligations**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>Lease Rental Bonds</b>	<b>Certificates Of Participation</b>	<b>State Infrastructure GARVEE Bonds</b>	<b>Total</b>
Principal Outstanding as of July 1, 2018	\$8,838,865	\$2,011,310	\$211,265	\$991,015	\$12,052,455
Additions: Debt Issued	2,226,735	677,235	130,335	180,010	3,214,315
Deductions: Debt Retired, Refunded and/or Defeased	(2,535,095)	(639,980)	(64,125)	(283,005)	(3,522,205)
Principal Outstanding as of June 30, 2020	\$8,530,505	\$2,048,565	\$277,475	\$888,020	\$11,744,565

Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

Table C-21: Summary of Authorized and Issued State Debt and Fiscal Years 2022-2023 Proposed New Issuance Amounts (dollars in thousands)

Security and Purpose	Constitutional Citation (Article VIII)	Amount Authorized by the Legislature <sup>(a)</sup>	Amount Issued as of 1/21/21	Amount Outstanding as of 1/21/21	Estimated Amount to be Issued through FY2023	Estimated Debt Service for FYs 2022-2023 <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>General Obligations</b>						
Higher Education	Section 2n	\$4,853,000	\$4,130,000	\$2,212,730	\$600,000	\$632,000
Common Schools	Section 2n	6,045,000	5,370,000	2,535,805	600,000	817,000
Infrastructure	Sections 2k/2m/2p/2s	4,900,000	4,377,226	1,911,710	400,000	483,500
Natural Resources	Section 2l	512,000	484,620	144,505	30,000	43,600
Coal R&D	Section 15	262,000	254,000	34,475	2,000	15,800
Conservation	Sections 2o/2q	800,000	642,175	337,480	100,000	104,000
Third Frontier R&D	Section 2p	1,200,000	971,000	327,120	100,000	145,000
Site Development	Section 2p	150,000	150,000	13,910	-	9,210
Veterans Bonus	Section 2r	200,000	83,910	24,690	-	10,375
Highway <sup>(c)</sup>	Section 2m	3,740,000	3,381,000	989,378	100,000	329,400
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$22,662,000</b>	<b>\$19,843,931</b>	<b>\$8,531,800</b>	<b>\$1,932,000</b>	<b>\$2,589,885</b>
<b>Special Obligations</b>						
Admin. Services	Section 2i	\$2,169,700	\$1,991,960	\$515,915	\$100,000	\$173,000
Adult Corrections	Section 2i	2,737,000	2,232,500	497,775	200,000	170,000
Juvenile Corrections	Section 2i	430,000	400,000	113,460	33,000	35,150
Cultural & Sports	Section 2i	790,000	683,690	148,260	70,000	50,000
Elementary & Secondary	Section 2i	333,640	333,640	0	0	0
Mental Health	Section 2i	2,000,000	1,667,085	185,360	300,000	54,000
Higher Education	Section 2i	4,817,590	4,817,590	0	0	0
Parks & Recreation	Section 2i	1,297,400	939,000	476,385	260,000	140,500
Public Safety <sup>(c)</sup>	Section 2i	140,285	140,285	0	0	0
Dept. of Transportation <sup>(c)</sup>	Section 2i	385,000	326,590	141,580	0	34,300
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$15,100,615</b>	<b>\$13,532,340</b>	<b>\$2,078,735</b>	<b>\$930,000</b>	<b>\$710,950</b>
<b>Other</b>						
Highway Infrastructure GARVEE <sup>(e)</sup>	Section 13	n.a.	\$2,755,720	\$989,375	\$140,000	\$281,252
Economic Dvlpmt. <sup>(f)</sup>	Section 13l	n.a.	629,740	-0-	-0-	-0-
Revitalization <sup>(f)</sup>	Sections 2o/2q	\$400,000	315,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>\$3,520,450</b>	<b>\$989,375</b>	<b>\$140,000</b>	<b>\$281,252</b>

**Notes:**

- (a) Reflects amounts authorized by the General Assembly through 12/31/2016.
- (b) Debt service or lease payments paid from GRF unless otherwise noted.
- (c) Debt service is paid from highway user receipts (including motor vehicle tax fuel tax receipts).
- (d) Debt service was paid from appropriations from the BWC Administrative Cost Fund.
- (e) Debt service on these bonds includes federal transportation grants (Title 23 of the U.S. Code).
- (f) Debt service was paid from profits derived from the State's liquor enterprise.

## Capital Improvements and Debt Financing

### Five Percent Debt Service Limit / Capital Affordability Analysis

Section 17 of Article VIII of the Ohio Constitution establishes an annual debt service “cap” applicable to most debt issuances payable from the GRF or net state lottery proceeds. Section 17 prohibits the issuance of debt payable from those sources if debt service in any future fiscal year on those new and the then outstanding bonds would exceed five percent of the total of estimated GRF revenues plus net state lottery proceeds for the fiscal year of issuance.

Debt obligations payable from the GRF include general obligation and special obligation bonds but exclude (i) general obligation debt issued for Third Frontier research and development, site development, and veterans compensation purposes and (ii) general obligation debt payable from non-GRF funds (for example, highway bonds that are paid from highway user receipts). Application of the five percent limitation may be waived in a particular instance by a three-fifths vote of each house of the General Assembly.

Debt obligations are typically issued as needed to ensure uninterrupted funding of the capital appropriations enacted by the General Assembly from bond proceeds. To determine the affordable amount of new capital appropriations under the five percent limit, OBM utilizes a model that takes into account i) existing GRF debt service, ii) estimated GRF debt service from bond authorizations passed by the General Assembly for which bonds will be issued in the near-term, iii) projected GRF debt service from alternative amounts of new capital appropriations, and iv) projections of total GRF revenue plus net state lottery proceeds. The forecasts of GRF revenue for future fiscal years exclude any one-time federal stimulus funds. The model also reflects conservative assumptions with respect to the timing, amount, and applicable interest rates for projected future bond sales.

The fiscal year 2008-2009 biennial operating budget bill (H.B. 119 of the 127th General Assembly) created the Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority to securitize tobacco settlement receipts payable to the state under the 1998 National Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. In October 2007, the Authority issued \$5.53 billion in Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds (refunded by the Series 2020 bonds) to fund capital expenditures for primary and secondary (K-12) and higher education school facilities in lieu of the state issuing GRF-backed general obligation bonds for those purposes. As a result, the state reduced its reliance on GRF-backed debt and lowered its position relative to the five percent limitation. Debt service on the tobacco bonds is paid solely from tobacco settlement receipts with no recourse to any funds of the state. The tobacco bond proceeds were fully expended in Fiscal Year 2012 prompting the state to return to general obligation bond funding of capital appropriations for both common schools (K-12) and higher education school facilities.

Table C-22: GRF-Backed Capital Appropriations and the Five Percent Debt Service Limit

Capital Biennium	Capital Appropriations Backed by GRF Debt Subject to the 5% Limit <sup>(a)</sup>	Debt Service Subject to the 5% Limit as a Percent of GRF Revenue and Net State Lottery Proceeds <sup>(a)</sup>
FY 2007-08 act.	\$2,381,167,100	4.45%
FY 2009-10 act.(b)	1,537,457,200	2.84(b)
FY 2011-12 act.(b)	847,900,000	2.30(b)
FY 2013-14 act.	1,484,291,100	3.81
FY 2015-16 act.	2,106,730,800	3.46
FY 2017-18 act.	2,210,505,100	3.21
FY 2019-20 act.	2,292,558,200	3.30
FY 2021-22 est.	2,534,128,400	3.40

**Notes:**

- (a) Reflects capital appropriations for and debt service related to debt obligations funded from the GRF or net state lottery proceeds that are subject to the five percent limitation.
- (b) Reflects sizable reductions in GRF debt service as a result of restructuring of GRF debt resulting in net savings of \$416.8 million, \$336.9 million, and \$449.3 million in Fiscal Years 2010 through 2012, respectively.

# Summary of State of Ohio Personnel

Table C-23: Summary of State of Ohio Personnel  
Fiscal Years 2020 - 2021 Actuals

FY 2020 (July 2019)	FY 2021 (July 2020)	% Change
52,819	51,074	-3.3%

Table C-23 summarizes state agency employment figures for full-time and part-time employees in the following employment types:

- **Established Term:** These employees are established by agency-specific and collective bargaining agreements and have a limited duration of work dependent upon the needs of the department.
- **Fixed Term:** These employees have been appointed or elected to serve for a period fixed by law. Fixed-term salaried employees receive a fixed salary set by law. Fixed-term per diem employees receive compensation on a daily basis for attending meetings and/or conducting official business on behalf of the agency.
- **Interim:** These employees work for an indefinite period of time that is fixed by the length of absence of an employee due to sickness, disability, or approved leave of absence.
- **Intermittent:** These employees work an irregular and unpredictable schedule, which is determined by the fluctuating demands of the work. Typically, these employees work fewer than 1,000 hours per year.
- **Permanent:** These employees hold a position that requires a regular schedule of 26 consecutive biweekly pay periods, or any other regular schedule of comparable consecutive pay periods that is not limited to a specific season or duration
- **Project Employees:** These employees are hired in connection with a special project having a limited-term funding source, such as a federal grant.
- **Seasonal:** These employees work a certain regular season or period of each year performing some work or activity limited to that time frame.
- **Temporary:** These employees hold their positions for a limited period of time, which is fixed by the appointing authority for a period not to exceed six months.

Data for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 are from the first month of each fiscal year – July 2019 and July 2020, respectively. The Department of Administrative Services' Human Resources Division produces the data for its Monthly Report – Number of State Employees (also known as the "Trend Report").

Figure C-23 above shows that state employment decreased 3.3 percent between the start of fiscal year 2020 and the start of fiscal year 2021 largely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and measures taken to contain it. In fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the number of state employees is expected to hold relatively steady with a possibility for a small increase.

Note that these figures represent a point in time during each fiscal year and do not necessarily represent either the minimum or maximum staffing levels for the period. Certain position types, particularly certain non-permanent position types, may or may not be captured in these data simply because of the points in time represented.

Table C-24 below shows more detailed state agency employment figures for the fiscal year 2020-2021 biennium for all employment types described above.



## Summary of State of Ohio Personnel

Table C-24: Detail of State of Ohio Personnel by Agency  
Fiscal Years 2020-2021

Agency	Actual		
	FY 2020 (July 2019)	FY 2021 (July 2020)	% Change
Accountancy Board of Ohio	18	18	0.0%
Adjutant General's Department	265	268	1.1%
Administrative Services, Department of	853	818	-4.1%
Aging, Department of	92	88	-4.3%
Agriculture, Department of	473	458	-3.2%
Air Quality Development Authority	8	9	12.5%
Arts Council	18	18	0.0%
Athletic Commission	7	8	14.3%
Attorney General	1,509	1,465	-2.9%
Auditor of State	773	795	2.8%
Broadcast Educational Media Commission	23	21	-8.7%
Budget and Management, Office of	183	175	-4.4%
Capital Square Review and Advisory Board	68	63	-7.4%
Career Colleges and Schools, Board of	9	9	0.0%
Casino Control Commission	109	104	-4.6%
Chemical Dependency Professionals Board	16	13	-18.8%
Chiropractic Board	9	8	-11.1%
Civil Rights Commission	76	76	0.0%
Claims, Court of	30	31	3.3%
Commerce, Department of	995	962	-3.3%
Consumers' Counsel, Office of the	35	33	-5.7%
Cosmetology, Board of	55	52	-5.5%
Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist Board	28	27	-3.6%
Dental Board	22	21	-4.5%
Development Services Agency	268	250	-6.7%
Developmental Disabilities, Department of	2,365	2,373	0.3%
Education, Department of	618	599	-3.1%
Elections Commission	9	9	0.0%
Embalmers and Funeral Directors, Board of	14	14	0.0%
Employment Relations Board	30	30	0.0%
Engineers and Surveyors, Board of	13	13	0.0%
Environmental Protection Agency	1,091	997	-8.6%
Environmental Review Appeals Commission	4	5	25.0%
Ethics Commission	18	18	0.0%
Examiners of Architects, Board of	14	14	0.0%
Expositions Commission	773	62	-92.0%
Facilities Construction Commission	85	81	-4.7%
Governor, Office of the	37	37	0.0%
Health, Department of	1,100	1,242	12.9%
Higher Education, Department of	68	66	-2.9%
Hispanic/Latino Affairs, Commission on	15	14	-6.7%

## Summary of State of Ohio Personnel

Agency	Actual		
	FY 2020 (July 2019)	FY 2021 (July 2020)	% Change
Housing Finance Agency	139	136	-2.2%
Industrial Commission	339	328	-3.2%
Inspector General, Office of	15	15	0.0%
Insurance, Department of	254	259	2.0%
Job and Family Services, Department of	2,202	2,327	5.7%
Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review	4	4	0.0%
Joint Education Oversight Commission	3	0	-100.0%
Joint Legislative Ethics Commission	5	5	0.0%
Judicial Conference of Ohio	7	8	14.3%
Judiciary/Supreme Court	1,459	1,456	-0.2%
Lake Erie Commission	3	3	0.0%
Legislative Service Commission	208	207	-0.5%
Library Board	57	53	-7.0%
Liquor Control Commission	7	8	14.3%
Lottery Commission	392	376	-4.1%
Medicaid, Department of	605	585	-3.3%
Medical Board	89	91	2.2%
Mental Health and Addiction Services, Department of	3,039	3,139	3.3%
Minority Health, Commission on	4	6	50.0%
Motor Vehicle Collision Repair Registration Board	12	9	-25.0%
Natural Resources, Department of	2,379	2,130	-10.5%
Nursing, Board of	82	81	-1.2%
Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board	27	28	3.7%
Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities	1,119	1,153	3.0%
Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board	25	23	-8.0%
Pharmacy, Board of	108	109	0.9%
Psychology, Board of	14	13	-7.1%
Public Defender Commission	148	151	2.0%
Public Safety, Department of	3,975	3,831	-3.6%
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio	302	285	-5.6%
Public Works Commission	9	9	0.0%
Racing Commission	20	19	-5.0%
Rehabilitation and Correction, Department of	12,281	12,205	-0.6%
Representatives, House of	302	295	-2.3%
School for the Blind	147	153	4.1%
School for the Deaf	150	152	1.3%
Secretary of State	115	121	5.2%
Senate	193	171	-11.4%
Service and Volunteerism, Commission on	8	7	-12.5%
Southern Ohio Agricultural and Community Development Foundation	3	2	-33.3%
Speech and Hearing Professionals Board	13	12	-7.7%
Tax Appeals, Board of	13	11	-15.4%
Taxation, Department of	992	917	-7.6%

Summary of State of Ohio Personnel

Agency	Actual		
	FY 2020 (July 2019)	FY 2021 (July 2020)	% Change
Transportation, Department of	5,487	5,029	-8.3%
Treasurer of State	114	109	-4.4%
Tuition Trust Authority	29	29	0.0%
Veterans Services, Department of	897	868	-3.2%
Veterinary Medical Board	9	9	0.0%
Vision Professionals Board	10	11	10.0%
Workers' Compensation, Bureau of	1,771	1,743	-1.6%
Youth Services, Department of	1,038	1,019	-1.8%

**Table C-25: Summary of State of Ohio Personnel-Related Expenditures**  
 Fiscal Years 2020-2021  
 (dollars in millions)

Funds	Actual	Estimated	
	FY 2020	FY 2021	% Change
GRF	2,268.0	2,307.8	1.8%
All Funds	5,084.2	5,213.0	2.5%

Table C-25 summarizes all personnel-related expenses captured within the personal services expense account category. Amounts include basic wages, overtime compensation, paid leave and leave cash-outs, employer paid benefit expenses, and payroll surcharges for central services (e.g., payroll processing).

State personnel costs in fiscal year 2020 totaled \$5.1 billion, with GRF expenses comprising \$2.3 billion (44.6 percent) of that amount. Extrapolating fiscal year 2021 payroll expenses to date to the rest of the year shows that GRF state payroll is estimated to be \$2.3 billion, increasing 1.8 percent compared to the prior year. Total state payroll for all funds in this fiscal year is estimated to be \$5.2 billion, or 2.5 percent more than the prior year.

*INVESTING* in **Ohio's**  
**FUTURE**

BUDGET OF THE STATE OF OHIO | FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023

**SECTION D**

Individual Agencies

# Adjutant General's Department

## Role and Overview

The Adjutant General (ADJ) provides administration, management, and command-control of the Ohio organized militia, which is principally comprised of the Ohio Army and Air National Guard. The Army and Air National Guard provide a military force that is administered, trained, and equipped to Department of Defense standards, and serves under the Governor as the commander-in-chief. This force is configured to be ready to respond as an operational reserve force of the Army and Air Force, side by side with the nation's standing active component military in roles such as war-fighting, peacekeeping, humanitarian support, and nation-building in furtherance of national security objectives. Since September 11, 2001, the Ohio National Guard has mobilized more than 21,000 soldiers and 19,000 airmen in support of wartime commitments. Because the National Guard is an operational reserve and a fully equal partner with the active-duty force, the Ohio National Guard will have thousands of soldiers and airmen deployed on a nearly continuous basis. In addition to the requirements imposed by the national command authority, the Ohio National Guard must maintain readiness to respond to our state mission during public disturbances, natural disasters, homeland defense incidents, or cyber-attacks. Additionally, the Ohio National Guard is ready to respond to missions in support of other states as provided in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) if approved by the governor. The Adjutant General is appointed by the Governor and is a member of the Governor's cabinet. During the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, the Department is projecting 288 state employees.

More information regarding the Adjutant General's Department is available at <https://www.ong.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

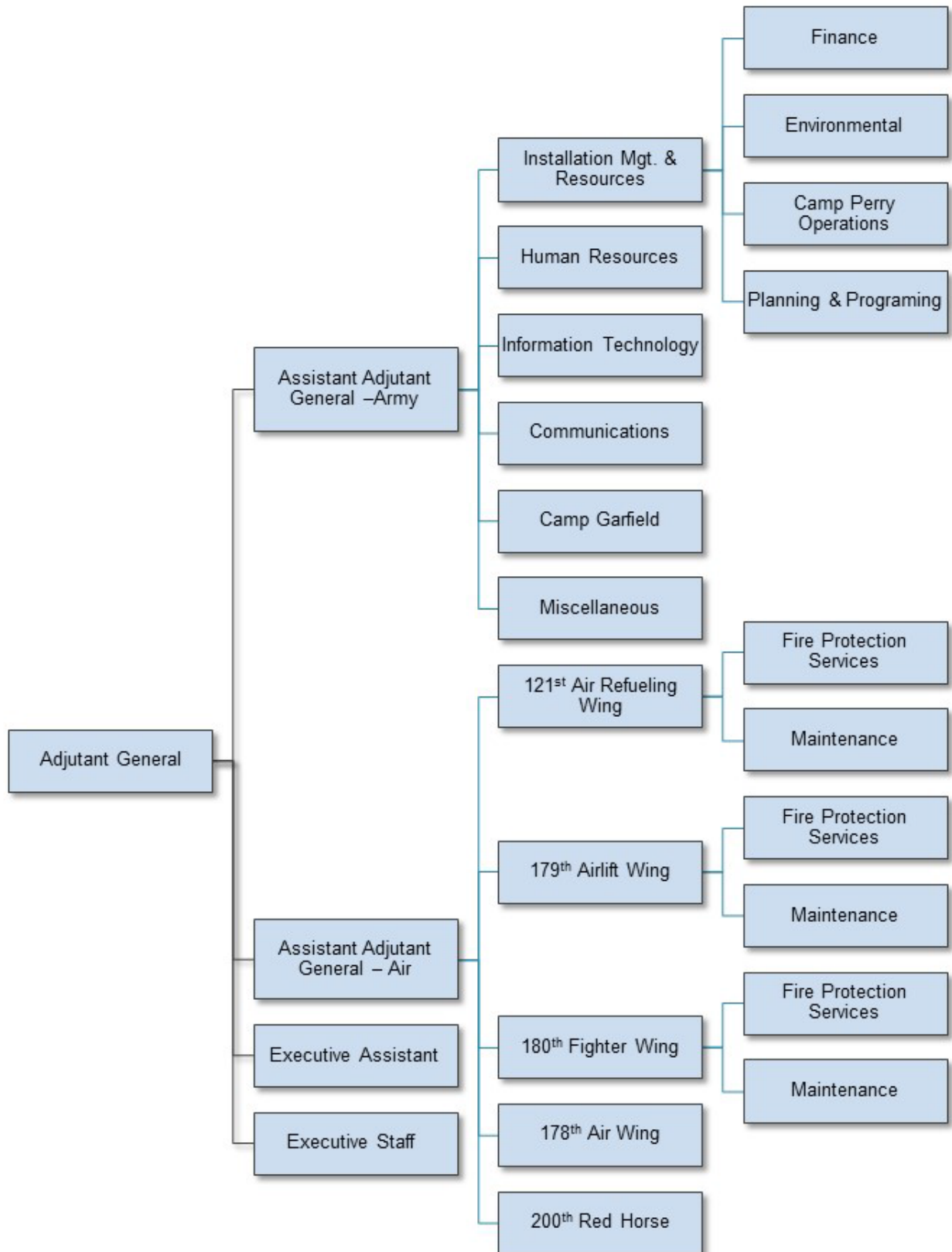
- The Ohio National Guard has mobilized more than 21,000 soldiers and 19,000 airmen in support of wartime and other national and state commitments since September 11, 2001.
- The ADJ's recommended budget includes funding in line items 745616, 745628, 745404, and 745499 for the mobilization of soldiers and airmen if the need arises.
- The ADJ's recommended budget includes funding in line item 745504 to support cyber training and education as well as funding in line item 745503 for responses to cyber attacks in order to protect all levels of state governments' critical infrastructure and the citizens of Ohio.
- Over 2,300 soldiers and airmen have been deployed in support of the COVID-19 pandemic and Civil Disturbance Support Operations during 2020. The recommended budget includes funding in line item 745632 to help with continued COVID relief efforts in fiscal year 2022.
- The Ohio National Guard maintains nearly 1,300 buildings and structures in the State of Ohio, totaling approximately 6.9 million square feet. Funding in the ADJ's recommended budget under line item 745616 supports some deferred facility infrastructure maintenance and annual utility cost increases.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$11.4 million (or a 6.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$11.6 million (or a 2.4% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$55.6 million (or a 20.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$55.6 million (or a 0.1% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Adjutant General's Department

Table of Organization



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**Adjutant General's Department**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The ADJ will provide trained, ready operational forces; enhance the accountability of stewards of resources; support and sustain the Ohio National Guard community, its members, families, and their employers; forge and maintain partnerships.

- The ADJ will maximize personnel readiness by meeting or exceeding our allowable end strength, and being fully trained and medically ready to perform our missions.
- The ADJ will maximize equipment readiness through managed optimization of our resources and improving our equipment availability and reliability.
- The ADJ will optimize fiscal and property responsibility through intelligent fund execution, compliance with our internal and external control programs, and enhanced utilization of facilities and equipment.
- The ADJ will expand and strengthen partnerships with federal, state, and local governmental agencies, employers, colleges/universities, State Partners (SPP), non-governmental private organizations, associations, and elected officials.
- Over the next 10 years, the Ohio National Guard will systematically seek out new ways to leverage existing capabilities while acquiring new capabilities and systems in support of emerging and expanding domestic missions in order to ensure our constant relevance and readiness to serve our communities, our state, and our nation.

The ADJ will maintain mission readiness by reducing the agency's environmental footprint, developing policies that foster environmental stewardship, and implementing environmental best practices that mitigate the agency's environmental impact.

- The ADJ will comply with all relative local, state, and federal regulations.
- The ADJ will reduce the agencies energy consumption footprint.
- The ADJ will reduce the agency's solid waste disposal footprint.
- The ADJ will educate the force on environmental program requirements.
- The ADJ will develop, review, and implement environmental objectives and targets.

The ADJ will continue to support collaboration between education, business, and government stakeholders to strengthen cyber security for the State of Ohio and to develop a stronger cyber security infrastructure.

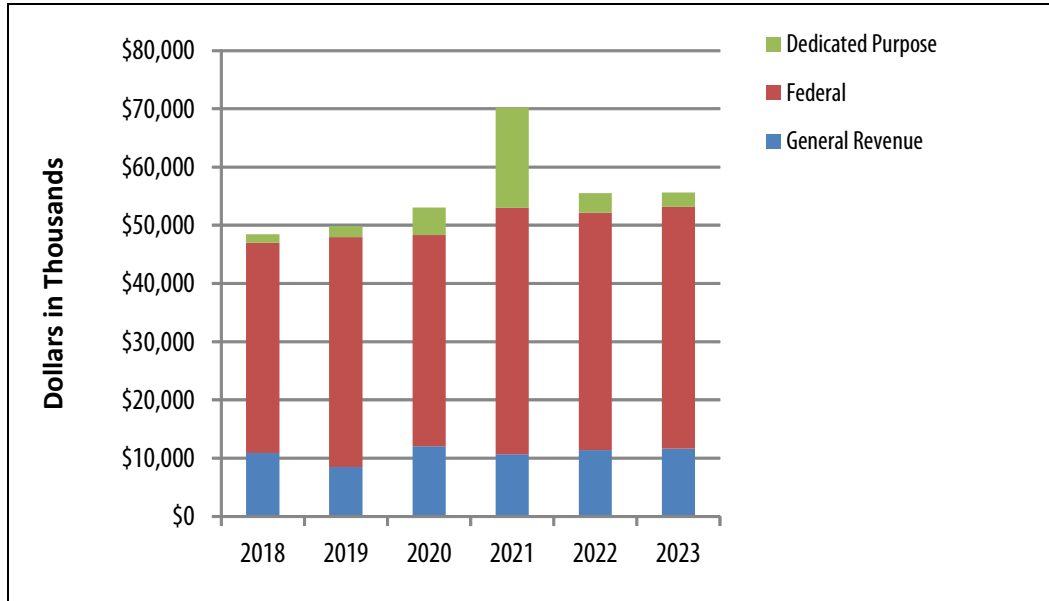
- The ADJ will provide outreach, training, education, and security assessments to schools, eligible governmental entities, and critical infrastructure.
- The ADJ will assist in K-12 educational efforts supporting cyber clubs and mentoring students in support of the Ohio Cyber Collaboration Committee's (OC3) Education and Workforce Development efforts.
- The ADJ will remain available to respond to cyber incidents at eligible governmental entities and critical infrastructure when called to state active duty status.
- The ADJ will support the education of students at the K-12 and University levels, growing the cyber workforce in Ohio through internships, co-op/apprenticeship programs, and student cyber portfolios.
- The ADJ will conduct cybersecurity exercises and competitions to improve incident response capabilities and develop future cybersecurity professionals.
- The ADJ will conduct research and testing of industry-standard best practices, programs, networks, and systems.
- The ADJ will enable a training environment for the current and future cybersecurity workforce, including National Guard personnel, state, and local government personnel, faculty and students in the education community, and private sector entities.

## Adjutant General's Department

### Funding Sources

The ADJ's largest funding source, Federal (68%), is through a series of military cooperative agreements from the U.S. Department of Defense, National Guard Bureau. The General Revenue Fund comprised 23 percent of the ADJ's funding, mostly used as a state match for these agreements in fiscal year 2020.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



- The Adjutant General's Department received \$15 million in funding during fiscal year 2021 through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (5CV1), which can be seen as part of the Dedicated Purpose Fund Group in the above chart.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	10,893	8,501	12,069	10,642	-11.8%	11,374	6.9%	11,647	2.4%
Federal	36,145	39,500	36,240	42,358	16.9%	40,745	-3.8%	41,533	1.9%
Dedicated Purpose	1,426	1,821	4,752	17,273	263.5%	3,434	-80.1%	2,434	-29.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,464</b>	<b>49,822</b>	<b>53,061</b>	<b>70,273</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>55,552</b>	<b>-20.9%</b>	<b>55,614</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

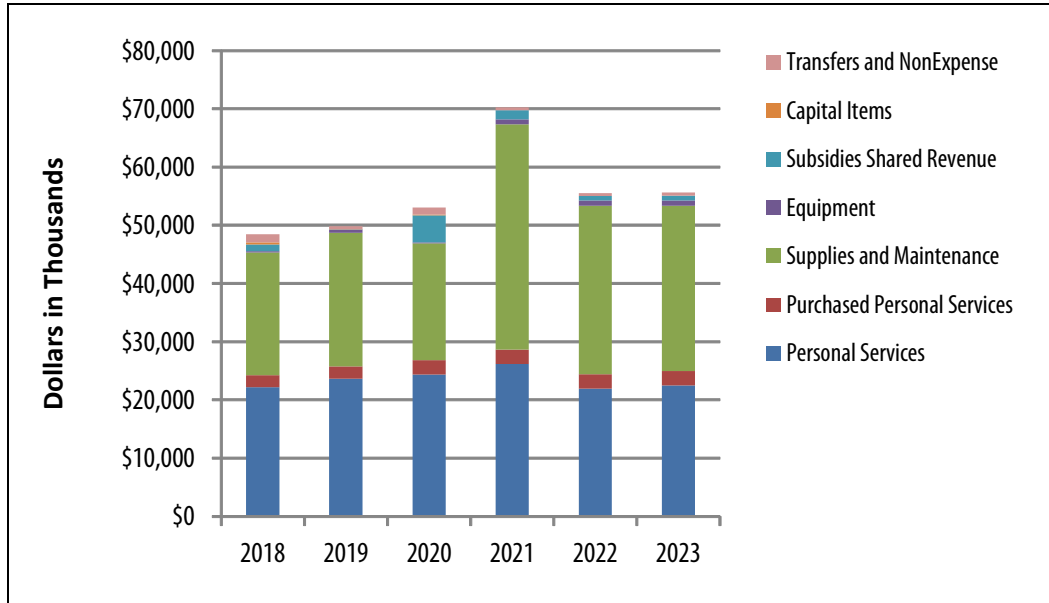


Adjutant General's Department

Agency's Budget by Expense Type

The primary expense for the ADJ during fiscal year 2020 was payroll (45.9%). Supplies and maintenance (37.7%) was the ADJ's second largest expense due to its maintenance of 6.9 million square feet of Army National Guard facilities and 1.5 million square feet of Air National Guard Facilities.

Expenses by Account Category



- Fiscal year 2021 includes additional funding under supplies and maintenance from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (5VC1).

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	22,177	23,620	24,358	26,162	7.4%	21,975	-16.0%	22,488	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	2,054	2,132	2,499	2,482	-0.7%	2,466	-0.6%	2,474	0.3%
Supplies and Maintenance	21,088	22,967	20,003	38,715	93.5%	28,909	-25.3%	28,401	-1.8%
Equipment	233	536	236	873	269.5%	892	2.2%	909	1.9%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	1,154	28	4,624	1,545	-66.6%	813	-47.4%	839	3.2%
Capital Items	336	25	120	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1,422	512	1,220	497	-59.3%	497	0.0%	503	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,464</b>	<b>49,822</b>	<b>53,061</b>	<b>70,273</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>55,552</b>	<b>-20.9%</b>	<b>55,614</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

**Adjutant General's Department**

**ALI Analysis**

**GRF 745504 Ohio Cyber Range**

This new line item will be used for providing cyber training and education to K-12 students, higher education students, Ohio National Guardsmen, federal employees, state and local government employees, and provide for emergency preparedness exercises and training. The program expenses were previously paid out of the Central Administration GRF Line (745409) and were separated for greater accountability.

**GRF 745505 State Active Duty**

This new line item will be used for paying expenses related to the state active duty of members of the Ohio organized militia. State active duty costs were previously paid out of the Central Administration GRF line (745409) and were separated for greater accountability.

**5CV1 745632 Coronavirus Relief - ADJ**

The Adjutant General's Department received \$15 million in fiscal year 2021 through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (5CV1). The funding supported the acquisition, renovation, and supply costs to establish multiple temporary medical facilities across the state to supplement existing hospital capacity, pay allowance cost for approximately 600 Ohio National Guard and State Defense Force members on state active duty, personal protective equipment, vehicles, and motor fuel to support personnel.

**ADJ ALI Restructuring**

The ADJ is separating the Ohio Cyber Range and the State Active Duty from the Central Administration line 745409. Beginning in fiscal year 2022, funding previously appropriated in this line 745409-Central Administration for the Ohio Cyber Range and State Active Duty is appropriated in line item 745504, Ohio Cyber Range and 745505, State Active Duty.

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	745409	Central Administration	4,284,399	2,940,167	-31.4%	3,025,550	2.9%
GRF	745504	Ohio Cyber Range	0	2,100,000		2,100,000	0.0%
GRF	745505	State Active Duty	0	50,000		50,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Adjutant General's Department

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	745401	Ohio Military Reserve	15,503	11,466	5,875	10,000	9,500	-5.0%	9,800	3.2%
GRF	745404	Air National Guard	1,789,597	1,816,324	1,792,473	1,748,954	1,750,000	0.1%	1,811,250	3.5%
GRF	745407	National Guard Benefits	38,929	(34)	0	188,000	174,000	-7.4%	174,000	0.0%
GRF	745409	Central Administration	5,072,774	3,027,327	6,708,031	4,784,399	2,940,167	-38.5%	3,025,550	2.9%
GRF	745499	Army National Guard	3,976,554	3,646,302	3,536,236	3,580,969	3,600,000	0.5%	3,726,000	3.5%
GRF	745503	Ohio Cyber Reserve	0	0	26,634	330,000	750,000	127.3%	750,000	0.0%
GRF	745504	Ohio Cyber Range	0	0	0	0	2,100,000	NA	2,100,000	0.0%
GRF	745505	State Active Duty	0	0	0	0	50,000	NA	50,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>10,893,357</b>	<b>8,501,385</b>	<b>12,069,249</b>	<b>10,642,322</b>	<b>11,373,667</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>11,646,600</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
3420	745616	Army National Guard Service Agreement	20,522,606	22,894,725	19,214,679	26,065,896	26,252,590	0.7%	26,636,202	1.5%
3E80	745628	Air National Guard Operations and Maintenance	15,616,316	16,602,152	17,018,130	16,276,986	14,476,985	-11.1%	14,881,509	2.8%
3R80	745603	Counter Drug Operations	6,398	3,571	6,981	15,000	15,000	0.0%	15,382	2.5%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>36,145,320</b>	<b>39,500,448</b>	<b>36,239,790</b>	<b>42,357,882</b>	<b>40,744,575</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>41,533,093</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
5340	745612	Property Operations Management	249,757	664,179	378,085	874,465	900,000	2.9%	900,000	0.0%
5360	745605	Marksmanship Activities	65,680	0	0	0	115,000	NA	115,000	0.0%
5360	745620	Camp Perry and Buckeye Inn Operations	806,951	799,763	800,885	874,055	874,055	0.0%	874,055	0.0%
5370	745604	Ohio National Guard Facilities Maintenance	7,989	55,156	26,860	180,000	190,000	5.6%	190,000	0.0%
5CV1	745632	Coronavirus Relief - ADJ	0	0	3,277,764	15,000,000	1,000,000	-93.3%	0	-100.0%
5LY0	745626	Military Medal of Distinction	0	0	0	0	5,000	NA	5,000	0.0%
5U80	745613	Community Match Armories	295,127	301,402	268,230	344,500	350,000	1.6%	350,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>1,425,504</b>	<b>1,820,500</b>	<b>4,751,824</b>	<b>17,273,020</b>	<b>3,434,055</b>	<b>-80.1%</b>	<b>2,434,055</b>	<b>-29.1%</b>
<b>Grand Total Adjutant General's Department</b>			<b>48,464,181</b>	<b>49,822,333</b>	<b>53,060,863</b>	<b>70,273,224</b>	<b>55,552,297</b>	<b>-20.9%</b>	<b>55,613,748</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

# Department of Administrative Services

## Role and Overview

The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) was established in 1974 by consolidating specialized support services required to operate state government into a single agency. The Department provides services to state agencies through the recruitment, selection, and retention of state employees; administration and design of state-owned buildings; procurement of goods and services; management of state property; coordination and promotion of equal access to state employment and contracting opportunities; negotiation and interpretation of the state's collective bargaining contracts; and provision of statewide oversight, leadership, and direction for all activities related to information technology (IT). The DAS plays an integral role in lowering the cost of running state government by providing enterprise-wide business services. The agency manages more than 40 program areas that serve its Ohio government customers, which in turn directly serve the interests of Ohio citizens. To provide these services, the DAS is organized into four operating divisions: General Services, Human Resources, Collective Bargaining, and the Office of Information Technology (OIT). Another division provides administrative support to the agency. An additional group, the Equal Opportunity Division, has previously functioned as an operating division of the DAS. As part of the fiscal years 2022-2023 operating budget, the DAS and the Development Services Agency (DSA) propose to transfer the business certification programs for Minority Business Enterprise, Encouraging Diversity, Growth, and Equity, Women's Business Enterprise, and Veteran-Friendly Business Enterprise from the DAS to the DSA to align with the DSA's core mission to assist small and minority businesses with their growth and development. The DAS has 801 employees.

More information regarding the Department of Administrative Services is available at <https://das.ohio.gov/>.

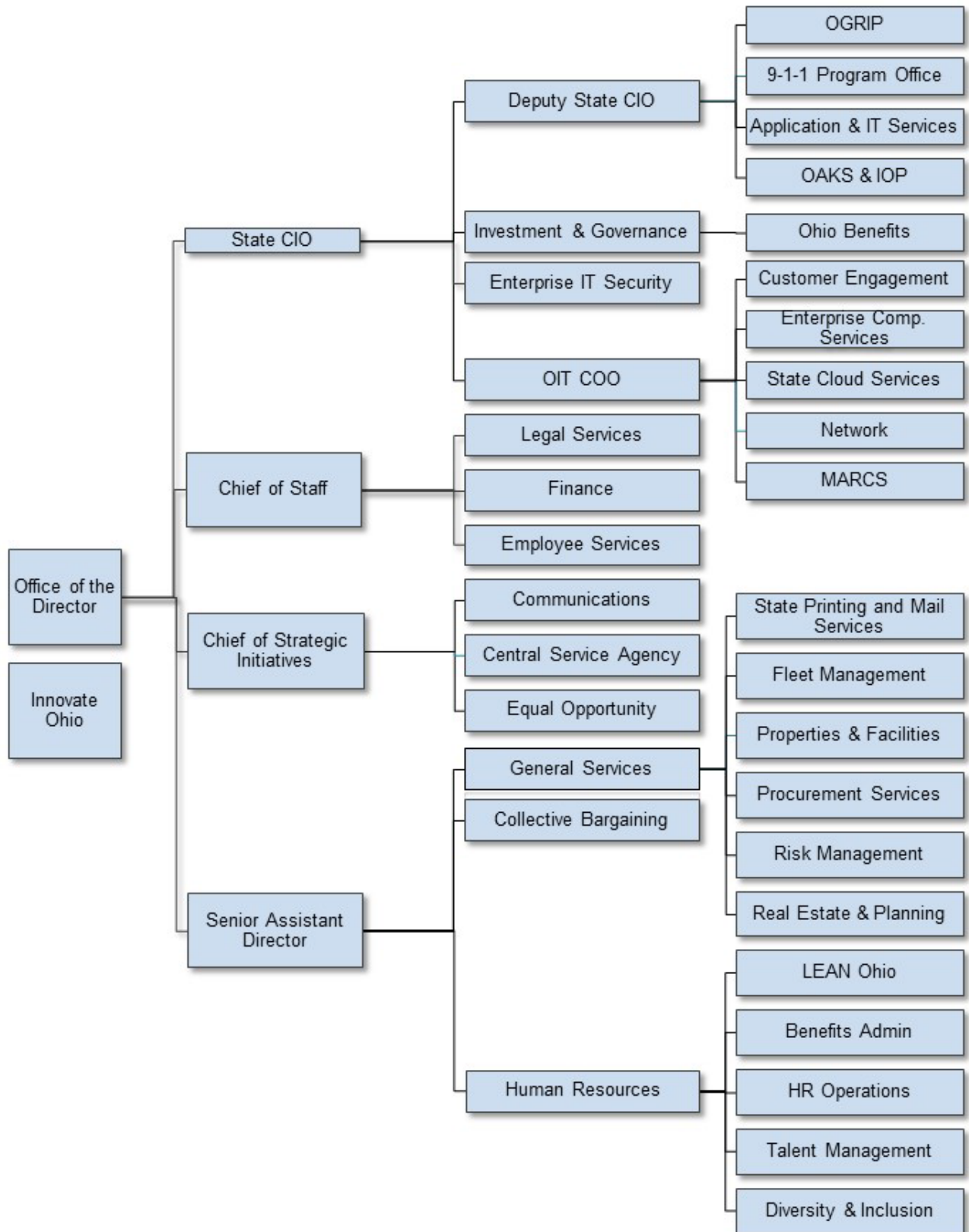
## Agency Budget Highlights

- More than 16,000 users at 12 pilot agencies saw improved procure-to-pay functionality, expanded training opportunities, and increased contract access through Ohio|Buys, the state's new online purchasing solution. More and more agency purchases will now occur in Ohio|Buys, providing statewide purchasing data for future analytics and identifying cost-saving opportunities. This new procurement system is supported by Fund 1170 line item 100644, General Services Division - Operating.
- The DAS operates the Multi-Agency Radio Communication System (MARCS) through Fund 5C20 line item 100605, MARCS Administration, to provide Ohio's first responders and public safety professionals with wireless digital communications. There are over 120,000 voice units and over 1,800 mobile data units on the MARCS system, representing over 2,800 public safety and public service agencies. Local governments continue to join the MARCS system.
- Executive Order 2019-15D issued by Governor DeWine in April 2019 required agencies to complete the migration of their IT systems to the state's cloud environment managed by the DAS OIT Infrastructure Services Division through Fund 1330 line item 100607, IT Services Delivery. The completion of this directive resulted in an additional 1,600 servers migrated to the state's central environment, which allows all agencies to benefit from lower volume-based rates for servers.
- The DAS Human Resources Division introduced Live Health Online, which offers employees the option to visit with doctors and mental health professionals online. During fiscal year 2020, more than 2,500 telehealth visits were conducted. In addition to easier access to care, the estimated savings to taxpayers to date is \$535,000. The DAS administers employee health insurance benefits through Fund 1250 line item 100622, Human Resources Division - Operating.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$185.8 million (or a 23.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$164.7 million (or a 11.4% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$888.9 million (or a 2.5% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$874.0 million (or a 1.7% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The DAS will continue ongoing programs to modernize major processes.

- The DAS will continue to grow and expand Ohio|Buys to all state agencies, local governments, and higher education institutions. Additional capabilities and features will support streamlined solicitations and contract management functionality.

The DAS will work to expand levels of service.

- Using a Cloud Smart mindset, the DAS will support and guide agencies as they seek Infrastructure as a Service and Platform as a Service opportunity. The Department will also act as a broker of these services for state agencies.

The DAS will expand the use of its programs among state agencies.

- The DAS will onboard five agencies with self-managed fleets to the DAS Managed Fleet Program to provide consolidated, cost-effective fleet management services.

The DAS will introduce new services to fill state agency needs.

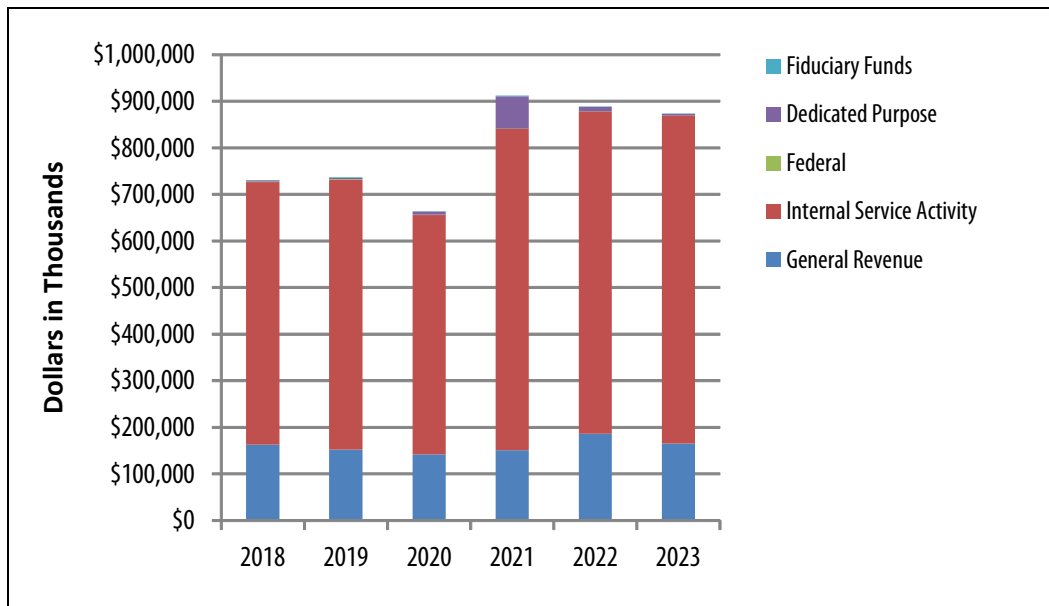
- The DAS will introduce an Enterprise Project Management Office. A common approach to project and portfolio management and organizational change management across state agencies will help ensure the success of state IT projects.

Department of Administrative Services

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the DAS is Internal Service Activity funds, which comprised \$514.1 million (77.4 percent) of the agency's fiscal year 2020 budget. The DAS provides many services to state agencies, like information technology, procurement, and human resources, for which agencies pay either a consumption-based rate or a payroll charge. The decline in Internal Service Activity funds in fiscal year 2020 stems from the end of initial development and deployment costs for integrated eligibility system modules. The second-largest funding source is the General Revenue Fund (GRF), which comprised \$141.8 million (21.4 percent) of the agency's fiscal year 2020 budget. Three-quarters of this amount was debt service for the Administrative Building Fund and for certificates of participation that funded information technology projects. The primary agency GRF expenses were for building rent the DAS pays for vacant space and certain state agencies and for Ohio Business Gateway operating costs.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- The DAS received federal Coronavirus Relief Fund Dedicated Purpose appropriations in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, which the Department used to purchase personal protective equipment and ventilators, specialized cleaning for DAS-managed buildings, and consulting services for the statewide coronavirus response.
- In fiscal year 2022, the DAS will receive \$25 million from the General Revenue Fund for a priority health initiative to improve disease reporting and healthcare delivery across the state by aligning state agency data systems and records and by streamlining timely data.

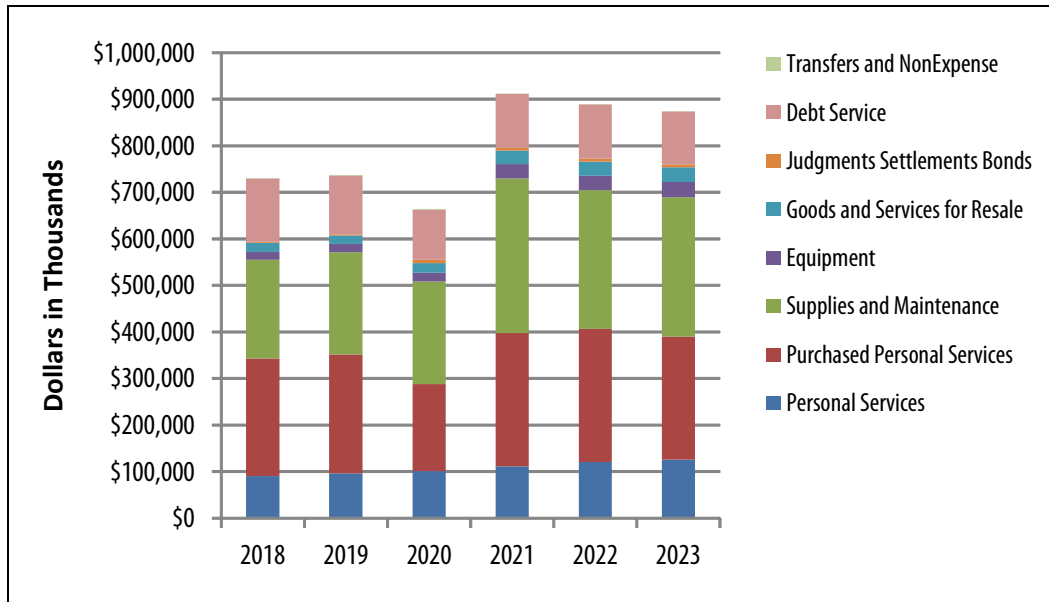
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change		FY 2023
General Revenue	162,703	152,461	141,754	150,976	6.5%	185,750	23.0%	164,659	-11.4%
Internal Service Activity	563,707	578,659	514,076	689,920	34.2%	692,203	0.3%	704,284	1.7%
Federal	1,060	1,622	100	10	-90.0%	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	2,912	3,170	6,883	70,030	917.4%	9,786	-86.0%	3,900	-60.1%
Fiduciary Funds	13	909	1,090	1,150	5.5%	1,150	0.0%	1,150	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>730,394</b>	<b>736,821</b>	<b>663,904</b>	<b>912,087</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>888,899</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>874,004</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>

Department of Administrative Services

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The DAS's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was supplies and maintenance (33.3 percent). These costs were for a variety of things such as hardware and software maintenance contracts, rent, DAS fee-for-service rates charged to DAS programs, and internal administrative costs charged to DAS programs. Purchased personal services were the second largest expense (28.2 percent) in fiscal year 2020. The decline in this category stems from the end of contractor costs for the initial development and deployment of integrated eligibility system modules.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	90,066	95,959	100,738	111,577	10.8%	120,679	8.2%	125,818	4.3%
Purchased Personal Services	252,756	255,193	187,014	285,509	52.7%	285,569	0.0%	264,122	-7.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	212,195	219,772	220,955	332,547	50.5%	298,674	-10.2%	299,389	0.2%
Equipment	16,721	18,439	18,618	30,838	65.6%	30,709	-0.4%	32,939	7.3%
Goods and Services for Resale	19,430	18,085	20,362	29,195	43.4%	30,173	3.4%	31,634	4.8%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	2,617	1,874	7,177	6,582	-8.3%	5,614	-14.7%	5,614	0.0%
Debt Service	136,011	126,695	107,607	115,176	7.0%	117,225	1.8%	114,230	-2.6%
Transfers and Non-Expense	599	804	1,433	663	-53.8%	255	-61.5%	258	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>730,394</b>	<b>736,821</b>	<b>663,904</b>	<b>912,087</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>888,899</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>874,004</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>



Department of Administrative Services

ALI Analysis

**GRF 100457 Equal Opportunity Services**

This line item has supported the Minority Business Enterprise; Encouraging Diversity, Growth, and Equity; Women's Business Enterprise; and Veteran-Friendly Business Enterprise Programs, which help disadvantaged businesses sell goods and services to state agencies. In fiscal year 2022, the DAS and the Development Services Agency (DSA) propose transferring these business certification programs to the DSA to align with that agency's core mission to assist small and minority businesses with their growth and development. As a result, this GRF funding moves from DAS after fiscal year 2021 to DSA starting in fiscal year 2022.

**GRF 100504 Central Warehouse**

In fiscal year 2021, the DAS leased warehouse space to store personal protective equipment for the Department of Health. In fiscal year 2022, the DAS will receive GRF support to conduct a needs analysis with state agencies to develop a business case for consolidating separate agency warehouse spaces into a consolidated warehouse operation. If warranted by the analysis, this GRF funding will support consolidated warehouse costs through fiscal year 2023 before moving to a fee-for-service operation like other DAS services for state agencies.

**GRF 130321 State Agency Support Services**

In fiscal year 2022, the DAS will receive \$25 million for a priority health initiative to improve disease reporting and healthcare delivery across the state by aligning state agency data systems and records and by streamlining timely data.

**1880 100649 Equal Opportunity Division - Operating**

This line item has supported affirmative action, equal employment opportunity, and disability inclusion in state employment. In fiscal year 2021, the DAS created the Office of Diversity and Inclusion in the Department's Human Resources Division to directly tie the state's human resources strategies with its efforts to ensure the state achieves these diversity and inclusion goals. In fiscal year 2022, the funding for this office will also be included in the Division's line item 100622, Human Resources Division - Operating.

**5WU0 100672 Ohio Benefits**

In fiscal year 2021, the DAS consolidated funding for the integrated eligibility system into this line item. Through fiscal year 2020, the system's operating costs were in Fund 5PC0 line item 100665, Enterprise Applications, and its development costs were in Fund 4N60 line item 100617, Major IT Purchases.

**5CV1 100671 Coronavirus Relief - DAS**

The DAS received federal Coronavirus Relief Fund appropriations in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, which the Department used to purchase personal protective equipment and ventilators, specialized cleaning for DAS-managed buildings, and consulting services for the statewide coronavirus response.

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	100412	Unemployment Insurance System Lease Rental Payments	0	0	0	1,546,403	1,550,000	0.2%	1,560,000	0.6%
GRF	100413	EDCS Lease Rental Payments	7,559,438	7,559,457	11,299,385	13,276,557	13,280,000	0.0%	13,275,000	0.0%
GRF	100414	MARCS Lease Rental Payments	6,764,675	6,765,237	6,767,999	6,769,600	6,770,000	0.0%	6,770,000	0.0%
GRF	100415	OAKS Lease Rental Payments	15,245,967	15,334,620	2,434,705	2,434,500	2,450,000	0.6%	2,450,000	0.0%
GRF	100416	STARS Lease Rental Payments	8,517,917	8,511,119	3,545,732	3,540,750	5,000,000	41.2%	5,000,000	0.0%
GRF	100447	Administrative Buildings Lease Rental Bond Payments	97,753,336	88,355,384	83,390,289	87,432,526	88,000,000	0.6%	85,000,000	-3.4%
GRF	100452	Lean Ohio	514,748	11,996	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	100456	State IT Services	1,374,714	1,918,029	807,216	1,333,637	1,413,165	6.0%	1,424,551	0.8%
GRF	100457	Equal Opportunity Services	1,976,798	1,984,617	1,901,288	2,178,704	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	100459	Ohio Business Gateway	3,976,248	3,178,750	11,166,027	11,727,621	13,527,621	15.3%	13,527,621	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Administrative Services

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	100469	Aronoff Center Building Maintenance	270,000	270,000	240,676	222,121	222,121	0.0%	222,121	0.0%
GRF	100501	MARCS Fee Offset	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	100504	Central Warehouse	0	0	0	0	3,789,000	NA	9,955,000	162.7%
GRF	130321	State Agency Support Services	17,748,986	17,571,380	18,200,868	18,513,941	49,748,264	168.7%	25,474,994	-48.8%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>162,702,827</b>	<b>152,460,589</b>	<b>141,754,185</b>	<b>150,976,360</b>	<b>185,750,171</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>164,659,287</b>	<b>-11.4%</b>
1120	100616	DAS Administration	7,206,054	10,307,446	11,306,537	13,100,541	13,253,998	1.2%	13,700,502	3.4%
1150	100632	Central Service Agency	850,225	672,912	635,245	975,025	989,973	1.5%	1,013,812	2.4%
1170	100644	General Services Division - Operating	12,607,243	15,990,910	16,709,395	21,460,060	25,686,811	19.7%	25,866,307	0.7%
1220	100637	Fleet Management	9,831,206	12,392,806	14,989,677	23,315,522	26,492,047	13.6%	28,792,538	8.7%
1250	100622	Human Resources Division - Operating	14,529,670	17,150,812	15,342,060	18,718,045	18,718,045	0.0%	19,178,890	2.5%
1250	100657	Benefits Communication	479,708	601,944	417,882	615,521	615,521	0.0%	615,521	0.0%
1280	100620	Office of Collective Bargaining	3,901,364	3,178,649	2,932,535	4,385,893	4,385,893	0.0%	4,385,893	0.0%
1300	100606	Risk Management Reserve	7,232,229	6,615,949	9,815,730	15,389,803	17,904,121	16.3%	19,381,381	8.3%
1320	100631	DAS Building Management	47,472,513	42,569,799	40,512,017	49,384,799	53,043,664	7.4%	53,323,205	0.5%
1330	100607	IT Services Delivery	153,308,470	141,232,621	138,722,337	162,665,094	168,044,912	3.3%	173,182,510	3.1%
1880	100649	Equal Opportunity Division - Operating	1,101,200	984,469	1,099,787	1,264,515	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
2100	100612	State Printing	24,746,504	22,831,122	25,539,824	28,295,851	29,507,055	4.3%	28,719,641	-2.7%
2290	100630	IT Governance	28,720,345	28,722,540	20,163,796	32,602,191	30,073,302	-7.8%	32,179,505	7.0%
2290	100640	Consolidated IT Purchases	11,680,244	12,095,987	22,393,113	15,351,924	15,351,924	0.0%	15,351,924	0.0%
4270	100602	Investment Recovery	1,470,951	1,524,152	1,433,851	1,662,341	1,664,257	0.1%	1,679,401	0.9%
4N60	100617	Major IT Purchases	106,896,361	99,112,252	13,693,305	5,736,219	2,800,000	-51.2%	2,800,000	0.0%
5C20	100605	MARCS Administration	19,525,036	23,465,803	23,950,211	26,484,493	29,045,797	9.7%	30,882,138	6.3%
5EBO	100635	OAKS Support Organization	27,653,034	39,445,125	42,374,664	58,807,701	58,738,136	-0.1%	58,434,886	-0.5%
5EBO	100656	OAKS Updates and Developments	2,541,299	6,135,352	6,342,274	6,359,539	6,064,809	-4.6%	6,146,812	1.4%
5JQO	100658	Professionals Licensing System	12,219,739	4,526,486	3,144,834	8,723,135	4,989,466	-42.8%	5,111,024	2.4%
5KZO	100659	Building Improvement	3,320,190	2,865,242	2,241,767	2,862,000	1,675,000	-41.5%	2,160,000	29.0%
5LJO	100661	IT Development	11,814,366	10,863,041	7,535,243	21,500,000	19,000,000	-11.6%	16,500,000	-13.2%
5PCO	100617	Major IT Purchases	0	0	9,195	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5PCO	100665	Enterprise Applications	54,599,435	75,373,548	92,771,166	10,948,545	10,038,838	-8.3%	10,601,983	5.6%
5WUO	100672	Ohio Benefits	0	0	0	159,311,452	154,119,471	-3.3%	154,276,578	0.1%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>563,707,386</b>	<b>578,658,967</b>	<b>514,076,445</b>	<b>689,920,209</b>	<b>692,203,040</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>704,284,451</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
3AJ0	100623	Information Technology Grants	1,059,761	1,621,887	100,000	10,000	10,000	0.0%	10,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>1,059,761</b>	<b>1,621,887</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
5CV1	100671	Coronavirus Relief - DAS	0	0	3,484,197	66,369,459	6,000,000	-91.0%	0	-100.0%
5L70	100610	Professional Development	1,509,310	1,469,345	1,530,206	1,650,000	1,650,000	0.0%	1,650,000	0.0%
5MV0	100662	Theatre Equipment Maintenance	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0.0%	50,000	0.0%
5NM0	100663	911 Program	367,292	445,684	568,732	715,522	586,070	-18.1%	599,969	2.4%
5V60	100619	Employee Educational Development	1,034,996	1,255,033	1,300,058	1,245,000	1,500,000	20.5%	1,600,000	6.7%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>2,911,598</b>	<b>3,170,062</b>	<b>6,883,193</b>	<b>70,029,981</b>	<b>9,786,070</b>	<b>-86.0%</b>	<b>3,899,969</b>	<b>-60.1%</b>
SUHO	100670	Enterprise Transactions	12,564	909,353	1,089,700	1,150,000	1,150,000	0.0%	1,150,000	0.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>12,564</b>	<b>909,353</b>	<b>1,089,700</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Administrative Services</b>			<b>730,394,136</b>	<b>736,820,858</b>	<b>663,903,523</b>	<b>912,086,550</b>	<b>888,899,281</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>874,003,707</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>

# Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review

## Role and Overview

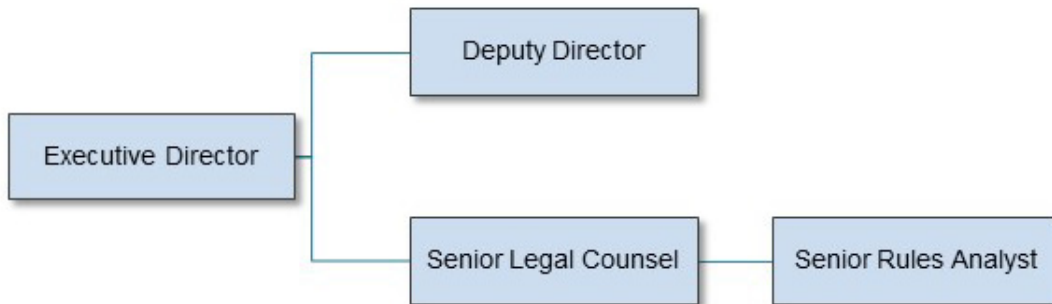
The Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) reviews proposed new, amended, and rescinded rules to ensure that the rules do not exceed the scope of the rule-making authority of that agency; the rules do not conflict with a rule of that agency or another rule-making agency; the rules do not conflict with the intent of the legislature; and the rule-making agency has prepared a complete and accurate rule summary and fiscal analysis. The committee consists of five state representatives and five state senators. In odd-numbered years, the chairperson is a House member and in even-numbered years, the chairperson is a Senate member. Pursuant to Section 107.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Governor may not alter the funding requests of agencies of the legislative branch of government. The Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review provides the Office of Budget and Management with its budget request for inclusion in the Executive Budget proposal and not for consideration or approval. JCARR has four employees.

More information regarding the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review is available at <http://www.jcarr.state.oh.us/>.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$570.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$570.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$570.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$570.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization

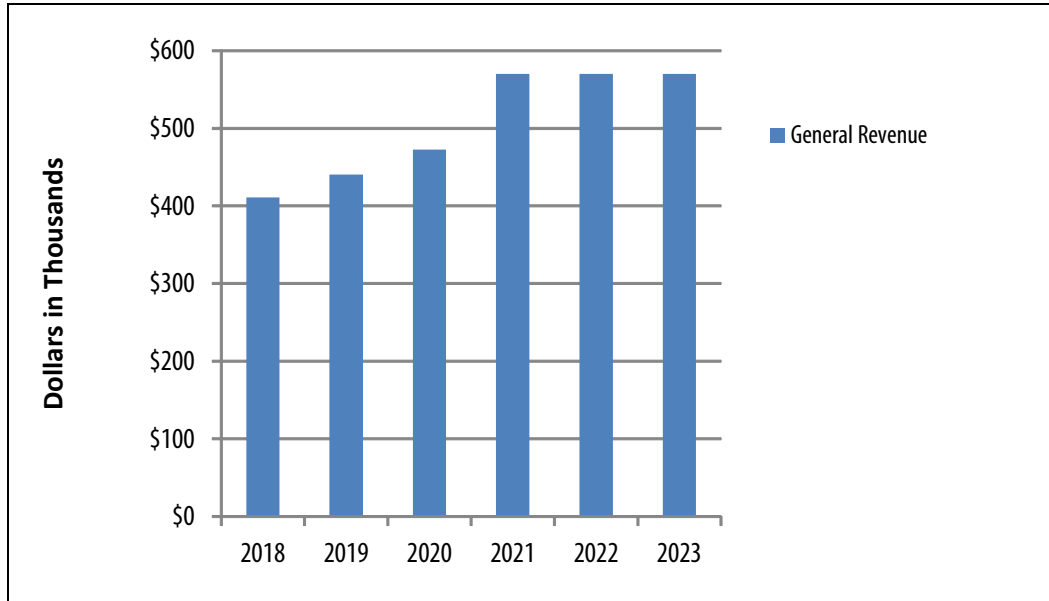


Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review

Funding Sources

The only funding source for the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review (JCARR) is the General Revenue Fund (GRF), which comprised \$0.6 million or 100.0 percent of the JCARR's fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



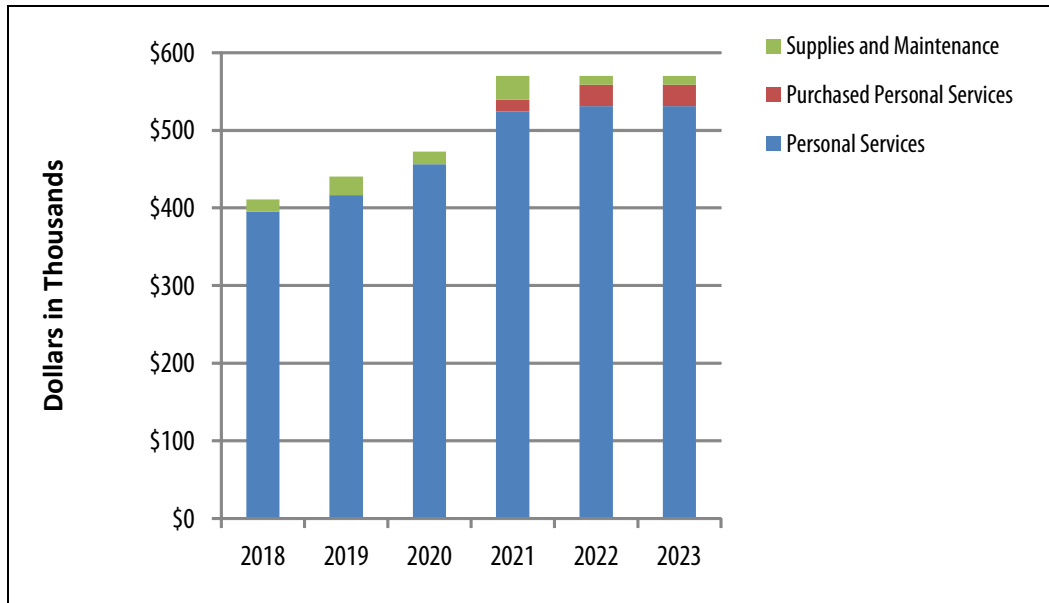
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	411	441	473	570	20.6%	570	0.0%	570	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The JCARR's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (96.5%), which supported the JCARR's four employees. The JCARR's second-largest expense is supplies and maintenance (3.5%), which funds equipment and operations.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	395	417	456	524	14.9%	531	1.2%	531	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	0	0	0	15	0.0%	28	81.9%	28	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	16	24	16	30	85.0%	11	-62.9%	11	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	029321	Operating Expenses	411,222	440,662	472,760	570,000	570,000	0.0%	570,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>411,222</b>	<b>440,662</b>	<b>472,760</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review</b>			<b>411,222</b>	<b>440,662</b>	<b>472,760</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>570,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Department of Aging

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) is the federally designated State Unit on Aging. It is the sole state agency enabled through legislative authority and funding to strategically plan for and fulfill the needs of older Ohioans through a comprehensive and coordinated system of community services, as prescribed in the Older Americans Act (OAA) (42 US Code 3025) and the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (45 CFR 1321). The Department is responsible for coordinating programs and services funded by the OAA, and other long-term care services/supports. The Department's mission is to "foster sound public policy, research, and initiatives that benefit older Ohioans." The Department's 80 full-time permanent employees are guided by core values: supporting person-centered, inclusive decision making; independence and engagement in the community; promoting the protection and safe living free from abuse and neglect; embracing equity and access for older Ohioans, while advocating on their behalf; and promoting aging with dignity. The Department upholds the principle that older adults can live where and with the people they choose and participate fully in their communities. The Department works with an extensive aging network that includes older adults, caregivers, advocacy groups, service and medical providers and associations, among others. The Department designates 12 Area Agencies on Aging to administer programs for older and adult Ohioans with disabilities at the local level and works to foster a statewide infrastructure for evidence-based healthy lifestyle/prevention programs. The Department helps high-need individuals avert placement in a nursing facility by providing in-home services/supports such as meals, transportation, home modification, and personal care. It also administers two Medicaid waiver programs and the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE). The Department also includes the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman Office whose mission is to advocate for excellence wherever consumers live. Ombudsmen often are the only connection many consumers have to an individual who is not a care provider. They offer information on consumer rights among other services. Additionally, the Department houses the Board of Executives of Long-term Services and Supports, which licenses nursing home administrators and has authority to develop professional enhancements for administrators of all long-term services/supports organizations.

More information regarding the Department of Aging is available at [aging.ohio.gov](http://aging.ohio.gov).

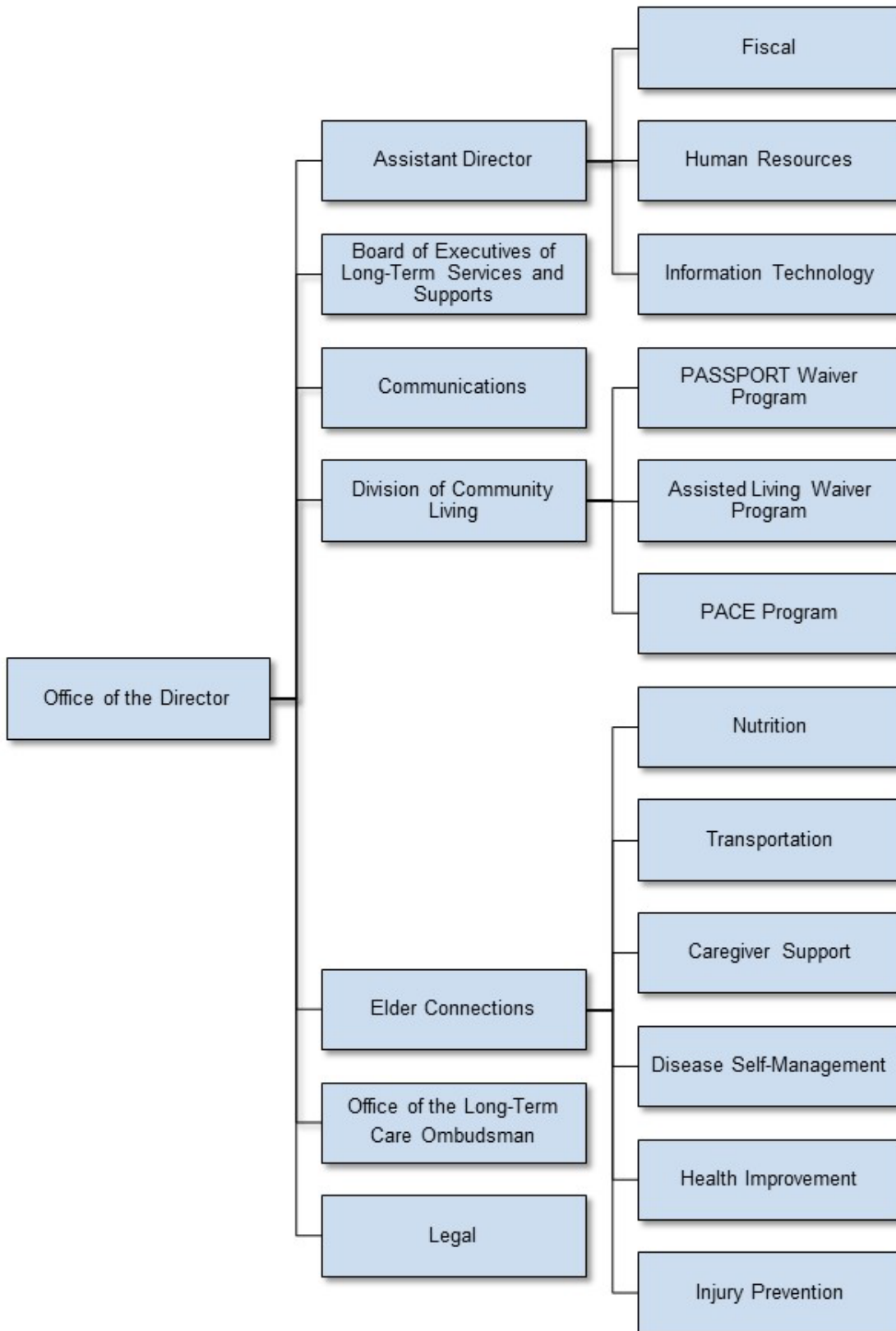
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The recommended budget includes \$14.0 million in fiscal year 2022 and \$9.0 million in fiscal year 2023 for Statewide Aging Initiatives (490507). Up to \$5.0 million in fiscal year 2022 shall be used in coordination with the Ohio Department of Health to incentivize quality improvement initiatives in or regarding long-term care facilities or to connect long-term care facilities with technical assistance programming including training on infection control, or elder abuse, or other topics.
- The remaining funds in Statewide Aging Initiatives (490507), along with federal grants, will allow the Department to quickly and vigorously address issues such as food insecurity and/or limited number of aging service providers and/or more.
- While Ohio's aging population grows and the need for in-home, community-based support increases, so does the demand to expand Ohio's network of aging service providers. In fiscal year 2020, 2,756 providers provided in-home and community-based services to older Ohioans. Ohio's workforce capacity has not kept pace with Ohio's aging population.
- Approximately 13.1 percent of elders face the threat of hunger. Home-delivered meals are essential to combat food insecurity and address nutrition needs. In fiscal year 2019, 58,397 older Ohioans received home-delivered meals. Of these, 81 percent reported that the meals helped their health improve. Approximately 92 percent reported that the meals helped them stay in their own homes.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$35.4 million (or a 108.4% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$30.4 million (or a 14.1% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$117.0 million (or a 8.0% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$107.6 million (or a 8.0% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The ODA will advocate for the health, quality of life, and protection of older Ohioans.

- The ODA will improve Ohio's elder justice system.
- The ODA will align criminal records check requirements.
- The ODA will heighten oversight of Ohio's long-term care workforce.
- The ODA will increase social connectedness of home-bound older Ohioans through Staying Connected.

The ODA will support and encourage the creation of responsive communities.

- The ODA will provide basic, yet critical services to maintain older adult independence.
- The ODA will assess readiness and plan for diversity and inclusion across the aging network.
- The ODA will evaluate the benefits of state oversight of Adult Day Service providers.
- The ODA will evaluate the benefits of increased oversight of Ohio's Senior Centers.
- The ODA will strengthen technical support of Ohio's nursing home administrators.
- The ODA will strengthen and standardize technical support for aging services providers/Area Agencies on Aging.

The ODA will promote economic stability for its served population.

- The ODA will study distributed funding models that optimize federal, state, and local funds for older Ohioans.
- The ODA will support Ohio's working adults caring for loved ones with Alzheimer's disease or other dementia.
- The ODA will incentivize Ohio's local businesses to support older adults through InnovateOhio-enabled solutions and modernization of the Golden Buckeye Card Program

The ODA will provide effective service as Ohio's designated state unit on aging.

- The ODA will modernize and conduct major upgrades of critical aging services and systems.
- The ODA will make critical technological investments to support older Ohioans.

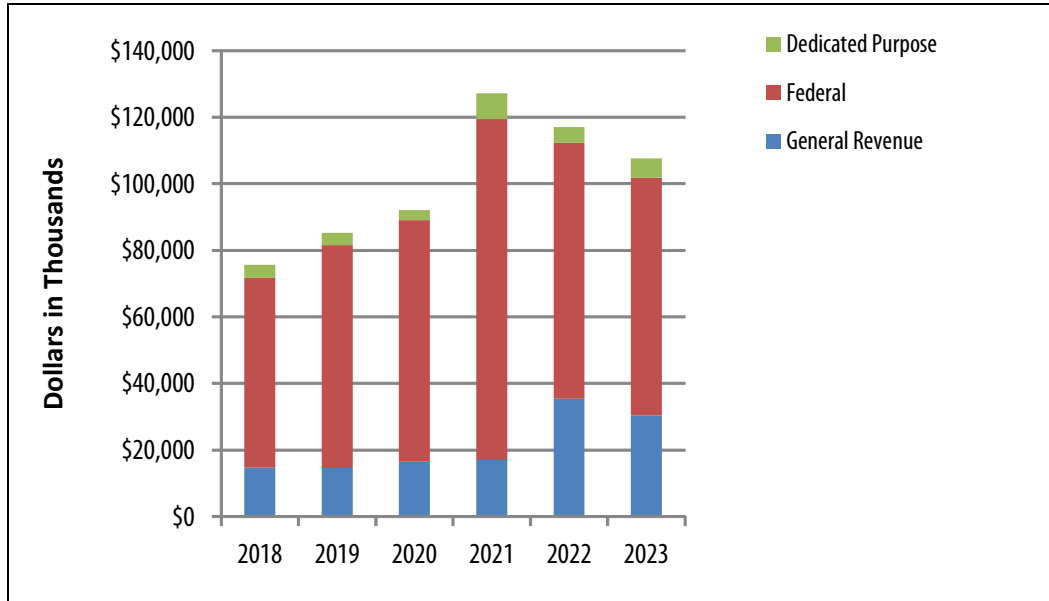


Department of Aging

Funding Sources

The Funding Sources for the department are the General Revenue Fund (21%) and various federal grants (74%) pursuant to the federal Older Americans Act and Medicaid. In addition, the department receives fees and other dedicated sources (5%) to support the Board of Executives of Long-Term Services and Support and the Office of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- Fiscal year 2021 federal funds includes additional funding from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, for programs funded under the Older Americans Act.

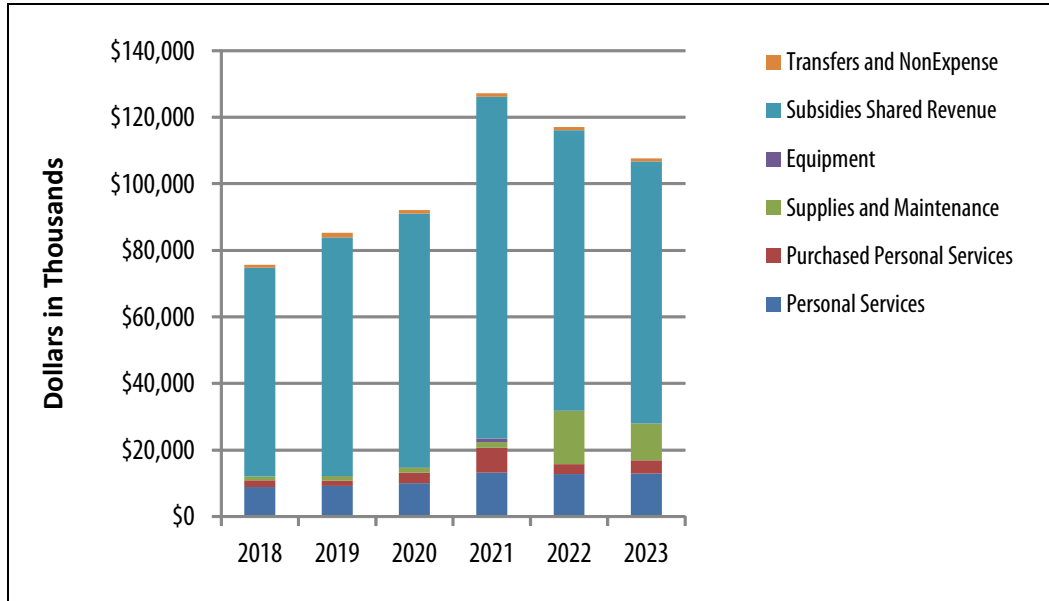
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	14,685	14,616	16,467	17,006	3.3%	35,433	108.4%	30,433	-14.1%
Federal	57,058	66,979	72,551	102,487	41.3%	76,857	-25.0%	71,426	-7.1%
Dedicated Purpose	3,847	3,682	3,118	7,687	146.5%	4,736	-38.4%	5,767	21.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,591</b>	<b>85,278</b>	<b>92,136</b>	<b>127,180</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>117,026</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>107,626</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>

Department of Aging

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type include subsidies (82%) provided to Area Agencies on Aging to support various programs pursuant to the federal Older Americans Act and Medicaid, and payroll (12%). Other Agency’s Budget by Expense Type (6%) include purchased personal services, telecommunications, website maintenance, and information technology expenses.

Expenses by Account Category



- Fiscal year 2021 includes additional funding under subsidies and shared revenue from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, for programs funded under the Older Americans Act.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	8,889	9,217	10,028	13,243	32.1%	12,770	-3.6%	12,887	0.9%
Purchased Personal Services	1,966	1,519	3,141	7,462	137.6%	3,007	-59.7%	4,032	34.1%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,175	1,374	1,586	1,705	7.5%	15,884	831.7%	10,937	-31.1%
Equipment	0	11	83	1,095	1,212.8%	92	-91.6%	97	5.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	62,804	71,780	76,213	102,623	34.7%	84,288	-17.9%	78,688	-6.6%
Transfers and Non-Expense	756	1,377	1,085	1,054	-2.9%	985	-6.5%	985	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,591</b>	<b>85,278</b>	<b>92,136</b>	<b>127,180</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>117,026</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>107,626</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>

State of Ohio

Department of Aging

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	490321	Operating Expenses	1,477,419	1,413,598	1,606,745	1,348,074	1,724,070	27.9%	1,745,504	1.2%
GRF	490410	Long-Term Care Ombudsman	477,193	470,320	1,088,374	1,588,402	3,112,901	96.0%	3,112,901	0.0%
GRF	490411	Senior Community Services	6,838,304	6,646,063	6,913,043	6,549,253	8,723,995	33.2%	8,662,042	-0.7%
GRF	490414	Alzheimers and Other Dementia Respite	2,369,281	2,537,209	2,226,163	2,245,720	2,495,245	11.1%	2,495,245	0.0%
GRF	490506	National Senior Service Corps	227,000	223,705	228,956	200,513	222,792	11.1%	222,792	0.0%
GRF	490507	Statewide Aging Initiatives	0	0	0	0	14,000,000	NA	9,000,000	-35.7%
GRF	656423	Long Term Care Budget-State	3,295,584	3,325,590	4,403,956	5,073,618	5,154,308	1.6%	5,194,827	0.8%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>14,684,781</b>	<b>14,616,485</b>	<b>16,467,237</b>	<b>17,005,580</b>	<b>35,433,311</b>	<b>108.4%</b>	<b>30,433,311</b>	<b>-14.1%</b>
3220	490618	Federal Aging Grants	7,407,602	7,665,257	7,414,656	13,920,570	9,435,514	-32.2%	8,860,830	-6.1%
3C40	656623	Long Term Care Budget-Federal	2,524,753	2,886,733	2,672,295	5,477,117	4,790,982	-12.5%	4,839,274	1.0%
3M40	490612	Federal Independence Services	47,126,055	56,427,128	62,463,868	83,089,665	62,630,274	-24.6%	57,726,103	-7.8%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>57,058,410</b>	<b>66,979,118</b>	<b>72,550,819</b>	<b>102,487,352</b>	<b>76,856,770</b>	<b>-25.0%</b>	<b>71,426,207</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>
4800	490606	Senior Community Outreach and Education	142,102	130,893	193,627	372,523	385,964	3.6%	380,761	-1.3%
4C40	490609	Regional Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program	847,036	971,523	922,359	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
5BA0	490620	Ombudsman Support	950,580	1,066,822	99,179	1,500,000	1,532,273	2.2%	1,532,919	0.0%
5CV1	490629	COVID Response - AGE Indoor Air Quality Assistance	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5K90	490613	Long-Term Care Consumers Guide	1,022,014	356,242	1,009,690	1,350,000	401,640	-70.2%	1,427,072	255.3%
5MT0	490627	Board of Executives of Long-Term Services and Supports	568,011	715,278	708,622	800,000	750,838	-6.1%	761,056	1.4%
5T40	656625	Health Care Grants - State	72,561	178,743	147,696	200,000	200,000	0.0%	200,000	0.0%
5T10	656624	Provider Certification	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	0.0%	120,000	0.0%
5W10	490616	Resident Services Coordinator Program	245,058	262,821	37,000	344,700	344,934	0.1%	345,050	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>3,847,362</b>	<b>3,682,322</b>	<b>3,118,173</b>	<b>7,687,223</b>	<b>4,735,649</b>	<b>-38.4%</b>	<b>5,766,858</b>	<b>21.8%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Aging</b>			<b>75,590,553</b>	<b>85,277,925</b>	<b>92,136,229</b>	<b>127,180,155</b>	<b>117,025,730</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>107,626,376</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>

# Department of Agriculture

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) fills a vital role in this state by supporting rural Ohio and the agriculture industry, protecting the food supply and consumers, safeguarding plants and animals, and conserving our natural resources. The ODA provides leadership for Ohio's number one industry - food and agriculture - to create greater economic opportunity for Ohio's farmers and food processors, preserve and enhance Ohio's bountiful resources, and partner with Ohio's research institutions to further the development of new agricultural products and services. The agency administers regulatory, food safety, and consumer protection programs, and helps build marketing opportunities for Ohio farmers and food processors. The ODA's campus houses the top comprehensive consumer protection laboratory safety network in the state, and one of only a few of its kind in the nation. It is also home to animal disease testing and BioSafety Level 3 laboratories, a plant health laboratory, and one of only four National Type Evaluation Program Laboratories in the nation, which tests and evaluates new scale designs and technology. The ODA plays a leading role in Governor DeWine's H2Ohio Initiative, enrolling 1.1 million acres of Ohio's 11.5 million cropland acres in its first year, and providing financial support to farmers for implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) in controlling agricultural runoff and reducing algal blooms in Lake Erie. The Department has approximately 430 full-time permanent employees.

More information regarding the Department of Agriculture is available at <http://www.agri.ohio.gov>.

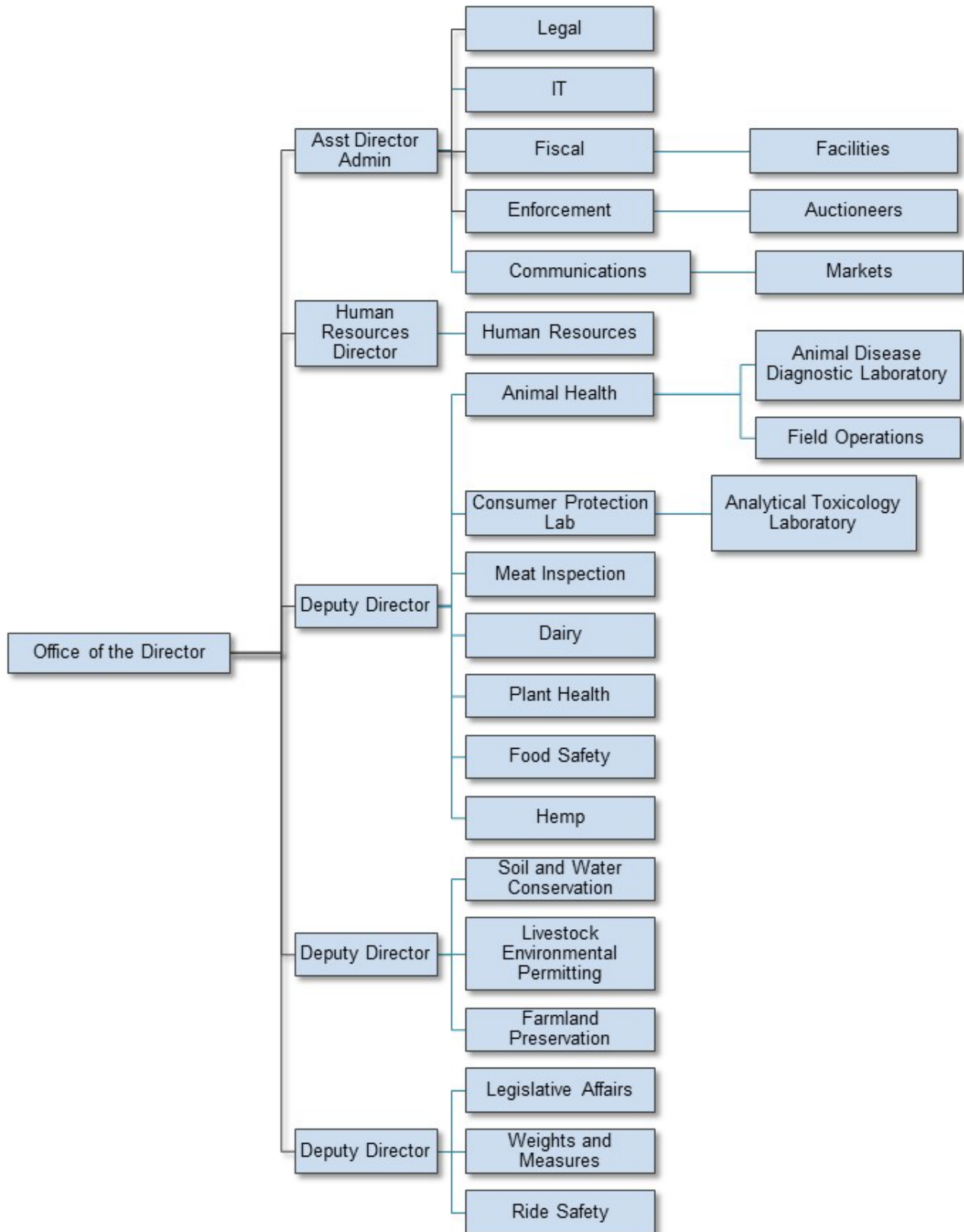
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The ODA will continue to regulate, support, promote, and protect Ohio's food and agriculture industry. This provides \$124.0 billion to the economy each year, and Ohio's food and agriculture industry provides jobs to one in eight Ohioans on the farm, in agriculture, in food, and in related industries.
- Ohio agriculture also provides 11.7 million Ohioans with food, dairy, fuel, fiber, and many other necessities. The department dedicates over half of its budget to maintaining a safe food supply, particularly meat, milk, and numerous other products.
- The ODA plans to expand its implementation of proven H2Ohio conservation practices across 24 counties and over 1 million acres. More than 1.1 million acres in the Maumee River Watershed have already been enrolled in the program, assisting nearly 2,000 farmers.
- The ODA will continue supporting and overseeing important environmental and conservation efforts. This includes preserving nearly 80,000 acres of farmland and overseeing the state's largest livestock farms and holding the farms to stringent science-based environmental standards.
- Additional activities include focusing on several other consumer protection functions, such as equity in the marketplace by enforcing accurate weights and measures. The ODA will also protect crops, plants, and animals from invasive pests and disease on more than 78,000 farms.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$55.1 million (or a 14.7% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$48.0 million (or a 12.9% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$166.8 million (or a 48.4% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$159.5 million (or a 4.4% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The ODA will protect Ohio's cattle, pig, sheep, horse, chicken, and turkey herds and flocks from emerging, foreign, and re-emerging diseases.

- This will be done by initiating a feasibility study for a new laboratory to address increasing customer needs and perform over 400,000 laboratory tests to ensure pathogen-free food animals and animal products and provide certification for export.
- The ODA will provide over 1,200 animal autopsy examinations per year to document infections and diseases in order to protect public health.
- The Department will oversee and conduct animal disease control and eradication efforts through licensing, inspection quarantine, vaccination verification, movement permits, and tracing animal identification.

The ODA will protect the health of plant life in the state through disease and pest management and the regulation of pesticides and fertilizer.

- This objective will be achieved by conducting annual surveillance and safeguarding activities for pests such as the gypsy moth, the Asian long-horned beetle, the spotted lanternfly, and sudden oak death. This will support the nursery and timber industries and exporters of plant products of grain, seed, vegetables, and fruit.
- The agency will test 1,000 lots of agricultural, flower, and vegetable seeds and 1,200 lots of livestock and pet foods annually to determine compliance with label claims. Over 500 onsite inspections of feed manufacturing facilities will be conducted to determine compliance with good manufacturing practices.
- The ODA will oversee the use of pesticides, fertilizers, and lime by licensing 30,000 individuals and businesses each year. Products will be registered and consumer complaints of pesticide misuse will be investigated; both are causes of adverse health and environmental impacts.

The ODA will oversee meat, dairy and food processing and distribution sites, and conduct 250,000 annual consumer laboratory tests to ensure the quality and safety of Ohio food products.

- This will be accomplished by inspecting 284 meat processing facilities. This includes daily inspection for approximately 189 official establishments (of which 77 are slaughter establishments), and 30 meal preparers, to protect the health and welfare of the consuming public.
- The ODA will conduct approximately 4,500 inspections of facilities which repack or store food, and manufacture dietary supplements, cosmetics, and over the counter drugs to ensure products are safe and honestly labeled.
- The agency will oversee the Grade-A and Manufacture Grade Milk programs, as well as milk haulers and frozen dessert manufacturers to ensure the safety of dairy products and enable interstate commerce.

The ODA will focus on improving the health of the state's farmlands, waterways, and Lake Erie through the regulation of livestock facilities, the Clean Ohio Farmland Preservation Program, and the H2Ohio Program.

- This will be accomplished by regulating the siting, construction, and operation of 258 large livestock facilities. Over 400 annual inspections will be completed to minimize the impact of manure, insect, and rodent control practices on water quality.
- Ohio's farmland will be permanently preserved through the purchase of agricultural easements from landowners through the Clean Ohio Program. This program distributes grants to local governments, county soil and water conservation districts, and local land trusts.
- Farming and conservation practices will be developed and implemented to improve water quality in Ohio's lakes and streams. This will be accomplished by reducing soil erosion and nutrient runoff, including across 1.1 million acres of farmland in the Maumee River Watershed. The program will also be expanded to cover more than 20 additional counties in the Western Lake Erie Basin.

Department of Agriculture

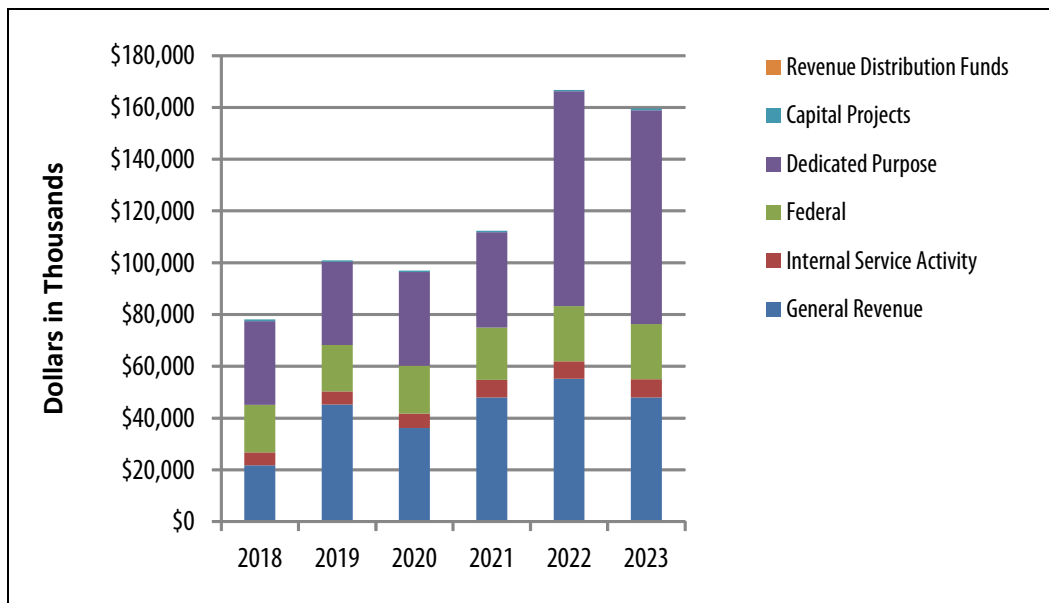
Ohio's commerce and workforce will be supported via standards and services for weights and measures, auctions, amusement ride safety, and horse racing. Also, grants will be provided to county agricultural societies.

- The Department will inspect scale and measuring devices annually in all 88 counties, process over 7,000 device permits, and issue over 1,200 calibration certificates in the metrology lab.
- Research and marketing will be supported on behalf of Ohio's 341 licensed wine manufacturers and 100+ vineyard operations to build awareness of Ohio's fine wines. The department will continue expanding the agriculture industry which provides over \$1.3 billion and 8,000 jobs to Ohio's economy.
- Laboratory testing for race horses will be provided, as well as grants to Ohio's 94 county agricultural societies. These grants will support annual fairs, junior fairs, horse racing, and capital improvements.

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Department of Agriculture (ODA) is Dedicated Purpose Funds, which comprised 37.9 percent of the ODA fiscal year 2020 budget. These funds are primarily from inspection and user fees. The second largest funding source is the General Revenue Fund (GRF), which comprised 37.0 percent of the ODA fiscal year 2020 budget. GRF funds are used in over 90 percent of the ODA's programs.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



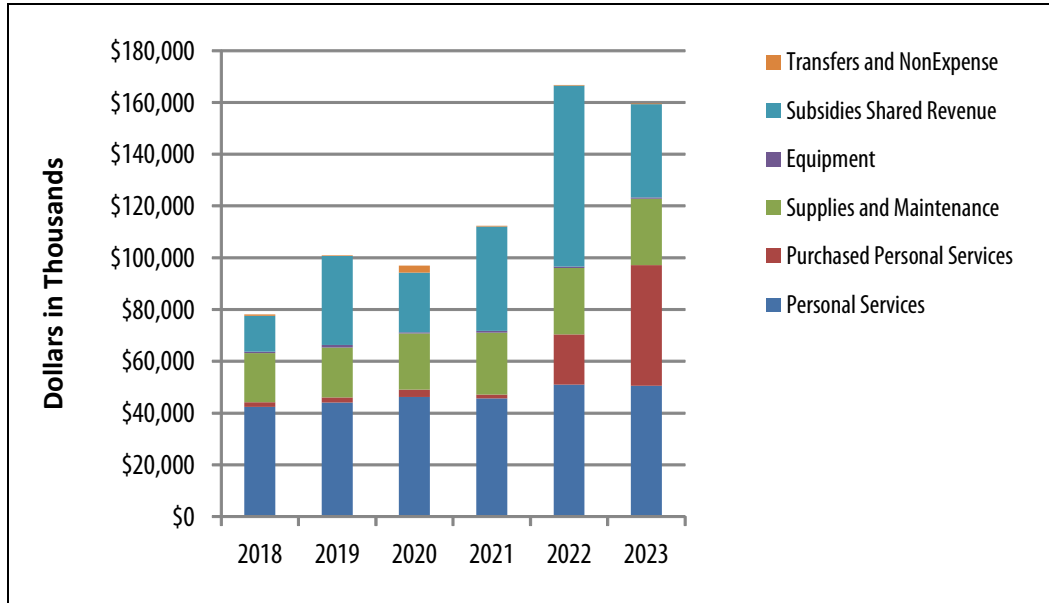
- The increase in General Revenue funding in fiscal year 2019 is due to the Soil and Water Phosphorous Program.
- The increase in Dedicated Purpose Funding in FY22 is due to increases in the H2Ohio Program.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	21,742	45,243	36,143	48,014	32.8%	55,091	14.7%	47,971	-12.9%
Internal Service Activity	5,082	5,066	5,516	6,729	22.0%	6,882	2.3%	7,019	2.0%
Federal	18,245	17,929	18,497	20,210	9.3%	21,283	5.3%	21,310	0.1%
Dedicated Purpose	32,401	32,162	36,226	36,817	1.6%	82,930	125.2%	82,613	-0.4%
Capital Projects	597	546	553	610	10.3%	610	0.0%	610	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,067</b>	<b>100,947</b>	<b>96,934</b>	<b>112,379</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>166,796</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>159,522</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The largest expense for the ODA in fiscal year 2020 was personnel (47.6% of expenses). The second largest expense for the ODA was subsidies and shared revenue (23.6% of expenses). There was a decrease in subsidies and shared revenue in the Soil and Water Phosphorous Program during fiscal year 2020 due to COVID-19 delays.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- The increase in subsidies shared revenue in fiscal year 2022 is due to the H2Ohio and Farmland Preservation Programs.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	42,447	44,034	46,124	45,661	-1.0%	50,901	11.5%	50,583	-0.6%
Purchased Personal Services	1,663	1,987	2,904	1,524	-47.5%	19,478	1,177.8%	46,470	138.6%
Supplies and Maintenance	18,984	19,333	21,727	23,860	9.8%	25,649	7.5%	25,696	0.2%
Equipment	641	989	443	711	60.3%	585	-17.6%	590	0.9%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	13,763	34,264	23,115	40,328	74.5%	69,903	73.3%	35,903	-48.6%
Transfers and Non-Expense	568	340	2,620	296	-88.7%	280	-5.4%	280	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,067</b>	<b>100,947</b>	<b>96,934</b>	<b>112,379</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>166,796</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>159,522</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>



**ALI Analysis**

**5CV1 700672      Coronavirus Relief - Local Fairs**

The \$4.7 million in fiscal year 2021 provided funding to 94 county and independent agricultural societies and fairs. The \$1 million in fiscal year 2022 was for Coronavirus relief efforts related to the Ohio State Fair.

**GRF 700409      Farmland Preservation**

The increase in GRF funding for the Farmland Preservation line item in fiscal year 2022 is to expand and continue the purchase of land easements within the Clean Ohio Program.

**6H20 700670      H2Ohio**

The increase in appropriation will be used to expand the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) within the H2Ohio water quality program, which will assist farmers with nutrient, water, and erosion management.

State of Ohio

Department of Agriculture

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	700401	Animal Health Programs	3,580,065	3,686,787	3,869,773	3,700,399	4,517,266	22.1%	4,388,181	-2.9%
GRF	700403	Dairy Division	1,170,884	1,169,907	1,228,924	1,178,459	1,292,929	9.7%	1,342,866	3.9%
GRF	700404	Ohio Proud	35,955	48,391	99,391	70,056	102,734	46.6%	105,096	2.3%
GRF	700406	Consumer Protection Lab	1,175,617	1,319,863	1,351,538	1,320,696	1,467,261	11.1%	1,389,965	-5.3%
GRF	700407	Food Safety	1,288,903	1,359,129	1,386,156	1,340,046	1,376,113	2.7%	1,408,710	2.4%
GRF	700409	Farmland Preservation	68,653	78,872	75,167	34,815	7,350,664	21,013.5%	352,331	-95.2%
GRF	700410	Plant Industry	145,450	147,430	148,854	147,468	151,708	2.9%	155,449	2.5%
GRF	700412	Weights and Measures	206,782	616,499	593,481	614,723	631,487	2.7%	631,487	0.0%
GRF	700415	Poultry Inspection	609,629	594,813	813,164	811,428	832,288	2.6%	851,470	2.3%
GRF	700417	Soil and Water Phosphorus Program	0	20,000,000	0	14,515,453	10,700,000	-26.3%	10,700,000	0.0%
GRF	700418	Livestock Regulation Program	741,744	1,150,990	1,125,792	1,145,071	1,281,483	11.9%	1,325,467	3.4%
GRF	700424	Livestock Testing and Inspections	70,355	79,756	106,517	117,493	119,843	2.0%	122,240	2.0%
GRF	700426	Dangerous and Restricted Animals	721,363	768,992	546,599	604,060	618,447	2.4%	631,310	2.1%
GRF	700427	High Volume Breeder Kennel Control	916,267	1,257,483	1,235,211	1,235,767	1,269,865	2.8%	1,300,401	2.4%
GRF	700428	Soil and Water Division	3,405,108	3,724,520	3,464,343	3,529,219	3,658,683	3.7%	3,658,683	0.0%
GRF	700499	Meat Inspection Program - State Share	4,536,469	4,631,347	6,102,833	5,882,091	6,485,605	10.3%	6,672,501	2.9%
GRF	700501	County Agricultural Societies	379,673	375,541	379,673	303,738	379,673	25.0%	379,673	0.0%
GRF	700509	Soil and Water District Support	2,688,886	4,232,947	13,215,486	11,063,016	11,760,000	6.3%	11,760,000	0.0%
GRF	700511	Ride Inspection	0	0	399,965	400,000	900,000	125.0%	600,000	-33.3%
GRF	700674	Hemp Production	0	0	0	0	195,000	NA	195,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>21,741,803</b>	<b>45,243,267</b>	<b>36,142,867</b>	<b>48,013,998</b>	<b>55,091,049</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>47,970,830</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>
5DAO	700644	Laboratory Administration Support	1,175,295	890,630	711,244	1,204,626	1,204,626	0.0%	1,204,626	0.0%
5GHO	700655	Administrative Support	3,907,017	4,175,569	4,805,049	5,524,048	5,677,844	2.8%	5,813,996	2.4%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>5,082,312</b>	<b>5,066,199</b>	<b>5,516,293</b>	<b>6,728,674</b>	<b>6,882,470</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>7,018,622</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
3260	700618	Meat Inspection Program - Federal Share	4,395,737	5,259,299	4,729,608	5,194,424	5,194,424	0.0%	5,194,424	0.0%
3360	700617	Ohio Farm Loan - Revolving	349,225	270,280	434,393	360,000	225,000	-37.5%	225,000	0.0%
3820	700601	Federal Cooperative Contracts	6,716,225	6,095,419	5,601,028	7,000,000	7,000,000	0.0%	7,000,000	0.0%
3ABO	700641	Agricultural Easement	324,418	353,517	297,368	350,000	330,000	-5.7%	330,000	0.0%
3J40	700607	Federal Administrative Programs	484,536	806,483	431,543	1,209,234	1,237,587	2.3%	1,264,214	2.2%
3R20	700614	Federal Plant Industry	5,974,495	5,144,039	7,002,628	6,095,972	7,295,972	19.7%	7,295,972	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>18,244,636</b>	<b>17,929,037</b>	<b>18,496,568</b>	<b>20,209,630</b>	<b>21,282,983</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>21,309,610</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
4900	700651	License Plates - Sustainable Agriculture	7,142	11,725	0	17,500	17,500	0.0%	17,500	0.0%
4940	700612	Agricultural Commodity Marketing Program	237,816	222,171	223,515	253,000	240,000	-5.1%	240,000	0.0%
4960	700626	Ohio Grape Industries	907,595	945,471	1,056,711	1,550,000	1,550,000	0.0%	1,550,000	0.0%
4970	700627	Grain Warehouse Program	250,578	330,223	246,684	500,000	425,000	-15.0%	425,000	0.0%
4980	700628	Grain Indemnity	0	0	2,097,536	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4C90	700605	Commercial Feed and Seed	1,853,596	2,414,180	3,020,371	2,426,251	2,326,251	-4.1%	2,326,251	0.0%
4D20	700609	Auction Education	11,345	27,177	18,529	50,000	50,000	0.0%	50,000	0.0%
4E40	700606	Utility Radiological Safety	91,302	96,017	83,441	101,130	101,130	0.0%	101,130	0.0%
4P70	700610	Food Safety Inspection	789,362	1,083,216	963,241	1,043,743	1,071,208	2.6%	1,096,240	2.3%
4R00	700636	Ohio Proud Marketing	51,383	23,567	7,837	30,500	30,500	0.0%	30,500	0.0%
4R20	700637	Dairy Industry Inspection	1,755,671	1,881,354	1,821,291	1,852,950	1,832,950	-1.1%	1,832,950	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Agriculture

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
4T60	700611	Poultry and Meat Inspection	142,743	159,421	113,631	120,000	100,000	-16.7%	100,000	0.0%
5780	700620	Ride Inspection	1,467,661	1,469,337	1,037,791	700,000	700,000	0.0%	1,200,000	71.4%
5B80	700629	Auctioneers	257,285	321,760	356,718	361,450	361,450	0.0%	361,450	0.0%
5BVO	700660	Heidelberg Water Quality Lab	250,000	250,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	0.0%	275,000	0.0%
5BVO	700661	Soil and Water Districts	8,685,434	8,238,312	8,048,750	8,000,000	8,000,000	0.0%	8,000,000	0.0%
5CV1	700672	Coronavirus Relief - Local Fairs	0	0	0	4,700,000	1,000,000	-78.7%	0	-100.0%
5FCO	700648	Plant Pest Program	1,474,271	1,524,914	1,437,572	1,515,298	1,554,599	2.6%	1,590,615	2.3%
5H20	700608	Metrology Lab and Scale Certification	1,232,392	1,041,822	1,380,529	975,000	975,000	0.0%	975,000	0.0%
5L80	700604	Livestock Management Program	670,986	473,216	222,744	275,000	245,000	-10.9%	245,000	0.0%
5MAO	700657	Dangerous and Restricted Animals	13,623	7,593	3,902	7,000	10,000	42.9%	10,000	0.0%
5MRO	700658	High Volume Breeders and Kennels	596,360	336,571	560,456	320,000	460,000	43.8%	460,000	0.0%
5MSO	700659	Captive Deer	39,274	36,069	27,508	12,000	18,000	50.0%	18,000	0.0%
5PLO	700662	Pet Store License	0	0	218,000	30,000	30,000	0.0%	30,000	0.0%
5QW0	700653	Watershed Assistance	480,771	391,093	502,089	515,000	515,000	0.0%	515,000	0.0%
5U10	700624	Auctioneers Indemnity	19,724	0	214	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5WJO	700671	Hemp Program	0	0	2,212	0	1,006,000	NA	1,006,000	0.0%
6520	700634	Animal, Consumer, and ATL Labs	5,600,821	5,505,200	5,260,783	5,466,896	5,840,522	6.8%	5,962,715	2.1%
6690	700635	Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Lime Inspection Program	5,514,279	5,371,757	4,697,244	4,894,402	4,894,402	0.0%	4,894,402	0.0%
6H20	700670	H2Ohio	0	0	2,541,226	825,000	49,300,000	5,875.8%	49,300,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>32,401,414</b>	<b>32,162,166</b>	<b>36,225,525</b>	<b>36,817,120</b>	<b>82,929,512</b>	<b>125.2%</b>	<b>82,612,753</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
7057	700632	Clean Ohio Agricultural Easement Operating	597,153	545,973	552,879	610,000	610,000	0.0%	610,000	0.0%
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>			<b>597,153</b>	<b>545,973</b>	<b>552,879</b>	<b>610,000</b>	<b>610,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>610,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total Revenue Distribution Funds</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Agriculture</b>			<b>78,067,318</b>	<b>100,946,642</b>	<b>96,934,132</b>	<b>112,379,422</b>	<b>166,796,014</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>159,521,815</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>

# Air Quality Development Authority

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Air Quality Development Authority (OAQDA) improves air quality through programs that support businesses, creating jobs and improving communities while enhancing the health and safety of all Ohioans. The OAQDA's power is drawn from its enabling legislation, found in Chapter 3706 of the Ohio Revised Code. Its primary purpose is to contribute to cleaner air in the state by helping Ohio businesses invest in air quality-improving equipment through conduit bond financing for its purchase, construction, and/or installation. The Authority is governed by a seven-member board, which includes five public members appointed by the Governor while the other two members are the Directors of the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The OAQDA employs five full-time, permanent positions that perform daily operations of the agency. Since its creation in 1970, the OAQDA has provided more than \$4 billion in bond financing to support a diverse number of projects aimed at improving air quality in Ohio. Projects range from new equipment for auto body shops and dry cleaners, to multi-million dollar investments in air pollution control equipment for utilities and manufacturers. Agency programs include the Clean Air Resource Center (CARC), which operates small business financial assistance and includes a small business ombudsman; the Clean Air Improvement Program (CAIP), which features conduit bond financing for facility air quality improvement projects that enhance the ability of Ohio's businesses to invest in cleaner technology, improving air quality for local communities and workers while also improving cash flow and project viability for the business; and the Nuclear and Renewable Energy Generation Fund programs, which incentivize certain electric generation facilities that meet the statutory criteria for each megawatt-hour (MWh) of clean generation produced as prescribed in Amended House Bill 6 of the 133rd General Assembly.

More information regarding the Air Quality Development Authority is available at <http://ohioairquality.ohio.gov/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

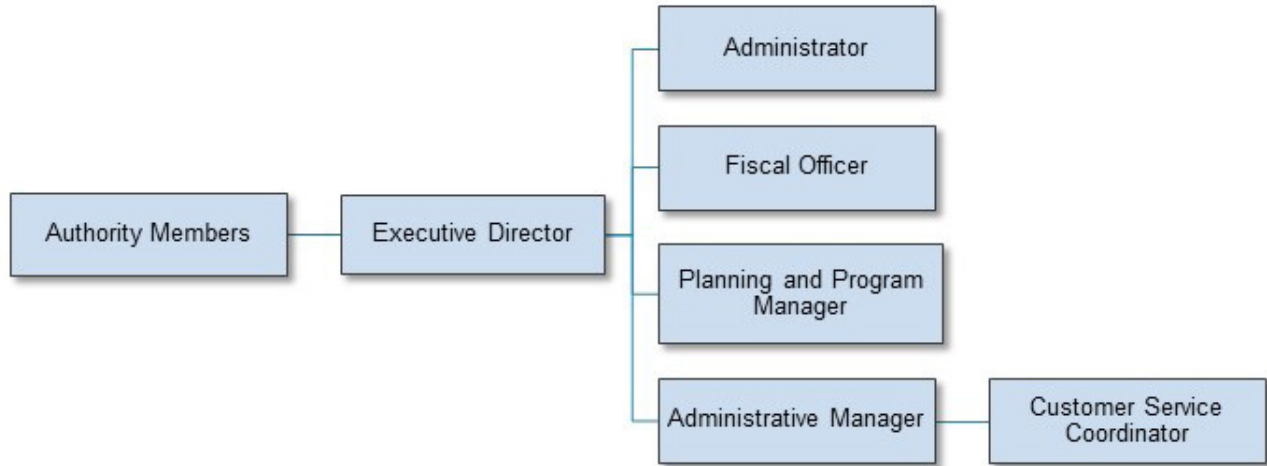
- The recommended funding levels for the OAQDA allow a total of \$3.39 billion in active air quality revenue bonds to be monitored for compliance.
- A total of 44 businesses and institutions were served in all programs during fiscal year 2020.
- More than \$451 million in financial assistance is provided annually from all OAQDA programs.
- In fiscal year 2020, the OAQDA funded projects that reduced total annual air pollution by 24,207 pounds of nitrogen oxide emissions, 72,916 pounds of sulfur oxide emissions, and 17,704,919 pounds of carbon dioxide emissions. Additionally, seven perchloroethylene dry-cleaning machines were eliminated and 11 volatile organic compound emissions-reducing spray booths were installed. The recommended funding levels for the 2022-2023 biennium will enable the OAQDA to continue to reduce air pollution.
- Three hundred ninety-eight jobs were created and 1,027 were retained due to the Authority's programs and funding in fiscal year 2020, with additional jobs and job retention expected with fiscal year 2022 and 2023 budget recommendations.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.3 million (or a 1.8% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.3 million (or a 0.8% increase from fiscal year 2022).

# Air Quality Development Authority

## Table of Organization



### Agency Goals and Objectives

The OAQDA will continue to provide oversight and administration of Ohio's primary Air Quality Financing Assistance Program.

- The OAQDA will maintain compliance with IRS, Treasury, and other federal requirements for active air quality revenue bonds.
- The OAQDA will increase the number of bonds issued by five percent from the previous year.
- The OAQDA will monitor project performance annually to achieve a success rate of 80 percent based on reported metrics from awarded projects.

The OAQDA will assist small businesses in complying with the Federal Clean Air Act.

- The OAQDA will distribute at least 80 percent of available grant appropriation in awards to small businesses for air quality projects.
- The OAQDA will increase the diversity of small businesses served as defined by geographic location and minority/women ownership by five percent from the previous year.

The OAQDA will improve quality of service to internal and external customers.

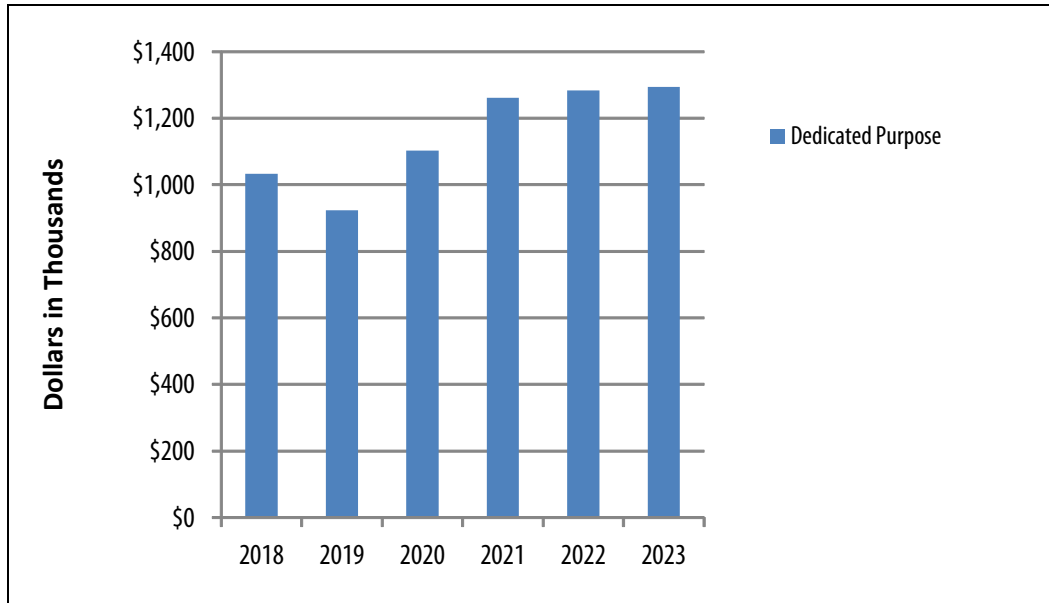
- The OAQDA will continue to strengthen relationships with and satisfaction of customers and stakeholders as measured through surveys and the number of outreach activities, including social media interactions, celebration events, and other story-telling tactics.
- The OAQDA will use and enhance technological knowledge and other efficiency improvements in agency operations to improve program delivery with at least one employee training and one new technology or efficiency project implemented annually.

## Air Quality Development Authority

### Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the OAQDA in fiscal year 2020 was the transfer of a portion of Title V permit fees from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, which supported \$639,206 (58.0 percent) of the agency's budget and funded the Office of the Small Business Ombudsman, the reimbursement of certain operating expenses to the OAQDA's external bank account, and the agency's small business assistance grants. The second largest funding source was administrative fees collected on the issuance and implementation of air quality development bonds, which are transferred to the agency from the OAQDA's external bank account to cover payroll expenses. This source provided \$463,162 (42.0 percent) of the agency's fiscal year 2020 funding.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



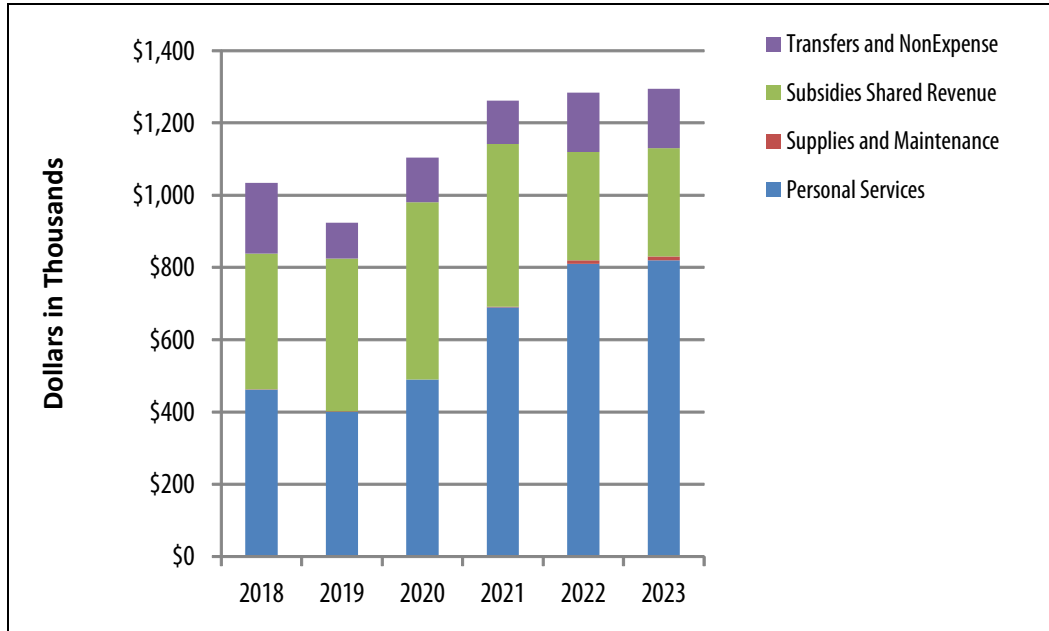
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	1,034	924	1,102	1,261	14.4%	1,284	1.8%	1,294	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

## Air Quality Development Authority

### Agency's Budget by Expense Type

The OAQDA's largest expense was small business assistance grant payments (44.5 percent). The agency provided \$490,618 in grants during fiscal year 2020. The OAQDA's second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (42.0 percent). The agency supported five staff along with five board members during the fiscal year.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	461	400	490	689	40.7%	810	17.5%	820	1.3%
Supplies and Maintenance	1	2	(1)	2	-266.7%	10	400.0%	10	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	376	423	491	450	-8.3%	300	-33.3%	300	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	195	99	123	120	-2.4%	164	36.7%	164	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

### Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
4Z90	898602	Small Business Ombudsman	491,652	351,127	148,589	138,000	209,000	51.4%	211,000	1.0%
5700	898601	Operating Expenses	166,133	149,520	463,162	673,395	774,811	15.1%	783,347	1.1%
5A00	898603	Small Business Assistance	375,734	422,933	490,618	450,000	300,000	-33.3%	300,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>1,033,519</b>	<b>923,580</b>	<b>1,102,369</b>	<b>1,261,395</b>	<b>1,283,811</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,294,347</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Grand Total Air Quality Development Authority</b>			<b>1,033,519</b>	<b>923,580</b>	<b>1,102,369</b>	<b>1,261,395</b>	<b>1,283,811</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1,294,347</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

# Ohio Arts Council

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Arts Council (OAC)'s mission is to fund and support quality arts experiences to strengthen Ohio communities culturally, educationally, and economically. The OAC is uniquely mandated in state law as the sole state agency responsible for receiving and administering state or federal funds for the development of the arts. The OAC works with the federal government through its annual application and receipt of federal funding from the National Endowment for the Arts. All federal funds are reinvested as grants, with none retained for agency administration. The OAC achieves its mission through providing grant investments in the areas of operating support, project support, arts education, and individual artists that provide support to nonprofit arts organizations, arts educators, and artists. The OAC also offers services and resources that enhance the growth of the arts in Ohio, manages the Riffe Gallery at the Vern Riffe Center for Government and the Arts in Columbus, and administers Ohio's Percent for Art program. The OAC board consists of 19 members: 15 voting members appointed by the Governor and 4 non-voting legislative members. The OAC's staff consists of 18 staff members including an executive director, who is appointed by and reports to the board.

More information regarding the Ohio Arts Council is available at <http://oac.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

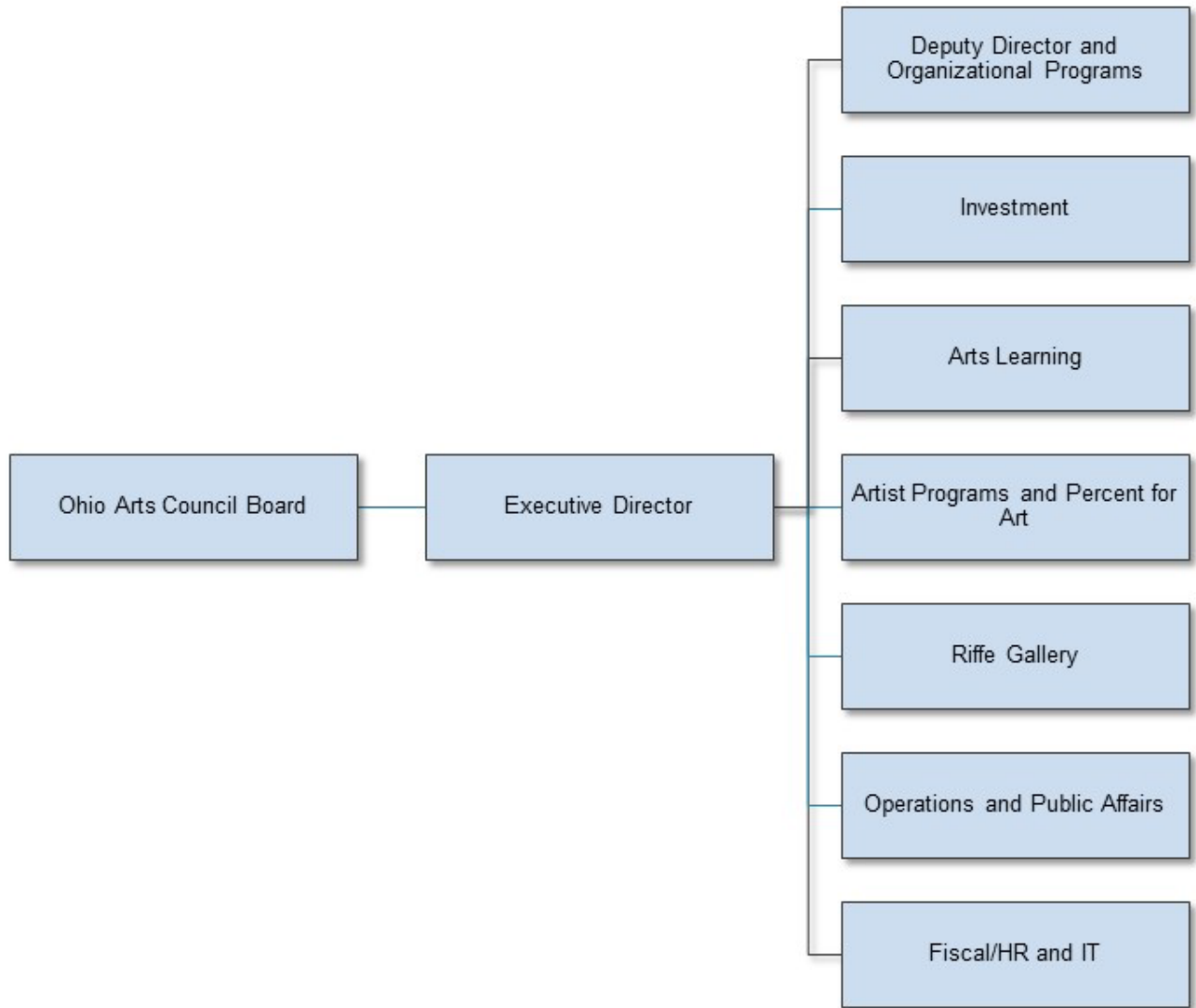
- The recommended General Revenue Funding will provide \$28.9 million to the Ohio Arts Council to continue investments in all 88 counties through grants to arts and cultural organizations, schools, universities, and artists. In the fiscal years 2020-2021 biennium, the OAC processed nearly 3,000 applications and awarded approximately 1,900 grants. Grantees reported that agency investments supported nearly 40 million arts experiences across the state, including more than 14 million for young people.
- Recommended funding for the Ohio Arts Council in the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium will allow for continued research and promotion of the arts and cultural industries in Ohio. Research led by the agency in partnership with Bowling Green State University found that Ohio's creative industries support nearly 290,000 jobs, contribute more than \$41 billion to the state's economy, and generate more than \$4.6 billion in annual tax revenues (federal, state, and local combined).

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$16.4 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$16.4 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$18.2 million (or a 53.0% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$18.2 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).



Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Ohio Arts Council will make bold, smart investments to help stabilize Ohio arts and culture.

- The OAC will secure state, federal, and other resources that support Ohio’s arts and cultural sector.
- The OAC will commit public resources that directly invest in Ohio artists and organizations in an equitable, transparent, and accessible manner.
- The OAC will streamline and improve agency grantmaking processes through regular assessment and adjustment.

The Ohio Arts Council will spark authentic dialogue among constituents and the public about the unique strength and value of the arts.

- The OAC will share compelling stories and data that make clear the value of the arts to Ohio communities.
- The OAC will create capacity building and professional development opportunities for individuals and organizations.
- The OAC will provide the highest level of accessible customer service to constituents and the public.

The Ohio Arts Council will drive Ohio’s arts community toward forward-looking and adaptable creative evolution.

- The OAC will encourage experimentation and risk-taking designed to improve the accessibility, affordability, and diversity of arts experiences.
- The OAC will maintain the agency’s strategic development and use of up-to-date technology.

The Ohio Arts Council will play an active leadership role in ensuring equity and resilience in Ohio’s arts and cultural sector.

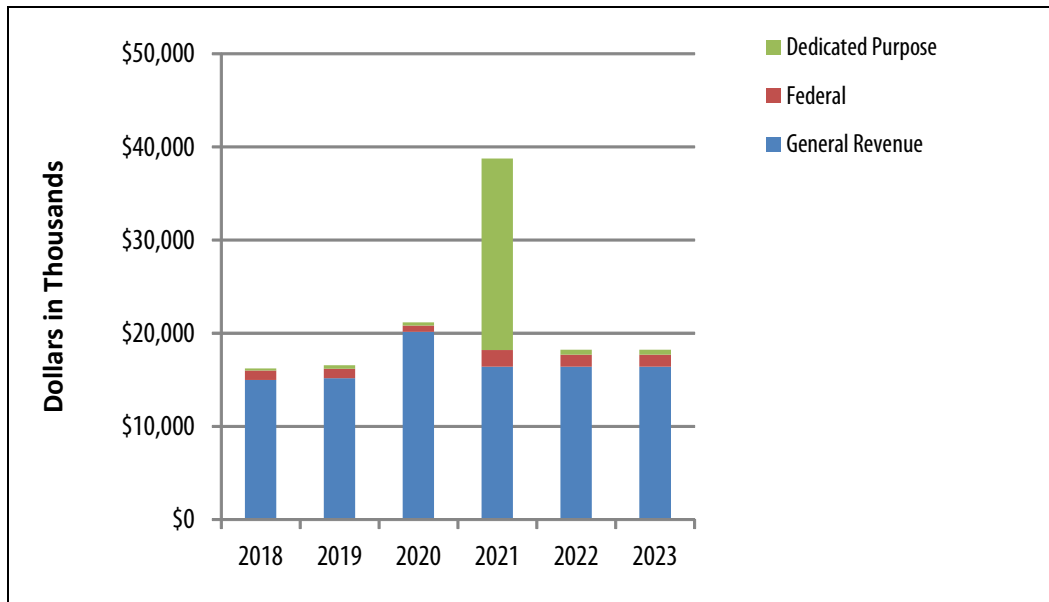
- The OAC will develop all agency investments, communications, partnerships, and activities with diversity, equity, and inclusion at the forefront of decision-making and prioritization.
- The OAC will develop and leverage mission-driven relationships, strategic partnerships, and collaborations.
- The OAC will maintain agency visibility, vitality, and key assets.

Ohio Arts Council

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the OAC is General Revenue Funding, which comprised 95.1 percent of the OAC's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is federal grant funding from the National Endowment for the Arts, which comprised 3.1 percent of the OAC's fiscal year 2020 budget. A majority of these funding sources support grants to arts organizations, arts educators, and artists throughout Ohio.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



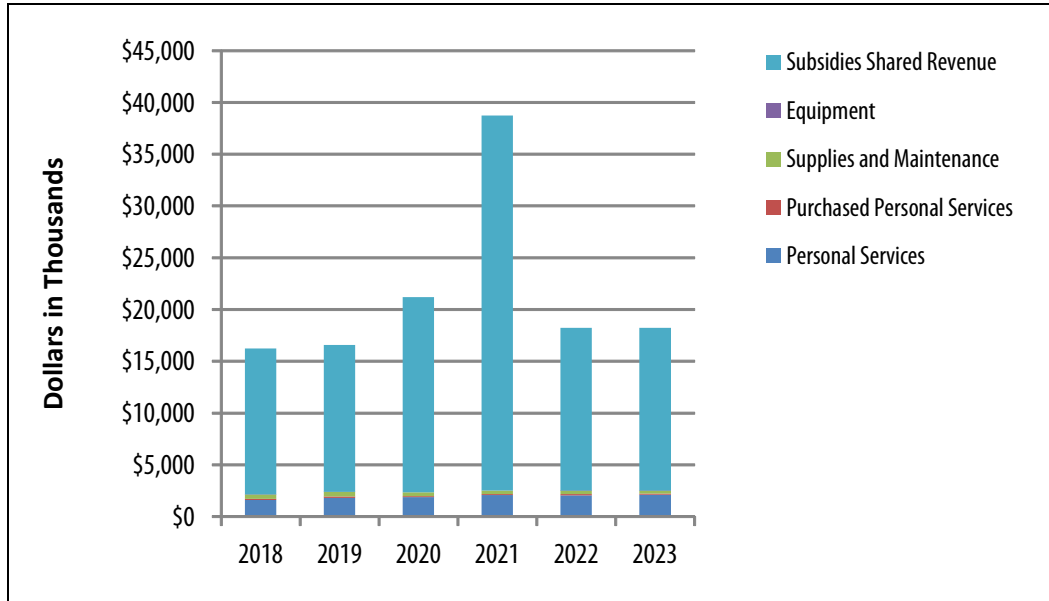
- The OAC expended \$20 million in Coronavirus Relief Funding (Fund 5CV1) in fiscal year 2021 for the Ohio Arts and Cultural Organization Grant Program to assist nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	14,992	15,186	20,148	16,431	-18.4%	16,431	0.0%	16,431	0.0%
Federal	991	1,001	662	1,767	167.1%	1,250	-29.3%	1,250	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	256	384	371	20,550	5,436.6%	550	-97.3%	550	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>16,571</b>	<b>21,181</b>	<b>38,748</b>	<b>82.9%</b>	<b>18,231</b>	<b>-53.0%</b>	<b>18,231</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The OAC's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was subsidy (89.0%) used to award grants to Ohio arts organizations, arts educators, and artists. The second largest expense for fiscal year 2020 was personal services (8.8%) to support the OAC's staff of 18 full-time employees.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- The OAC expended \$20 million in subsidies and shared revenue in fiscal year 2021 for the Ohio Arts and Cultural Organization Grant Program to assist nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,610	1,802	1,861	2,060	10.7%	2,037	-1.1%	2,096	2.9%
Purchased Personal Services	91	135	96	102	6.0%	125	22.9%	125	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	450	439	375	350	-6.7%	339	-3.0%	280	-17.4%
Equipment	4	14	0	0	0.0%	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	14,083	14,181	18,849	36,236	92.2%	15,719	-56.6%	15,719	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>16,571</b>	<b>21,181</b>	<b>38,748</b>	<b>82.9%</b>	<b>18,231</b>	<b>-53.0%</b>	<b>18,231</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**ALI Analysis**

**5CV1 370503 Coronavirus Relief - Arts and Cultural Organizations**

Appropriation provided grant funding for the Ohio Arts and Cultural Organization Grant Program to assist nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

State of Ohio

Ohio Arts Council

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	370321	Operating Expenses	1,899,373	2,006,395	1,961,094	1,961,700	1,961,700	0.0%	1,961,700	0.0%
GRF	370502	State Program Subsidies	13,092,543	13,179,385	18,186,886	14,469,213	14,469,213	0.0%	14,469,213	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>14,991,916</b>	<b>15,185,780</b>	<b>20,147,980</b>	<b>16,430,913</b>	<b>16,430,913</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>16,430,913</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3140	370601	Federal Support	990,939	1,001,284	661,726	1,250,000	1,250,000	0.0%	1,250,000	0.0%
3HRO	370504	CARES Act Arts Support	0	0	0	517,200	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>990,939</b>	<b>1,001,284</b>	<b>661,726</b>	<b>1,767,200</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>-29.3%</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4600	370602	Arts Council Program Support	227,845	321,634	320,464	385,000	385,000	0.0%	385,000	0.0%
4B70	370603	Percent For Art Acquisitions	28,217	62,517	50,705	165,000	165,000	0.0%	165,000	0.0%
5CV1	370503	Coronavirus Relief - Arts and Cultural Organizations	0	0	0	20,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>256,062</b>	<b>384,151</b>	<b>371,169</b>	<b>20,550,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>-97.3%</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio Arts Council</b>			<b>16,238,917</b>	<b>16,571,215</b>	<b>21,180,875</b>	<b>38,748,113</b>	<b>18,230,913</b>	<b>-53.0%</b>	<b>18,230,913</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Attorney General

## Role and Overview

The Attorney General's Office (AGO) serves as the state's legal advisor, providing legal representation for the Governor, statewide elected officials, the legislature, and all state departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and state universities and colleges. The AGO defends them in court or initiates litigation to protect state assets, prosecute fraud, and enforce state civil laws. As the state's legal counsel, the Attorney General's lawyers provide legal representation, either directly or through the appointment of special counsel, to all state agencies and officers, defending them in court or filing litigation. The Attorney General is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term. As the state's chief law officer, the Attorney General is dedicated to protecting Ohio's families by providing assistance to local and federal law enforcement agencies; taking action in court to protect consumers, charitable causes, and the environment; and protecting taxpayers by pursuing and collecting debts owed to government agencies. A significant portion of office operations supports the work of law enforcement by providing training, investigative, and technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies through the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy (OPOTA), and the Ohio Organized Crime Investigations Commission (OCIC). The AGO has approximately 1,490 employees, including 28 part time-time employees.

More information regarding the Attorney General is available at <https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

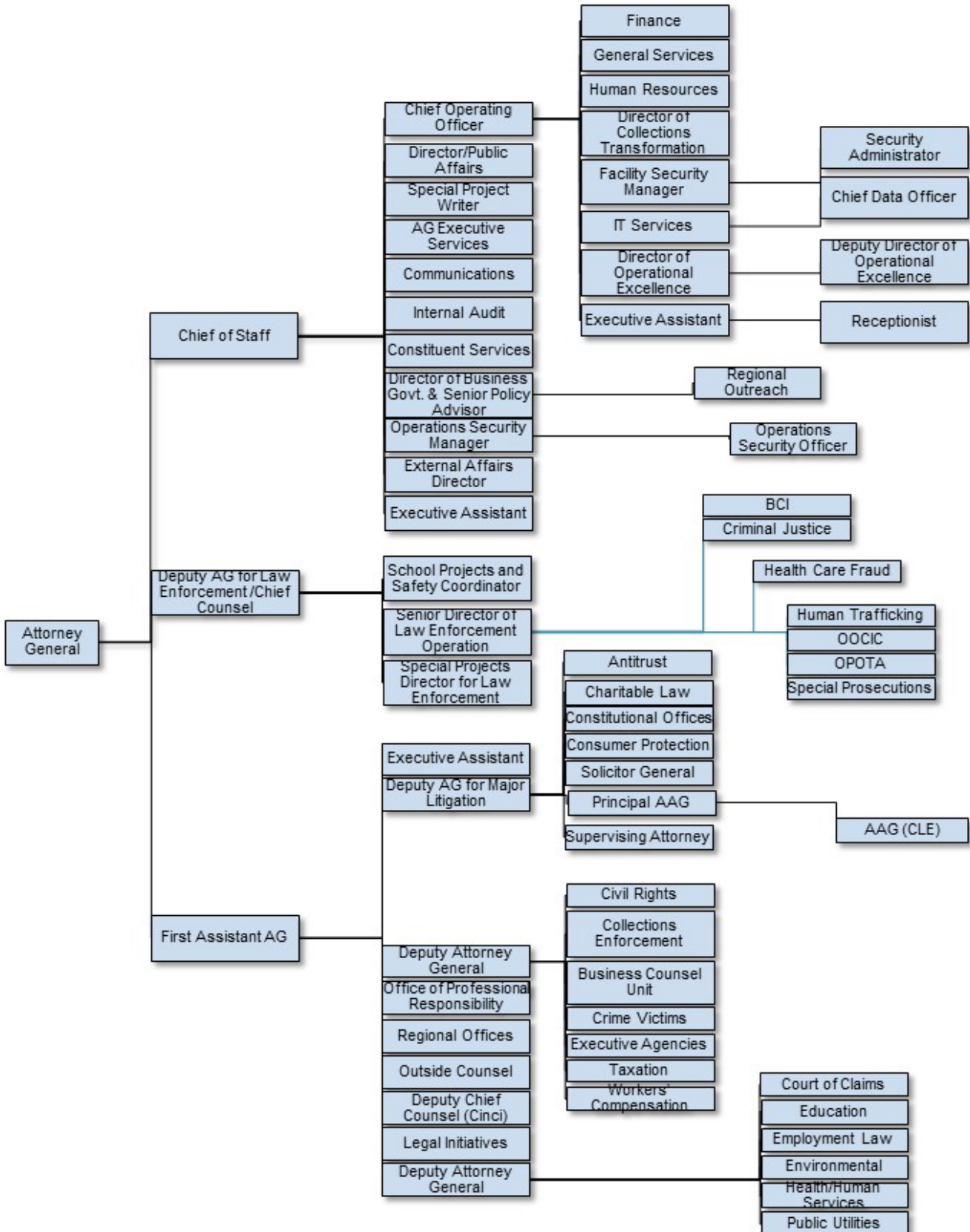
- The Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) will continue to offer superior assistance and services to the law enforcement community. The BCI laboratory received 53,073 assignments and 173,590 in 2019 alone and it will continue to provide forensic testing services, such as DNA and chemistry, to law enforcement agencies throughout the state.
- The BCI has assumed a greater role in investigations of Officer Involved Critical Incidents around the state. In 2016, the BCI conducted just 16 of these investigations. By 2019, that number had doubled. As of September 2020, the BCI has undertaken 41 of these investigations and the budget will provide the funding necessary to continue these investigations in the next biennium.
- Support for regional law enforcement task forces from the AGO's Ohio Organized Crime Investigations Commission (OOCIC) will continue to be provided. In addition, the AGO will continue to provide training to teach law enforcement as well as educators, parents, and local social service providers how to create school threat assessment teams. To date, 1,522 law enforcement officers have been trained including 67.0 percent of Ohio's school resource and DARE officers.
- The AGO budget will continue to provide services to Ohioans who experience fraud and loss. For instance, the Consumer Protection Complaint Unit will continue to be able to handle thousands of complaints and continue to secure refunds for consumers through its Informal Dispute Resolution process. The Crime Victim Services section will continue to provide funding and services to aid victims, training for professionals who assist them, and grants for victim services providers.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$88.8 million (or a 5.4% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$89.7 million (or a 1.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$383.3 million (or a 2.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$386.2 million (or a 0.7% increase from fiscal year 2022).

**State of Ohio**  
**Attorney General**

**Table of Organization**



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The AGO will complete the rollout of the Sexual Assault Kit Tracking (SAKT) system to track sexual assault evidence kits through the criminal justice process.

- A pilot program of the system will begin in Clark, Delaware, and Summit counties and the AGO will use this information for a state-wide roll out. The system logs when a kit is created at a hospital, received by law enforcement for investigation, and sent to a crime lab for forensic analysis.
- The statewide roll-out will be fully implemented by March 2021 and will result in approximately 1,100 agencies participating throughout the state.

The AGO will complete the Ohio Biometric Identification System to improve the timeliness and completeness of available data.

- The AGO will implement a new Ohio Biometric Identification System (OBIS) to digitize millions of paper criminal justice records and allow electronic submission of data. The cost of fully digitizing the system is \$25.0 million in capital funding. Completion is expected in March 2021.
- The system will include all Ohio records of fingerprints and criminal history information as specified by section 109.58 of the Revised Code and will be made available to federal crime information databases. These records form the backbone of Ohio's background check system, which currently provides about 1.6 million background checks a year.

The AGO will pull the plug on Robocallers.

- The AGO will use the Robocall Enforcement Unit (REU) to focus on tracing calls back through the U.S. companies that allow foreign entities to use their technology to harass Ohioans. The REU consists of attorneys and investigators from the Consumer Protection Section who understand how illegal robocalls work and, more importantly, how they can be stopped - by going after every player, including those who assist and facilitate the scheme.
- The AGO will work with state and federal partners to address the problem and educate consumers about illegal robocalls.
- The AGO will focus on litigation using existing laws and proposing legislative changes that will broaden the Attorney General's ability to act against all the players in the scheme.

The AGO will upgrade its collections technology to help Ohioans in debt.

- The AGO will transition from CUBS to FICO-DM, a state of the art collection system that will increase revenues for the state while making it easier for Ohioans to pay their bills in ways that they can afford.

The AGO will expand the fight against human trafficking.

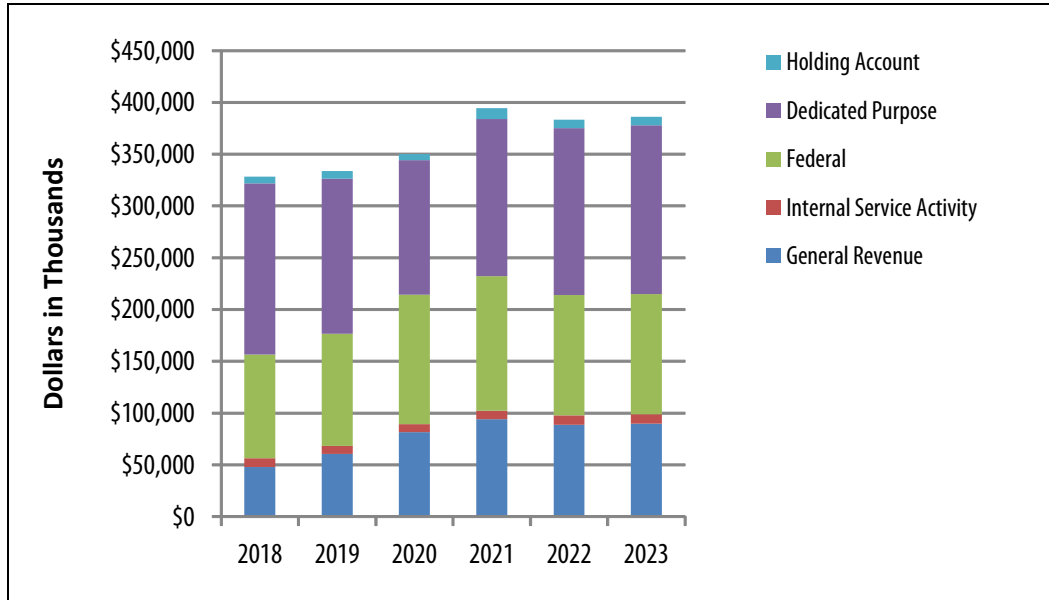
- The AGO will build awareness of sex- and labor-trafficking, empower Ohioans to take action in their communities, strengthen victim services throughout the state and ensure that those who buy and sell sex are brought to justice through the Human Trafficking Initiative. The Initiative helped plan and host the Attorney General's first Human Trafficking Summit in January 2020 and planning for the 2021 Summit is well underway.
- The AGO will conduct training opportunities locally, nationally, and internationally to a wide range of groups to help them identify evidence of human trafficking and how to address the problem.



**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the AGO is Dedicated Purpose Funds (DPF), which comprised \$129.9 million (37.1%) of the AGO's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is Federal Funds (FED), which comprised 35.6 percent of the AGO's fiscal year 2020 budget. The DPF receives a variety of revenues including fees, court costs, reimbursement for legal services and other services provided to state agencies, and tuition charges. Federal grants received by the AGO aid crime victims, help to combat drug abuse and Medicaid fraud, and support laboratory costs and other criminal justice initiatives.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**

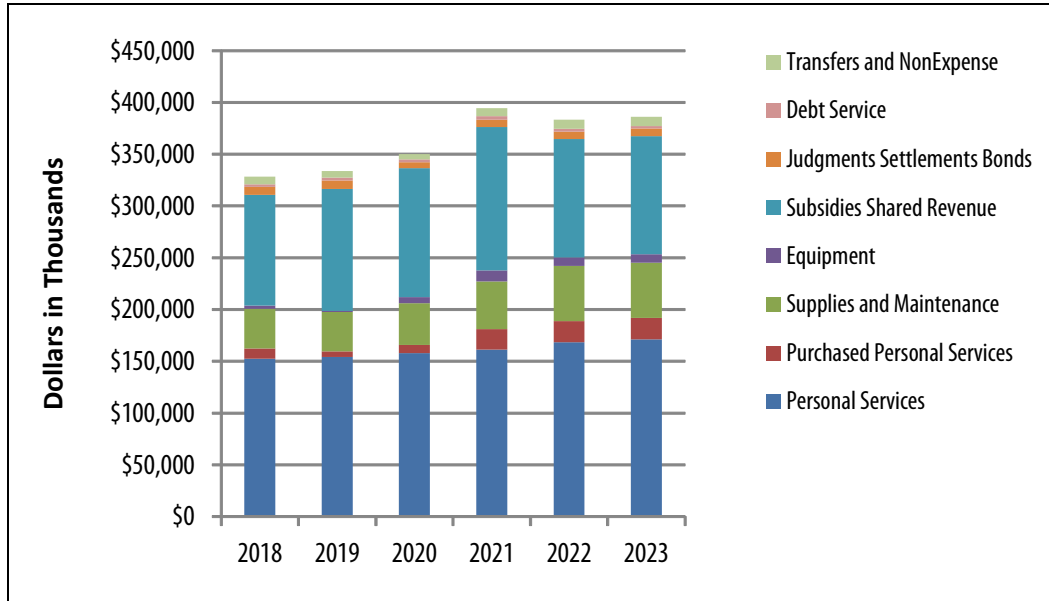


(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	47,749	60,612	81,403	93,904	15.4%	88,801	-5.4%	89,667	1.0%
Internal Service Activity	8,662	7,619	8,081	8,416	4.1%	9,115	8.3%	9,115	0.0%
Federal	100,244	108,234	124,803	129,836	4.0%	116,083	-10.6%	116,083	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	165,062	149,724	129,950	151,747	16.8%	161,085	6.2%	163,085	1.2%
Holding Account	6,536	7,467	5,922	10,725	81.1%	8,250	-23.1%	8,250	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>328,254</b>	<b>333,655</b>	<b>350,160</b>	<b>394,627</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>383,333</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>386,199</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The AGO's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (\$158.0 million or 45.1%). Grants or subsidies were the second largest expense (\$124.9 million or 35.7%) in fiscal year 2020. Slightly over \$100.0 million of the subsidies expended assisted victims of crime.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	152,484	154,195	158,036	161,347	2.1%	168,417	4.4%	171,247	1.7%
Purchased Personal Services	9,942	5,428	7,688	19,781	157.3%	20,418	3.2%	20,718	1.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	38,399	37,833	40,472	46,043	13.8%	53,371	15.9%	53,271	-0.2%
Equipment	3,057	1,269	5,512	10,529	91.0%	7,992	-24.1%	7,892	-1.3%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	106,626	117,752	124,910	138,642	11.0%	114,370	-17.5%	114,311	-0.1%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	7,935	8,244	5,717	7,004	22.5%	7,312	4.4%	7,312	0.0%
Debt Service	2,509	2,510	2,513	3,297	31.2%	2,525	-23.4%	2,520	-0.2%
Transfers and Non-Expense	7,302	6,424	5,312	7,983	50.3%	8,929	11.8%	8,929	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>328,254</b>	<b>333,655</b>	<b>350,160</b>	<b>394,627</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>383,333</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>386,199</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

State of Ohio

Attorney General

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	055321	Operating Expenses	40,912,212	41,665,045	61,765,489	62,958,461	63,100,000	0.2%	63,930,000	1.3%
GRF	055405	Law-Related Education	68,950	68,950	68,950	68,950	68,950	0.0%	68,950	0.0%
GRF	055406	BCIRS Lease Rental Payments	2,509,019	2,509,574	2,513,288	2,513,600	2,525,000	0.5%	2,520,000	-0.2%
GRF	055411	County Sheriffs Pay Supplement	891,392	944,320	966,750	1,000,554	1,024,983	2.4%	1,043,558	1.8%
GRF	055415	County Prosecutors Pay Supplement	1,149,517	1,206,964	1,238,437	1,278,630	1,317,602	3.0%	1,340,208	1.7%
GRF	055431	Drug Abuse Response Team Grants	688,521	1,300,247	961,668	1,250,000	1,500,000	20.0%	1,500,000	0.0%
GRF	055432	Drug Testing Equipment	0	0	707,106	0	964,100	NA	964,100	0.0%
GRF	055434	Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force	0	0	437,459	500,000	500,000	0.0%	500,000	0.0%
GRF	055501	Rape Crisis Centers	1,529,456	1,550,033	4,393,054	4,800,000	4,800,000	0.0%	4,800,000	0.0%
GRF	055502	School Safety Training Grants	0	11,266,734	7,220,501	8,000,000	12,000,000	50.0%	12,000,000	0.0%
GRF	055504	Domestic Violence Programs	0	0	914,375	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
GRF	055505	Pike County Capital Case	0	100,000	216,108	783,892	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	055507	COVID Safety - Crisis Centers	0	0	0	8,750,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	055662	COVID Consumer Protection	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>47,749,067</b>	<b>60,611,867</b>	<b>81,403,185</b>	<b>93,904,087</b>	<b>88,800,635</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>89,666,816</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
1950	055660	Workers Compensation Section	8,662,446	7,618,724	8,081,128	8,415,500	9,115,000	8.3%	9,115,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>8,662,446</b>	<b>7,618,724</b>	<b>8,081,128</b>	<b>8,415,500</b>	<b>9,115,000</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>9,115,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3060	055620	Medicaid Fraud Control	8,942,711	8,904,326	9,098,615	8,961,419	13,561,582	51.3%	13,561,582	0.0%
3830	055634	Crime Victims Assistance	85,032,628	93,159,481	106,472,105	106,553,897	90,000,000	-15.5%	90,000,000	0.0%
3E50	055638	Attorney General Pass-Through Funds	783,482	790,035	1,693,668	4,020,999	4,020,999	0.0%	4,020,999	0.0%
3FV0	055656	Crime Victim Compensation	4,249,521	3,299,033	4,181,897	5,000,000	5,000,000	0.0%	5,000,000	0.0%
3R60	055613	Attorney General Federal Funds	1,235,473	2,080,819	3,357,214	5,299,999	3,500,000	-34.0%	3,500,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>100,243,815</b>	<b>108,233,694</b>	<b>124,803,499</b>	<b>129,836,314</b>	<b>116,082,581</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>	<b>116,082,581</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
1060	055612	Attorney General Operating	65,104,021	61,630,196	58,442,695	61,118,182	72,700,000	18.9%	72,700,000	0.0%
4020	055616	Victims of Crime	19,138,628	19,999,662	11,841,149	16,500,000	16,500,000	0.0%	16,500,000	0.0%
4170	055621	Domestic Violence Shelter	3,873	9,728	14,520	25,000	25,000	0.0%	25,000	0.0%
4180	055615	Charitable Foundations	6,970,708	6,520,200	6,237,945	6,199,700	8,286,000	33.7%	8,286,000	0.0%
4190	055623	Claims Section	37,028,229	38,969,439	33,056,817	47,600,000	40,000,000	-16.0%	42,000,000	5.0%
4200	055603	Attorney General Antitrust	1,822,693	301,043	424,494	650,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
4210	055617	Police Officers Training Academy Fee	2,587,590	2,584,795	2,417,084	160,000	1,500,000	837.5%	1,500,000	0.0%
4L60	055606	DARE Programs	2,854,779	3,756,564	2,149,301	2,814,289	2,900,000	3.0%	2,900,000	0.0%
4Y70	055608	Title Defect Recision	613,220	729,995	599,799	813,751	1,013,751	24.6%	1,013,751	0.0%
4Z20	055609	BCI Asset Forfeiture and Cost Reimbursement	1,581,040	811,804	332,320	2,500,000	1,000,000	-60.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
5900	055633	Peace Officer Private Security Training	80,273	82,920	86,985	95,325	95,325	0.0%	95,325	0.0%
5A90	055618	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement	1,425	5,490	0	10,000	10,000	0.0%	10,000	0.0%
5L50	055619	Law Enforcement Assistance Program	8,930,456	1,460	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5LR0	055655	Peace Officer Training-Casino	6,891,563	5,938,025	4,903,262	2,400,000	4,700,000	95.8%	4,700,000	0.0%
5MP0	055657	Peace Officer Training Commission	149,690	1,128	82,419	225,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5TLO	055659	Organized Crime Law Enforcement Trust	0	0	46,052	100,000	100,000	0.0%	100,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Attorney General

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
6310	055637	Consumer Protection Enforcement	8,147,737	7,564,645	7,956,926	8,206,607	9,276,000	13.0%	9,276,000	0.0%
6590	055641	Solid and Hazardous Waste Background Investigations	195,902	262,324	261,895	328,728	328,728	0.0%	328,728	0.0%
U087	055402	Tobacco Settlement Oversight, Administration, and Enforcement	2,960,467	554,231	1,096,003	2,000,000	2,650,000	32.5%	2,650,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>165,062,294</b>	<b>149,723,649</b>	<b>129,949,666</b>	<b>151,746,582</b>	<b>161,084,804</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>163,084,804</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
R004	055631	General Holding Account	1,659,883	3,172,112	2,052,485	4,000,000	1,000,000	-75.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
R005	055632	Antitrust Settlements	963,215	411,879	370,992	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
R018	055630	Consumer Frauds	139,064	179,009	331,457	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
R042	055601	Organized Crime Commission Distributions	440,744	207,218	31,680	225,000	750,000	233.3%	750,000	0.0%
R054	055650	Collection Payment Redistribution	3,333,582	3,497,205	3,135,502	4,500,000	4,500,000	0.0%	4,500,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>6,536,488</b>	<b>7,467,423</b>	<b>5,922,116</b>	<b>10,725,000</b>	<b>8,250,000</b>	<b>-23.1%</b>	<b>8,250,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Attorney General</b>			<b>328,254,110</b>	<b>333,655,357</b>	<b>350,159,594</b>	<b>394,627,483</b>	<b>383,333,020</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>386,199,201</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

# Auditor of State

## Role and Overview

The Auditor of State (AUD), an elected constitutional officer, is responsible for auditing all public offices in Ohio including, but not limited to, cities, villages, townships, school districts, universities, state agencies, boards, and commissions. As an independent guardian of the public trust, the office's primary responsibility is to ensure that public funds are spent legally and appropriately by Ohio governments and affiliated entities. This is achieved through financial and compliance audits consisting of a review of the methods, accuracy, and legality of an entity's accounts and financial statements, as well as internal controls. Financial audits are either full financial audits, agreed-upon procedures, or basic audits. The Auditor of State also conducts performance audits, which lead to efficient and effective governments by identifying how to maximize program or service results by reducing waste and duplication of services and implementing best practices. Other types of audits conducted by the Auditor include Medicaid provider audits to identify non-compliance with federal and state regulations, and special audits when there is suspected fraud, waste, and abuse of public funds. The Local Government Services section provides fiscal consulting services and training to local governments and is also responsible for the financial supervision of entities in fiscal watch and emergency. Finally, the AUD administers the Uniform Accounting Network (UAN), which is a financial management system designed specifically for Ohio local governments and provides townships, villages, libraries, special districts, and cities an accounting system to efficiently record financial activity. The Auditor of State employs approximately 800 people.

More information regarding the Auditor of State is available at <http://ohioauditor.gov/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

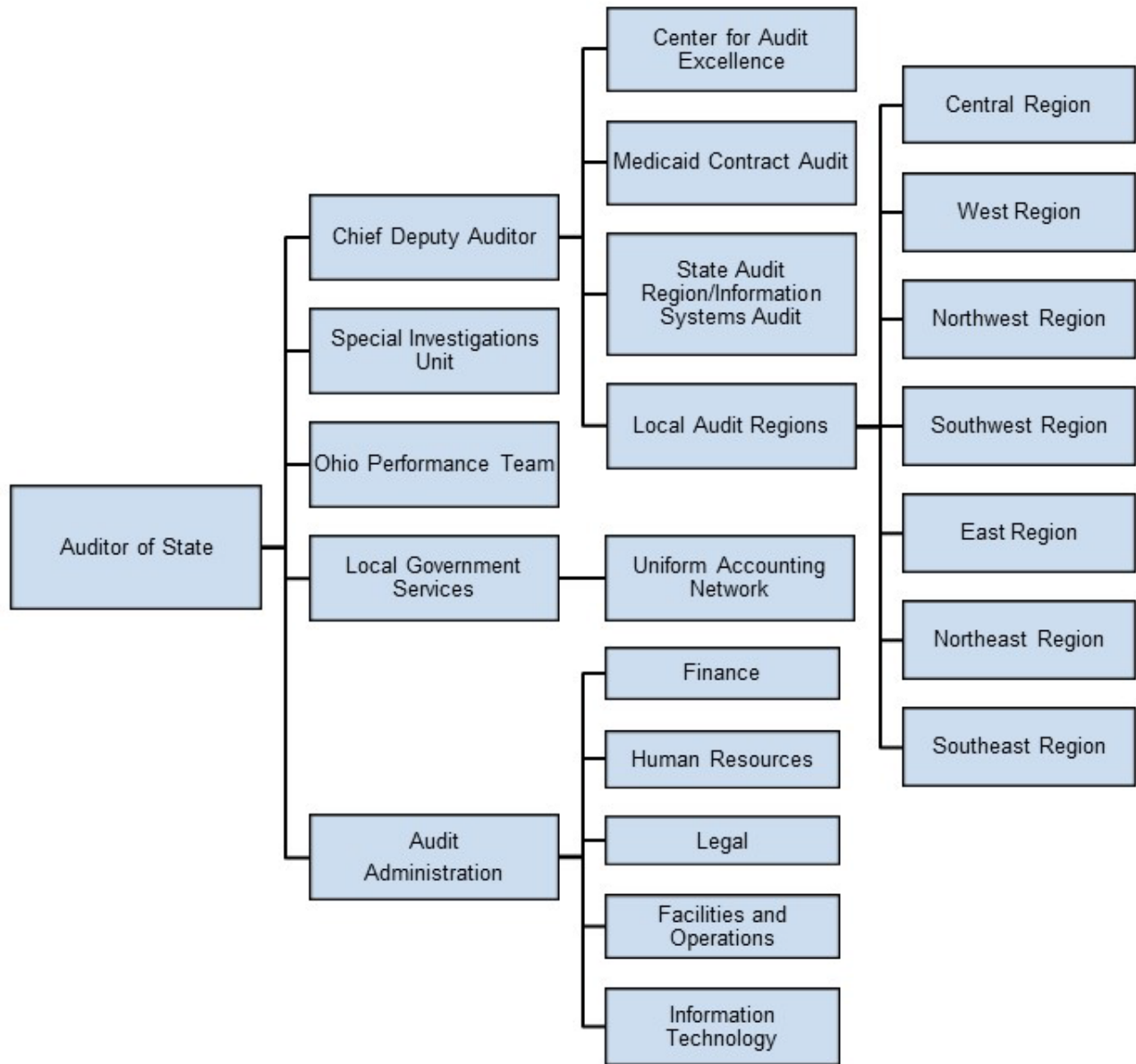
- The Auditor of State's budget will fund the performance of audits by both the Office's employees and Independent Public Accountants (IPAs). In fiscal year 2020, the Auditor's Office released 4,389 audits. Of those audits, 2,863 were full financial audits, 1,049 were agreed-upon procedures (eligible entities with revenues below \$5 million), and 427 were basic audits (eligible entities with disbursements below \$200,000 annually or \$400,000 biennially).
- If, during the course of the audit, the agency finds that a public entity or public employee has misspent or misappropriated public property, a finding for recovery is issued identifying the amount of money owed back to the public entity. The Auditor of State's budget will result in the continuation of this important work, which resulted in the issuance of 121 findings for recovery totaling over \$3.7 million misspent tax dollars in fiscal year 2020.
- The Uniform Accounting Network (UAN) will continue to be supported. The UAN is a financial management system administered by the Auditor's Office designed specifically for Ohio's local governments. As of October 1, 2020, the UAN serves 2,085 entities, composed of 1,238 townships, 517 villages, 162 libraries, 165 special districts, and three cities.
- The Local Government Services (LGS) section will continue to provide valuable assistance to local governments. It currently serves as fiscal supervisor to 18 entities in fiscal emergency. In fiscal year 2020, the LGS assisted local governments in preparing 291 annual financial reports. The LGS responded to 182 fund requests and 2,178 inquiries on various issues from local governments. It also assisted in numerous local government resource manual updates and trainings.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$30.1 million (or a 0.7% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$30.5 million (or a 1.1% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$92.6 million (or a 0.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$94.5 million (or a 2.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

**State of Ohio**  
**Auditor of State**

**Table of Organization**



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Office of the State Auditor will complete high quality audits in a timely fashion, while keeping them affordable for clients.

- The AUD will continue to identify entities eligible for agreed-upon procedures and basic audits.
- The Office will review audit programs and procedures to identify and implement opportunities to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

The Office of the State Auditor will protect taxpayer dollars.

- The AUD will increase the number of tips investigated and special audits completed.
- The Office will educate public entities on best practices and internal controls to safeguard public money.
- The AUD will implement the use of new technology and the use of data analytics to identify spending irregularities.

The Office of the State Auditor will provide high-quality services to local governments.

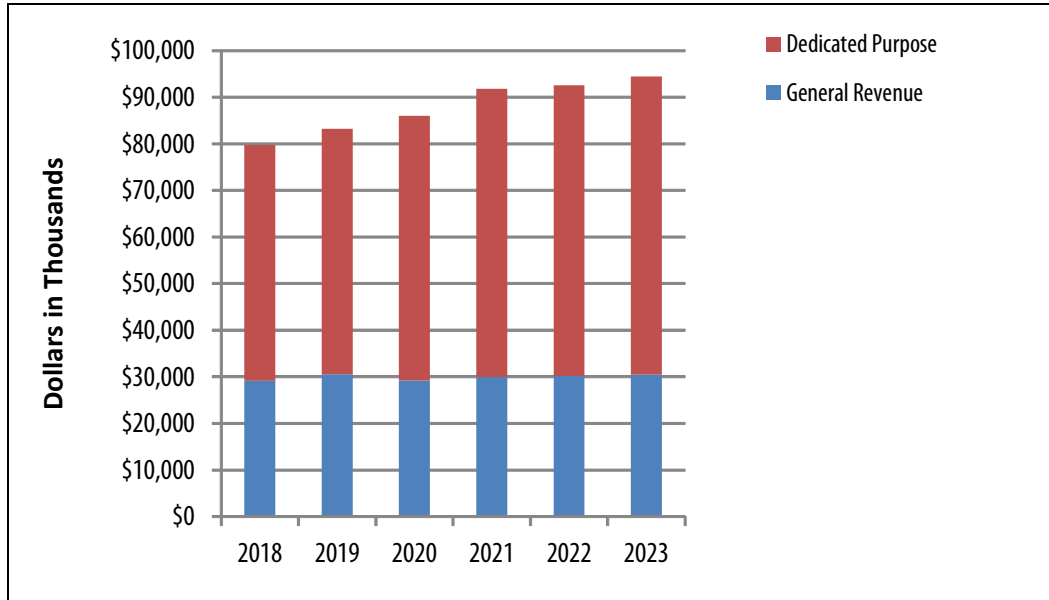
- The Auditor's Office will make fiscal consulting services available as widely as possible.
- The Office will increase the number of UAN clients.
- The State Auditor's Office will efficiently disseminate best practices, FAQ documents, guidelines, and other advice.

**State of Ohio**  
**Auditor of State**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the AUD is Dedicated Purpose Funds (DPF) which comprised \$56.8 million or 66.0 percent of the AUD's fiscal year 2020 budget. The only other funding source for the agency is the General Revenue Fund (GRF), which comprised 34.0 percent of its fiscal year 2020 budget. Dedicated Purpose Funds receive revenues that are generated through charges to state agencies, colleges and universities, Medicaid providers, and local governments for the provision of audit services. Those costs not covered by charges due to federal cost recovery guidelines or attempts to keep charges at reasonable levels receive GRF support.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	29,117	30,578	29,219	29,940	2.5%	30,147	0.7%	30,472	1.1%
Dedicated Purpose	50,651	52,619	56,791	61,851	8.9%	62,432	0.9%	63,985	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,768</b>	<b>83,197</b>	<b>86,010</b>	<b>91,791</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>92,580</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>94,457</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

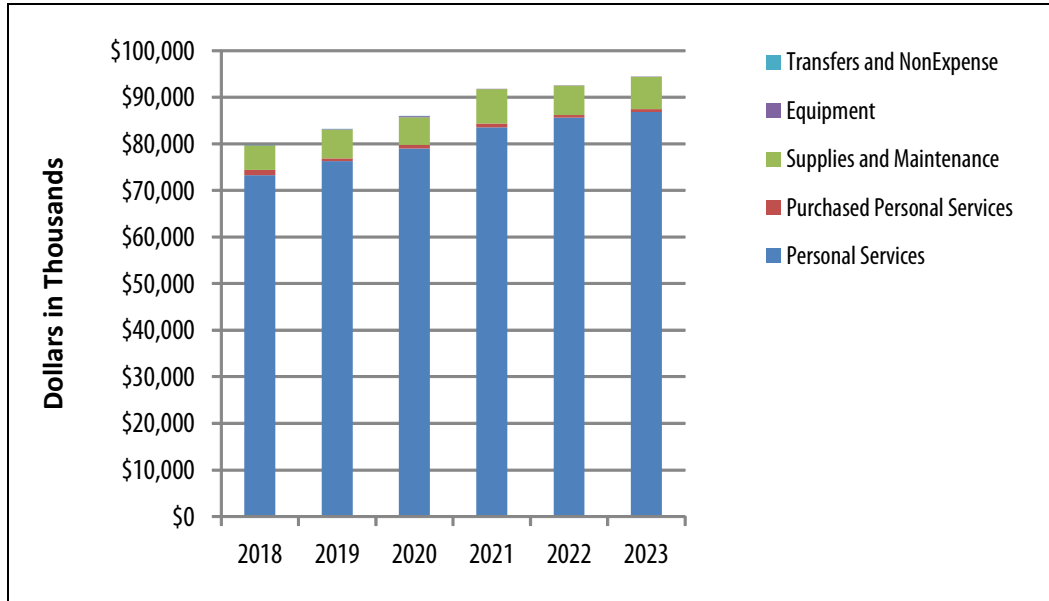


**State of Ohio**  
**Auditor of State**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The AUD's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (\$79.0 million or 91.8%). Supplies and maintenance consisting primarily of travel was the second largest expense (\$6.0 million or 7.0%) in fiscal year 2020. The AUD is constitutionally responsible for auditing over 6,000 public offices in Ohio and requires the staff to perform the audits as well as the ability to travel to those public offices.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	73,271	76,293	78,971	83,555	5.8%	85,641	2.5%	86,857	1.4%
Purchased Personal Services	1,114	560	747	801	7.2%	559	-30.2%	573	2.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	5,275	6,203	6,022	7,399	22.9%	6,322	-14.6%	6,968	10.2%
Equipment	40	89	209	37	-82.5%	57	57.2%	59	2.5%
Transfers and Non-Expense	67	53	61	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,768</b>	<b>83,197</b>	<b>86,010</b>	<b>91,791</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>92,580</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>94,457</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

**State of Ohio**  
**Auditor of State**

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	070321	Operating Expenses	27,704,540	29,122,582	942,755	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	070401	Audit Management and Services	0	0	11,468,245	12,189,612	12,046,143	-1.2%	12,344,795	2.5%
GRF	070402	Performance Audits	0	0	1,556,086	1,600,000	1,950,971	21.9%	1,977,596	1.4%
GRF	070403	Fiscal Watch/Emergency Technical Assistance	570,988	637,359	521,071	550,000	550,000	0.0%	550,000	0.0%
GRF	070404	Fraud/Corruption Audits and Investigations	0	0	2,230,134	2,400,000	2,400,000	0.0%	2,400,000	0.0%
GRF	070409	School District Performance Audits	841,969	818,424	25,885	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	070412	Fraud/Corruption Audit	0	0	12,474,788	13,200,000	13,200,000	0.0%	13,200,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>29,117,497</b>	<b>30,578,365</b>	<b>29,218,964</b>	<b>29,939,612</b>	<b>30,147,114</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>30,472,391</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
1090	070601	Public Audit Expense - Intrastate	10,103,736	10,377,674	9,895,772	10,302,741	11,818,035	14.7%	11,065,646	-6.4%
4220	070602	Public Audit Expense - Local Government	36,966,761	38,690,294	33,562,618	34,448,724	33,931,168	-1.5%	32,983,559	-2.8%
5840	070603	Training Program	373,061	204,600	217,166	200,000	200,000	0.0%	200,000	0.0%
5JZ0	070606	LEAP Revolving Loans	89,060	111,014	105,629	100,000	125,000	25.0%	125,000	0.0%
5VPO	070611	Local Government Audit Support Fund	0	0	8,385,995	10,000,000	12,215,435	22.2%	13,905,599	13.8%
6750	070605	Uniform Accounting Network	3,118,107	3,234,974	4,623,684	6,800,000	4,142,777	-39.1%	5,705,108	37.7%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>50,650,725</b>	<b>52,618,556</b>	<b>56,790,864</b>	<b>61,851,465</b>	<b>62,432,415</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>63,984,912</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Grand Total Auditor of State</b>			<b>79,768,222</b>	<b>83,196,921</b>	<b>86,009,828</b>	<b>91,791,077</b>	<b>92,579,529</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>94,457,303</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

# Broadcast Educational Media Commission

## Role and Overview

The Broadcast Educational Media Commission (BEMC) is a service organization that provides content distribution services to Ohio's 11 public TV stations (8 primary and 3 secondary) and provides video conferencing services to K-12 schools, colleges and universities, and various state and local government agencies. The BEMC also provides financial assistance to the Statehouse News Bureau, Ohio Governmental Telecommunications (The Ohio Channel), Ohio's public TV and public radio stations, and radio reading services for the visually impaired across the state. The 11 public television stations collaborate through the BEMC with the Ohio Department of Education to create a series of multimedia videos and programs to highlight specific educational topics important to Ohio's schools, teachers, parents, and students including projects aligned with the Department of Education's Strategic Plan and Career Connections, among others. For the past five years, the BEMC has served as Ohio's Joint Master Control for Ohio's Public Television stations after completing a critical modernization of public broadcasting. In addition, the BEMC has a logging system to monitor broadcasting feeds to provide service to television affiliates and has completed the Hub & Spoke project to connect all Ohio public television stations in a media sharing platform. The BEMC has approximately 21 full-time employees.

More information regarding the Broadcast Educational Media Commission is available at <https://broadcast.ohio.gov/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

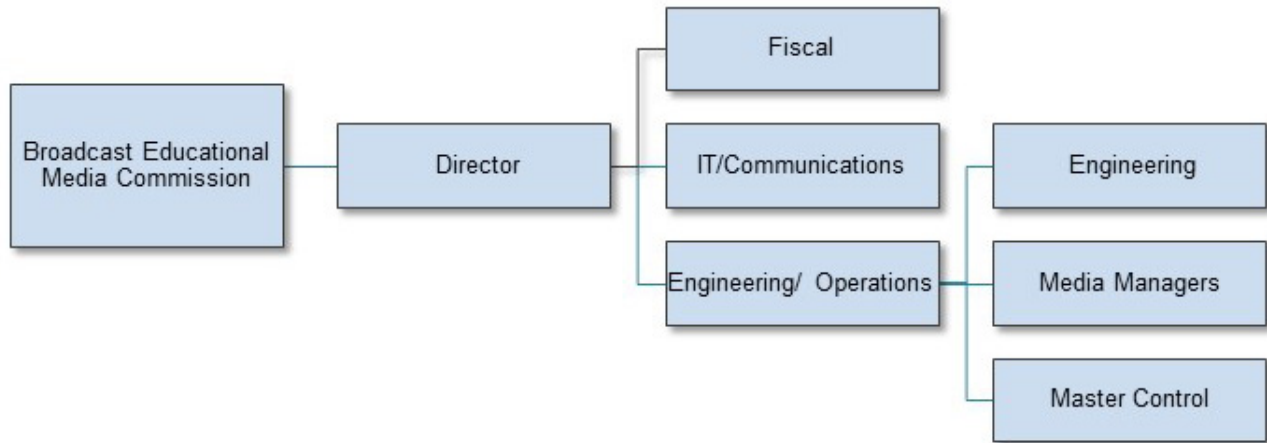
- The recommended funding supports continued broadcasting of public television programming. Through a Joint Master Control in fiscal year 2020, the BEMC broadcast 166,896 hours of public television and also recorded 10,596 programs produced by Ohio public stations or received from Public Broadcast Services (PBS). Staff has been on-duty on-site during the pandemic so Ohioans can stay connected to public educational television.
- The recommended funding maintains support for the Statehouse News Bureau, Ohio Governmental Telecommunications (The Ohio Channel), and Ohio's public television and radio stations, including radio reading services. Since March 8, 2020, reporters for the Statehouse News Bureau have produced over 275 radio stories about COVID-19 for airing on Ohio public radio stations, web sites and social media while the BEMC has aired over 100 COVID-19 news briefings by Governor Mike DeWine.
- The recommended funding supports continued production of multimedia projects for use by Ohio's pre-K through 12th grade students, families, educators, and educational community. In fiscal year 2020, working with Ohio's public television stations, and in coordination with the Ohio Department of Education the BEMC funded the production of 10 multimedia projects resulting in 50 videos.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$9.0 million (or a 0.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$9.1 million (or a 0.3% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$9.1 million (or a 0.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$9.1 million (or a 0.3% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Broadcast Educational Media Commission

### Table of Organization



### Agency Goals and Objectives

The Broadcast Educational Media Commission will serve as a "connector" by providing infrastructure and content support to Ohio's broadcasting and distance learning organizations.

- The BEMC will modernize current broadcast and network systems and enhance services provided to Ohio's public television stations.

The Broadcast Educational Media Commission will set a strategic direction among our affiliates and customers through funding activities and leadership initiatives.

- The BEMC will provide financial assistance to Ohio's 11 public television and 15 public radio stations, Ohio's six non-profit radio reading services, Statehouse News Bureau, and Ohio Governmental Telecommunications (The Ohio Channel).

The Broadcast Educational Media Commission will create efficiencies for affiliates and customers and the State of Ohio through enhanced service and innovation.

- The BEMC will administer and oversee an effective multimedia grant program for Ohio's public television stations to provide support for key Ohio Department of Education priorities with a focus on Ohio's poorest school districts.

The Broadcast Educational Media Commission will commit towards modernization and needed expansion in key mission areas such as video conferencing and broadcast joint master control.

- The BEMC will expand and upgrade video conferencing technology and software to meet the growing demand for distance learning opportunities across Ohio.

The Broadcast Educational Media Commission will enhance program analytics, articulate the BEMC's values, align tools and activities with the needs of affiliates and customers, and communicate with policymakers.

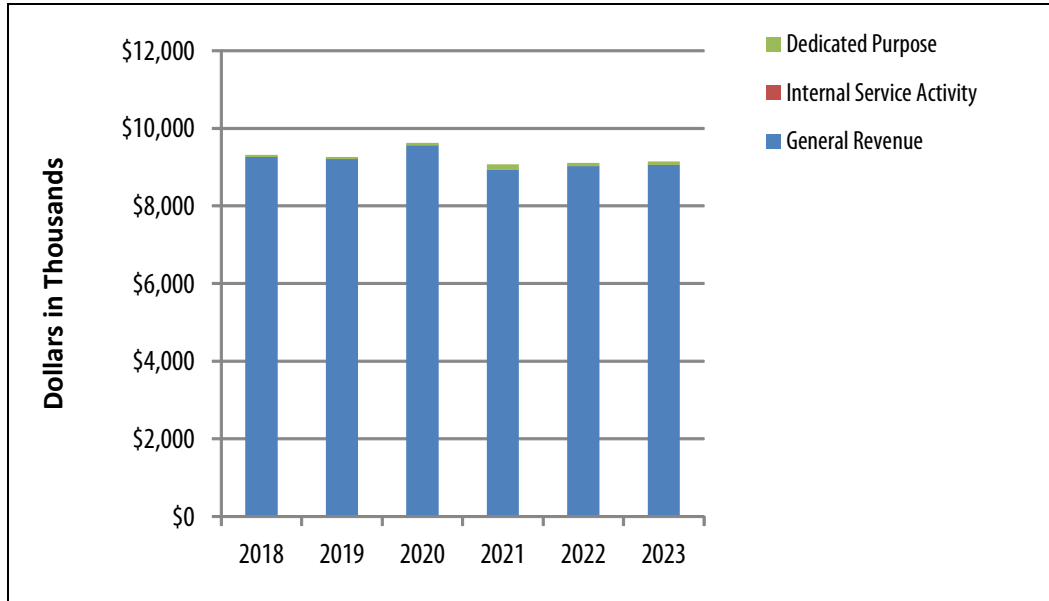
- The BEMC will create and maintain a well-informed and engaged governing body by providing transparent and professional information about the BEMC's programs and operations.

**Broadcast Educational Media Commission**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the BEMC is the General Revenue Fund, which comprised \$9.5 million or 99.2 percent of the BEMC fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is the Dedicated Purpose Fund, which comprised 0.69 percent of the BEMC fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



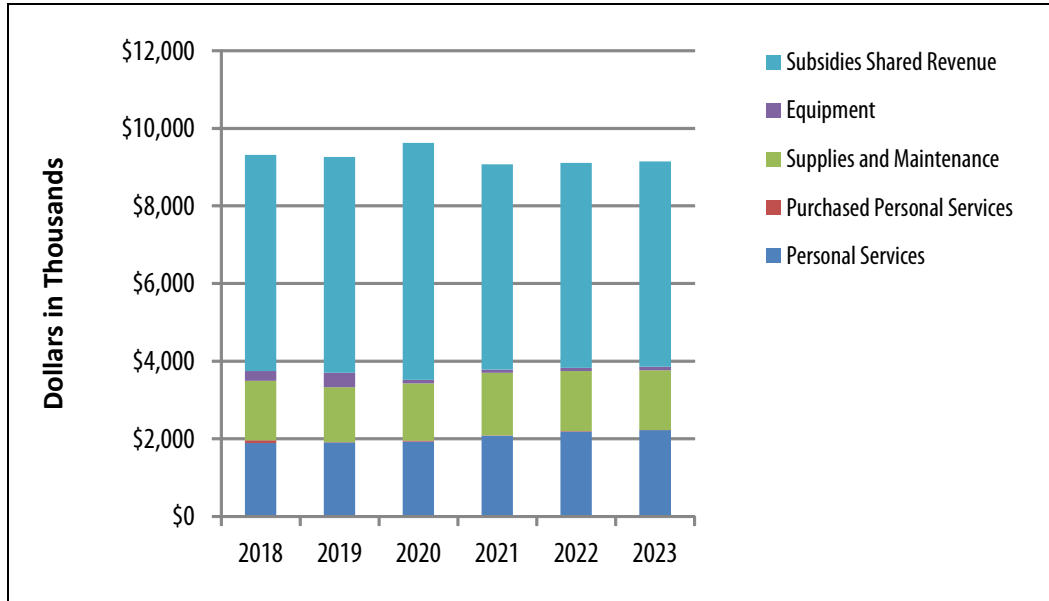
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	9,259	9,204	9,557	8,939	-6.5%	9,024	0.9%	9,052	0.3%
Internal Service Activity	4	4	4	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	4	10.0%
Dedicated Purpose	50	56	67	127	89.4%	84	-33.9%	85	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,313</b>	<b>9,264</b>	<b>9,628</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>9,112</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>9,141</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

**Broadcast Educational Media Commission**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The BEMC's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was subsidies and shared revenue (\$6.1 million or 63.4%). Payroll was the second largest expense (\$1.9 million or 20.0%).

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,889	1,914	1,928	2,085	8.1%	2,196	5.3%	2,224	1.3%
Purchased Personal Services	72	4	28	10	-64.1%	1	-88.0%	1	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,533	1,413	1,477	1,611	9.1%	1,550	-3.8%	1,538	-0.8%
Equipment	257	372	93	79	-15.7%	79	0.0%	93	17.6%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	5,562	5,562	6,102	5,286	-13.4%	5,286	0.0%	5,286	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,313</b>	<b>9,264</b>	<b>9,628</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>9,112</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>9,141</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

State of Ohio

Broadcast Educational Media Commission

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	935401	Statehouse News Bureau	314,797	314,797	355,000	355,000	355,000	0.0%	355,000	0.0%
GRF	935402	Ohio Government Telecommunications Services	1,408,526	1,408,526	1,783,526	1,708,526	1,708,526	0.0%	1,708,526	0.0%
GRF	935408	General Operations	28,796	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	935409	Technology Operations	232,911	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	935410	Content Development, Acquisition, and Distribution	3,838,381	3,838,381	3,963,381	3,222,000	3,222,000	0.0%	3,222,000	0.0%
GRF	935412	Information Technology	35,201	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	935430	Broadcast Education Operating	3,400,594	3,642,318	3,454,982	3,653,766	3,738,449	2.3%	3,766,191	0.7%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>9,259,206</b>	<b>9,204,022</b>	<b>9,556,889</b>	<b>8,939,292</b>	<b>9,023,975</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>9,051,717</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
4F30	935603	Affiliate Services	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.0%	4,400	10.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
5FK0	935608	Media Services	49,726	56,152	47,057	95,000	61,500	-35.3%	61,500	0.0%
5VBO	935650	Facility Rental	0	0	20,000	32,000	22,400	-30.0%	23,600	5.4%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>49,726</b>	<b>56,152</b>	<b>67,057</b>	<b>127,000</b>	<b>83,900</b>	<b>-33.9%</b>	<b>85,100</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Grand Total Broadcast Educational Media Commission</b>			<b>9,312,932</b>	<b>9,264,174</b>	<b>9,627,946</b>	<b>9,070,292</b>	<b>9,111,875</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>9,141,217</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

# Office of Budget and Management

## Role and Overview

The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) ensures the state government's financial operations are conducted in a manner consistent with state laws and policies. The Governor appoints the OBM Director who is the chief financial officer of the state. OBM develops budgets; administers the state's accounting system; processes, monitors, and reports on financial transactions; and coordinates and reviews state agencies' financial policies and activities. OBM provides financial management services and financial information to the Governor, state agencies, the General Assembly, municipalities, and school districts among others. Ohio Shared Services consolidates common business transactions to provide them centrally for state agencies. This allows Ohio to be more efficient and enables state agencies to focus on their core missions and higher-priority needs. The Office of Internal Audit continues working with state Cabinet agencies to develop sound financial management processes, improving their fiscal integrity and financial discipline with proactive internal controls as well as process improvement support and oversight. This office also provides needed information technology system audits, reviews, and expertise to maintain the security and integrity of the state's financial information databases. OBM currently has 171 full-time, permanent employees who work in the areas of accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, shared services, debt management, internal auditing, and administering the activities of the State Controlling Board.

More information regarding the Office of Budget and Management is available at <http://obm.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

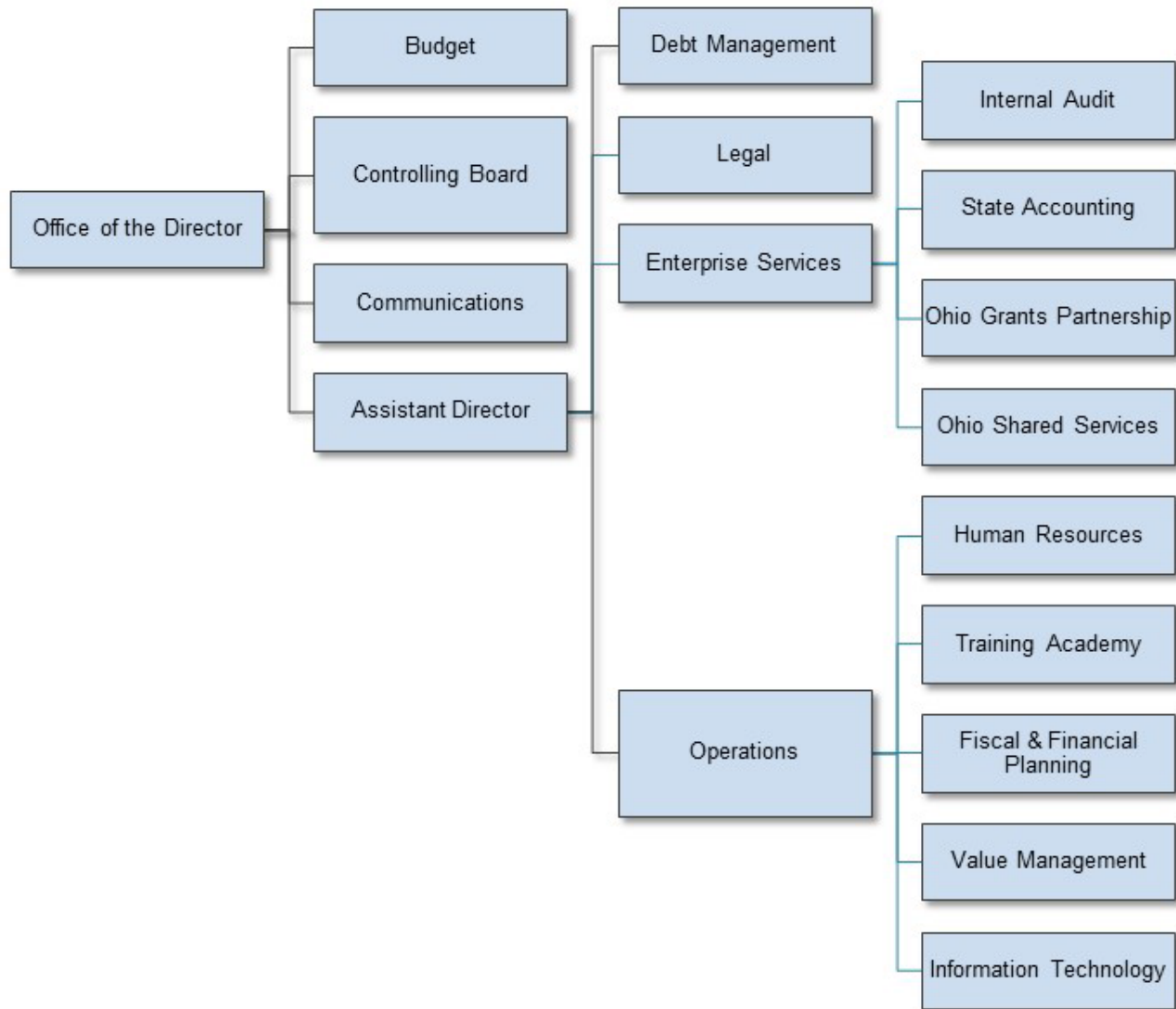
- GRF recommendations fund payroll and other operating costs in fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Ongoing activities of the Office of Budget and Management and its staff include development and implementation of operating and capital budgets, the administration of the state's accounting system, processing and monitoring of financial transactions, and coordination and review of state agencies' financial policies and activities.
- In fiscal year 2020, the OBM's Debt Section oversaw 15 bond issuances totaling almost \$1.2 billion for local infrastructure, K-12 school construction, highways and bridges, higher education projects, and natural resource conservation. The section also oversaw refinancing \$5.3 billion of tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds.
- OBM distributed \$350 million of federal coronavirus relief funds to all 88 Ohio counties and nearly \$35 million to state agencies for costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic last fiscal year. In fiscal year 2021, the OBM distributed an additional \$825 million to counties and will reimburse \$25 million of coronavirus-related agency expenses. In fiscal year 2022, the Department will reimburse an additional \$18 million of agency expenses related to the coronavirus.
- In fiscal year 2021, OBM will distribute almost \$600 million of federal coronavirus relief funds to Medicaid providers, hospitals, senior centers, public libraries, and veterans posts.
- In fiscal year 2020, Ohio Shared Services processed and paid 137,862 accounts payable transactions for 30 agencies and 44,256 travel and expense reports for 74 agencies. In fiscal year 2021, the OBM ended its private office space lease for OSS in favor of teleworking, which saves more than \$400,000 per year.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$4.1 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$4.1 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$45.4 million (or a 96.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$28.4 million (or a 37.4% decrease from fiscal year 2022).



Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Office of Budget and Management will ensure the Governor's strategic budget priorities are met.

- The OBM will develop, implement, monitor, and report on Ohio's operating and capital budgets.

The Office of Budget and Management will improve state financial operations and programs.

- The OBM will host quarterly grants forum meetings for state agencies; host an annual Ohio Grants Summit for local governments and non-profits that apply for state and federal grant funding; provide training and outreach to the grants community throughout the year by presenting at professional conferences and for related municipal organizations; and streamline grants processes across state agencies to help local governments navigate the process, reduce administrative burden, and strengthen accountability and transparency.
- The OBM will complete more than 60 internal audit engagements per year to improve management practices, identify operational improvements, and reduce agency risk exposure for key agency processes.

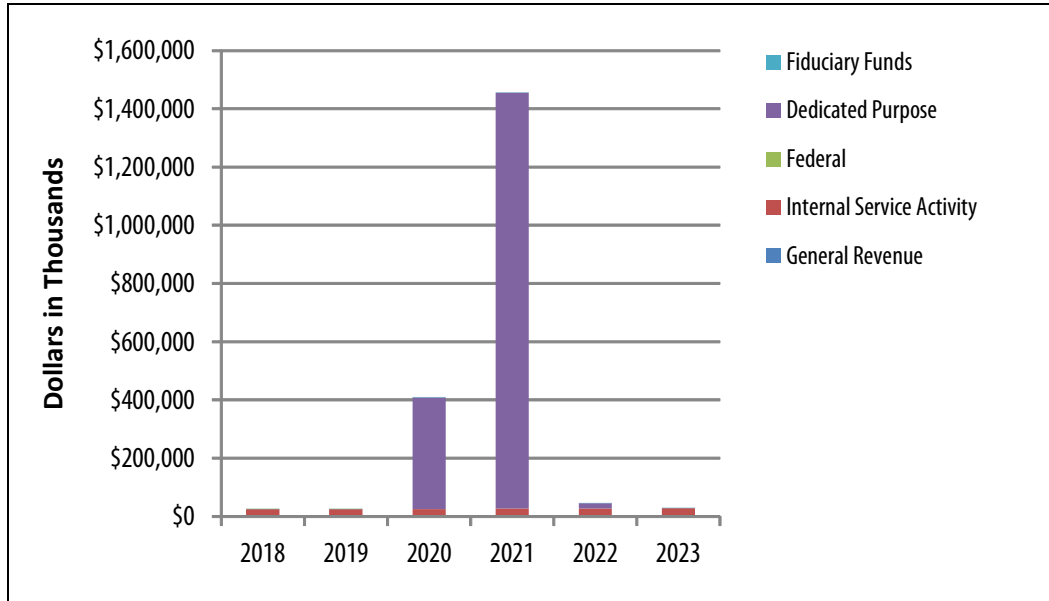
The Office of Budget and Management will compile, analyze, and report the financial transactions of the state.

- The OBM will annually publish the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and the Schedule of Federal Awards, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

**Funding Sources**

Excluding federal Coronavirus Relief Funding, the largest funding source for the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) is Internal Service Activity funding, which comprised 83.3 percent of the OBM's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is from the General Revenue Fund, which comprised 16.6 percent of the OBM's fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



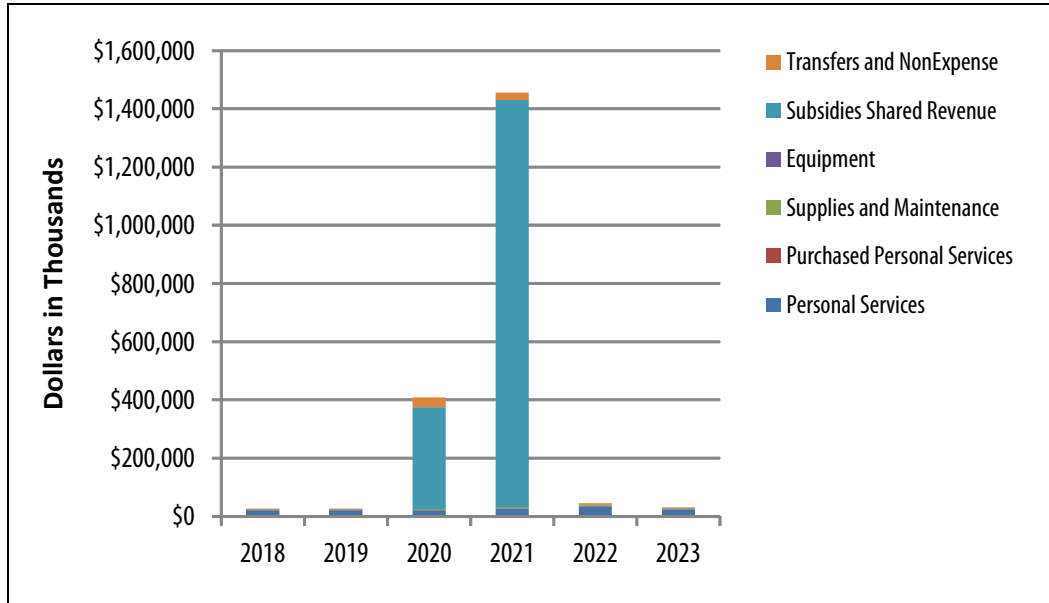
- As a central agency, OBM received federal Coronavirus Relief Fund appropriations to distribute to counties, Medicaid providers, hospitals, state agencies, public libraries, and veterans posts as subsidies and shared revenue. Federal Coronavirus Relief funding to the state began in fiscal year 2020. The currently authorized funding must be expended or otherwise committed by December 31, 2021.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	4,240	4,240	4,059	4,128	1.7%	4,128	0.0%	4,128	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	20,567	20,774	20,320	23,539	15.8%	23,230	-1.3%	24,250	4.4%
Federal	248	128	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	0	0	384,920	1,427,714	270.9%	18,000	-98.7%	0	-100.0%
Fiduciary Funds	29	19	13	30	137.1%	30	0.0%	30	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,084</b>	<b>25,160</b>	<b>409,311</b>	<b>1,455,411</b>	<b>255.6%</b>	<b>45,388</b>	<b>-96.9%</b>	<b>28,408</b>	<b>-37.4%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

Excluding federal Coronavirus Relief Fund appropriation, the Office of Budget and Management's (OBM) largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personnel expenses (85.0 percent) for 171 full-time permanent employees. The second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was for equipment expenses (10.6 percent).

**Expenses by Account Category**



- As a central agency, OBM received federal Coronavirus Relief Fund appropriations to distribute to counties, Medicaid providers, hospitals, state agencies, public libraries, and veterans posts as subsidies and shared revenue. Federal Coronavirus Relief funding to the state began in fiscal year 2020. The currently authorized funding must be expended or otherwise committed by December 31, 2021.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	21,009	21,289	20,852	26,895	29.0%	34,903	29.8%	23,885	-31.6%
Purchased Personal Services	1,348	987	928	1,120	20.6%	1,277	14.1%	1,165	-8.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	2,631	2,855	2,603	4,306	65.4%	3,205	-25.6%	3,305	3.1%
Equipment	67	10	149	24	-83.7%	23	-5.3%	23	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	0	0	350,063	1,397,914	299.3%	607	-100.0%	0	-100.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	29	19	34,716	25,151	-27.6%	5,373	-78.6%	30	-99.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,084</b>	<b>25,160</b>	<b>409,311</b>	<b>1,455,411</b>	<b>255.6%</b>	<b>45,388</b>	<b>-96.9%</b>	<b>28,408</b>	<b>-37.4%</b>

State of Ohio

Office of Budget and Management

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	042321	Operating Expenses	3,042,782	3,000,850	3,043,099	3,328,628	4,128,353	24.0%	4,128,353	0.0%
GRF	042416	Office of Health Transformation	291,201	228,209	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	042425	Shared Services Development	905,688	770,022	1,015,524	799,725	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	042435	Gubernatorial Transition	0	240,627	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>4,239,671</b>	<b>4,239,708</b>	<b>4,058,623</b>	<b>4,128,353</b>	<b>4,128,353</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4,128,353</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
1050	042603	Financial Management	14,799,078	15,170,639	14,911,438	16,995,903	16,500,000	-2.9%	17,200,000	4.2%
1050	042620	Shared Services Operating	5,768,160	5,602,906	5,408,504	6,543,051	6,730,000	2.9%	7,050,000	4.8%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>20,567,238</b>	<b>20,773,545</b>	<b>20,319,942</b>	<b>23,538,954</b>	<b>23,230,000</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>24,250,000</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
3CM0	042606	Office of Health Transformation - Federal	248,311	128,201	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>248,311</b>	<b>128,201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
5CV1	042501	Coronavirus Relief - Local Government	0	0	350,000,000	175,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042502	Provider RIF - Skilled Nursing Facilities	0	0	0	182,169,262	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042503	Provider RIF - NF Infection Control	0	0	0	25,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042504	Provider Relief - Long Term Care	0	0	0	157,044,514	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042505	Provider Relief - Rural and Critical Hospitals	0	0	0	124,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042506	Provider RIF - Behavioral Health	0	0	0	45,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042507	COVID Safety - Public Libraries	0	0	0	18,300,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042508	COVID Safety - Veterans Posts	0	0	0	3,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042515	Provider Relief - Adult Day Care and Senior Centers	0	0	0	15,200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	042621	COVID Response Costs - Multiple Agencies	0	0	34,919,945	33,000,000	18,000,000	-45.5%	0	-100.0%
5CV1	042623	Coronavirus Relief - Local Govt Distribution	0	0	0	650,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>384,919,945</b>	<b>1,427,713,776</b>	<b>18,000,000</b>	<b>-98.7%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>
5EHO	042604	Forgery Recovery	28,891	18,519	12,652	30,000	30,000	0.0%	30,000	0.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>28,891</b>	<b>18,519</b>	<b>12,652</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Office of Budget and Management</b>			<b>25,084,111</b>	<b>25,159,973</b>	<b>409,311,162</b>	<b>1,455,411,083</b>	<b>45,388,353</b>	<b>-96.9%</b>	<b>28,408,353</b>	<b>-37.4%</b>

# Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board

## Role and Overview

The Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board (CSRAB) was created in 1988 to renovate, maintain, and operate the historic Capitol Square complex including the Ohio Statehouse, Senate Building, Atrium, Statehouse Underground Parking Garage, and ten acres of grounds while providing for the health, safety, and convenience of those who work in and visit the complex. The Board consists of 12 board members with the authority to employ, fix the compensation of, and prescribe the duties of the executive director of the Board and other employees the Board considers necessary for the performance of its powers and duties. Including the executive director, there are 58 full-time employees of CSRAB. Pursuant to section 107.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Governor may not alter the funding requests of agencies of the legislative branch of the government.

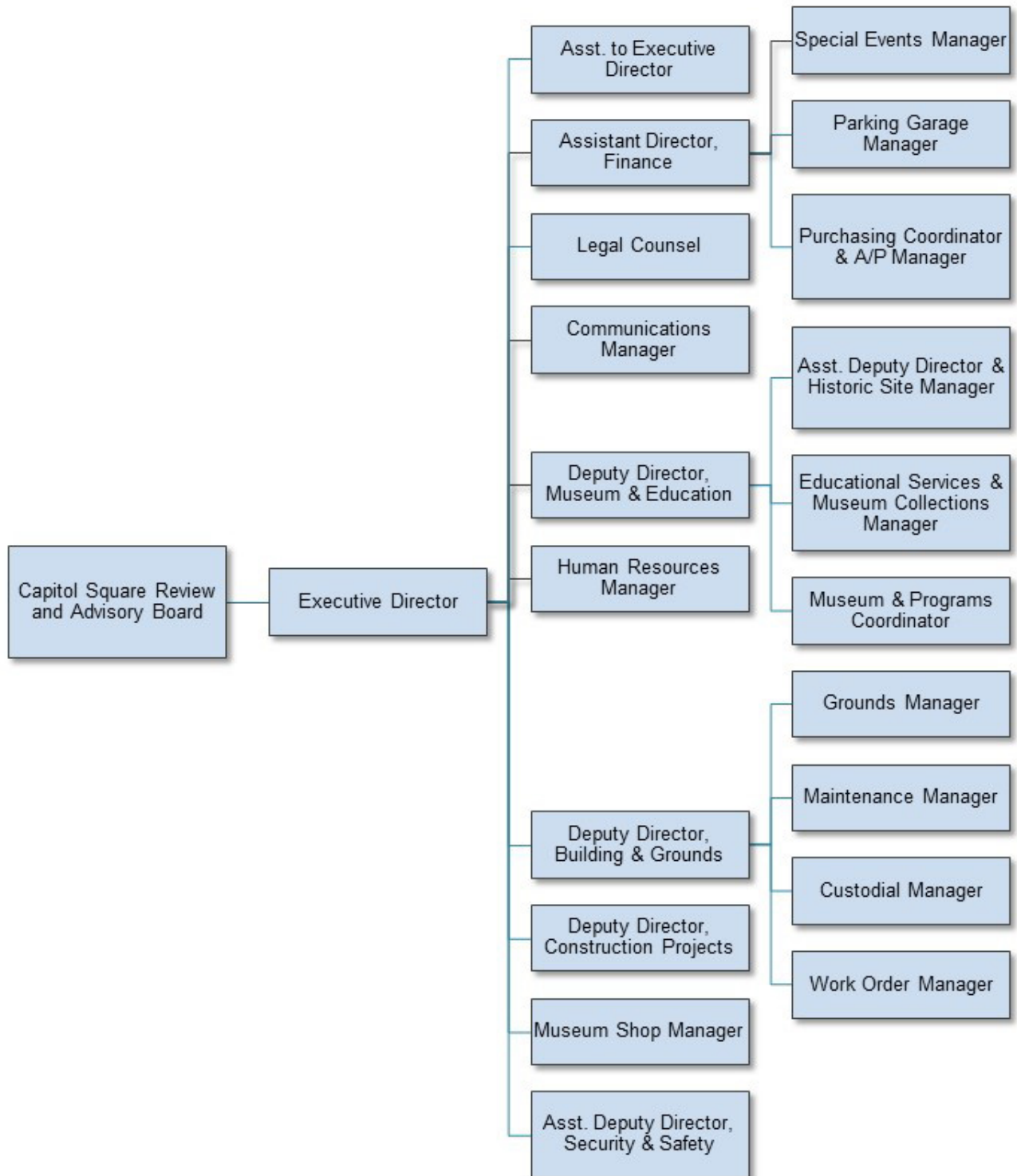
More information regarding the Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board is available at <http://ohiostatehouse.org/about/csrab>.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$5.5 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$5.5 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$10.5 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$10.5 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

# Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board

## Table of Organization

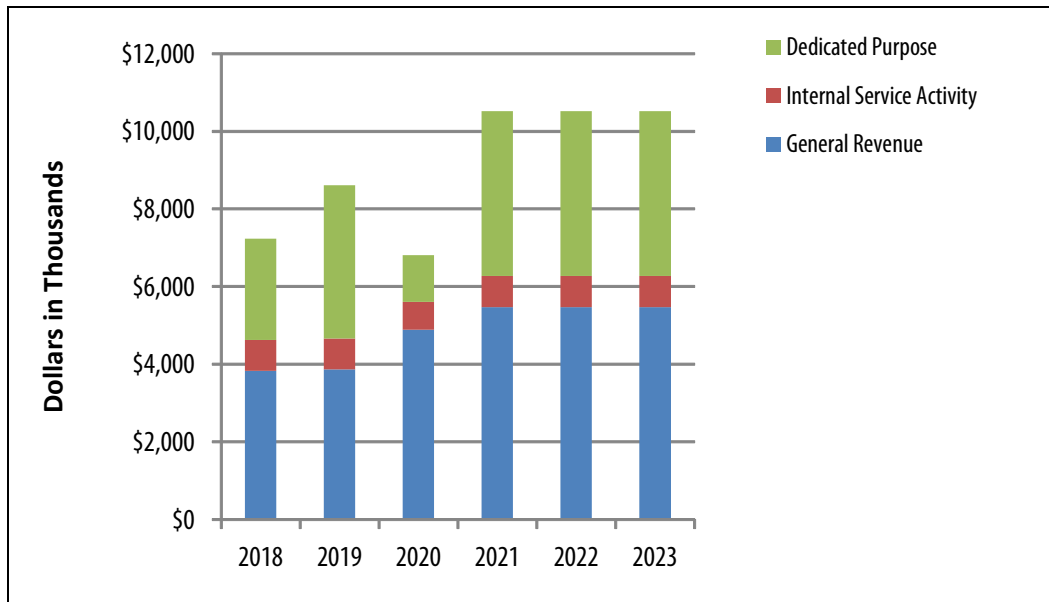


## Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board

### Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the CSRAB is General Revenue Funding, which comprised 71.8 percent of the CSRAB's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is revenue from the Statehouse Underground Parking Garage, which comprised 17.7 percent of the CSRAB's fiscal year 2020 budget. These funding sources support agency payroll and the operations and maintenance of the Capitol Square complex.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



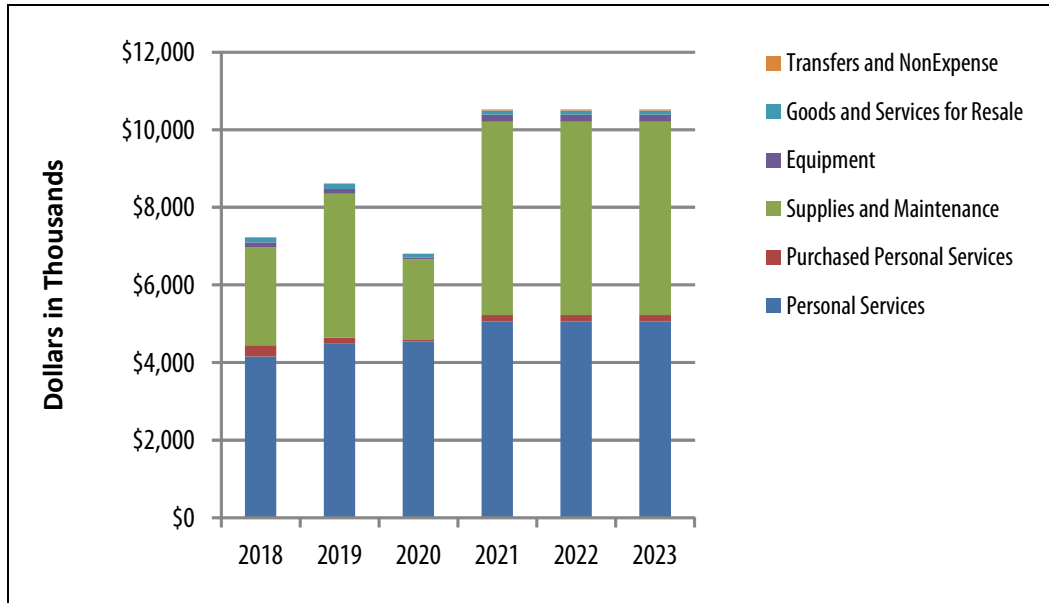
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	3,834	3,866	4,887	5,473	12.0%	5,473	0.0%	5,473	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	790	799	715	800	11.9%	800	0.0%	800	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	2,607	3,945	1,206	4,252	252.6%	4,252	0.0%	4,252	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>8,609</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The CSRAB's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personal services (66.7%), which supports the agency's staff of 58 full-time permanent employees. The second largest expense for fiscal year 2020 was supplies and maintenance (30.3%) as CSRAB is responsible for maintaining the Capitol Square complex, including the Ohio Statehouse, grounds, and underground parking garage.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	4,158	4,496	4,541	5,066	11.6%	5,066	0.0%	5,066	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	284	148	59	163	174.7%	163	0.0%	163	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	2,523	3,705	2,065	4,974	140.9%	4,974	0.0%	4,974	0.0%
Equipment	135	129	42	182	337.6%	182	0.0%	182	0.0%
Goods and Services for Resale	129	128	95	110	15.6%	110	0.0%	110	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	2	3	6	30	432.9%	30	0.0%	30	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,231</b>	<b>8,609</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



State of Ohio

Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	874100	Personal Services	2,497,032	2,496,726	3,517,892	4,069,830	4,069,830	0.0%	4,069,830	0.0%
GRF	874320	Maintenance and Equipment	1,337,265	1,369,216	1,369,297	1,402,833	1,402,833	0.0%	1,402,833	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>3,834,297</b>	<b>3,865,942</b>	<b>4,887,189</b>	<b>5,472,663</b>	<b>5,472,663</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5,472,663</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4570	874602	Statehouse Gift Shop/Events	790,378	798,766	714,802	800,000	800,000	0.0%	800,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>790,378</b>	<b>798,766</b>	<b>714,802</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
2080	874601	Underground Parking Garage Operations	2,606,489	3,942,971	1,205,712	4,245,906	4,245,906	0.0%	4,245,906	0.0%
4G50	874603	Capitol Square Education Center and Arts	258	1,771	0	6,000	6,000	0.0%	6,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>2,606,747</b>	<b>3,944,742</b>	<b>1,205,712</b>	<b>4,251,906</b>	<b>4,251,906</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4,251,906</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board</b>			<b>7,231,422</b>	<b>8,609,450</b>	<b>6,807,703</b>	<b>10,524,569</b>	<b>10,524,569</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10,524,569</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# State Board of Career Colleges and Schools

## Role and Overview

The State Board of Career Colleges and Schools (SCR) monitors and regulates Ohio's career colleges and schools to ensure compliance with standards set by state law. The Board provides certificates of registration and program authorization to private, for-profit schools and their agents that meet the standards to operate in Ohio. There are over 225 schools offering more than 1,070 programs currently registered in Ohio. The Board also investigates and resolves student and consumer complaints regarding registered career colleges and schools. The Board's budget is fully funded by various registration fees assessed to schools and colleges. The Board consists of eight members: the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chancellor of the Department of Higher Education, or their designee, and six members appointed by the Governor. Three employees, including an executive director, oversee daily operations and report directly to the Board.

More information regarding the State Board of Career Colleges and Schools is available at <https://scr.ohio.gov>.

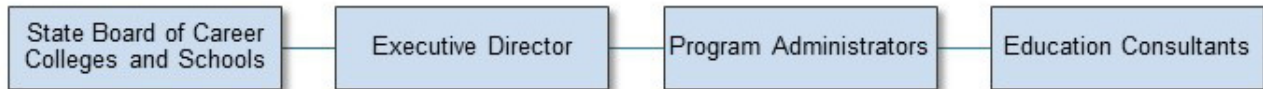
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The SCR approves and licenses 225 schools offering over 1,000 programs, conducts over 125 site visits and initiated over 200 program reviews, resolves formal student complaints, and provides student assistance with records requests and other matters to over 500 students. The recommended budget continues to support SCR with the resources to provide oversight to Ohio's career colleges and schools through the main operating line funding of \$513,000 per year.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$513.0 thousand (or a 5.0% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$513.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The SCR will develop an online method to survey students for satisfaction of their experience with career colleges and schools. The results of this survey can be used to measure the effectiveness of schools in delivering quality education programs.

- The SCR will develop the process for online student surveys by September 2021.
- The SCR will review and process survey submissions by January 2022.
- The SCR will develop the process for sharing survey results via the Board's website by July 2022.

The SCR will complete internal review within 14 days of all items submitted by schools through the Board's online application and document portal.

- The SCR will identify time frames for completing all document reviews by July 2021.
- The SCR will complete review of all steps necessary to process online document reviews by October 2021.
- The SCR will complete process for implementing 14 day processing requirements by January 2021.

The SCR will improve online process for handling student complaints and integrate system into online school document system.

- The SCR will develop recommendations for integrating online complaint process into current online document processing system by January 2022.
- The SCR will complete the process for integrating online complaint processing into current system by July 2022.

The SCR will develop streamlined online method for for processing student record requests.

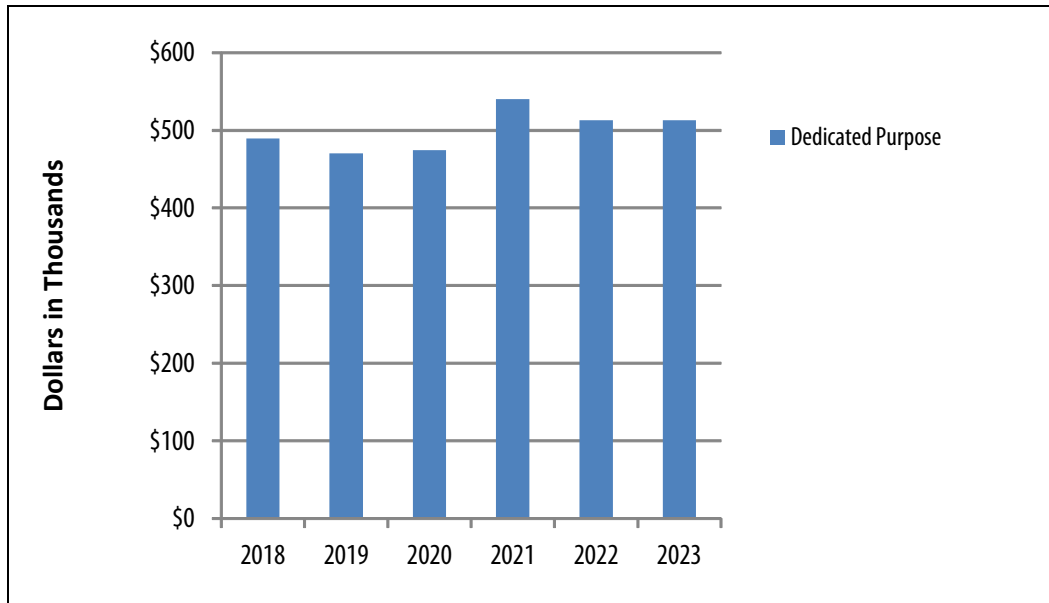
- The SCR will develop recommendations for online processing of student record requests by January 2023.
- The SCR will finalize the process for online processing of student record requests by July 2023.

State Board of Career Colleges and Schools

Funding Sources

The only funding source for the State Board of Career Colleges and Schools (SCR) is the Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF), generated by fees assessed to career colleges, which comprised \$0.5 million or 100.0 percent of the SCR fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



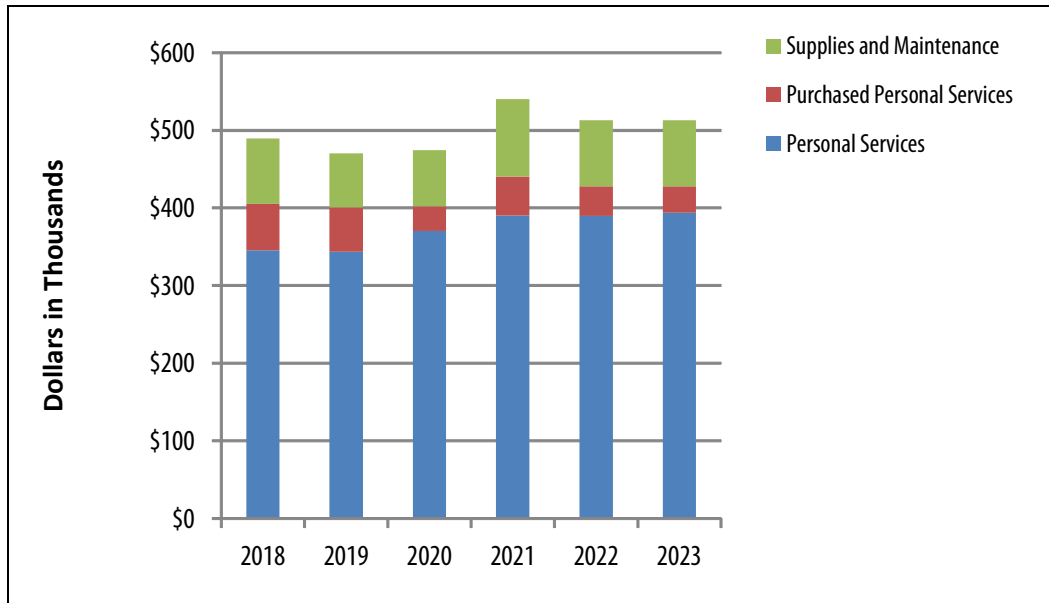
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	489	470	474	540	13.9%	513	-5.0%	513	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State Board of Career Colleges and Schools

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The SCR's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (78.0%), which supported the SCR's three employees. The SCR's second-largest expense was supplies and maintenance (15.2%), which funded equipment and operations.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	345	344	370	390	5.4%	390	-0.1%	394	1.0%
Purchased Personal Services	60	57	32	50	56.2%	38	-24.0%	34	-10.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	84	70	72	100	38.6%	85	-15.0%	85	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
4K90	233601	Operating Expenses	489,383	470,398	474,339	540,260	513,000	-5.0%	513,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>489,383</b>	<b>470,398</b>	<b>474,339</b>	<b>540,260</b>	<b>513,000</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>513,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total State Board of Career Colleges and Schools</b>			<b>489,383</b>	<b>470,398</b>	<b>474,339</b>	<b>540,260</b>	<b>513,000</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>513,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Casino Control Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Casino Control Commission is a bipartisan regulatory body made up of seven commissioners, an executive director and supporting staff that provide oversight of the casino gaming industry in Ohio. The role of the Commission is to ensure the integrity of casino gaming by licensing, regulating, investigating, and penalizing casino operators, management companies, holding companies, key employees, casino gaming employees, and gaming-related vendors. The Commission also has jurisdiction over all persons participating in casino gaming authorized by Section 6(C) of Article XV, Ohio Constitution, and Chapter 3772 of the Ohio Revised Code. In addition, the Commission is responsible for the oversight of skill-based gaming and the regulation of fantasy sports contests. This includes the licensing of business entities and individuals. Administrative rules and resolutions adopted by the Commission establish the standards and procedures for casino, skilled game, and fantasy contest operators, vendors, and licensed employees. As a law enforcement agency, the Commission continues to work with local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to conduct numerous illegal casino investigations. The Commission has 106 employees.

More information regarding the Casino Control Commission is available at <http://casinocontrol.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

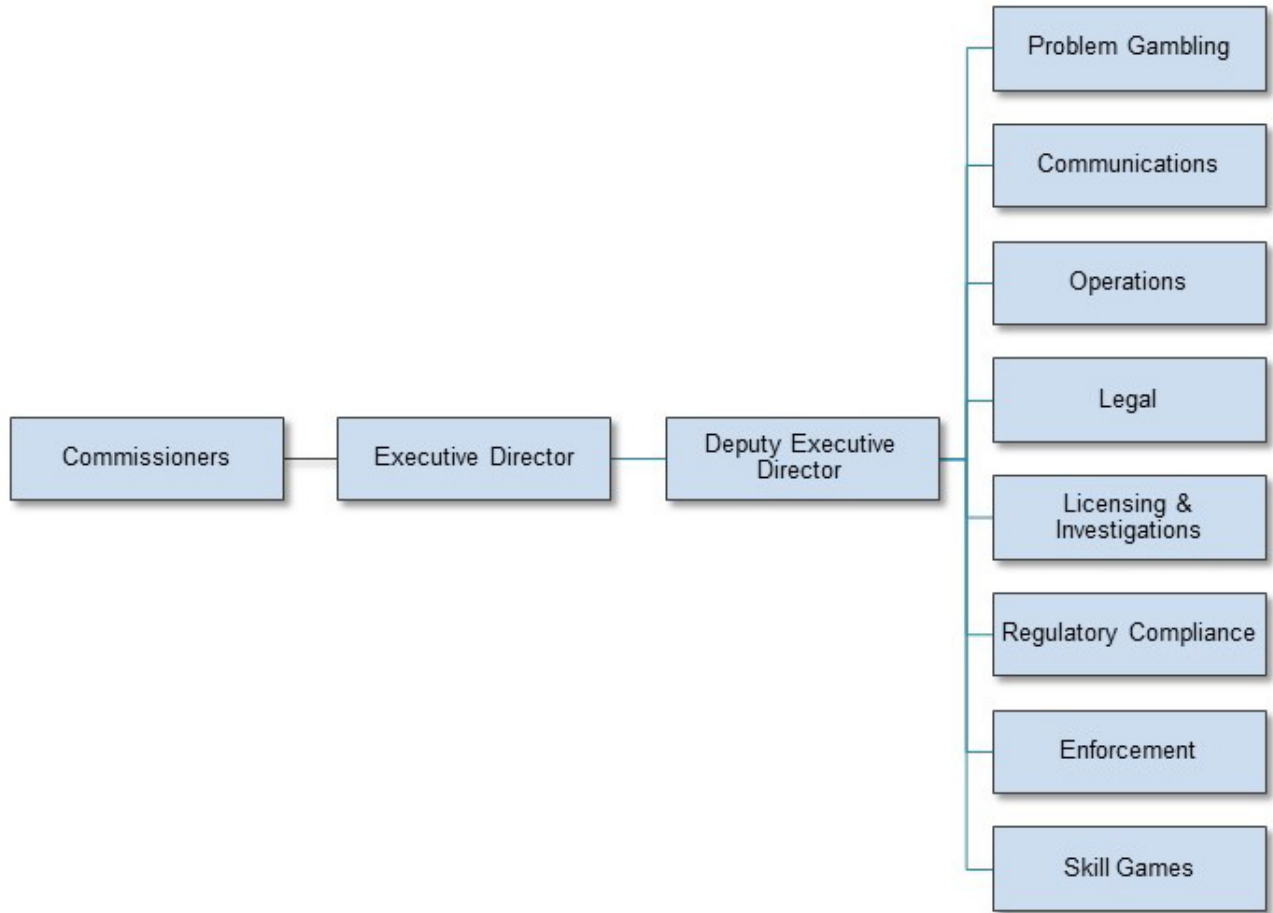
- The Commission's budget will provide for the licensure of over 3,000 individuals and entities each year. As a part of the licensing process, the Commission completes extensive research that includes thorough criminal and financial background checks using various databases. It will also continue to provide auditors on site at all four commercial casinos, who will conduct financial audits of the casinos and ensure all revenue is being reported correctly, including the remittance of casino taxes.
- The Casino Control Commission's gaming agents will provide 24/7 coverage at the four commercial casinos and conduct undercover activity in the enforcement of the casino and skill based amusement machine laws in the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium.
- In addition to regulating all casinos, the Commission is responsible for regulating skill based amusement machine operators and fantasy contest operators. As a law enforcement agency, the Commission will serve search warrants with the cooperation and assistance of local law enforcement agencies, federal agencies, and county prosecutors and confiscate illegal slot machines as deemed necessary.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$13.7 million (or a 2.4% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$13.7 million (or a 0.7% increase from fiscal year 2022).

# Casino Control Commission

## Table of Organization



### Agency Goals and Objectives

The Commission will process all skill based amusement machine applications.

- The Commission will finalize all skilled based amusement machine applications in the next biennium.

The Commission will increase supervision of casino financials.

- The Commission will increase audits at casinos by 10 percent.

The Commission will expedite application processing.

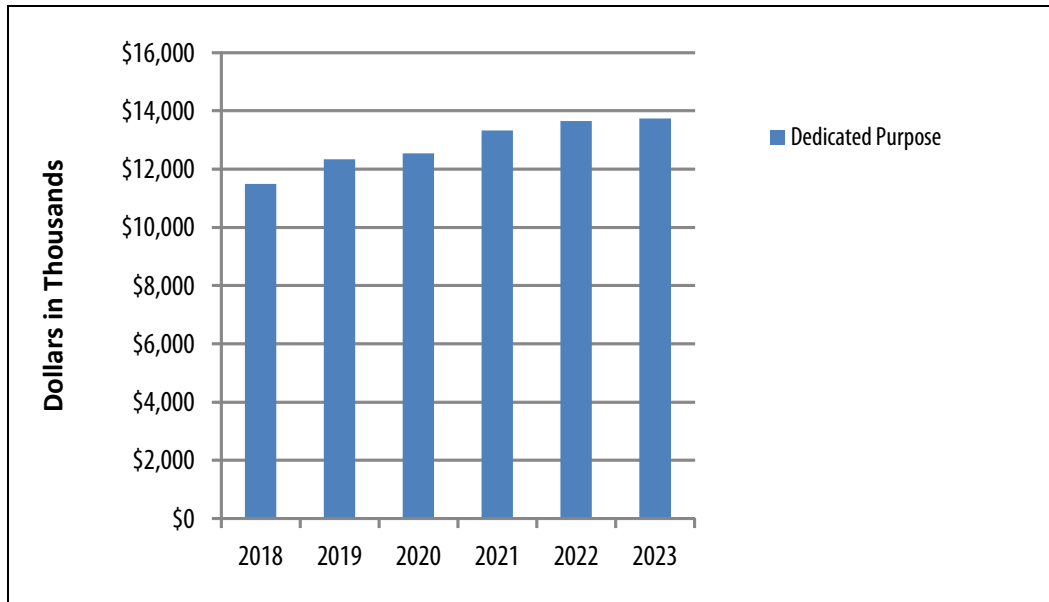
- The Commission will decrease the time it takes to process all applications by 10 percent.

Casino Control Commission

Funding Sources

The only funding source for the CAC is Dedicated Purpose Funds (DPF), which totaled \$15.4 million in fiscal year 2020. The two primary sources of revenues received by the CAC are 3 percent of the 33 percent in taxes assessed against gross casino revenues and license fees and renewals. Casino taxes comprised 53.9 percent or \$8.3 million in revenues in fiscal year 2020. License fees and renewals totaled 46.1 percent or \$7.1 million in revenues in that same year. In fiscal year 2020, the CAC received unanticipated revenues due to an ownership change at one casino that resulted in a \$1.5 million application fee.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	11,493	12,332	12,542	13,330	6.3%	13,652	2.4%	13,743	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,493</b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>13,652</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

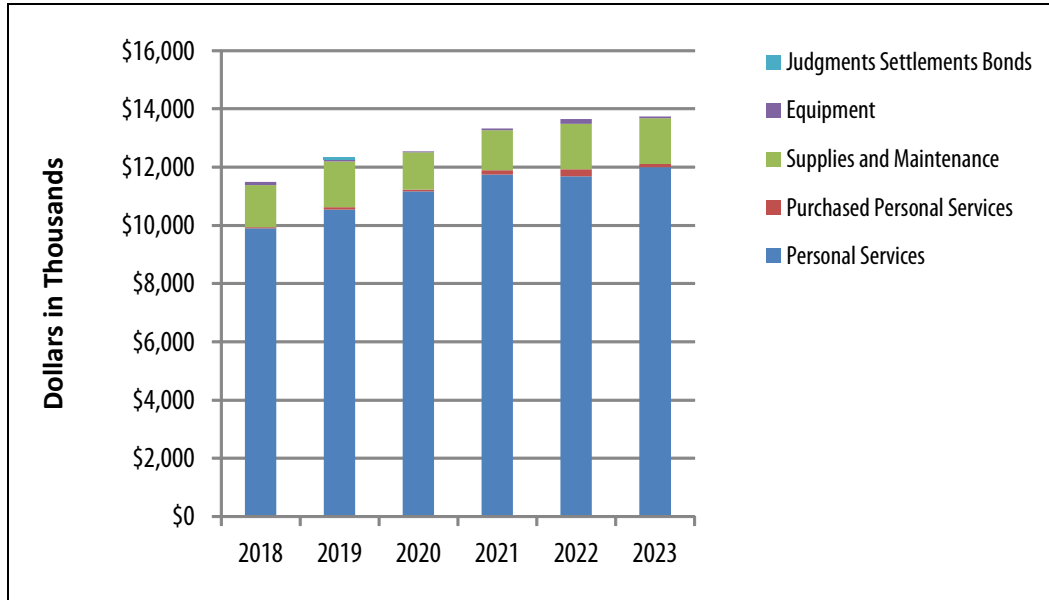


Casino Control Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The CAC’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (\$11.2 million or 89.1%). Supplies and maintenance consisting primarily of rent and travel was the second largest expense (\$1.3 million or 10.2%) in fiscal year 2020. The CAC regulates Ohio casinos by enforcement of the laws, rules, and regulations under which casino gaming is conducted in this state and employs personnel who license casino operators, management companies, gaming vendors, and key employees. In addition, the CAC has attorneys who promulgate these rules and enforcement agents who are fully licensed law enforcement personnel.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	9,896	10,543	11,170	11,750	5.2%	11,685	-0.6%	12,003	2.7%
Purchased Personal Services	41	76	56	140	151.1%	240	71.4%	105	-56.3%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,443	1,573	1,279	1,380	7.9%	1,558	12.9%	1,567	0.6%
Equipment	113	71	37	60	61.0%	169	181.7%	68	-59.8%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	70	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,493</b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>13,652</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5HSO	955321	Operating Expenses	11,456,162	12,324,499	12,448,244	13,130,000	13,401,718	2.1%	13,492,672	0.7%
5NUO	955601	Casino Commission Enforcement	36,382	7,829	93,928	200,000	250,000	25.0%	250,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>11,492,544</b>	<b>12,332,328</b>	<b>12,542,172</b>	<b>13,330,000</b>	<b>13,651,718</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>13,742,672</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total Casino Control Commission</b>			<b>11,492,544</b>	<b>12,332,328</b>	<b>12,542,172</b>	<b>13,330,000</b>	<b>13,651,718</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>13,742,672</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

# Civil Rights Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) was established in 1959 by the Ohio legislature. The powers, duties, jurisdiction, practices, and procedures of the Commission are specified in the Ohio Revised Code, Chapter 4112. The primary function of the OCRC is to enforce state laws against discrimination. The OCRC receives and investigates charges of discrimination in employment, places of public accommodation, housing, credit, and disability in higher education on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, age, ancestry, military status, or familial status. The OCRC partners with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in investigations that are also enforceable under federal law. The OCRC has statutory authority to initiate investigations of discriminatory practices, formulate policies to execute Chapter 4112 of the Ohio Revised Code, make recommendations to agencies and offices of the state or local subdivisions of government to effectuate such policies, make periodic surveys of the existence and effect of discrimination on the enjoyment of civil rights by persons within the state, and receive progress reports from state and local governments and agencies regarding affirmative action programs for the employment of persons against whom discrimination is prohibited. The Commission consists of a five-member board of commissioners and 75 full-time agency staff. The core mission of the OCRC is to "promote positive human relations among our diverse population," which is a critical need for all Ohioans who live and enjoy the advantages that the State of Ohio offers.

More information regarding the Civil Rights Commission is available at <http://crc.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

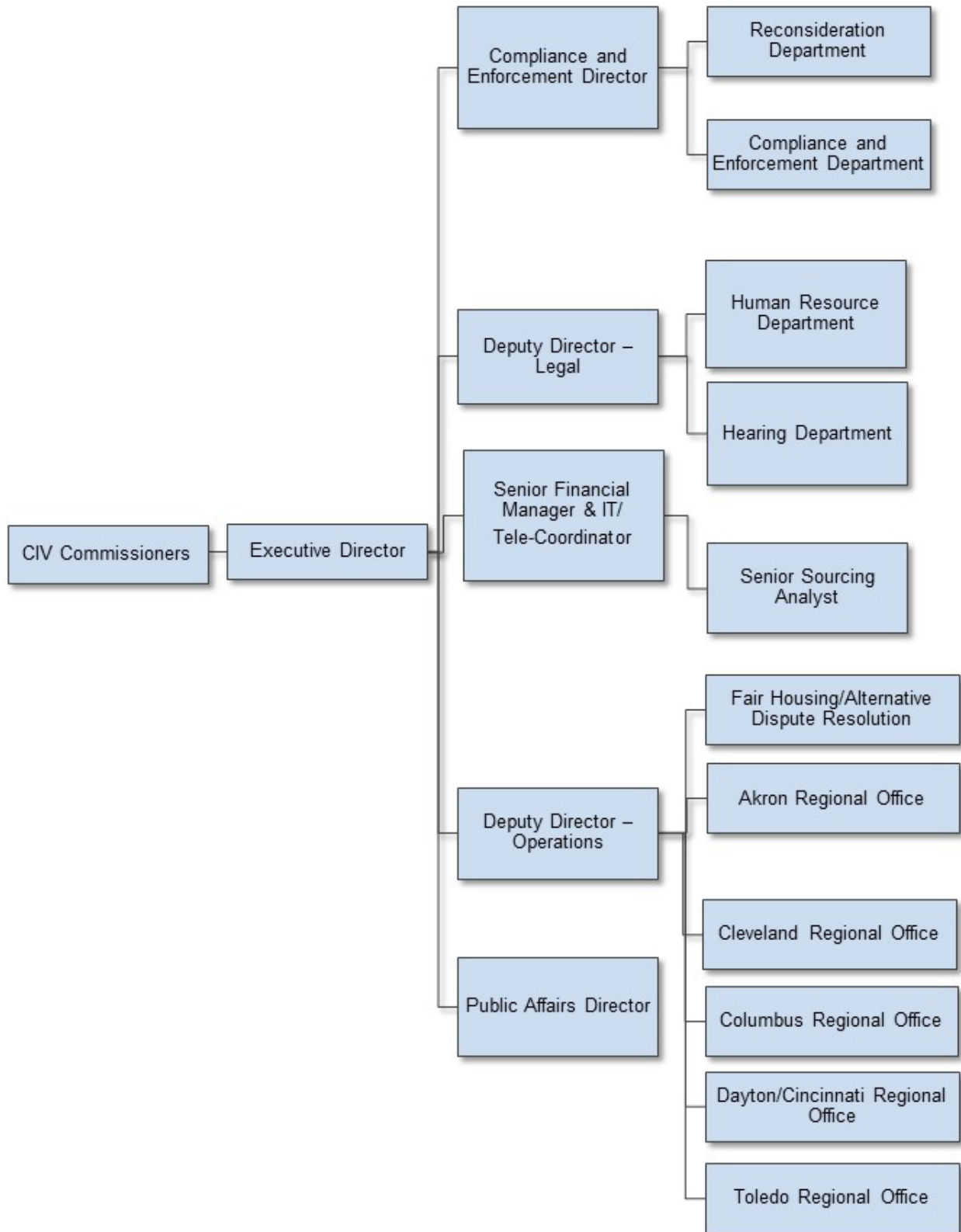
- In fiscal year 2020, the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) received 3,221 charges of discrimination. Of these cases, 2,206 (68.5%) were employment cases, 610 (18.9%) were housing cases, 358 (11.1%) were public accommodations cases, 24 (0.8%) were disability in higher education cases, and 23 (0.7%) were credit cases. The recommended budget for the OCRC includes funding to continue reviewing the cases that come before it.
- With the passage of House Bill 352 of the 133rd General Assembly, the OCRC is empowered to hear a greater number of cases regarding discrimination prior to having those cases referred to a court. The recommended budget contains the funding needed to support this additional responsibility in line item 876321.
- The OCRC's mediation program has been recognized for its strong record of success, with a typical annual success rate of approximately 85 percent. Mediation is typically the quickest method of resolving a case and is also typically less costly, both for the parties to a case and for the state. Funding to continue this successful program is included in the OCRC's recommendation.
- In fiscal year 2020, the Commission helped to secure more than \$3.1 million in monetary benefits to charging parties. These monetary benefits were received as part of settlement or conciliation agreements.
- Despite remote work beginning in March 2020, the Commission conducted more than 82 trainings and participated in nearly 65 community outreach events in fiscal year 2020. Remote trainings were not offered before the pandemic, but the OCRC staff has mobilized to adapt and offer distance learning during fiscal year 2021 and going forward into the next biennium.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$6.1 million (or a 12.2% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$6.5 million (or a 6.9% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$9.4 million (or a 7.4% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$9.6 million (or a 1.7% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Civil Rights Commission

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The OCRC will expand research and data analysis capabilities to provide more robust offerings.

- The OCRC will maintain public availability of commission staff and resources to serve as a source of information regarding discrimination, the impact of discrimination on Ohioans, and measures that can be taken to eliminate discrimination in the areas of housing, employment, public accommodations, disability in higher education, and credit.
- The OCRC will continue to provide robust research and analysis services, either self-initiated or upon request, by collecting data to identify disparities and inequities and measure the effect of policies and other interventions on those disparities and inequities.
- The OCRC will conduct new studies and analyses of discrimination to increase understanding of disparities based on protected classes and other aspects of discrimination in Ohio.

The OCRC will modernize and improve the agency case management process.

- The OCRC will establish an in-house electronic filing system for all cases and documents.
- The OCRC will reduce the funding spent on maintenance and storage of case files as part of the transition to an electronic file system.
- The OCRC will improve the response time for public records requests, decreasing average response time by two to five days.

The OCRC will establish new training initiatives and opportunities for the public.

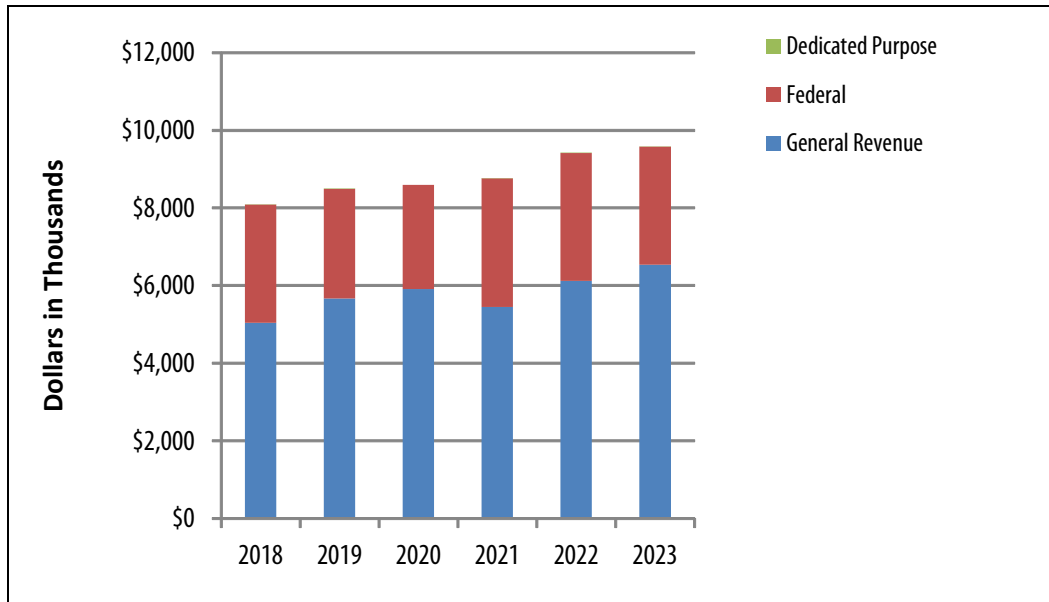
- The OCRC will build and develop partnerships with at least five entities or groups with identified needs regarding anti-discrimination training or workshops and other related topics.
- The OCRC will develop civil rights programming for youths (K-12), in collaboration with the Ohio Department of Education.
- The OCRC will develop a training program to educate Ohioans about the mission of the Commission and how to navigate the Commission's investigative and administrative law process.
- The OCRC will expand internal training opportunities to enhance case investigation and analysis efficiencies and techniques.

Civil Rights Commission

Funding Sources

The largest source of funding for the Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) during fiscal year 2020 was the General Revenue Fund (GRF), which provided \$5.91 million (68.8%) of the agency's funding. GRF funds are used to pay a portion of agency payroll and supplies and maintenance costs. The second largest funding source for the OCRC is reimbursement payments from the federal government for handling civil rights litigation cases on behalf of the federal government, which provided \$2.68 million (31.2%) of the agency's funding in fiscal year 2020.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



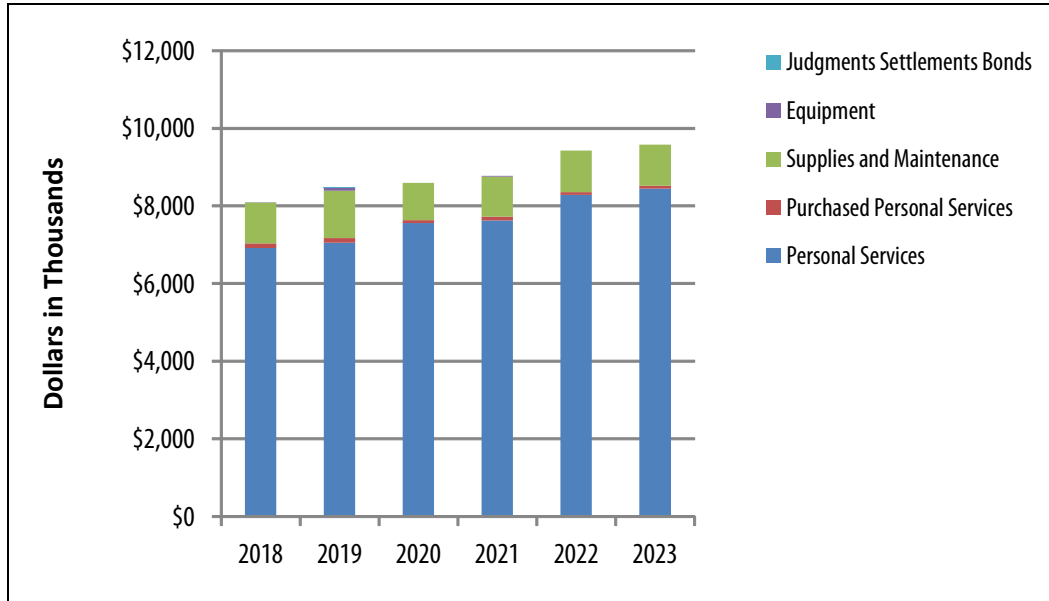
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	5,039	5,665	5,910	5,453	-7.7%	6,119	12.2%	6,539	6.9%
Federal	3,046	2,825	2,683	3,314	23.5%	3,300	-0.4%	3,037	-8.0%
Dedicated Purpose	4	2	0	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,089</b>	<b>8,492</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>9,422</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>9,578</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

Civil Rights Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Ohio Civil Rights Commission's (OCRC) largest expense is its payroll, which made up 88.0 percent of the agency's expenses in fiscal year 2020 supporting the agency's 72 staff and five commissioners. The OCRC's second largest expense is rent, IT charges, and supplies, which made up 11.2 percent of fiscal year 2020 expenses.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	6,916	7,054	7,560	7,620	0.8%	8,286	8.8%	8,443	1.9%
Purchased Personal Services	116	121	72	100	39.0%	75	-25.0%	75	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,055	1,220	961	1,040	8.2%	1,061	2.0%	1,061	0.0%
Equipment	2	90	0	10	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	6	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,089</b>	<b>8,492</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>9,422</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>9,578</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

ALI Analysis

GRF 876321 Operating Expenses

\$322,000 in additional funding is being recommended for the OCRC's operating expenses budget to cover the costs associated with the passage of House Bill 352 of the 133rd General Assembly, which requires the OCRC to hear cases related to civil rights disputes prior to those cases being brought before a court. This funding will be used to hire additional staff at the OCRC to conduct hearings and manage the anticipated additional caseload.

State of Ohio

Civil Rights Commission

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	876321	Operating Expenses	5,039,347	5,664,776	5,909,891	5,452,740	6,118,897	12.2%	6,538,548	6.9%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>5,039,347</b>	<b>5,664,776</b>	<b>5,909,891</b>	<b>5,452,740</b>	<b>6,118,897</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>6,538,548</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
3340	876601	Federal Programs	3,045,918	2,824,693	2,682,845	3,313,792	3,300,000	-0.4%	3,036,884	-8.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>3,045,918</b>	<b>2,824,693</b>	<b>2,682,845</b>	<b>3,313,792</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>3,036,884</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>
2170	876604	Operations Support	4,000	2,141	0	3,000	3,000	0.0%	3,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Civil Rights Commission</b>			<b>8,089,265</b>	<b>8,491,610</b>	<b>8,592,736</b>	<b>8,769,532</b>	<b>9,421,897</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>9,578,432</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

# Court of Claims

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Court of Claims (CLA) is part of the judicial branch of state government. It was created to hear claims against the state for money damages and to hear appeals from Attorney General decisions regarding claims filed under the Ohio Crime Victims Compensation Program. This mandate gives the Court jurisdiction that includes the General Assembly, Supreme Court, offices of all elected state officers (Governor, Attorney General, Auditor of the State, Secretary of State, and Treasurer of State), all state departments, boards, offices, commissions, agencies, institutions, and state colleges and universities. Cases filed at the Court typically involve contract disputes, property damage, personal injury, immunity of state officers and employees, discrimination, and wrongful imprisonment. Cases are assigned to a judge or, in rare instances, a panel of three judges based upon complexity. Civil complaints filed for \$10,000 or less, however, are decided administratively by the Clerk of the Court or a Deputy Clerk. Appeals from these decisions may be taken to a judge of the Court upon motion for court review, but the Court's judgment cannot be the subject of further appeal. In September 2016, Ohio Revised Code section 2743.75 became effective, creating a new procedure in the Court of Claims to hear complaints regarding denials of access to public records. The purpose of the new Court of Claims procedure is to provide greater access to the public for resolving public records disputes, as well as to provide for a faster and more economical alternative to a mandamus action in a common pleas or appellate court. The Court of Claims sits in Franklin County and consists of judges who are assigned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. The Clerk of the Court is the chief executive officer and is appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court. The Court of Claims employs 27 full-time, permanent employees.

More information regarding the Court of Claims is available at <http://ohiocourtclaims.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- General Revenue Funding recommendations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 support the Court's mission and its operations including staff member payroll and maintenance of IT applications including case management, e-filing, and online dispute resolution systems. The Court typically hears over 1,000 civil actions filed against the State of Ohio and state agencies.
- Recommendations for the Court's Victims of Crime fund fully supports the Court's program for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Since 2019, the Court has heard 44 appeals from decisions made by the Attorney General on claims allowed under the Victims of Crime Act.
- The Court has jurisdiction to hear complaints concerning the denial of public access to public records, and since July 2019, over 60 percent of those cases were resolved during mediation. The Public Records non-GRF line item is appropriated at the optimal level, based on estimated caseload, as determined by the Court of Claims for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.
- The Court has exclusive jurisdiction to determine claims of wrongful imprisonment, which resulted in five judgments totaling nearly \$2.9 million during the past two fiscal years. The GRF Wrongful Imprisonment line item is not appropriated in the budget bill. Rather, if expenditures are needed, the Controlling Board establishes the necessary appropriation amount.

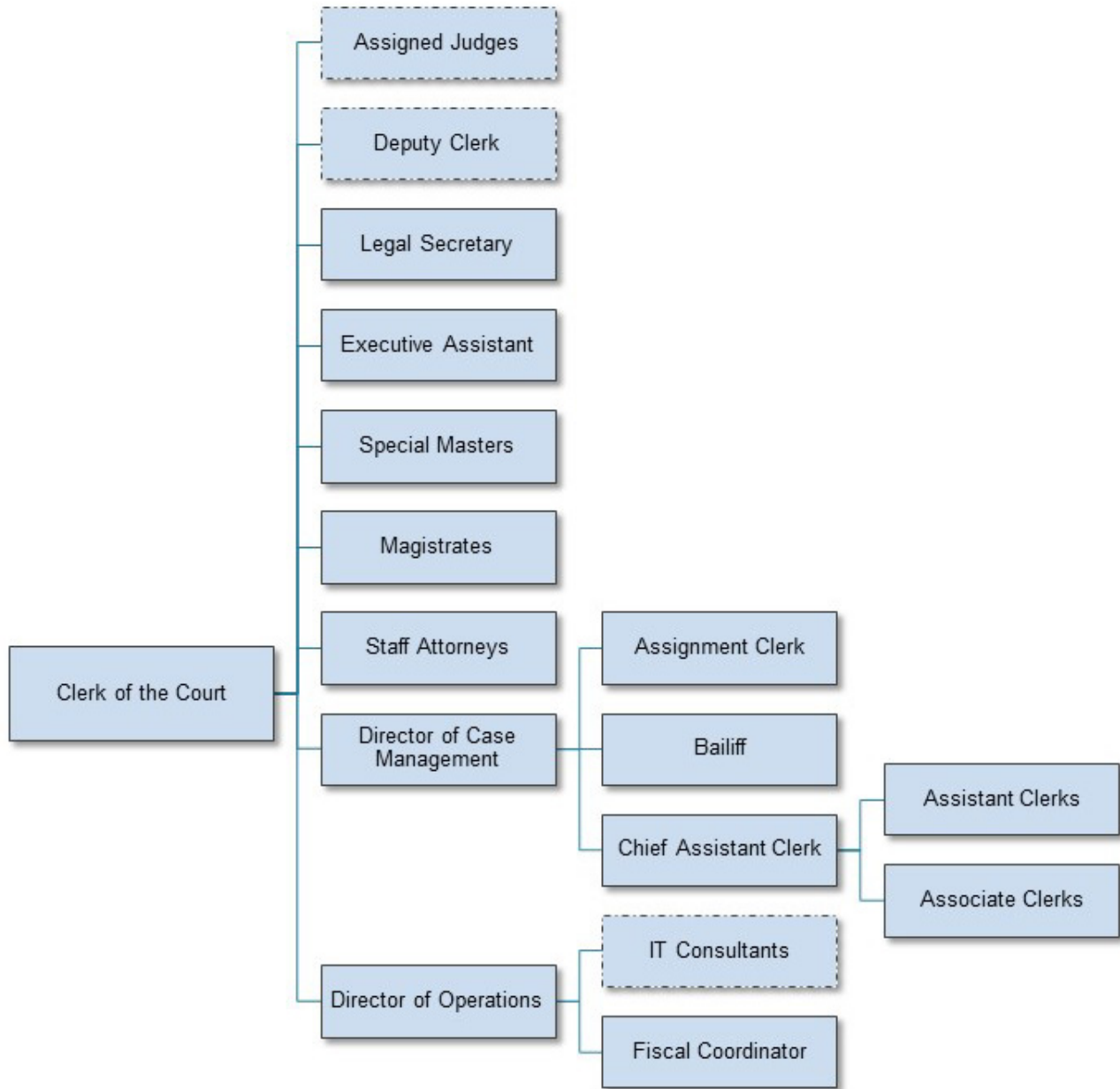
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$3.6 million (or a 47.0% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$3.7 million (or a 2.4% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$4.1 million (or a 43.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$4.2 million (or a 2.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).



**State of Ohio**  
**Court of Claims**

**Table of Organization**



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Court will perform all of its judicial responsibilities found in Revised Code.

- The Court will hear and determine all civil actions filed against the State of Ohio and state agencies.

The Court will ensure access to public records.

- The Court will hear and determine complaints concerning denials of access to public records.

The Court will uphold the Victims of Crime Act.

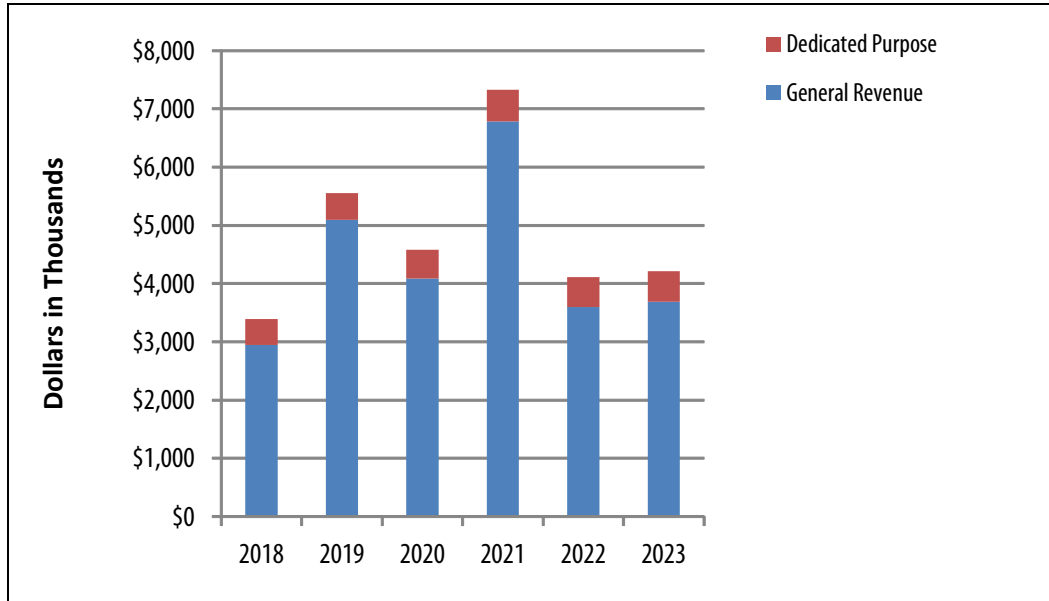
- The Court will hear and determine appeals from decisions made by the Attorney General on claims allowed under the Victims of Crime Act.

**State of Ohio**  
**Court of Claims**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the Court of Claims is General Revenue Funding, which comprised 91.0 percent of the Court's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is a statutory cash transfer from the Office of the Attorney General for the Victims of Crime program, which comprised 8.9 percent of the Court's fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



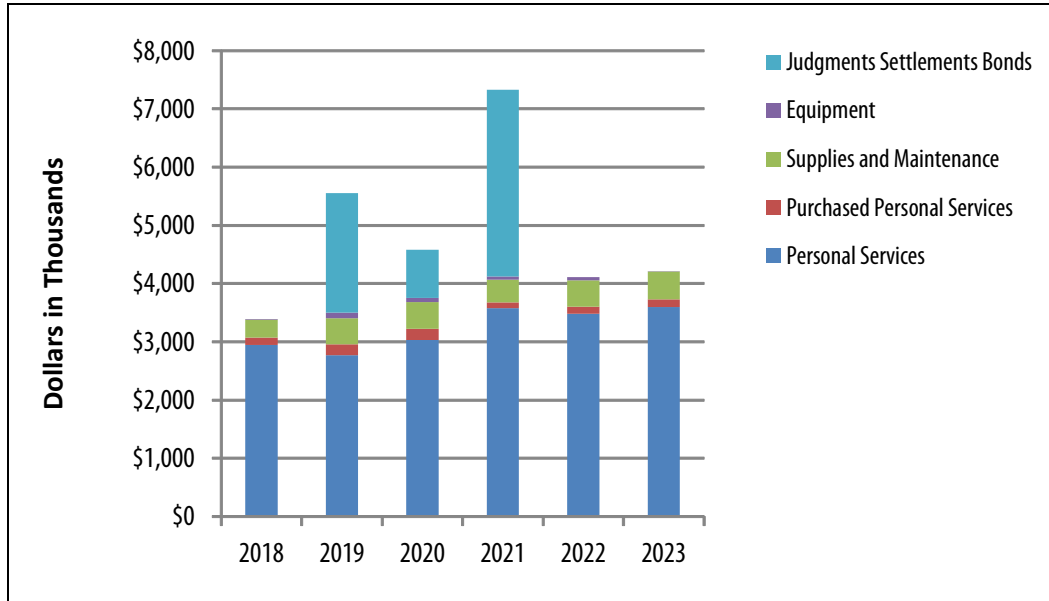
- The Court of Claims paid \$3.2 million in wrongful imprisonment judgments and settlements using GRF (line item 015402) through January of fiscal year 2021. This line item is not appropriated in the budget bill. Rather, if expenditures are needed, Controlling Board establishes appropriation as necessary.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	2,946	5,092	4,087	6,786	66.0%	3,600	-47.0%	3,687	2.4%
Dedicated Purpose	444	462	494	542	9.5%	509	-6.0%	523	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>-43.9%</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The Court of Claims largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (59.4%). The second largest expense was the payment of wrongful imprisonment judgments and settlements (31.6%). Maintenance expenses followed, accounting for 6.5 percent of the Court’s total fiscal year 2020 expenditures.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- The Court of Claims paid \$3.2 million in wrongful imprisonment judgments and settlements using GRF (line item 015402) through January of fiscal year 2021. This line item is not appropriated in the budget bill. Rather, if expenditures are needed, Controlling Board establishes appropriation as necessary.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	2,946	2,773	3,029	3,579	18.2%	3,480	-2.8%	3,596	3.3%
Purchased Personal Services	127	184	196	97	-50.5%	122	25.9%	137	11.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	307	448	455	394	-13.4%	453	15.0%	472	4.2%
Equipment	10	98	76	50	-34.2%	53	5.3%	6	-88.7%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	2,049	825	3,207	288.7%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>-43.9%</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

State of Ohio

Court of Claims

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	015321	Operating Expenses	2,443,683	2,509,599	2,436,782	2,692,946	2,668,140	-0.9%	2,730,329	2.3%
GRF	015402	Wrongful Imprisonment Compensation	0	2,049,267	825,000	3,206,652	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	015403	Public Records Adjudication	502,464	532,679	825,394	886,527	931,645	5.1%	957,137	2.7%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>2,946,147</b>	<b>5,091,545</b>	<b>4,087,176</b>	<b>6,786,125</b>	<b>3,599,785</b>	<b>-47.0%</b>	<b>3,687,466</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
5K20	015603	CLA Victims of Crime	443,825	461,593	494,374	533,532	507,867	-4.8%	521,755	2.7%
5TE0	015604	Public Records	0	0	0	8,000	1,200	-85.0%	1,200	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>443,825</b>	<b>461,593</b>	<b>494,374</b>	<b>541,532</b>	<b>509,067</b>	<b>-6.0%</b>	<b>522,955</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total Court of Claims</b>			<b>3,389,972</b>	<b>5,553,138</b>	<b>4,581,550</b>	<b>7,327,657</b>	<b>4,108,852</b>	<b>-43.9%</b>	<b>4,210,421</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

# Department of Commerce

## Role and Overview

The Department of Commerce (COM) is a multi-functional regulatory agency that performs a wide array of duties to protect Ohioans, property, and assets. As the state's chief regulator, it is organized into eight operating divisions that oversee state-chartered financial institutions, non-depository institutions, and mortgage lenders; provide plan review, inspect construction site electrical, structural, and plumbing systems, deliver services to ensure the safety of systems such as elevators and boilers, and enforce Ohio's wage and hour laws; control the manufacture, distribution, and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the state, and license medical marijuana cultivators, processors, and laboratories that test medical marijuana; license individuals in the real estate industry and register foreign real estate property; investigate the cause and origin of fires and explosions, analyze fire-related criminal evidence, train firefighters, and perform fire safety inspections; oversee approximately 220,000 securities investment firms and professionals and the products they sell; oversee the safekeeping and return of unclaimed funds; and provide leadership, direction, and support to the operating divisions. The Department operates with no General Revenue Fund money. Most programs are funded by fees on the industries that are regulated by the Department. The Department is anticipated to have approximately 871 full-time employees during the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium.

More information regarding the Department of Commerce is available at <https://www.com.ohio.gov/>.

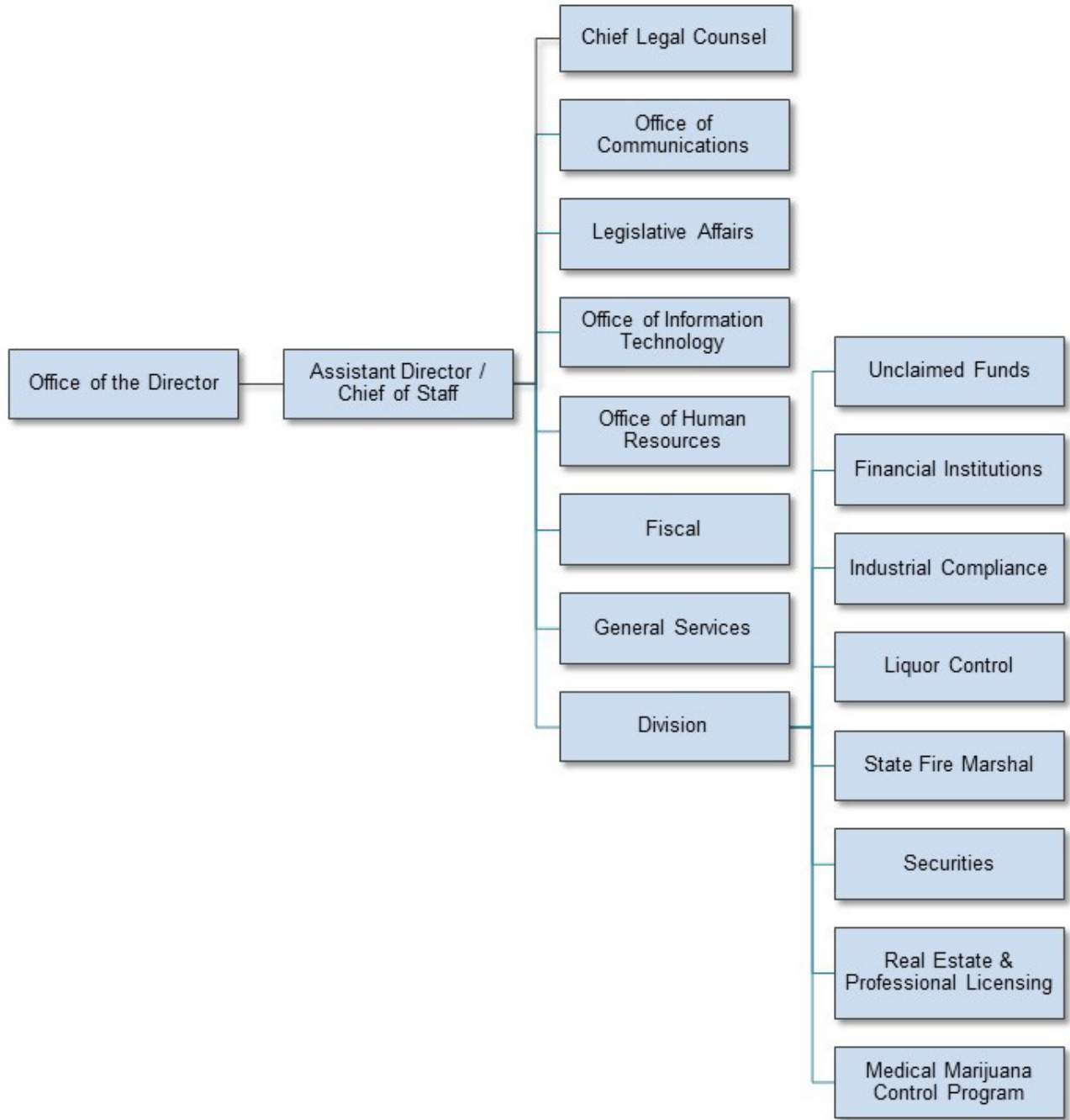
## Agency Budget Highlights

- Commerce's Division of Unclaimed Funds returned over \$90 million to over 33,000 Ohioans in fiscal year 2020 through fund 5430 line item 800625 and received over \$300 million in remittances from Ohio businesses which the Division will, in turn, distribute to the rightful owners.
- Commerce's Division of Liquor Control manages a system of privately-owned contract liquor agencies that generated sales revenue of \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 2020 and conducted two physical inventory counts and four agency compliance reviews for each of the 487 contract liquor agencies. During fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Division of Liquor Control will update technology for liquor licensing through fund 5LP0 line item 800646 and liquor inventory control through fund 5LN0 line item 800645.
- Commerce's Division of Industrial Compliance protected Ohioans and promoted prosperity of Ohio businesses by completing 88,461 total inspections within public buildings, issuing 25,288 skilled trades industry licenses, and conducting a total of 448 wage and hour investigations in fiscal year 2020. The Division of Industrial Compliance will continue to complete inspections, issue licenses, and conduct investigations through fund 5560 line item 800615.
- Commerce's Division of State Fire Marshal completed roughly 15,000 fire safety inspections. It also issued approximately 40,000 licenses in the industries of hotels and motels, fireworks and explosives, underground storage tanks, fire protection installation, and cigarette manufacturers. The Division of State Fire Marshal will continue to provide these services through fund 5460 line item 800610.
- Commerce's Division of Real Estate and Professional Licensing awarded over \$75,000 to cemeteries in fiscal year 2020 for exceptional maintenance needs like critical safety issues on the cemetery grounds. The Division will continue to award grants to cemeteries through fund 5SE0 line item 800651. During fiscal year 2020, the Division also issued 3,813 new real estate licenses through fund 5490 line item 800614 and 967 initial home inspector licenses through fund 5VC0 line item 800652.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$257.4 million (or a 6.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$254.8 million (or a 1.0% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The COM will leverage technology to create integrated customer experiences that bring higher-quality services to Ohioans and businesses.

- The COM will replace the Division of Liquor Control's liquor permitting and support system with a modern, web-based application that makes the licensing process more efficient for users. During the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, the Division will continue with the stabilization of the current system with the goal of having a new system in place and fully functional by December 2023.
- The COM will design and develop a robust, interactive website that offers a one-stop-shop that will enable stakeholders to schedule inspections and examinations, apply or renew licenses, make payments, fill out applications for various grants, view course catalogs and register for in-person or online training courses, and engage customer service attendants in a live, interactive manner. The project will be conducted in partnership with InnovateOhio.
- The COM will provide services and transactions that meet the needs of the Division of Real Estate and Professional Licensing licensees such as the online transfer of a real estate license from one company to another, renewal of a credential, filing a new application for a credential, and obtaining a certificate of licensure. Current, sophisticated technology including mobile applications will be used to improve the online experience and reduce the need for in-person assistance.

The COM will raise awareness of the opioid crisis and offer practical information for dealing with it among our licensees.

- The COM will initiate a multimedia educational outreach plan to assist Ohio financial firms and their clients with the financial challenges occasioned by the opioid crisis. In partnership with RecoveryOhio, the Division of Securities will assemble a multi-media outreach campaign that provides important information about the cost of opioid addiction to the more than 210,000 security dealers and their hundreds of thousands of clients in the State of Ohio.
- The Division of Liquor Control will offer a workshop to the more than 36,000 licensees of the Division to address the connection between alcohol and opioid addiction. Prominent local and state, as well as national experts, will present information geared towards a wide-ranging audience addressing the prevention of overuse of alcohol and other controlled substances.
- The Division of Real Estate and Professional Licensing will amend continuing education rules to permit drug and alcohol addiction prevention and awareness as a subject area.

The COM will support efforts of Ohioans suffering from financial hardship.

- The COM will make \$6.5 million available to support the training and equipment needs of first responders. This will provide for more training opportunities and rescue equipment, including MARCS radios, and save communities' time and money.
- The COM will build upon the Department's partnership with the Ohio Housing Finance Authority (OHFA) and continue to loan it funding for the acquisition, rehabilitation, construction, and preservation of affordable rental housing for low-to-moderate-income households.

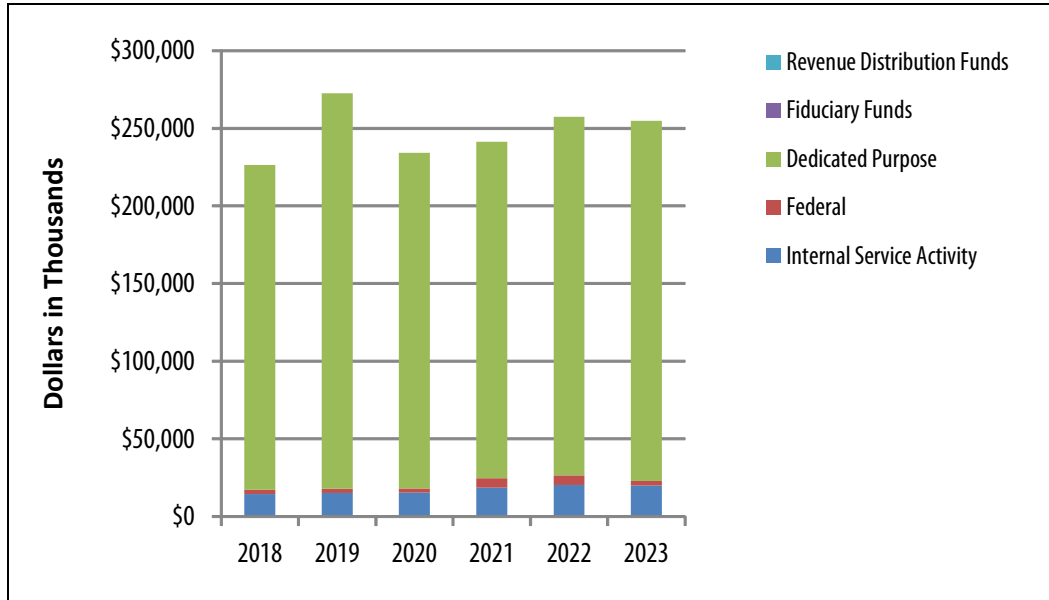
The COM will increase outreach and education for its stakeholders.

- The COM will connect with large groups of Ohioans and stakeholders through creative, targeted media buys that will allow the Department to share information about education, licensee requirements, training, grants, loans, and other services it offers.
- The COM will use online learning platforms to support distance learning for lecture-based training material for Ohio's 53,300 fire/EMS responders. The Ohio Fire Academy will complete the transition of 90 percent of the lecture-based curriculum to online platforms by March 2021 and increase enrollment by 20 percent.

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the COM is the Dedicated Purpose Fund group, which comprised 92.3 percent of the COM's fiscal year 2020 budget. There are several different funding sources within the Dedicated Purpose Fund group including unclaimed funds from businesses that transact in Ohio and interest earned on funds (44.2%), the Division of Industrial Compliance's inspection fees (11.7%), and the State Fire Marshal's revenue from taxes from insurance companies selling fire insurance in Ohio, the Ohio Fire Academy courses fees, and inspection fees (7.9%).

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



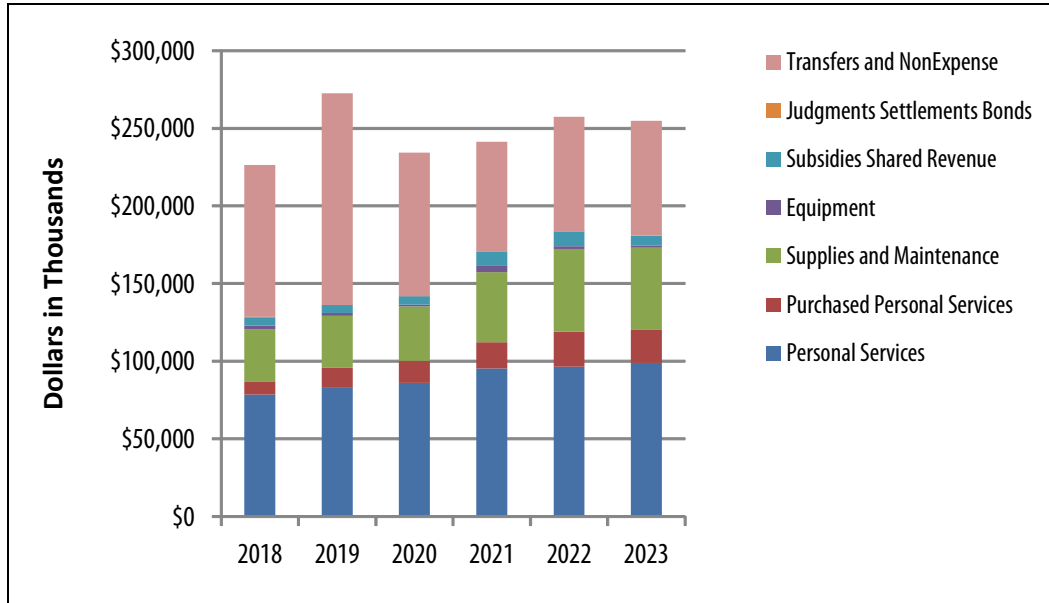
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Internal Service Activity	14,399	15,164	15,363	18,550	20.7%	20,472	10.4%	19,973	-2.4%
Federal	2,734	2,746	2,742	6,058	120.9%	6,108	0.8%	2,805	-54.1%
Dedicated Purpose	209,115	254,699	216,114	216,783	0.3%	230,790	6.5%	232,025	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,247</b>	<b>272,609</b>	<b>234,220</b>	<b>241,391</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>257,371</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>254,803</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>



**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The COM's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was categorized as transfers and non-expenses (39.4%). These expenses are usually payments for unclaimed funds and totaled \$92.3 million during fiscal year 2020. Payroll was the second largest expense (36.8%) and supplies and maintenance was the third largest expense (15.0%) in fiscal year 2020.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	78,608	82,836	86,080	95,248	10.7%	96,505	1.3%	98,890	2.5%
Purchased Personal Services	8,115	12,934	14,175	16,998	19.9%	22,611	33.0%	21,366	-5.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	33,943	33,587	35,205	44,992	27.8%	53,052	17.9%	52,827	-0.4%
Equipment	2,353	1,638	1,072	4,226	294.3%	1,795	-57.5%	1,516	-15.5%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	5,301	5,302	5,326	8,873	66.6%	9,563	7.8%	6,360	-33.5%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	177	3	95	95	0.0%	85	-10.5%	85	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	97,749	136,310	92,268	70,959	-23.1%	73,760	3.9%	73,760	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,247</b>	<b>272,609</b>	<b>234,220</b>	<b>241,391</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>257,371</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>254,803</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>

State of Ohio

Department of Commerce

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
1630	800620	Division of Administration	7,708,594	7,981,530	7,787,230	8,364,140	9,481,409	13.4%	9,296,249	-2.0%
1630	800637	Information Technology	6,690,225	7,182,207	7,576,125	10,185,860	10,990,749	7.9%	10,677,029	-2.9%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>14,398,819</b>	<b>15,163,737</b>	<b>15,363,355</b>	<b>18,550,000</b>	<b>20,472,158</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>19,973,278</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
3480	800622	Underground Storage Tanks	829,356	755,493	789,406	805,112	805,112	0.0%	805,112	0.0%
3480	800624	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	1,886,773	1,989,179	1,952,979	1,949,887	2,000,000	2.6%	2,000,000	0.0%
3DX0	800626	Law Enforcement Seizure Funds	17,558	1,608	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3HK0	800654	911 Grant Program	0	0	0	3,302,976	3,302,976	0.0%	0	-100.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>2,733,687</b>	<b>2,746,280</b>	<b>2,742,385</b>	<b>6,057,975</b>	<b>6,108,088</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2,805,112</b>	<b>-54.1%</b>
4B20	800631	Real Estate Appraisal Recovery	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	0.0%	35,000	0.0%
4H90	800608	Cemeteries	275,615	360,120	275,025	313,466	313,466	0.0%	313,466	0.0%
4X20	800619	Financial Institutions	1,734,242	1,830,189	1,716,644	1,980,213	2,080,213	5.0%	2,080,213	0.0%
5430	800602	Unclaimed Funds-Operating	8,672,657	7,872,869	11,690,541	10,465,295	11,491,192	9.8%	11,489,073	0.0%
5430	800625	Unclaimed Funds-Claims	97,035,198	135,977,062	91,719,456	70,000,000	70,000,000	0.0%	70,000,000	0.0%
5440	800612	Banks	8,310,204	9,117,054	8,429,643	10,138,048	10,138,048	0.0%	10,138,048	0.0%
5450	800613	Savings Institutions	136,604	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5460	800610	Fire Marshal	18,080,353	16,456,461	18,411,101	21,688,598	23,166,255	6.8%	23,451,914	1.2%
5460	800639	Fire Department Grants	5,135,484	5,174,480	5,112,865	5,200,000	5,900,000	13.5%	5,900,000	0.0%
5470	800603	Real Estate Education/ Research	88,256	29,475	6,843	69,655	69,655	0.0%	69,655	0.0%
5480	800611	Real Estate Recovery	36,399	0	0	50,000	50,000	0.0%	50,000	0.0%
5490	800614	Real Estate	3,558,435	3,294,242	3,670,206	4,067,513	4,155,513	2.2%	4,227,780	1.7%
5500	800617	Securities	5,040,450	5,308,823	6,010,437	6,363,135	7,234,782	13.7%	7,387,595	2.1%
5520	800604	Credit Union	3,362,084	3,314,970	3,621,257	3,807,712	3,807,712	0.0%	3,807,712	0.0%
5530	800607	Consumer Finance	4,209,721	4,429,186	4,118,301	5,777,988	5,517,185	-4.5%	5,510,095	-0.1%
5560	800615	Industrial Compliance	26,716,101	26,839,300	27,287,045	30,929,000	30,929,000	0.0%	30,929,000	0.0%
5F10	800635	Small Government Fire Departments	450,000	100,000	300,000	300,000	600,000	100.0%	600,000	0.0%
5FW0	800616	Financial Literacy Education	69,350	12,938	61,907	150,000	150,000	0.0%	150,000	0.0%
5GK0	800609	Securities Investor Education/ Enforcement	412,573	266,755	268,275	682,150	2,182,150	219.9%	2,182,150	0.0%
5HVO	800641	Cigarette Enforcement	26,885	0	0	27,324	27,324	0.0%	27,324	0.0%
5LCO	800644	Liquor JobsOhio Extraordinary Allowance	196,334	0	0	788,204	327,470	-58.5%	396,154	21.0%
5LNO	800645	Liquor Operating Services	10,980,629	15,207,753	14,511,883	19,705,103	23,532,000	19.4%	25,395,000	7.9%
5LPO	800646	Liquor Regulatory Operating Expenses	8,895,551	9,540,150	11,228,182	14,787,281	16,829,784	13.8%	15,584,778	-7.4%
5SEO	800651	Cemetery Grant Program	0	0	91,035	100,000	130,000	30.0%	130,000	0.0%
5SJO	800648	Volunteer Peace Officers' Dependent Fund	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0.0%	50,000	0.0%
5SU0	800649	Manufactured Homes Regulation	13,416	149,957	189,462	270,478	331,281	22.5%	340,357	2.7%
5SY0	800650	Medical Marijuana Control Program	2,246,611	6,134,219	3,953,130	5,121,000	5,121,000	0.0%	5,121,000	0.0%
5VCO	800652	Real Estate Home Inspector Operating	0	0	3,424	96,320	96,320	0.0%	100,813	4.7%
5VDO	800653	Real Estate Home Inspector Recovery	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0.0%	10,000	0.0%
5X60	800623	Video Service	364,101	386,373	351,557	412,693	437,693	6.1%	437,693	0.0%
5XK0	800657	Ohio Investor Recovery	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	NA	2,500,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Commerce

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
6530	800629	UST Registration/Permit Fee	2,221,553	2,187,736	2,413,125	2,301,714	2,481,714	7.8%	2,501,714	0.8%
6A40	800630	Real Estate Appraiser-Operating	845,873	708,668	672,784	1,095,546	1,095,546	0.0%	1,108,310	1.2%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>209,114,679</b>	<b>254,698,780</b>	<b>216,114,128</b>	<b>216,783,436</b>	<b>230,790,303</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>232,024,844</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total Revenue Distribution Funds</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Commerce</b>			<b>226,247,185</b>	<b>272,608,797</b>	<b>234,219,868</b>	<b>241,391,411</b>	<b>257,370,549</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>254,803,234</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>

# Office of the Consumers' Counsel

## Role and Overview

The Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel (OCC) represents consumers in Ohio's 4.5 million households regarding their electric, natural gas, telephone, and water services from investor-owned utilities. The OCC's mission is to advocate for Ohio's residential utility consumers through representation and education in a variety of forums. To fulfill this mission, the OCC represents consumers in cases before state and federal regulatory agencies and courts including the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the Supreme Court of Ohio, among others. The Consumers' Counsel's federal efforts include involvement with the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) - PJM Interconnection where Ohioans' electric bills are impacted by decisions regarding competitive electric markets and by the cost of electricity transmission. The OCC's accomplishments in cases (including when working with others) have resulted in significant financial savings for residential consumers and at times for all utility customers, including business customers. The OCC also educates consumers about utility issues that affect them. This education is accomplished through the OCC's website, social media, in-person outreach efforts, and publications for organizations and consumers throughout Ohio. The Ohio Attorney General appoints the nine members of the Consumers' Counsel Governing Board. The members serve three-year terms and represent three constituencies: residential consumers, family farmers, and labor. The Board is responsible for appointing the Consumers' Counsel and Deputy Consumers' Counsel who manage the agency. The OCC employs approximately 50 employees.

More information regarding the Office of the Consumers' Counsel is available at <http://occ.ohio.gov>.

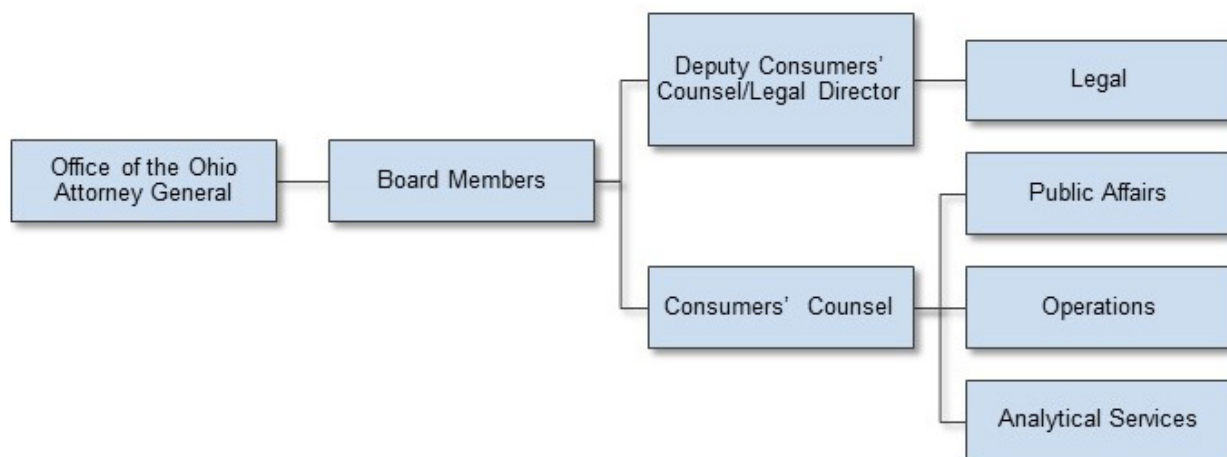
## Agency Budget Highlights

- This budget recommendation continues the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel's (OCC) ability to be the state's voice for residential utility consumers in 4.5 million Ohio households. This includes issues involving six major electric utilities, five major natural gas utilities, the largest water utility, and others.
- This budget recommendation continues support of the OCC's Outreach & Education team, which made 558 educational and informational appearances in the state, including attendance at the Ohio State Fair, 32 county fairs, and the Farm Science Review, for sharing information with residential utility consumers in 2019.
- This budget recommendation also funds an expected increased need for contract staffing due to an increased number of utility-related cases overall. In 2019, the OCC entered 147 cases and made 405 legal filings as the voice of Ohio's residential utility consumers.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$5.6 million (or a 1.8% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$5.6 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The OCC will seek justice for residential consumers.

- The Counsel will work with the legislature to improve the PUCO Commissioner selection process to bring balance to the composition of the commission by ensuring public interest appointments of commissioners similar to the appointment process for the Power Siting Board.
- The Counsel will work with the legislature and other interest groups to retain and/or expand the OCC's ability to effectively advocate for consumers.
- The OCC will work with the legislature to revise the PUCO settlement and complaint processes.

The OCC will work to lower monthly utility bills and improve consumer protections.

- The OCC will work to enable refunds to consumers when utility charges are found to be improper through judicial action.
- The Counsel will work for more consumer-friendly ratemaking by: 1) ensuring that rates are not higher than a market rate for electric security plans under 2008 energy law or ban electric security plans; 2) keep the allowance of electric utility excess profits at reasonable levels; 3) prohibit an electric utility's ability to withdraw its electric security plan if the PUCO modifies the utility's original plan proposal; and 4) limit single-issue ratemaking (and riders) by electric and gas utilities.
- The OCC will continue its advocacy to ban or avoid consumer-funded power plant subsidies in the PJM regional electric wholesale market.

The OCC will improve consumer protections during the pandemic (and beyond) for at-risk communities (including low-income, unemployed, minorities, and seniors).

- The OCC will continue its advocacy to limit disconnections of at-risk utility consumers especially during the pandemic and in the ensuing economic crisis and work with utilities to provide those consumers with smart meters one last chance to pay their bill before a remote disconnection occurs.
- The OCC will work to provide flexibility to keep customers in the Percentage of Income Payment Plan Program to maintain their energy utility service.
- The OCC will advocate that the state gives priority in its administration of the federal Home Energy Assistance Program to using funds for bill payment assistance instead of for weatherization to help keep low-income consumers connected to utility service.

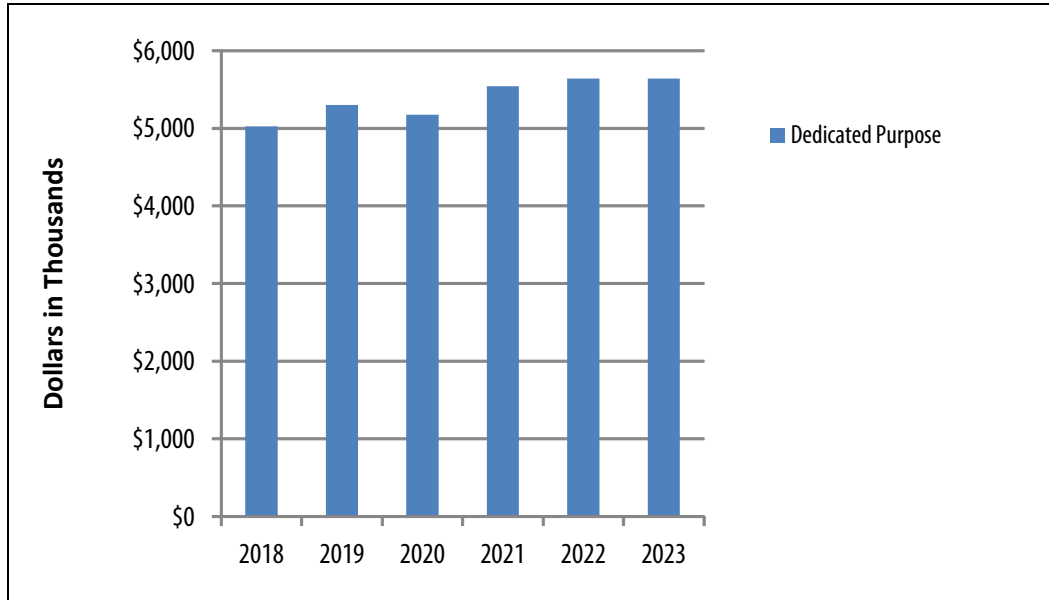
The OCC will improve consumer protections from energy marketers and submeterers.

- The OCC will prevent electric and gas utilities from disclosing consumers' personal contact information to energy marketers unless consumers affirmatively consent to disclosure and ban or limit marketers' door to door sales at consumers' homes.
- The OCC will inform consumers with information/alerts found on the PUCO's Apples to Apples web page and on their monthly utility bills that the gas utilities' standard offers are the most likely way to save money and obtain other protections for gas marketer consumers.
- The OCC will work with the legislature to enact a law expressly giving the PUCO authority to ban unreasonable and/or unconscionable marketer rates.
- The OCC will reform submetering of utility services and require that submetered service providers confer consumers with the same consumer protections that are provided to direct customers of utilities (such as protections against unreasonable disconnections, pandemic-related protections, and bill payment assistance for at-risk consumers).

**Funding Sources**

The OCC is funded through an assessment on Ohio's investor-owned utilities, which is deposited into the Consumers' Counsel Operating Fund (Fund 5F50). The amount of the assessment is equal to the OCC's annual appropriation, and if utilities were to pass the cost of the OCC's assessment onto consumers, the average Ohio consumer historically would only pay a few cents for every \$100 dollars in utility-bill expenses. In addition, if the OCC lapses authority in any single fiscal year, the utilities are credited for the next assessment.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**

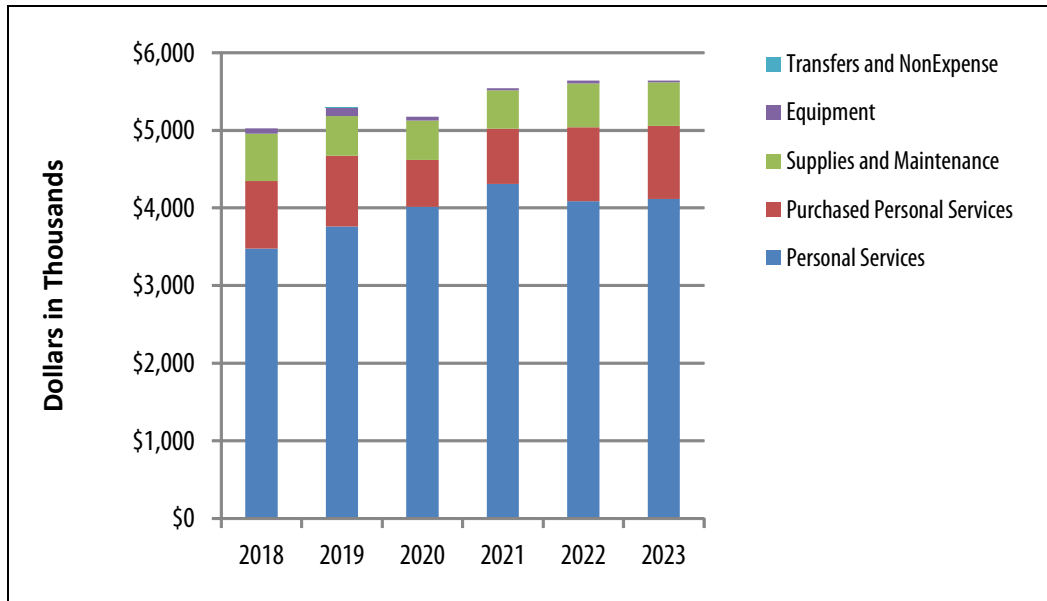


(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended		FY 2023	% Change
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change		
Dedicated Purpose	5,024	5,303	5,176	5,541	7.0%	5,641	1.8%	5,641	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,024</b>	<b>5,303</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Agency's Budget by Expense Type**

The OCC's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (77.6%). Purchased personal services expenses, such as contractors with specific expertise in utility-related cases and bills, was the second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 (11.6%).

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	3,476	3,761	4,015	4,308	7.3%	4,087	-5.1%	4,117	0.7%
Purchased Personal Services	872	913	601	713	18.6%	950	33.3%	941	-1.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	608	511	508	496	-2.4%	566	14.3%	558	-1.5%
Equipment	68	112	53	25	-52.4%	38	50.0%	25	-33.3%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	7	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,024</b>	<b>5,303</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5F50	053601	Operating Expenses	5,024,203	5,303,214	5,176,278	5,541,043	5,641,043	1.8%	5,641,043	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>5,024,203</b>	<b>5,303,214</b>	<b>5,176,278</b>	<b>5,541,043</b>	<b>5,641,043</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>5,641,043</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Office of the Consumers' Counsel</b>			<b>5,024,203</b>	<b>5,303,214</b>	<b>5,176,278</b>	<b>5,541,043</b>	<b>5,641,043</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>5,641,043</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Controlling Board

## Role and Overview

The Controlling Board (CEB) provides legislative oversight of various activities of the executive branch and carries out responsibilities delegated to it by the legislature. For administrative purposes, the Controlling Board is housed within the Office of Budget and Management. It has a staff of two, including the president of the board. The board consists of seven members: the Director of the Office of Budget and Management or the director's designee, who serves as president of the board; the chair or vice-chairperson of the Finance and Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives; the chair or vice-chairperson of the Finance Committee of the Senate; two members of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House, one from the majority party and one from the minority party; and two members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, one from the majority party and one from the minority party. The board usually meets every two weeks to consider and vote on requests for action that are submitted by state agencies. The board has a number of powers that are delegated by the legislature, including making adjustments to the appropriations of state agencies, waiving competitive selection purchasing requirements, releasing capital appropriations, and approving certain loans and grants made by the Development Services Agency. The board does not disburse monies appropriated to it, but transfers appropriations from the board to other agencies for expenditure. This is the reason the budget tables for the Controlling Board show zero in the "Actual" columns. The record of actual disbursements of appropriations that were made to the board appears in the spending totals of the agencies to which the funds were transferred.

More information regarding the Controlling Board is available at <https://ecb.ohio.gov/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- The Controlling Board will continue to meet regularly to review and approve agency and university requests. The Board approved 1,714 Controlling Board items in fiscal year 2020.
- The Controlling Board helps the Department of Public Safety respond to disasters and all agencies respond to emergencies. In fiscal year 2020, the Board transferred \$17,841,253 from the Emergency Purposes/Contingencies Fund and \$12,959,897 from the Disaster Services Fund.
- The Controlling Board authorized more than \$2 billion in Coronavirus Relief Fund dollars in calendar year 2020.

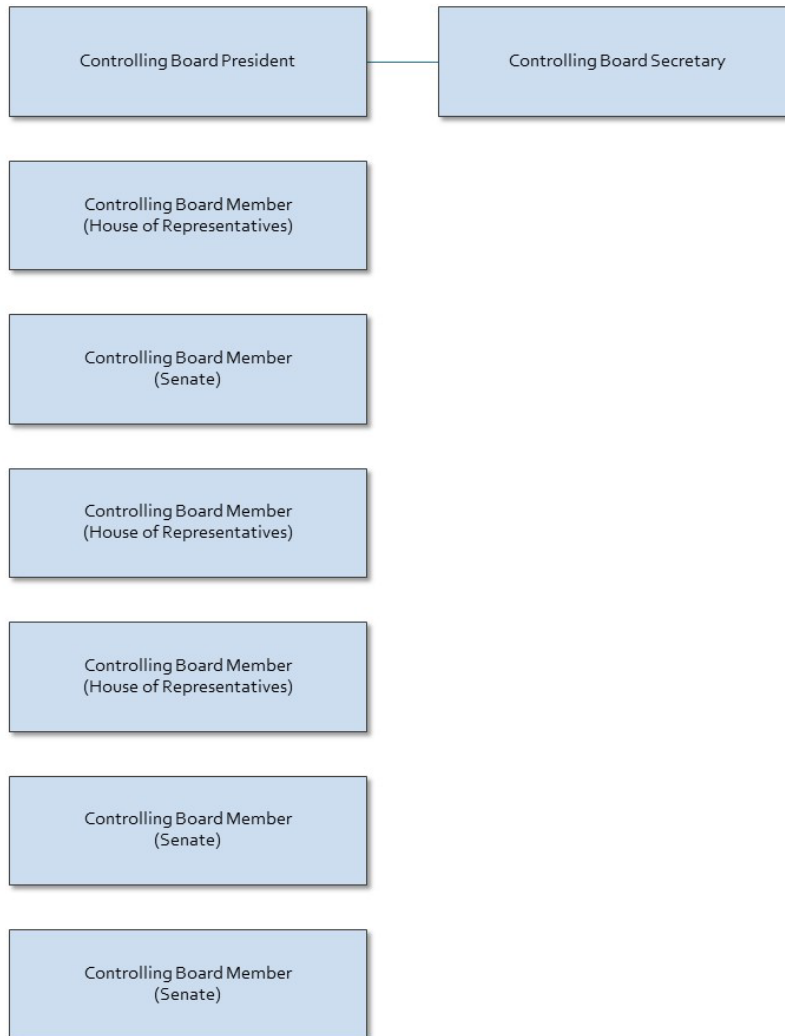
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$7.5 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$7.5 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).



# Controlling Board

## Table of Organization



### Agency Goals and Objectives

The Board will provide legislative oversight for agency spending decisions

- The Controlling Board can adjust state agency appropriations, waive competitive selection purchasing requirements, release capital appropriations, and approve certain loans and grants made by the Department of Development.

The Board will enable emergency or contingency funding to respond to unexpected events

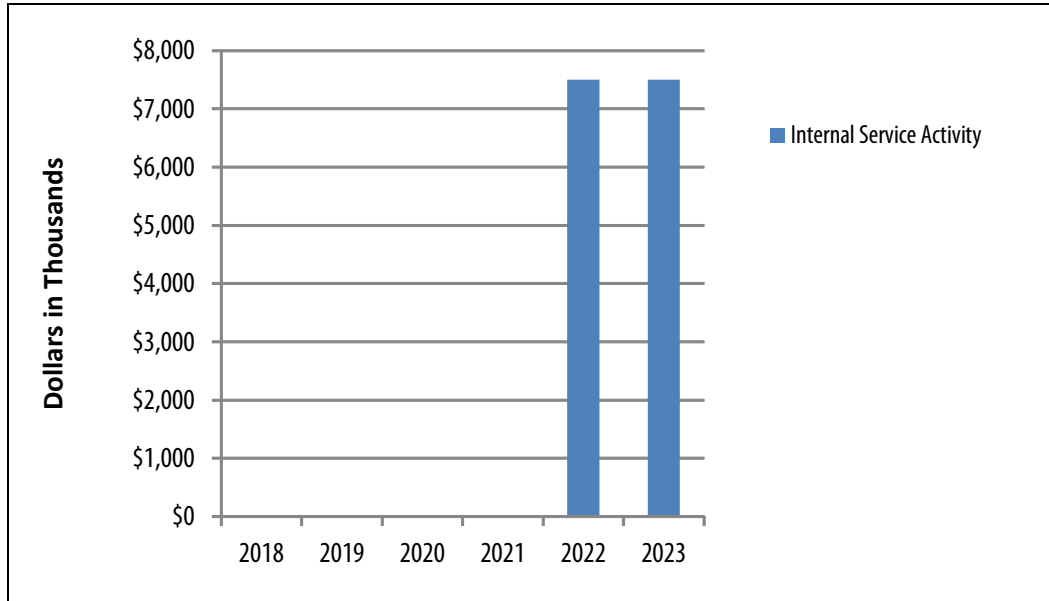
- At the request of a state agency or the Director of Budget and Management, the Controlling Board can provide disaster and emergency aid to state agencies and political subdivisions.

**Controlling Board**

**Funding Sources**

The two funds utilized by the Controlling Board (the Emergency Purposes Fund and the Disaster Services Fund) are funded through GRF transfers.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



- The Board does not disburse moneys appropriated to it, but, rather, transfers appropriations to other agencies for expenditure.

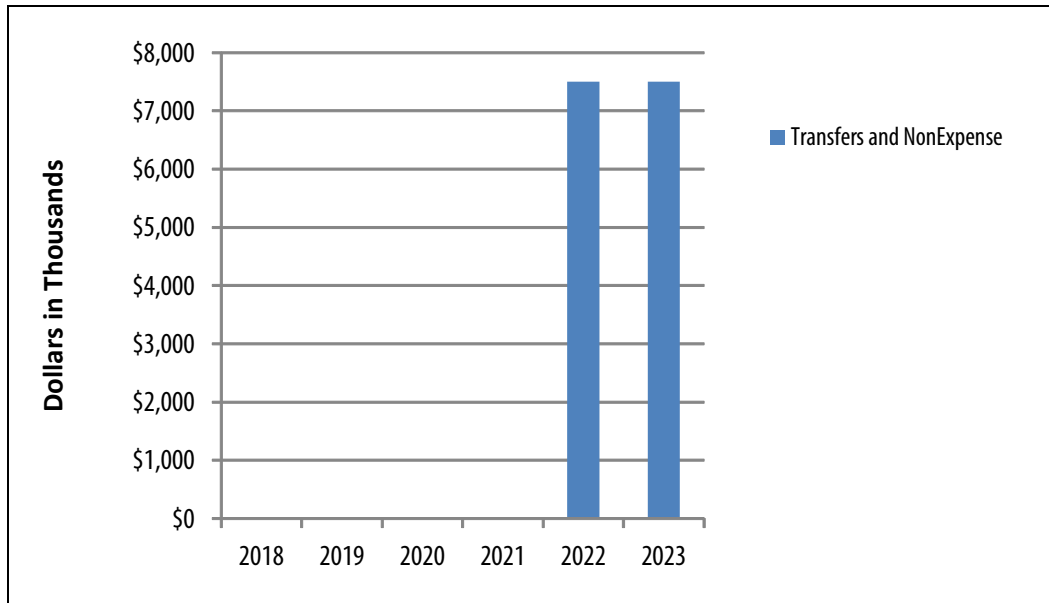
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Internal Service Activity	0	0	0	0	0.0%	7,500	0.0%	7,500	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Controlling Board**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The Controlling Board doesn't have any direct expenses. Administration expenses are paid out of the Office of Budget and Management's budget.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- The Board does not disburse moneys appropriated to it, but, rather, transfers appropriations to other agencies for expenditure.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	0	0	0.0%	7,500	0.0%	7,500	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5KMO	911614	Controlling Board Emergency Purposes/Contingencies	0	0	0	0	7,500,000	NA	7,500,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Controlling Board</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Board of Deposit

## Role and Overview

The State of Ohio Board of Deposit (BDP) designates the depositories for the public money of the state and implements the Uniform Depository Act as it applies to the state. The BDP is composed of three elected officials: the State Treasurer, the State Auditor, and the Attorney General or their respective designees. The State Treasurer serves as the board's chairperson, while the Cashier of the State Treasury serves as the BDP's secretary. The BDP's funding is used to pay for expenses related to the operation of the state's regular bank account, auxiliary accounts, and certain other state accounts. Any financial institution meeting the requirements of Ohio Revised Code (ORC) section 135.03 that desires to be a depository for active or interim monies of the State Treasury can apply for designation under ORC section 135.08. The BDP's designation is for a two-year period, however, applications for interim funds can be submitted any time during the biennium.

More information regarding the Board of Deposit is available at <http://tos.ohio.gov/board-of-deposit/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- The BDP has \$460 million of active monies held in 350 demand deposit accounts.
- There is \$15.7 billion of interim monies held in the investment portfolios.
- Seven banks are approved to hold active moneys.
- Ninety-one banks and four credit unions are approved to hold interim deposits as of September 30, 2020.
- The recommended budget will be used to pay for expenses related to the operation of the state's regular bank account, auxiliary accounts, and certain other state accounts.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.7 million (or a 10.0% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.7 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Agency Goals and Objectives

The BDP will designate depositories to provide banking services for active money held in demand deposit accounts.

- The BDP will minimize the overall cost to the state, taking into consideration the availability of earnings credits to offset costs and the cost to transition an account from one depository to another.
- The BDP will encourage state agencies, boards, commissions, and pension funds to utilize technological advancements offered by the banks, such as the minimization of paper transactions and reports and the exchange of data electronically.
- The BDP will consider the preferences of state agencies, boards, commissions, and pension funds in assigning accounts.

The BDP will designate depositories to hold interim monies in time and savings or other interest-bearing accounts.

- The BDP will process applications within 90 days.

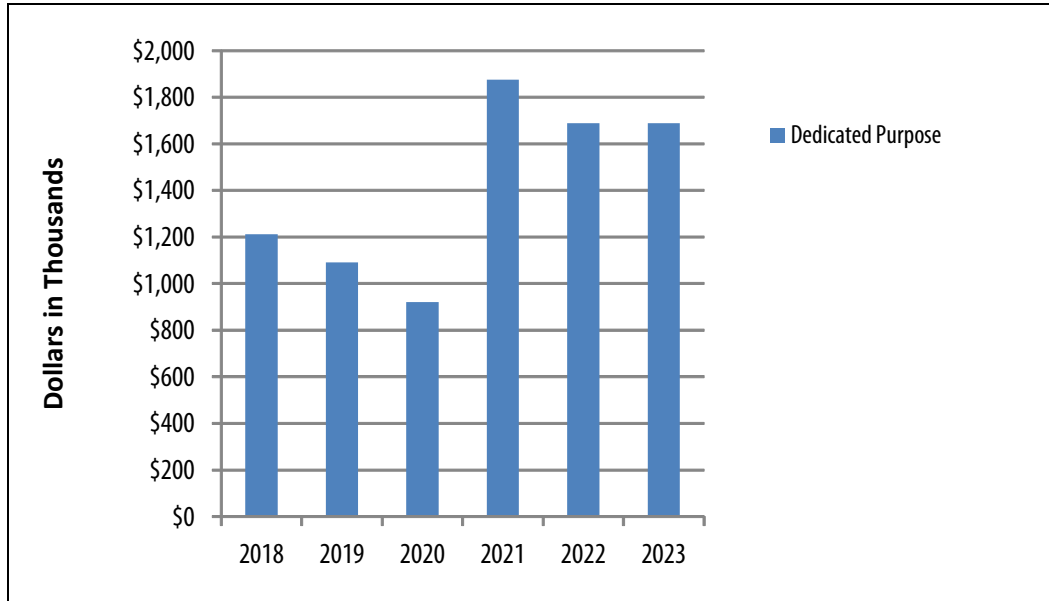
The BDP will authorize a request for proposal (RFP) for financial transaction device processing and award one or more contracts.

- The BDP will minimize the cost to the state.
- The BDP will consider the level and quality of customer service provided by the vendor.

**Funding Sources**

The Board of Deposit's (BDP) only funding source in fiscal year 2020 was Dedicated Purpose Funds totaling \$921,222. The funds are transfers of cash from the Investment Earnings Redistribution Fund (Fund 6080).

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**

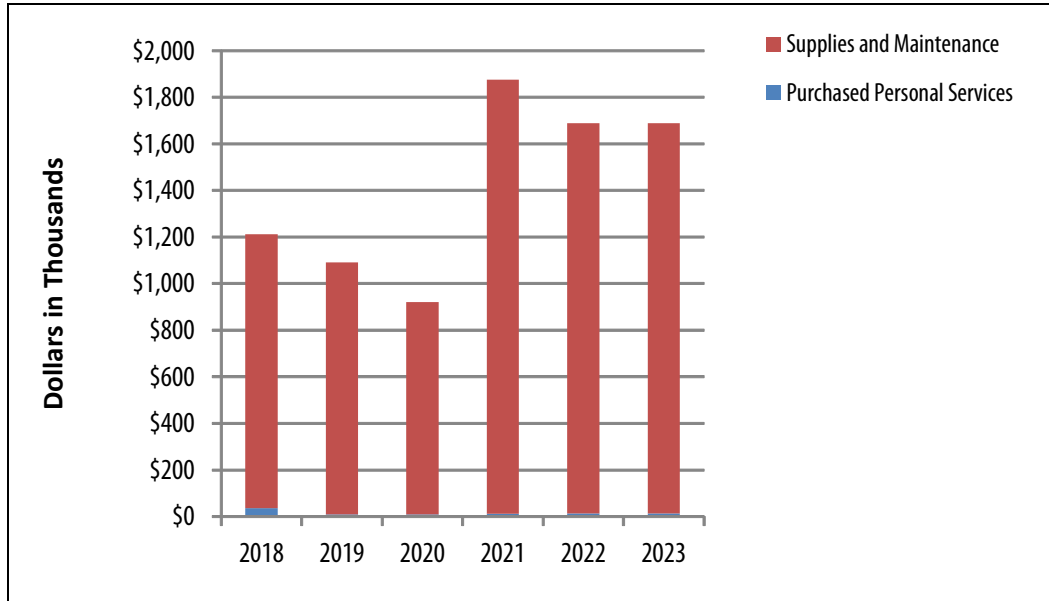


(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	1,212	1,091	921	1,876	103.6%	1,688	-10.0%	1,688	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>103.6%</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Agency's Budget by Expense Type**

The Board of Deposit's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Supplies and Maintenance totaling \$911,750 (99%), which pays for all necessary expenses of the Board of Deposit and for banking charges and fees required for the operation of the state treasury accounts.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Purchased Personal Services	36	9	9	13	32.0%	14	12.0%	14	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,176	1,082	912	1,864	104.4%	1,674	-10.1%	1,674	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>103.6%</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
4M20	974601	Board of Deposit	1,212,071	1,091,489	921,222	1,876,000	1,688,400	-10.0%	1,688,400	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>1,212,071</b>	<b>1,091,489</b>	<b>921,222</b>	<b>1,876,000</b>	<b>1,688,400</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>1,688,400</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Board of Deposit</b>			<b>1,212,071</b>	<b>1,091,489</b>	<b>921,222</b>	<b>1,876,000</b>	<b>1,688,400</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>1,688,400</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Department of Development

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Development (DEV) was established pursuant to Am. Sub. S.B. 314, effective September 28, 2012, to provide oversight and coordination of economic development in Ohio. The statutory change established the agency's goals of serving customers more efficiently, improving access to capital, promoting the State of Ohio, and providing support to the mission of JobsOhio. JobsOhio is the private, nonprofit organization designed to drive job creation and new capital investment in Ohio through business attraction, retention, and expansion efforts in conjunction with regional partners around the state. The department works with JobsOhio to evaluate the return on investment of publicly funded incentives. The Ohio Department of Development provides support to entrepreneurs, small businesses, and minority-owned business in Ohio; supports communities in growing their economies, with special attention to the needs of Ohio's Appalachian region and expansion of Broadband; and supports tourism industries by promoting Ohio as a destination to live, learn, work, and play.

More information regarding the Department of Development is available at <http://development.ohio.gov>.

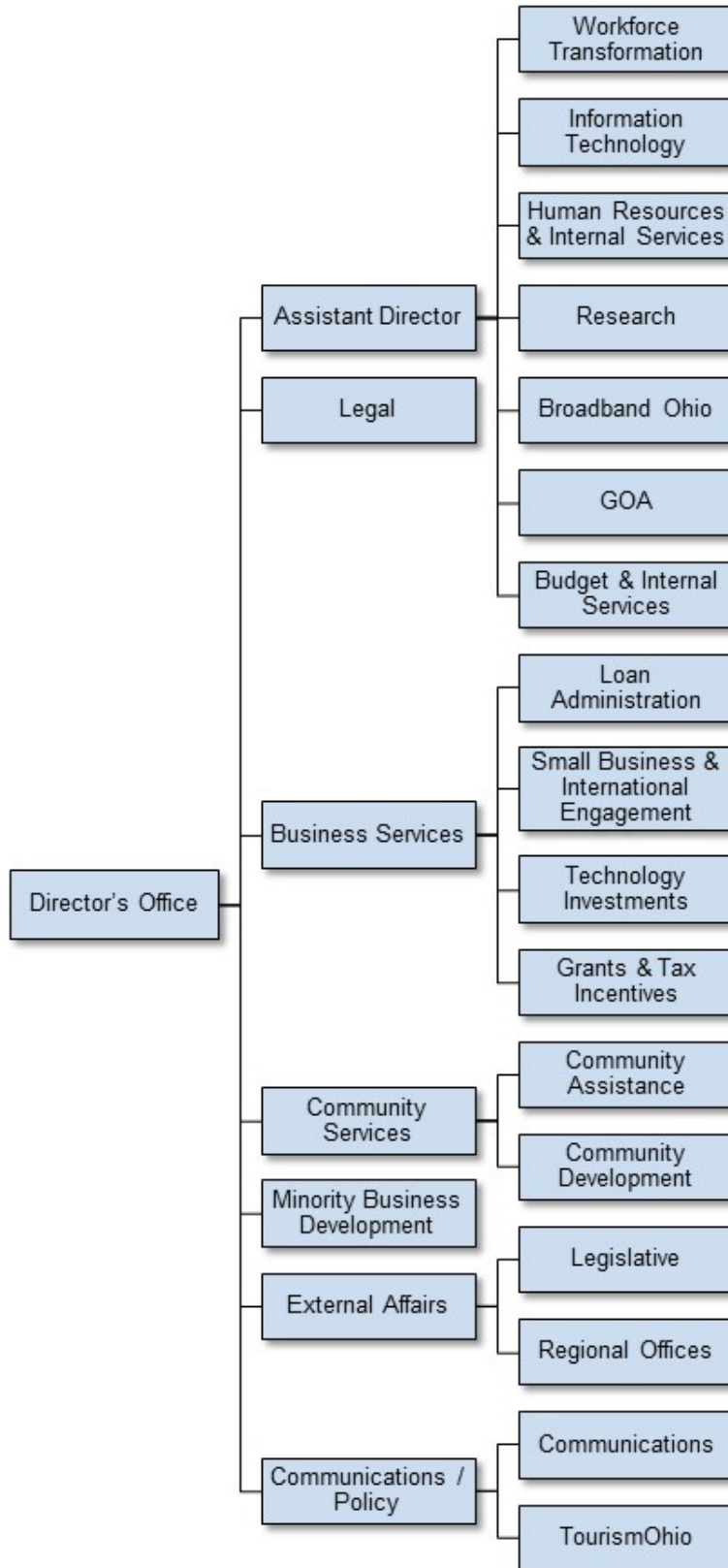
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The Ohio Department of Development served more than 244,604 households through the Home Energy Assistance Program; 82,318 households through the Winter Crisis Program and 20,520 through the Summer Crisis Program. These programs will continue to assist Ohioans through Fund 3K90, 195611, Home Energy Assistance Block Grant.
- The Ohio Department of Development invested \$48 million from the Ohio Housing Trust Fund to increase and improve the housing stock for low-to moderate-income Ohioans and address the needs of homeless Ohioans. Funds for this program are allocated to Fund 6460, 195638, Low and Moderate Income Housing Trust.
- The Ohio Tax Credit Authority approved 91 job creation tax credit agreements in fiscal year 2020 resulting in 16,123 new jobs and \$898.8 million in new payroll.
- The Minority Business Assistance Centers counseled 5,714 clients in fiscal year 2020 and awarded \$10 million through the Minority Business Bonding Program. This recommendation provides additional support to Minority Business Assistance Centers through GRF, 195405, Minority Business Development.
- TourismOhio worked with local partners to promote Ohio as a destination for travelers. In calendar year 2019, Ohio had 226 million tourism visits, resulting in \$48 billion in visitor spending, which is an increase of 4 percent over 2018. This recommendation continues to support Ohio Tourism.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$363.4 million (or a 94.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$339.4 million (or a 6.6% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.7 billion (or a 37.0% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.4 billion (or a 18.4% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization





**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Department of Development will provide flexible funding for communities to improve various types of infrastructure and site development that supports business and community growth.

- The Department of Development will assist Ohio communities in building infrastructure as a foundation for economic development.
- The Department of Development will provide home heating assistance and energy efficiency programs to income-eligible Ohioans.
- The Department of Development will promote Ohio's travel experiences through TourismOhio to position Ohio as a premiere travel destination, which drives economic prosperity in tourism-related industries and provides a high quality of life to the people of the state.

The Department of Development will reduce bureaucracy by merging the Equal Opportunity Division at the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) with the Minority Business Development Division within Development.

- The Department of Development will evaluate and improve processes to remove unnecessary steps and reduce paperwork and bureaucracy while increasing customer service and holding companies accountable for their commitments.
- The Department of Development will provide additional support to Ohio minority- and disadvantaged-businesses to foster growth and job creation, utilizing the regional network of Small Business Development Centers, Minority Business Assistance Centers, procurement and export assistance centers, and manufacturing and business innovation assistance.

The Department of Development will build on the success of the Job Creation Tax Credit by creating a Small Business Job Creation Tax Credit for those too small to qualify for the traditional credit.

- The Department of Development will support JobsOhio in its efforts to recruit, retain, and encourage expansion of Ohio-based businesses for job creation and capital investment in the state through return on investment evaluation to get the greatest value for publicly funded incentives.

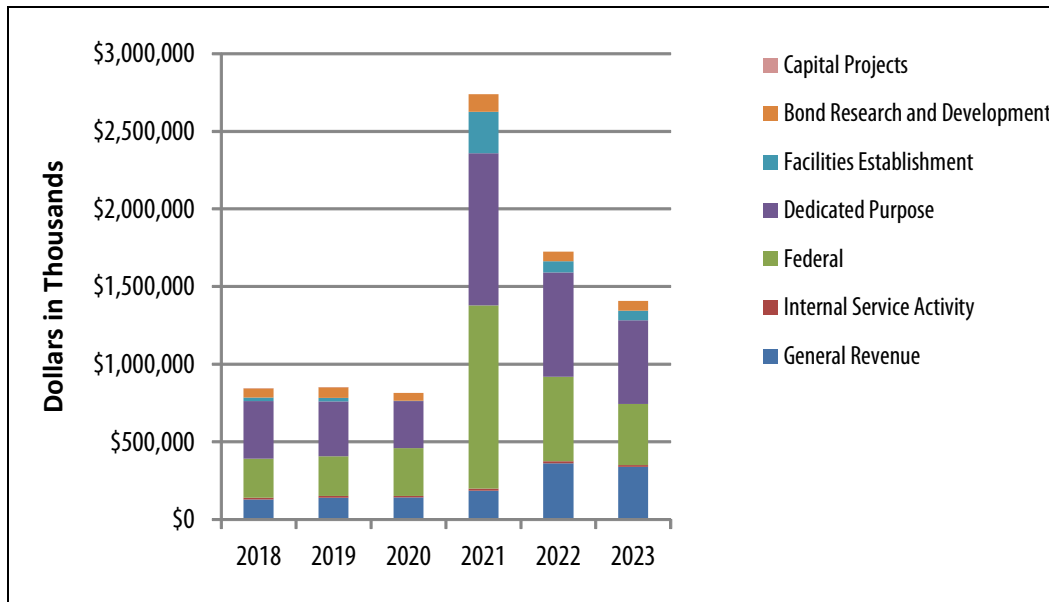
The Department of Development will reinvest in TechCred to continue to upskill the Ohio workforce.

- The Department of Development will assist innovative technology companies in identifying available capital and leveraging state investment in research and development, technology innovation, and commercialization.

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Ohio Department of Development (DEV) is federal grants, amounting to \$306.8 million (37.6%) of DEV's fiscal year 2020 budget. These federal funds generally support home weatherization projects, economic development, and neighborhood revitalization efforts. The second largest funding source for the agency is Dedicated Purpose Funds, which accounted for 37.3 percent of the DEV's fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



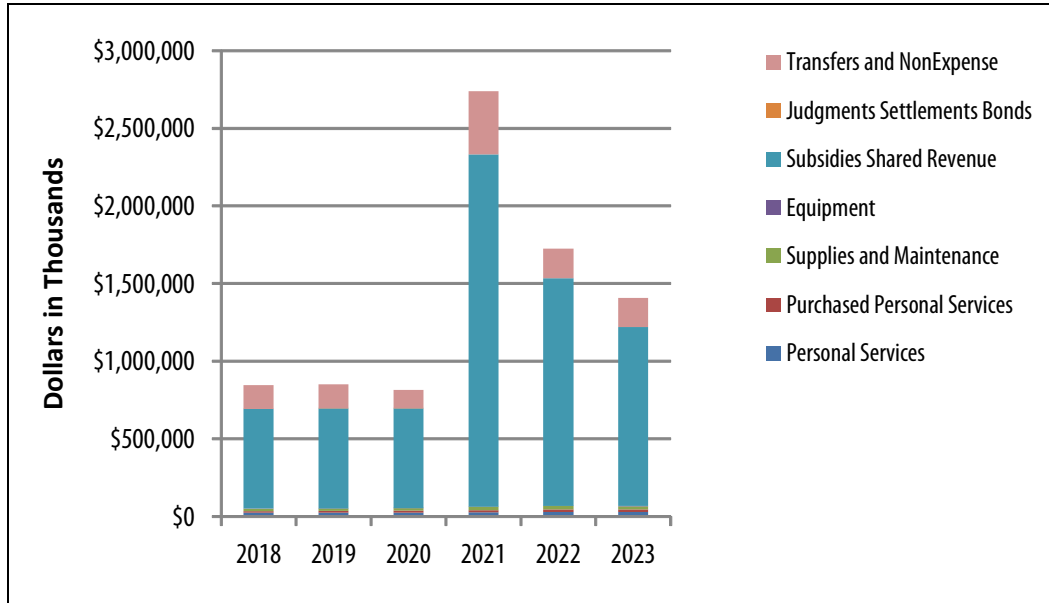
- The variance between Fiscal Year 2020 and Fiscal Year 2021 within the Dedicated Purpose and Federal Fund Groups are primarily attributable to funding received by the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Securities (CARES) Act.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	128,834	140,557	141,840	186,817	31.7%	363,429	94.5%	339,379	-6.6%
Internal Service Activity	11,347	11,286	10,958	12,125	10.6%	12,125	0.0%	12,125	0.0%
Federal	252,379	255,220	306,783	1,178,960	284.3%	543,421	-53.9%	393,421	-27.6%
Dedicated Purpose	371,364	354,682	304,159	980,773	222.5%	671,460	-31.5%	538,160	-19.9%
Facilities Establishment	21,156	21,073	615	266,740	43,274.1%	72,300	-72.9%	62,300	-13.8%
Bond Research and Development	60,117	68,474	51,560	114,310	121.7%	62,460	-45.4%	62,460	0.0%
Capital Projects	413	13	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>845,610</b>	<b>851,304</b>	<b>815,916</b>	<b>2,739,725</b>	<b>235.8%</b>	<b>1,725,195</b>	<b>-37.0%</b>	<b>1,407,845</b>	<b>-18.4%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The largest expense in fiscal year 2020 for the Ohio Department of Development was subsidies and shared revenue (78.5%). The second largest expense for the agency was transfers and non-expense (14.7%). These expenses support home energy assistance, economic development programs, and neighborhood revitalization.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- Increased Subsidies and Shared Revenue spending in Fiscal Years 2021, 2022, and 2023 is primarily attributable to additional support to Ohioans impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, The Ohio Department of Development received funding from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Securities (CARES) Act.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	24,377	24,800	25,562	26,530	3.8%	30,369	14.5%	30,135	-0.8%
Purchased Personal Services	10,139	11,397	13,229	14,994	13.3%	15,096	0.7%	15,071	-0.2%
Supplies and Maintenance	16,469	16,267	16,250	21,768	34.0%	21,926	0.7%	21,675	-1.1%
Equipment	240	251	362	537	48.4%	559	4.2%	559	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	641,550	644,173	640,818	2,267,160	253.8%	1,467,336	-35.3%	1,152,295	-21.5%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	169	89	47	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	152,667	154,328	119,648	408,737	241.6%	189,910	-53.5%	188,110	-0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>845,610</b>	<b>851,304</b>	<b>815,916</b>	<b>2,739,725</b>	<b>235.8%</b>	<b>1,725,195</b>	<b>-37.0%</b>	<b>1,407,845</b>	<b>-18.4%</b>

**ALI Analysis**

**3080 195603 Housing Assistance Programs**

Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation included Emergency Solutions Grant funding, which provided housing assistance to those impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

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Department of Development

**3K80 195613 Community Development Block Grant**

Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation included local government grant funding to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**3K90 195611 Home Energy Assistance Block Grant**

Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation included low-income home energy assistance grant funding in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**3L00 195612 Community Services Block Grant**

Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation included community services grant funding in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**5CV1 195625 Coronavirus Relief - PPE Manufacturing Grant**

Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation included funding to establish the Personal Protective Equipment Manufacturing Grant Program in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**5CV2 195559 Rent and Utility Assistance**

Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation included rent, utility, and home energy assistance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funds were made available from the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021.

**5XM0 195677 Bar and Restaurant Assistance**

New line item in Fiscal Year 2021 will provide grants to bars and restaurants that have been impacted by COVID-19.

**5XM0 195685 Lodging and Industry Grants**

New line item in Fiscal Year 2021 will provide grants for lodging industry businesses impacted by COVID-19.

**5XM0 195676 Community Infrastructure**

New line item in Fiscal Year 2022 provides funding for community projects such as water/sewer infrastructure, roads, downtown revitalization programs, and demolition.

**GRF 195651 Residential Broadband Expansion Grants**

New line item in Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023 that creates the Ohio Residential Broadband Grant Program. This program is designed to expand access to broadband across the state.

**GRF 195657 Indoor Entertainment Venues**

New line item in Fiscal Year 2021 will provide grants to indoor entertainment venues impacted by COVID-19.

**GRF 195667 New Business Relief Grant**

New line item in Fiscal Year 2021 will provide grants to new Ohio businesses that were established after January 1, 2020.

**GRF 195656 Broadband Grants**

New line item in Fiscal Year 2022 that provides grants for broadband infrastructure projects.

**GRF 195674 Promoting Ohio**

New line item in Fiscal Year 2022 that will support a national marketing campaign with a focus on promoting Ohio.

State of Ohio

Department of Development

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	195402	Coal Research and Development Program	210,985	191,999	215,006	152,368	175,000	14.9%	175,000	0.0%
GRF	195405	Minority Business Development	1,813,537	1,712,197	1,707,844	1,696,358	5,794,141	241.6%	5,794,141	0.0%
GRF	195407	Travel and Tourism	580,986	25,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	195415	Business Development Services	2,551,948	3,414,575	2,219,512	1,849,280	3,905,000	111.2%	3,905,000	0.0%
GRF	195426	Redevelopment Assistance	1,042,434	1,041,433	1,063,496	817,000	1,000,000	22.4%	1,000,000	0.0%
GRF	195453	Technology Programs and Grants	10,984,049	16,130,123	8,315,513	857,120	800,000	-6.7%	800,000	0.0%
GRF	195454	Small Business and Export Assistance	2,765,265	3,150,654	2,942,268	3,057,174	3,500,000	14.5%	3,500,000	0.0%
GRF	195455	Appalachian Workforce Assistance	4,576,535	4,037,792	9,706,971	13,050,000	6,500,000	-50.2%	6,500,000	0.0%
GRF	195497	CDBG Operating Match	1,021,604	1,029,962	1,120,818	1,125,000	1,250,000	11.1%	1,250,000	0.0%
GRF	195499	BSD Federal Programs Match	0	0	8,143,807	12,776,856	13,200,000	3.3%	13,200,000	0.0%
GRF	195501	iBELIEVE	0	200,000	199,964	160,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	195503	Local Development Projects	0	0	598,801	660,000	11,400,000	1,627.3%	9,150,000	-19.7%
GRF	195520	Ohio Main Street Program	0	0	150,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	195532	Technology Programs and Grants	649,342	303,247	67,429	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	195537	Ohio-Israel Agricultural Initiative	257,546	255,063	205,648	200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	195542	The Wilds	250,000	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	195547	Saint Lukes Manor Project	200,000	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	195549	Pathway Pilot Project	54,161	63,833	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	195553	Partnership Networks	0	0	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.0%	2,500,000	0.0%
GRF	195556	TechCred Program	0	0	493,416	12,950,000	25,000,000	93.1%	25,000,000	0.0%
GRF	195651	Residential Broadband Expansion Grants	0	0	0	0	20,000,000	NA	20,000,000	0.0%
GRF	195656	Grants for Broadband Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	125,000,000	NA	125,000,000	0.0%
GRF	195657	Indoor Entertainment Venues	0	0	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	0.0%	0	-100.0%
GRF	195667	New Business Relief Grant	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.0%	0	-100.0%
GRF	195668	Rural and Urban Workforce	0	0	0	0	7,500,000	NA	7,500,000	0.0%
GRF	195674	Promoting Ohio	0	0	0	0	25,000,000	NA	25,000,000	0.0%
GRF	195901	Coal Research and Development General Obligation Bond Debt Service	6,318,124	7,809,736	7,813,234	7,682,600	7,300,000	-5.0%	8,500,000	16.4%
GRF	195905	Third Frontier Research and Development General Obligation Bond Debt Service	84,471,878	89,088,160	81,377,687	87,403,000	69,000,000	-21.1%	76,000,000	10.1%
GRF	195912	Job Ready Site Development General Obligation Bond Debt Service	11,085,946	12,103,189	15,498,967	9,879,900	4,605,000	-53.4%	4,605,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>128,834,340</b>	<b>140,556,963</b>	<b>141,840,381</b>	<b>186,816,656</b>	<b>363,429,141</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>339,379,141</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>
1350	195684	Development Services Operations	11,237,810	11,163,836	10,953,558	12,000,000	12,000,000	0.0%	12,000,000	0.0%
6850	195636	Development Services Reimbursable Expenditures	109,489	122,378	4,726	125,000	125,000	0.0%	125,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>11,347,299</b>	<b>11,286,214</b>	<b>10,958,284</b>	<b>12,125,000</b>	<b>12,125,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>12,125,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3080	195602	Appalachian Regional Commission	0	0	40,761	3,500,000	5,500,000	57.1%	5,500,000	0.0%
3080	195603	Housing Assistance Programs	7,530,910	7,493,681	7,808,507	73,400,000	12,000,000	-83.7%	12,000,000	0.0%
3080	195609	Small Business Administration Grants	4,057,430	4,352,702	4,559,218	5,271,381	5,271,381	0.0%	5,271,381	0.0%
3080	195618	Energy Grants	1,081,540	1,451,752	2,126,665	4,000,000	4,000,000	0.0%	4,000,000	0.0%
3080	195670	Home Weatherization Program	13,669,238	15,002,570	15,683,300	20,000,000	20,000,000	0.0%	20,000,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Development

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3080	195671	Brownfield Redevelopment	762,204	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3080	195672	Manufacturing Extension Partnership	3,980,249	2,988,080	5,566,043	11,720,000	6,300,000	-46.2%	6,300,000	0.0%
3080	195675	Procurement Technical Assistance	641,564	496,345	822,155	750,000	1,000,000	33.3%	1,000,000	0.0%
3080	195696	State Trade and Export Promotion	727,187	523,227	693,177	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
3350	195610	Energy Programs	151,588	179,012	147,744	350,000	350,000	0.0%	350,000	0.0%
3AE0	195643	Workforce Development Initiatives	734,803	576,007	594,188	800,000	2,000,000	150.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
3FJ0	195626	Small Business Capital Access and Collateral Enhancement Program	3,931,904	2,539,315	3,135,298	8,000,000	8,000,000	0.0%	8,000,000	0.0%
3FJ0	195661	Technology Targeted Investment Program	32,749	0	0	2,260,953	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3K80	195613	Community Development Block Grant	39,260,707	40,149,992	44,603,846	142,200,000	60,000,000	-57.8%	60,000,000	0.0%
3K90	195611	Home Energy Assistance Block Grant	103,934,637	113,025,001	138,911,321	202,707,717	165,000,000	-18.6%	165,000,000	0.0%
3K90	195614	HEAP Weatherization	21,843,704	27,156,483	27,414,972	35,000,000	40,000,000	14.3%	40,000,000	0.0%
3L00	195612	Community Services Block Grant	36,060,536	23,715,587	31,697,858	68,000,000	28,000,000	-58.8%	28,000,000	0.0%
3V10	195601	HOME Program	13,977,552	15,570,115	22,978,370	35,000,000	35,000,000	0.0%	35,000,000	0.0%
5CV2	195559	Rent and Utility Assistance	0	0	0	565,000,000	150,000,000	-73.5%	0	-100.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>252,378,502</b>	<b>255,219,869</b>	<b>306,783,423</b>	<b>1,178,960,051</b>	<b>543,421,381</b>	<b>-53.9%</b>	<b>393,421,381</b>	<b>-27.6%</b>
4500	195624	Minority Business Bonding Program Administration	180,445	88,764	49,469	74,905	74,905	0.0%	74,905	0.0%
4510	195649	Business Assistance Programs	1,567,620	780,158	1,761,701	4,000,000	3,000,000	-25.0%	3,000,000	0.0%
4F20	195639	State Special Projects	8,340	0	93,250	102,104	1,000,000	879.4%	1,000,000	0.0%
4F20	195655	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	0	0	0	175,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
4F20	195699	Utility Community Assistance	375,035	173,258	219,499	500,000	750,000	50.0%	750,000	0.0%
4W00	195629	Roadwork Development	17,342,060	9,459,889	15,174,870	15,200,000	15,200,000	0.0%	15,200,000	0.0%
4W10	195646	Minority Business Enterprise Loan	576,948	3,492,412	725,319	4,000,000	5,000,000	25.0%	5,000,000	0.0%
5AD0	195633	Legacy Projects	0	250,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5CG0	195679	Alternative Fuel Transportation	4,807	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	195608	Coronavirus Relief Economic Relief Grant	0	0	0	5,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	195625	Coronavirus Relief - PPE Manufacturing Grant	0	0	0	20,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	195631	Coronavirus Relief - Small Business Grant	0	0	0	163,702,500	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	195689	Small Business Grants	0	0	0	150,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	195693	Economic Relief - Rent Mortgage Utility Assistance	0	0	0	55,200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5HR0	195403	Appalachian Workforce Assistance	0	2,815,461	2,711,237	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5HR0	195606	TechCred Program	0	0	0	4,812,188	8,300,000	72.5%	0	-100.0%
5HR0	195622	Defense Development Assistance	2,026,490	1,527,863	950,114	1,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5HR0	195662	Incumbent Workforce Training Vouchers	5,982,255	974,154	854,817	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5JR0	195635	Tax Incentives Operating	564,271	748,141	698,356	800,000	800,000	0.0%	800,000	0.0%
5KNO	195640	Local Government Innovation	1,781,340	1,001,863	560,679	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5KPO	195645	Historic Rehabilitation Operating	884,162	884,175	898,891	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
5LU0	195673	Racetrack Facility Community Economic Redevelopment	1,705,239	1,131,763	892,489	321,135	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5M40	195659	Low Income Energy Assistance (USF)	275,627,121	273,826,213	214,782,972	350,000,000	325,000,000	-7.1%	325,000,000	0.0%
5M50	195660	Advanced Energy Loan Program	352,611	2,266,466	1,525,024	10,000,000	8,500,000	-15.0%	8,500,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Development

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5MB0	195637	Workforce Training Grant	96,000	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5MH0	195644	SiteOhio Administration	4,500	0	0	2,500	2,500	0.0%	2,500	0.0%
5MJ0	195683	TourismOhio Administration	7,463,493	9,994,944	11,872,266	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.0%	10,000,000	0.0%
5RDO	195666	Local Government Safety Capital Grant Program	11,341,808	2,335,469	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5RQ0	195546	Lakes in Economic Distress Rev	247,611	235,257	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5SA3	195678	Local Public Enhancement Fund	218,790	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5UL0	195627	Brownfields Revolving Loan Program	0	0	67	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.0%	2,500,000	0.0%
5UY0	195496	Sports Event Grants	0	0	2,028,291	2,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5W50	195690	Travel and Tourism Cooperative Projects	0	104,489	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5W60	195691	International Trade Cooperative Projects	0	0	1,072	0	50,000	NA	50,000	0.0%
5XH0	195632	Women Owned Business Loans	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	NA	5,000,000	0.0%
5XH0	195694	Micro-Enterprise Loans	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	NA	5,000,000	0.0%
5XM0	195676	Community Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	100,000,000	NA	100,000,000	0.0%
5XM0	195677	Bar and Restaurant Assistance	0	0	0	100,000,000	100,000,000	0.0%	0	-100.0%
5XM0	195685	Lodging Industry Grants	0	0	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	0.0%	0	-100.0%
6170	195654	Volume Cap Administration	21,402	19,057	25,414	32,562	32,562	0.0%	32,562	0.0%
6460	195638	Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Programs	40,724,640	39,371,351	47,080,171	55,250,000	55,250,000	0.0%	55,250,000	0.0%
M087	195435	Biomedical Research and Technology Transfer	2,267,450	3,200,454	1,252,779	100,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>371,364,438</b>	<b>354,681,601</b>	<b>304,158,747</b>	<b>980,772,894</b>	<b>671,459,967</b>	<b>-31.5%</b>	<b>538,159,967</b>	<b>-19.9%</b>
4Z60	195647	Rural Industrial Park Loan	0	0	0	18,240,419	10,000,000	-45.2%	0	-100.0%
5S90	195628	Capital Access Loan Program	750,740	663,395	614,976	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.0%	2,500,000	0.0%
7009	195664	Innovation Ohio	981,195	323	0	10,000,000	4,800,000	-52.0%	4,800,000	0.0%
7010	195665	Research and Development	7,800,000	0	0	35,000,000	5,000,000	-85.7%	5,000,000	0.0%
7037	195615	Facilities Establishment	11,623,807	20,409,050	0	201,000,000	50,000,000	-75.1%	50,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Facilities Establishment</b>			<b>21,155,742</b>	<b>21,072,768</b>	<b>614,976</b>	<b>266,740,419</b>	<b>72,300,000</b>	<b>-72.9%</b>	<b>62,300,000</b>	<b>-13.8%</b>
7011	195605	Broadband Development Grants	0	118,195	786,805	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7011	195617	Third Frontier Internship Program	33,151	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7011	195686	Third Frontier Tax Exempt - Operating	41,757	0	0	750,000	750,000	0.0%	750,000	0.0%
7011	195687	Third Frontier Research and Development Projects	6,411,776	14,400,380	4,371,720	21,000,000	10,000,000	-52.4%	10,000,000	0.0%
7014	195620	Third Frontier Taxable - Operating	1,034,329	338,954	508,828	1,710,000	1,710,000	0.0%	1,710,000	0.0%
7014	195692	Research and Development Taxable Bond Projects	52,596,166	53,616,065	45,893,034	90,850,250	50,000,000	-45.0%	50,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Bond Research and Development</b>			<b>60,117,179</b>	<b>68,473,594</b>	<b>51,560,387</b>	<b>114,310,250</b>	<b>62,460,000</b>	<b>-45.4%</b>	<b>62,460,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
7003	195663	Clean Ohio Revitalization Operating	388,979	12,868	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7012	195688	Job Ready Site Development Operating	23,876	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>			<b>412,855</b>	<b>12,868</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Development</b>			<b>845,610,355</b>	<b>851,303,877</b>	<b>815,916,198</b>	<b>2,739,725,270</b>	<b>1,725,195,489</b>	<b>-37.0%</b>	<b>1,407,845,489</b>	<b>-18.4%</b>

# Department of Developmental Disabilities

## Role and Overview

The mission of the Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD) is to improve the quality of life for Ohioans with developmental disabilities and their families. The DODD envisions an integrated system that helps and empowers people to live their best life. The DODD is committed to customer experience-focused core values including kindness and empathy, collaboration, transparency, innovation, quality, inclusiveness, and accountability. The Director of the Department is appointed by the Governor and oversees 1,669 full-time and 725 part-time permanent employees. The Department and 88 county boards of developmental disabilities provide funding for Medicaid waiver programs that enable people to live and receive services in community residential settings. The Department delivers residential support services, 24-hour care, behavioral supports, therapy, and medical services for individuals living in state developmental centers. The Department oversees intermediate care facilities, which provide comprehensive and individualized health care and habilitation services to individuals to promote their functional status and independence in a residential setting. The Department coordinates statewide support to infants and toddlers with disabilities or developmental delays through the Early Intervention program. The Department supports private Medicaid providers through certification, licensing, and reviews.

More information regarding the Department of Developmental Disabilities is available at <https://dodd.ohio.gov/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- The Department supports a system of approximately 95,000 Ohioans with developmental disabilities participating in waiver programs, private intermediate care facilities (ICFs), state developmental centers (DCs), and other services.
- The Department will fund approximately 600 new home and community-based waivers ensuring individuals the opportunity to live and work in their communities. Support continues to approximately 425 private ICF providers, which provide residential services to approximately 4,500 people as well as the eight developmental centers, which provide temporary and long-term residential support for approximately 600 individuals with severe developmental disabilities.
- The Department will continue its expanded eligibility in the Early Intervention program, ensuring children with neonatal abstinence syndrome and high levels of lead exposure are eligible for services. The program grew from 20,461 children in fiscal year 2014 to 23,468 children in fiscal year 2019 (15 percent) and referrals increased by approximately 30 percent over the same period.
- Increased investment in the Department's Multi System Youth line item will continue support for numerous grants across counties to provide planned respite and in-home supports for youth with complex behavioral health needs. The planned respite grants are local collaborative projects among county boards of Developmental Disabilities, Councils of Governments, providers, Family and Children First Councils, and mental health agencies.
- Support for the Department's full transition to a Technology First state will ensure that individuals with developmental disabilities will have increased opportunities to live, work, and thrive in their communities through innovative technology and supports.

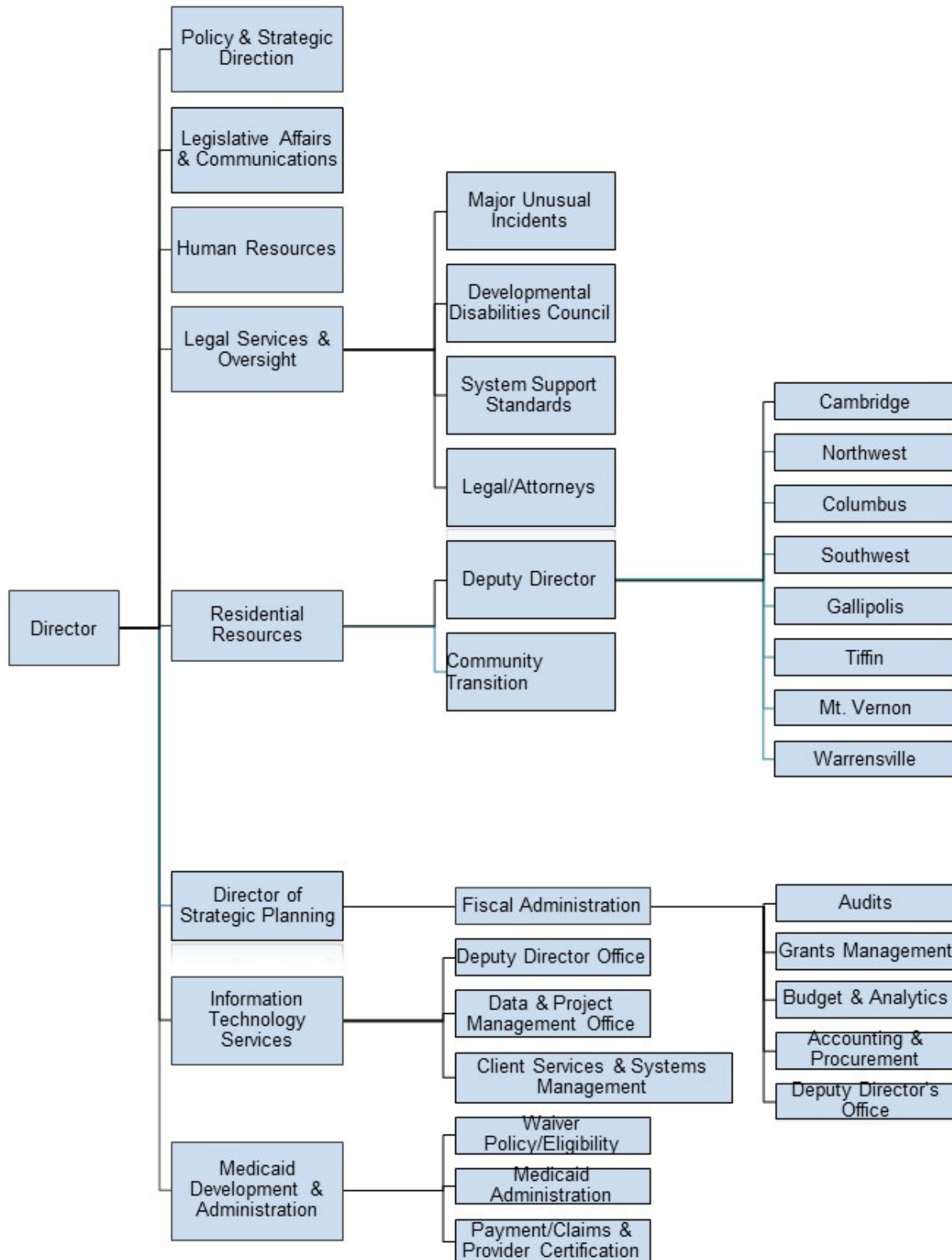
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$702.8 million (or a 12.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$773.4 million (or a 10.1% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$3.6 billion (or a 5.2% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$3.7 billion (or a 3.9% increase from fiscal year 2022).



Department of Developmental Disabilities

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## Department of Developmental Disabilities

### Agency Goals and Objectives

The Department will seek to improve coordination and delivery of services that promote successful outcomes for Ohioans with developmental disabilities and their families.

- The Department will increase access to Early Intervention (EI) services across the state through the Governor's Children's Initiatives by making sure that 95 percent of children have their Individualized Family Service Plan (ISP) completed within 45 days of their EI program referral and services begin within 30 days of being added to their ISP.
- The Department will provide in-home support for Multi-System Youth (MSY) and families through respite. Seventy-five percent of families participating in the MSY respite program have prevented custody relinquishment.
- The Department will design and implement a single assessment and individual service plan (ISP) and ensure that all Ohioans that need and receive developmental disabilities services are utilizing a single assessment and ISP by 2022.
- The Department will increase Community Life Engagement opportunities so that 50 percent of Ohioans with developmental disabilities receive integrated employment services by 2024.

The Department will seek to enhance partnerships to ensure the availability and effective delivery of services.

- The Department will develop a statewide recruitment strategy for direct service professionals (DSPs).
- The Department will identify and implement rate and billing structure efficiencies that promote simplification, improved service delivery, and sustainability.
- The Department will analyze and develop strategies and standards that address minority health disparities throughout Ohio's developmental disabilities (DD) system.

The Department will seek to promote both system and service excellence through innovation and accountability.

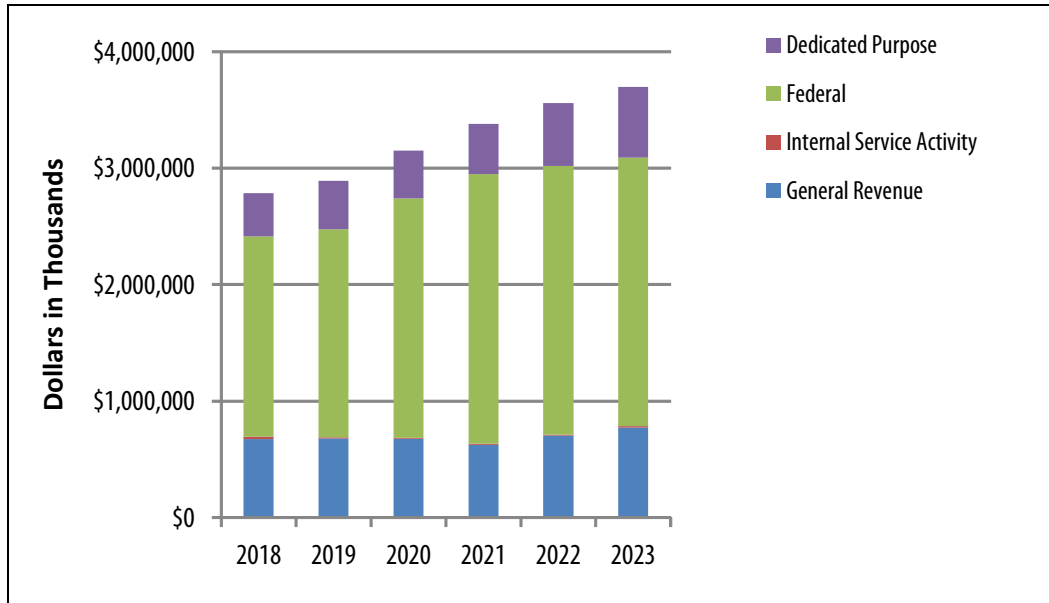
- The Department will implement County Board Data Exchange (CBDX).
- The Department will establish processes and continue to expand capabilities to leverage the Innovate Ohio Platform (IOP) for data analytics.
- The Department will develop and implement professional development and growth opportunities to recruit and promote diversity and inclusion in our workforce.

Department of Developmental Disabilities

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the DODD is federal Medicaid reimbursement, amounting to approximately \$2.0 billion (64.5 percent) in fiscal year 2020. The second largest funding source is funding from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) used as state match for the federal Medicaid reimbursement mentioned above. This GRF funding amounted to approximately \$624.6 million (19.8 percent) in fiscal year 2020. Finally, the agency relies on significant funding contributed from the county boards of developmental disabilities in support of waiver services; this funding amounted to approximately \$336.9 million (10.7 percent) in fiscal year 2020.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



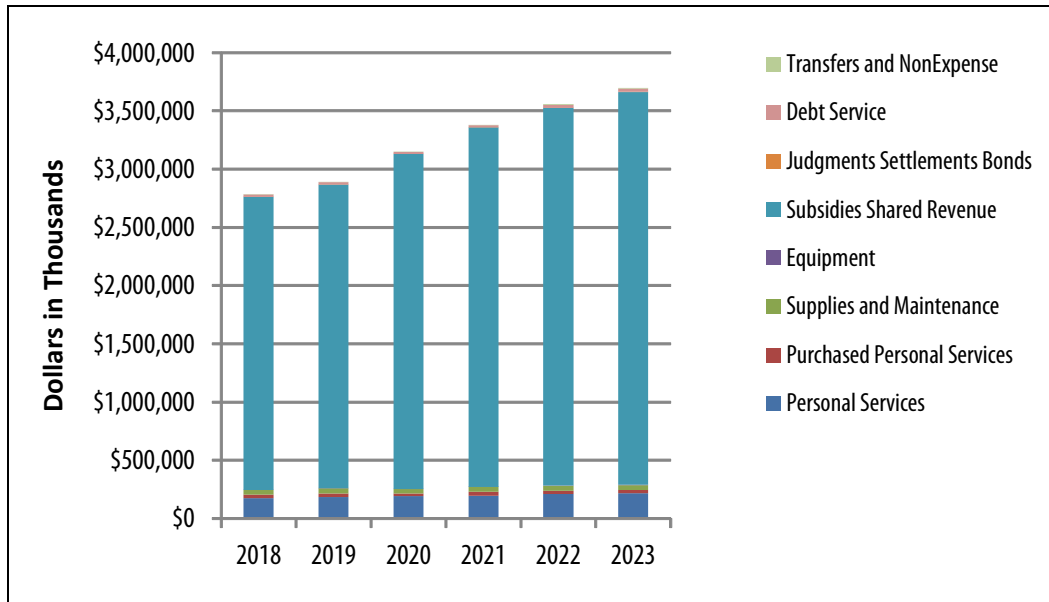
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	674,345	680,221	675,709	624,958	-7.5%	702,776	12.5%	773,426	10.1%
Internal Service Activity	19,981	8,246	8,519	9,000	5.6%	11,000	22.2%	12,000	9.1%
Federal	1,719,743	1,786,870	2,056,338	2,313,127	12.5%	2,303,198	-0.4%	2,306,198	0.1%
Dedicated Purpose	370,244	416,475	410,863	433,737	5.6%	541,250	24.8%	604,250	11.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,784,312</b>	<b>2,891,812</b>	<b>3,151,429</b>	<b>3,380,822</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3,558,224</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3,695,874</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

Department of Developmental Disabilities

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The largest expense for the DODD in fiscal year 2020 was subsidies and shared revenue, which made up 91.2 percent of total expenditures. The majority of these expenses were to ensure the provision of Medicaid services to eligible individuals. The second largest expense for the DODD was personnel, which made up 6.2 percent of total expenditures and is largely related to staffing at the eight state-owned and -operated developmental centers that the agency administers for individuals with developmental disabilities.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	175,713	185,612	193,931	196,872	1.5%	210,158	6.7%	216,681	3.1%
Purchased Personal Services	29,512	29,216	21,902	33,439	52.7%	28,234	-15.6%	28,234	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	38,365	43,541	38,258	40,628	6.2%	42,659	5.0%	42,659	0.0%
Equipment	2,261	1,279	771	1,968	155.3%	2,013	2.3%	2,013	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	2,516,168	2,607,719	2,873,443	3,084,659	7.4%	3,240,681	5.1%	3,371,808	4.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	827	1,033	1,594	1,700	6.7%	2,670	57.1%	2,670	0.0%
Debt Service	19,537	19,416	18,353	17,852	-2.7%	27,000	51.2%	27,000	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1,929	3,996	3,177	3,704	16.6%	4,810	29.9%	4,810	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,784,312</b>	<b>2,891,812</b>	<b>3,151,429</b>	<b>3,380,822</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3,558,224</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3,695,874</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

Department of Developmental Disabilities

ALI Analysis

**GRF 653407 Medicaid Services**

Increased appropriations in the GRF Medicaid Services line item for both fiscal years 2022 and 2023 are primarily attributable to the receipt of an enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (eFMAP) associated with the COVID-19 public health emergency. This additional federal reimbursement artificially reduced GRF Medicaid Services spending as additional costs were shifted to federal funding sources. The elimination of this additional revenue skews year-over-growth as expenditures shift back to the GRF. Additionally, some growth is attributable to increased funding for waiver services as the agency continues its investment in home and community-based services.

**5Z10 653624 County Board Waiver Match**

Increased appropriations in the County Board Waiver Match line item for both fiscal years 2022 and 2023 are primarily attributable to the receipt of an enhanced federal assistance percentage (eFMAP) associated with the COVID-19 public health emergency. This additional federal reimbursement artificially reduced expenditures from this funding source as additional costs were shifted to federal funding sources. The elimination of this additional revenue skews year-over-growth as expenditures shift back to fund 5Z10. Additionally, some growth is attributable to increased funding for waiver services as the agency continues its investment in home and community-based services.

**DDD ALI Restructuring**

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, appropriation typically found in GRF line item 322420, Screening and Early Identification will be appropriated in GRF line item 322421, Part C Early Intervention. This is a structural budget change; services are not being reduced.

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	322420	Screening and Early Intervention Identification	250,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	322421	Part C Early Intervention	22,076,431	22,326,431	1.1%	22,326,431	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Developmental Disabilities

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	320411	Special Olympics	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0.0%	100,000	0.0%
GRF	320412	Protective Services	2,381,923	2,381,923	2,381,923	2,381,923	2,450,000	2.9%	2,600,000	6.1%
GRF	320415	Developmental Disabilities Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments	19,433,287	19,416,483	18,353,362	17,851,755	27,000,000	51.2%	27,000,000	0.0%
GRF	322420	Screening & Early Identification	482,791	335,452	298,847	250,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	322421	Part C Early Intervention	11,934,115	10,914,869	20,083,475	22,076,431	22,326,431	1.1%	22,326,431	0.0%
GRF	322422	Multi System Youth	0	1,289,400	300,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	150.0%	4,000,000	60.0%
GRF	322451	Family Support Services	5,843,767	5,843,767	5,843,767	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	322501	County Boards Subsidies	43,266,294	43,266,294	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	322502	Community Program Support	0	0	25,000	20,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	322507	County Board Case Management	2,450,000	1,462,500	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	322508	Employment First Initiative	4,458,924	2,723,104	2,877,687	2,300,000	2,700,000	17.4%	2,700,000	0.0%
GRF	322509	Community Supports & Rental Assistance	785,112	727,500	687,990	700,000	1,700,000	142.9%	700,000	-58.8%
GRF	322510	Best Buddies Ohio	0	0	125,000	100,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	653321	Medicaid Program Support-State	6,999,999	7,074,250	7,077,304	7,000,000	7,000,000	0.0%	7,000,000	0.0%
GRF	653407	Medicaid Services	576,208,658	584,684,995	617,554,417	571,177,944	637,000,000	11.5%	707,000,000	11.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>674,344,870</b>	<b>680,220,537</b>	<b>675,708,772</b>	<b>624,958,053</b>	<b>702,776,431</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>773,426,431</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
1520	653609	DC & Residential Facilities Operating Services	19,980,684	8,246,354	8,518,834	9,000,000	11,000,000	22.2%	12,000,000	9.1%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>19,980,684</b>	<b>8,246,354</b>	<b>8,518,834</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
3250	322612	Community Social Service Programs	24,366,426	26,511,746	21,562,622	26,997,635	26,997,635	0.0%	26,997,635	0.0%
3A40	653604	DC & ICF/IID Program Support	128,794	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3A40	653605	DC & Residential Facilities Services and Support	2,587,525	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3A40	653653	ICF/IID	(30,284)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3A40	653654	Medicaid Services	1,594,601,116	1,699,257,885	1,972,620,261	2,216,179,373	2,200,000,000	-0.7%	2,200,000,000	0.0%
3A40	653655	Medicaid Support	54,752,250	58,252,637	59,304,485	64,550,000	73,000,000	13.1%	76,000,000	4.1%
3A50	320613	Developmental Disabilities Council	2,637,330	2,847,531	2,851,028	3,200,000	3,200,000	0.0%	3,200,000	0.0%
3G60	653639	Medicaid Waiver Services	39,107,411	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3G60	653640	Medicaid Waiver Program Support	1,592,253	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3HQ0	322656	DODD GEER - Supplemental Learning	0	0	0	2,200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>1,719,742,821</b>	<b>1,786,869,799</b>	<b>2,056,338,396</b>	<b>2,313,127,008</b>	<b>2,303,197,635</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>2,306,197,635</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
2210	322620	Supplement Service Trust	0	20,563	20,894	34,477	500,000	1,350.2%	500,000	0.0%
4890	653632	Developmental Centers Direct Care Services	5,068,760	4,644,034	5,323,014	3,500,000	7,000,000	100.0%	7,000,000	0.0%
5DK0	322629	Capital Replacement Facilities	0	732,749	399,576	750,000	750,000	0.0%	750,000	0.0%
5EVO	653627	Medicaid Program Support	1,500,000	1,445,374	1,539,639	1,750,000	2,500,000	42.9%	2,500,000	0.0%
5GEO	320606	Central Office Operating Expenses	12,496,991	13,961,863	13,332,295	17,664,160	20,500,000	16.1%	20,500,000	0.0%
5GEO	653606	ICF/IID and Waiver Match	16,684,399	19,858,228	31,188,873	36,000,000	60,100,000	66.9%	60,100,000	0.0%
5H00	322619	Medicaid Repayment	0	1,495,854	146,314	138,134	900,000	551.5%	900,000	0.0%
5QM0	320607	System Transformation Supports	1,499,989	831,436	77,584	100,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5S20	653622	Medicaid Administration & Oversight	20,032,154	25,408,829	21,980,648	23,800,000	29,000,000	21.8%	30,000,000	3.4%
5Z10	653624	County Board Waiver Match	312,961,327	348,076,400	336,853,829	350,000,000	420,000,000	20.0%	482,000,000	14.8%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>370,243,620</b>	<b>416,475,330</b>	<b>410,862,666</b>	<b>433,736,771</b>	<b>541,250,000</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>604,250,000</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Developmental Disabilities</b>			<b>2,784,311,995</b>	<b>2,891,812,020</b>	<b>3,151,428,668</b>	<b>3,380,821,832</b>	<b>3,558,224,066</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3,695,874,066</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

# Department of Education

## Role and Overview

The Department of Education's (ODE) vision for education is that each child is challenged, prepared, and empowered for his or her future by way of an excellent prekindergarten through grade 12 (preK-12) education. Guided by Each Child Our Future, Ohio's five-year strategic plan for education, the Department seeks to ensure higher achievement for all students, regardless of race, ethnicity, income level, language background, disability status, or gender. The Department is building upon education reforms already underway by making changes throughout the education system, to prepare students before they enter kindergarten, and to create a system that promotes student success after they leave high school. The Department oversees an education system comprised of 611 public school districts, 49 joint vocational school districts, 51 educational service centers, and 325 community schools as of October 2020. Each public school district is governed by a locally elected school board that exercises taxing authority subject to voter approval. The Department also oversees the chartering of nonpublic schools. The Department is governed by a 19-member State Board of Education. Eleven of the board members are elected by the citizens, one from each of 11 districts composed of three contiguous Ohio Senate districts. Eight board members are appointed by the Governor. Day-to-day administration of the Department is the responsibility of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is hired by the State Board of Education. The Department has approximately 570 full-time employees.

More information regarding the Department of Education is available at <http://education.ohio.gov>.

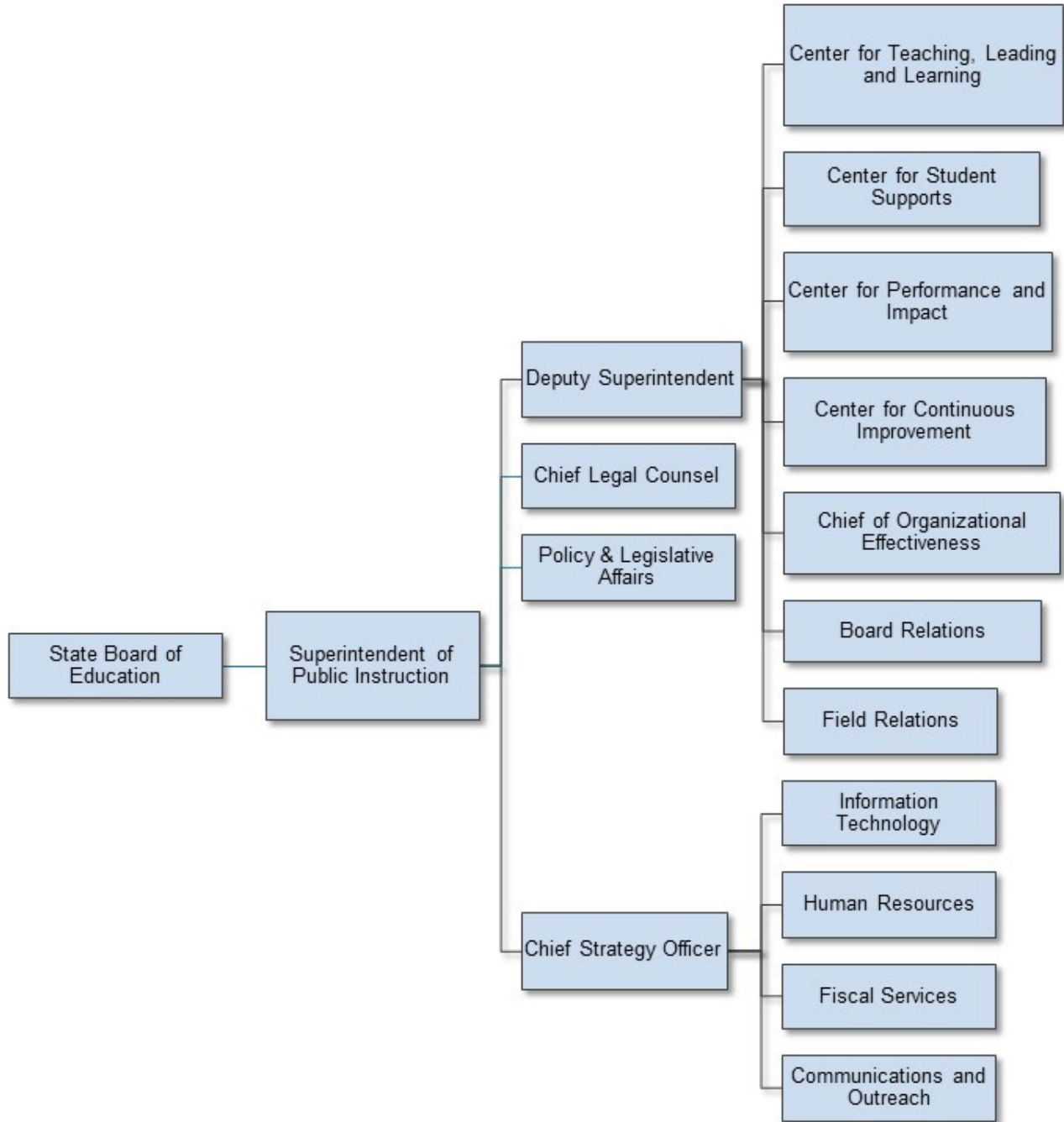
## Agency Budget Highlights

- In the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium recommendation, the Department will disburse more than \$13.1 billion each year to schools and districts across the state to support Ohio's 1.7 million schoolchildren. This includes increased funding of \$1.1 billion for Student Wellness and Success Funds to support schools and districts continuing partnerships with local organizations for programming to meet the physical, social, and emotional needs of students.
- In the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, the Department can support 70,000 students earning industry-recognized credentials through \$16 million in recommended General Revenue Funding. An additional \$25 million in recommended General Revenue Funding will be available through the Innovative Workforce Incentive Program. For the graduating class of 2019, more than 18,000 students earned at least 12 points worth of industry credentials, a key benchmark in one of the state's graduation pathways.
- The recommendation will provide approximately \$1.6 billion in federal funding to support child nutrition programs, which provide nutritious meals and snacks to children throughout Ohio. During the 2018-2019 school year, 154,561,805 national school lunch meals; 71,727,357 school breakfast meals; and 3,879,511 summer food service program meals were served, with \$611 million in child nutrition meal reimbursement and administrative costs spent to support the meal service programs.
- The recommended fiscal years 2022-2023 funding levels will provide more than \$2.4 billion in federal emergency relief funding to schools and districts across the state. These funds will support the ongoing response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and provide resources to aid in extended learning and other activities designed to support and promote advancing student learning and achievement.
- The recommended fiscal years 2022-2023 funding levels allow the Department to leverage state and federal funds to promote high-quality professional development and school improvement initiatives. This includes targeted support for students with disabilities, literacy improvement, social and emotional learning, and promoting the use of data to improve learning for all students. The budget promotes local partnerships, which are essential to student success and school improvement.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$8.2 billion (or a 3.2% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$8.1 billion (or a 0.4% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$13.4 billion (or a 8.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$13.4 billion (or a 0.2% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization





**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Department of Education will provide high school graduates with the skills needed to succeed.

- The Department will increase the number of graduates enrolled and succeeding in a post-high school learning experience, including an adult career-technical education program, an apprenticeship, and/or a two-year or four-year college program within one year of graduation.
- The Department will increase the number of graduates serving in a military branch within one year of graduation.
- The Department will increase the number of graduates earning a living wage within one year of graduation.
- The Department will increase the number of graduates engaged in a meaningful, self-sustaining vocation within one year of graduation.

The Department of Education will promote excellent educators and instructional practices.

- The Department will increase the supply of highly effective teachers and leaders and provide supports to ensure they are effective or highly effective.
- The Department will support every principal to be highly effective, especially those leading schools that serve the neediest children.
- The Department will improve targeted supports and professional learning so teachers can deliver excellent instruction today, tomorrow, and throughout their careers.

The Department of Education will improve standards, assessments, and accountability.

- The Department will identify clear learning standards and guidelines that reflect all four equal learning domains.
- The Department will move toward a varied system of assessments that allows students to demonstrate academic competency and mastery in ways beyond state standardized tests. Acknowledge local choice in gauging non-academic knowledge and skills.
- The Department will refine the state's accountability system to be a fairer, more meaningful process.

The Department of Education will improve student supports and school climate and culture.

- The Department will work together with parents, caregivers, and community partners to help schools meet the needs of the whole child.

The Department of Education will address and strengthen early learning and literacy.

- The Department will promote the importance of early learning and expand access to quality early learning experiences.
- The Department will develop literacy skills across all ages, grades, and subjects.

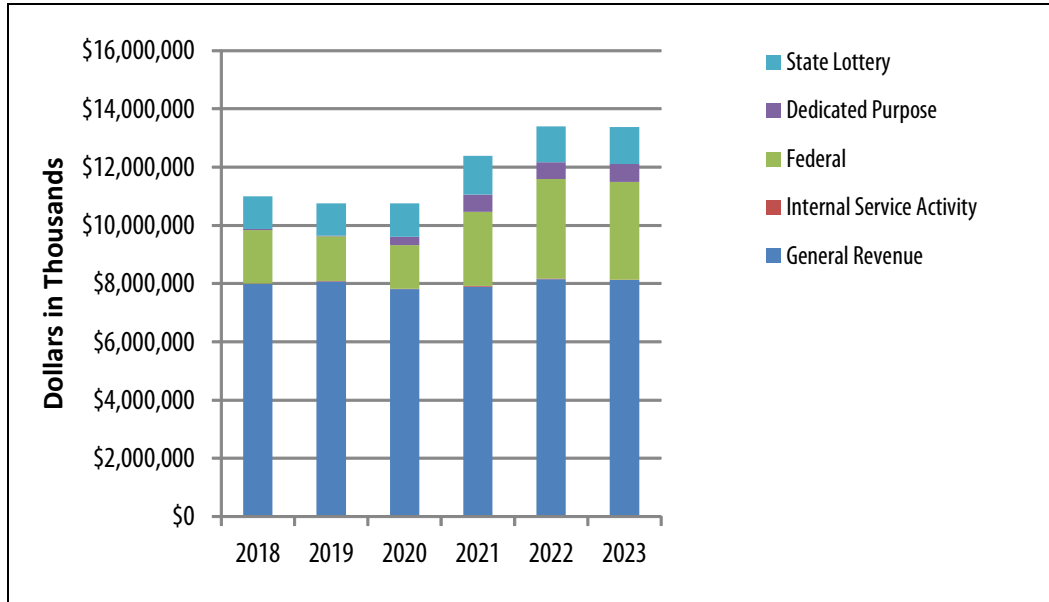
The Department of Education will promote high school success and postsecondary connections.

- The Department will ensure high school inspires students to identify paths to future success, and give students multiple ways to demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and dispositions necessary for high school graduation and beyond.

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the ODE is General Revenue Funding, amounting to \$7.9 billion (70.2%) of the fiscal year 2020 budget. A majority of this funding is disbursed to schools through the foundation funding formula. The second largest funding source is federal grants, which comprised \$1.9 billion (16.8%) of the ODE's fiscal year 2020 budget. These federal funds are largely disbursed to schools to support various programs including career-technical education, special education, national school lunch, and national school breakfast.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



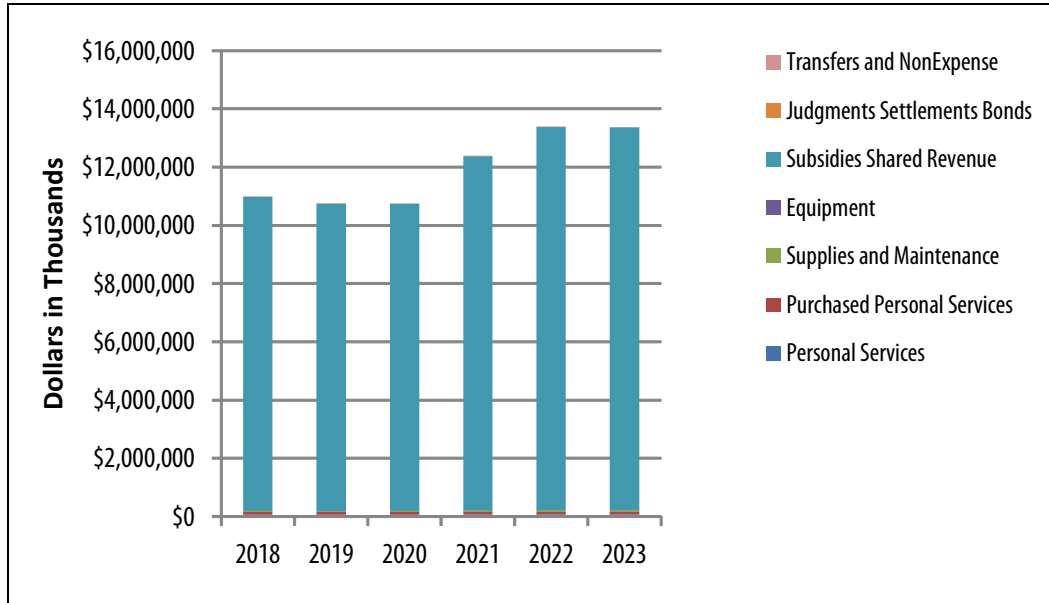
- The ODE is receiving additional federal funding in fiscal years 2021-2023 to provide funding to schools and districts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	7,993,831	8,075,020	7,805,834	7,898,497	1.2%	8,152,135	3.2%	8,120,938	-0.4%
Internal Service Activity	11,904	13,336	18,864	21,404	13.5%	21,146	-1.2%	21,395	1.2%
Federal	1,829,824	1,532,198	1,490,349	2,550,323	71.1%	3,416,344	34.0%	3,347,597	-2.0%
Dedicated Purpose	45,158	20,729	291,577	591,875	103.0%	573,688	-3.1%	620,875	8.2%
State Lottery	1,111,537	1,111,159	1,151,303	1,327,700	15.3%	1,234,000	-7.1%	1,263,000	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,992,254</b>	<b>10,752,443</b>	<b>10,757,927</b>	<b>12,389,800</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>13,397,313</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>13,373,804</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The ODE's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was subsidies and shared revenue (98.2%), which supports Ohio's preK-12 education system. The second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was purchased personal services or contracts (0.8%), which includes expenses for student assessments and the state's accountability system.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- Subsidies and shared revenue expenses are increasing in fiscal years 2021-2023 as funding to schools and district is increasing.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	59,537	62,615	66,746	68,294	2.3%	68,808	0.8%	70,396	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	95,765	93,191	88,152	92,564	5.0%	89,482	-3.3%	89,260	-0.2%
Supplies and Maintenance	34,435	32,225	33,565	47,763	42.3%	54,272	13.6%	54,247	0.0%
Equipment	9	72	102	94	-7.2%	87	-8.2%	88	1.7%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	10,784,680	10,550,363	10,553,280	12,163,234	15.3%	13,168,531	8.3%	13,143,691	-0.2%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	4	370	0	1,233	0.0%	600	-51.3%	600	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	17,823	13,607	16,082	16,617	3.3%	15,534	-6.5%	15,521	-0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,992,254</b>	<b>10,752,443</b>	<b>10,757,927</b>	<b>12,389,800</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>13,397,313</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>13,373,804</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

**ALI Analysis**

**5VS0 200604 Student Wellness and Success**

Increased appropriation of \$100 million per fiscal year will provide additional per pupil funding to continue to support student wellness and success in schools. The funding allows schools to partner with local organizations to develop programming to meet the social and emotional needs of their students.

**GRF 200478 Industry-Recognized Credentials High School Students**

Appropriation will allow over 70,000 high school students to earn industry-recognized credentials and support the Innovative Workforce Incentive Program.

**3HS0 200640 Federal Coronavirus School Relief**

Appropriation is increasing in fiscal year 2022 and 2023 as Ohio was awarded additional federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) funding to support schools in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. In March 2020, Ohio received a \$489 million allocation for ESSER I through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. ESSER I funding is available until September 30, 2022. In December 2020, Ohio received a \$2 billion allocation for ESSER II through the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act. This funding is available until September 30, 2023.

**5CV1 200632 Coronavirus Relief - Rural and Small Town School Districts**

Appropriation in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 provides funding to rural and small town school districts in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and must be expended by December 31, 2021.

**5CV1 200642 Coronavirus Relief - Suburban School Districts**

Appropriation in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 provides funding to support suburban school districts in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and must be expended by December 31, 2021.

**5CV1 200643 Coronavirus Relief - Urban School Districts**

Appropriation in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 provides funding to support urban school districts in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and must be expended by December 31, 2021.

**5CV1 200650 Coronavirus Relief - Other Education Entities**

Appropriation in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 provides funding to support other education entities, including joint vocational school districts and community schools, in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and must be expended by December 31, 2021.

**5CV1 200647 Coronavirus Relief - School Connectivity**

Appropriation in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 provides funding for the BroadbandOhio Connectivity Grant Program to support connectivity for in-need students during the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and must be expended by December 31, 2021.

**3HQ0 200627 Governor Emergency Education Relief - EDU**

Appropriation in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 to support schools and education entities in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The federal funding was made available from the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**3HQ0 200500 Governors Emergency Education Relief K-12 Mental Health**

Appropriation provided funding for mental health supports to schools during the COVID-19 pandemic. The federal funding was made available from the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES)

**State of Ohio**

**Department of Education**

**3GE0 200674 Summer Food Service Program**

Appropriation is decreasing in fiscal year 2023 as program expenditures are expected to return to normal. In fiscal years 2021 and 2022, additional federal funding is available to provide expanded free meals to children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**3AN0 200671 School Improvement Grants**

Appropriation is eliminated in fiscal year 2023 due to the federal grant ending.

**5VU0 200663 School Bus Purchase**

Appropriation provided funding for the School Bus Purchase Program to assist schools with purchasing new school buses.

**EDU ALI Restructuring**

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the appropriation for the Quality Community Schools Support Program is shifting from Fund 7017 (Lottery Profits Education Fund) to the General Revenue Fund. Funding for the program is increasing from fiscal year 2021 appropriations to fully fund the program.

			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
7017	200631	Quality Community Schools Support	30,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	200589	Quality Community Schools Support	0	54,000,000		54,000,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Education

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	200321	Operating Expenses	14,237,772	14,467,302	13,817,845	15,440,623	15,140,623	-1.9%	15,140,623	0.0%
GRF	200408	Early Childhood Education	66,713,910	63,084,519	64,246,812	68,116,789	68,116,789	0.0%	68,116,789	0.0%
GRF	200420	Information Technology Development and Support	3,697,583	3,535,720	3,880,138	3,909,499	3,680,482	-5.9%	3,680,482	0.0%
GRF	200421	Alternative Education Programs	1,477,545	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	200422	School Management Assistance	2,079,612	2,159,216	2,220,911	2,337,711	2,337,711	0.0%	2,337,711	0.0%
GRF	200424	Policy Analysis	432,791	432,211	446,003	450,950	450,950	0.0%	450,950	0.0%
GRF	200426	Ohio Educational Computer Network	15,429,257	15,200,834	15,311,957	15,107,422	15,107,422	0.0%	15,107,422	0.0%
GRF	200427	Academic Standards	3,391,394	3,506,446	3,762,858	3,883,525	3,883,525	0.0%	3,883,525	0.0%
GRF	200437	Student Assessment	58,657,378	58,394,211	53,174,049	51,848,365	56,282,168	8.6%	56,282,168	0.0%
GRF	200439	Accountability/Report Cards	520,230	858,774	6,006,715	5,815,320	7,168,977	23.3%	7,197,050	0.4%
GRF	200442	Child Care Licensing	1,989,244	1,741,447	1,957,300	2,127,153	2,127,153	0.0%	2,127,153	0.0%
GRF	200446	Education Management Information System	6,998,852	7,958,605	7,969,214	8,174,415	8,174,415	0.0%	8,174,415	0.0%
GRF	200447	High School Equivalency Testing	20,654	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	200448	Educator Preparation	1,715,239	1,641,291	5,797,580	9,473,208	6,224,384	-34.3%	6,224,384	0.0%
GRF	200455	Community Schools and Choice Programs	4,053,747	4,423,627	4,135,134	4,412,546	4,412,546	0.0%	4,412,546	0.0%
GRF	200465	Education Technology Resources	5,178,157	5,177,496	4,875,256	4,881,854	4,881,854	0.0%	4,881,854	0.0%
GRF	200478	Industry-Recognized Credentials High School Students	0	0	0	4,000,000	20,500,000	412.5%	20,500,000	0.0%
GRF	200502	Pupil Transportation	546,738,751	527,129,807	504,259,660	518,959,661	527,129,809	1.6%	527,129,809	0.0%
GRF	200505	School Lunch Match	8,963,500	8,963,500	8,963,500	8,963,500	8,963,500	0.0%	8,963,500	0.0%
GRF	200511	Auxiliary Services	148,438,542	150,515,630	154,097,444	152,537,577	154,939,134	1.6%	154,939,134	0.0%
GRF	200532	Nonpublic Administrative Cost Reimbursement	67,916,304	67,241,076	62,223,628	68,912,770	69,997,735	1.6%	69,997,735	0.0%
GRF	200540	Special Education Enhancements	158,255,414	120,296,566	120,442,396	152,850,000	152,850,000	0.0%	152,850,000	0.0%
GRF	200545	Career-Technical Education Enhancements	10,609,785	10,933,292	9,367,734	9,680,892	10,000,892	3.3%	10,000,892	0.0%
GRF	200550	Foundation Funding	6,803,079,806	6,933,359,047	6,678,624,043	6,671,702,177	6,835,618,845	2.5%	6,806,618,845	-0.4%
GRF	200566	Literacy Improvement	599,613	1,109,857	1,337,708	1,132,172	1,052,172	-7.1%	1,052,172	0.0%
GRF	200572	Adult Education Programs	5,373,737	9,185,261	8,123,300	9,652,210	9,152,210	-5.2%	9,152,210	0.0%
GRF	200573	EdChoice Expansion	38,245,328	44,636,864	50,908,627	85,000,000	92,179,867	8.4%	92,179,867	0.0%
GRF	200574	Half-Mill Maintenance Equalization	18,627,794	18,651,951	18,148,016	18,128,526	17,464,102	-3.7%	15,238,834	-12.7%
GRF	200576	Adaptive Sports Program	50,000	50,000	240,700	200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	200578	Violence Prevention and School Safety	0	75,123	138,110	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	200588	Competency Based Education Pilot	71,541	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	200589	Quality Community Schools Support	0	0	0	0	54,000,000	NA	54,000,000	0.0%
GRF	200597	Education Program Support	0	0	1,083,150	500,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	657401	Medicaid in Schools	267,667	290,629	273,968	297,978	297,978	0.0%	297,978	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>7,993,831,147</b>	<b>8,075,020,302</b>	<b>7,805,833,756</b>	<b>7,898,496,843</b>	<b>8,152,135,243</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>8,120,938,048</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
1380	200606	Information Technology Development and Support	5,746,668	6,624,762	6,903,933	8,047,645	8,289,074	3.0%	8,537,746	3.0%
4R70	200695	Indirect Operational Support	6,038,362	6,377,238	7,580,360	7,856,766	7,856,766	0.0%	7,856,766	0.0%
4V70	200633	Interagency Program Support	119,258	333,779	4,380,014	5,500,000	5,000,000	-9.1%	5,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>11,904,288</b>	<b>13,335,779</b>	<b>18,864,307</b>	<b>21,404,411</b>	<b>21,145,840</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>21,394,512</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

State of Ohio

Department of Education

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3670	200607	School Food Services	7,327,034	9,415,350	8,985,876	11,897,473	12,254,397	3.0%	12,611,321	2.9%
3700	200624	Education of Exceptional Children	301,250	1,624,425	1,416,626	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
3AF0	657601	Schools Medicaid Administrative Claims	8,688	187,304	93,448	295,500	295,500	0.0%	295,500	0.0%
3AN0	200671	School Improvement Grants	11,052,359	13,022,857	11,711,873	17,000,000	17,000,000	0.0%	0	-100.0%
3C50	200661	Early Childhood Education	11,550,132	12,590,623	13,702,140	12,555,000	14,000,000	11.5%	14,000,000	0.0%
3D10	200664	Drug Free Schools	500	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3D20	200667	Math Science Partnerships	4,531,599	1,385,544	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3EHO	200620	Migrant Education	2,507,898	2,432,727	1,908,329	2,700,000	2,700,000	0.0%	2,700,000	0.0%
3EJO	200622	Homeless Children Education	2,147,695	2,983,632	3,248,045	3,300,000	3,600,000	9.1%	3,600,000	0.0%
3FEO	200669	Striving Readers	448,485	12,841,793	13,004,729	12,511,000	2,000,000	-84.0%	0	-100.0%
3GEO	200674	Summer Food Service Program	13,107,197	13,248,708	32,565,919	196,342,299	60,000,000	-69.4%	30,000,000	-50.0%
3GFO	200675	Miscellaneous Nutrition Grants	1,115,260	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3GG0	200676	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	3,737,620	4,441,721	3,636,217	5,145,074	5,145,074	0.0%	5,145,074	0.0%
3GPO	200600	School Climate Transformation	3,055	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3GZO	200609	JAVITS	174,848	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3H90	200605	Head Start Collaboration Project	13,270	23,094	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3HFO	200649	Federal Education Grants	3,706,277	9,275,921	2,550,020	7,056,327	7,056,327	0.0%	7,056,327	0.0%
3HI0	200634	Student Support and Academic Enrichment	7,224,333	25,668,733	33,590,716	40,042,720	40,042,720	0.0%	40,042,720	0.0%
3HLO	200678	Comprehensive Literacy State Development Program	0	0	0	14,630,000	14,630,000	0.0%	14,630,000	0.0%
3HQ0	200500	Governors Emergency Education Relief K-12 Mental Health	0	0	0	6,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3HQ0	200627	Governor Emergency Education Relief - EDU	0	0	0	27,832,240	30,104,684	8.2%	0	-100.0%
3HS0	200640	Federal Coronavirus School Relief	0	0	16,843,900	180,000,000	1,200,000,000	566.7%	1,200,000,000	0.0%
3L60	200617	Federal School Lunch	367,669,698	366,526,694	320,468,969	430,837,000	430,837,000	0.0%	430,837,000	0.0%
3L70	200618	Federal School Breakfast	126,629,926	128,088,796	120,667,124	163,350,081	163,350,081	0.0%	163,350,081	0.0%
3L80	200619	Child/Adult Food Programs	95,184,632	98,875,799	89,947,311	113,328,580	113,328,580	0.0%	113,328,580	0.0%
3L90	200621	Career-Technical Education Basic Grant	41,379,876	43,354,452	42,698,848	46,000,000	46,000,000	0.0%	46,000,000	0.0%
3M00	200623	ESEA Title 1A	538,279,361	523,713,132	558,595,818	600,000,000	600,000,000	0.0%	600,000,000	0.0%
3M20	200680	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	441,201,596	115,010,568	73,749,602	481,000,000	490,000,000	1.9%	500,000,000	2.0%
3T40	200613	Public Charter Schools	638,271	763,868	1,405,936	7,000,000	4,500,000	-35.7%	4,500,000	0.0%
3Y20	200688	21st Century Community Learning Centers	41,220,910	40,176,409	38,655,550	47,500,000	43,000,000	-9.5%	43,000,000	0.0%
3Y60	200635	Improving Teacher Quality	73,008,367	73,986,761	69,880,483	85,000,000	77,000,000	-9.4%	77,000,000	0.0%
3Y70	200689	English Language Acquisition	10,109,402	10,096,230	9,648,760	10,500,000	11,000,000	4.8%	11,000,000	0.0%
3Y80	200639	Rural and Low Income Technical Assistance	3,297,713	3,300,185	2,404,277	3,600,000	3,600,000	0.0%	3,600,000	0.0%
3Z20	200690	State Assessments	12,749,668	9,975,563	11,138,933	12,000,000	12,000,000	0.0%	12,000,000	0.0%
3Z30	200645	Consolidated Federal Grant Administration	9,497,439	9,187,528	7,829,552	10,900,000	10,900,000	0.0%	10,900,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>1,829,824,359</b>	<b>1,532,198,417</b>	<b>1,490,349,001</b>	<b>2,550,323,294</b>	<b>3,416,344,363</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>3,347,596,603</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
4520	200638	Charges and Reimbursements	644,178	959,858	556,050	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
4540	200610	High School Equivalency	1,187,064	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4550	200608	Commodity Foods	4,251,617	223,877	961,020	1,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
4L20	200681	Teacher Certification and Licensure	13,811,996	12,015,534	12,653,069	14,000,000	14,000,000	0.0%	14,000,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Education

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5980	200659	Auxiliary Services Reimbursement	449,114	629,310	130,517	1,300,000	1,300,000	0.0%	1,300,000	0.0%
5CV1	200632	Coronavirus Relief - Rural and Small Town School Districts	0	0	0	34,554,566	5,783,007	-83.3%	0	-100.0%
5CV1	200642	Coronavirus Relief - Suburban School Districts	0	0	0	28,827,451	4,848,488	-83.2%	0	-100.0%
5CV1	200643	Coronavirus Relief - Urban School Districts	0	0	0	24,586,588	5,359,079	-78.2%	0	-100.0%
5CV1	200647	Coronavirus Relief - School Connectivity	0	0	0	50,000,000	32,271,613	-35.5%	0	-100.0%
5CV1	200650	Coronavirus Relief - Other Education Entities	0	0	0	12,031,395	4,550,450	-62.2%	0	-100.0%
5H30	200687	School District Solvency Assistance	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
5KX0	200691	Ohio School Sponsorship Program	909,809	1,045,353	968,260	1,250,000	1,250,000	0.0%	1,250,000	0.0%
5MM0	200677	Child Nutrition Refunds	5,196	0	0	550,000	550,000	0.0%	550,000	0.0%
5R80	200644	Straight A Fund	8,987,395	338,571	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5RE0	200697	School District TPP Supplement	9,467,328	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5U20	200685	National Education Statistics	136,094	149,878	119,042	175,000	175,000	0.0%	175,000	0.0%
5UC0	200662	Accountability/Report Cards	4,720,673	4,795,600	238,544	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5VS0	200604	Student Wellness and Success	0	0	274,775,371	400,000,000	500,000,000	25.0%	600,000,000	20.0%
5VU0	200663	School Bus Purchase	0	0	0	20,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
6200	200615	Educational Improvement Grants	587,063	570,974	1,175,382	600,000	600,000	0.0%	600,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>45,157,527</b>	<b>20,728,955</b>	<b>291,577,255</b>	<b>591,875,000</b>	<b>573,687,637</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>620,875,000</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
7017	200602	School Climate Grants	0	75,923	863,895	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7017	200611	Education Studies	0	0	0	3,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
7017	200612	Foundation Funding	1,086,030,000	1,087,030,000	1,081,400,000	1,249,900,000	1,190,400,000	-4.8%	1,219,400,000	2.4%
7017	200614	Accelerate Great Schools	0	0	1,444,200	1,200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
7017	200629	Community Connectors	8,946,457	7,456,399	1,499,267	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7017	200631	Quality Community Schools Support	0	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
7017	200636	Enrollment Growth Supplement	0	0	15,500,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	0.0%	23,000,000	0.0%
7017	200684	Community School Facilities	16,560,599	16,597,038	20,595,620	20,600,000	20,600,000	0.0%	20,600,000	0.0%
<b>Total State Lottery</b>			<b>1,111,537,056</b>	<b>1,111,159,360</b>	<b>1,151,302,982</b>	<b>1,327,700,000</b>	<b>1,234,000,000</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>	<b>1,263,000,000</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Education</b>			<b>10,992,254,377</b>	<b>10,752,442,813</b>	<b>10,757,927,301</b>	<b>12,389,799,548</b>	<b>13,397,313,083</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>13,373,804,163</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>



# Ohio Elections Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Elections Commission (ELC) oversees political party spending, campaign finance laws, and corporate political activity to enforce provisions of Chapters 3517 and 3599 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Commission investigates campaign finance-related complaints filed by individuals, local boards of election, or the Secretary of State, and holds regular meetings to hear complaints and to determine whether a violation has occurred. If a violation has occurred, the Commission can impose fines, refer complaints to the appropriate county prosecutor, or issue a letter of reprimand. The Commission also issues advisory opinions concerning the areas of Ohio elections laws within the Commission's jurisdiction. The Commission consists of six members appointed by the Governor: three Republicans, three Democrats, and one Independent member appointed by the six partisan members. The operations of the Commission are currently supported by two staff members including the Executive Director.

More information regarding the Ohio Elections Commission is available at <http://elc.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- Recommended funding levels ensure the Commission can review and investigate the cases it receives in a timely manner. The Commission received 425 cases from county Board of Elections in fiscal year 2020.
- Fees received by the Commission are used to support operating expenses. The Commission received \$42,422 in fines and \$230,912 in fees in fiscal year 2020.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$394.8 thousand (or a 2.5% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$394.8 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$602.2 thousand (or a 0.3% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$602.2 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



## Agency Goals and Objectives

The ELC will increase Commission meeting efficiency and case review.

- The Commission will schedule and review more cases each meeting to ensure prompt resolutions.

The ELC will improve telephone response rates.

- The Commission will ensure all calls are returned within one business day and create a tracking procedure to assess compliance.

The ELC will expand Commission responsibilities.

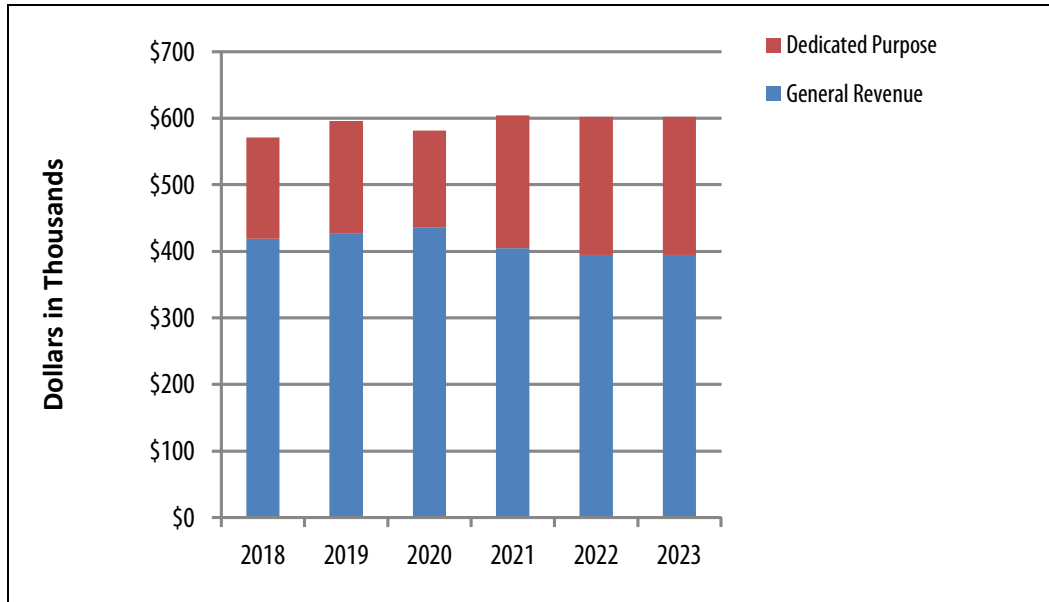
- The Commission will work with the Auditor of State and the General Assembly on expanded Commission responsibility for improper political activity.

Ohio Elections Commission

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the ELC is General Revenue Funding, which comprised 75.0 percent of the ELC fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is candidate filing fees from county Boards of Election and fines imposed by the Commission, which comprised 25.0 percent of the ELC fiscal year 2020 budget. These revenue sources support the operations of the ELC's two staff and seven board members.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



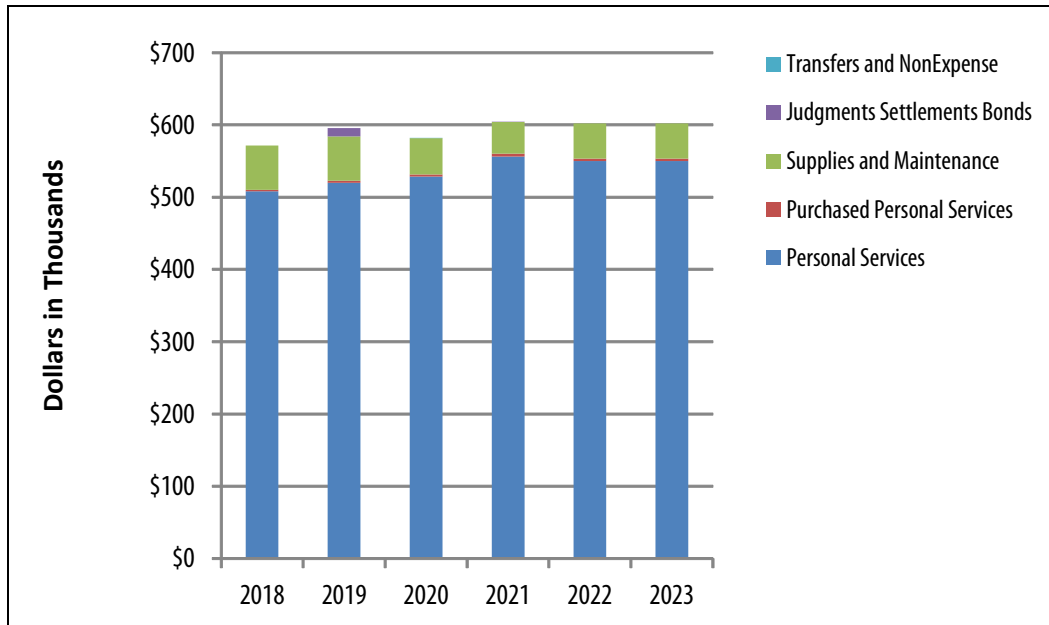
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	419	427	436	405	-7.3%	395	-2.5%	395	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	152	168	145	199	37.3%	207	4.0%	207	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Ohio Elections Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The ELC’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (90.8% of expense). The second largest expense for the ELC was supplies and maintenance (8.6%). There have been no significant changes to the proportion of expenses over time.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	508	520	528	556	5.2%	550	-1.1%	550	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	2	3	3	4	41.7%	4	-15.9%	4	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	61	61	50	44	-12.7%	49	11.6%	49	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	12	0	0	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	051321	Operating Expenses	418,774	427,496	436,419	404,765	394,765	-2.5%	394,765	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>418,774</b>	<b>427,496</b>	<b>436,419</b>	<b>404,765</b>	<b>394,765</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>394,765</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4P20	051601	Operating Support	152,133	168,413	145,316	199,460	207,460	4.0%	207,460	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>152,133</b>	<b>168,413</b>	<b>145,316</b>	<b>199,460</b>	<b>207,460</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>207,460</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio Elections Commission</b>			<b>570,907</b>	<b>595,909</b>	<b>581,735</b>	<b>604,225</b>	<b>602,225</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>602,225</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Employee Benefits Funds

## Role and Overview

Employee Benefits Funds (PAY) is a budget presentation convention that deals with eight separate funds that account for various transactions related to state employee benefits. The eight PAY funds are appropriated to and administered by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS). The funds are shown here rather than in the DAS budget to highlight the role they play in the centralized payment and accounting of these benefits. The funds receive revenue from agency payroll accounts or from participating employees when payrolls process. The amounts received are based on payroll charges and payroll deductions. Disbursements are made from the health and life insurance funds to service providers, insurance providers, third-party administrators, and consultants such as auditors and actuaries. Disbursements from the leave funds and health and dependent care spending accounts are made primarily to participating employees. Disbursements from the Disability Leave Fund include benefits to recipients and payments to actuarial and medical consultants who review disability claims. Disbursements from the Payroll Deduction Fund include payments for retirement contributions, religious exemptions, and rewrites, which include garnishments and other miscellaneous obligations paid to various jurisdictions.

More information regarding the Employee Benefits Funds is available at <https://das.ohio.gov/Divisions/Human-Resources/Benefits-Administration>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- The PAY provides and manages health care coverage for approximately 110,800 members with an annual spend of over \$1 billion through fund 8080 line item 995668. This includes medical, prescription drug, and behavioral health benefits for enrolled employees, as well as dental, vision, and life insurance for exempt employees.
- The DAS processed approximately \$3.4 billion in payroll for approximately 60,000 State of Ohio employees with a total of 1.3 million individual paychecks and direct deposits in fiscal year 2020.
- The PAY funds biennial budget request for fiscal year 2022 is over \$2 billion for all the funds it manages. This appropriation is necessary so the State of Ohio can provide retirement contributions and ensure that benefit programs have adequate funding.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.0 billion (or a 1.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.0 billion (or a 3.2% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Agency Goals and Objectives

The PAY will improve its levels of service.

- The PAY will increase the wellness incentives available to employees to address the four pillars of well-being: physical, emotional, social, and financial wellness. Participation-based incentives can earn employees and spouses up to \$350.

The PAY will pursue cost reduction strategies.

- The PAY will keep cost increases on health care spending as low as possible while maintaining quality care by continuing to explore options and pursuing innovative cost-containment initiatives.

The PAY will maintain quality levels of customer service.

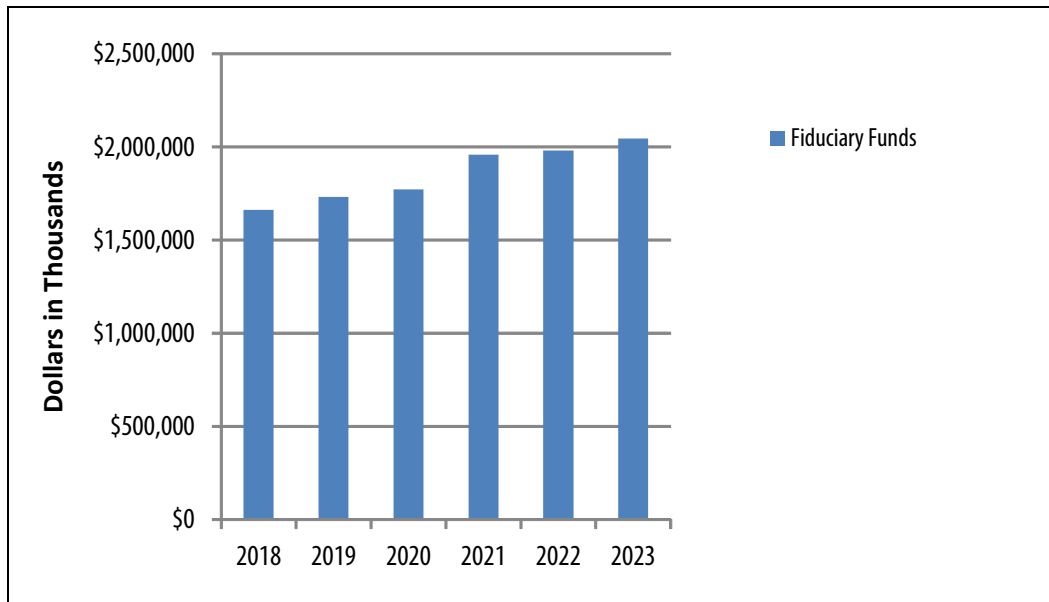
- The PAY will maintain a high level of customer service to all state employees and their family members. DAS Benefits Administration Services strives to be viewed as a calming voice during uncertain times.

## Employee Benefits Funds

### Funding Sources

The PAY's only funding source is from agency payroll accounts and participating employees when payroll is processed. Employee payroll deductions and employer contributions for retirement contributions, wage garnishments, taxes withheld, and other miscellaneous obligations comprised 46.7 percent of the PAY's fiscal year 2020 budget. Agency and employee contributions to state employee health benefits comprised 46.0 percent of the PAY's fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



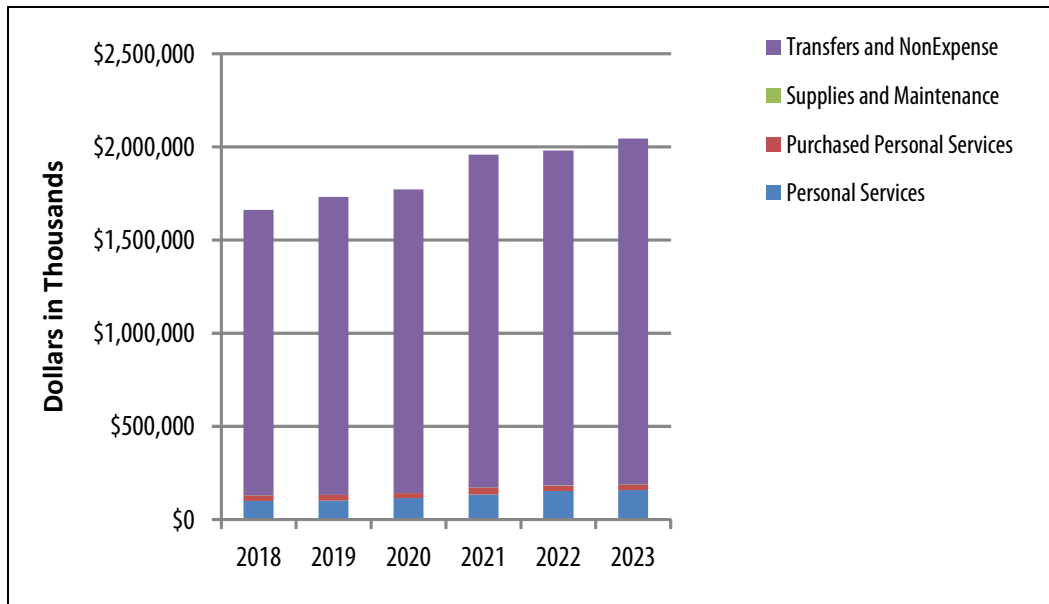
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Fiduciary Funds	1,661,033	1,731,628	1,770,478	1,958,725	10.6%	1,980,409	1.1%	2,044,231	3.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,661,033</b>	<b>1,731,628</b>	<b>1,770,478</b>	<b>1,958,725</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>1,980,409</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2,044,231</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

Employee Benefits Funds

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The PAY's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was categorized as transfers and non-expenses (92.0%). These expenses include payments for retirement contributions, religious exemptions, garnishments, and other miscellaneous obligations paid to various jurisdictions and more. Payroll expenses was the second largest expense (6.6%) in fiscal year 2020 which include payments from the leave funds made to participating employees.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	100,894	102,126	115,985	134,112	15.6%	152,910	14.0%	159,287	4.2%
Purchased Personal Services	29,544	30,112	26,267	38,326	45.9%	29,236	-23.7%	29,644	1.4%
Supplies and Maintenance	63	129	109	293	169.9%	140	-52.0%	144	2.6%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1,530,532	1,599,260	1,628,118	1,785,994	9.7%	1,798,122	0.7%	1,855,155	3.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,661,033</b>	<b>1,731,628</b>	<b>1,770,478</b>	<b>1,958,725</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>1,980,409</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2,044,231</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

State of Ohio

Employee Benefits Funds

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
1240	995673	Payroll Deductions	753,501,989	802,339,968	827,440,460	824,291,520	849,020,267	3.0%	874,490,874	3.0%
8060	995666	Accrued Leave Fund	73,563,972	74,249,832	82,643,519	90,830,634	90,830,634	0.0%	93,990,898	3.5%
8070	995667	Disability Fund	23,385,192	23,816,648	23,645,241	25,839,844	25,839,844	0.0%	26,225,104	1.5%
8080	995668	State Employee Health Benefit Fund	788,401,385	808,494,061	814,702,156	989,360,953	989,360,954	0.0%	1,023,563,550	3.5%
8090	995669	Dependent Care Spending Account	3,451,648	3,516,218	3,283,647	4,477,000	4,477,000	0.0%	4,477,000	0.0%
8100	995670	Life Insurance Investment Fund	1,616,614	1,784,556	1,956,317	1,810,144	2,050,085	13.3%	2,118,913	3.4%
8110	995671	Parental Leave Benefit Fund	4,219,776	4,270,310	4,178,464	5,308,830	4,432,933	-16.5%	4,565,921	3.0%
8130	995672	Health Care Spending Account	12,892,660	13,156,248	12,628,214	16,806,372	14,397,032	-14.3%	14,798,897	2.8%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>1,661,033,236</b>	<b>1,731,627,841</b>	<b>1,770,478,018</b>	<b>1,958,725,297</b>	<b>1,980,408,749</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2,044,231,157</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b>Grand Total Employee Benefits Funds</b>			<b>1,661,033,236</b>	<b>1,731,627,841</b>	<b>1,770,478,018</b>	<b>1,958,725,297</b>	<b>1,980,408,749</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2,044,231,157</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

# State Employment Relations Board

## Role and Overview

The State Employment Relations Board (SERB) administers Chapter 4117 of the Ohio Revised Code, which governs collective bargaining relationships between all Ohio public employers and employees including the state, counties, cities, schools, universities, and political subdivisions. The SERB acts as a neutral, quasi-judicial body in conducting representation elections, certifying exclusive bargaining representatives, monitoring and enforcing statutory dispute resolution procedures, appointing mediators to resolve labor/management disputes, resolving unfair labor practice charges, determining unauthorized strike claims, and providing collective bargaining data to assist parties in resolving negotiation issues. In June 2009, the State Personnel Board of Review (SPBR) was consolidated within the organizational structure of the SERB. Although staff support, office space, and administrative functions were consolidated under the SERB to achieve administrative cost savings, the SPBR's three-member board continues to exist as a separate entity that administers Chapters 124 and 119 of the Ohio Revised Code. The SPBR hears appeals from exempt, civil service employees relative to specific actions taken by a public employer and monitors and assists Ohio's approximately 225 municipal civil service commissions and personnel boards. The three-member boards of both the SERB and the SPBR are appointed by the Governor for staggered six-year terms. Presently, 22 full-time permanent and two intermittent employees support both boards for a total headcount of 24.

More information regarding the State Employment Relations Board is available at <http://www.serb.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- 1,763 matters were filed with the SERB in fiscal year 2020, which resulted in board actions and adjudication of 260 unfair labor practices in addition to 119 union representation cases and 37 union elections held. 898 mediator appointments, 161 fact finder appointments, and 25 conciliator appointments were made during fiscal year 2020. The SERB will continue to provide these services through its General Revenue funding.
- In fiscal year 2020, 3,497 collective bargaining agreements were received, and specific benchmark data was extracted and entered into the clearinghouse database. The database contains 37,502 historical labor agreements dating back to 1984. 540 research requests were completed for stakeholders. During the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, the SERB will update the database through the use of conference and training registration fees that it receives.
- The SERB trained 320 labor professionals in fiscal year 2020 before canceling pending conferences due to COVID-19. The SERB will continue to host conferences and trainings throughout the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium.

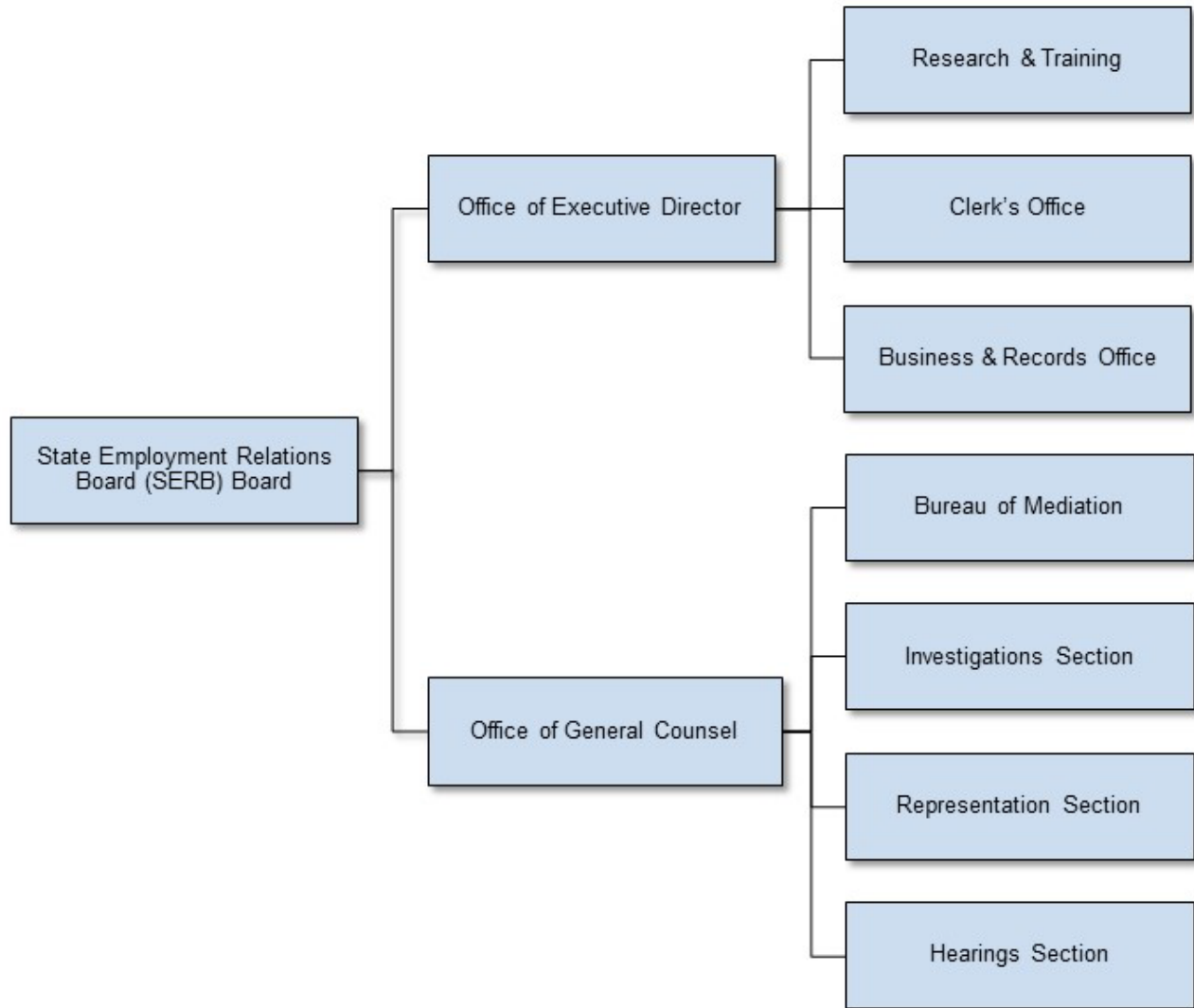
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$4.0 million (or a 8.8% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$4.1 million (or a 2.6% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$4.2 million (or a 8.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$4.4 million (or a 4.2% increase from fiscal year 2022).



## State Employment Relations Board

### Table of Organization



### Agency Goals and Objectives

The SERB will provide all parties appearing before the Boards with a fair, comprehensive, and impartial review of their respective claims consistent with the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC).

- The SERB will present reports and recommendations for action and final adjudication within 120 days of assignment.
- The Board will continue to perform investigations, monitor and assist municipal civil service commissions and personnel boards, and increase public access to information about Ohio's civil service commissions and personnel boards.
- The SPBR will process the approximately 500 appeals filed each calendar year under the provisions of Chapter 124 of the ORC in a timely manner.
- The Board will provide assistance to the more than 225 municipal civil service commissions and personnel boards to ensure the uniform application of Ohio's civil service laws at the municipal level.

The SERB mediators will resume in-person mediations to foster collaborative employer-employee relationships.

- The Board will expand mediation services to more parties through informational releases.

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**State Employment Relations Board**

- The Board will strive for a 10 percent increase in the current settlement rate of 73.3 percent for collective bargaining mediations.
- The Board will strive for a 10 percent increase in the settlement rate in representation matters.

The SERB will facilitate better communication and working relationships between public sector labor/management practitioners and stakeholders through the resumption of training for the SERB and the SPBR stakeholders.

- The Board will provide education and information about the proper processes and procedures for filing unfair labor practice charges, non-compliance complaints, jurisdictional work disputes, and related investigations of charges filed.
- The Board will provide education and information about representation processes and procedures in joining or refraining from joining an employee organization (union) and representation election petitions.
- The Board will provide education and information about the methodologies involved in alternative dispute resolution and mediation modalities, contract negotiations, and impasse resolution procedures.
- The Board will provide education and information about the steps in preparing for a hearing before an administrative law judge or the Board.
- The Board will provide education and information about research services and reports available from the Board.

The SERB will update the clearinghouse database.

- The Board will switch to a programming language that can be supported by current software language and platforms.
- The Board will expand the variety of contract provisions able to fit adequately within the database (e.g. multi-unit bargaining).
- The Board will create the ability to provide a spot to keep track of page numbers of every provision tracked for reporting purposes.
- The Board will create the ability to keep track of both entry level and top-level salaries of over 350 job titles spanning more than one year.
- The Board will create accountability that specifies how many contracts are processed/docketed into the system, when a user extracts wages, wage increases, benefits information, and date ranges.
- The Board will merge databases of the updated clearinghouse with the existing clearinghouse database and bring contract data summary sheets, fact-finding, conciliation, contract hyperlinking, and request logs all under one umbrella.

The SERB will update the SERB website.

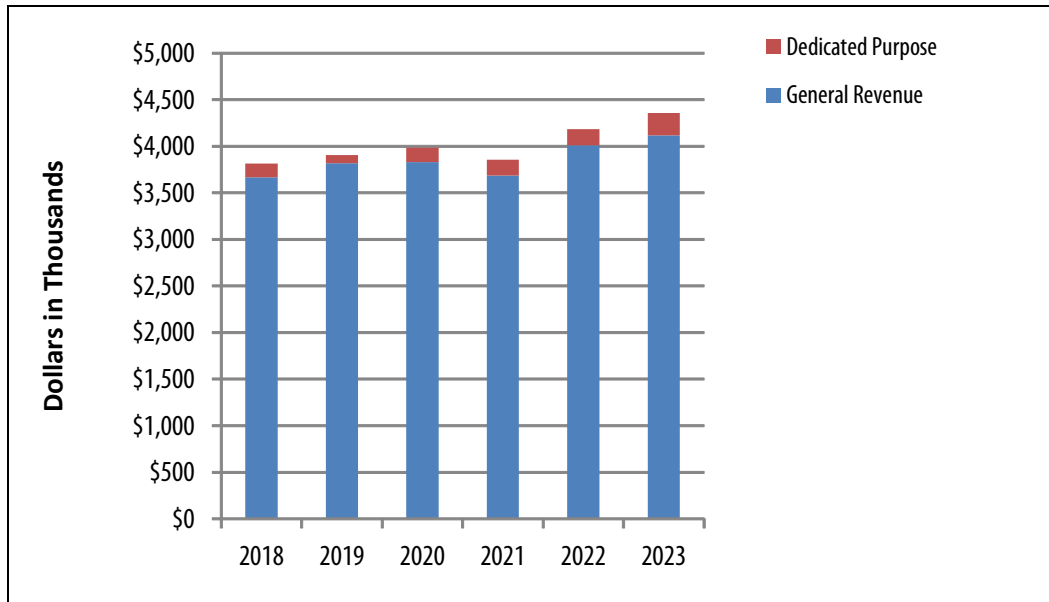
- The Board will create a design that will initially load each unique case number, word, or topic first with a drill down capability for additional information.
- The Board will update the default number of displayed entries from 10 per page to 100 per page.

State Employment Relations Board

Funding Sources

The SERB has two funding sources. The largest funding source for the SERB is the General Revenue Fund, which comprised 96.1 percent of the SERB's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second funding source is conference and training registration fees paid by participants, which comprised 3.9 percent of the SERB's fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



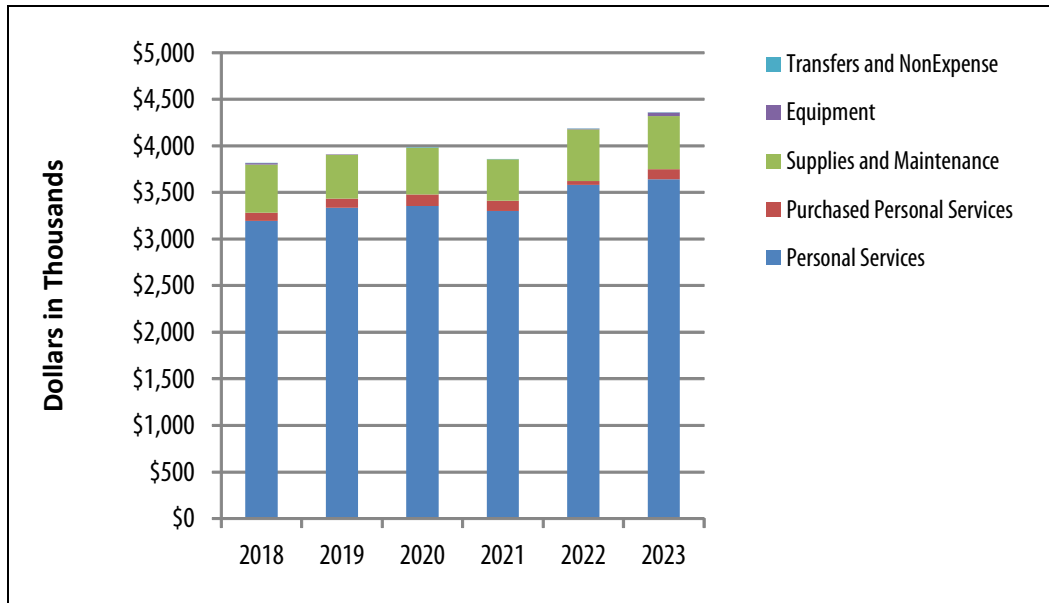
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	3,667	3,817	3,831	3,686	-3.8%	4,011	8.8%	4,117	2.6%
Dedicated Purpose	148	87	154	171	11.1%	172	0.6%	242	40.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

State Employment Relations Board

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The SERB’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (84.2%). During fiscal year 2020, the SERB had 22 full-time permanent employees and 6 full-time board members. Supplies and maintenance was the second largest expense (12.5%) in fiscal year 2020.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	3,195	3,336	3,354	3,301	-1.6%	3,579	8.4%	3,639	1.7%
Purchased Personal Services	86	97	126	111	-12.1%	42	-61.8%	112	165.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	518	470	498	444	-10.9%	556	25.3%	566	1.8%
Equipment	14	1	0	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	40	700.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	7	1	-84.7%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	125321	Operating Expenses	3,666,635	3,816,539	3,830,714	3,685,671	4,011,118	8.8%	4,116,551	2.6%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>3,666,635</b>	<b>3,816,539</b>	<b>3,830,714</b>	<b>3,685,671</b>	<b>4,011,118</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>4,116,551</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
5720	125603	Training and Publications	147,764	87,218	154,120	171,161	172,160	0.6%	242,173	40.7%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>147,764</b>	<b>87,218</b>	<b>154,120</b>	<b>171,161</b>	<b>172,160</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>242,173</b>	<b>40.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total State Employment Relations Board</b>			<b>3,814,399</b>	<b>3,903,757</b>	<b>3,984,834</b>	<b>3,856,832</b>	<b>4,183,278</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>4,358,724</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

# Environmental Protection Agency

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) protects human health and the environment by restoring contaminated land and water resources, and implements standards for air quality, drinking and stream water quality, wastewater treatment, and solid, infectious, and hazardous waste treatment and disposal. The EPA issues permits governing installation and operation of pollution sources; provides oversight through inspections and air, water, and ground sampling; provides compliance assistance and environmental education to industry and the general public; takes enforcement actions against violators; and responds to spills and other emergencies. The agency provides funding to local governments and organizations through grants for air pollution control, environmental education, diesel school bus retrofits, watershed restoration, and acquires land and conservation easements to protect and improve water quality. The EPA also supports economic development by providing low-interest loans to local communities for wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects. The EPA has close to 1,000 full-time employees.

More information regarding the Environmental Protection Agency is available at <https://epa.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

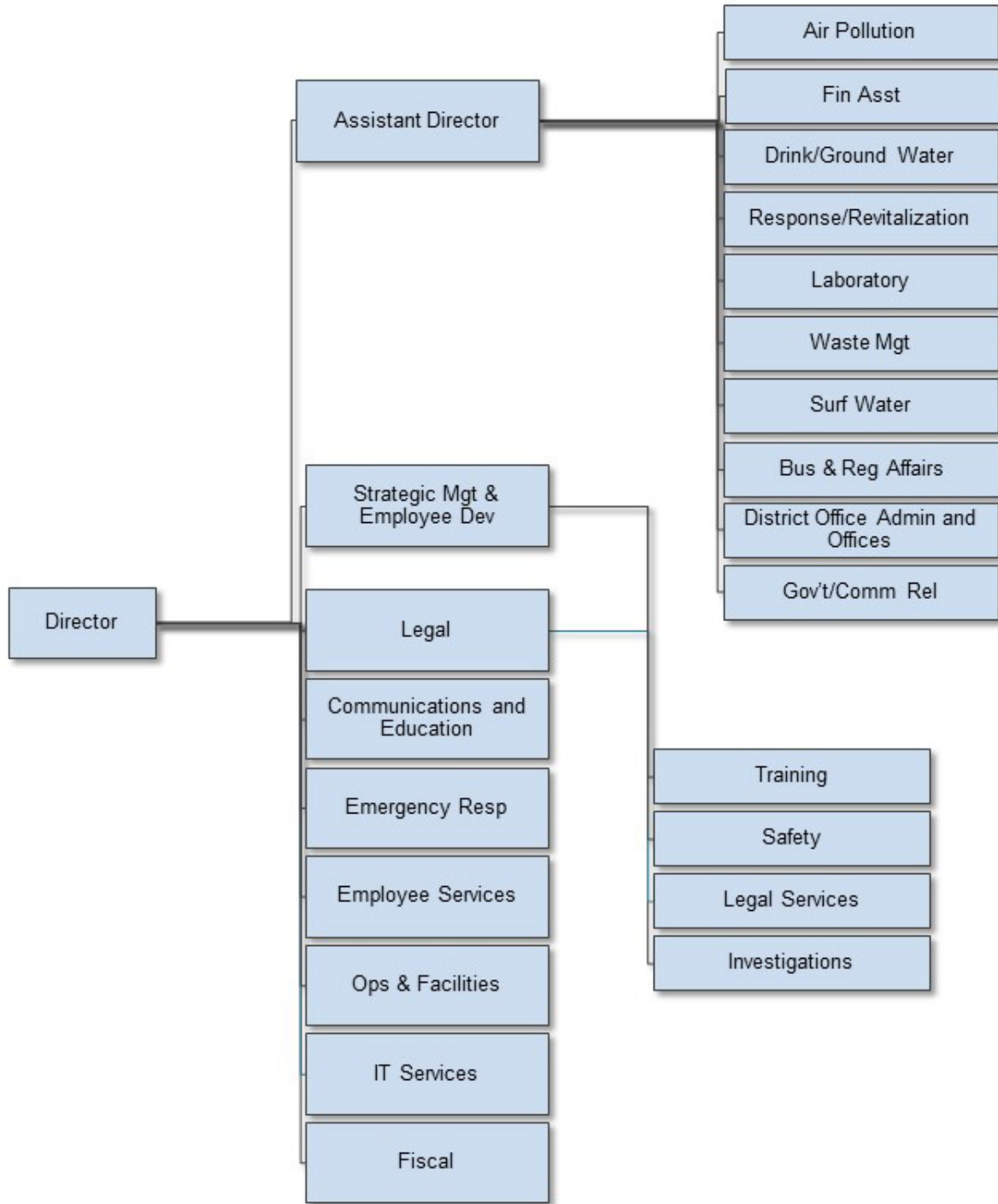
- The EPA oversees Ohio's 4,491 public water systems, inspects 1,160 water systems, and reviews and determines compliance for 200,000 water quality samples. The agency will manage the Operator Certification Program for over 10,400 professionals.
- The agency will provide \$50 million to combat harmful algal blooms (HAB) and other threats to clean water, as well as \$1 million to public and community water systems for asset management and emergency generators.
- Within the H2Ohio program, the EPA continues to improve water infrastructure, replace home sewage treatment systems, improve stream monitoring, and replace lead service lines and fixtures. The agency has already spent over \$17 million toward these efforts.
- The EPA will regulate approximately 16,000 air facilities, which represent 76,000 sources of air pollution. The agency issues 900 installation permits, 550 renewed permits, and 600 permit-by-rule authorizations annually, and operates a comprehensive air quality monitoring network.
- The EPA will also administer licensing and certification programs for over 5,000 asbestos workers and contractors and approve training programs for asbestos training providers.
- The EPA ensures proper management of over 31 million tons of solid waste generated each year, of which more than 13 million tons are recycled or reused.
- Through beneficial use, recycling, and energy recovery efforts, over 70 percent of the 15 million scrap tires generated annually will be recycled or beneficially used.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$9.1 million (or a 21.6% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$9.1 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$265.9 million (or a 24.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$257.0 million (or a 3.3% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Environmental Protection Agency

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The EPA will improve the water quality for Ohioans.

- The EPA will coordinate with the Ohio Departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Lake Erie Commission, to implement strategies for reducing phosphorus runoff in the Western Lake Erie Basin (WLEB).
- The EPA will provide financial assistance, including funding from the H2Ohio Program, to improve drinking water and wastewater infrastructure within Ohio's communities, particularly focusing on economically disadvantaged communities.
- The EPA will ensure safe drinking water for Ohioans through proper operation, construction, and maintenance of 4,500 public drinking water systems and the protection of vital source waters. The agency will develop a strategic response to emerging contaminants and implement Ohio's PFAS Action Plan for Drinking Water, including PFAS testing of over 1,500 public water systems.
- Risks will be reduced for lead exposure in drinking water associated with lead service lines and fixtures. This will reduce exposure and improve minority health, both initiatives established by the Governor.

The EPA will ensure air quality for Ohioans.

- The EPA will analyze ozone air quality trends in Ohio's two remaining nonattainment areas. Options will be evaluated for potential emission reductions in preparation for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to increase the nonattainment classification for those areas. The agency will prepare a re-designation request for the one remaining sulfur dioxide nonattainment area for submission to the USEPA.
- The USEPA's Affordable Clean Energy Rules will be implemented, which establish emission guidelines when states develop plans to limit carbon dioxide at coal-fired electric generating units. The agency will review the heat rate efficiency studies, which will be submitted by electric utilities by spring of 2021, and develop carbon dioxide standards of performance for those units.
- The EPA will provide \$10 million in grants from the Volkswagen (VW) Mitigation Trust for local projects to help eliminate 350 tons of nitrogen oxides and other air pollutants annually. Over \$8 million in VW grants will be awarded to replace diesel trucks, school and transit buses, and other eligible equipment with clean-fueled alternatives. Another \$2 million in VW grants will be awarded for electric vehicle (EV) charging stations to support EV infrastructure readiness efforts.

The agency will protect the environment and public health by ensuring safe management of construction/demolition debris, solid, infectious, and hazardous wastes, and remediation of contaminated sites.

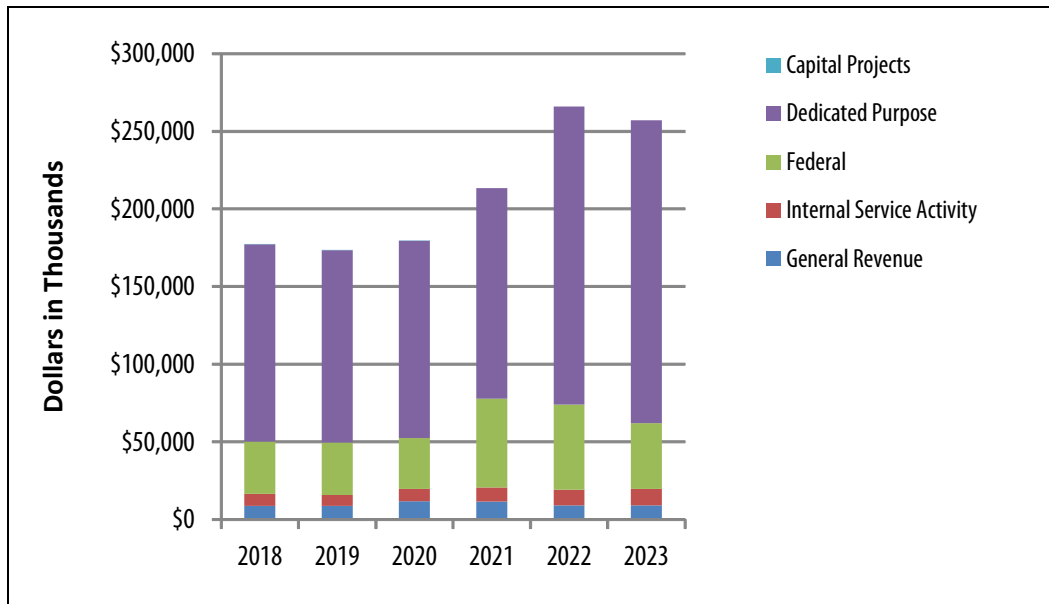
- The agency will finalize and implement Construction and Demolition Debris (C&DD) Processing Facility rules, including establishing operational standards for C&DD processing facilities. Financial assurance standards will be established, along with a focus on outreach efforts with regulated customers to ensure that existing operations smoothly transition to the new standards.
- The EPA will oversee and fund contaminated site cleanups, including sites posing a health threat, along with managing the restoration of properties in economically distressed areas so as to make viable use possible. Targeted brownfield resources to 35 projects will be administered. The agency will partner with federal, education, and local groups to host at least two workshops each year and improve outreach to communities with distressed brownfield properties.

Environmental Protection Agency

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the EPA is Dedicated Purpose Funds, which comprised 70.8 percent of the fiscal year 2020 budget. These funds come primarily from user fees on waste management and pollution control. The second largest funding source is federal, which comprised 18.3 percent of the fiscal year 2020 budget. Federal funding pays for water quality protection, federally supported cleanup, and air pollution control, among others.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- The increase in Dedicated Purpose funding is due to increased efforts in the H2Ohio Program.
- Federal funding increased in fiscal year 2021 due to the Volkswagen Clean Air Act Settlement and increased cleanup efforts within the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	8,957	8,920	11,704	11,640	-0.6%	9,125	-21.6%	9,125	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	7,674	6,984	7,931	9,038	13.9%	10,026	10.9%	10,651	6.2%
Federal	33,605	33,588	32,817	57,122	74.1%	54,914	-3.9%	42,167	-23.2%
Dedicated Purpose	126,892	123,891	127,070	135,556	6.7%	191,858	41.5%	195,075	1.7%
Capital Projects	144	57	0	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,272</b>	<b>173,440</b>	<b>179,523</b>	<b>213,355</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>265,924</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>257,019</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>

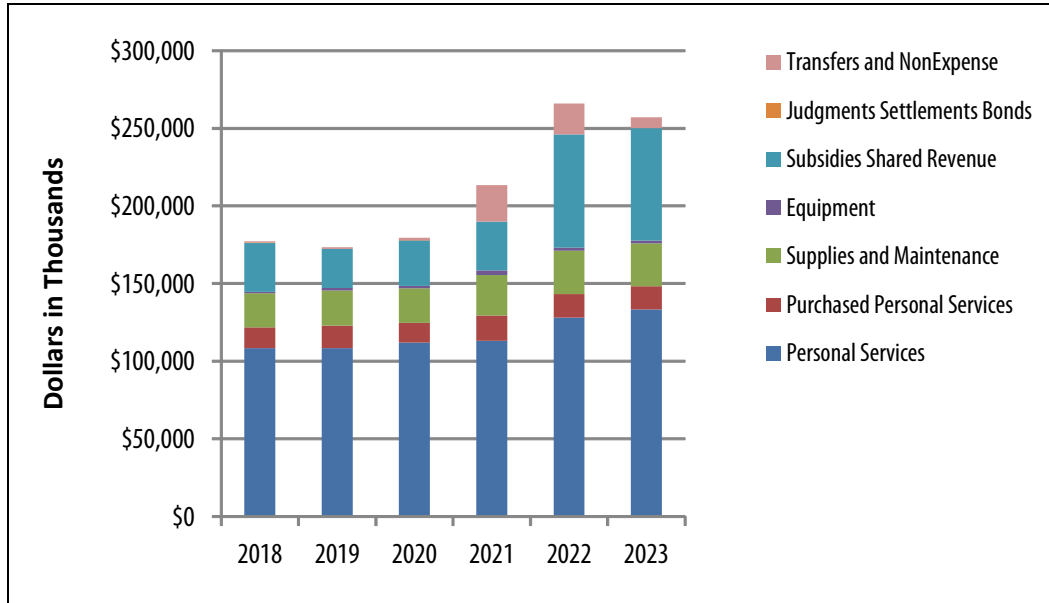


**Environmental Protection Agency**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The largest expense for the EPA in fiscal year 2020 was personnel (62.5% of expense). The second largest expense for the EPA was subsidies and shared revenue (16.4% of expense). Subsidies provide funding across multiple EPA program areas: drinking and surface water quality; air pollution; materials and waste management; and emergency planning and response.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- The increase in Personal Services is due to planned staffing increases across all areas.
- Transfers and Nonexpense and Subsidies Shared Revenue increased in fiscal year 2021 and forward due to the H2Ohio Program and the Volkswagen Clean Air Act Settlement.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	108,504	108,539	112,136	113,280	1.0%	128,044	13.0%	133,326	4.1%
Purchased Personal Services	13,336	14,489	12,666	16,280	28.5%	15,291	-6.1%	14,908	-2.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	21,888	22,509	22,168	26,019	17.4%	27,885	7.2%	27,665	-0.8%
Equipment	806	1,664	1,465	2,843	94.1%	1,913	-32.7%	1,836	-4.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	31,548	25,110	29,381	31,471	7.1%	72,953	131.8%	72,353	-0.8%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	450	0	8	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	741	1,129	1,699	23,461	1,280.8%	19,838	-15.4%	6,931	-65.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,272</b>	<b>173,440</b>	<b>179,523</b>	<b>213,355</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>265,924</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>257,019</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>

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**Environmental Protection Agency**

**ALI Analysis**

**5CV1 715600      Coronavirus Relief EPA**

The \$2 million in fiscal year 2021 was for wastewater testing in support of coronavirus relief efforts.

**3HE0 715697      Volkswagen Clean Air Act Settlement**

Decreasing appropriations in the Volkswagen Clean Air Act Settlement line item in fiscal year 2023 reflects program maturity in that most of the grant dollars from the VW Mitigation Trust have been awarded. The grants are used to reduce emissions by replacing diesel engines and vehicles with clean diesel, alternative fuel, or electric engines.

**5BY0 715681      Auto Emissions Test**

Appropriations in the Auto Emissions Test dedicated purpose fund are to support the E-Check program. Funding will be via a transfer from the Scrap Tire Management Fund (4R50).

**6H20 715695      H2Ohio**

The increase in appropriation is for an expansion of the EPA's efforts within the H2Ohio water quality program. The EPA will continue protecting public health, improving water and wastewater infrastructure, and reducing lead exposure in daycare centers.

State of Ohio

Environmental Protection Agency

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	715502	Auto Emissions E-Check Program	8,957,192	8,920,225	10,079,452	10,439,525	9,125,482	-12.6%	9,125,482	0.0%
GRF	715506	George Barley Water Prize	0	0	125,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	715507	Water and Sewer System Grants	0	0	1,500,000	1,200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>8,957,192</b>	<b>8,920,225</b>	<b>11,704,452</b>	<b>11,639,525</b>	<b>9,125,482</b>	<b>-21.6%</b>	<b>9,125,482</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
1990	715602	Laboratory Services	451,900	333,366	312,942	458,000	533,000	16.4%	533,000	0.0%
2190	715604	Central Support Indirect	6,274,810	5,507,074	6,834,096	7,510,500	8,075,000	7.5%	8,675,000	7.4%
4A10	715640	Operating Expenses	946,815	1,143,731	784,365	1,069,000	1,418,000	32.6%	1,443,000	1.8%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>7,673,525</b>	<b>6,984,171</b>	<b>7,931,403</b>	<b>9,037,500</b>	<b>10,026,000</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>10,651,000</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
3530	715612	Public Water Supply	2,113,020	2,142,020	2,010,800	2,015,000	2,150,000	6.7%	2,150,000	0.0%
3570	715619	Air Pollution Control - Federal	5,332,346	5,455,383	5,598,554	6,115,000	6,115,000	0.0%	6,115,000	0.0%
3620	715605	Underground Injection Control - Federal	132,859	120,498	94,133	133,000	133,000	0.0%	133,000	0.0%
3BU0	715684	Water Quality Protection	13,222,037	11,213,998	11,587,733	14,517,550	15,570,000	7.2%	15,625,000	0.4%
3CS0	715688	Federal NRD Settlements	876,918	1,104,847	118,966	698,000	201,000	-71.2%	201,000	0.0%
3F20	715630	Revolving Loan Fund - Operating	2,537,198	2,409,564	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3F30	715632	Federally Supported Cleanup and Response	6,800,748	7,167,028	6,797,170	7,143,300	8,137,195	13.9%	8,218,775	1.0%
3HE0	715697	Volkswagen Clean Air Act Settlement	0	540,983	3,857,213	22,845,000	18,766,500	-17.9%	5,876,500	-68.7%
3T30	715669	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	2,481,953	2,618,945	2,733,819	2,955,000	3,141,500	6.3%	3,148,130	0.2%
3V70	715606	Agencywide Grants	107,881	814,399	18,330	700,000	700,000	0.0%	700,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>33,604,960</b>	<b>33,587,665</b>	<b>32,816,718</b>	<b>57,121,850</b>	<b>54,914,195</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>42,167,405</b>	<b>-23.2%</b>
4D50	715618	Recycled State Materials	26,425	32,124	1,556	25,000	50,000	100.0%	50,000	0.0%
4J00	715638	Underground Injection Control	340,834	413,488	356,420	429,000	456,891	6.5%	464,794	1.7%
4K20	715648	Clean Air - Non Title V	3,796,216	6,417,038	6,657,556	4,767,344	5,317,000	11.5%	5,317,000	0.0%
4K30	715649	Solid Waste	13,353,267	13,064,163	13,718,527	14,190,934	15,604,074	10.0%	16,603,928	6.4%
4K40	715650	Surface Water Protection	7,920,802	9,497,670	7,467,195	8,653,830	11,375,000	31.4%	11,565,000	1.7%
4K40	715686	Environmental Laboratory Services	9,075	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4K50	715651	Drinking Water Protection	6,883,852	6,484,799	6,989,985	7,520,000	7,751,598	3.1%	8,429,640	8.7%
4P50	715654	Cozart Landfill	3,843	77,305	4,479	10,000	10,000	0.0%	10,000	0.0%
4R50	715656	Scrap Tire Management	2,022,902	2,705,972	2,324,899	3,133,913	3,410,366	8.8%	3,570,259	4.7%
4R90	715658	Voluntary Action Program	891,518	916,411	738,007	1,094,800	1,074,027	-1.9%	1,089,245	1.4%
4T30	715659	Clean Air - Title V Permit Program	9,868,820	9,745,121	9,857,487	9,694,000	10,274,000	6.0%	10,284,000	0.1%
5000	715608	Immediate Removal Special Account	694,056	645,999	733,930	722,000	722,000	0.0%	722,000	0.0%
5030	715621	Hazardous Waste Facility Management	4,099,053	3,734,359	4,146,206	3,839,700	4,755,552	23.9%	5,125,120	7.8%
5050	715623	Hazardous Waste Cleanup	9,833,225	9,535,150	9,050,839	8,414,700	10,557,535	25.5%	11,017,788	4.4%
5050	715698	Response and Investigations	3,056,326	3,112,002	3,120,636	3,264,000	3,380,000	3.6%	3,450,000	2.1%
5320	715646	Recycling and Litter Control	5,781,197	2,410,788	4,302,074	4,598,000	4,598,000	0.0%	4,598,000	0.0%
5410	715670	Site Specific Cleanup	6,141,408	1,928,358	222,931	779,400	771,192	-1.1%	771,192	0.0%
5420	715671	Risk Management Reporting	187,042	201,503	186,072	208,000	210,000	1.0%	210,000	0.0%
5860	715637	Scrap Tire Market Development	1,327,759	263,198	488,668	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
5BC0	715622	Local Air Pollution Control	1,999,172	1,999,172	1,999,999	2,000,000	2,100,000	5.0%	2,100,000	0.0%
5BC0	715624	Surface Water	5,735,712	5,997,795	6,421,397	6,292,000	6,606,600	5.0%	6,606,600	0.0%
5BC0	715672	Air Pollution Control	7,776,876	8,060,683	8,229,830	8,236,000	8,647,800	5.0%	8,647,800	0.0%
5BC0	715673	Drinking and Ground Water	3,613,066	3,661,842	3,041,292	3,840,300	3,769,815	-1.8%	3,769,815	0.0%
5BC0	715676	Assistance and Prevention	1,799,082	1,821,021	1,634,229	1,833,000	1,968,750	7.4%	1,968,750	0.0%

State of Ohio

Environmental Protection Agency

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5BC0	715677	Laboratory	3,013,675	3,023,894	3,183,720	3,329,000	3,495,450	5.0%	3,495,450	0.0%
5BC0	715678	Corrective Actions	1,315,080	1,364,362	1,072,849	1,120,000	1,176,000	5.0%	1,176,000	0.0%
5BC0	715687	Areawide Planning Agencies	395,584	492,484	410,304	450,000	450,000	0.0%	450,000	0.0%
5BC0	715692	Administration	11,869,158	13,103,191	14,848,225	15,165,000	16,213,250	6.9%	15,923,250	-1.8%
5BC0	715694	Environmental Resource Coordination	99,941	62,781	67,119	115,000	788,000	585.2%	793,000	0.6%
5BTO	715679	C&DD Groundwater Monitoring	92,817	46,492	61,865	225,000	225,000	0.0%	225,000	0.0%
5BY0	715681	Auto Emissions Test	1,833,165	1,812,190	76,437	0	1,470,826	NA	1,494,826	1.6%
5CV1	715600	Coronavirus Relief EPA	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5H40	715664	Groundwater Support	306,219	322,703	244,085	332,000	332,000	0.0%	332,000	0.0%
5PZ0	715696	Drinking Water Loan Fee	1,027,758	1,051,314	1,402,020	3,157,250	2,081,245	-34.1%	2,088,650	0.4%
5VA0	715601	Marsh Restoration	0	22,834	2,415	1,000,000	750,000	-25.0%	750,000	0.0%
5Y30	715685	Surface Water Improvement	593,430	254,343	333,179	500,000	500,000	0.0%	500,000	0.0%
6440	715631	Emergency Response Radiological Safety	125,229	282,836	215,461	278,500	325,370	16.8%	332,287	2.1%
6760	715642	Water Pollution Control Loan Administration	1,222,544	1,552,371	3,993,624	4,200,000	5,055,000	20.4%	5,455,000	7.9%
6760	715699	Water Quality Administration	2,714,282	2,766,423	3,826,738	3,975,000	4,100,000	3.1%	4,223,000	3.0%
6780	715635	Air Toxic Release	92,392	64,613	45,907	35,000	20,000	-42.9%	0	-100.0%
6790	715636	Emergency Planning	2,650,924	2,810,144	2,742,809	2,858,000	2,864,000	0.2%	2,864,000	0.0%
6960	715643	Air Pollution Control Administration	565,730	869,606	923,514	972,000	1,002,000	3.1%	1,002,000	0.0%
6990	715644	Water Pollution Control Administration	651,820	326,077	391,727	300,000	300,000	0.0%	300,000	0.0%
6A10	715645	Environmental Education	1,160,995	936,394	1,219,033	998,000	300,000	-69.9%	300,000	0.0%
6H20	715695	H2Ohio	0	0	314,925	0	46,000,000	NA	46,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>126,892,271</b>	<b>123,891,013</b>	<b>127,070,170</b>	<b>135,555,671</b>	<b>191,858,341</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>195,075,394</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
5S10	715607	Clean Ohio Revitalization Operating	144,046	57,416	140	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>			<b>144,046</b>	<b>57,416</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Environmental Protection Agency</b>			<b>177,271,994</b>	<b>173,440,490</b>	<b>179,522,883</b>	<b>213,354,546</b>	<b>265,924,018</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>257,019,281</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>

# Environmental Review Appeals Commission

## Role and Overview

The Environmental Review Appeals Commission (ERAC) hears and resolves appeals resulting from various technical and legal final actions taken by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA), county and local boards of health, the State Fire Marshal's Office, and the State Emergency Response Commission. The ERAC functions as a quasi-judicial appellate review board and was created specifically to resolve environmental disputes involving the aforementioned agencies. The ERAC has statewide jurisdiction and is the highest level of administrative appeal from the final actions of these agencies. Decisions of the Commission may be appealed to the Franklin County Court of Appeals or if the appeal arises from an alleged violation of a law or regulation to the court of appeals for the district in which the violation allegedly occurred. The ERAC consists of five full-time employees. The three commission members are appointed by the Governor for staggered six-year terms, and each must have extensive experience in pollution control and abatement technology, ecology, public health, environmental law, and economics of natural resource development or related fields. The remaining two employees are an executive director, who performs the day-to-day functions of the ERAC, and a program administrator/staff attorney to assist the commissioners.

More information regarding the Environmental Review Appeals Commission is available at <http://www.erac.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- The Commission provides a quasi-judicial appellate review of final actions, mostly from the Ohio EPA. The Commission offers parties who come before it with the ability to e-file their documents and view on-line case files of pending matters as well as final decisions issued by the Commission.
- Use of e-filing and online case files has proven to be extremely valuable especially during the current pandemic. These technological solutions have allowed the Commission to seamlessly transition to remote work without any effect on the ability to serve the citizens of Ohio as well as the regulated community.
- Between March and October 2020, the Commission received approximately 212 filings, 100 percent of which have occurred online. Recommended funding levels will allow the Commission to continue to provide similar levels of service in the upcoming biennium.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$651.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$651.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$651.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$651.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



## Environmental Review Appeals Commission

### Agency Goals and Objectives

The ERAC will maintain consistency in the law.

- The ERAC will continue to provide a consistent body of environmental case law in Ohio.

The ERAC will provide impartial review of cases brought before it.

- The ERAC will provide impartial, professional oversight of certain final actions made by the regulatory agencies over which the Commission has jurisdiction and continue to reduce the number of pending cases before the commission through increases in efficiency and diligent work.

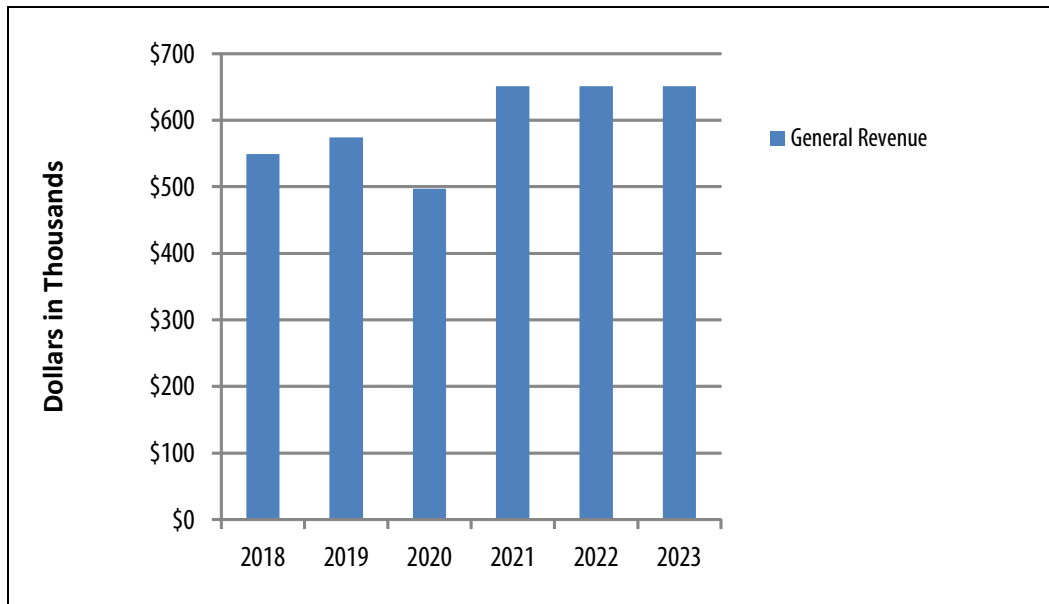
The ERAC will develop and maintain technological solutions and 21st century operations.

- The ERAC will maintain and encourage the use of online case filing and ensure the accuracy and completeness of online dockets of pending matters as well as final decisions issued by the Commission.

### Funding Sources

The Environmental Review Appeals Commission received all \$497,136 (100%) of its funding from the General Revenue Fund. This funding supports all agency operations including payroll for the agency's two staff and three commissioners, rent and supplies.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



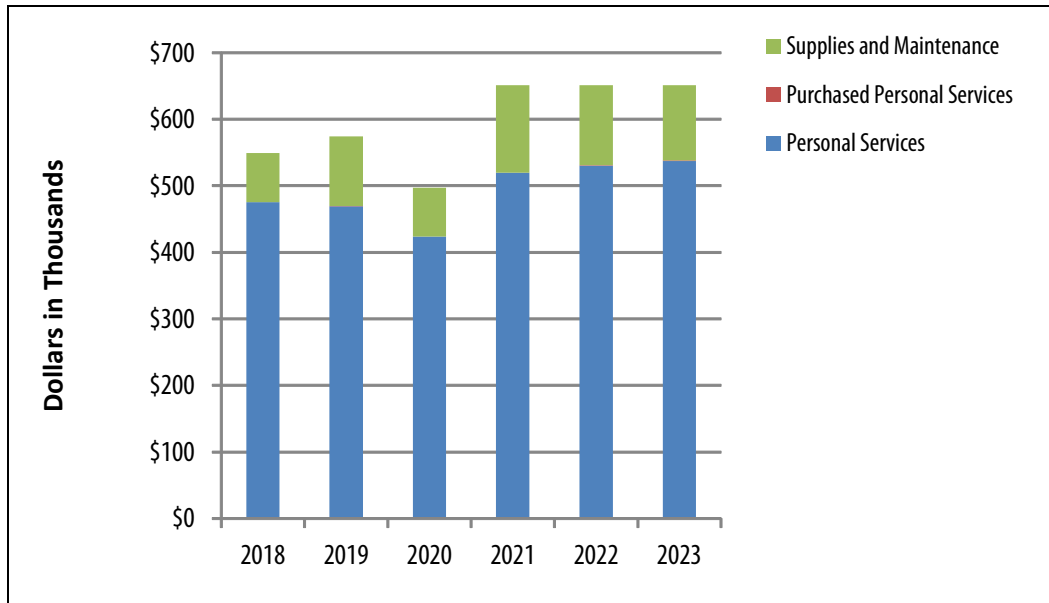
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	549	574	497	651	31.0%	651	0.0%	651	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Environmental Review Appeals Commission**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The vast majority of the ERAC's expenses in fiscal year 2020 were for payroll (85.2%). The remaining expenses (14.8%) were for rent payments and supply costs.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	475	469	424	520	22.7%	530	1.9%	537	1.3%
Purchased Personal Services	0	1	0	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	74	104	73	131	78.7%	120	-8.5%	113	-5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	172321	Operating Expenses	549,365	574,179	497,136	651,000	651,000	0.0%	651,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>549,365</b>	<b>574,179</b>	<b>497,136</b>	<b>651,000</b>	<b>651,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>651,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Environmental Review Appeals Commission</b>			<b>549,365</b>	<b>574,179</b>	<b>497,136</b>	<b>651,000</b>	<b>651,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>651,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Ohio Ethics Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Ethics Commission (ETH) promotes and enforces ethical conduct through impartial and responsive advice, education, investigation, and financial disclosure processes for over 590,000 public officials and employees throughout state and local government. To fulfill its mission, the Commission has focused upon educating and informing public servants to create a practical understanding of ethics law, and where necessary, seek accountability. The Commission now provides for online filing of financial disclosure statements, which helped secure a 99 percent compliance rate in financial disclosure statement filing, and rendered significant advice on issues facing state and local officials. The Ethics Commission is an independent, bipartisan body that consists of six members, appointed by the Governor that are subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Commission employs 19 full-time employees.

More information regarding the Ohio Ethics Commission is available at <http://ethics.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- This budget recommendation continues support of the Ethics Commission's (ETH) financial disclosure division, which reviews financial disclosure statements filed by over 10,000 public officials, employees, and candidates representing over 1,300 different public entities annually. Nearly 2,400 of the statements filed by public officials and employees are confidential by statute.
- This budget recommendation provides continued support of the ETH's advisory program, which in calendar year 2019 issued 254 written staff opinions; handled over 2,300 telephone calls, providing immediate guidance; received and answered over 3,100 online comments and e-mail requests for guidance; and reviewed and processed approximately 78 conflict of interest statements.
- This budget recommendation also funds one additional ethics special investigator position in the ETH's investigation division. In calendar year 2019, the investigation program received 483 allegations and 18 information requests; processed 1,059 intake calls; conducted 174 investigations, including 81 new investigations opened in that calendar year; and resolved 25 cases through its settlement authority.
- This budget recommendation also continues current levels of funding for the ETH's education program, which in calendar year 2019 made 208 public appearances to 18,352 people; conducted 11 webinars with 1,808 online attendees; and had more than 38,000 people complete the online e-course.

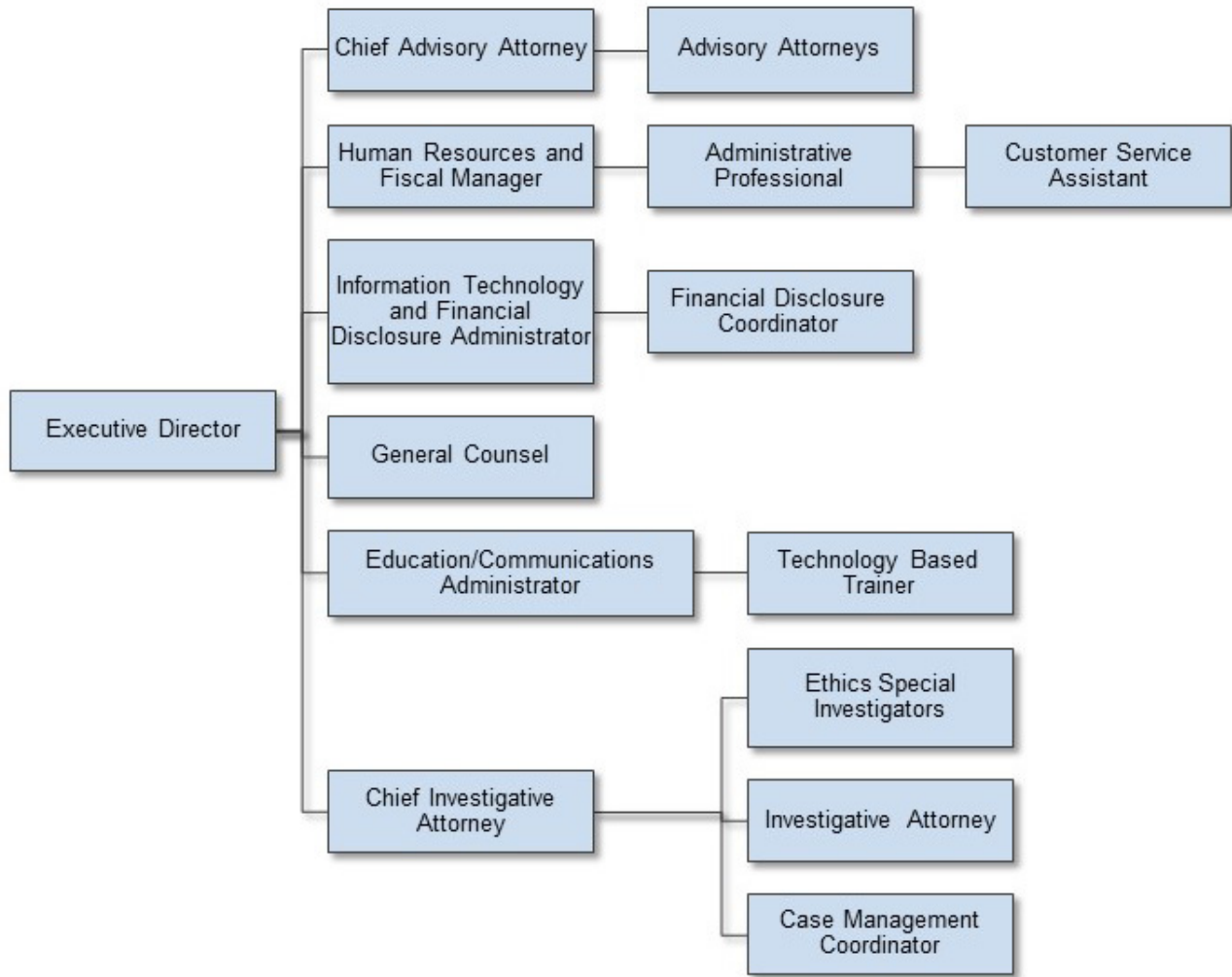
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.9 million (or a 6.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.9 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.5 million (or a 3.7% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.6 million (or a 2.4% increase from fiscal year 2022).



Ohio Ethics Commission

Table of Organization



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**Ohio Ethics Commission**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Commission will prevent the recurrence of backlogs in advisory opinions while providing requestors with legal advice and guidance about the Ohio Ethics Law in a clear, consistent, and concise fashion.

- The Commission will continue to respond to requests for guidance received by email or telephone within 24 hours.
- The Commission will continue to respond to most requests for advisory opinions that involve questions close to those answered in prior Commission precedent within 30 days.
- The Commission will review more complicated requests or new questions, questions of statewide importance, questions that reflect patterns of interest, or questions that have significant policy impact because of the officials, agencies, or issues involved, with the Advisory Committee and the Commission as a whole while still aiming to provide a timely response.

The Ohio Ethics Commission will streamline the investigation process and associated timelines by 40 percent in order to address more violations.

- The Commission will use technology to assist in the interview process when available.

The Commission will conduct approximately 200 Ohio Ethics Law presentations each year and reach nearly 20,000 people annually.

- The Commission will continue using a webinar platform for online speeches, which allows the Commission to deliver unlimited online speeches and to deliver live sessions regardless of the number of attendees.

The Commission will meet or exceed a 95 percent electronic filing rate for those required to file a financial disclosure statement by filing year 2020 year end (January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021).

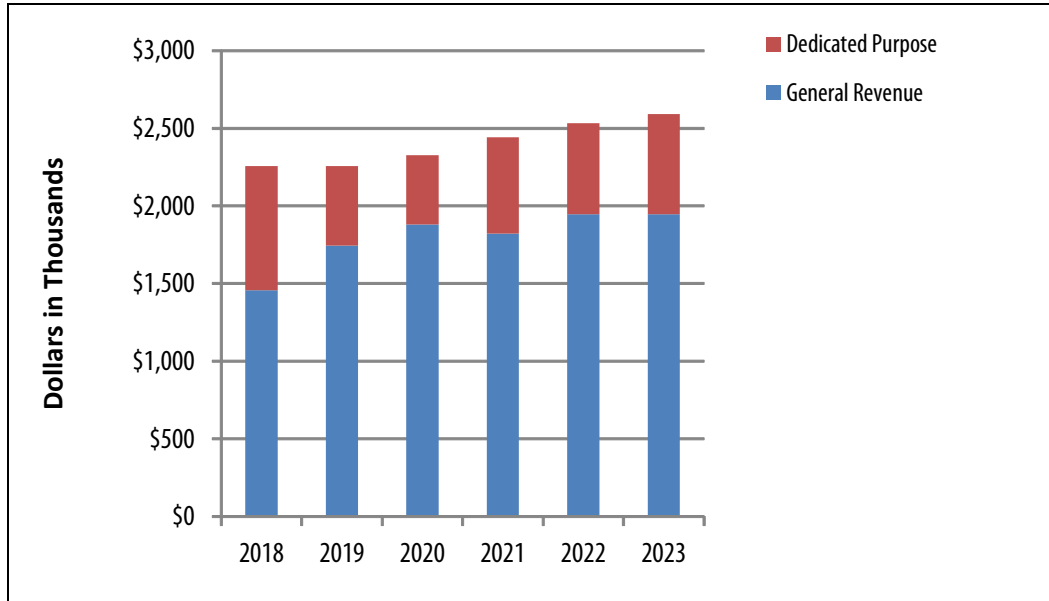
- The Commission will complete and implement several updates and new features to the online financial disclosure statement filing system to enable users to more easily file financial disclosure statements from a smart phone, tablet, or other portable device.

Ohio Ethics Commission

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Ohio Ethics Commission (ETH) is the General Revenue Fund (GRF), which comprised 80.9 percent of the ETH's fiscal year 2020 budget. The ETH's other funding source is financial disclosure filing fees, which comprised the remaining 19.1 percent of its budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



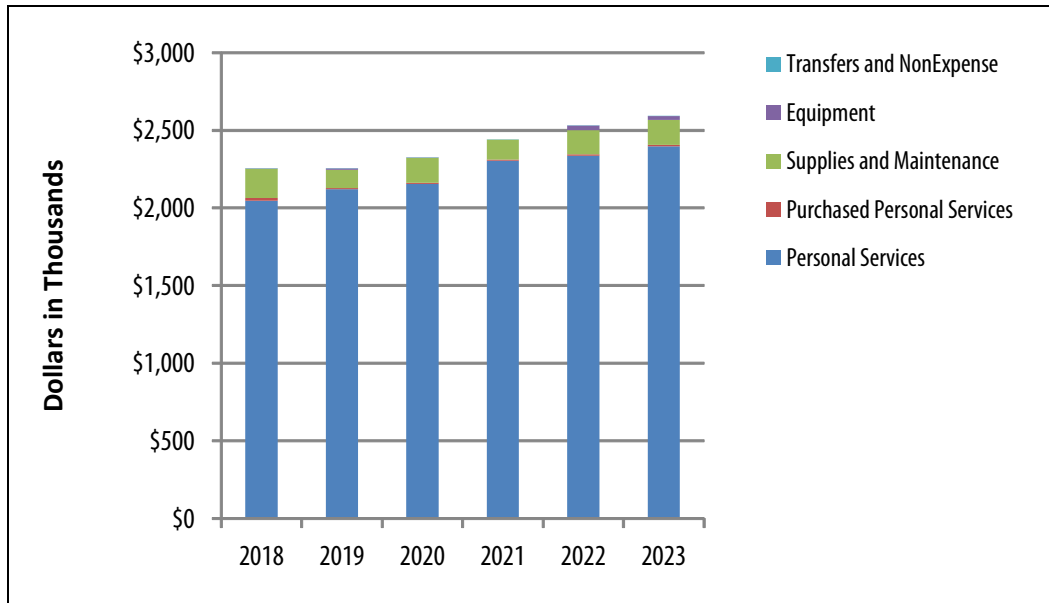
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	1,457	1,746	1,882	1,822	-3.2%	1,947	6.9%	1,947	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	799	510	444	621	39.8%	586	-5.6%	645	10.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

Ohio Ethics Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Ethics Commission's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (92.6%). Supplies and maintenance was the second largest expense category (7.0%), which mainly consisted of rent payments.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	2,045	2,121	2,154	2,304	7.0%	2,337	1.4%	2,398	2.6%
Purchased Personal Services	19	7	7	8	11.1%	8	11.8%	8	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	189	118	162	129	-20.4%	156	20.6%	161	3.7%
Equipment	2	9	1	0	-100.0%	30	0.0%	23	-22.3%
Transfers and Non-Expense	2	1	2	1	-31.4%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	146321	Operating Expenses	1,457,245	1,745,873	1,881,846	1,821,515	1,946,515	6.9%	1,946,515	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>1,457,245</b>	<b>1,745,873</b>	<b>1,881,846</b>	<b>1,821,515</b>	<b>1,946,515</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>1,946,515</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4M60	146601	Operating Expenses	798,767	509,799	443,990	620,513	585,539	-5.6%	645,443	10.2%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>798,767</b>	<b>509,799</b>	<b>443,990</b>	<b>620,513</b>	<b>585,539</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>645,443</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio Ethics Commission</b>			<b>2,256,012</b>	<b>2,255,672</b>	<b>2,325,836</b>	<b>2,442,028</b>	<b>2,532,054</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2,591,958</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

# Ohio Expositions Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Expositions Commission (EXP) operates the Ohio Expo Center, a year-round, multi-purpose convention and meeting facility. The Commission's mission is to professionally operate and maintain for public benefit a year-round, service-oriented event facility and produce the annual Ohio State Fair. The Commission's vision is to be recognized as a unique, dynamic, and profitable facility committed to creating a nationally recognized event venue and producing the highest quality agricultural state fair. The Ohio Expo Center hosts six of Columbus' top 10 conventions and more than 200 annual events. An economic impact study published in 2011 showed that these events covered approximately 355 days and attracted an estimated 2.7 million visitors. The Expo Center creates a substantial economic impact for the City of Columbus, Franklin County, and the State of Ohio. The total direct and indirect expenditure impact is estimated at more than \$478 million. These expenditures support nearly 4,600 full and part-time jobs and generate approximately \$14 million in local, county, and state tax revenues. Over the past several years, extra efforts with grounds beautification, cleanliness, customer service, free entertainment, and comfort areas have enhanced both the public and media perceptions of the fair. As a result, the Ohio State Fair attracts more than 900,000 visitors during its 12-day run and enjoys strong support from local and statewide organizations, sponsors, and media. The Commission has 59 full-time, permanent employees. The Commission's premier event, the Ohio State Fair, was canceled in fiscal year 2021 due to the COVID-19 crisis as well as other events that were scheduled. The Commission hopes to begin hosting events at the beginning of fiscal year 2022.

More information regarding the Ohio Expositions Commission is available at <https://ohioexpoctr.com/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

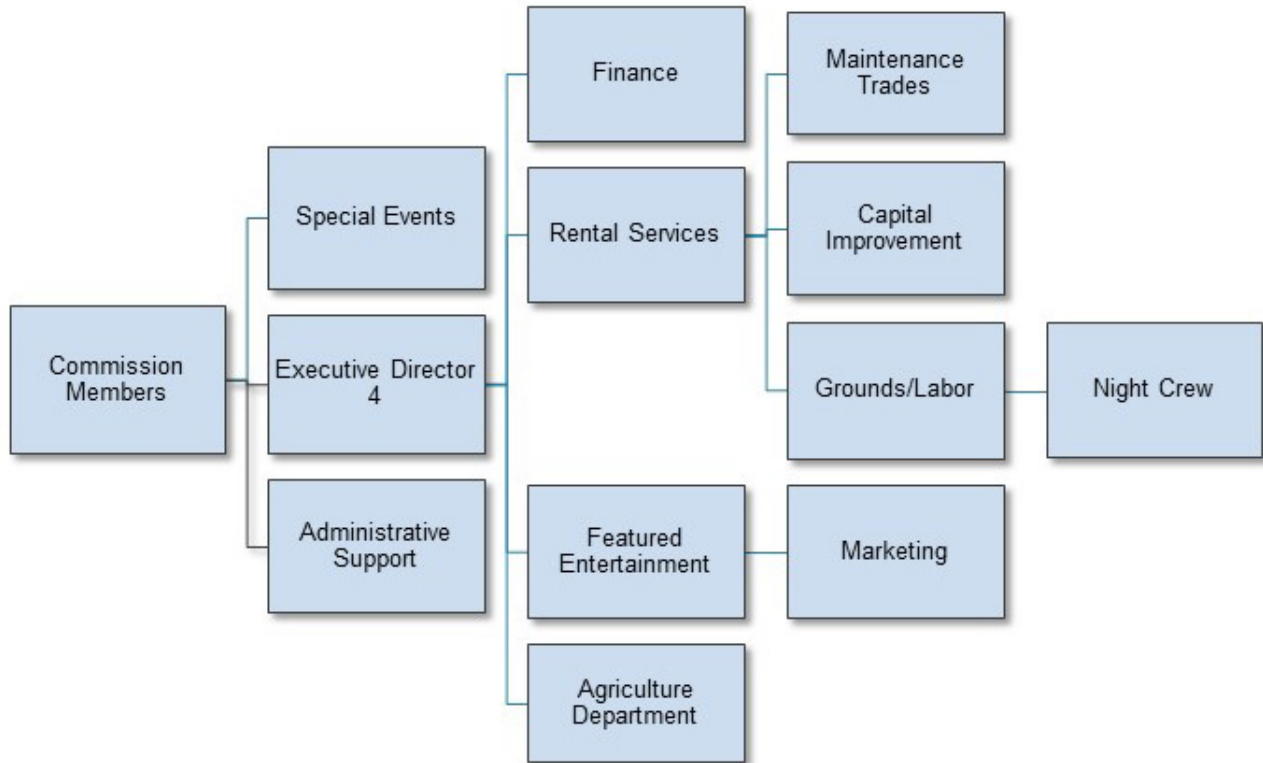
- As a year-round event facility, the Ohio Expo Center is home to more than 200 events each year, including five of Columbus' top 10 events such as the Ohio State Fair, the All-American Quarter Horse Congress, Arnold Classic Productions, the Home and Garden Show, and Equine Affair Inc., touting 3.2 million visitors to the facility annually.
- With the COVID-19 crisis, events at the Expo Center were canceled due to restrictions on mass gatherings. The recommended budget in line item 723601 allows the Expo Center to gradually begin hosting events and safely welcoming guests again at its facilities.
- The Expo Center creates a substantial economic impact for the City of Columbus, Franklin County, and the State of Ohio. The total direct and indirect expenditure impact is estimated at more than \$478 million. These expenditures support nearly 4,600 full and part-time jobs and generate approximately \$14 million in local, county, and state tax revenues.
- The Commission hires approximately 600 seasonal workers during the Ohio State Fair and approximately 90 temporary workers for large non-fair events. The recommended budget in line item 723601 allows the Commission to maintain the same personnel levels once they start hosting events.
- The Commission maintains a 360-acre, 20-building complex facility. The recommended budget funds utility and maintenance costs as well as adequately staffing the maintenance department to handle the return to normal operating levels.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$261.9 thousand (or a 161.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$363.8 thousand (or a 38.9% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$16.1 million (or a 116.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$16.9 million (or a 5.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).

# Ohio Expositions Commission

## Table of Organization



### Agency Goals and Objectives

The EXP will provide a facility that is safe, clean, versatile, comfortable, appealing, user-friendly, and accessible.

- The EXP will promote efficient management and effective administration of the Ohio Expo Center within legislative mandates.
- The EXP will implement the next phase of infrastructure upgrades and improvements.

The EXP will produce a diverse, entertaining, well attended, and family-oriented annual Ohio State Fair.

- The EXP will offer entertainment that will interest a variety of ages.
- The EXP will seek out new events and attractions while maintaining those with established audience appeal.
- The EXP will continue to collaborate with the State Fair's corporate sponsors and partners.

The EXP will maintain a profitable schedule of Ohio Expo Center events, providing quality customer service, in order to excel within the industry.

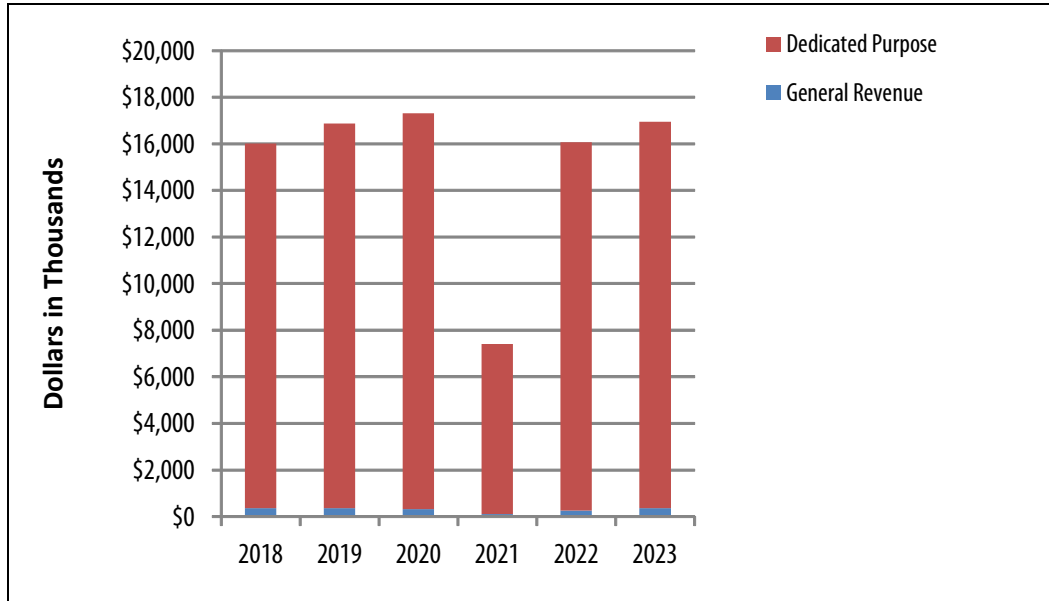
- The EXP will use assets efficiently to build a strong financial position.
- The EXP will increase customer and visitor satisfaction with the facilities, which leads to increased return business for rental partners and increased facility usage.

Ohio Expositions Commission

Funding Sources

The Ohio Exposition Commission generates 97.0 percent of its revenue from space rental, exhibit entries, admissions, parking, and concessions during the annual state fair as well as events held on the fairgrounds throughout the year. The remaining 3.0 percent in revenue supports the Junior Fair portion of the Ohio State Fair and comes from the General Revenue Fund.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- The decrease in general revenue and dedicated purpose funding in fiscal year 2021 is primarily attributable to the cancellation of events prompted by the COVID-19 crisis.

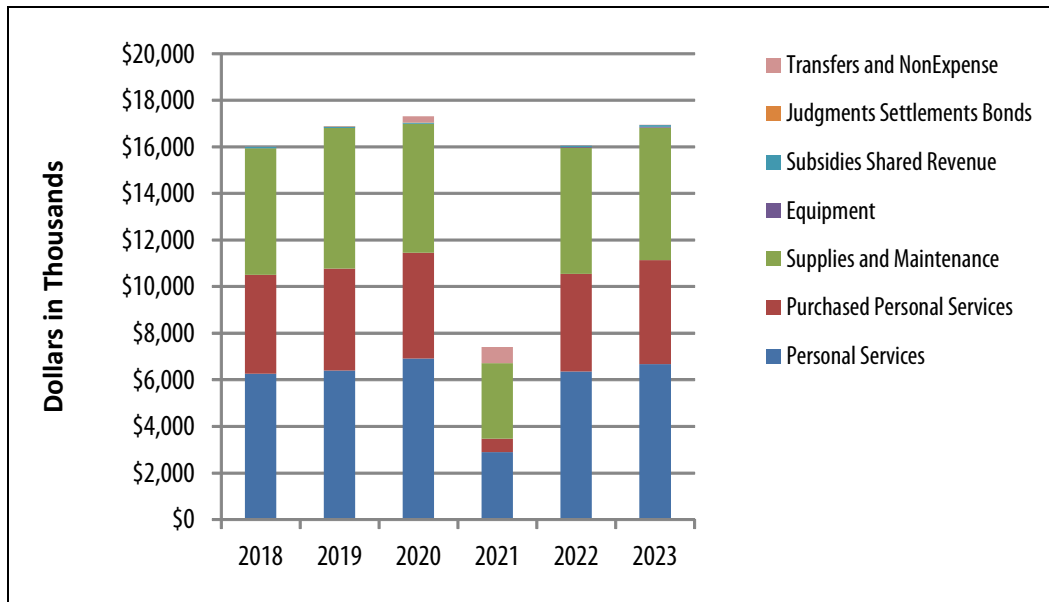
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	364	364	325	100	-69.2%	262	161.9%	364	38.9%
Dedicated Purpose	15,653	16,509	16,983	7,316	-56.9%	15,804	116.0%	16,578	4.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,017</b>	<b>16,873</b>	<b>17,308</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>-57.2%</b>	<b>16,066</b>	<b>116.6%</b>	<b>16,942</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

Ohio Expositions Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Ohio Exposition Commission's largest expense is payroll (40.0% of expenses in fiscal year 2020). The Commission pays for 62 full-time permanent employees and approximately 700 seasonal and temporary workers during the state fair and non-fair events during the year. The second largest expense is maintenance (32.0% of expenses in fiscal year 2020). The Commission maintains a 360-acre, 20-building complex facility.

Expenses by Account Category



- The decrease in expenses in fiscal year 2021 is primarily attributable to the cancellation of events prompted by the COVID-19 crisis.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	6,262	6,392	6,918	2,900	-58.1%	6,346	118.8%	6,664	5.0%
Purchased Personal Services	4,248	4,379	4,532	566	-87.5%	4,207	643.5%	4,475	6.4%
Supplies and Maintenance	5,425	6,036	5,545	3,250	-41.4%	5,418	66.7%	5,689	5.0%
Equipment	0	4	0	0	0.0%	25	0.0%	30	20.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	76	56	43	0	-100.0%	60	0.0%	70	16.7%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	1	9	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	6	5	261	700	168.1%	10	-98.6%	15	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,017</b>	<b>16,873</b>	<b>17,308</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>-57.2%</b>	<b>16,066</b>	<b>116.6%</b>	<b>16,942</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

ALI Analysis

5060 723601 Operating Expenses

The EXP Operating Expenses line saw a reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 crisis, which led to the cancellation of all fiscal year 2021 events and a reduction in personnel and operating costs.



State of Ohio

Ohio Expositions Commission

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	723403	Junior Fair Subsidy	363,750	363,750	325,097	100,000	261,900	161.9%	363,750	38.9%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>363,750</b>	<b>363,750</b>	<b>325,097</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>261,900</b>	<b>161.9%</b>	<b>363,750</b>	<b>38.9%</b>
4N20	723602	Ohio State Fair Harness Racing	353,502	344,976	323,648	315,819	325,000	2.9%	325,000	0.0%
5060	723601	Operating Expenses	14,999,643	15,864,238	16,359,251	6,700,225	15,179,189	126.5%	15,953,148	5.1%
5060	723604	Grounds Maintenance and Repairs	300,000	300,000	299,997	300,000	300,000	0.0%	300,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>15,653,145</b>	<b>16,509,214</b>	<b>16,982,896</b>	<b>7,316,044</b>	<b>15,804,189</b>	<b>116.0%</b>	<b>16,578,148</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio Expositions Commission</b>			<b>16,016,895</b>	<b>16,872,964</b>	<b>17,307,993</b>	<b>7,416,044</b>	<b>16,066,089</b>	<b>116.6%</b>	<b>16,941,898</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

# Facilities Construction Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) guides the capital projects of state agencies, state-supported universities and community colleges, and Ohio's comprehensive public K-12 school construction and renovation program. The Commission is also charged with managing the grants process for cultural facilities and community schools. The OFCC assists with the construction and renovation of facilities to support the vision and the mission of the Commission's partners. Funding for these capital projects is authorized by the General Assembly as part of the biennial capital process. The OFCC consists of three members: the Director of Budget and Management, the Director of Administrative Services, and a member appointed by the Governor. In addition, there are four non-voting members: two appointed by the President of the Senate and two appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Through the OFCC, the state's construction authority and resources are aligned within a single entity that guides capital projects for state-funded facilities. The Commission sets uniform rules, procedures, and standardized documents for the construction of facilities. The 81 full-time equivalent employees of the OFCC are actively involved in the full life cycle of projects managed by the Commission and provide support on construction delivery methods, construction documents, process, and procedures for state agency and higher education projects, which are locally administered projects.

More information regarding the Facilities Construction Commission is available at <http://ofcc.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

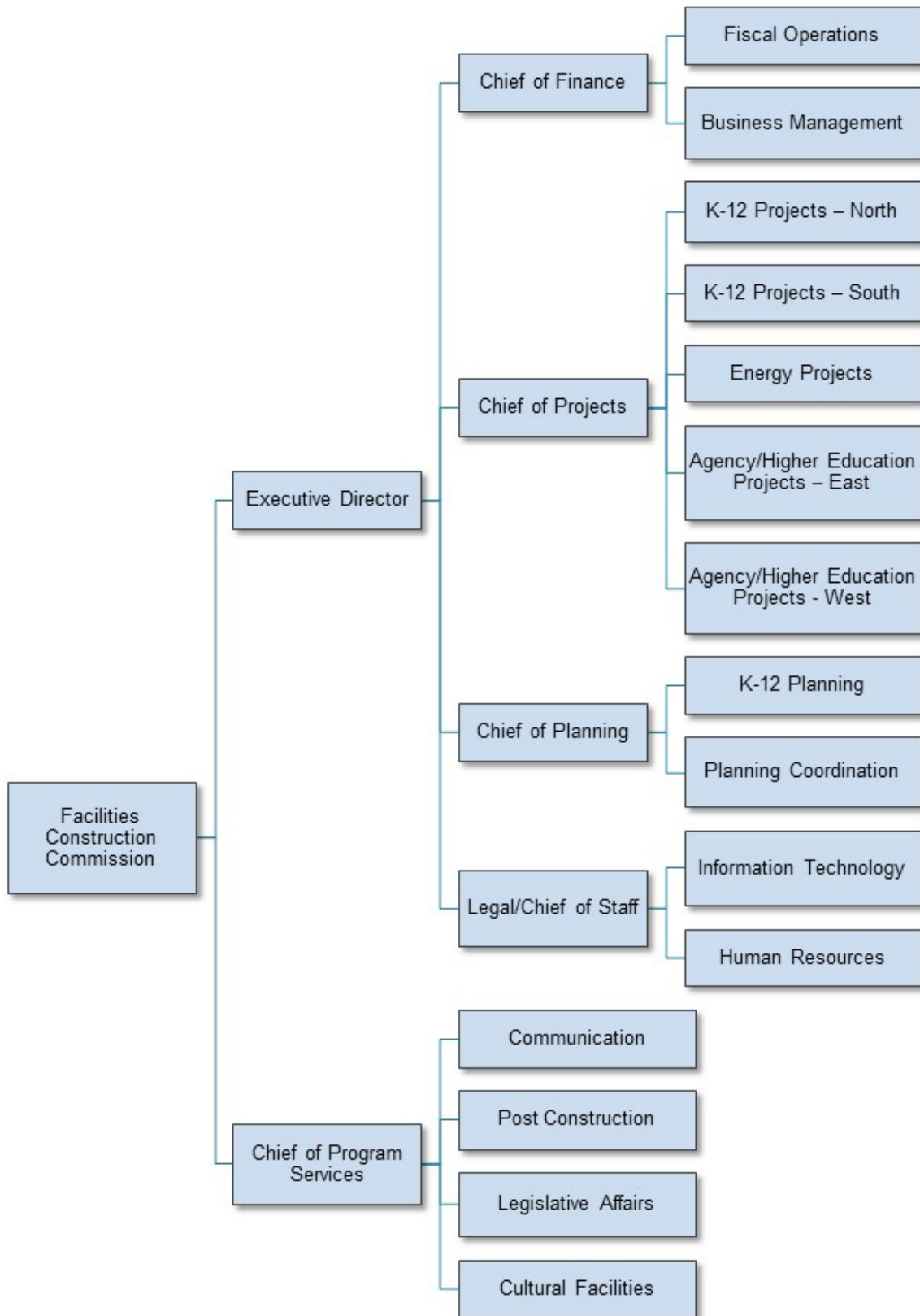
- The recommended funding supports twenty-two employees, who provide management services for 170 state agency and institution of higher education capital facility projects valued at \$763.0 million.
- The recommended funding supports eighteen employees, who provide management services for 104 school facility projects valued at \$2.5 billion.
- The recommended funding supports seven employees, who provide facility assessment and planning services to 92 school districts contemplating school construction projects.
- The recommended funding supports two staff members, who manage 83 cultural and sports facility grants valued at \$34.1 million.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$457.4 million (or a 40.2% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$426.7 million (or a 6.7% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$465.6 million (or a 39.3% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$435.3 million (or a 6.5% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Facilities Construction Commission

Table of Organization



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**Facilities Construction Commission**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The OFCC will plan and deliver quality facilities that support the mission of our customers.

- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will enhance the use of practices and tools that promote knowledge sharing and consistency in project delivery.
- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will streamline and modernize the Ohio School Design Manual.
- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will integrate the state’s construction management application, OAKS CI, with other statewide financial and business applications to streamline the management and financial tracking of projects from beginning to end.

The OFCC will lead projects that are well planned, on-time, and on budget

- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will complete current upgrades to the state’s construction management application, OAKS CI and engage with our customers to identify, develop, and implement future enhancements.
- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will set and monitor metrics for the continuous evaluation of project timeliness and budget variances.
- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will enhance training and other job aids to provide customers, stakeholders and OFCC staff with the knowledge needed to effectively and efficiently use project management, planning, and finance tools.
- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will develop data analytics to provide customers and staff with data that will drive informed decision making.

The OFCC will create a model workplace that develops an engaged and creative staff who provide high levels of expertise to our customers.

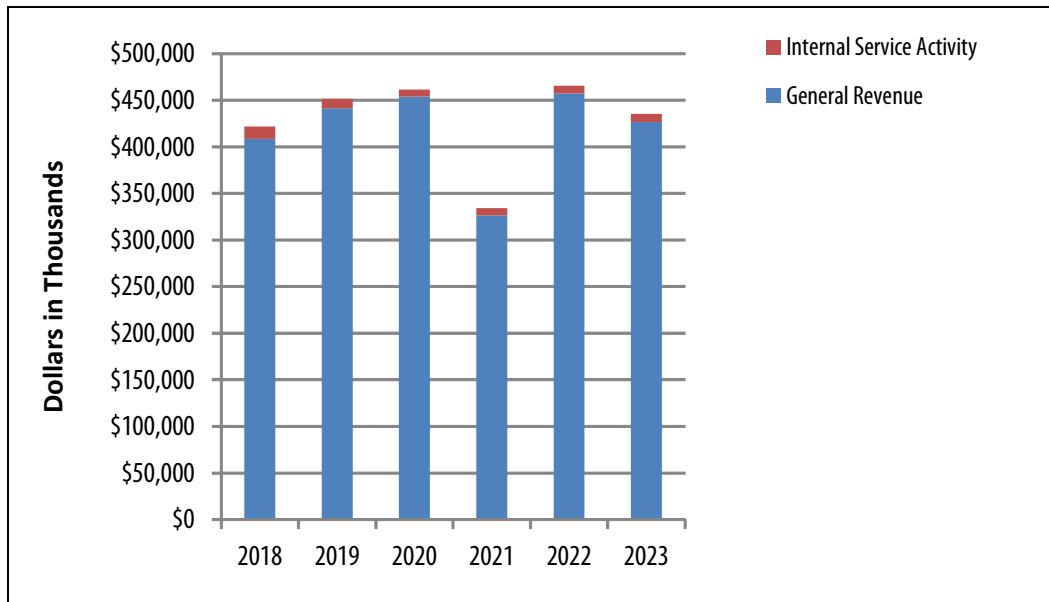
- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will strengthen programs and policies that foster and encourage a diverse and inclusive workforce.
- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will create succession plans for all staff positions.
- The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission will implement robust employee growth and development plans for all staff to achieve exemplary levels of performance.

**Facilities Construction Commission**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the OFCC is General Revenue Funding, which comprised 98.3 percent of the OFCC fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is fees for the management of state agency and higher education institution projects, which comprised 1.7 percent of the OFCC fiscal year 2020 budget. These revenues support the administration and oversight of capital construction.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



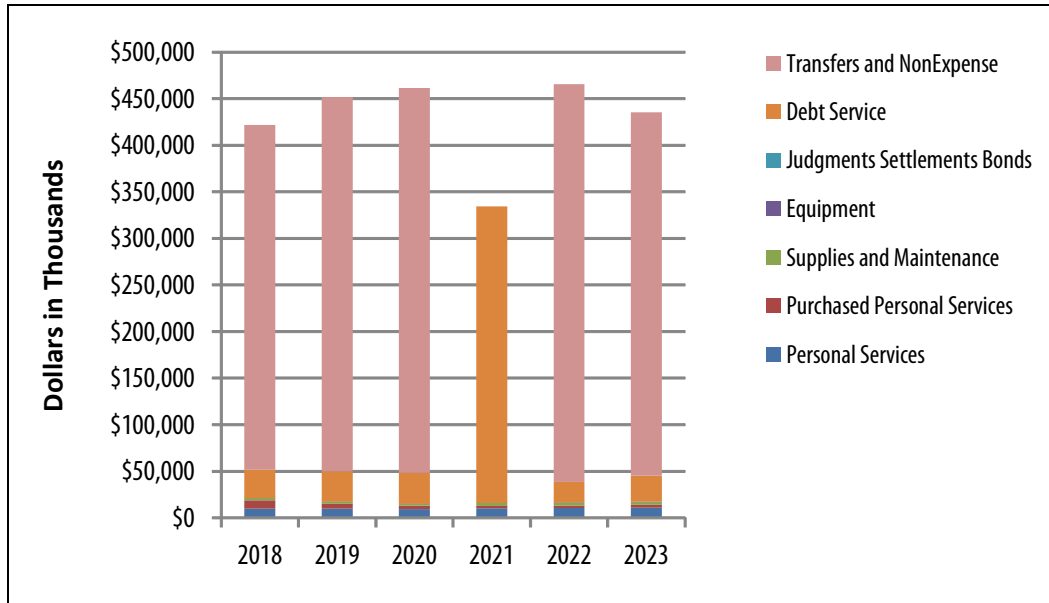
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	408,435	441,200	453,797	326,248	-28.1%	457,374	40.2%	426,732	-6.7%
Internal Service Activity	13,400	10,300	7,744	8,050	4.0%	8,258	2.6%	8,547	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,835</b>	<b>451,500</b>	<b>461,540</b>	<b>334,298</b>	<b>-27.6%</b>	<b>465,631</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>435,279</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>

**Facilities Construction Commission**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The OFCC’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was debt service (96.5% of expense). The second-largest expense for the OFCC was payroll (2.0%). The debt service pays for the K-12 construction and renovation program and cultural and sport facilities projects.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	9,925	9,797	9,457	10,134	7.2%	10,545	4.1%	11,161	5.8%
Purchased Personal Services	9,122	5,398	3,642	2,795	-23.3%	2,770	-0.9%	2,686	-3.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	2,105	2,207	2,105	3,025	43.7%	3,158	4.4%	3,268	3.5%
Equipment	42	16	24	78	226.4%	158	103.0%	164	3.5%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Debt Service	30,705	32,249	33,042	318,266	863.2%	22,000	-93.1%	28,000	27.3%
Transfers and Non-Expense	369,936	401,832	413,270	0	-100.0%	427,000	0.0%	390,000	-8.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,835</b>	<b>451,500</b>	<b>461,540</b>	<b>334,298</b>	<b>-27.6%</b>	<b>465,631</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>435,279</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>

State of Ohio

Facilities Construction Commission

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	230321	Operating Expenses	6,131,758	5,743,125	6,068,332	6,238,184	6,449,865	3.4%	6,769,488	5.0%
GRF	230401	Cultural Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments	30,705,247	32,249,476	33,041,731	27,769,031	22,000,000	-20.8%	28,000,000	27.3%
GRF	230458	State Construction Management Services	1,662,661	1,375,193	1,416,519	1,743,742	1,924,111	10.3%	1,962,955	2.0%
GRF	230500	Program and Project Support	0	0	1,122,050	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	230908	Common Schools General Obligation Bond Debt Service	369,935,688	401,832,305	412,148,221	290,497,416	427,000,000	47.0%	390,000,000	-8.7%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>408,435,354</b>	<b>441,200,099</b>	<b>453,796,853</b>	<b>326,248,373</b>	<b>457,373,976</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>426,732,443</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>
1310	230639	State Construction Management Operations	13,399,529	10,299,869	7,743,587	8,050,000	8,257,500	2.6%	8,546,513	3.5%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>13,399,529</b>	<b>10,299,869</b>	<b>7,743,587</b>	<b>8,050,000</b>	<b>8,257,500</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>8,546,513</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Grand Total Facilities Construction Commission</b>			<b>421,834,883</b>	<b>451,499,968</b>	<b>461,540,440</b>	<b>334,298,373</b>	<b>465,631,476</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>435,278,956</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>

# Office of the Governor

## Role and Overview

The Office of the Governor (GOV) executes the duties of the chief executive officer of the state as outlined in the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. The budget for the Governor also includes funding for the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, whose role is to assist the Governor in the performance of executive duties and to assume the Office of the Governor if it becomes vacant. The Governor is a constitutional officer elected for a four-year term. Duties of the Governor include: the formulation and implementation of administrative policy for executive departments; the appointments of board and commission members and judges; and the power to pardon criminal offenders, to commute sentences, and to extradite fugitives from other states. The Governor also is responsible for reporting to the legislature on the state of the state, recommending legislation, proposing operating and capital budgets, proposing revenue sources to meet the needs of the state, and considering and acting upon legislation passed by the legislature. The Governor is the commander-in-chief of the militia. The Lieutenant Governor is a constitutional officer elected jointly with the Governor every four years. The Lieutenant Governor is a member of the Governor's cabinet and may be appointed by the Governor to lead a cabinet agency or be given any special assignment the Governor considers necessary.

More information regarding the Office of the Governor is available at <http://governor.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- GRF recommendations fund payroll and other operating costs in fiscal years 2022 and 2023, allowing the Governor's Office to prioritize policies to manage the end of the coronavirus pandemic and a successful vaccine rollout.
- The recommending funding for the biennium will enable the Governor's Office to focus on policy to help strengthen Ohio's economy by restoring a robust pro business and pro job creation environment in the state following the end of the pandemic.
- The recommending funding for the biennium allows the Governor's Office to pursue policies to help to invest in Ohio's people and communities by positioning the state for success from our youngest Ohioans to those looking for new career opportunities and individuals working through addiction and recovery.

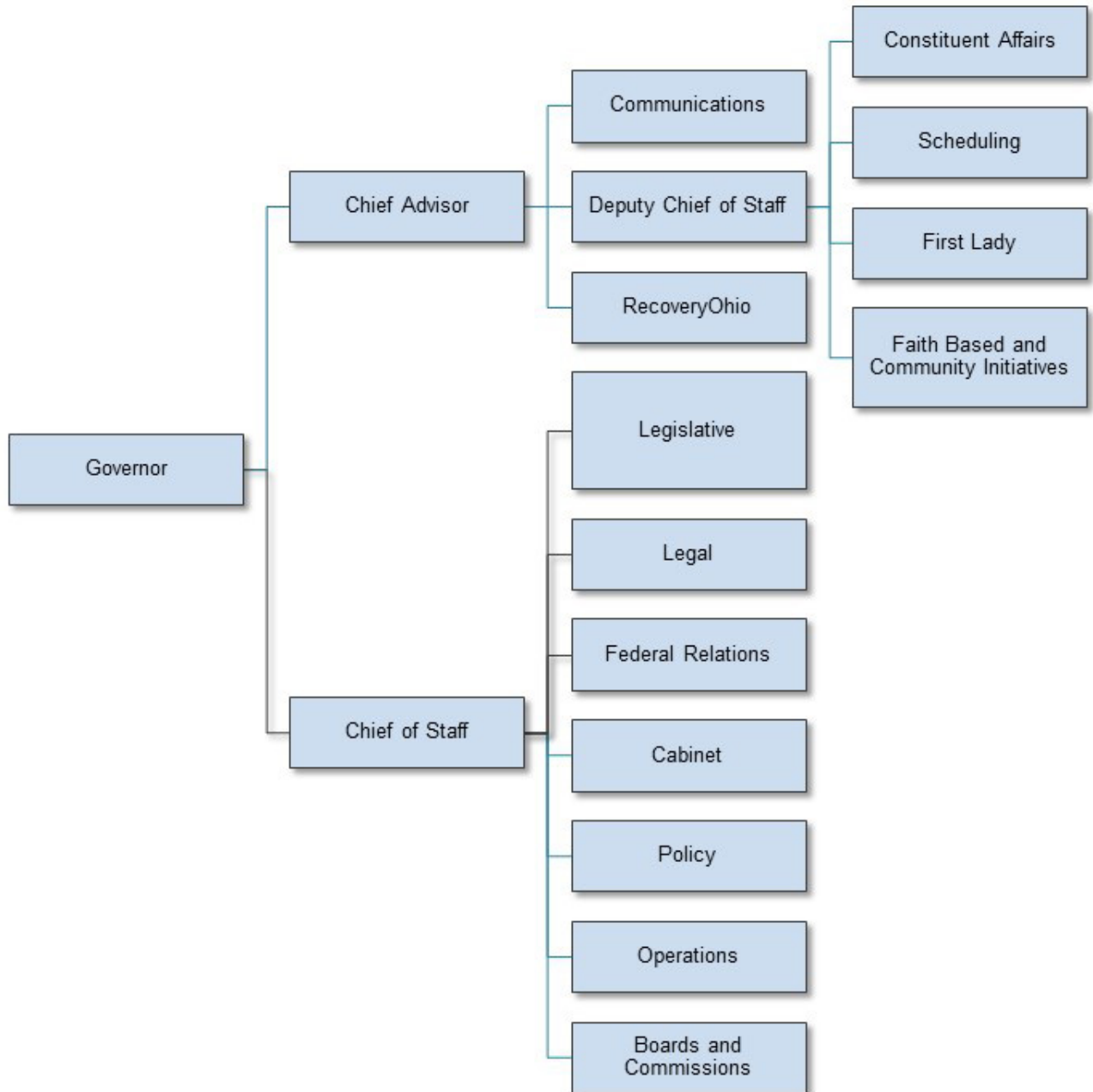
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$3.0 million (or a 8.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$3.0 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$3.6 million (or a 7.3% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$3.6 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).



State of Ohio  
Office of the Governor

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

Addressing Addiction

- The Office of the Governor will develop the programs and supports necessary to overcome addiction problems currently prevalent in the state.

Investing in Ohio's Children

- The Office of the Governor will invest in Ohio's children by providing the supports and services needed to prepare them for success throughout life.

Investing in Ohio's Economy

- The Office of the Governor will create an economic environment encouraging job creation, retention, investment, and long-term prosperity.

Coronavirus Response and Recovery

- The Office of the Governor will manage the state's response and recovery from the coronavirus pandemic.

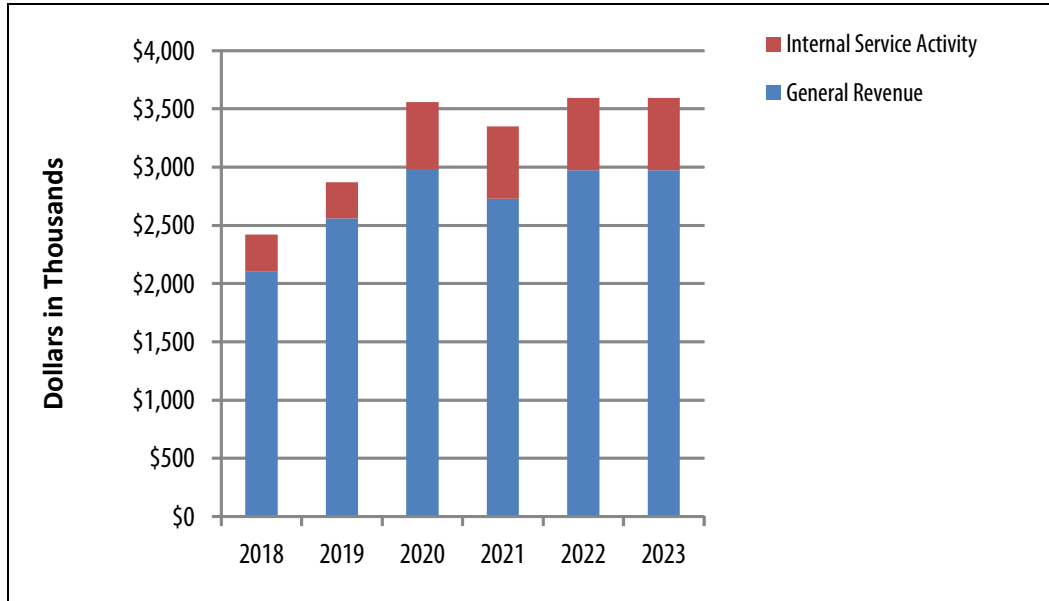
Innovate and Improve State Government

- The Office of the Governor will innovate and improve state government and services to operate in the most efficient and effective manner.

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the Office of the Governor (GOV) is General Revenue funding, which comprised 83.9 percent of the fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is from the Internal Service Activity Fund, which comprised 16.1 percent of the fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**

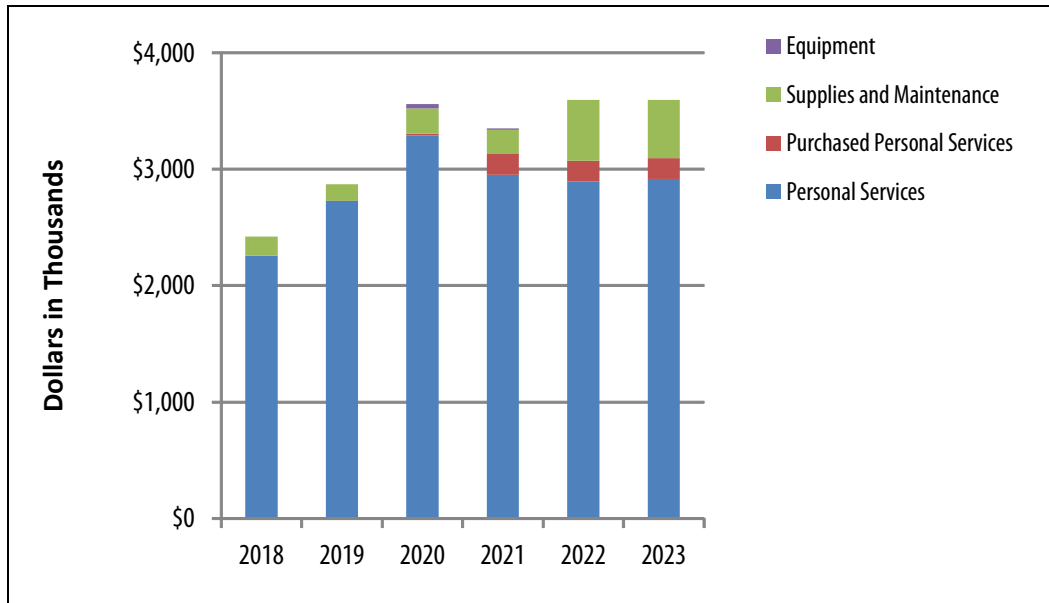


(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			% Change
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	2,108	2,558	2,986	2,729	-8.6%	2,973	8.9%	2,973	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	312	313	573	620	8.3%	620	0.0%	620	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The Office of the Governor (GOV) largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personnel expenses (92.4 percent) for 33 full-time permanent employees. The second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was for supplies and maintenance expenses (6.2 percent).

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	2,254	2,727	3,289	2,952	-10.2%	2,894	-1.9%	2,916	0.7%
Purchased Personal Services	2	2	15	178	1,060.7%	177	-0.5%	177	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	164	141	219	208	-4.9%	522	150.4%	500	-4.1%
Equipment	0	0	35	11	-68.7%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	040321	Operating Expenses	2,107,849	2,557,851	2,985,707	2,728,922	2,973,034	8.9%	2,973,034	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>2,107,849</b>	<b>2,557,851</b>	<b>2,985,707</b>	<b>2,728,922</b>	<b>2,973,034</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>2,973,034</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
5AKO	040607	Government Relations	311,981	312,605	572,572	619,988	619,988	0.0%	619,988	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>311,981</b>	<b>312,605</b>	<b>572,572</b>	<b>619,988</b>	<b>619,988</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>619,988</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Office of the Governor</b>			<b>2,419,830</b>	<b>2,870,456</b>	<b>3,558,279</b>	<b>3,348,910</b>	<b>3,593,022</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>3,593,022</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Department of Health

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Health's (ODH) mission is to advance the health and well-being of all Ohioans. During the past year, ODH's top priority has been working with its federal, state, and local partners to combat the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. ODH fulfills its mission through collaborative relationships in the public and private sectors, including with Ohio's 113 local health jurisdictions, each of which is governed by a health commissioner and a locally appointed board of health. The ODH has 1,251 full-time, permanent employees. As a leader in public health, ODH became one of the first state health departments in the country to achieve national accreditation through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB). ODH works tirelessly to establish the connection between the health of individual Ohioans and the health of Ohio's economy, and seeks to further programs and policies that will accelerate Ohio's economic recovery by addressing physical health, mental health, accessibility to wellness services, substance dependencies, and healthcare inequalities across our communities.

More information regarding the Department of Health is available at <http://odh.ohio.gov>.

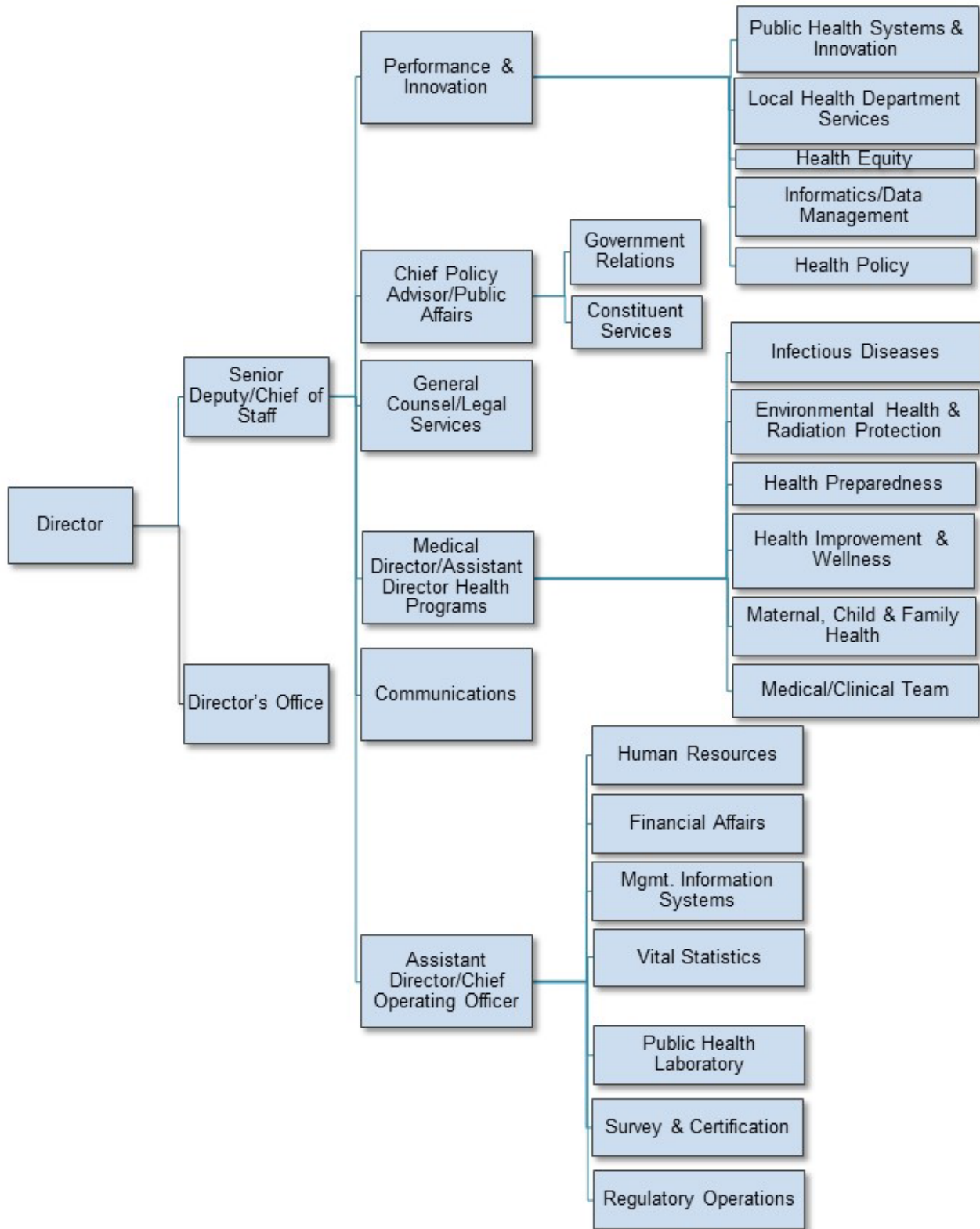
## Agency Budget Highlights

- As of January 26, 2021, more than 656,000 Ohioans received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, and Ohio ranked second among the states for the number of people vaccinated in nursing homes. The ODH plans to spend up to \$50.0 million in fiscal year 2022 to ensure that everyone desirous of being vaccinated has that opportunity.
- In support of the COVID-19 pandemic response, more than 1,100 missions had been completed by late January 2021 related to personal protective equipment (PPE), test kits, pharmaceuticals, ventilators, and vaccines. More than 129 million pieces of equipment, including nearly 48 million surgical masks, had been distributed across the state. The ODH plans to spend more than \$678.4 million in response to the pandemic between fiscal years 2021 and 2023.
- ODH will invest \$82.5 million over the biennium to provide free, evidence-based home visiting services to 8,709 families including pregnant women and families with young children, particularly those at risk for poor birth or developmental outcomes. Funding supports adding 3 more visits and 28 more program days for participants to gain optimal outcomes.
- Funded \$10.3 million for the biennium, ODH will work alongside OhioMHAS to reduce drug overdose deaths in Ohio. The community-based Project DAWN (Deaths Avoided with Naloxone) program as of December 2020, distributed 86,400 naloxone kits and received 15,551 overdose reversals.
- The recommendation invests \$20.6 million over the biennium in health care quality assurance to protect the vulnerable population in nursing homes across Ohio. In 2018 ODH performed 4,191 facility surveys, conducted 743 investigations into allegations of abuse, neglect, misappropriation, or exploitation, and placed 105 individuals on a registry for offenses against residents.
- The recommended \$10.8 million will modernize local health departments to improve population health, incentivize efficiencies and build capacity for health districts and provide enhanced subsidies to forty-two local health departments accredited through PHAB and those in the process of being accredited.
- Over the biennium will continue to protect Ohio's children at risk for lead poisoning by providing \$14.3 million in funding for lead investigations, provide lead hazard control in residential housing, implement the US EPA-delegated Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) program, and expand the Lead-Safe Home Fund.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$143.4 million (or a 26.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$126.7 million (or a 11.7% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.2 billion (or a 13.1% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$887.8 million (or a 26.3% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The ODH will modernize Public Health Infrastructure in Ohio to Accelerate Ohio's Economic Recovery

- The ODH will promote the physical and economic well-being of Ohioans and address public health issues including those created or exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure and promote job readiness and job retention.
- The ODH will build local health department capacity and strengthen public services by increasing support for accredited local health departments to improve public health; improve service provision to the public by making improvements to antiquated information technology (IT) and data systems.

The ODH will address Persistent Health Issues Facing Ohio's Children

- Home visiting is proven to help lower infant mortality rates, increase kindergarten readiness, and improve parenting skills. The ODH will provide free, evidence-based home visiting services for additional Ohio families and arm families with the necessary resources and skills to thrive and raise children who are physically, socially, and emotionally healthy and ready to learn.
- There are still children whose opportunities are stifled because they live in homes where they are exposed to lead paint. The ODH will combat childhood lead poisoning by guarding against lead exposure to children by requiring lead-safe work practices during renovation, repair, and painting projects; provide statewide lead poisoning prevention efforts through the Lead-Safe Home Fund; and fund lead poisoning investigations for non-Medicaid children (currently funded for Medicaid-eligible children).

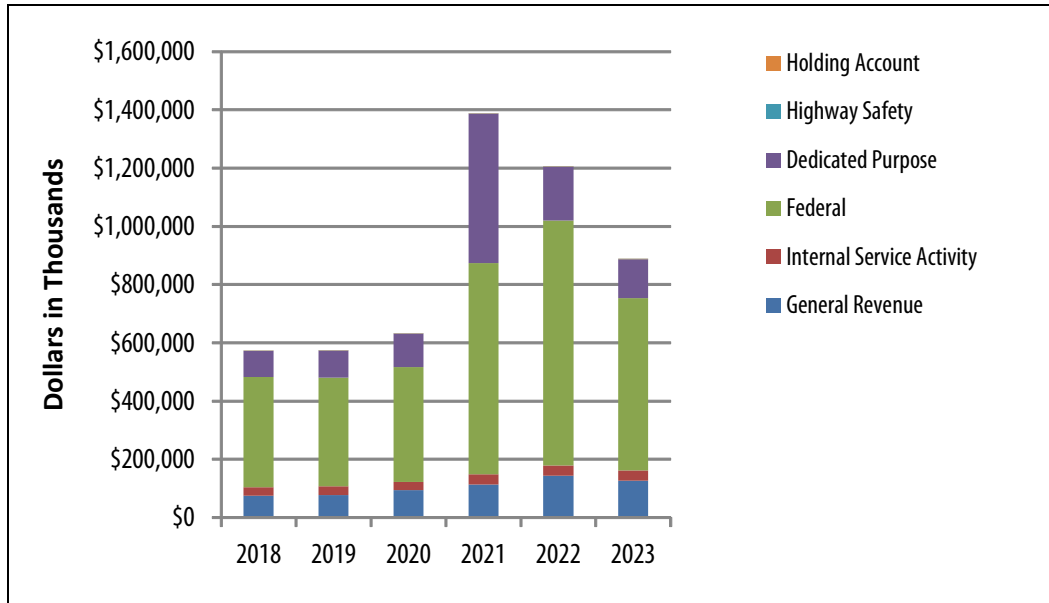
The ODH will protect the Health and Safety of Ohio's Most Vulnerable Citizens

- The ODH will expand quality improvement initiatives activities in long term care facilities by focusing funding and efforts on surveying (inspecting), infection control, and programming to better ensure the safety of residents, staff, and visitors.
- The ODH will fund efforts to address the social determinants of health and community conditions that affect health, well-being, and economic vitality to ensure Ohio's population health system will become more diverse, equitable, and inclusive, eliminate health disparities, and allow all Ohioans an opportunity to reach their full potential and contribute to their communities in meaningful ways.

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the ODH is federal grants, amounting to approximately \$394.1 million (62.4%) in fiscal year 2020. These federal funds are largely passed through to local governments to meet program goals and objectives. The increase in federal funds in fiscal year 2020 was largely due to increased emergency supplemental funding associated with COVID-19 response. The second largest funding source for the ODH is Designated Purpose Funds, which comprised \$115.1 million or 18.2% of the ODH's fiscal year 2020 budget. The increase in DPF was largely due to COVID-19 CARES funding used for the pandemic response, as well as increased funding used to target treatment of individuals with HIV/AIDS.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



- Federal revenue increased 84.2% in fiscal year 2021 over 2020, due largely to the Public Health Emergency Response and the COVID-19 Vaccines Distribution and Administration grants. The ODH received these grants to help combat the spread of the Coronavirus.
- The Dedicated Purpose Fund Group increased 343.3% in fiscal year 2021 over 2020, due largely to funding received from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

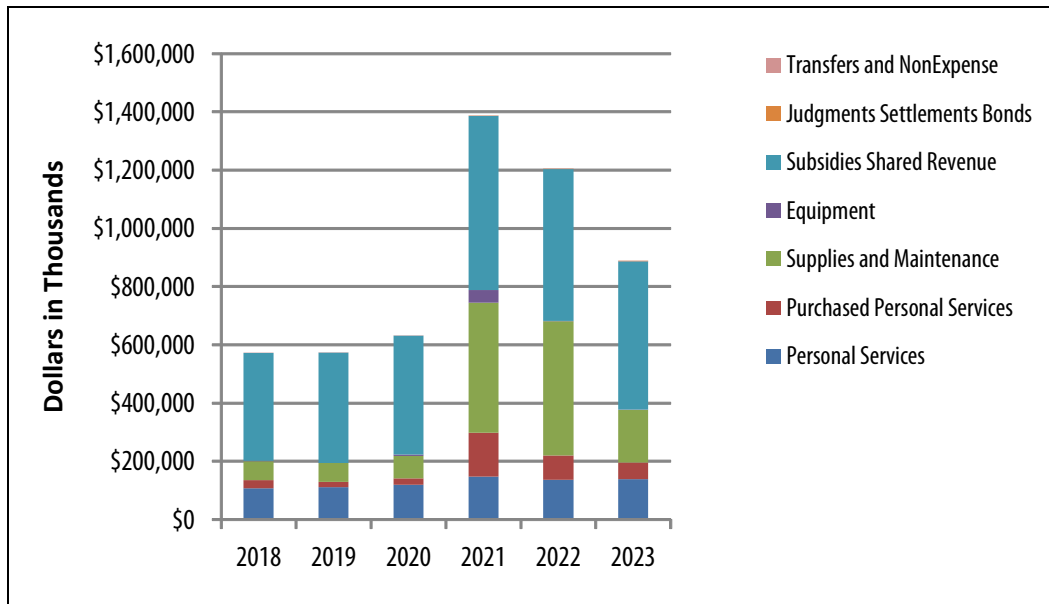
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	74,352	77,435	93,818	113,692	21.2%	143,419	26.1%	126,669	-11.7%
Internal Service Activity	29,667	29,618	28,508	34,500	21.0%	34,750	0.7%	34,750	0.0%
Federal	379,518	372,945	394,058	725,691	84.2%	841,591	16.0%	591,591	-29.7%
Dedicated Purpose	89,155	93,250	115,107	512,598	345.3%	184,506	-64.0%	134,521	-27.1%
Highway Safety	228	150	76	200	163.3%	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Holding Account	22	32	29	65	127.6%	65	0.0%	65	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>572,943</b>	<b>573,430</b>	<b>631,596</b>	<b>1,386,746</b>	<b>119.6%</b>	<b>1,204,531</b>	<b>-13.1%</b>	<b>887,796</b>	<b>-26.3%</b>



**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The ODH's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Subsidies and Shared Revenues, which was \$407.8 million or 64.6 percent. The second largest expense was payroll, which was \$119.4 million or 18.9 percent of fiscal year 2020 expenses. The increase seen in Subsidies and Shared Revenues was primarily due to the funding given to communities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic while the increase in payroll was due to additional part-time workers hired for contact tracing.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- Overall spending for the ODH is an estimated increase of 119.6% in fiscal year 2021 over fiscal year 2020. A drastic increase is seen in most categories of expenditure: Purchased Personal Service is expected to increase by 602.3% based on testing, lab, and warehousing contracts. Supplies and maintenance will see an increase of 446.5% as ODH continues to purchase PPE, vaccines, and other COVID-19 related supplies. To continue to support COVID-19 recovery, the ODH currently plans to spend almost \$400.0 million in CARES funding and another \$400.0 million in direct federal grants.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	108,112	111,148	119,420	146,964	23.1%	136,366	-7.2%	139,337	2.2%
Purchased Personal Services	27,512	18,567	21,560	151,404	602.3%	83,682	-44.7%	56,264	-32.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	65,053	64,492	77,773	446,780	474.5%	461,072	3.2%	180,682	-60.8%
Equipment	778	749	4,948	43,755	784.3%	1,360	-96.9%	1,357	-0.2%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	370,817	378,204	407,801	597,131	46.4%	521,339	-12.7%	509,443	-2.3%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	0	0	500	0.0%	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	670	269	95	212	124.5%	212	0.0%	212	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>572,943</b>	<b>573,430</b>	<b>631,596</b>	<b>1,386,746</b>	<b>119.6%</b>	<b>1,204,531</b>	<b>-13.1%</b>	<b>887,796</b>	<b>-26.3%</b>

**ALI Analysis**

**4L30 440609 HIV Care and Miscellaneous Expenses**

Increased appropriation authority in the HIV Care and Miscellaneous Expenses line item in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 include additional support for the Ryan White/Ohio HIV Drug Assistance Program. The ODH receives rebate revenue from pharmaceutical companies that manufacture these medications.

**3HP0 440673 Public Health Emergency Response**

Increased appropriation in the Public Health Emergency Response line item was due to funding received from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the ELC Enhancing Detection Grant to provide critical resources to support a broad range of COVID-19 testing and epidemiologic surveillance related activities. In fiscal year 2022, the ODH anticipates almost doubling the amount estimated for fiscal year 2021 to combat the disease.

**3HV0 440673 COVID-19 Vaccines Distribution and Administration**

Funding for this line was from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the distribution and administration of COVID-19 vaccines. Appropriation requested in the COVID-19 Vaccines Distribution and Administration line item was decreased to reflect the amount available from the Act.

**5CV1 440534 Coronavirus Relief**

The ODH received federal funds made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to provide epidemiological support to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as the state reopens the Ohio economy. The funds were used in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 to expand the workforce to increase testing capacity across counties. The ODH will spend all its available resources and as a result has not requested appropriations in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

**5CV1 440674 Coronavirus Relief - DOH**

The ODH received federal funds made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to support state efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding in both fiscal years 2020 and 2021 supported staffing, as well as the purchase of supplies for testing and medication to treat COVID-19 patients. The ODH will spend all funding available and as a result has not requested appropriations in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

**5CV1 440676 Coronavirus Relief - Statewide Testing Contracts**

The ODH received federal funds made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to support state efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding is being used in fiscal year 2021 to contract with private companies to conduct testing at nursing homes, other congregant facilities, and pop-up testing sites. The ODH will spend all available funding and as a result has not requested appropriations in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

**5CV1 440677 Coronavirus Relief - Statewide Testing Supplies and Equipment**

The ODH received federal funds made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to support state efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding is being used in fiscal year 2021 to purchase supplies and testing equipment to expand testing statewide. The ODH will spend all available funding and as a result has not requested appropriations in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

**5CV1 440678 Coronavirus Relief - Statewide Testing Lab Service**

The ODH received federal funds made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to support state efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding is being used in fiscal year 2021 to support testing costs at state-associated labs across Ohio. The ODH will spend all available funding and as a result has not requested appropriations in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

**L087 440680 Nursing Home Bed Reduction**

Appropriations in this line item will support the bed reduction program to better manage the underutilization of unused licensed nursing home beds.

Department of Health

**DOH ALI Restructuring**

The ODH plans to provide enhanced subsidies to the forty-two local health departments that already received accreditation through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) and continue to work with the others that are in various stages of the accreditation process. The goal of ODH is to improve population health, incentivize efficiencies and build capacity for health districts. Beginning in fiscal year 2022, funding previously appropriated in line item 440647 - Fee Supported Programs, is appropriated in line item 440413 - Local Health Departments.

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
4700	440647	Fee Supported Programs	29,178,120	29,178,120	0.0%	29,178,120	0.0%
GRF	440413	Local Health Departments	0	8,379,808		2,379,808	-71.6%

State of Ohio

Department of Health

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	440412	Cancer Incidence Surveillance System	42,340	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	440413	Local Health Department Support	1,500,000	1,499,999	0	0	8,379,808	NA	2,379,808	-71.6%
GRF	440416	Mothers and Children Safety Net Services	4,291,514	5,400,232	4,223,698	4,303,612	4,303,612	0.0%	4,303,612	0.0%
GRF	440418	Immunizations	1,499,254	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	440431	Free Clinic Safety Net Services	381,076	362,326	1,587,457	1,500,000	1,500,000	0.0%	1,500,000	0.0%
GRF	440438	Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	634,184	670,597	927,275	1,021,131	1,021,131	0.0%	1,021,131	0.0%
GRF	440444	HIV Prevention	2,933,651	2,636,648	3,660,431	3,493,468	3,493,468	0.0%	3,493,468	0.0%
GRF	440451	Public Health Laboratory	3,749,214	3,634,732	3,645,652	3,672,005	3,672,005	0.0%	3,672,005	0.0%
GRF	440452	Child and Family Health Services Match	581,895	587,466	435,798	589,482	589,482	0.0%	589,482	0.0%
GRF	440453	Health Care Quality Assurance	4,321,431	4,569,884	5,037,730	5,084,936	6,084,936	19.7%	6,084,936	0.0%
GRF	440454	Environmental Health/Radiation Protection	1,242,557	1,128,741	2,900,016	3,282,341	2,779,841	-15.3%	2,779,841	0.0%
GRF	440459	Help Me Grow	20,262,312	19,596,838	29,510,627	39,292,281	41,242,281	5.0%	41,242,281	0.0%
GRF	440465	FQHC Primary Care Workforce Initiative	1,535,819	2,477,296	3,008,637	2,686,688	2,686,688	0.0%	2,686,688	0.0%
GRF	440467	Access to Dental Care	206,403	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	440468	Chronic Disease & Injury Prevention	347,965	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	440472	Alcohol Testing	863,678	764,982	1,200,932	1,210,805	1,210,805	0.0%	1,210,805	0.0%
GRF	440473	Tobacco Prevention Cessation and Enforcement	964,495	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	440474	Infant Vitality	5,923,505	7,675,600	6,854,492	12,137,292	17,637,292	45.3%	12,137,292	-31.2%
GRF	440477	Emergency Preparation and Response	1,500,027	1,497,274	1,287,770	1,431,954	1,431,954	0.0%	1,431,954	0.0%
GRF	440481	Lupus Awareness	211,897	99,034	146,692	193,120	193,120	0.0%	193,120	0.0%
GRF	440482	Chronic Disease, Injury Prevention, and Drug Overdose	2,824,694	4,120,913	4,250,943	7,898,480	11,148,480	41.1%	7,898,480	-29.2%
GRF	440483	Infectious Disease Prevention and Control	2,635,843	4,968,837	5,275,694	4,522,054	6,522,054	44.2%	4,522,054	-30.7%
GRF	440484	Public Health Technology Innovation	0	0	404,114	313,760	1,313,760	318.7%	1,313,760	0.0%
GRF	440505	Medically Handicapped Children	10,508,516	10,512,016	11,261,628	11,262,451	11,262,451	0.0%	11,262,451	0.0%
GRF	440507	Targeted Healthcare Services-Over 21	1,146,658	1,070,647	1,109,016	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
GRF	440527	Lead Abatement	0	150,000	150,000	0	7,150,000	NA	7,150,000	0.0%
GRF	440529	Harm Reduction	0	0	20,000	50,000	50,000	0.0%	50,000	0.0%
GRF	440530	Lead-Safe Home Fund Pilot Program	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
GRF	440672	Youth Homelessness	0	0	1,708,040	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.0%	2,500,000	0.0%
GRF	654453	Medicaid - Health Care Quality Assurance	4,243,361	4,010,450	4,210,970	4,246,250	4,246,250	0.0%	4,246,250	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>74,352,289</b>	<b>77,434,512</b>	<b>93,817,612</b>	<b>113,692,110</b>	<b>143,419,418</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>126,669,418</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>
1420	440646	Agency Health Services	2,796,739	2,126,499	1,828,897	5,000,000	5,000,000	0.0%	5,000,000	0.0%
2110	440613	Central Support Indirect Costs	26,870,558	27,491,572	26,678,822	29,500,000	29,750,000	0.8%	29,750,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>29,667,297</b>	<b>29,618,071</b>	<b>28,507,719</b>	<b>34,500,000</b>	<b>34,750,000</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>34,750,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3200	440601	Maternal Child Health Block Grant	20,568,848	21,731,690	20,080,160	25,000,000	25,000,000	0.0%	25,000,000	0.0%
3870	440602	Preventive Health Block Grant	8,465,436	8,843,275	8,489,691	9,750,000	9,750,000	0.0%	9,750,000	0.0%
3890	440604	Women, Infants, and Children	199,013,690	184,054,213	184,587,042	220,000,000	220,000,000	0.0%	220,000,000	0.0%
3910	440606	Medicare Survey and Certification	16,180,345	16,378,736	16,491,473	17,500,000	19,300,000	10.3%	19,300,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Health

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3920	440618	Federal Public Health Programs	87,221,552	91,008,214	99,097,864	95,000,000	105,000,000	10.5%	105,000,000	0.0%
3GD0	654601	Medicaid Program Support	22,556,617	24,867,913	32,233,415	28,540,949	36,040,949	26.3%	36,040,949	0.0%
3GNO	440660	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	25,511,873	26,061,405	32,918,468	26,500,000	26,500,000	0.0%	26,500,000	0.0%
3HPO	440673	Public Health Emergency Response	0	0	160,364	178,400,000	350,000,000	96.2%	150,000,000	-57.1%
3HVO	440679	COVID-19 Vaccines Distribution and Administration	0	0	0	125,000,000	50,000,000	-60.0%	0	-100.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>379,518,361</b>	<b>372,945,446</b>	<b>394,058,477</b>	<b>725,690,949</b>	<b>841,590,949</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>591,590,949</b>	<b>-29.7%</b>
4700	440647	Fee Supported Programs	22,207,077	22,114,609	24,015,046	29,178,120	29,178,120	0.0%	29,178,120	0.0%
4710	440619	Certificate of Need	454,102	546,682	542,981	878,433	878,433	0.0%	878,433	0.0%
4730	440622	Lab Operating Expenses	6,837,839	7,194,900	7,107,469	8,900,000	8,900,000	0.0%	8,900,000	0.0%
4770	440627	Medically Handicapped Children Audit	2,290,347	2,290,516	4,412,854	4,500,000	5,000,000	11.1%	5,000,000	0.0%
4D60	440608	Genetics Services	3,204,921	2,876,069	2,495,920	3,311,039	3,311,039	0.0%	3,311,039	0.0%
4F90	440610	Sickle Cell Disease Control	867,754	894,952	850,629	1,032,824	1,032,824	0.0%	1,032,824	0.0%
4G00	440636	Heirloom Birth Certificate	15,000	6,836	0	15,000	15,000	0.0%	15,000	0.0%
4G00	440637	Birth Certificate Surcharge	5,395	0	940	15,000	15,000	0.0%	15,000	0.0%
4L30	440609	HIV Care and Miscellaneous Expenses	15,043,067	23,249,928	29,699,862	27,000,000	38,704,139	43.3%	38,719,096	0.0%
4P40	440628	Ohio Physician Loan Repayment	724,645	402,050	166,250	700,000	700,000	0.0%	700,000	0.0%
4V60	440641	Save Our Sight	3,003,964	2,882,525	3,232,192	3,500,000	2,500,000	-28.6%	2,500,000	0.0%
5B50	440616	Quality, Monitoring, and Inspection	612,864	456,170	683,552	736,194	736,194	0.0%	736,194	0.0%
5BX0	440656	Tobacco Use Prevention	8,705,230	8,625,251	7,333,521	12,000,000	14,500,000	20.8%	14,500,000	0.0%
5CNO	440645	Choose Life	106,147	26,206	51,267	80,000	80,000	0.0%	80,000	0.0%
5CV1	440534	Coronavirus Relief Local Health Departments	0	0	80,919	72,110,576	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	440674	Coronavirus Relief - DOH	0	0	11,623,572	144,465,883	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	440675	COVID Safety Growers Workforce Safety	0	0	0	2,700,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	440676	Coronavirus Relief Statewide Testing Contracts	0	0	0	68,300,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	440677	Coronavirus Relief - Statewide Testing Supplies and Equipment	0	0	0	79,500,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	440678	Coronavirus Relief - Statewide Testing Lab Services	0	0	0	25,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5D60	440620	Second Chance Trust	1,121,405	835,093	462,119	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
5ED0	440651	Smoke Free Indoor Air	122,407	38,862	117,760	300,000	280,000	-6.7%	280,000	0.0%
5G40	440639	Adoption Services	0	20,000	114,492	150,000	100,000	-33.3%	100,000	0.0%
5HBO	440470	Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	10,550	25,000	25,096	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5PE0	440659	Breast and Cervical Cancer Services	46,698	141,507	0	200,000	500,000	150.0%	500,000	0.0%
5QJ0	440662	Dental Hygienist Loan Repayments	28,550	32,500	25,596	100,000	100,000	0.0%	100,000	0.0%
5SH0	440520	Children's Wish Grant Program	150,000	150,000	0	275,000	275,000	0.0%	275,000	0.0%
5TZ0	440621	Toxicology Screenings	750,000	999,757	998,913	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
5UAO	440668	Health Emergency Preparedness and Response	500,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5Z70	440624	Ohio Dentist Loan Repayment	0	167,500	1,731	200,000	275,000	37.5%	275,000	0.0%
6100	440626	Radiation Emergency Response	1,189,109	1,190,258	1,202,555	1,300,000	1,300,000	0.0%	1,300,000	0.0%
6660	440607	Medically Handicapped Children - County Assessments	21,025,690	18,001,341	18,802,532	24,000,000	24,000,000	0.0%	24,000,000	0.0%
6980	440634	Nurse Aide Training	132,204	81,299	59,731	150,000	125,000	-16.7%	125,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Health

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
L087	440680	Nursing Home Bed Reduction	0	0	0	0	50,000,000	NA	0	-100.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>89,154,965</b>	<b>93,249,811</b>	<b>115,107,499</b>	<b>512,598,069</b>	<b>184,505,749</b>	<b>-64.0%</b>	<b>134,520,706</b>	<b>-27.1%</b>
4T40	440603	Child Highway Safety	227,892	149,892	75,968	200,000	200,000	0.0%	200,000	0.0%
<b>Total Highway Safety</b>			<b>227,892</b>	<b>149,892</b>	<b>75,968</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
R014	440631	Vital Statistics	21,763	32,098	28,553	44,986	44,986	0.0%	44,986	0.0%
R048	440625	Refunds, Grants Reconciliation, and Audit Settlements	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	0.0%	20,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>21,763</b>	<b>32,098</b>	<b>28,553</b>	<b>64,986</b>	<b>64,986</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>64,986</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Health</b>			<b>572,942,567</b>	<b>573,429,830</b>	<b>631,595,828</b>	<b>1,386,746,114</b>	<b>1,204,531,102</b>	<b>-13.1%</b>	<b>887,796,059</b>	<b>-26.3%</b>

# Department Of Higher Education

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Higher Education (DHE) coordinates all higher education in Ohio, allocates funds to higher education institutions, initiates and oversees the implementation of workforce development and adult education programs, assures the seamless credit transfer process between all public institutions, increases the economic competitiveness of the state, and works to increase enrollment in Ohio institutions by promoting the University System of Ohio throughout the world. The Chancellor manages a total of 104 full-time, permanent employees; 68 employees comprise the Department of Higher Education division and 36 employees comprise the Ohio Tuition Trust Authority division. The majority of the agency's budget is distributed as subsidy to colleges and universities throughout the state. The largest source of state support for public higher education institutions is the State Share of Instruction (SSI), which provides general operating support to state-assisted colleges and universities. In addition, the agency oversees the implementation of financial aid programs designed to defray the cost of obtaining a college education for students on the basis of need, academic ability, or field of study. The agency also oversees a number of other subsidies that promote research, public service, medical education, and specific initiatives at various campuses.

More information regarding the Department Of Higher Education is available at <http://www.Ohiohighered.org>.

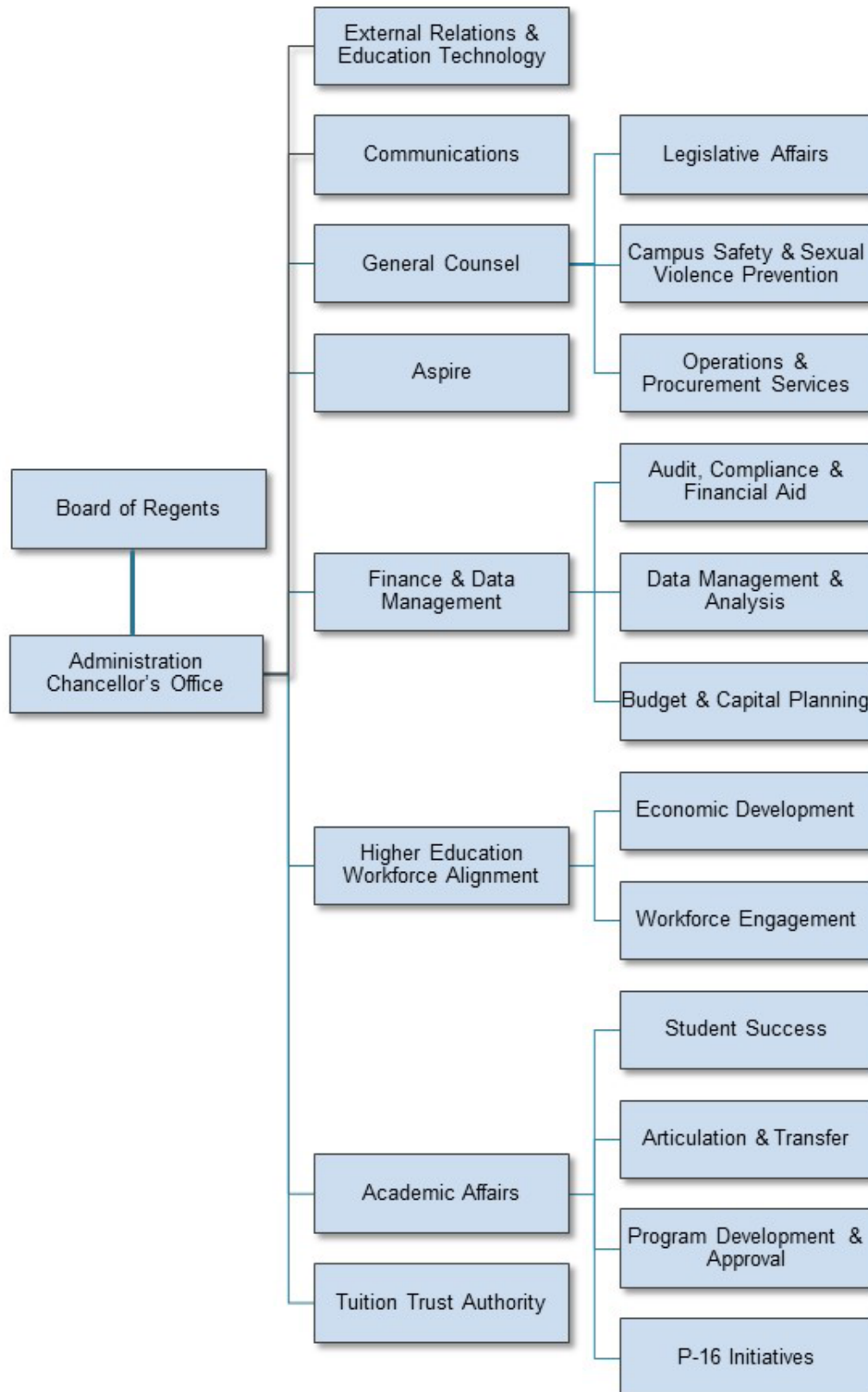
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The DHE serves almost 600,000 Ohio students at 14 four-year public universities, 24 public university regional campuses, 23 community colleges, and more than 120 Ohio Technical Centers and Aspire (Ohio's basic literacy program for adult learners) program locations. The recommended budget continues to support these students and institutions by providing almost \$2.1 billion to fund the State Share of Instruction (SSI), Ohio Technical Centers, and Adult Basic and Literacy Education.
- Since 2009, the DHE's Choose Ohio First scholarship program, designed to significantly strengthen Ohio's competitiveness within the fields of science, technology, engineering, math, and medicine (STEMM), has awarded over \$141 million to more than 19,500 students. The recommended budget continues to provide scholarships to students enrolled in the critical STEMM disciplines with \$53 million over the biennium for the Choose Ohio First scholarship program to provide at least 2,000 new scholarships.
- The Ohio College Opportunity Grant (OCOG) program, provides grant money to Ohio residents who demonstrate the highest levels of financial need who are enrolled at Ohio public colleges or universities, Ohio private, non-profit colleges or universities, and Ohio private, for-profit institutions. The recommended budget continues to prioritize our neediest students by providing \$211 million in OCOG funding that will increase per student award amounts \$500 over the biennium.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.7 billion (or a 6.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.7 billion (or a 0.2% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.8 billion (or a 5.1% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.8 billion (or a 0.4% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization





**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The DHE will increase the number of Ohioans with a degree or postsecondary credential to further strengthen the economic vitality of Ohio.

- The Department will continue to work with our K-12 and higher education partners to ensure that students are completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) form and receiving the appropriate financial assistance through programs such as the Ohio College Opportunity Grant (OCOG).
- The Department will continue to raise awareness of the FAFSA Completion Month (October), College Application Month (November), and College Signing Day (spring) by promoting ODHE's 3 to Get Ready initiative.
- The Department will ensure students are provided with the appropriate wraparound services (mental health support, academic and career advising, etc.) to successfully progress through their postsecondary career.
- The Department will continue to raise awareness of degree pathways for traditional and nontraditional students (2+2, Aspire program, and Ohio Technical Center programming).

The DHE will make postsecondary education accessible for all students.

- The Department will improve broadband access across the state to ensure that students in rural areas and those learning remotely have the internet access necessary to be successful.
- The Department will continue to invest in higher education through state support, providing targeted, strategic increases in State Share of Instruction for quality programs, need-based financial aid, and services for at-risk student populations.

The DHE will make Ohio a destination for students and the workforce, ensuring businesses have skilled employees for in-demand jobs and students have a springboard to a successful career.

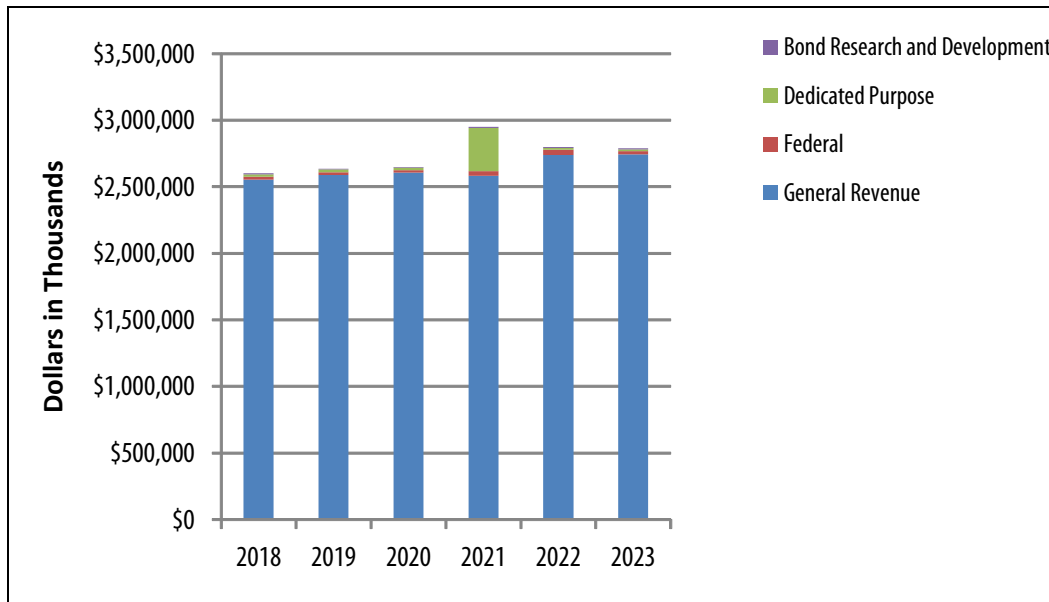
- The Department will continue to invest in the Choose Ohio First program to prepare students for science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine (STEMM) careers while strengthening Ohio's workforce in these in-demand fields.
- The Department will continue to provide opportunities through the TechCred program for incumbent workers to enhance skills and for employers to retain a talented staff.
- The Department will further leverage and position our colleges and universities as assets to encourage collaboration with the business community and allow Ohio to continue as a net importer of students.

Department Of Higher Education

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Department of Higher Education (DHE) is the General Revenue Fund (GRF), which comprised \$2.6 billion (98.4%) of the DHE fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is federal, which is comprised of 0.7 percent of the DHE fiscal year 2020 budget. The remaining funding sources are comprised of Dedicated Purpose Funds and Bond Research and Development Funds.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- The significant swing in the Dedicated Purpose and Federal Fund expenditures between fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2022 is due to the awarding and expiration of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and Governor’s Emergency Education Relief (GEER) funds.

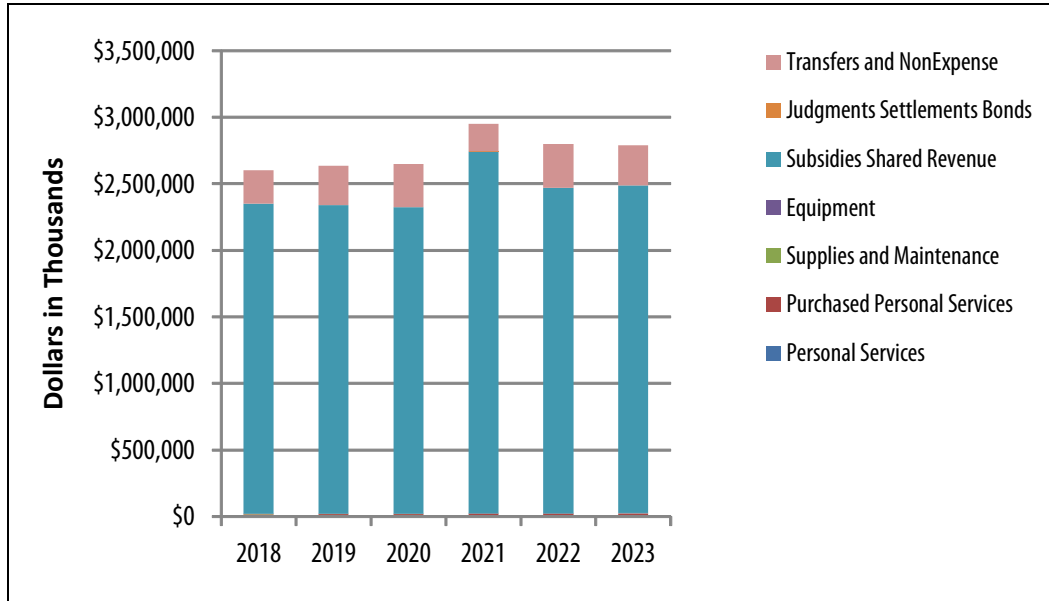
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	2,553,677	2,588,364	2,606,112	2,583,851	-0.9%	2,738,747	6.0%	2,743,494	0.2%
Federal	20,892	19,935	19,561	33,846	73.0%	38,986	15.2%	22,796	-41.5%
Dedicated Purpose	19,578	22,039	16,676	323,809	1,841.8%	13,751	-95.8%	13,815	0.5%
Bond Research and Development	6,189	6,171	6,471	7,900	22.1%	8,000	1.3%	8,000	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,600,336</b>	<b>2,636,508</b>	<b>2,648,820</b>	<b>2,949,405</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>2,799,484</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>2,788,104</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

Department Of Higher Education

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The DHE's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was subsidies (86.9%), which support the 37 public higher education institutions. The DHE's second largest expense is transfers and non-expense (12.2%), which funds the debt payments for the higher education institutions' capital projects.

Expenses by Account Category



- The significant swing in subsidies and shared revenue expenditures between fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2022 is due to the awarding and expiration of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and Governor’s Emergency Education Relief (GEER) funds.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	9,362	9,497	9,993	10,803	8.1%	11,070	2.5%	11,226	1.4%
Purchased Personal Services	7,806	8,389	8,359	9,399	12.4%	9,898	5.3%	10,160	2.6%
Supplies and Maintenance	3,397	3,203	2,977	4,037	35.6%	3,829	-5.1%	3,896	1.7%
Equipment	25	29	73	90	24.0%	121	34.0%	121	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	2,330,131	2,319,208	2,303,055	2,720,295	18.1%	2,443,528	-10.2%	2,461,664	0.7%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	0	0	271	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	249,615	296,182	324,362	204,510	-37.0%	331,038	61.9%	301,038	-9.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,600,336</b>	<b>2,636,508</b>	<b>2,648,820</b>	<b>2,949,405</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>2,799,484</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>2,788,104</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

**ALI Analysis**

**5CV1 235677      Coronavirus Relief-Public Higher Education-Residential**

One-time appropriation in the Coronavirus Relief - Public Higher Education - Residential line item in fiscal year 2021 supported Ohio's public universities with relatively large shares of students living on campus. These universities had additional costs due to measures that needed to be taken to mitigate COVID-19 in residences and dining halls. The federal funding was made available from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**5CV1 235678      Coronavirus Relief - Independent Higher Education**

One-time appropriation in the Coronavirus Relief - Independent Higher Education line item in fiscal year 2021 supported Ohio's private nonprofit and proprietary institutions to enhance the ability of each campus to comply with various COVID-19-related public health measures. The federal funding was made available from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**5CV1 235679      Coronavirus Relief - Public Higher Education**

One-time appropriation in the Coronavirus Relief - Public Higher Education line item in fiscal year 2021 supported Ohio's universities with larger commuter populations along with all of the state's Community Colleges and Career Technical Centers to enhance the ability of each campus to comply with various COVID-19-related public health measures. The federal funding was made available from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**5CV1 235557      COVID Response - Higher Education Mental Health**

One-time appropriation in fiscal year 2021 supported the immediate behavioral health response and recovery needs related to the COVID-19 pandemic on Ohio college and university campuses. Funds were disbursed to Ohio's higher education institutions to support mental health needs on campuses across the state during October - December 2020. The federal funding was made available from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**3HQ0 235512      Governor's Emergency Education Relief - Higher Education Mental Health**

One-time appropriation in fiscal year 2021 for longer-term support and capacity development, connection to community resources, and implementation of behavioral health supports in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funds were disbursed to Ohio's higher education institutions to address mental health needs on campuses across the state during January - June 2021. The federal funding was made available from the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

**3HQ0 235509      Governor's Emergency Education Relief - Higher Education Initiatives**

Appropriation in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 to support a comprehensive, strategic response package to address particularly significant impacts to higher education because of COVID-19. The federal funding was made available from the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

State of Ohio

Department Of Higher Education

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	235321	Operating Expenses	5,433,001	5,524,425	5,777,531	5,629,556	5,742,147	2.0%	5,914,411	3.0%
GRF	235402	Sea Grants	299,250	299,250	284,287	299,250	286,981	-4.1%	299,250	4.3%
GRF	235406	Articulation and Transfer	1,788,618	1,806,640	1,808,897	1,783,281	1,818,947	2.0%	1,873,515	3.0%
GRF	235408	Midwest Higher Education Compact	111,550	111,550	115,000	115,000	116,725	1.5%	118,476	1.5%
GRF	235414	Grants and Scholarship Administration	758,567	772,095	853,881	834,048	850,729	2.0%	876,251	3.0%
GRF	235417	Technology Maintenance and Operations	4,113,593	4,586,975	4,168,037	3,461,413	3,530,641	2.0%	3,636,561	3.0%
GRF	235428	Appalachian New Economy Partnership	1,228,000	1,228,000	4,041,600	4,041,600	2,228,000	-44.9%	2,228,000	0.0%
GRF	235438	Choose Ohio First Scholarship	12,655,431	12,381,711	13,770,801	20,508,000	25,000,000	21.9%	28,000,000	12.0%
GRF	235443	Adult Basic and Literacy Education - State	7,083,344	7,083,344	7,083,344	7,083,344	7,083,344	0.0%	7,083,344	0.0%
GRF	235444	Ohio Technical Centers	16,476,150	16,640,913	18,922,116	20,204,000	20,810,120	3.0%	20,810,120	0.0%
GRF	235474	Area Health Education Centers Program Support	873,000	873,000	851,175	873,000	838,342	-4.0%	873,000	4.1%
GRF	235483	Technology Integration and Professional Development	13,406	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	235492	Campus Safety and Training	465,248	756,422	509,312	600,000	612,000	2.0%	630,360	3.0%
GRF	235501	State Share of Instruction	1,977,320,820	1,977,370,954	1,940,444,439	2,037,149,490	2,056,678,116	1.0%	2,075,761,402	0.9%
GRF	235502	Student Support Services	632,974	632,974	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	235504	War Orphans Scholarships	7,821,109	8,226,012	11,915,564	12,502,933	14,000,000	12.0%	15,500,000	10.7%
GRF	235505	State Share of Instruction Reconciliation	0	0	1,500,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	235507	OhioLINK	6,024,682	6,024,682	5,723,448	5,723,448	5,654,164	-1.2%	5,752,427	1.7%
GRF	235508	Air Force Institute of Technology	1,566,723	1,566,723	1,563,387	1,563,387	1,524,219	-2.5%	1,563,387	2.6%
GRF	235510	Ohio Supercomputer Center	4,388,513	4,388,513	4,278,800	4,278,800	4,294,160	0.4%	4,422,984	3.0%
GRF	235511	Cooperative Extension Service	24,110,186	24,110,186	23,854,677	23,854,677	23,452,913	-1.7%	23,854,677	1.7%
GRF	235514	Central State Supplement	11,685,516	11,685,516	11,241,466	11,241,466	11,107,153	-1.2%	11,241,466	1.2%
GRF	235515	Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine	2,038,940	2,038,940	1,987,966	2,038,940	1,957,994	-4.0%	2,038,940	4.1%
GRF	235519	Family Practice	3,007,876	3,007,876	2,932,679	3,007,876	2,888,463	-4.0%	3,007,876	4.1%
GRF	235520	Shawnee State Supplement	2,537,456	2,537,456	3,884,033	4,037,456	4,636,500	14.8%	5,409,250	16.7%
GRF	235525	Geriatric Medicine	496,043	496,043	483,642	496,043	476,350	-4.0%	496,043	4.1%
GRF	235526	Primary Care Residencies	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,389,375	1,425,000	1,368,428	-4.0%	1,425,000	4.1%
GRF	235533	Higher Education Program Support	5,025,000	0	2,803,850	1,062,400	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	235535	Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center	36,360,388	36,361,470	35,493,396	35,493,396	34,895,612	-1.7%	35,493,396	1.7%
GRF	235536	The Ohio State University Clinical Teaching	9,185,494	9,185,494	8,955,857	9,185,494	8,820,830	-4.0%	9,185,494	4.1%
GRF	235537	University of Cincinnati Clinical Teaching	7,554,944	7,554,944	7,707,320	7,834,944	7,395,012	-5.6%	7,834,944	5.9%
GRF	235538	University of Toledo Clinical Teaching	5,888,670	5,888,670	5,741,453	5,888,670	5,654,890	-4.0%	5,888,670	4.1%
GRF	235539	Wright State University Clinical Teaching	2,860,830	2,860,830	2,789,309	2,860,830	2,747,255	-4.0%	2,860,830	4.1%
GRF	235540	Ohio University Clinical Teaching	2,765,651	2,765,651	2,696,510	2,765,651	2,655,855	-4.0%	2,765,651	4.1%
GRF	235541	Northeast Ohio Medical University Clinical Teaching	2,844,469	2,844,469	2,773,357	2,844,469	2,731,544	-4.0%	2,844,469	4.1%
GRF	235543	OCPM Clinical Subsidy	0	0	375,000	500,000	450,000	-10.0%	500,000	11.1%

State of Ohio

Department Of Higher Education

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	235544	STEM Public-Private Partnership Pilot Program	0	0	0	400,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	235546	Central State Agricultural Research and Development	1,529,582	1,367,961	3,734,154	3,317,860	3,782,130	14.0%	3,782,130	0.0%
GRF	235548	Central State Cooperative Extension Services	1,444,563	1,355,799	3,163,970	2,854,148	3,744,568	31.2%	3,744,568	0.0%
GRF	235552	Capital Component	8,447,629	3,630,087	3,448,582	3,630,087	1,584,491	-56.4%	1,584,491	0.0%
GRF	235555	Library Depositories	1,397,132	1,397,132	1,326,762	1,326,762	1,310,702	-1.2%	1,326,762	1.2%
GRF	235556	Ohio Academic Resources Network	3,077,343	3,077,343	2,923,475	2,978,512	2,915,605	-2.1%	2,978,512	2.2%
GRF	235558	Long-term Care Research	309,035	309,035	293,583	309,035	296,767	-4.0%	309,035	4.1%
GRF	235559	Central State School of Agriculture Education	250,000	250,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	235563	Ohio College Opportunity Grant	99,805,918	97,758,480	108,670,998	101,800,000	102,756,352	0.9%	108,500,000	5.6%
GRF	235569	The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine Supplement	0	0	0	0	4,000,000	NA	5,000,000	25.0%
GRF	235572	The Ohio State University Clinic Support	728,206	728,206	710,001	728,206	699,296	-4.0%	728,206	4.1%
GRF	235578	Federal Research Network	0	0	0	0	4,950,000	NA	4,950,000	0.0%
GRF	235591	Co-Op Internship Program	2,425,900	674,200	1,352,700	1,170,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	235597	High School STEM Innovation and Ohio College Scholarship and Retention Program	0	0	1,000,000	900,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	235598	Rural University Program	0	0	500,000	400,000	400,000	0.0%	400,000	0.0%
GRF	235599	National Guard Scholarship Program	18,565,228	19,005,244	16,424,224	18,800,000	19,000,000	1.1%	19,000,000	0.0%
GRF	235909	Higher Education General Obligation Bond Debt Service	248,856,204	295,773,404	323,841,676	204,048,136	331,000,000	62.2%	301,000,000	-9.1%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>2,553,677,182</b>	<b>2,588,363,619</b>	<b>2,606,111,634</b>	<b>2,583,850,608</b>	<b>2,738,747,345</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>2,743,493,898</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
3120	235577	Education, Research, Development and Dissemination	0	0	6,182	25,691	25,691	0.0%	25,691	0.0%
3120	235611	Gear-up Grant	1,328,864	1,549,862	1,735,597	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
3120	235612	Carl D. Perkins Grant/Plan Administration	970,685	1,123,362	1,177,809	1,350,000	1,350,000	0.0%	1,350,000	0.0%
3120	235617	Improving Teacher Quality Grant	1,441,642	654,777	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3120	235641	Adult Basic and Literacy Education - Federal	15,627,204	14,947,408	14,889,591	17,600,000	17,600,000	0.0%	17,600,000	0.0%
3BGO	235651	Gear Up Grant Scholarships	1,228,237	1,556,850	1,698,088	1,750,000	1,750,000	0.0%	1,750,000	0.0%
3H20	235608	Human Services Project	243,175	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3HQ0	235509	GEER Higher Education Initiatives	0	0	0	6,800,000	16,190,000	138.1%	0	-100.0%
3HQ0	235512	Governor Emergency Education Relief - Higher Education Mental Health	0	0	0	4,250,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3N60	235658	John R. Justice Student Loan Repayment Program	52,012	102,822	53,877	70,000	70,000	0.0%	70,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>20,891,819</b>	<b>19,935,081</b>	<b>19,561,144</b>	<b>33,845,691</b>	<b>38,985,691</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>22,795,691</b>	<b>-41.5%</b>
2200	235614	Program Approval and Reauthorization	633,911	507,848	567,852	744,562	800,485	7.5%	825,000	3.1%
4560	235603	Sales and Services	1,998	23,555	68,102	199,250	199,250	0.0%	199,250	0.0%
4E80	235602	Higher Educational Facility Commission Administration	46,421	48,194	47,992	60,000	63,000	5.0%	65,000	3.2%
5CV1	235557	COVID Response - Higher Education Mental Health	0	0	0	4,915,000	85,000	-98.3%	0	-100.0%
5CV1	235677	Coronavirus Relief - Public Higher Education Resident	0	0	0	141,123,261	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	235678	Coronavirus Relief - Independent Higher Education	0	0	0	78,292,058	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department Of Higher Education

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5CV1	235679	Coronavirus Relief - Public Higher Education	0	0	0	80,584,681	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5D40	235675	Conference/Special Purposes	960,335	846,470	836,855	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
5FRO	235650	State and Non-Federal Grants & Award	354,478	1,236,560	890,065	1,402,150	1,402,150	0.0%	1,402,150	0.0%
5JCO	235654	Federal Research Network	3,450,000	3,450,000	4,702,500	4,950,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5NHO	235517	Short-Term Certificates	0	4,127,000	873,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5NHO	235684	OhioMeansJobs Workforce Development Revolving Loan Program	188,761	155,138	29,230	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5P30	235663	Variable Savings Plan	6,486,040	6,742,685	6,743,425	7,915,343	8,049,501	1.7%	8,159,165	1.4%
5RAO	235616	Workforce and Higher Education Programs	5,907,457	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5UKO	235594	OhioCorps Pilot Program	0	2,431,666	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5Y50	235618	State Need-based Financial Aid Reconciliation	0	1,001,195	313,653	729,698	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
6450	235664	Guaranteed Savings Plan	831,303	828,001	741,477	1,001,626	1,035,116	3.3%	1,047,209	1.2%
6820	235606	Nursing Loan Program	717,079	640,620	861,932	891,320	1,116,842	25.3%	1,116,842	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>19,577,783</b>	<b>22,038,932</b>	<b>16,676,083</b>	<b>323,808,949</b>	<b>13,751,344</b>	<b>-95.8%</b>	<b>13,814,616</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
7011	235634	Research Incentive Third Frontier	5,337,200	3,440,662	3,464,697	4,989,518	5,000,000	0.2%	5,000,000	0.0%
7014	235639	Research Incentive Third Frontier	852,000	2,729,969	3,006,081	2,910,482	3,000,000	3.1%	3,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Bond Research and Development</b>			<b>6,189,200</b>	<b>6,170,631</b>	<b>6,470,778</b>	<b>7,900,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department Of Higher Education</b>			<b>2,600,335,984</b>	<b>2,636,508,263</b>	<b>2,648,819,639</b>	<b>2,949,405,248</b>	<b>2,799,484,380</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>2,788,104,205</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

# Higher Educational Facility Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Educational Facility Commission (HEF) was created for the purpose of assisting independent, not-for-profit institutions of higher education to finance the construction, renovation, or rehabilitation of educational facilities through tax-exempt bonds.

More information regarding the Higher Educational Facility Commission is available at <https://ohefc.ohiohighered.org/>.

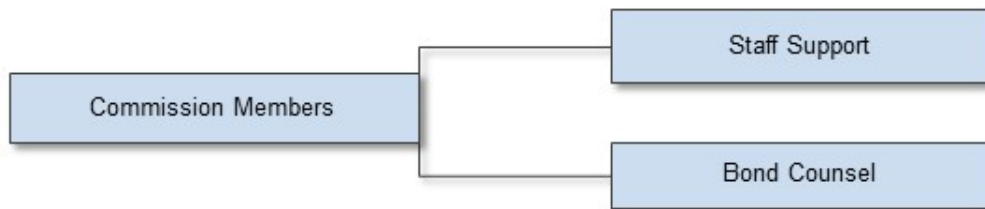
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The Commission is supported entirely by fee revenue and does not operate on taxpayer dollars. The Commission's bond issuance fee is among the lowest issuance fees available to institutions. The recommended budget of \$12,500 supports the operations of the commission, enabling it to complete its mission to assist independent colleges and universities receive the financing for major capital projects.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$12.5 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$12.5 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



## Agency Goals and Objectives

The HEF will increase savings to eligible institutions.

- The HEF will review the fee policy and issuance fee rate.
- The HEF will offer a lower application fee or eliminate the application fee for refunding issuances that do not increase overall debt of the institution.

The HEF will publish an annual report of bond issuances and highlight savings and success stories.

- The HEF will post a list of prior year bond issuances and mention project savings and success stories on the Commission's website.

The HEF will broadcast Commission meetings online for public viewing.

- The HEF will offer a virtual environment for the public to view or comment on open public meetings.

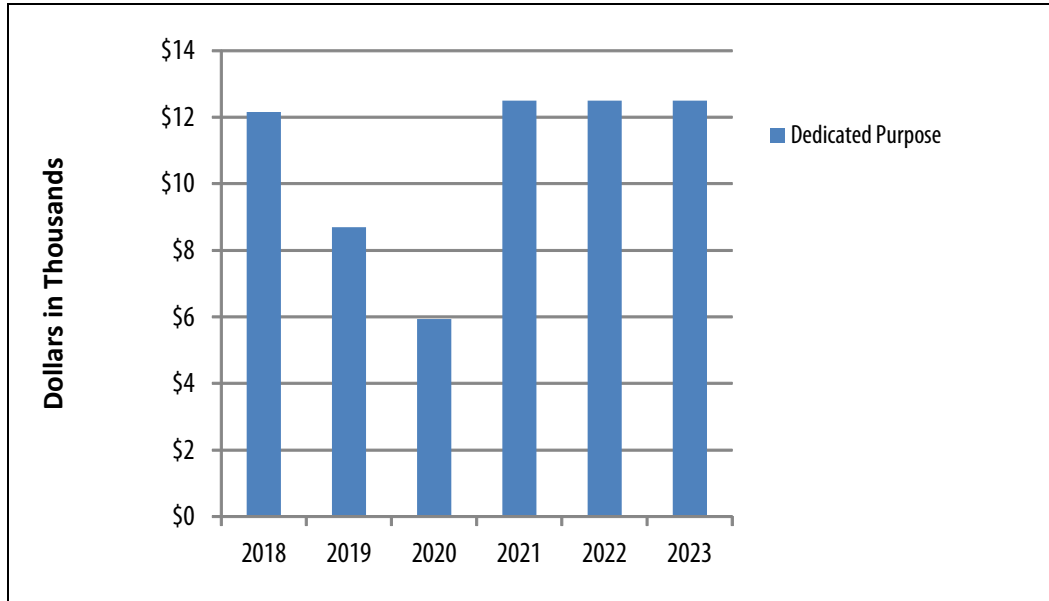


## Higher Educational Facility Commission

### Funding Sources

The only funding source for the Higher Educational Facility Commission (HEF) is the Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF), generated by application and issuance fees, which comprised \$12,500 or 100.0 percent of the HEF fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



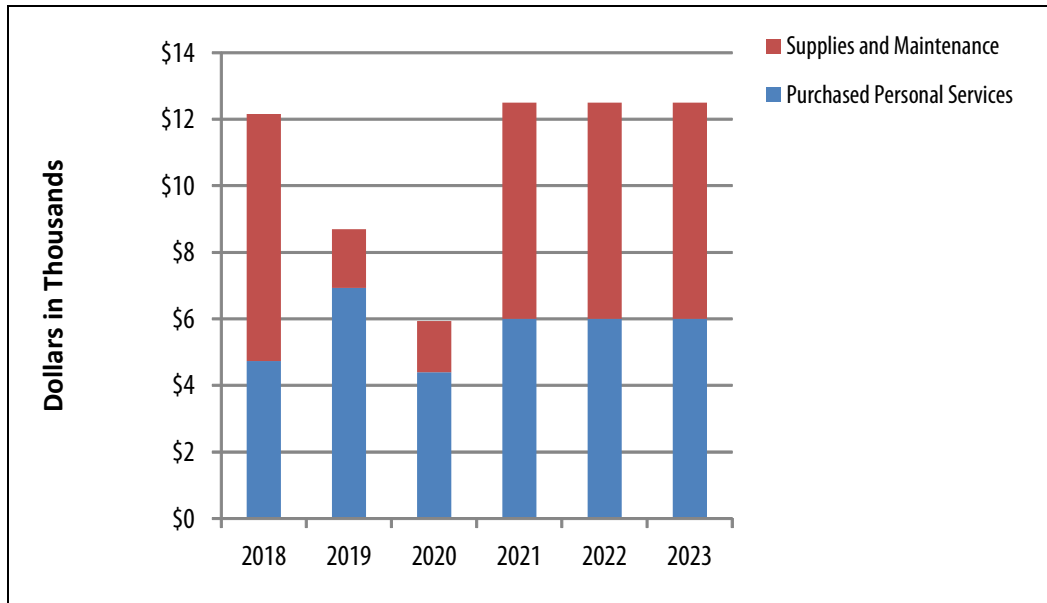
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	12	9	6	13	110.5%	13	0.0%	13	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>110.5%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## Higher Educational Facility Commission

### Agency's Budget by Expense Type

The HEF's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Purchased Personal Services (74.0%), which covers audit costs. The HEF's second-largest expense is Supplies and Maintenance (26.0%), which funds travel and administrative expenses for commission members.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Purchased Personal Services	5	7	4	6	36.5%	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	7	2	2	7	321.0%	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>110.5%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

### Executive Recommendations by Line Item

			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
4610	372601	Operating Expenses	12,159	8,693	5,939	12,500	12,500	0.0%	12,500	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>12,159</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>5,939</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Higher Educational Facility Commission</b>			<b>12,159</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>5,939</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Commission on Hispanic-Latino Affairs (OCHLA) provides leadership in addressing issues concerning Hispanic-Latino Ohioans. The Commission serves as a liaison between state government and the Hispanic-Latino community and advocates for the development and implementation of policies and programs to address their needs. Its three key mandates are to advise the governor and legislators on issues affecting the Latino community, to connect Latino and Latino-serving organizations across the state, and to build the capacity of Latino organizations in Ohio. The Commission works with community councils and organizations to strengthen direct contact and communication of state government with Latino leadership and communities. It has established relationships with 20 Latino networking groups and hosts the Ohio Latino Network (OLAnet) with over 450 Latino serving organizations, with the result of an increase in the quantity and quality of information disseminated for and about Hispanic-Latino Ohioans. The Commission works with state agencies and commissions to support their efforts to reach, serve, educate and inform the growing Latino community, through consultation on outreach strategy, cultural appropriateness, translations and direct outreach/campaign deliveries. It is governed by an 11-member board appointed by the Governor. The board is supported by a team of three full-time and one intermittent staff, who focus resources on programs and activities in the areas of education, business creation, employment, health, equity, and inclusion.

More information regarding the Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs is available at [ochla.ohio.gov](http://ochla.ohio.gov).

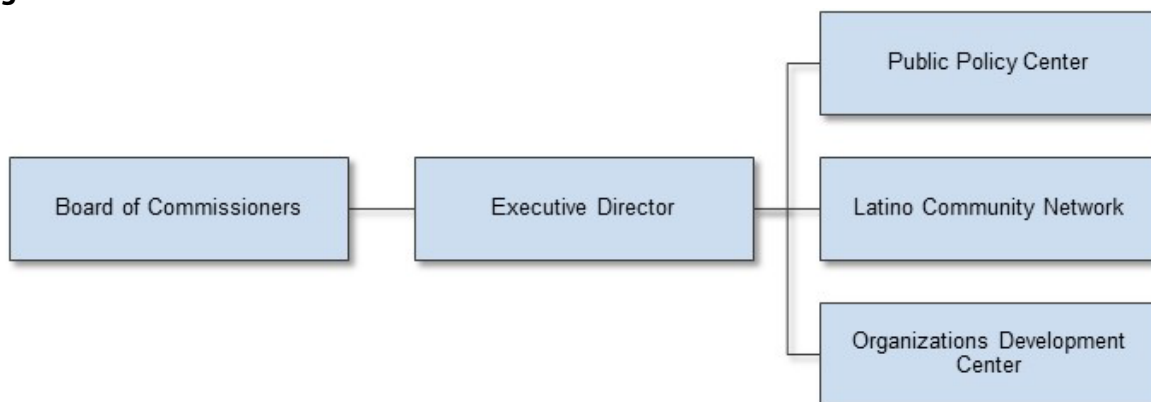
## Agency Budget Highlights

- Recommended funding will allow the Commission to continue to provide essential constituent services through its Ohio Latino Network directory; inform and advise executive and legislative leaders on related policy matters through its Public Policy Center; and develop, coordinate, and assist public and private organizations that serve Spanish-speaking people, through its Organizations Development Center.
- The Ohio Latino Network, or OLAnet, is a digital resource that connects over 450 Latino and Latino-serving organizations across Ohio. Along with 10 Virtual Resource Directories, the Commission can provide timely information for and about Latinos in the state.
- The Commission excels in connecting with the public through social media and its website, with over 15,000 events posted per year and exceeding 25,000 website visitors annually. It empowers Latinos through summits that bring 1,200+ participants annually and conducts at least 250 visits to communities a year.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$464.0 thousand (or a 7.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$464.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$488.6 thousand (or a 15.3% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$488.6 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



## Agency Goals and Objectives

The OCHLA will maintain support systems and services, including OLAnet and other resource directories, constituent services, an effective social media presence and continued community engagement to connect Latinos to government and vice versa.

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**Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs**

- The Commission will improve functionality for the OLANet and Resource Directories to include at least 700 contacts offering services for Latinos.
- The Commission will provide timely constituent services and work closely with ten local Latino Networks to ensure support systems are in place to manage the impact of COVID-19 for Latino families and communities.
- The Commission will streamline and improve the social media presence increasing visibility by at least 25 percent, continuing to grow in influence and positioning to reach different sectors of the Hispanic/Latino population in Ohio in suburban and rural areas.
- The Commission will support and build the ten regional Latino networking groups to enhance partnerships, collaboration and enhance relationships with at least 10 new local, county and state government entities to connect them to Latino leadership across the state.

The OCHLA will increase capacity building opportunities in education, health, workforce and economic development to empower the Latino community in Ohio and support their development and success.

- The Commission will conduct two summits, six workshops and trainings that improve education for Latinos K-21, including the promotion of the biliteracy seal, technical and career education and the building of pipelines to the teaching profession.
- The Commission will partner with at least two state and federal agencies to build education and training pipelines that increase economic development, and support programs to increase the number of Latino owned businesses able to earn minority business certifications.
- The Commission will support Latino serving organizations to increase the number of mental health and trauma programming, including at least two Latino Mental Health Navigators, and two Mental Health “Promotoras” programs.
- The Commission will continue the work with Ohio’s five Hispanic Chambers to provide opportunities for entrepreneurs, guidance to Latino job seekers and mentoring training opportunities.

The OCHLA will advise the Governor, state agencies, and partners on issues affecting Latinos, particularly regarding the COVID-19 Pandemic, health and racial equity efforts, diversity, and inclusion.

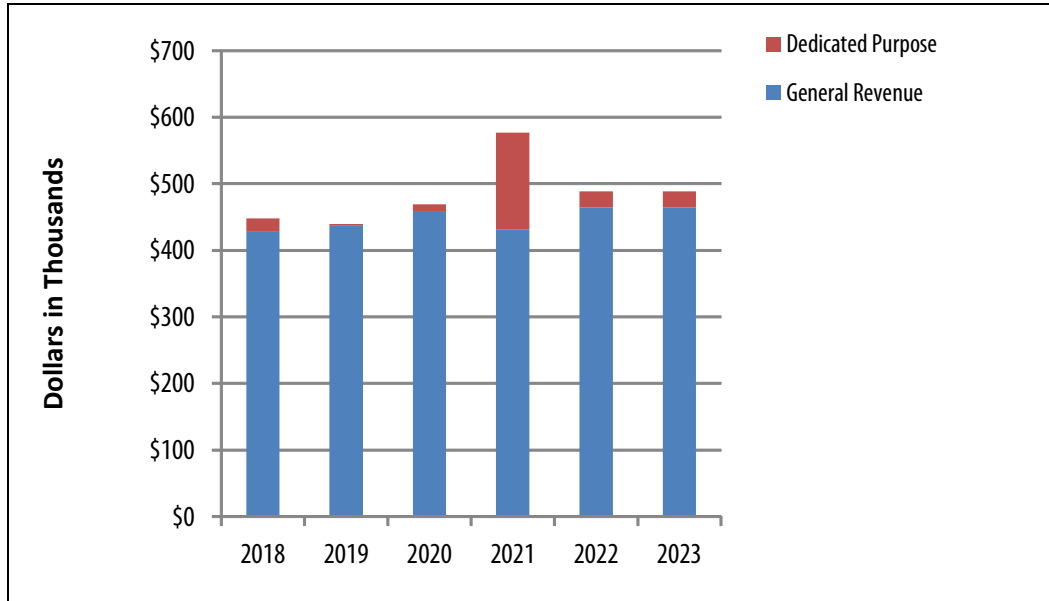
- The Commission will provide expertise through engagement with state agencies, advisory boards, consultation, presentations, and networking on issues related to Latino and ethnic minority communities in Ohio.
- The Commission will increase efforts for civic education and engagement with Latino elected officials, as well as members of the legislature to increase communications between Latino leaders and elected officials by producing at least four legislative updates a year and hosting one Legislative Visit Day.
- The Commission will produce two Latino Community Reports to explore topics of importance to empowerment and progress of the Hispanic/Latino community in Ohio.

**Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs**

**Funding Sources**

The major funding source for the Commission is the General Revenue Fund (95.0%). In addition, the Commission receives gifts, donations, and grants in its Gifts and Miscellaneous Fund (5.0%). A recent example is a grant from the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services for a joint pilot project of community outreach.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



- Fiscal year 2021 includes spending in the DPF from a \$150,000 grant given to the Commission by the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services for two Latino mental health navigator pilot projects.

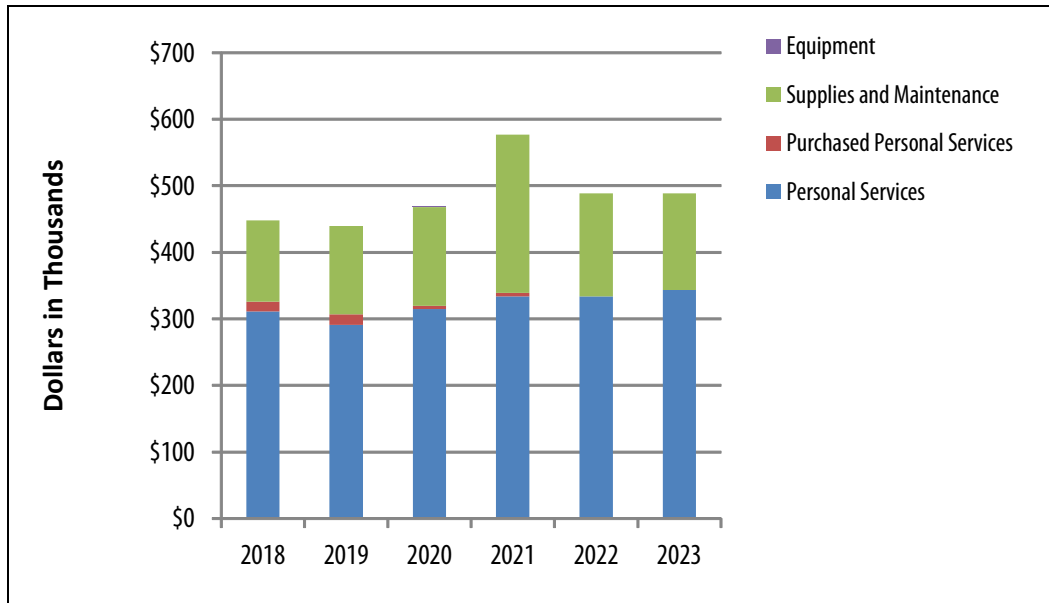
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	428	437	459	432	-6.0%	464	7.5%	464	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	20	2	10	145	1,317.1%	25	-83.1%	25	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type include payroll (65.0%) and general office expenses (35.0%), such as rent, telecommunications, website maintenance, and mailing expenses.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- Fiscal year 2021 supplies and maintenance includes spending from a \$150,000 grant given to the Commission by the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services for two Latino mental health navigator pilot projects.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	311	291	315	334	6.0%	334	-0.1%	343	2.9%
Purchased Personal Services	15	16	5	5	9.3%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	122	132	148	238	60.1%	155	-34.7%	145	-6.2%
Equipment	0	0	1	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	148100	Personal Services	8,012	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	148321	Operating Expenses	418,111	436,866	458,899	431,564	464,047	7.5%	464,047	0.0%
GRF	148402	Community Programs	1,784	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>427,907</b>	<b>436,866</b>	<b>458,899</b>	<b>431,564</b>	<b>464,047</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>464,047</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
6010	148602	Special Initiatives	20,107	2,312	10,232	145,000	24,558	-83.1%	24,558	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>20,107</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>10,232</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>24,558</b>	<b>-83.1%</b>	<b>24,558</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs</b>			<b>448,014</b>	<b>439,178</b>	<b>469,131</b>	<b>576,564</b>	<b>488,605</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>	<b>488,605</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Ohio History Connection

## Role and Overview

The Ohio History Connection (OHC) has a longstanding relationship with the State of Ohio that dates back to the organization's founding in 1885. As the state's nonprofit history partner, the Ohio History Connection carries out numerous public responsibilities in exchange for state operating support. These responsibilities include maintaining and operating the state's more than 50 historical sites and museums; preserving and ensuring public access to the state archives; providing expertise related to historic preservation; creating educational materials for Ohio school children; promoting the development of county and local historical societies; and collecting and preserving artifacts related to Ohio history. The Ohio History Connection serves as the steward of many of the state's most important historical items such as priceless prehistoric objects, the state's founding documents, and historic sites. The OHC maintains effective management agreements with local organizations that help operate most of the Ohio History Connection's historic sites and museums. The OHC and several of its historic sites and museums are among the less than five percent of museums in the country that have earned accreditation through the American Alliance of Museums. More than 400,000 people visit the Ohio History Connection's historic sites and museums in a typical year and many more use the organization's services for educational purposes, economic development, genealogy research, accessing online research tools and images, and much more. The Ohio History Connection's 21-member Board of Trustees, which includes nine members appointed by the Governor, oversees the strategic direction of the organization.

More information regarding the Ohio History Connection is available at <http://www.ohiohistory.org>.

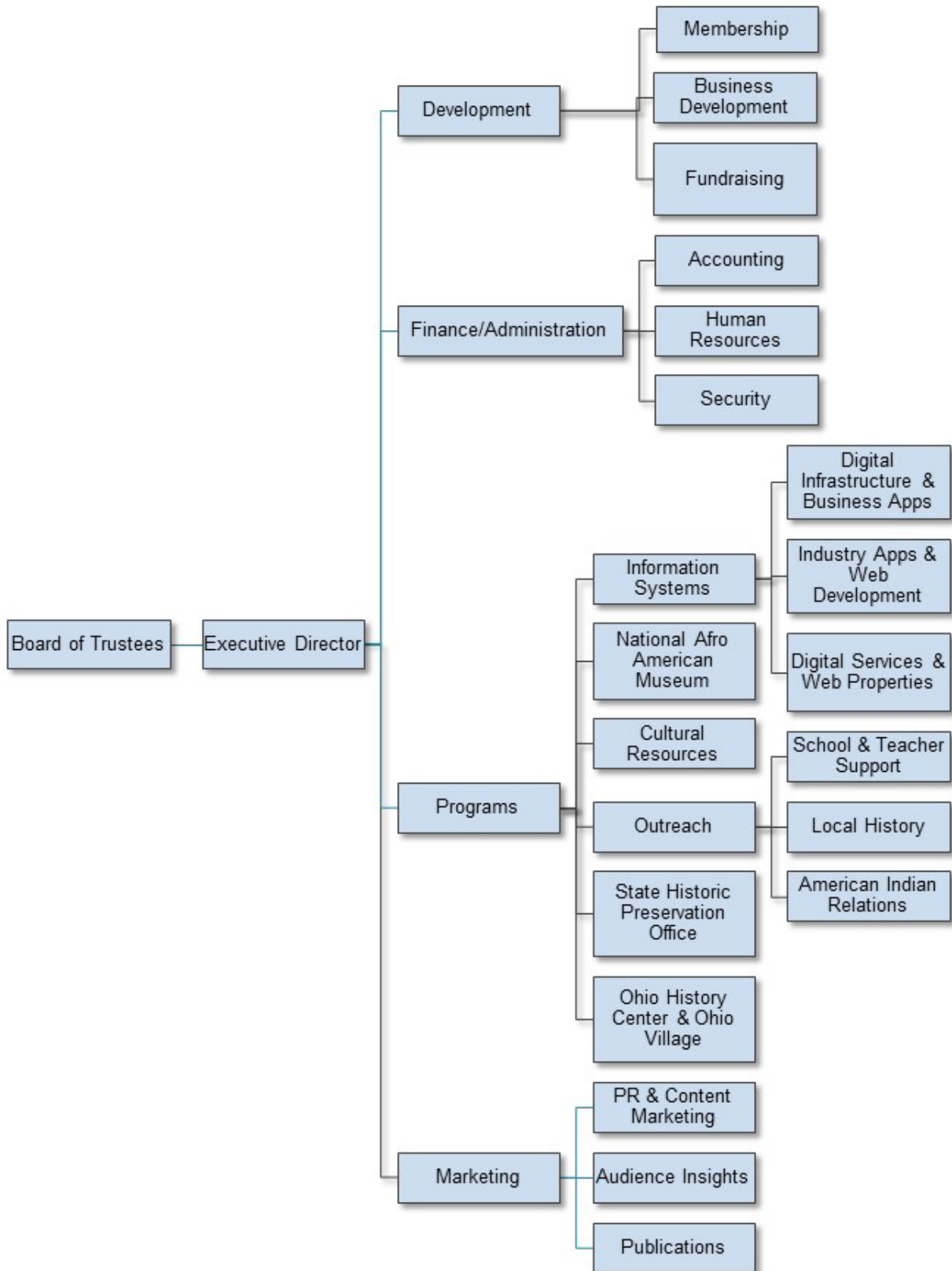
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The recommended funding supports subsidies to the Ohio History Connection and historical sites around Ohio. During fiscal year 2020, 34 new nominations were added to the National Register of Historic Places, for a total of 4,142 Ohio properties that are either nominated or listed. Ohio is third in the nation of National Register listings. Also nationally, Ohio had the second highest investments made by developers utilizing historic preservation tax credits.
- The recommended funding supports stipend increases to local partners, creates a new site partner with Poindexter Village, and provides funds for evaluating objects in the OHC's collection archives. Local Ohio communities in fiscal year 2020 installed and dedicated 21 new history markers. To date, there are over 1,800 markers located around Ohio with at least 3 in every county. Currently, there are 8,554 Ohio History Connection members.
- The recommended funding provides support for property security/safety upgrades and website redevelopment. "Ohio as America", the OHC's electronic history textbook, is used by 21,763 fourth-grade students. During fiscal year 2020, there were 2,395,428 online visits to ohiohistory.org and associated web properties. From television coverage, newspaper stories and more, the OHC estimates it reached \$4.4 million in earned media during fiscal year 2020.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$14.2 million (or a 3.3% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$14.2 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$14.3 million (or a 4.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$14.3 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization





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**Ohio History Connection**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Ohio History Connection will redevelop the Ohio Village experience to improve the visitor experience, increase the educational impact and increase earned revenue.

- The OHC will develop new characters, businesses, and stories to reflect the true diversity of Ohio’s small towns in the 19th Century and appeal to fans of traditional food ways and craft practices.
- The OHC will extend the season from early spring through December instead of Memorial Day through Labor Day to ensure access for school field trips and to provide families with new seasonal activities.
- The OHC will provide new opportunities to increase retail sales, event rentals, sponsorships, and admissions revenues.

The Ohio History Connection will evaluate historic sites and museums structure to identify opportunities, efficiencies, and options for greater local impact.

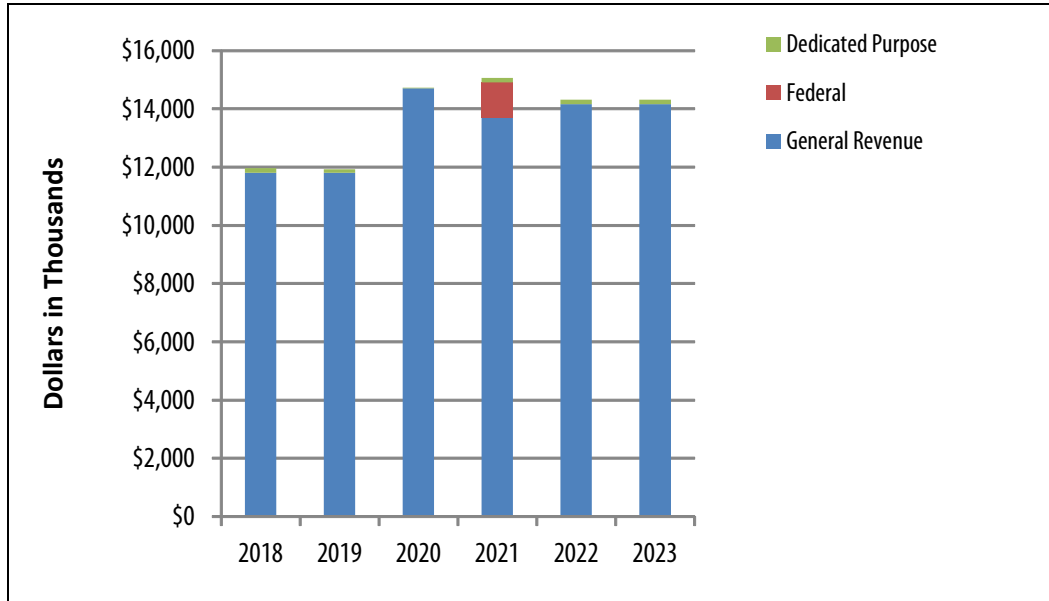
- The OHC will engage site partners, community members, and other public and private stakeholders to evaluate current structure and procedures to assess efficacy of current system and identify desired areas for improvement.
- The OHC will develop a plan for addressing desired outcomes from the evaluation process.
- The OHC will rewrite procedures and restructure agreements with site partners as indicated.

## Ohio History Connection

### Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the OHC is the General Revenue Fund, which comprised \$14.7 million or 99.8 percent of the OHC fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is Dedicated Purpose Funds, which comprised \$34,000 or 0.2 percent of the OHC fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



- In fiscal year 2021, the OHC received \$1.2 million to support the creation and delivery of virtual field trips for Ohio's teachers and families to enrich history education during the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

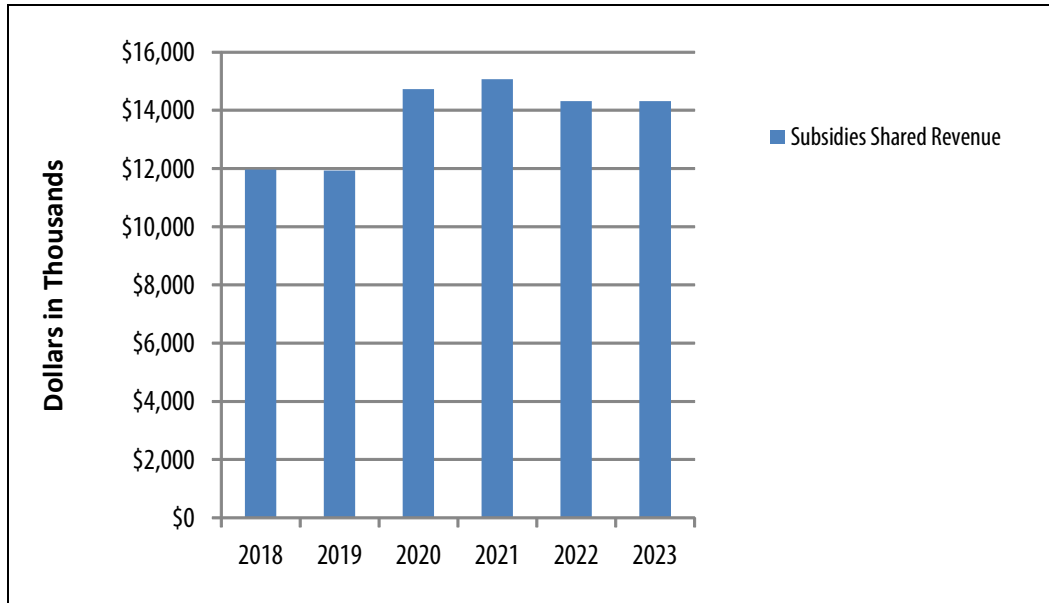
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023
General Revenue	11,800	11,800	14,699	13,704	-6.8%	14,163	3.3%	14,163	0.0%
Federal	0	0	0	1,200	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	158	127	34	160	374.5%	160	0.0%	160	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,958</b>	<b>11,928</b>	<b>14,733</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Ohio History Connection

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The OHC's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Subsidies and Shared Revenue (\$14.7 million or 100.0%).

Expenses by Account Category



- In fiscal year 2021, the OHC received \$1.2 million to support the creation and delivery of virtual field trips for Ohio's teachers and families to enrich history education during the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Subsidies Shared Revenue	11,958	11,928	14,733	15,064	2.2%	14,323	-4.9%	14,323	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,958</b>	<b>11,928</b>	<b>14,733</b>	<b>15,064</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State of Ohio

Ohio History Connection

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	360501	Education and Collections	4,155,712	4,155,712	5,180,712	4,791,092	5,016,092	4.7%	5,016,092	0.0%
GRF	360502	Site and Museum Operations	5,837,852	5,837,853	6,707,853	6,298,753	6,532,753	3.7%	6,532,753	0.0%
GRF	360504	Ohio Preservation Office	281,300	281,300	281,300	261,609	261,609	0.0%	261,609	0.0%
GRF	360505	National Afro-American Museum	485,000	485,000	485,000	451,050	451,050	0.0%	451,050	0.0%
GRF	360506	Hayes Presidential Center	485,000	485,000	550,000	511,500	511,500	0.0%	511,500	0.0%
GRF	360508	State Historical Grants	400,000	400,000	1,338,500	1,244,805	1,244,805	0.0%	1,244,805	0.0%
GRF	360509	Outreach and Partnership	155,583	155,583	155,582	144,692	144,692	0.0%	144,692	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>11,800,447</b>	<b>11,800,448</b>	<b>14,698,947</b>	<b>13,703,501</b>	<b>14,162,501</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>14,162,501</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3HQ	360604	GEER - History Initiatives	0	0	0	1,200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
5KLO	360602	Ohio History Tax Check-off	150,000	120,900	30,000	150,000	150,000	0.0%	150,000	0.0%
5PDO	360603	Ohio History License Plate	7,500	6,500	3,720	10,000	10,000	0.0%	10,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>157,500</b>	<b>127,400</b>	<b>33,720</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio History Connection</b>			<b>11,957,947</b>	<b>11,927,848</b>	<b>14,732,667</b>	<b>15,063,501</b>	<b>14,322,501</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>14,322,501</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Ohio Housing Finance Agency

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) makes affordable housing opportunities available to low- to moderate-income Ohioans, including first-time homebuyers, renters, senior citizens, and other populations with special needs. The OHFA is governed by an 11-member board, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor. The OHFA mission, "We Open the Doors to an Affordable Place to Call Home," is guided by the belief that every Ohioan should have access to quality affordable housing, which is a key component for building a strong future in Ohio. To carry out its mission, the OHFA works with federal and local governments, housing development entities, financial institutions, and persons eligible for OHFA-administered programs. The agency plays a central role in administering federal grants and other housing-related programs such as the low-income housing tax credit. The agency has 130 permanent employees.

More information regarding the Ohio Housing Finance Agency is available at <https://www.ohiohome.org/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

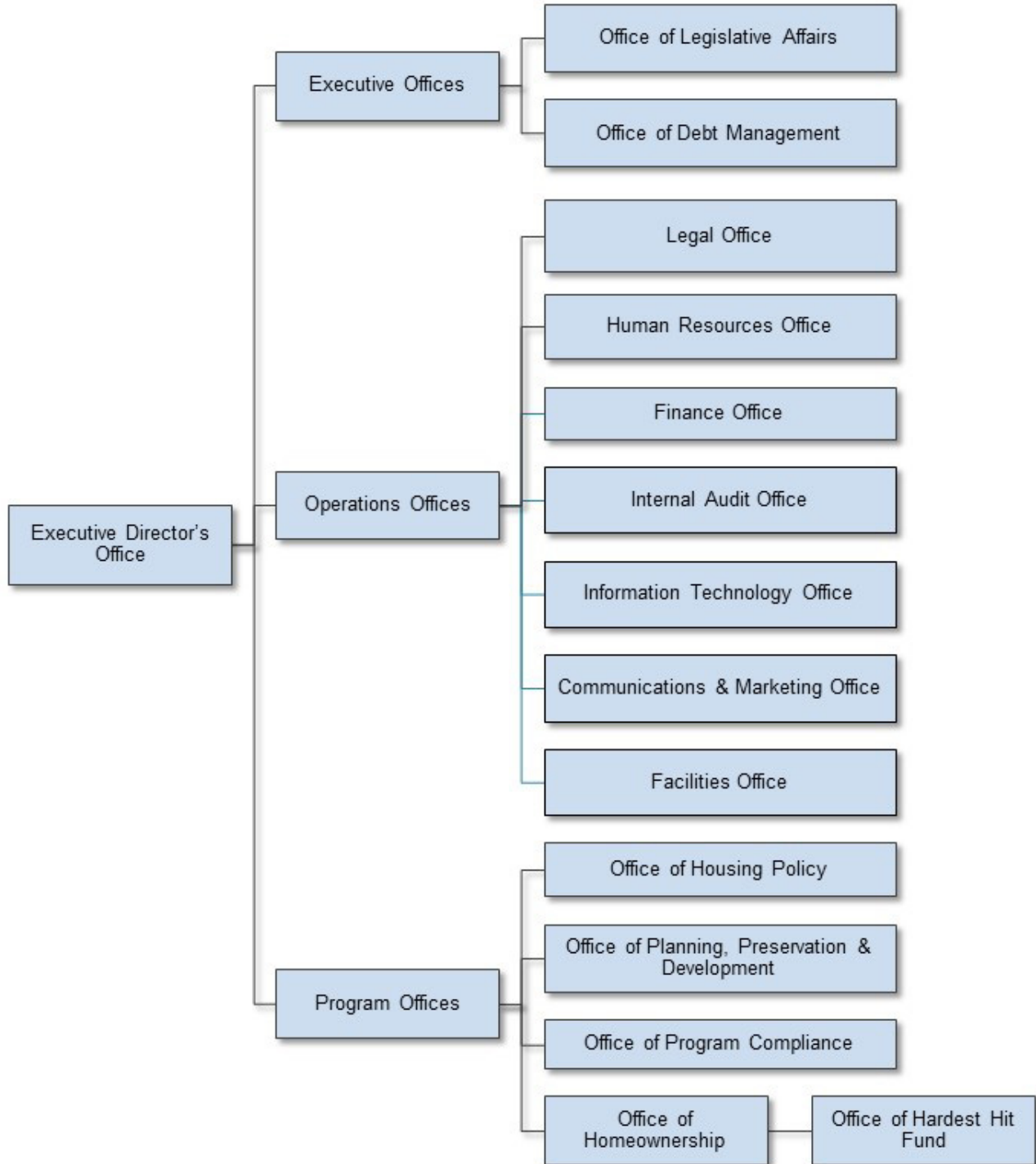
- During fiscal year 2020, the OHFA funded 7,006 affordable rental units that provide safe, decent, and affordable housing. Furthermore, the agency made payments to servicers through the Save the Dream homeowner assistance program, bringing the total number of households assisted to 26,663. Nearly \$3.8 million of annual state payroll appropriations are used to secure financing and perform many other housing-related activities such as those referenced above.
- In fiscal year 2020, the OHFA monitored 397 projects for housing quality and compliance with Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Such activity and other compliance initiatives are a vital part of the OHFA's responsibilities, ensuring delivery of high-quality services and minimal disruption to agency funding streams. The OHFA devotes approximately \$2.5 million per year of its payroll on compliance-related activity.
- The OHFA continued implementation of the \$12 million HUD 811 Project Rental Assistance (PRA) program with Ohio sister agencies to expand housing options for individuals with disabilities and with low incomes. The OHFA made commitments for all 497 HUD 811 PRA units by the end of the third quarter of fiscal year 2020.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$13.3 million (or a 0.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$13.5 million (or a 1.8% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Ohio Housing Finance Agency

Table of Organization



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**Ohio Housing Finance Agency**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The OHFA will recruit and retain employees with affordable housing expertise, knowledge and training.

- With key staffing departures during the fiscal years 2020-2021 biennium, the agency will focus on building and maintaining its internal capacity to support its mission.

The OHFA will expand and preserve affordable housing opportunities.

- The OHFA will continue development and effective administration of OHFA's core affordable housing programs. Efforts will focus on customer-driven, sustainable, multi-sector solutions for the production and preservation of affordable housing.

The OHFA will promote awareness of affordable housing programs in Ohio to external stakeholders and citizens.

- The OHFA will provide training opportunities for real estate agents, housing counselors, and other stakeholders related to OHFA's products and services.
- The OHFA will continue to strengthen its partnerships with lenders, real estate agents, and housing counselors.
- A visible media presence will be pursued by the OHFA in order to publicize its products and services.

The OHFA will strengthen its agency culture.

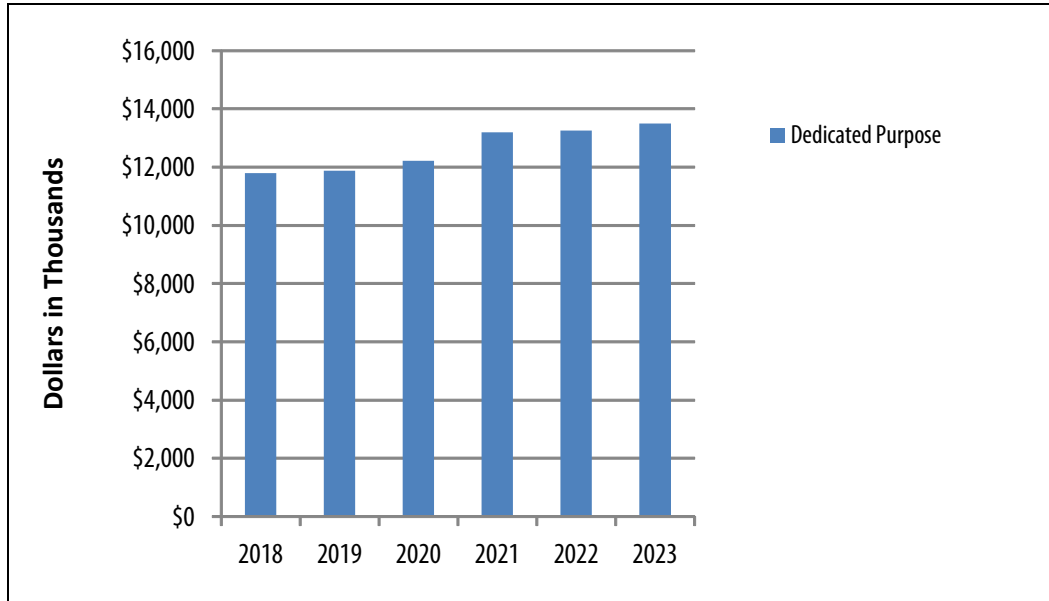
- The OHFA will encourage personal and professional growth, innovation, and collaboration among all staff to advance the organization's mission.

Ohio Housing Finance Agency

Funding Sources

The OHFA's state operating budget funding emanates from the Housing Finance Agency Personal Services Fund. From various revenue sources under the control of the OHFA, the agency periodically makes deposits into the fund, at levels sufficient to meet each fiscal year's appropriated payroll expenditures.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	11,799	11,874	12,218	13,190	8.0%	13,259	0.5%	13,492	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,799</b>	<b>11,874</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>13,190</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>13,259</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>13,492</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

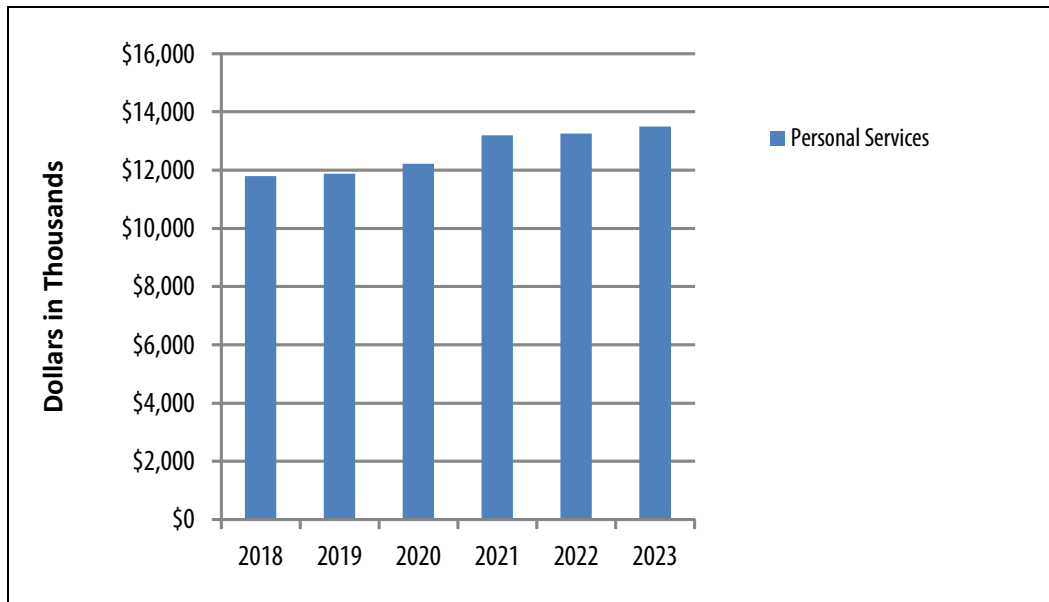


Ohio Housing Finance Agency

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

Payroll is the sole operating expense of the OHFA required to be appropriated by the state operating budget and paid through the state treasury. Payroll expenses have been fairly even in recent years, reflecting relatively steady staffing levels. Non-payroll agency operating expenses are paid from various funding sources under its control, and are disbursed directly by the agency (not paid through the state treasury).

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	11,799	11,874	12,218	13,190	8.0%	13,259	0.5%	13,492	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,799</b>	<b>11,874</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>13,190</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>13,259</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>13,492</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

(in Thousands)			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5AZO	997601	Housing Finance Agency Personal Services	11,799,323	11,874,427	12,218,391	13,190,208	13,258,659	0.5%	13,491,862	1.8%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>11,799,323</b>	<b>11,874,427</b>	<b>12,218,391</b>	<b>13,190,208</b>	<b>13,258,659</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>13,491,862</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio Housing Finance Agency</b>			<b>11,799,323</b>	<b>11,874,427</b>	<b>12,218,391</b>	<b>13,190,208</b>	<b>13,258,659</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>13,491,862</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

# Ohio Industrial Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Industrial Commission (OIC), a non-General Revenue (GRF) agency, serves as the adjudicative branch of the workers' compensation system where disputed issues are resolved on an impartial basis. The agency hears a volume of 106,000 claims annually in 12 regional / district offices located across the state. The hearing process begins when the Commission assumes jurisdiction of an issue after an appeal of a Bureau of Workers' Compensation order. The hearings, which are quasi-judicial in nature, are conducted at three levels within the Commission. The first level is the district hearing level. If the district level decision is appealed, a mandatory staff hearing is held. If this decision is appealed, a hearing may be held before the three-member Commission. This hearing is discretionary and is based on criteria set forth in an OIC resolution. Any further appeals are handled through the Ohio court system where the Attorney General's Office represents the Commission. Hearing policy and process is governed by the three-member Commission appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each member is required to have six or more years of recognized expertise in the field of workers' compensation and at least one member is required to be a licensed attorney. The Chairman of the Commission, as Chief Executive Officer, and the Executive Director administer daily operations conducted by a workforce that currently includes 313 permanent full-time employees. By investing in emerging technologies and with continued enhancements, the internal hearing process now operates via a paperless workflow resulting in significant labor savings. Customized updates to the OIC's ICON public website allow stakeholders to refine and to expand information provided in claim submissions through the on-line application, thereby expediting the process while reducing "hands-on" processing time. The OIC remains committed to maintaining an impartial and expeditious adjudication process.

More information regarding the Ohio Industrial Commission is available at [www.ic.ohio.gov](http://www.ic.ohio.gov).

## Agency Budget Highlights

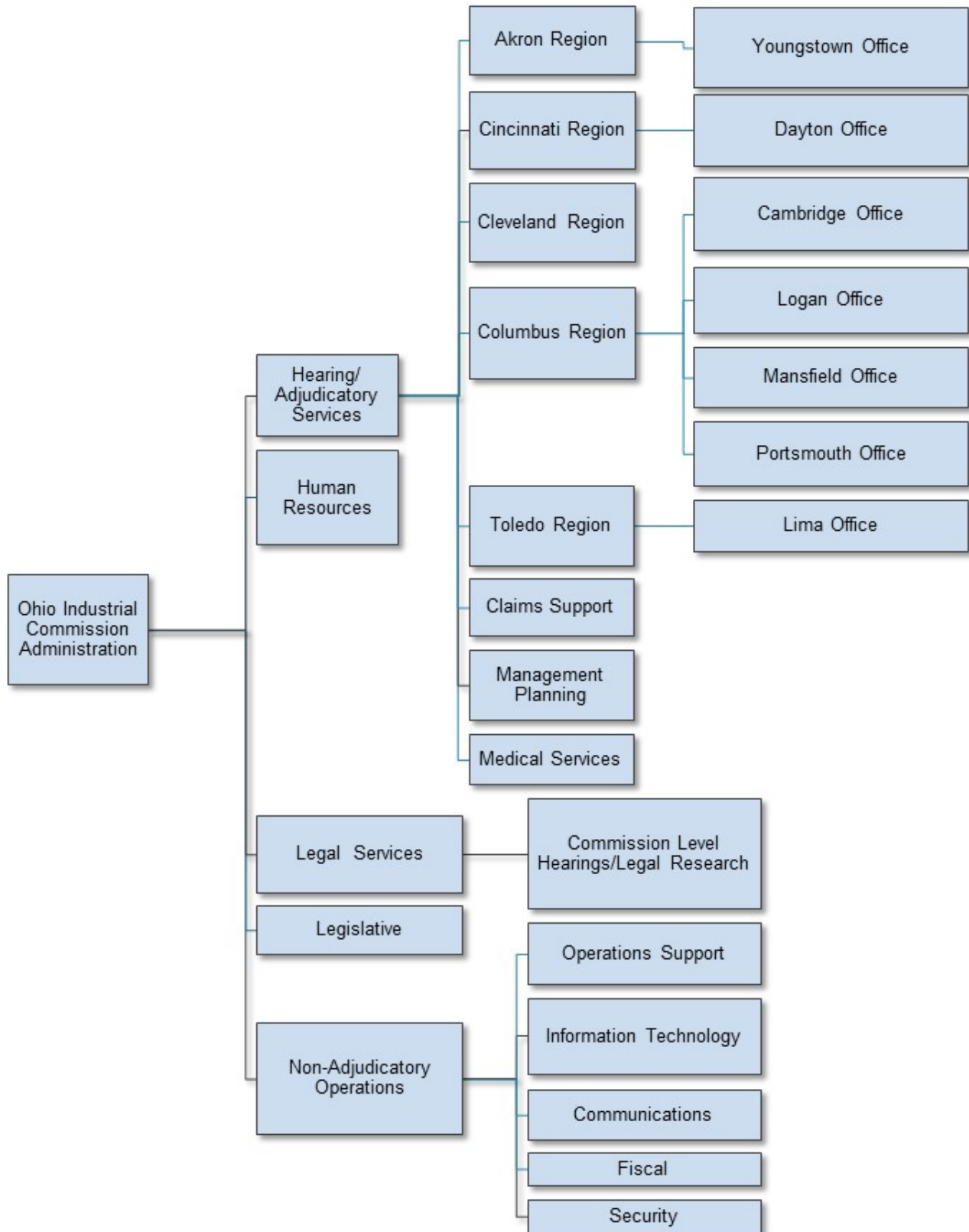
- The mission of the Industrial Commission of Ohio (OIC) is to serve injured workers and their employers through expeditious and impartial resolutions of disputed worker compensation claims via a quasi-judicial hearing process. Over fiscal years 2018-2020, the OIC conducted an average annual volume of 106,120 hearings.
- Through the hearing process, the OIC serves an average of nearly 50,000 claimants per year in 12 separate offices throughout Ohio. As adjudicator, the OIC affords these claimants an expedited process while avoiding the longer time frames encountered in the general court system.
- The OIC is mandated by Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 4123.511 to conduct a hearing on a disputed issue within 45 days. The OIC's compliance with the mandate is an average of 85.9 percent during the past three fiscal years for qualified motions filed.
- The OIC provides a timely and cost effective alternative for the adjudication of claims that arise from workplace injuries. The average cost per hearing over the past three fiscal years is \$403.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$54.8 million (or a 10.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$54.8 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Ohio Industrial Commission

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The OIC is dedicated to adherence of ORC 4123.511, which mandates the timely and impartial resolution of contested workers' compensation claims.

- Appeals filed for a qualifying issue will be heard by an OIC Hearing Officer within 45 days of that filing.
- Upon hearing an appeal for a qualifying issue, the OIC will issue an order within 7 days.
- The timeliness of the hearing and subsequent publication of the hearing order will be monitored by a semi-monthly reporting process.
- The OIC will continue to conduct remote and on-site audits of the claims processing areas to ensure data integrity. An annual report will be produced and published on the OIC website noting this performance. Semi-monthly reports on compliance will be maintained internally for managerial review and action.
- The OIC will monitor the quality of hearing orders produced for consistency, accuracy, and compliance with Commission standards.
- The OIC will hold periodic training sessions related to emerging legal issues, legislative code or rules, and court rulings on Commission orders and provide updates on medical conditions and treatment.

The OIC will address COVID-19 challenges to not only ensure the continuance of timely impartial hearings, but that hearings will be conducted in a safe environment for all parties.

- The OIC will continue to conduct telephonic hearings on all claim issues and will monitor the need for additional hearing officers to meet timeliness mandates.
- Once it returns to a public hearing forum, the OIC will undertake a thorough risk analysis to minimize COVID-19 spread and will work with workplace safety officials and microbial experts to identify the necessary safety enhancements required.
- To minimize the potential spread of COVID-19 and through the provision of laptops and VPN access, support staff will continue working in remote locations should public hearings resume.

The OIC will continue its planning efforts to meet the challenge of an increase in retiring employees either by eligibility, by a reluctance to return physically due to a COVID-19 vulnerability, or by program changes within the retirement system.

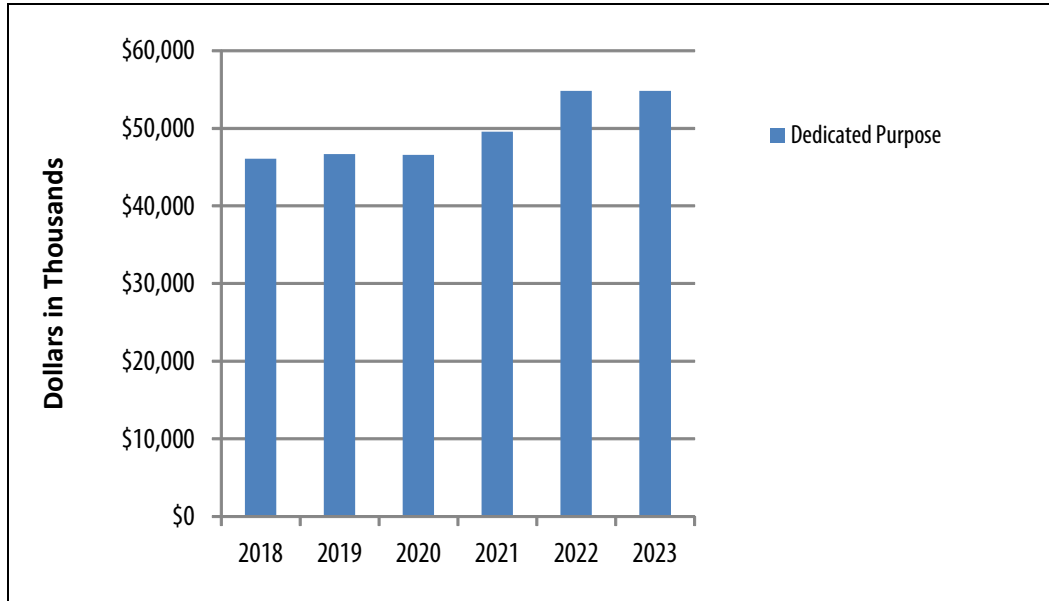
- The OIC will develop workforce plans to balance employee turnover and claim volume levels to determine the number of on-site office staff needed.
- The OIC will identify vulnerable positions and the required skills and training needed in these positions in recruitment efforts. Whenever possible, it will plan for staffing overlaps to secure an effective transfer of knowledge.

Ohio Industrial Commission

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Ohio Industrial Commission is Dedicated Purpose Funding, which comprised 100.0 percent of the OIC's fiscal year 2020 budget. These funds generate revenue for the Commission's operations and payroll through assessments paid by Ohio employers.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



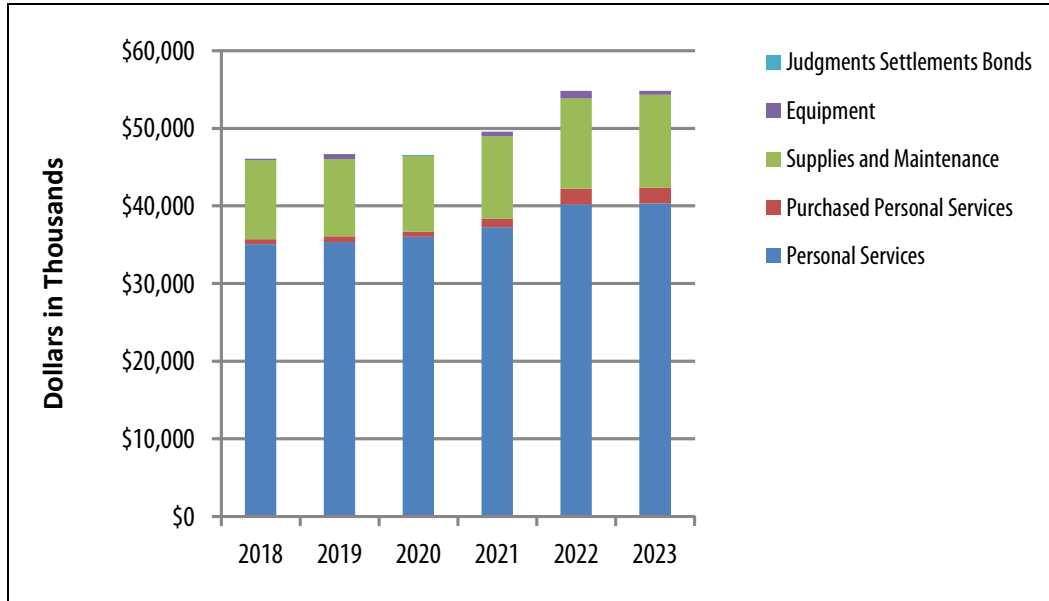
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	46,088	46,665	46,581	49,586	6.5%	54,829	10.6%	54,829	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,088</b>	<b>46,665</b>	<b>46,581</b>	<b>49,586</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>54,829</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>54,829</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Ohio Industrial Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Ohio Industrial Commission's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personal services (77.3%). Supplies and maintenance was the second largest expense (21.0% of expenses in fiscal year 2020). These expenses supported personnel costs, office rent, and technological upgrades.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	35,101	35,336	36,020	37,257	3.4%	40,186	7.9%	40,336	0.4%
Purchased Personal Services	624	741	666	1,070	60.7%	2,049	91.5%	1,974	-3.7%
Supplies and Maintenance	10,171	9,953	9,771	10,675	9.3%	11,594	8.6%	11,994	3.5%
Equipment	192	635	79	584	636.1%	1,000	71.3%	525	-47.5%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	0	45	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,088</b>	<b>46,665</b>	<b>46,581</b>	<b>49,586</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>54,829</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>54,829</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5W30	845321	Operating Expenses	41,276,260	41,840,053	41,800,650	44,727,198	49,885,128	11.5%	49,885,128	0.0%
5W30	845402	Rent-William Green Building	1,017,838	1,031,507	1,044,667	1,065,484	1,150,000	7.9%	1,150,000	0.0%
5W30	845410	Attorney General Payments	3,793,650	3,793,650	3,736,142	3,793,650	3,793,650	0.0%	3,793,650	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>46,087,748</b>	<b>46,665,210</b>	<b>46,581,459</b>	<b>49,586,332</b>	<b>54,828,778</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>54,828,778</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio Industrial Commission</b>			<b>46,087,748</b>	<b>46,665,210</b>	<b>46,581,459</b>	<b>49,586,332</b>	<b>54,828,778</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>54,828,778</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Office of Inspector General

## Role and Overview

The Inspector General's Office (IGO) examines, investigates, and makes recommendations concerning alleged wrongful acts and omissions within the executive branch of state government. The jurisdiction of the office extends to the Governor and his staff; 79 state agencies, departments, boards, and commissions; 14 state universities and medical colleges; and any other entities appointed, employed, or subject to the authority of the Governor. Complaints received by the IGO are reviewed and evaluated to determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe the underlying allegations, if true, would constitute a wrongful act or omission on the part of a state agency, officer, or employee. Should the Inspector General determine there is reasonable cause warranting further review, the IGO conducts a thorough and objective investigation of the alleged wrongdoings and issues a report detailing the investigation's findings. The IGO provides a report of the investigation to the Governor and the agency subject to investigation. Recommendations for the agency may be included in the report to prevent the recurrence of similar fraud, waste, abuse, or corruption. Reports of investigations identifying actions involving possible civil or criminal violations of law may be referred to federal, state, or local regulatory or prosecutorial authorities for further consideration. Though the IGO's staff has averaged between 16 and 17 permanent full-time employees for the last eight years, due to variables in staff retention and budgetary controls, the IGO is currently composed of 14 permanent full-time and one part-time employees who are assigned to one of four areas of operation: office management, administrative/investigative support, legal counsel, and investigations. During calendar years 2018 and 2019, the IGO received and reviewed 565 complaints, conducted and closed 103 investigations, and identified over \$16.8 million lost to the State of Ohio.

More information regarding the Office of Inspector General is available at <http://watchdog.ohio.gov/>.

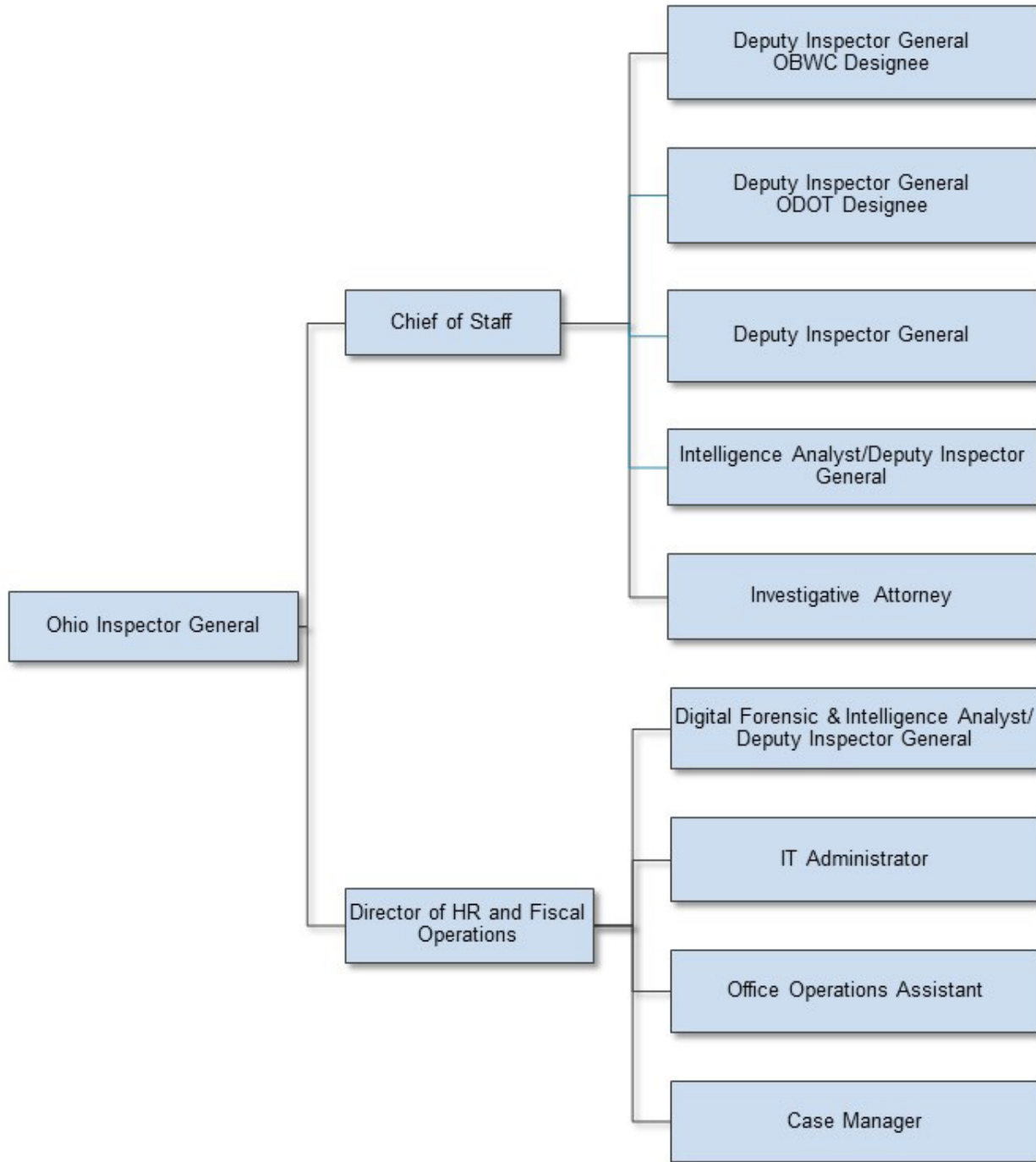
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The IGO examines, investigates, and makes recommendations concerning alleged wrongful acts and omissions within the executive branch of state government. Funding recommendations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 allow the IGO to continue its mission, which frees other agencies to use their funding appropriately, pursue mission critical activities, and work toward the Governor's priorities that include expanding opportunities and access to services, healthcare, and employment for Ohioans.
- Recommendations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 allow the IGO to continue to review and evaluate all complaints of alleged wrongdoing received by the office in a timely and impartial manner. During calendar years 2018 and 2019, the IGO received 565 complaints, from which 96 cases were opened and investigated.
- The IGO's funding recommendations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 maintain current staffing levels. The IGO's investigators conduct thorough, objective, and accurate investigations of alleged wrongdoing and issue a report detailing the investigation's findings. During calendar years 2018 and 2019, the IGO released 103 reports of investigation, from which 268 recommendations were made to agencies, 23 criminal charges were issued, and over \$16.8 million was identified as lost to the State of Ohio.
- Fiscal years 2022 and 2023 non-GRF funding recommendations maintain one dedicated deputy inspector general for the Department of Transportation and one for the Bureau of Workers' Compensation and Industrial Commission. In 2019, the IGO released six self-initiated investigations that identified various issues with how grant moneys were awarded through the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation, identifying over \$168,000 lost to the State of Ohio.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.4 million (or a 2.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.4 million (or a 2.4% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.2 million (or a 2.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.3 million (or a 1.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization





**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The IGO will safeguard and promote integrity in state government by conducting fact-finding investigations and releasing reports of investigations.

- The IGO will conduct and complete thorough and unbiased investigations into allegations of wrongdoing by utilizing various investigative techniques and staff expertise.
- The IGO will make sound and meaningful recommendations to improve and expand current best practices and processes and to prevent future re-occurrences of wrongdoing.

The IGO will review and reconcile all complaints received by the IGO to determine if underlying allegations specified in the complaints would constitute a wrongful act or omission.

- The IGO will thoroughly evaluate the credibility and proffered evidence provided of all complaints received by the IGO and if appropriate, assign complaints that fall within the IGO's jurisdiction to a Deputy Inspector General to conduct an investigation.
- The IGO will forward complaints outside of the IGO's jurisdiction to appropriate agencies, organizations, or resources who can address a complainant's issues or concerns.

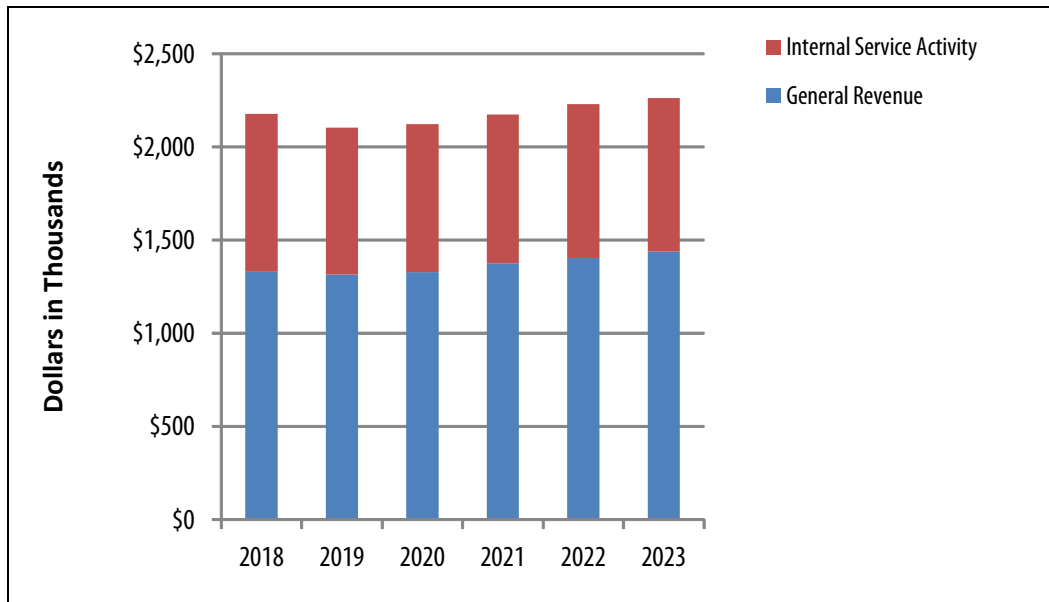
The IGO will enhance and strengthen state government processes to mitigate fraud, waste, and abuse.

- The IGO will self-initiate and conduct investigations to evaluate state processes and identify weaknesses to thwart future occurrences of improper conduct or wrongdoing.
- The IGO will collaborate with state agencies to improve established processes and promote innovative methods and best practices to increase public trust.

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the IGO is General Revenue Funding, which composed 64.7 percent of the IGO's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is cash transferred from the Bureau of Workers' Compensation and the Department of Transportation, which composed 18.9 percent of the IGO's fiscal year 2020 budget. These transfers support agency-specific Deputy Inspector General (DIG) activities.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**

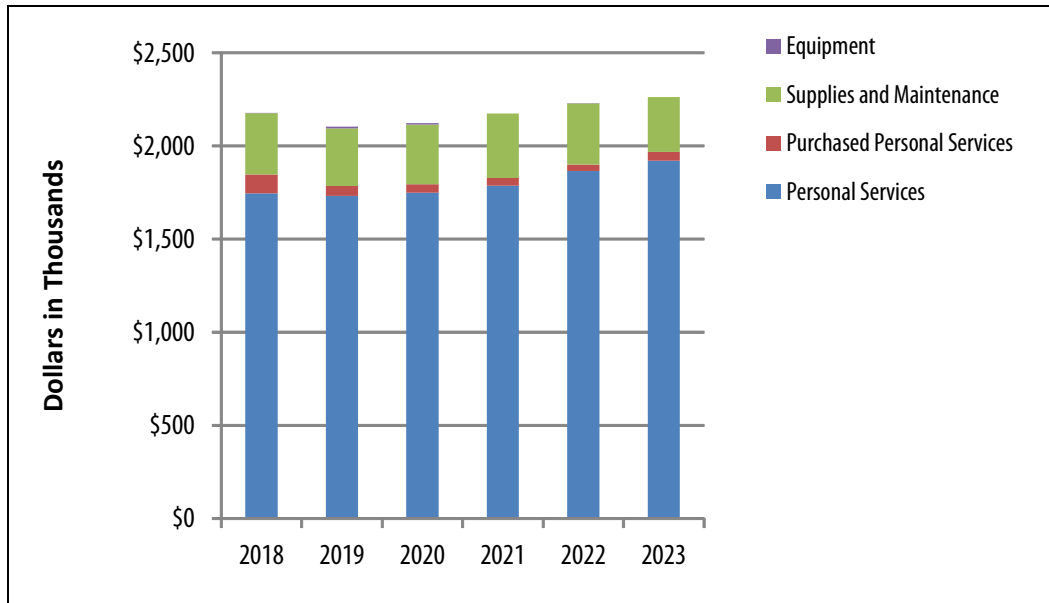


(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			% Change
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	1,329	1,315	1,328	1,375	3.5%	1,404	2.1%	1,437	2.4%
Internal Service Activity	847	788	794	797	0.4%	825	3.5%	825	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The IGO’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (82.4%). The second largest expense was in the Maintenance category (15.2%).

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,746	1,732	1,749	1,787	2.2%	1,866	4.4%	1,921	2.9%
Purchased Personal Services	101	53	45	41	-8.4%	33	-19.5%	47	42.4%
Supplies and Maintenance	327	310	322	344	6.9%	328	-4.6%	294	-10.4%
Equipment	2	9	6	0	-100.0%	2	0.0%	0	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	965321	Operating Expenses	1,329,305	1,315,111	1,327,955	1,375,000	1,403,910	2.1%	1,437,000	2.4%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>1,329,305</b>	<b>1,315,111</b>	<b>1,327,955</b>	<b>1,375,000</b>	<b>1,403,910</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1,437,000</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
4Z30	965602	Special Investigations	58,229	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5FA0	965603	Deputy Inspector General for ODOT	386,112	384,463	388,926	389,500	400,000	2.7%	400,000	0.0%
5FT0	965604	Deputy Inspector General for BWC/OIC	403,047	403,508	404,588	407,500	425,000	4.3%	425,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>847,388</b>	<b>787,971</b>	<b>793,514</b>	<b>797,000</b>	<b>825,000</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>825,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Office of Inspector General</b>			<b>2,176,693</b>	<b>2,103,082</b>	<b>2,121,469</b>	<b>2,172,000</b>	<b>2,228,910</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2,262,000</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

# Department of Insurance

## Role and Overview

The Department of Insurance (INS) provides consumer protection through education and fair, but vigilant, regulation while promoting a stable and competitive insurance marketplace. The Department is charged under the Ohio Revised Code with the responsibility of regulating the activities of 1,675 insurance companies, including nearly 260 domestic companies that write more than \$102 billion in insurance premiums, and pay approximately \$660 million each year in premium taxes to the General Revenue Fund. Ohio is the seventh largest insurance state by premium volume in the United States and the 18th largest insurance market in the world. The industry is one of Ohio's largest employers, employing more than 100,000 people, not including agents. In addition, the Department issues licenses, monitors the conduct of more than 250,000 insurance agents, and oversees 19,220 insurance agencies doing business in Ohio. The Department monitors the financial health of insurance companies and investigates consumer complaints and insurance fraud. The Department also determines if services and benefits offered by insurance companies are consistent with policy provisions and Ohio law, reviews company filings for life, accident, health, managed care, property and casualty policies, and reviews and approves forms and rates. The Department carries out all of these duties with funding provided solely by Ohio's insurance industry. Companies, agents, and other entities pay fees providing 100 percent of the Department's necessary funding. The director, appointed by the Governor, leads the department, which has 245 full-time permanent employees.

More information regarding the Department of Insurance is available at <https://insurance.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odi/home>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

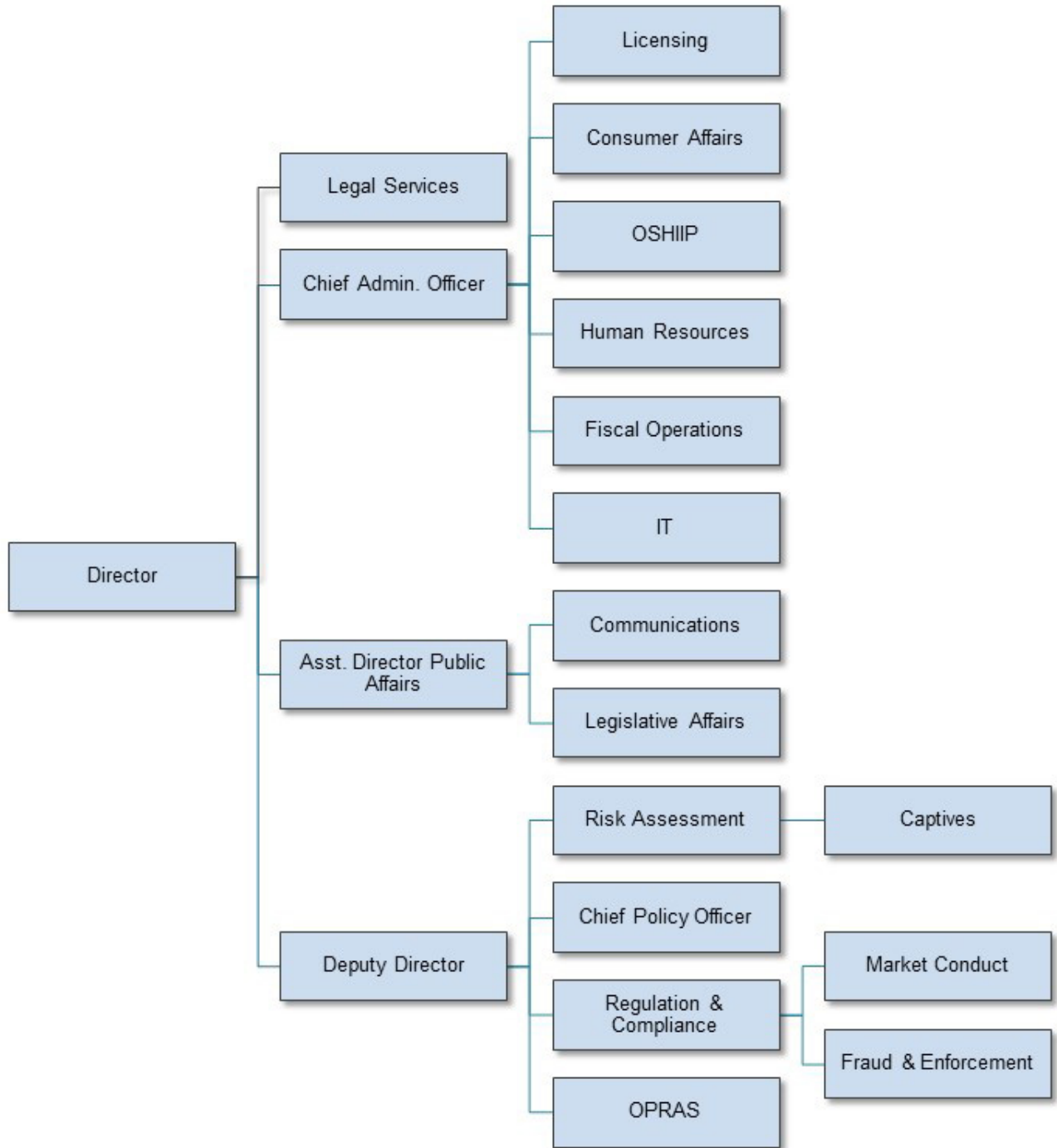
- The INS monitors 250,000 insurance agents and 19,220 insurance agencies. The Office of Consumer Affairs responded to 18,468 inquiries and 5,732 written complaints in fiscal year 2019, resulting in a recovery of over \$5.7 million for Ohio consumers and more than \$6.2 million in fiscal year 2020. The Fraud Division processed 1,598 allegations of agent misconduct and 6,858 allegations of insurance fraud. The INS will continue to provide these services and more through fund 5540 line item 820606.
- The Department will continue to provide services through the Ohio Senior Health Insurance Information Program (OSHIIP) to educate senior Ohioans on health insurance matters through fund 3U50 line item 820602.
- The Department launched a campaign to help Ohioans understand their mental health and substance use disorder benefits in fiscal year 2020. During fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, the Department will continue to build on educational and outreach efforts through fund 5540 line item 820606.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$43.5 million (or a 4.2% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$43.5 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Department of Insurance

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The INS will provide consumers with education and resources to help them better understand insurance matters and coverage options, with a specific focus on mental health and substance use disorder benefits.

- The Department will continue the provision of educational resources by the Consumer Services Division (CSD). Specifically, the CSD is supporting the Department’s mental health and substance use disorder benefit outreach campaign and is running public service announcements across Ohio to let consumers know that the Department is a resource to answer their questions.
- The Department will support Ohioans during health insurance open enrollment as a part of the DeWine-Husted administration’s focus on minority health efforts. By initiating paid outreach to vulnerable populations, the Department can help ensure consumers have access to the coverage they and their families need.

The INS will protect Ohio’s senior population from predatory sales practices by strengthening regulatory measures, educating seniors, and continuing partnerships with organizations that serve senior citizens.

- The Department will conduct year-round events to help consumers better understand Medicare coverage. The Department’s Ohio Senior Health Insurance Division (OSHIP) will conduct events in all 88 counties in Ohio.
- The Department will help consumers identify opportunities to save by switching Medicare plans depending on their health care and prescription drug needs.
- The Department will look for opportunities to reach consumers through a number of mediums, partnering with local TV stations to conduct phone banks, continuing its robust public service announcement campaign, in-person and virtual counseling sessions, and educational webinars.

The INS will work with Ohio insurers to implement regulatory reforms that spur innovation and develop the Department's technology to better serve consumers while increasing competition.

- The Department will continue to respond to rapid market changes as insurers innovate and provide consumers with new products. The Department’s new Emerging Products Division will continue to provide the industry with better opportunities to get products to market faster. The initiative has received national attention and insurers benefit from this new approach to regulating insurance.
- The Department will work to implement a long-term, broad, transformational IT strategic plan. By better aligning IT support for key department goals, the agency can more effectively utilize data, quickly implement better technology platforms, and improve its regulation of the industry. The long-term plan should begin implementation in fiscal year 2022.

The INS will monitor the financial solvency of insurance companies and health insurance corporations operating in Ohio and ensure that companies operating in Ohio are stable and sound.

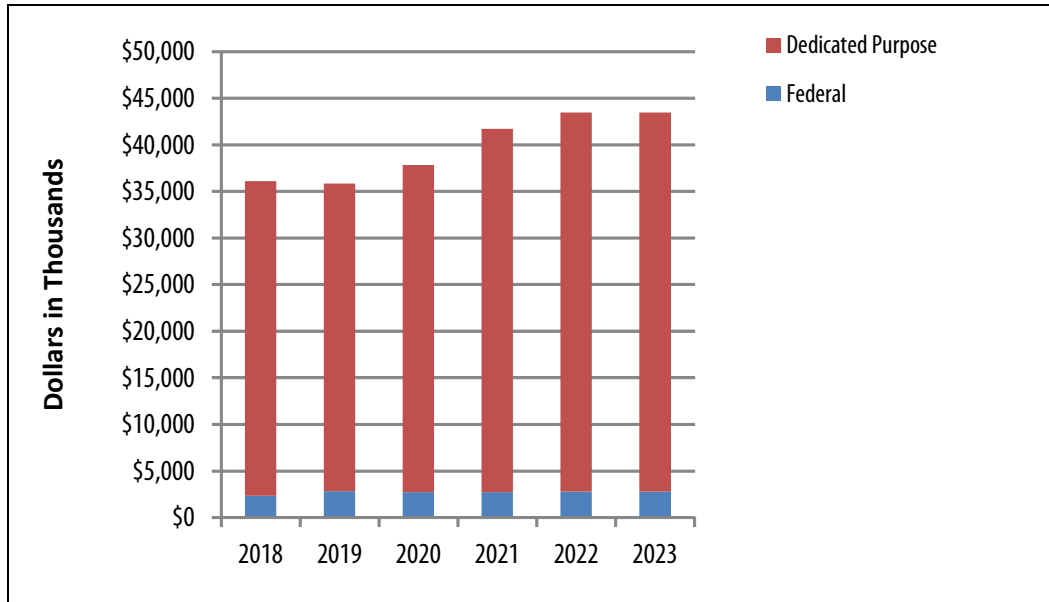
- The Department will monitor the financial solvency of insurance companies in Ohio and make sure that insurers can pay claims. Ohio is nationally recognized for its work in this space and it will be imperative to identify talent that can lead the Department's efforts long-term.

Department of Insurance

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the INS is agent and agency appointment fees paid by insurance companies and other fees, which comprised 70.0 percent of the Department's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is reimbursements by insurance companies for the costs the INS incurs in examinations and assessment on the insurance companies doing business in Ohio, which comprised 21.3 percent of the Department's fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



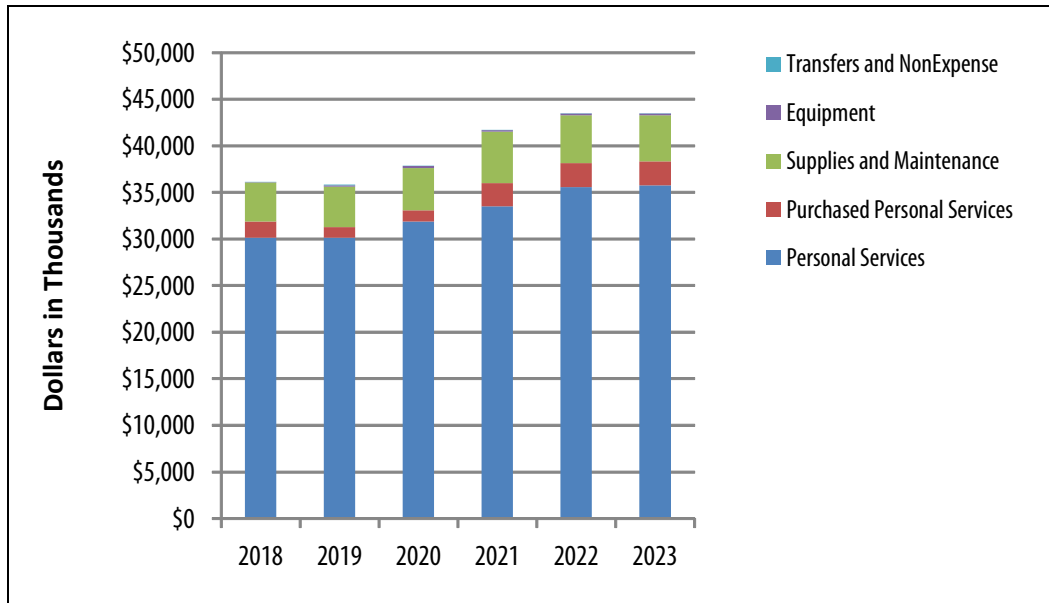
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Federal	2,324	2,833	2,721	2,718	-0.1%	2,793	2.8%	2,793	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	33,790	33,004	35,120	38,993	11.0%	40,671	4.3%	40,671	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,114</b>	<b>35,837</b>	<b>37,841</b>	<b>41,711</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>43,464</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>43,464</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Department of Insurance

Agency's Budget by Expense Type

The INS's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (84.3%). During fiscal year 2020, the INS had 248 full-time permanent employees. Supplies and maintenance was the second largest expense (12.0%) in fiscal year 2020.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	30,156	30,139	31,889	33,485	5.0%	35,563	6.2%	35,750	0.5%
Purchased Personal Services	1,709	1,141	1,202	2,511	108.9%	2,566	2.2%	2,564	-0.1%
Supplies and Maintenance	4,207	4,348	4,535	5,550	22.4%	5,155	-7.1%	4,971	-3.6%
Equipment	32	152	211	150	-28.9%	164	8.9%	164	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	9	56	4	15	236.5%	16	8.9%	16	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,114</b>	<b>35,837</b>	<b>37,841</b>	<b>41,711</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>43,464</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>43,464</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

(in Thousands)			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3U50	820602	OSHIIP Operating Grant	2,323,517	2,832,797	2,721,175	2,717,609	2,793,150	2.8%	2,793,150	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>2,323,517</b>	<b>2,832,797</b>	<b>2,721,175</b>	<b>2,717,609</b>	<b>2,793,150</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2,793,150</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
5540	820601	Operating Expenses-OSHIIP	205,724	130,894	227,381	180,000	180,000	0.0%	180,000	0.0%
5540	820606	Operating Expenses	25,589,463	25,062,012	26,490,532	29,554,071	30,861,244	4.4%	30,861,244	0.0%
5550	820605	Examination	7,666,828	7,471,247	8,052,680	8,903,442	9,179,766	3.1%	9,179,766	0.0%
5PT0	820613	Captive Insurance Regulation & Supervision	328,195	339,857	349,728	355,695	450,000	26.5%	450,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>33,790,210</b>	<b>33,004,010</b>	<b>35,120,321</b>	<b>38,993,208</b>	<b>40,671,010</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>40,671,010</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Insurance</b>			<b>36,113,727</b>	<b>35,836,807</b>	<b>37,841,496</b>	<b>41,710,817</b>	<b>43,464,160</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>43,464,160</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



# Department of Job and Family Services

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) is responsible for developing and overseeing Ohio's public assistance, workforce development, unemployment insurance, child and adult protective services, adoption, child care, and child support programs. Many ODJFS programs are supervised by the state and administered by county or local agencies, including 88 county departments of job and family services, separate public children services agencies, separate child support enforcement agencies, and workforce development boards. The ODJFS provides state and federal funding to county and local agencies to develop programs to respond to local needs. The ODJFS provides technical assistance and support to ensure compliance with federal and state regulations. Most programs the Department supervises are federally mandated and funded, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, which funds financial assistance for families. The federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funds job training and job placement services for workers and employers. Title III of the Social Security Act sets forth federal standards for the administration of the unemployment insurance program and authorizes federal administrative funding. The administration and funding of these programs represent a cooperative partnership between federal, state, and local governments. The ODJFS director currently manages approximately 2,400 employees.

More information regarding the Department of Job and Family Services is available at <http://jfs.ohio.gov>.

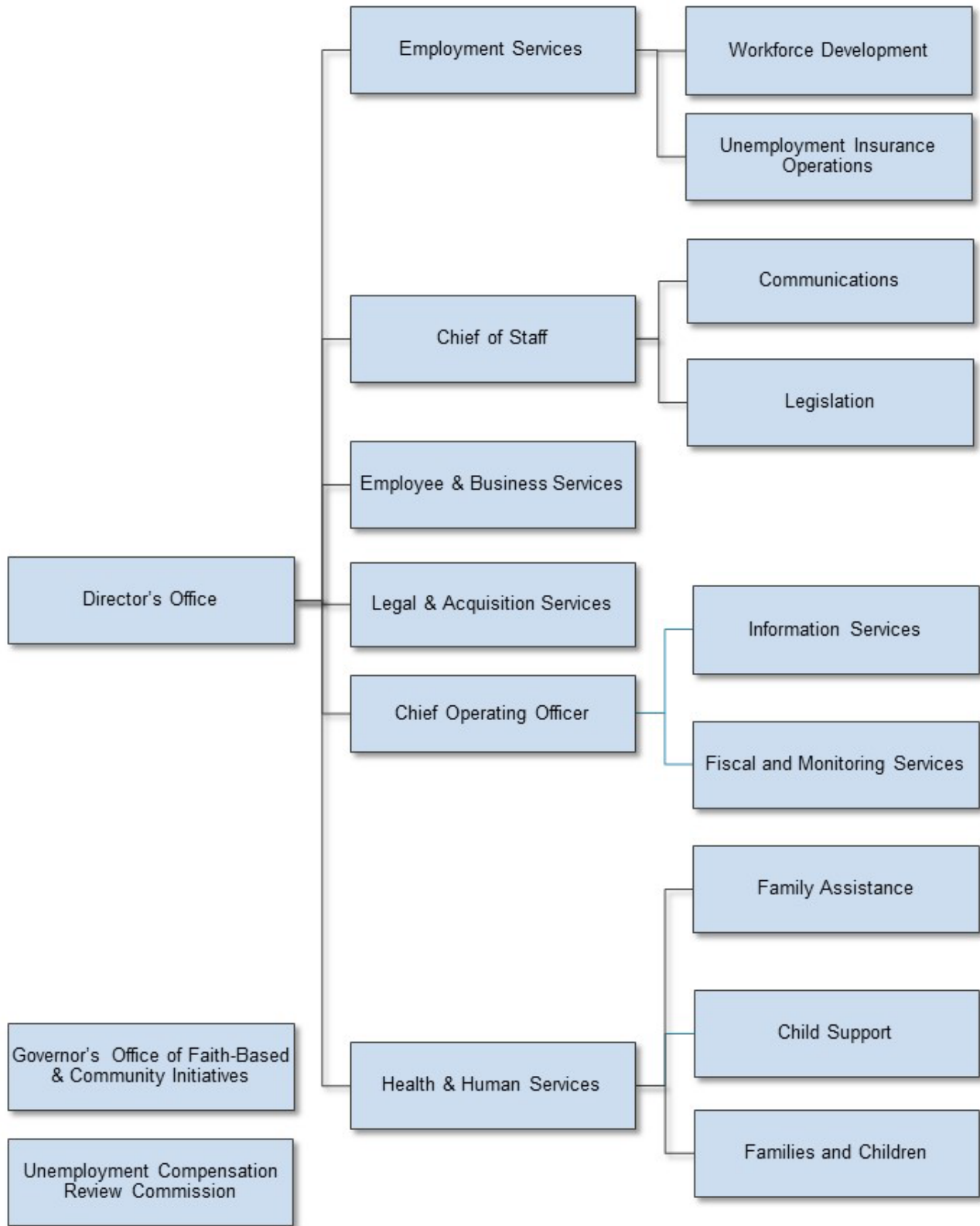
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The recommended funding will support the implementation of a new unemployment insurance administration system and additional personnel support. The Office of Unemployment Insurance Operations has had a significant increase in claims (1,169,694) in calendar year 2020, more than the prior three years combined (1,117,375).
- The recommended funding will continue support for the publicly funded child care program. In fiscal year 2020, ODJFS disbursed \$804.5 million in child care payments to licensed child care providers serving over 120,000 children.
- The recommended funding supports new and existing ODJFS initiatives to prevent children from entering foster care and expedites finding of permanent homes. The ODJFS estimates that 26,365 children will be in foster care at some point during the next biennium and approximately 4,500 will transition out of the foster care system each year. The Foster Care program also provides education and training vouchers of up to \$5,000 for more than 1,000 young adults.
- The recommended funding continues support Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which served approximately 1,328,543 in fiscal year 2020, and the Ohio Works First (OWF) cash assistance program, which served approximately 91,307 recipients in fiscal year 2020.
- The recommended funding provides system upgrades to the Child Support administration system, which serves over 940,000 children per year and collects over \$1.8 billion in child support including \$91.0 million intercepted from federal tax offset refunds.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$981.9 million (or a 19.4% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$978.8 million (or a 0.3% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$4.3 billion (or a 6.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$4.3 billion (or a 0.1% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The ODJFS will cultivate system-wide standards of excellence to promote effective and consistent program and services delivery.

- The ODJFS will improve collaboration and integration with system partners.
- The ODJFS will optimize internal systems, processes, and staffing levels to better serve partners and clients.
- The ODJFS will better utilize performance management measures to ensure effective internal operations.

The ODJFS will mobilize strategic communications efforts that clearly convey our purpose and the value the Department provides to Ohioans.

- The ODJFS will increase awareness of the ODJFS programs and provide education regarding available services.
- The ODJFS will communicate clear messaging regarding program impacts and limitations.
- The ODJFS will build a compelling message to convey the Department's value and impact on Ohioans.

The ODJFS will continuously advocate on behalf of the advancement of the Department and the Ohioans supported by the Department.

- The ODJFS will better utilize data to inform and influence advocacy efforts.
- The ODJFS will inform and advance policy development to support advancement and economic recovery.
- The ODJFS will communicate key policy messages to external stakeholders to further their understanding and support the mission and work of the ODJFS.

The ODJFS will transform department technologies to support the delivery, monitoring and evaluation of high-quality programs and services for all Ohioans.

- The ODJFS will utilize more user centric design practices for system development and upgrades.
- The ODJFS will continually evaluate the effectiveness and usability of existing systems.
- The ODJFS will provide leadership to local partners on suggested hardware specifications to support remote work.

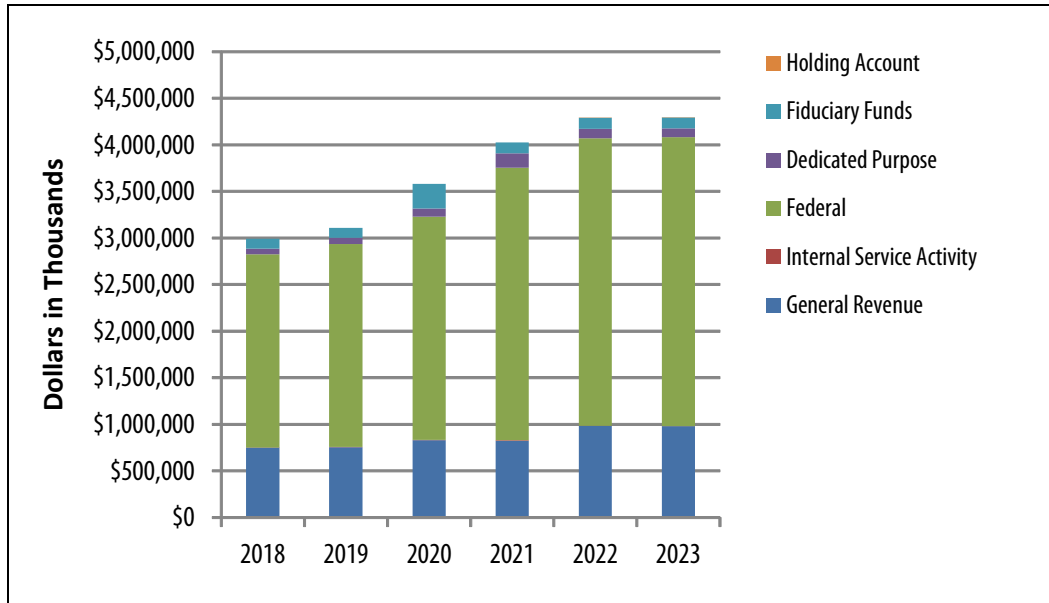
The ODJFS will expand employee training, leadership development, and recruitment efforts to ensure a high-performing ODJFS team.

- The ODJFS will implement additional training and development opportunities to support leadership development, agility, and cross-functionality of employees.
- The ODJFS will analyze potential knowledge and skill gaps due to upcoming employee retirements and proactively work to strengthen the bench of organizational leaders.
- The ODJFS will strengthen recruitment and retention efforts to align the agency workforce with its strategic direction.

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the ODJFS is federal grants, amounting to approximately \$2.4 billion (66.9%) in fiscal year 2020. These federal funds are largely passed on to local governments who administer the programs. The increase in federal funds in fiscal year 2020 is largely due to increased revenues from the Child Care Development Fund, and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Programs. The ODJFS relied on funding from the state's General Revenue Fund (GRF) for approximately 23.2 percent of its budget in fiscal year 2020. GRF funds are used to pay the state match and/or maintenance of effort when federal grants require it.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



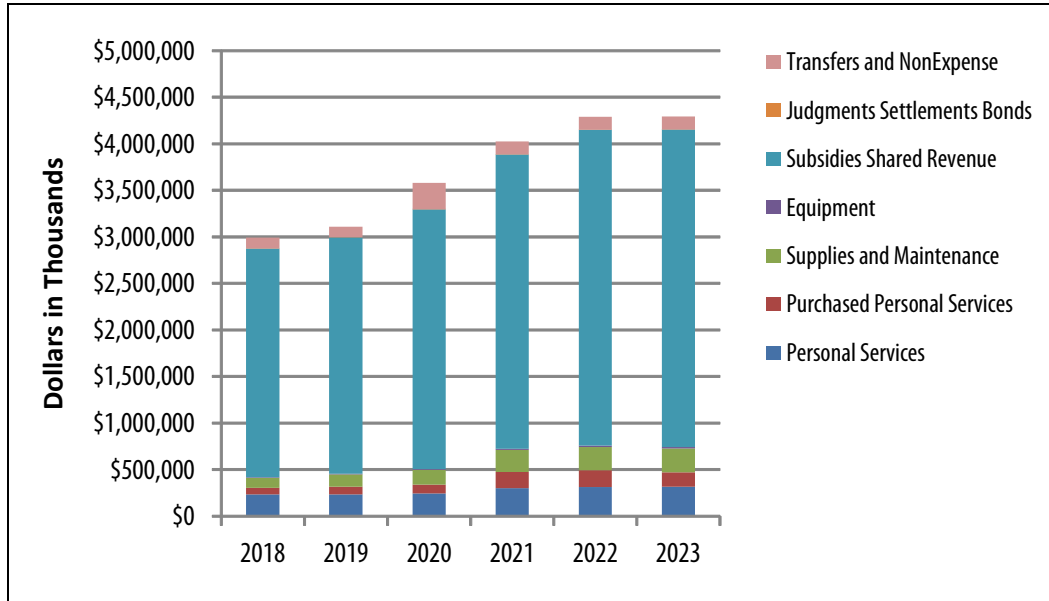
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	750,693	753,891	830,310	822,209	-1.0%	981,875	19.4%	978,820	-0.3%
Internal Service Activity	136	1,725	1,650	5,000	203.1%	2,000	-60.0%	2,000	0.0%
Federal	2,073,590	2,178,549	2,396,465	2,925,305	22.1%	3,086,208	5.5%	3,099,899	0.4%
Dedicated Purpose	60,766	67,986	88,313	154,767	75.2%	101,258	-34.6%	94,520	-6.7%
Fiduciary Funds	106,584	104,884	263,721	117,000	-55.6%	117,000	0.0%	117,000	0.0%
Holding Account	0	0	0	0	0.0%	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,991,770</b>	<b>3,107,035</b>	<b>3,580,459</b>	<b>4,024,281</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>4,288,842</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>4,292,740</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

Department of Job and Family Services

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The largest expense for the ODJFS in fiscal year 2020 was Subsidies and Shared Revenue (78.0% of expense). The second largest expense for the ODJFS was personnel (6.8%). The increase in Subsidies Shared Revenue is largely due to an increase in federal grants that are passed through to local governments and other state partners.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	232,491	231,448	243,819	298,621	22.5%	311,565	4.3%	316,742	1.7%
Purchased Personal Services	71,862	83,771	93,600	175,807	87.8%	180,558	2.7%	153,355	-15.1%
Supplies and Maintenance	106,432	133,774	158,602	239,064	50.7%	247,826	3.7%	256,745	3.6%
Equipment	6,437	5,198	7,728	8,809	14.0%	15,581	76.9%	15,581	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	2,457,513	2,539,179	2,793,620	3,163,343	13.2%	3,393,737	7.3%	3,410,741	0.5%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	53	6	9	250	2,677.8%	250	0.0%	250	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	116,981	113,658	283,082	138,387	-51.1%	139,326	0.7%	139,326	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,991,770</b>	<b>3,107,035</b>	<b>3,580,459</b>	<b>4,024,281</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>4,288,842</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>4,292,740</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

Department of Job and Family Services

ALI Analysis

**3270 600606 Child Welfare**

Increased appropriations in the Child Welfare line item will support the implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act. Increased revenue from federal grants will support this initiative.

**JFS ALI Restructuring**

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) is consolidating two Federal Funds, or FED, appropriation line items that support reimbursements to county departments of job and family services costs of administering the Food Assistance Program, into one line item. The existing Ohio Department of Job and Family Services line item Food Assistance Programs (600610) will absorb the Emergency Food Distribution (600641) line item.

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3A20	600641	Emergency Food Distribution	16,500,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3840	600610	Food Assistance Programs	185,765,304	210,395,858	13.3%	215,299,061	2.3%

State of Ohio

Department of Job and Family Services

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	600321	Program Support	23,658,850	22,664,821	5,663,635	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600410	TANF State Maintenance of Effort	148,157,140	148,624,021	134,320,687	144,267,326	149,267,326	3.5%	149,267,326	0.0%
GRF	600413	Child Care State/Maintenance of Effort	83,430,604	83,370,733	83,457,145	83,461,739	83,461,739	0.0%	83,461,739	0.0%
GRF	600416	Information Technology Projects	46,084,759	52,005,435	10,649,950	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600420	Child Support Programs	5,482,952	5,650,933	782,454	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600421	Family Assistance Programs	2,458,864	2,898,227	247,876	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600423	Families and Children Programs	13,351,965	11,223,896	1,605,543	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600445	Unemployment Insurance Administration	19,936,382	21,008,763	2,006,727	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600450	Program Operations	0	0	96,255,876	118,763,614	185,897,917	56.5%	187,002,077	0.6%
GRF	600466	Foster Care Administration	15,650	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600502	Child Support- Local	23,335,556	23,621,368	22,961,438	23,456,891	26,400,000	12.5%	26,400,000	0.0%
GRF	600504	Healthier Buckeye Grant Program	16,929	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600511	Disability Financial Assistance	1,625,194	(920)	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600521	Family Assistance- Local	44,419,102	40,473,300	42,926,835	44,748,768	44,748,768	0.0%	44,748,768	0.0%
GRF	600523	Family and Children Services	73,207,820	75,090,795	145,564,622	134,207,628	212,194,327	58.1%	207,694,327	-2.1%
GRF	600528	Adoption Services	24,237,491	25,002,472	21,599,639	23,922,517	23,922,517	0.0%	23,922,517	0.0%
GRF	600533	Child, Family, and Community Protection Services	13,195,750	13,601,201	12,557,988	13,500,000	13,500,000	0.0%	13,500,000	0.0%
GRF	600534	Adult Protective Services	2,485,336	2,649,777	3,708,740	4,230,000	4,230,000	0.0%	4,230,000	0.0%
GRF	600535	Early Care and Education	140,834,415	141,089,259	140,816,806	141,285,241	141,285,241	0.0%	141,285,241	0.0%
GRF	600541	Kinship Permanency Incentive Program	968,400	983,000	839,550	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
GRF	600546	Healthy Food Financing Initiative	106,000	100,000	150,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600551	Job and Family Services Program Support	0	0	82,193	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600552	Gracehaven Pilot Program	0	0	125,503	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	600553	Court Appointed Special Advocates	0	0	888,888	500,000	1,000,000	100.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
GRF	600555	Quality Infrastructure Grants	0	0	7,408,340	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	655425	Medicaid Program Support	5,396,195	7,770,221	11,013,485	12,995,121	12,461,768	-4.1%	12,832,766	3.0%
GRF	655522	Medical Program Support-Local	39,900,601	36,015,472	43,350,202	37,119,931	38,975,628	5.0%	38,975,628	0.0%
GRF	655523	Medicaid Program Support-Local Transportation	38,387,320	40,048,105	41,326,226	38,750,000	43,530,000	12.3%	43,500,000	-0.1%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>750,693,275</b>	<b>753,890,879</b>	<b>830,310,348</b>	<b>822,208,776</b>	<b>981,875,231</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>978,820,389</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
5HLO	600602	State and County Shared Services	136,369	1,724,839	1,649,756	5,000,000	2,000,000	-60.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>136,369</b>	<b>1,724,839</b>	<b>1,649,756</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>-60.0%</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3270	600606	Child Welfare	23,269,896	23,969,118	26,790,047	91,157,229	61,188,090	-32.9%	42,487,257	-30.6%
3310	600615	Veterans Programs	6,227,175	6,473,047	6,267,796	6,953,744	7,000,000	0.7%	7,000,000	0.0%
3310	600624	Employment Services	24,229,317	21,288,283	24,919,807	25,876,065	30,093,153	16.3%	28,792,564	-4.3%
3310	600686	Workforce Programs	2,988,028	2,563,791	2,539,115	3,984,680	4,000,000	0.4%	4,000,000	0.0%
3840	600610	Food Assistance Programs	133,737,431	144,921,633	141,841,765	185,765,304	210,395,858	13.3%	215,299,061	2.3%
3850	600614	Refugee Services	6,678,862	6,667,377	6,731,432	11,993,306	12,000,000	0.1%	12,000,000	0.0%
3950	600616	Federal Discretionary Grants	1,451,300	1,556,171	2,081,340	9,000,000	5,000,000	-44.4%	5,000,000	0.0%
3960	600620	Social Services Block Grant	41,868,577	37,110,564	42,015,371	41,996,161	42,000,000	0.0%	42,003,000	0.0%
3970	600626	Child Support-Federal	175,556,303	182,952,345	184,119,627	196,534,751	200,506,379	2.0%	200,712,239	0.1%
3980	600627	Adoption Program-Federal	159,593,047	164,077,454	171,057,137	174,939,942	178,734,641	2.2%	178,965,021	0.1%
3A20	600641	Emergency Food Distribution	3,784,294	6,631,233	8,981,529	16,500,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3AW0	600675	Fatherhood Commission	1,533,642	151,335	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3D30	600648	Children's Trust Fund Federal	676,147	951,573	999,931	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
3F01	655624	Medicaid Program Support - Federal	171,686,560	184,049,869	188,550,898	179,435,551	215,301,139	20.0%	215,441,374	0.1%
3H70	600617	Child Care Federal	220,586,277	295,200,961	394,923,394	331,814,047	480,500,000	44.8%	456,500,000	-5.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Job and Family Services

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3HQ0	600683	Governors Emergency Education Relief	0	0	0	9,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3N00	600628	Foster Care Program-Federal	235,660,596	252,658,611	234,216,128	280,926,351	307,654,740	9.5%	308,344,774	0.2%
3550	600622	Child Support Projects	243,900	345,565	365,761	534,050	534,050	0.0%	534,050	0.0%
3V00	600688	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Programs	83,204,982	92,788,231	106,430,436	172,450,000	169,756,357	-1.6%	165,743,862	-2.4%
3V40	600632	Trade Programs	12,051,745	13,685,876	18,524,746	19,959,490	31,004,791	55.3%	26,455,418	-14.7%
3V40	600678	Federal Unemployment Programs	78,967,177	73,368,301	86,708,305	213,806,262	160,536,498	-24.9%	156,864,218	-2.3%
3V40	600679	Unemployment Compensation Review Commission-Federal	4,279,219	4,067,091	4,051,676	5,800,000	6,183,602	6.6%	6,281,852	1.6%
3V60	600689	TANF Block Grant	685,315,629	663,070,795	744,348,677	944,877,664	961,819,158	1.8%	1,025,474,447	6.6%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>2,073,590,104</b>	<b>2,178,549,224</b>	<b>2,396,464,918</b>	<b>2,925,304,597</b>	<b>3,086,208,456</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>3,099,899,137</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
1980	600647	Children's Trust Fund	1,512,268	4,241,471	4,421,962	6,000,000	6,000,000	0.0%	6,000,000	0.0%
4A80	600658	Public Assistance Activities	22,602,577	22,609,678	30,217,962	32,000,000	20,000,000	-37.5%	20,000,000	0.0%
4A90	600607	Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund	5,686,930	10,541,741	12,959,450	12,900,000	9,250,000	-28.3%	9,250,000	0.0%
4E70	600604	Family and Children Services Collection	126,827	181,649	190,892	650,000	650,000	0.0%	650,000	0.0%
4F10	600609	Family and Children Activities	257,508	221,611	139,728	433,667	708,000	63.3%	708,000	0.0%
5CV1	600556	COVID Relief - Nonprofits	0	0	0	4,633,464	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	600557	Coronavirus Relief - Foodbanks	0	0	0	5,000,000	7,000,000	40.0%	0	-100.0%
5CV1	600664	Coronavirus Relief - Childcare	0	0	0	31,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5DM0	600633	Audit Settlements and Contingency	50,000	3,749,111	930,521	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
5E50	600630	Food Bank Assistance	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	0.0%	500,000	0.0%
5KTO	600696	Early Childhood Education	19,839,748	19,581,384	19,905,602	20,000,000	20,000,000	0.0%	20,000,000	0.0%
5NG0	600660	Victims of Human Trafficking	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	0.0%	100,000	0.0%
5RC0	600669	Healthier Buckeye Grant Program	4,381,207	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5RX0	600699	Workforce Development Projects	320,838	312,536	125,014	2,800,000	300,000	-89.3%	300,000	0.0%
5RY0	600698	Human Services Project	2,620,673	2,832,462	9,876,713	31,000,000	21,000,000	-32.3%	21,000,000	0.0%
5TZ0	600674	Childrens Crisis Care Facilities	103,125	147,871	799,004	750,000	750,000	0.0%	750,000	0.0%
5U60	600663	Family and Children Support	2,764,010	3,066,020	3,246,106	6,000,000	6,000,000	0.0%	6,262,000	4.4%
5VJ0	600600	Ohio Governor Imagination Library	0	0	5,000,000	0	8,000,000	NA	8,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>60,765,711</b>	<b>67,985,534</b>	<b>88,312,954</b>	<b>154,767,131</b>	<b>101,258,000</b>	<b>-34.6%</b>	<b>94,520,000</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>
1920	600646	Child Support Intercept-Federal	92,656,453	89,285,284	245,928,644	100,000,000	100,000,000	0.0%	100,000,000	0.0%
5830	600642	Child Support Intercept-State	11,282,997	12,291,385	14,090,452	13,000,000	13,000,000	0.0%	13,000,000	0.0%
5B60	600601	Food Assistance Intercept	2,644,755	3,307,521	3,701,674	4,000,000	4,000,000	0.0%	4,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>106,584,205</b>	<b>104,884,190</b>	<b>263,720,770</b>	<b>117,000,000</b>	<b>117,000,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>117,000,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
R012	600643	Refunds and Audit Settlements	0	0	0	0	500,000	NA	500,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Job and Family Services</b>			<b>2,991,769,664</b>	<b>3,107,034,666</b>	<b>3,580,458,746</b>	<b>4,024,280,504</b>	<b>4,288,841,687</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>4,292,739,526</b>	<b>0.1%</b>



# Joint Legislative Ethics Committee

## Role and Overview

The Joint Legislative Ethics Committee (JLE) establishes a code of ethics consistent with law to govern all members and employees of the state legislature and all candidates seeking election to the legislature. The committee consists of 12 members of the legislature. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate appoint six members each, with not more than three being from the same political party. The Speaker and the President annually alternate appointing the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. The Committee employs an executive director and five full-time employees to assist in the exercise of its duties within the Office of the Legislative Inspector General. Employees also administer legislative, executive agency, and retirement system lobbyist registrations and filings and post-employment disclosure filings. All lobbying and financial disclosure documents filed with the JLE and the searchable database of lobbyists and lobbyist employers are posted to the office's website. Pursuant to Section 107.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Governor may not alter the funding requests of agencies of the legislative branch of government.

More information regarding the Joint Legislative Ethics Committee is available at <http://www.jlec-olig.state.oh.us/>.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

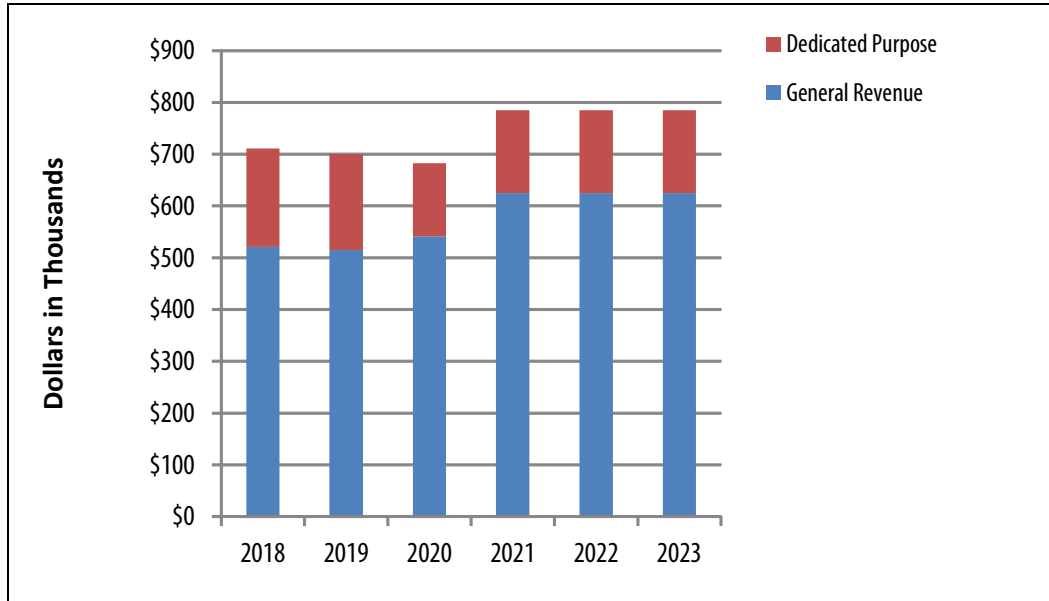
- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$625.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$625.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$785.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$785.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Joint Legislative Ethics Committee

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Joint Legislative Ethics Committee (JLE) is General Revenue funding, which comprised 79.4 percent of the JLE's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is from the Dedicated Purpose Fund, which comprised 20.6 percent of the JLE's fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



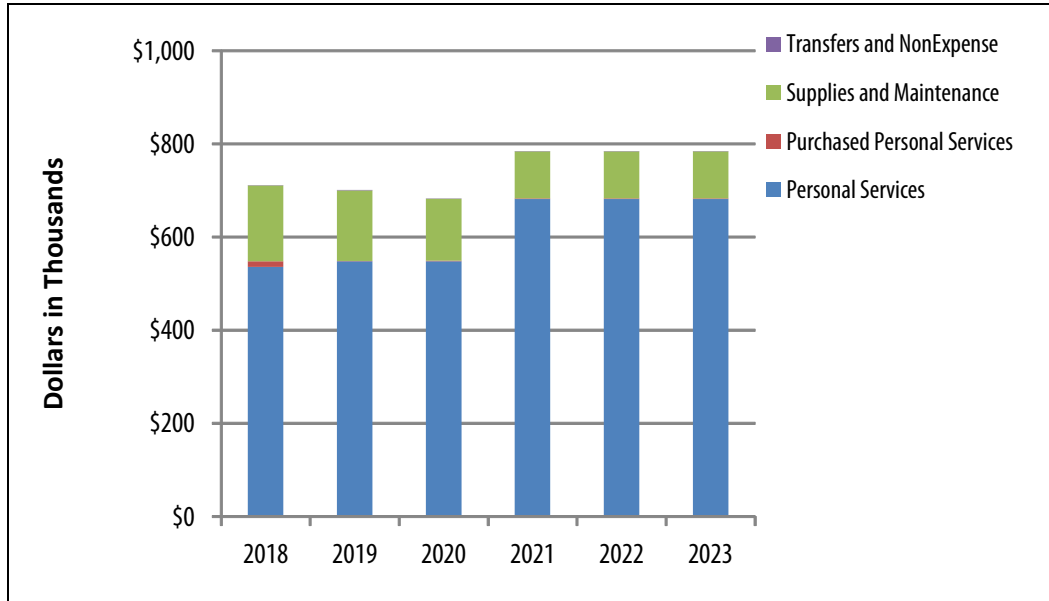
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	521	515	541	625	15.5%	625	0.0%	625	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	190	185	141	160	13.6%	160	0.0%	160	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Joint Legislative Ethics Committee

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Joint Legislative Ethics Committee (JLE) largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personnel expenses (80.3 percent) for 5 full-time permanent employees. The second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was for supplies and maintenance expenses (19.4 percent).

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	535	548	548	681	24.3%	681	0.0%	681	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	13	1	1	2	36.1%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	163	151	132	101	-23.7%	101	0.2%	101	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	0	1	124.7%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	028321	Legislative Ethics Committee	520,604	515,004	541,318	625,000	625,000	0.0%	625,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>520,604</b>	<b>515,004</b>	<b>541,318</b>	<b>625,000</b>	<b>625,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>625,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4G70	028601	Joint Legislative Ethics Committee	180,316	175,301	135,436	150,000	150,000	0.0%	150,000	0.0%
5HNO	028602	Investigations and Financial Disclosure	10,000	10,000	5,398	10,000	10,000	0.0%	10,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>190,316</b>	<b>185,301</b>	<b>140,834</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Joint Legislative Ethics Committee</b>			<b>710,920</b>	<b>700,305</b>	<b>682,152</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Joint Medicaid Oversight Committee

## Role and Overview

The Joint Medicaid Oversight Committee (JMOC) was created in statute by the 130th General Assembly to oversee the state's Medicaid program. The Committee serves the people of Ohio through its research, which ultimately helps produce the adoption and promulgation of legislation, rules, standards, and requirements relating to Medicaid established in Chapters 103 and 5160 of the Ohio Revised Code. The mission of JMOC is to provide continuing oversight of all facets of Ohio's Medicaid Program. This includes compliance of the program's legislative intent, evaluating legislation for long-term impact, and improving the quality of care and health outcomes for individuals enrolled in Medicaid. Five (5) members of the Ohio Senate and five (5) members of the Ohio House of Representatives comprise JMOC. The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate appoint five (5) members each, with not more than three being from the same political party. The President and Speaker annually alternate appointing the chairman and vice chairman of the committee. In addition, JMOC has two (2) full-time employees to assist in carrying out the work of the committee. As an extension of Ohio's General Assembly, the office itself serves as a policy resource to legislators, which allows them to better understand existing policy and potential impacts to outcomes. This is especially true of federal changes to Medicaid and Medicare.

More information regarding the Joint Medicaid Oversight Committee is available at <http://jmoc.state.oh.us/home>.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$371.8 thousand (or a 32.4% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$575.1 thousand (or a 54.7% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$371.8 thousand (or a 32.4% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$575.1 thousand (or a 54.7% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Agency Goals and Objectives

The JMOC will contract with an actuary to project the Department of Medicaid's growth rate.

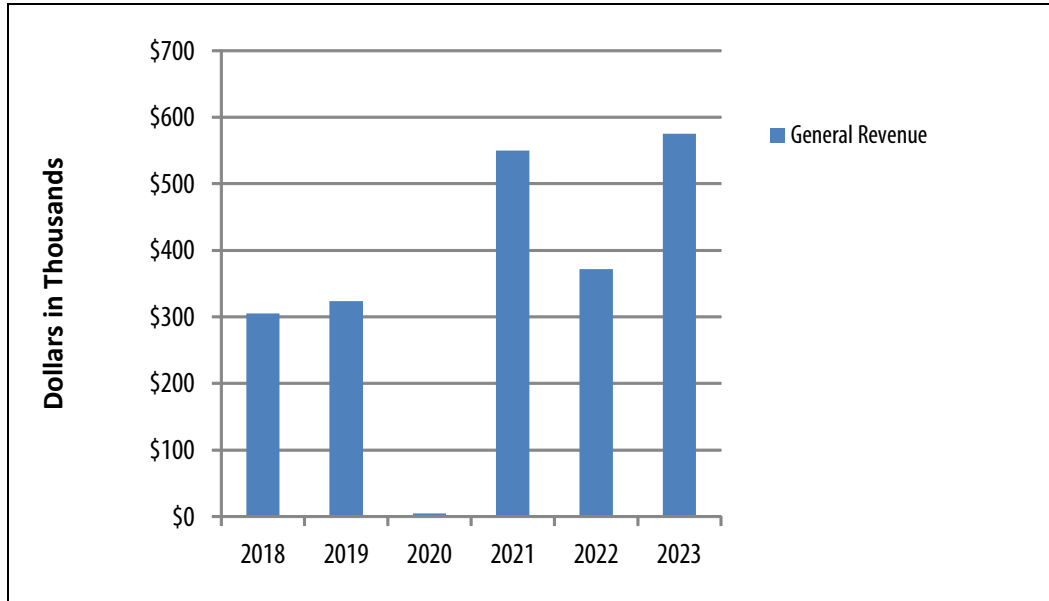
- The JMOC will provide oversight of current and future policy as it relates to long-term cost trend and financial sustainability of the Medicaid program; and
- Limit the rate of growth of Ohio's Medicaid program, at an aggregate monthly cost per recipient, to at least the medical inflation rate, while improving quality of care and health outcomes for Medicaid recipients.

Joint Medicaid Oversight Committee

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Joint Medicaid oversight Committee (JMOC) is General Revenue funding, which comprises 100% of its budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- The committee was not staffed during fiscal year 2020.

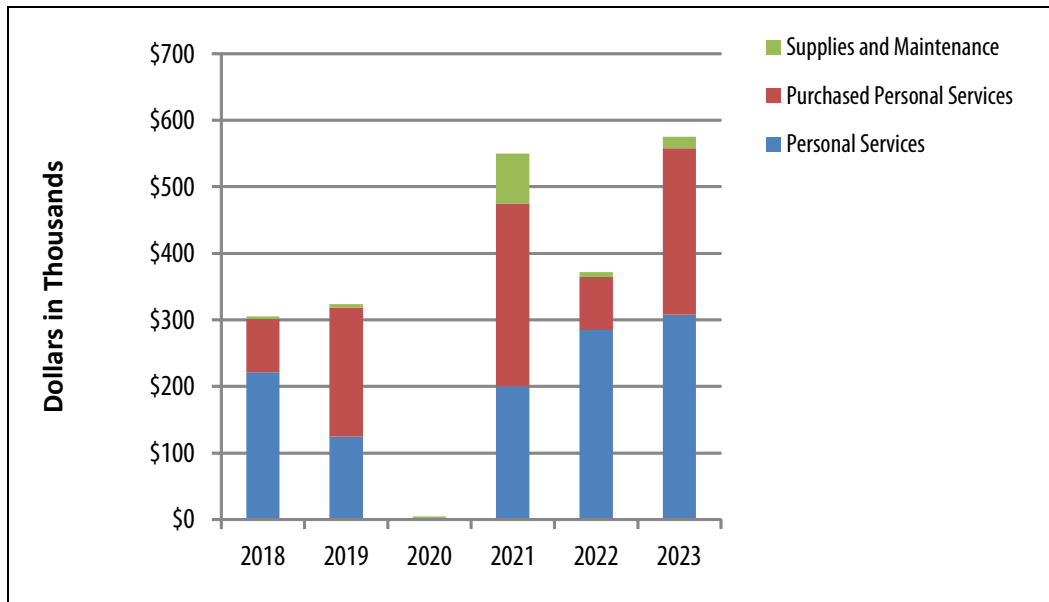
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	305	324	5	550	11,420.7%	372	-32.4%	575	54.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>11,420.7%</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>-32.4%</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>54.7%</b>

Joint Medicaid Oversight Committee

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Joint Medicaid Oversight Committee's (JMOC) largest expense is payroll, which when fully staffed accounts for approximately 72% of the committee's budget. The second largest expense is purchased personal services as the committee contracts with an actuarial firm in odd numbered years to generate the JMOC Medicaid growth rate used in the development of the Department of Medicaid's operating budget.

Expenses by Account Category



- The committee was not staffed during fiscal year 2020.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	222	125	0	200	0.0%	284	42.2%	308	8.2%
Purchased Personal Services	80	194	0	275	0.0%	80	-70.9%	250	212.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	4	5	5	75	1,471.0%	7	-90.1%	17	135.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>11,420.7%</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>-32.4%</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>54.7%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	048321	Operating Expenses	305,195	323,721	4,774	550,000	371,848	-32.4%	575,083	54.7%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>305,195</b>	<b>323,721</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>371,848</b>	<b>-32.4%</b>	<b>575,083</b>	<b>54.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total Joint Medicaid Oversight Committee</b>			<b>305,195</b>	<b>323,721</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>371,848</b>	<b>-32.4%</b>	<b>575,083</b>	<b>54.7%</b>

# Judicial Conference of Ohio

## Role and Overview

The Judicial Conference (OJC), as an integral part of the judicial system of the state, continually studies the coordination of the work of the several courts of Ohio, encourages uniformity in the application of the law, rules, and practice, promotes an exchange of experience within the judiciary, and generally considers the business and problems pertaining to the administration of justice throughout the state and makes recommendations for its improvement. Most of the work of the Conference is performed by its Executive Committee and 20 standing and ad hoc committees of judges who volunteer their time to provide expertise, practical insight, and guidance to Conference staff members. The Conference provides information and collaboration to the other branches of Ohio government, reviews and comments on proposed legislation, and provides information to the public. All 722 Ohio judges are members of the Judicial Conference. Policy decisions are made by the Executive Committee composed of approximately 50 members, including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio as honorary chair, the officers elected by the members, representatives of the various judicial associations, and the administrative executives of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Conference. The Conference's seven staff members support the judicial committees and coordinate more than 80 meetings per year. The staff members also provide professional support to the six judicial associations, as necessary. During the last biennium, the Conference's legislative staff reviewed every bill introduced during the biennium for a judicial impact, prepared judicial impact statements and legislative letters, had judges testify before legislative committees, distributed a biweekly legislative newsletter, published Billboard listing bills the Conference monitors, conducted a Judicial-Legislative Exchange Program, and prepared and distributed Enactment News articles providing impact and practical implementation advice to judges.

More information regarding the Judicial Conference of Ohio is available at <http://ohiojudges.org>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

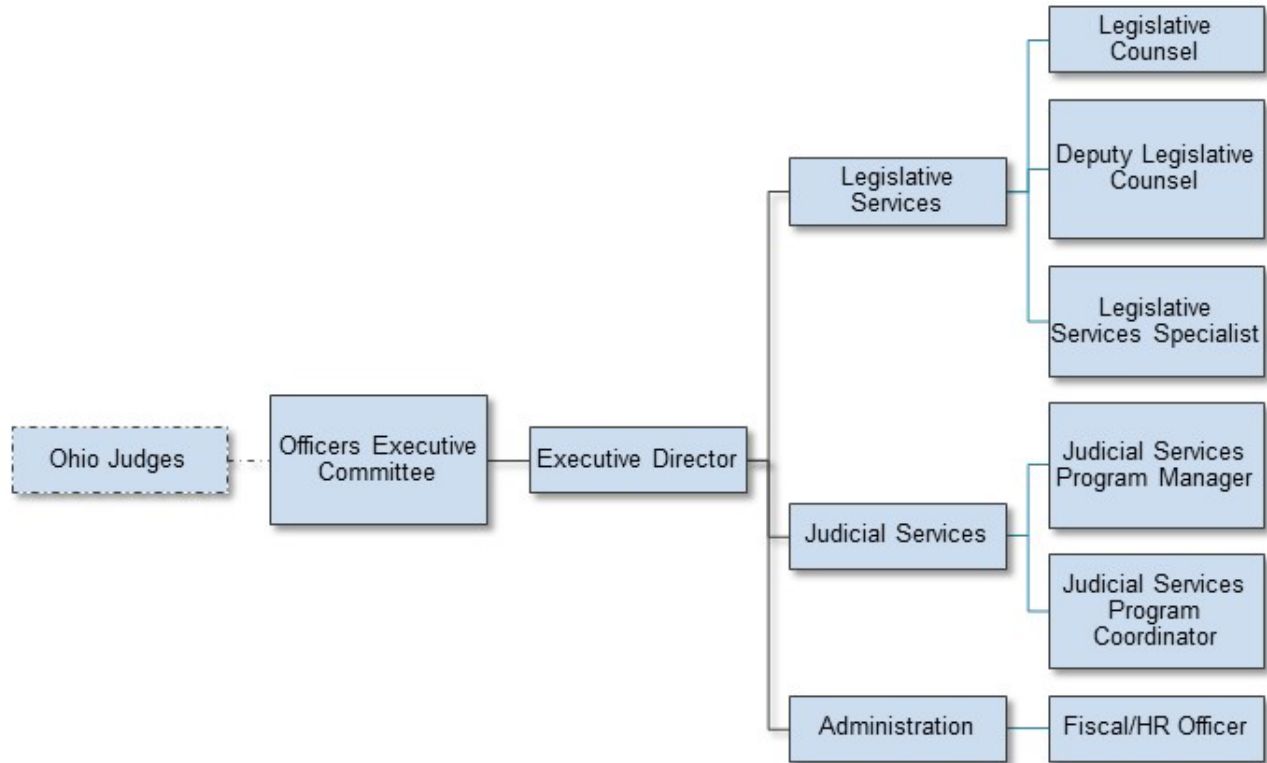
- The Ohio Judicial Conference is composed of all 722 sitting Ohio judges, 269 of which are active as officers, committee co-chairs, and committee members of the Conference. Retired judges who continue to sit by assignment are also members of the Conference. Every judicial officeholder is a dues-paying member of the Conference. A portion of the recommended appropriations in its non-GRF fund covers the cost of holding the annual Judicial Conference.
- GRF recommendations fund payroll and other operating costs in fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Ongoing activities of the Conference and its staff include reviewing legislation, informing judges of it, providing feedback to legislators about it, and updating judges on changes in the law. During the 133rd General Assembly, the Conference tracked 135 House bills (nearly one in every five bills) and 96 Senate bills, or a quarter of all bills.
- The Ohio Judicial Conference communicates with its members through various media; the Conference's biweekly newsletter reaches over 1,000 subscribers and the Conference's Twitter account reaches almost 400 followers. Member outreach such as this is supported by the fiscal years 2022 and 2023 funding recommendations.
- The Ohio Judicial Conference offers continuing legal education to its membership. Recommendations fund this activity for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. During the past biennium, the Conference developed and presented 15.5 credit hours of continuing legal education per year to sitting and retired judges, sitting by assignment, which is almost 80 percent of the total credit hours a judge needs in a two-year period. In 2020, the legal education included pandemic-specific education.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.0 million (or a 14.8% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.1 million (or a 3.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.6 million (or a 13.4% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.6 million (or a 2.9% increase from fiscal year 2022).

# Judicial Conference of Ohio

## Table of Organization



### Agency Goals and Objectives

The Judicial Conference will maintain and improve its levels of service.

- The Judicial Conference will maintain and improve levels of service by increasing contact with the legislature through virtual events, round-tables, and other mediums, providing service to Ohio's judges, and providing service directly to Ohio's citizens with information in Citizen Guides.

The Judicial Conference will expand the provision of its programming.

- The Judicial Conference will expand provision of programming by increasing educational opportunities for judges throughout the Conference, expanding service to Ohio's judges through its affiliate, the Judicial Advisory Group, and expanding service to Ohio's judges through development of additional courtroom guides such as Jury Trials During a Pandemic.

The Judicial Conference will modernize major processes.

- The Judicial Conference will modernize major processes by implementing practices that use technology to increase efficiency, such as online collaborative tools, and implementing practices that use technology to maintain productivity throughout the pandemic such as virtually held meetings.

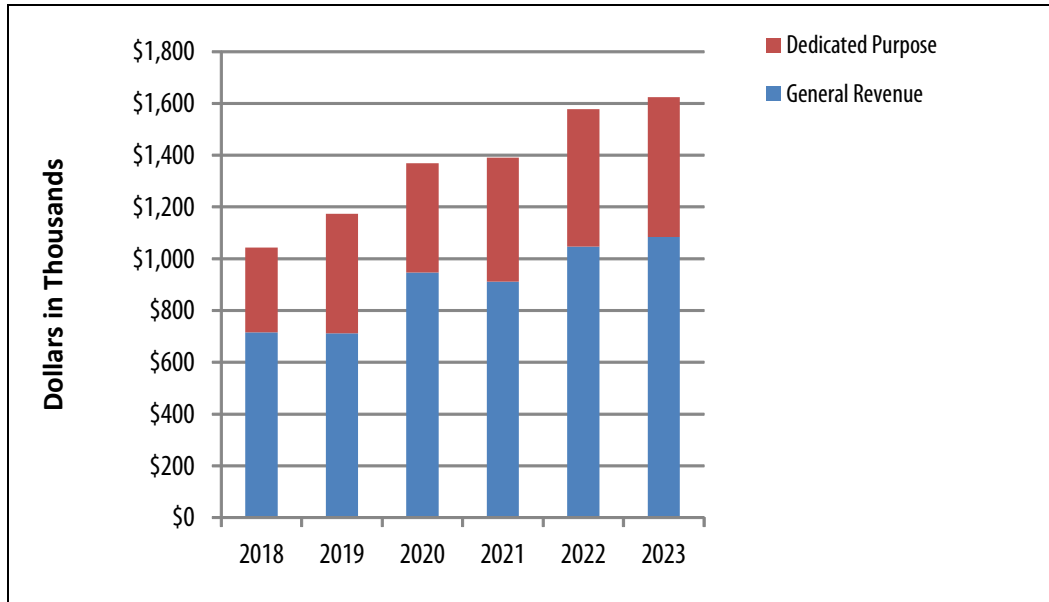


Judicial Conference of Ohio

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Ohio Judicial Conference is the General Revenue Fund, which composed 69.2 percent of the Conference's fiscal year 2020 budget. Membership dues, annual meeting fees, and royalties from various publications such as jury instructions and Citizen Guide Brochures authored by Ohio judges were the second largest funding source (30.8%) for the Conference in fiscal year 2020.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



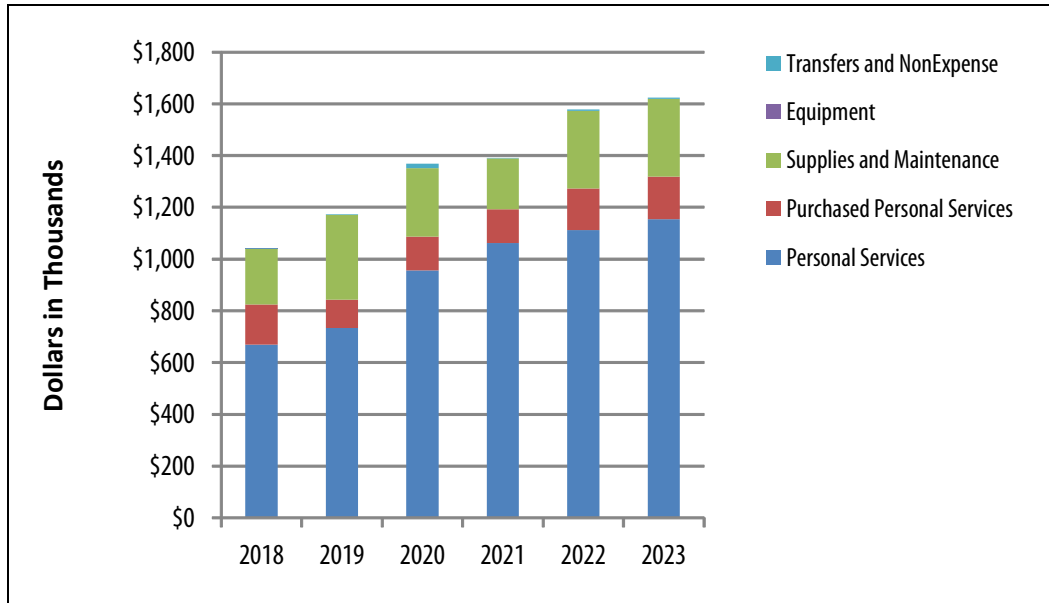
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	716	711	947	911	-3.8%	1,046	14.8%	1,083	3.5%
Dedicated Purpose	327	462	422	480	13.8%	531	10.7%	540	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

Judicial Conference of Ohio

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Ohio Judicial Conference's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (70.1 percent). The second largest expense (18.0 percent) was in the Maintenance expense category.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	670	733	957	1,062	11.0%	1,112	4.7%	1,154	3.9%
Purchased Personal Services	155	110	130	130	0.1%	161	23.8%	164	1.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	215	327	265	197	-25.5%	300	52.1%	300	0.0%
Equipment	1	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	3	3	17	2	-88.5%	5	150.0%	5	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	018321	Operating Expenses	716,365	711,413	947,250	911,305	1,046,464	14.8%	1,083,265	3.5%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>716,365</b>	<b>711,413</b>	<b>947,250</b>	<b>911,305</b>	<b>1,046,464</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>1,083,265</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
4030	018601	Ohio Jury Instructions	326,839	461,833	421,770	480,000	531,471	10.7%	540,421	1.7%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>326,839</b>	<b>461,833</b>	<b>421,770</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>531,471</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>540,421</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total Judicial Conference of Ohio</b>			<b>1,043,204</b>	<b>1,173,246</b>	<b>1,369,020</b>	<b>1,391,305</b>	<b>1,577,935</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>1,623,686</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

# Judiciary / Supreme Court

## Role and Overview

The Supreme Court (JSC) is established by Article IV, Section 1 of the Ohio Constitution. Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution sets the size of the Court and outlines its jurisdiction. Article IV, Section 5 of the Constitution grants rule making and other authority to the Court. The Constitution also gives the Supreme Court authority to prescribe rules governing practice and procedure in all courts of the state and to exercise general superintendence over all state courts. The Constitution grants the Supreme Court exclusive authority to regulate admission to the practice of law, the discipline of attorneys admitted to practice, and all other matters relating to the practice of law. This third branch of government pays all or a substantial portion of the salaries for the judges of the state as established by the General Assembly and funds other expenses of the state's judicial system such as salaries for the support staff of the 12 Courts of Appeals, salaries for the justices of the Supreme Court and its staff, operation and maintenance of the Ohio Judicial Center, and providing programs for the benefit of the trial and appellate courts throughout the state. Special purpose appropriations are included for the Ohio Center for Law Related Education and the Ohio Courts Technology Initiative. The Ohio Courts Technology Initiative supports projects to facilitate the exchange of information between and among Ohio courts and their justice system partners such as through the creation of an Ohio Courts Network and the delivery of technology services to courts throughout the state. It includes the development and implementation of educational and training programs for judges and court personnel, the creation and operation of the Commission on Technology and the Courts for the promulgation of statewide rules, policies, and uniform standards, and aids in the orderly adoption and comprehensive use of technology in Ohio courts.

More information regarding the Judiciary / Supreme Court is available at <http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/>.

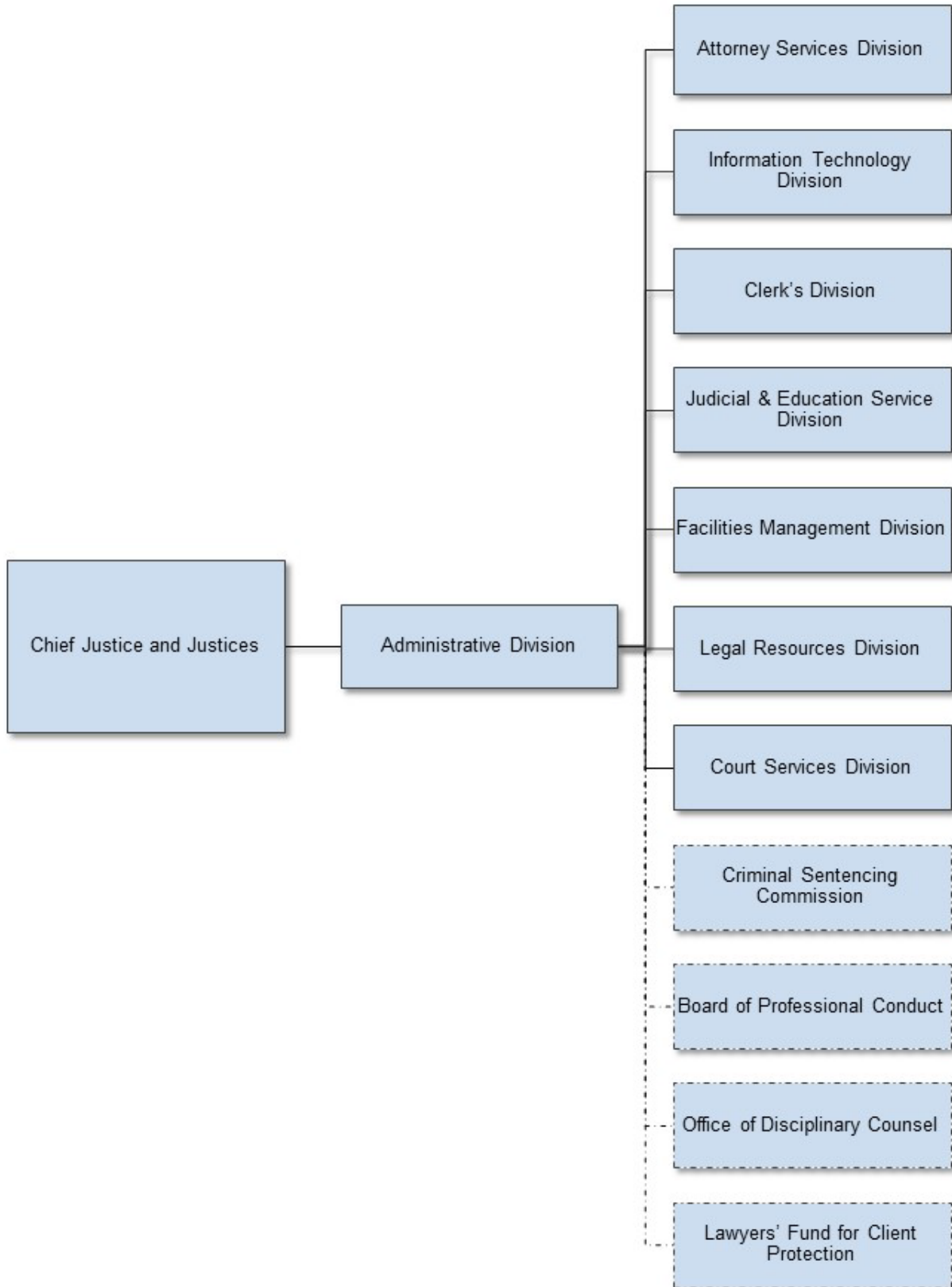
## Agency Budget Highlights

- Recommendations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 fund the Court's continuing priorities of investing in technology, building personnel resources dedicated to improving access to justice, making improvements in case management, and focusing on opportunities for the Court to lead public initiatives, including combating substance use disorder.
- The Court's fiscal years 2022 and 2023 recommendations support a substantial portion of the salaries for Ohio judges as established by the General Assembly and fund other expenses of the state's judicial system such as salaries for the support staff of the 12 Courts of Appeals, salaries for the justices of the Supreme Court and its staff, operation and maintenance of the Ohio Judicial Center, and providing programs for the benefit of the trial and appellate courts throughout the state.
- Using the fiscal years 2022 and 2023 GRF funding levels, the Court plans to award moneys to local courts for technological needs and continued maintenance costs for the Ohio Courts Network and to upgrade the Ohio appellate case management system. The Court awarded roughly \$6 million in technology grants to local courts in the current biennium as courts found innovative ways of continuing operations and keeping the judicial system available to the public during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$191.3 million (or a 1.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$195.9 million (or a 2.4% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$204.2 million (or a 0.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$208.7 million (or a 2.2% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization

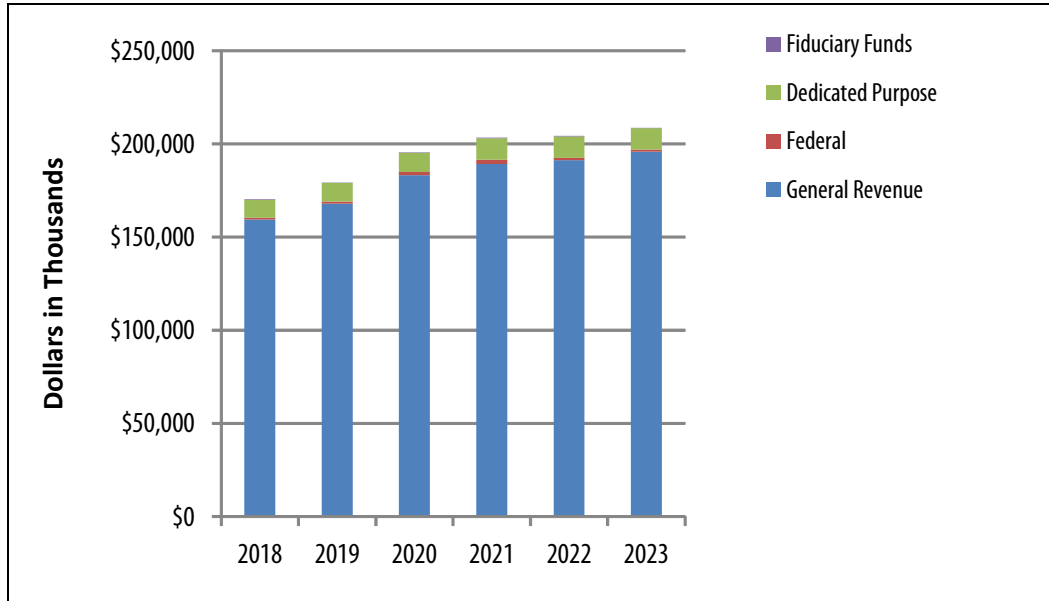


Judiciary / Supreme Court

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Judiciary/Supreme Court is the General Revenue Fund, which composed 93.7 percent of the Court's fiscal year 2020 budget. Dedicated Purpose Funds were the second largest funding source (5.3 percent) for the Court in fiscal year 2020. Most of this funding came from attorney registration fees.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



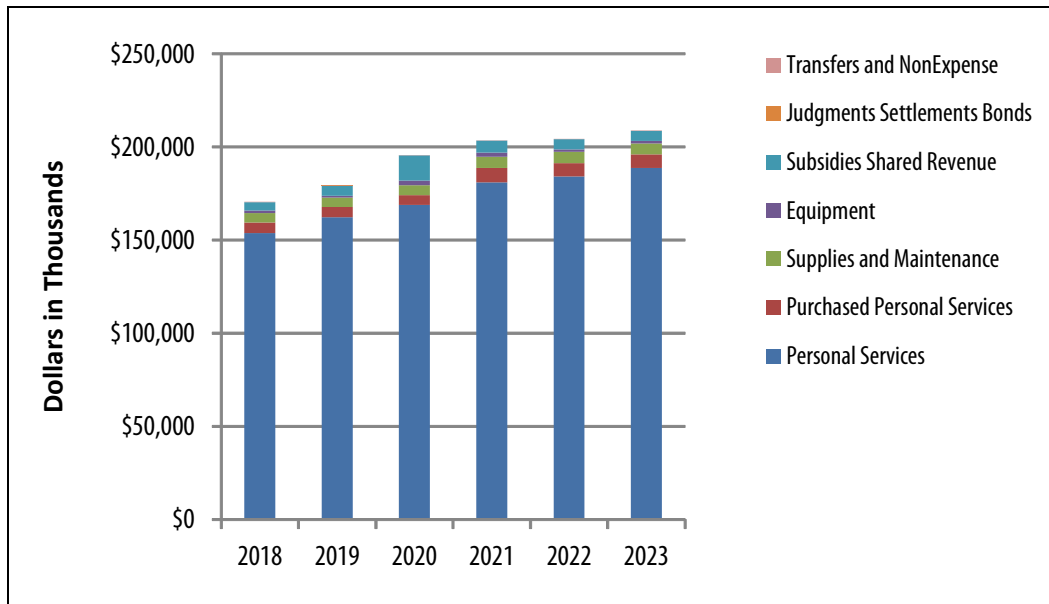
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	159,406	167,792	183,128	189,269	3.4%	191,256	1.0%	195,872	2.4%
Federal	882	1,282	1,639	2,261	37.9%	1,155	-48.9%	1,027	-11.1%
Dedicated Purpose	9,758	9,924	10,391	11,438	10.1%	11,482	0.4%	11,446	-0.3%
Fiduciary Funds	286	197	221	314	42.0%	308	-1.8%	324	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,332</b>	<b>179,194</b>	<b>195,379</b>	<b>203,282</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>204,201</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>208,668</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

Judiciary / Supreme Court

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Judiciary/Supreme Court's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (86.4 percent). Subsidy and Shared Revenue was the second largest expense category (7.0 percent). The Court awarded grants to local courts, helping those courts continue serving the public through enabling public access to online hearings and trials, online dispute resolution technology, and minor building modifications to ensure the safety of the public among other solutions as part of its coronavirus relief response.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	153,730	162,294	168,824	180,901	7.2%	184,054	1.7%	188,645	2.5%
Purchased Personal Services	5,623	5,483	5,369	7,695	43.3%	7,251	-5.8%	7,254	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	5,196	5,011	5,151	5,976	16.0%	5,926	-0.8%	5,910	-0.3%
Equipment	1,329	1,011	2,419	2,427	0.3%	1,444	-40.5%	1,414	-2.1%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	4,436	5,341	13,584	6,245	-54.0%	5,504	-11.9%	5,434	-1.3%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	49	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	16	6	32	38	17.4%	22	-42.7%	12	-44.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,332</b>	<b>179,194</b>	<b>195,379</b>	<b>203,282</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>204,201</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>208,668</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

State of Ohio

Judiciary / Supreme Court

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	005321	Operating Expenses - Judiciary/ Supreme Court	155,966,578	164,394,673	177,767,679	183,018,785	185,879,257	1.6%	190,389,942	2.4%
GRF	005401	State Criminal Sentencing Commission	0	0	457,134	614,970	1,346,891	119.0%	1,438,123	6.8%
GRF	005406	Law-Related Education	166,172	166,172	200,000	200,000	200,000	0.0%	200,000	0.0%
GRF	005409	Ohio Courts Technology Initiative	3,272,947	3,231,144	4,702,951	5,435,625	3,829,540	-29.5%	3,843,940	0.4%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>159,405,697</b>	<b>167,791,989</b>	<b>183,127,764</b>	<b>189,269,380</b>	<b>191,255,688</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>195,872,005</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
3J00	005603	Federal Grants	881,718	1,282,096	1,639,208	2,260,715	1,155,203	-48.9%	1,026,530	-11.1%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>881,718</b>	<b>1,282,096</b>	<b>1,639,208</b>	<b>2,260,715</b>	<b>1,155,203</b>	<b>-48.9%</b>	<b>1,026,530</b>	<b>-11.1%</b>
4C80	005605	Attorney Services	8,227,676	8,430,087	9,941,502	10,924,650	11,015,310	0.8%	10,979,027	-0.3%
5HT0	005617	Court Interpreter Certification	21,387	4,970	7,950	4,261	7,000	64.3%	7,000	0.0%
5SP0	005626	Civil Justice Grant Program	12,337	103,828	284,012	350,000	350,000	0.0%	350,000	0.0%
5T80	005609	Grants and Awards	590	178	0	8,224	5,000	-39.2%	5,000	0.0%
6720	005601	Continuing Judicial Education	208,346	117,765	134,475	151,000	105,000	-30.5%	105,000	0.0%
6A80	005606	Supreme Court Admissions	1,287,499	1,266,708	23,227	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>9,757,835</b>	<b>9,923,536</b>	<b>10,391,166</b>	<b>11,438,135</b>	<b>11,482,310</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>11,446,027</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
5JY0	005620	County Law Library Resources Boards	286,279	196,506	220,799	313,500	308,000	-1.8%	323,500	5.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>286,279</b>	<b>196,506</b>	<b>220,799</b>	<b>313,500</b>	<b>308,000</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>323,500</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Judiciary / Supreme Court</b>			<b>170,331,529</b>	<b>179,194,127</b>	<b>195,378,937</b>	<b>203,281,730</b>	<b>204,201,201</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>208,668,062</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

# Lake Erie Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Lake Erie Commission (LEC) preserves Lake Erie's natural resources, protects the quality of its waters and ecosystem, and promotes economic development of the region by ensuring the coordination of policies and programs of state government pertaining to water quality, toxic substances, and coastal resource management. Commission staff advises the Governor and the Commission on the development, implementation, and coordination of Lake Erie programs and policies including the Governor's H2Ohio initiative. The LEC also provides representation of the interests of Ohio in regional, national, and international forums pertaining to the resources of the Great Lakes; assists in the implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Program and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative; and facilitates compliance with the Great Lakes Water Quality and Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreements. The Commission has three full-time permanent employees.

More information regarding the Lake Erie Commission is available at <http://lakeerie.ohio.gov>.

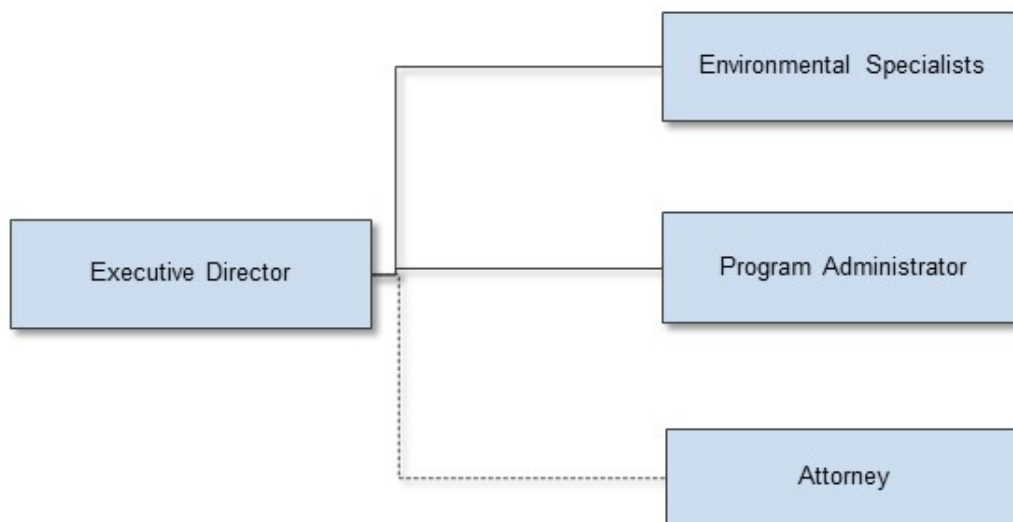
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The LEC will continue restoring Ohio's four internationally designated Areas of Concern (AOC), which will result in water quality improvements for Lake Erie. In the past two years, three of 27 beneficial use impairments (BUIs) have been removed.
- The LEC will coordinate the implementation of Ohio's Lake Erie Domestic Action Plan in order to achieve the goal of a 40 percent reduction in nutrients entering Lake Erie.
- As grants to local partners are a priority, the LEC plans to award grants from the Lake Erie Protection Fund to implement Ohio's multi-agency Lake Erie Protection and Restoration Plan. Over \$300,000 has already been awarded across seven grants.
- Over 240 public citizens participated in the Commission's Life on Lake Erie Photo Contest. This is held to promote outreach and public involvement in the Lake Erie Watershed as well as promote Lake Erie as a premier natural resource. The Commission also plans to increase its social media presence.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$874.0 thousand (or a 4.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$874.0 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization





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**Lake Erie Commission**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The LEC will coordinate Governor DeWine's H2Ohio initiative, as well as other programs addressing nutrient management in the Lake Erie basin.

- The LEC will hold regular meetings with the agencies involved in H2Ohio (Departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Environmental Protection Agency) to develop H2Ohio implementation projects and budgets designed to reduce nutrient loading.
- The LEC will work to secure federal funding to award grants for developing Nine-Element Watershed Implementation Plans and implementing projects identified in those plans.
- Progress will be tracked and reported for the implementation of the nutrient management work.

The LEC will implement a successful Areas of Concern (AOC) restoration program at Ohio's four AOCs.

- The LEC will delist two of the remaining 27 Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs); the completion of all management actions at one AOC; and the coordination of two federal dredging programs on the Maumee River AOC.

The LEC will implement the beneficial use program for dredged material. This will ensure Ohio's Lake Erie commercial harbors can meet requirements of the ban on open lake disposal of dredge material.

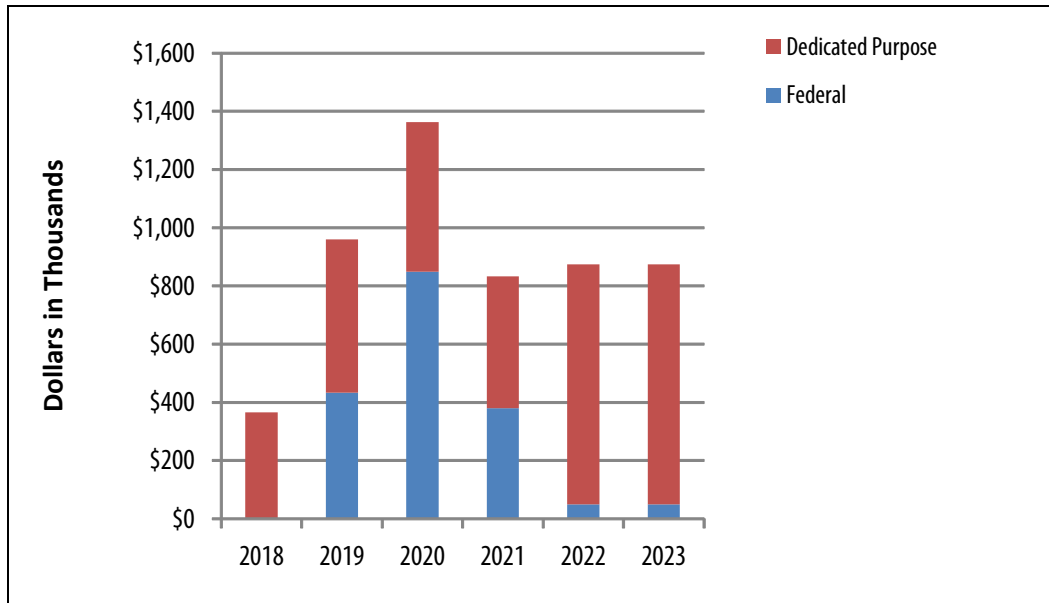
- The LEC will collaborate with local, state, and federal project partners on a regular basis. Also, by completing the federal aquatic beneficial use project with the Army Corps of Engineers in Ashtabula Harbor, coordinating the completion of the engineering, design, and construction efforts at Sandusky Bay; and completion of the pilot testing of the geopool to dewater material in Lorain.

Lake Erie Commission

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the LEC is federal, which comprised 62.3 percent of the LEC's fiscal year 2020 budget. These grant funds are for research and project work to protect Lake Erie. The second largest funding source is the Lake Erie Protection Dedicated Purpose Fund, which comprised 37.7 percent of the LEC fiscal year 2020 budget. The Lake Erie Protection Fund comes from the Great Lakes Protection Fund and license plate revenue, and provides additional grant dollars for Lake Erie protection efforts, as well as paying for the operating costs of the Commission.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- The increase in federal funding in fiscal year 2020 is due to increased grants for the Great Lakes restoration and protection initiatives.

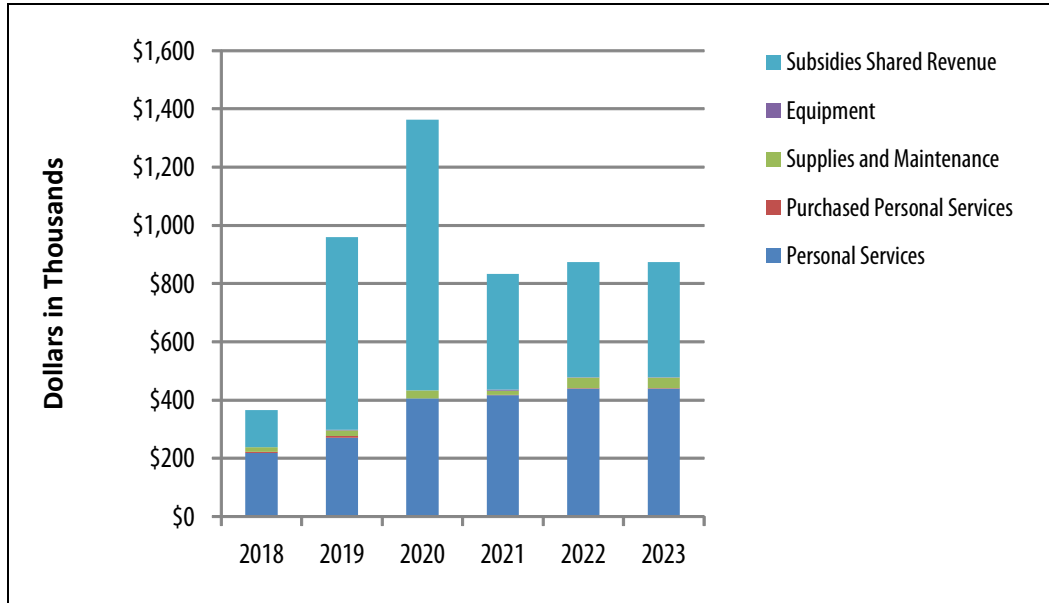
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Federal	0	433	849	380	-55.2%	50	-86.8%	50	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	366	527	514	453	-11.9%	824	81.9%	824	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>-38.9%</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Lake Erie Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The LEC’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Subsidies Shared Revenue (68.2%). The second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personnel (29.8%). The increase in Subsidies Shared Revenue over the prior fiscal year is due to additional federal grants being received for Lake Erie project work.

Expenses by Account Category



- The increase in Subsidies Shared Revenue in fiscal year 2020 is due to increased grants for the Great Lakes restoration and protection initiatives.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	219	271	406	417	2.8%	440	5.5%	440	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	4	6	0	1	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	15	19	28	15	-46.1%	36	140.0%	36	0.0%
Equipment	0	1	0	3	0.0%	2	-50.0%	2	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	128	662	929	398	-57.2%	396	-0.5%	396	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>-38.9%</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3EPO	780603	LEC Federal Grants	0	433,343	848,721	380,000	50,000	-86.8%	50,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>433,343</b>	<b>848,721</b>	<b>380,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-86.8%</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4C00	780601	Lake Erie Protection	365,706	526,668	514,317	453,000	699,000	54.3%	699,000	0.0%
6H20	780604	H2Ohio	0	0	0	0	125,000	NA	125,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>365,706</b>	<b>526,668</b>	<b>514,317</b>	<b>453,000</b>	<b>824,000</b>	<b>81.9%</b>	<b>824,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Lake Erie Commission</b>			<b>365,706</b>	<b>960,011</b>	<b>1,363,038</b>	<b>833,000</b>	<b>874,000</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>874,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Legislative Service Commission

## Role and Overview

The Legislative Service Commission (LSC) is a nonpartisan agency providing drafting, fiscal, research, training, and other services to the Ohio General Assembly. The governing authority of the LSC consists of 14 legislators, including the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. The Speaker and President each appoint six additional members; no more than four from each chamber may belong to the same political party. The day-to-day operation of the LSC is the responsibility of the director, who is appointed by the 14-member commission. LSC's Office of Research and Drafting (ORD) consists of attorneys and research analysts and its Legislative Budget Office (LBO) consists of budget analysts and economists. The LSC employs additional staff for other services. Two other legislative staffing agencies are funded from appropriations made to the LSC. The Legislative Information Systems Office (LIS) provides information technology, network development, and other support services to the Ohio General Assembly. The Correctional Institution Inspection Committee (CIIC) inspects and evaluates Ohio prisons. Currently, LSC, LIS, and CIIC employ a total of about 200 full-time employees. Pursuant to Section 107.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Governor may not alter the funding requests of agencies of the legislative branch of government.

More information regarding the Legislative Service Commission is available at <https://www.lsc.ohio.gov/>.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

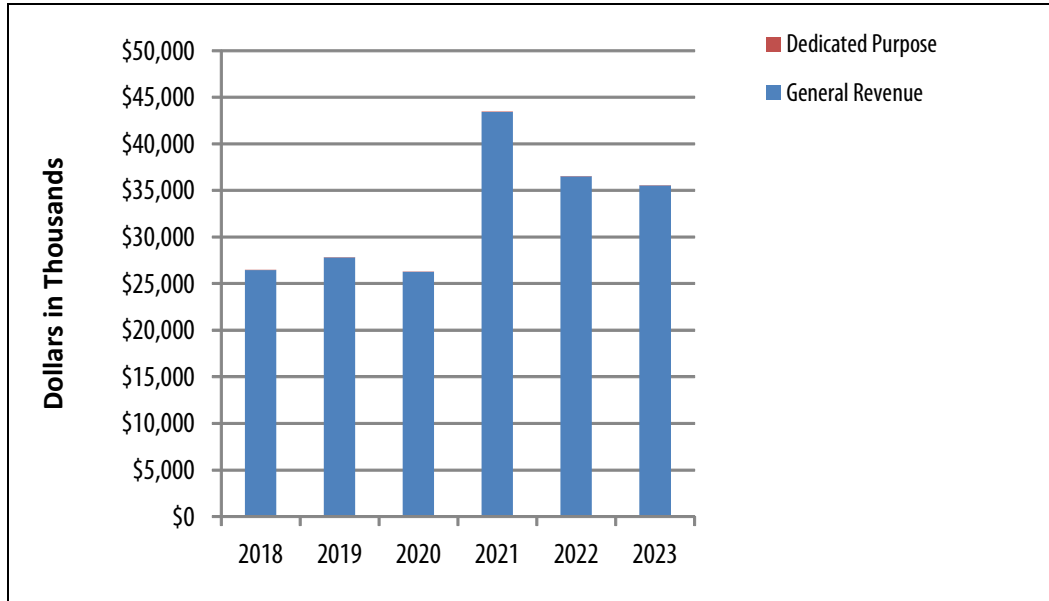
- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$36.5 million (or a 15.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$35.5 million (or a 2.7% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$36.5 million (or a 15.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$35.5 million (or a 2.7% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Legislative Service Commission

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Legislative Service Committee (LSC) is General Revenue funding, which comprised 99.9 percent of the LSC's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is from the Dedicated Purpose Fund, which comprised 0.04 percent of the LSC's fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



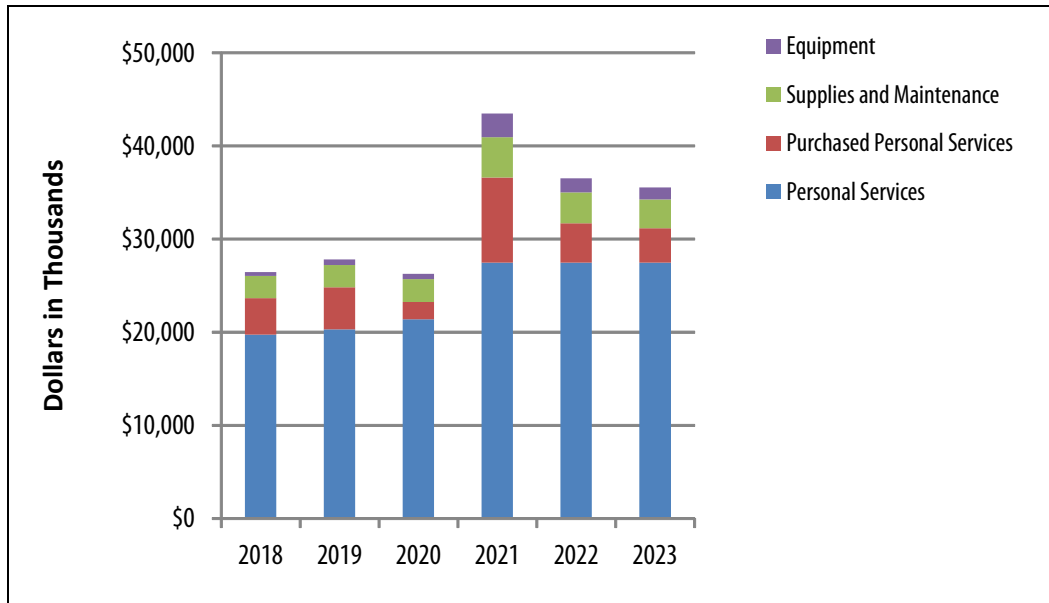
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			% Change
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	26,448	27,800	26,240	43,434	65.5%	36,523	-15.9%	35,523	-2.7%
Dedicated Purpose	6	10	10	10	0.0%	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,454</b>	<b>27,810</b>	<b>26,250</b>	<b>43,444</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>36,533</b>	<b>-15.9%</b>	<b>35,533</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>

Legislative Service Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Legislative Service Committee (LSC) largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personnel expenses (81.4 percent) for 229 full-time permanent employees. The second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was for supplies and maintenance expenses (9.4 percent).

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	19,736	20,302	21,379	27,476	28.5%	27,476	0.0%	27,476	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	3,935	4,535	1,849	9,132	393.9%	4,221	-53.8%	3,681	-12.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	2,371	2,363	2,477	4,311	74.0%	3,311	-23.2%	3,081	-6.9%
Equipment	412	610	544	2,526	364.0%	1,526	-39.6%	1,296	-15.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,454</b>	<b>27,810</b>	<b>26,250</b>	<b>43,444</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>36,533</b>	<b>-15.9%</b>	<b>35,533</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>

State of Ohio

Legislative Service Commission

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	035321	Operating Expenses	16,087,421	16,526,426	16,934,341	21,362,380	21,362,380	0.0%	21,362,380	0.0%
GRF	035402	Legislative Fellows	978,387	1,018,783	920,805	1,080,000	1,080,000	0.0%	1,080,000	0.0%
GRF	035405	Correctional Institution Inspection Committee	224,869	102,372	333,678	447,020	447,020	0.0%	447,020	0.0%
GRF	035407	Legislative Task Force on Redistricting	0	0	362,480	4,837,520	1,000,000	-79.3%	0	-100.0%
GRF	035409	National Associations	581,073	18,000	316,000	600,000	600,000	0.0%	600,000	0.0%
GRF	035410	Legislative Information Systems	8,563,276	8,365,153	7,215,516	11,033,890	11,033,890	0.0%	11,033,890	0.0%
GRF	035411	Ohio Constitutional Modernization Commission	12,936	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	035501	Litigation	0	1,769,502	156,859	4,073,639	1,000,000	-75.5%	1,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>26,447,962</b>	<b>27,800,236</b>	<b>26,239,679</b>	<b>43,434,449</b>	<b>36,523,290</b>	<b>-15.9%</b>	<b>35,523,290</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>
4100	035601	Sale of Publications	5,973	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0.0%	10,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>5,973</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Legislative Service Commission</b>			<b>26,453,935</b>	<b>27,810,236</b>	<b>26,249,679</b>	<b>43,444,449</b>	<b>36,533,290</b>	<b>-15.9%</b>	<b>35,533,290</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>

# State Library Board

## Role and Overview

The State Library Board (LIB) develops, maintains, provides, and disseminates information, library materials, and services to Ohio's libraries, state government, and residents. The State Library fulfills this role through research, information, training, and consulting services to state government. The State Library also assists all types of local libraries to provide enhanced levels of service and products. Three main components allow the State Library to implement its mission: the State Library Board, the State Library itself, and the Ohio Public Library Information Network (OPLIN). The State Library of Ohio, established in 1817, is governed by the State Library Board. The five board members are appointed by the Ohio Board of Education and serve five-year terms. The State Library is a reference library established to provide research and information services to state agencies. It is also a depository for Ohio state agency documents and a regional depository for federal documents. The State Library is also the designated State Library Administering Agency for the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) to administer the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds annually. The OPLIN Board is appointed by the State Library Board to govern the OPLIN as it delivers a statewide network for Ohio's public libraries. This network provides telecommunication connectivity, access to the Internet, and a selection of research databases. The OPLIN strengthens the services it provides by collaborating with the State Library Board, INFOhio, and OhioLINK. The day-to-day administration of the State Library Board is the responsibility of the State Librarian, who serves at the pleasure of the Library Board. The State Library has 53 employees and 5 individuals who are assigned to OPLIN.

More information regarding the State Library Board is available at <http://library.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

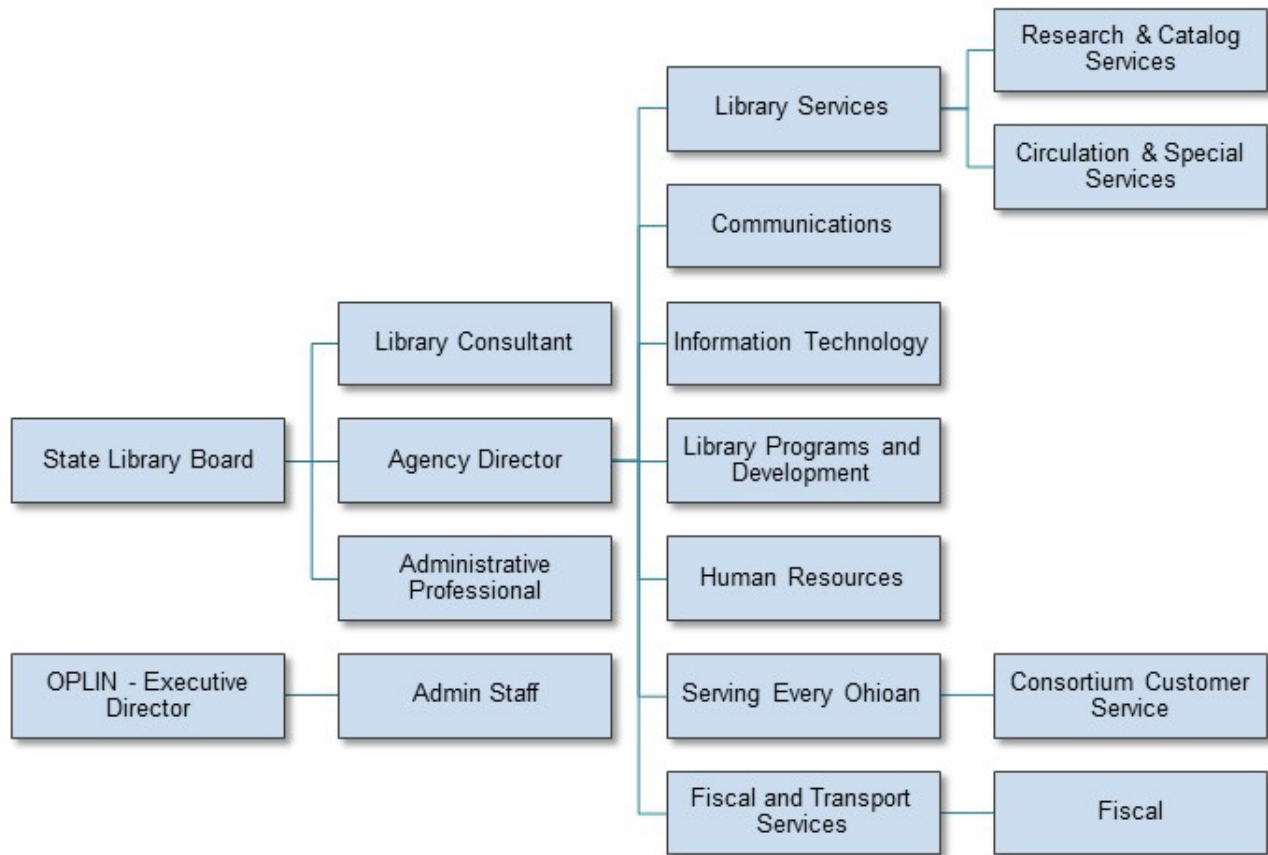
- The recommended funding will ensure 53,216 Ohioans who are current patrons, including 35 percent of State employees, have access to materials and services of the State Library of Ohio.
- The recommended funding ensures that all public libraries in the state are served by programs of the State Library of Ohio including \$3,618,996 in federal LSTA grants that were awarded to every type of library in the last two calendar years.
- The recommended funding will continue the Talking Book program, which provided 662,518 items in fiscal year 2019 to individuals who are blind, visually impaired, print disabled, and reading disabled.
- The recommended funding maintains the Serving Every Ohioan (SEO) Service Center, which supports a consortium of 97 Library systems and over 1.8 million Ohio residents.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$5.1 million (or a 5.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$5.1 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$21.7 million (or a 3.4% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$21.7 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).



Table of Organization



Agency Goals and Objectives

The LIB will provide access to library materials for the general public and state agencies.

- The State Library Board will provide access to more than 2 million library materials on site, more than 100 research databases, and nearly 50 million copies held by OhioLINK.
- The State Library Board will serve as a depository for Ohio state agency documents serving the 46 state depository libraries in the state.
- The State Library Board will serve as Ohio's only full regional depository for federal documents and serve the 14 federal depository libraries in the state.
- The State Library Board will provide reference services to state government.
- The State Library Board will make a core set of electronic resources and services available to all Ohio residents at a cost savings of at least \$17.9 million each year for libraries and taxpayers.

The LIB will administer a shared catalog system.

- The State Library Board will administer a shared catalog system with over 13 million items that circulates nearly 15 million library materials to approximately 2 million borrowers annually. This system of 96 libraries, plus the SEO Service Center, is served through 246 service points in 49 Ohio counties.

The LIB will administer and grow the Ohio Digital Library consortium for eContent.

- The State Library Board will administer and grow the Ohio Digital Library (ODL) consortium for eContent that contains 466,549 copies of nearly 191,506 unique titles. One hundred eighty-one libraries, primarily small- and medium-sized public libraries have access to the more than \$8.5 million worth of eContent through the combined collections of ODL. Access to

State Library Board

this digital consortium became all the more crucial as libraries worked to make their material available to patrons during COVID-19-related building closures.

The LIB will generate statewide cost savings through shared meeting spaces.

- The State Library Board will provide facilities (electronic classroom and meeting rooms) and services for use by state agencies and the library community. In fiscal years 2017 and 2018, state agencies conducted 1,973 meetings utilizing these facilities, resulting in savings of nearly \$700,000 to the State of Ohio.

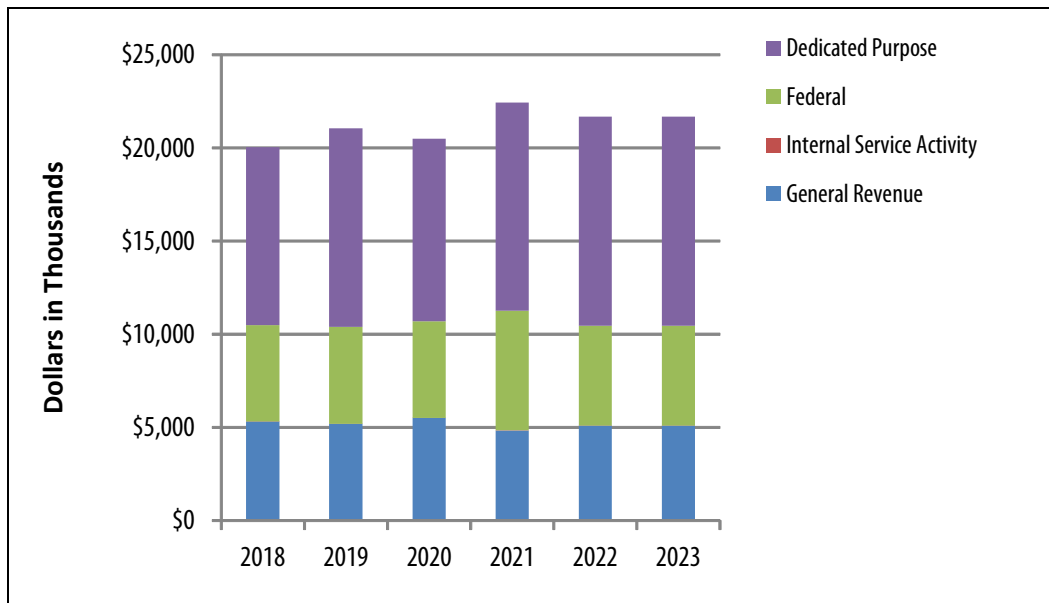
The LIB will ensure equity of access to the Internet and enable access to subscription databases and Ohio government services as well as electronic information through the Ohio Public Library Information Network (OPLIN).

- The State Library Board will provide network access to Ohio's 251 public libraries. Public library networks and Wi-Fi proved indispensable during the worst of the pandemic when so many institutions were completely closed. The libraries that provided that network were truly a lifeline to their communities.

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the LIB is service charges to network libraries and Ohio Public Library Information Network rate reimbursements, which comprised 47.8 percent of the LIB fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is General Revenue Funding, which comprised 26.8 percent of the LIB fiscal year 2020 budget. These revenue sources support the statewide book delivery service, connectivity to network libraries, and library training and database services.

Expense by Budget Fund Group

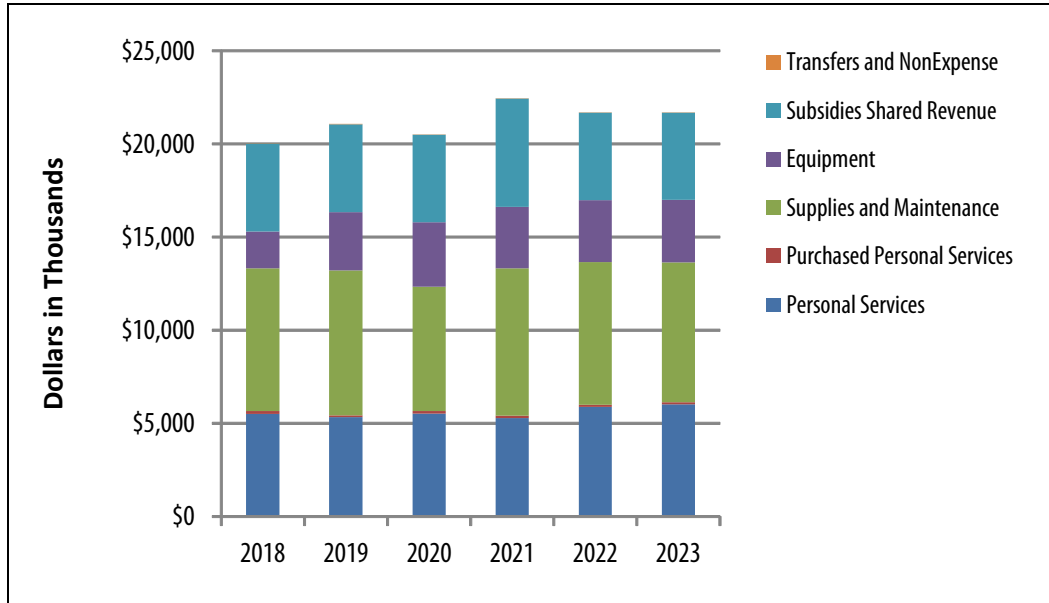


(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	5,308	5,178	5,495	4,831	-12.1%	5,078	5.1%	5,078	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	2	1	7	2	-71.4%	8	300.0%	8	0.0%
Federal	5,165	5,210	5,187	6,423	23.8%	5,367	-16.4%	5,367	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	9,551	10,662	9,798	11,174	14.0%	11,224	0.4%	11,226	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,025</b>	<b>21,052</b>	<b>20,487</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>21,677</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>21,679</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The LIB's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Supplies and Maintenance (32.5% of expense). The second largest expense for the LIB was payroll (27.0%). The LIB provides connectivity and physical and digital services to the citizens of Ohio as well as research services to state agencies.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	5,501	5,331	5,526	5,268	-4.7%	5,881	11.6%	6,015	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	151	94	135	130	-3.4%	106	-18.6%	103	-2.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	7,661	7,782	6,667	7,908	18.6%	7,672	-3.0%	7,514	-2.1%
Equipment	1,987	3,130	3,457	3,317	-4.0%	3,322	0.2%	3,351	0.9%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	4,713	4,715	4,696	5,796	23.4%	4,685	-19.2%	4,685	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	12	0	6	10	79.6%	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,025</b>	<b>21,052</b>	<b>20,487</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>21,677</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>21,679</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State of Ohio

State Library Board

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	350321	Operating Expenses	4,512,572	4,378,001	4,708,060	4,030,746	4,293,122	6.5%	4,293,122	0.0%
GRF	350401	Ohioana Library Association	295,114	300,114	295,114	300,114	305,000	1.6%	305,000	0.0%
GRF	350502	Regional Library Systems	500,000	500,000	492,000	500,000	480,000	-4.0%	480,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>5,307,686</b>	<b>5,178,115</b>	<b>5,495,174</b>	<b>4,830,860</b>	<b>5,078,122</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5,078,122</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
1390	350602	Services for State Agencies	2,065	1,420	6,990	2,000	8,000	300.0%	8,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>2,065</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>300.0%</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3130	350601	LSTA Federal	5,164,888	5,210,319	5,186,825	6,422,565	5,366,565	-16.4%	5,366,565	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>5,164,888</b>	<b>5,210,319</b>	<b>5,186,825</b>	<b>6,422,565</b>	<b>5,366,565</b>	<b>-16.4%</b>	<b>5,366,565</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4590	350603	Services for Libraries	3,730,668	3,663,367	3,546,322	4,202,887	4,252,887	1.2%	4,252,887	0.0%
4540	350604	Ohio Public Library Information Network	4,545,720	5,724,856	4,977,200	5,696,898	5,696,898	0.0%	5,698,898	0.0%
5GB0	350605	Library for the Blind	1,274,194	1,274,194	1,274,194	1,274,194	1,274,194	0.0%	1,274,194	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>9,550,582</b>	<b>10,662,417</b>	<b>9,797,716</b>	<b>11,173,979</b>	<b>11,223,979</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>11,225,979</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total State Library Board</b>			<b>20,025,221</b>	<b>21,052,271</b>	<b>20,486,705</b>	<b>22,429,404</b>	<b>21,676,666</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>21,678,666</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Liquor Control Commission

## Role and Overview

The Liquor Control Commission (LCO) is an adjudication and rule-making agency that oversees Ohio's alcoholic beverage industry. As a neutral, quasi-judicial body, the Commission hears and determines administrative cases against liquor permit holders for alleged violations of Ohio's liquor laws and rules. The Commission also hears and determines appeal cases from actions or decisions of the Division of Liquor Control at the Department of Commerce concerning permit applications or renewals, and adjudicates complaints for the revocation or suspension of liquor permits. In addition, the LCO adopts and promulgates rules that govern the regulation of alcoholic beverages in Ohio as well as the conduct of liquor retail businesses. The Commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year, staggered terms and is supported by five staff members. The Commission has a total of eight full-time, permanent employees.

More information regarding the Liquor Control Commission is available at <http://lcc.ohio.gov>.

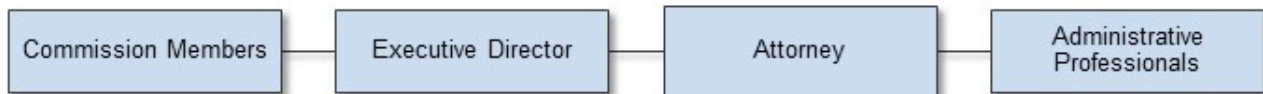
## Agency Budget Highlights

- This budget recommendation will continue to support the Liquor Control Commission's (LCO's) jurisdiction over the 35,000 liquor permits that the Division of Liquor Control issued, renewed, or transferred during fiscal year 2020.
- This budget recommendation supports increased contracts with hearing officers to docket cases for the Liquor Control Commission (LCO), which typically hears over 2,000 cases annually. During the last biennium, the LCO collected over \$1.4 million in fines and forfeitures from the adjudication of those cases and deposited the fines and forfeitures into the General Revenue Fund (GRF).
- This budget recommendation will also continue support of the LCO's responsibility to adopt and promulgate rules that regulate Ohio's alcoholic beverage industry, which had annual sales for high proof spirituous liquor reaching \$1.43 billion in fiscal year 2020.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$944.9 thousand (or a 4.3% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$947.6 thousand (or a 0.3% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



## Agency Goals and Objectives

The Commission will provide fair and impartial hearings and issue timely and accurate administrative orders to ensure compliance with Ohio's liquor laws and rules and to provide for the protection of the public and liquor permit holders.

- The Commission will continue to handle an average caseload of over 2,000 cases annually, while continuing to issue orders within 2 to 3 weeks following hearings.

The Commission will ensure a fair and transparent administrative rule-making process for Ohio's alcoholic beverage industry.

- The LCO will continue to regularly seek public input from interested parties and conduct at least four quarterly public hearings throughout the year to hear public comments on Commission rules and processes.

The LCO will implement measures to streamline and modernize Commission hearing processes.

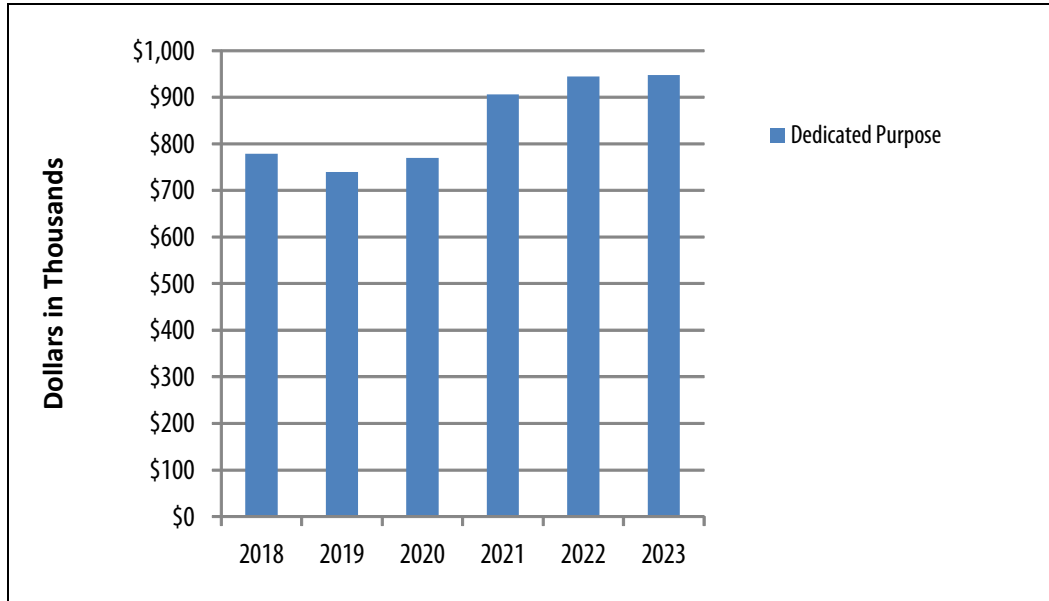
- The Commission will develop and implement a new docketing system to accommodate changes to the Commission hearing process, while continuing to provide professional and excellent service to the public and successfully maintaining the average caseload of over 2,000 cases annually.

**Liquor Control Commission**

**Funding Sources**

The LCO receives all its funding from the State Liquor Regulatory Fund (Fund 5LP0), which receives a portion of the liquor permit fee revenue deposited into the Undivided Liquor Permit Fund (Fund 7066). Fund 5LP0 is administered and shared by the Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of Liquor Control.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



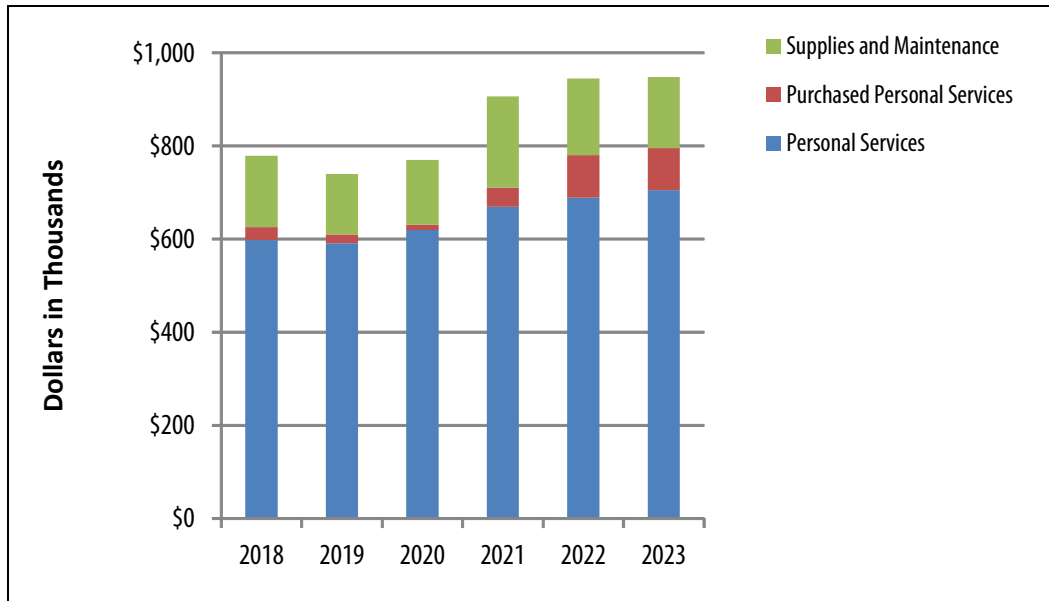
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	779	740	770	906	17.7%	945	4.3%	948	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

Liquor Control Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The LCO's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (80.4%). This pays for eight employees, including three commissioners. Supplies and maintenance, primarily rent, was the second-largest expense (18.0%).

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	598	591	619	669	8.1%	689	3.0%	704	2.2%
Purchased Personal Services	28	19	12	41	241.0%	91	123.0%	91	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	153	130	139	196	41.0%	165	-15.8%	152	-7.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5LPO	970601	Commission Operating Expenses	778,556	739,603	769,869	905,914	944,885	4.3%	947,645	0.3%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>778,556</b>	<b>739,603</b>	<b>769,869</b>	<b>905,914</b>	<b>944,885</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>947,645</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Grand Total Liquor Control Commission</b>			<b>778,556</b>	<b>739,603</b>	<b>769,869</b>	<b>905,914</b>	<b>944,885</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>947,645</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

# Lottery Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Lottery Commission's (LOT) purpose is to generate profits through the sale of lottery games in support of public primary, secondary, vocational, and special education. It has contributed more than \$26 billion to public education in Ohio over its 46-year history. A nine-member commission, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Ohio Senate, governs the Lottery. The day-to-day operations are the responsibility of an executive director. The Commission employs approximately 375 people, including staff at the seven video lottery facilities. It is a self-sufficient enterprise that receives no General Revenue funding to operate. In the past decade, the Commission has grown its annual profit transfer from \$738 million in fiscal year 2011 to \$1.13 billion in fiscal year 2020. This was achieved by offering a diverse portfolio of draw-based games, video lottery, and scratch-off ticket games at over 9,800 Ohio retailers. The Commission also regulates video lottery terminal games installed in seven Ohio racetracks in coordination with the Ohio State Racing Commission. The Ohio Lottery Commission encourages responsible gambling by providing funding to the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services for the administration of treatment programs and provides support and funding for the Ohio for Responsible Gaming (ORG) programs that promote education, awareness, and prevention.

More information regarding the Lottery Commission is available at <https://www.ohiolottery.com/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- The recommended funding supports the LOT operating budget and is designed to provide an anticipated profit transfer to the Ohio Department of Education's Lottery Profits Education Fund (7017) of \$1.234 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$1.263 billion in fiscal year 2023.
- The recommended funding supports generating sales. Traditional lottery sales during fiscal year 2020 increased over the prior year by \$110 million (3.5%). Ohio Lottery players won over \$2.26 billion in fiscal year 2020. This record payout is an increase of over \$120 million (5.3%) from fiscal year 2019. The LOT will continue to reach out to businesses to expand its retail network. In fiscal year 2020, the LOT provided over \$233 million in sales commissions to over 9,800 Ohio retailers.
- The recommended funding increases support for problem gambling initiatives. These funds, for responsible gambling outreach, will allow for expanded promotion of the Lottery's public awareness campaign, and also support training of problem gambling treatment counselors, best practice treatment funds, and pilot in-patient treatment programs.

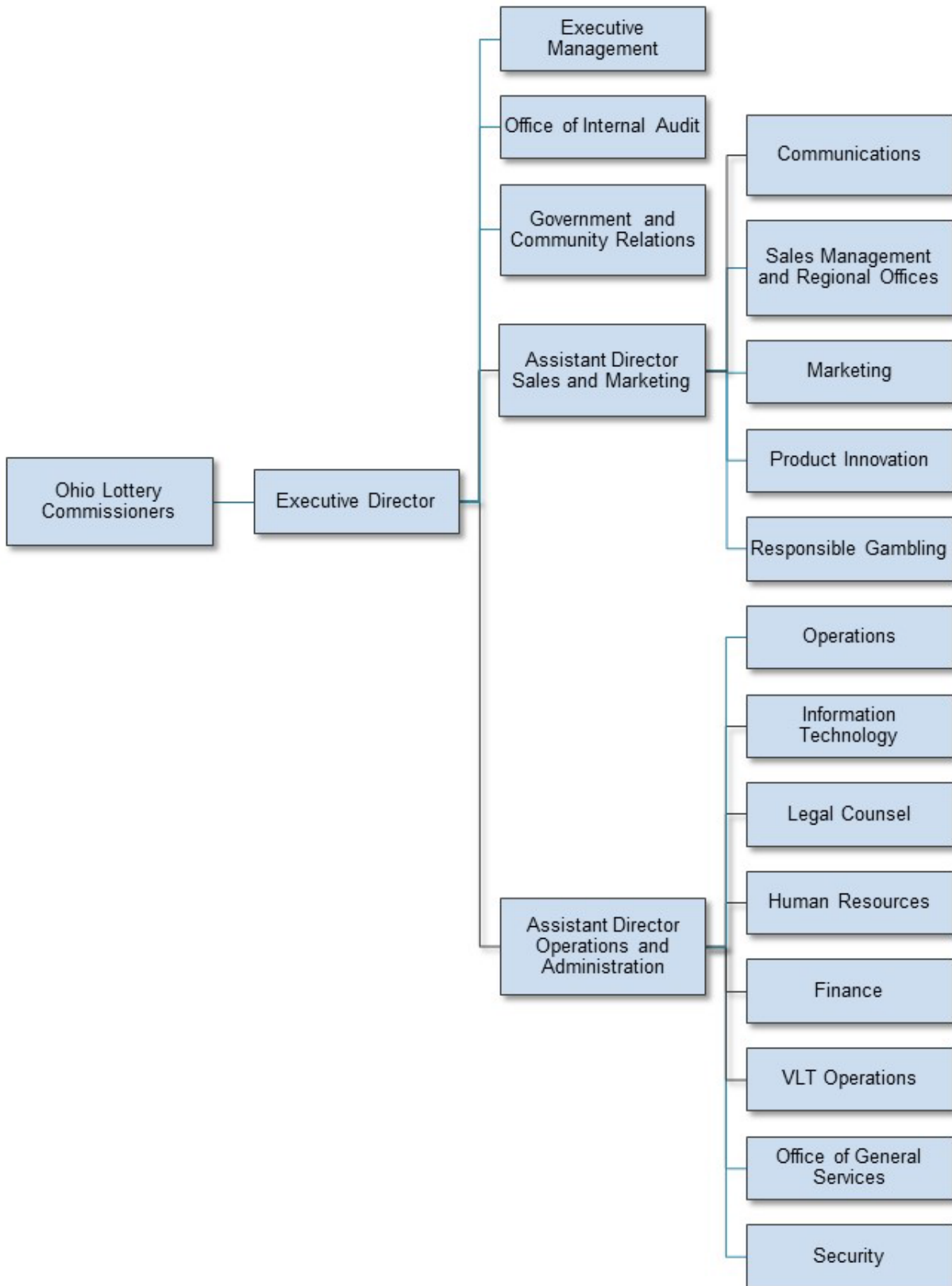
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$388.4 million (or a 5.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$402.0 million (or a 3.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).



Lottery Commission

Table of Organization



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**Lottery Commission**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Lottery Commission will increase sales.

- The LOT will increase sales revenue by offering entertaining lottery products with responsible gaming initiatives in mind.

The Lottery Commission will increase profits.

- By meeting or exceeding profit commitments as set forth in the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, the LOT will provide funds to the Lottery Profits Education Fund of the Ohio Department of Education by efficiently managing the LOT expenses and revenues.

The Lottery Commission will modernize and adapt.

- The LOT will continue to innovate and modernize the agency to maximize operational efficiencies, adapt to consumer behavior, and serve as a model to other lotteries and Ohio agencies.

The Lottery Commission will maintain integrity.

- The LOT maintains the public trust by protecting and ensuring the security of our lottery games, systems, drawings, and operational facilities.

The Lottery Commission will encourage responsible gambling.

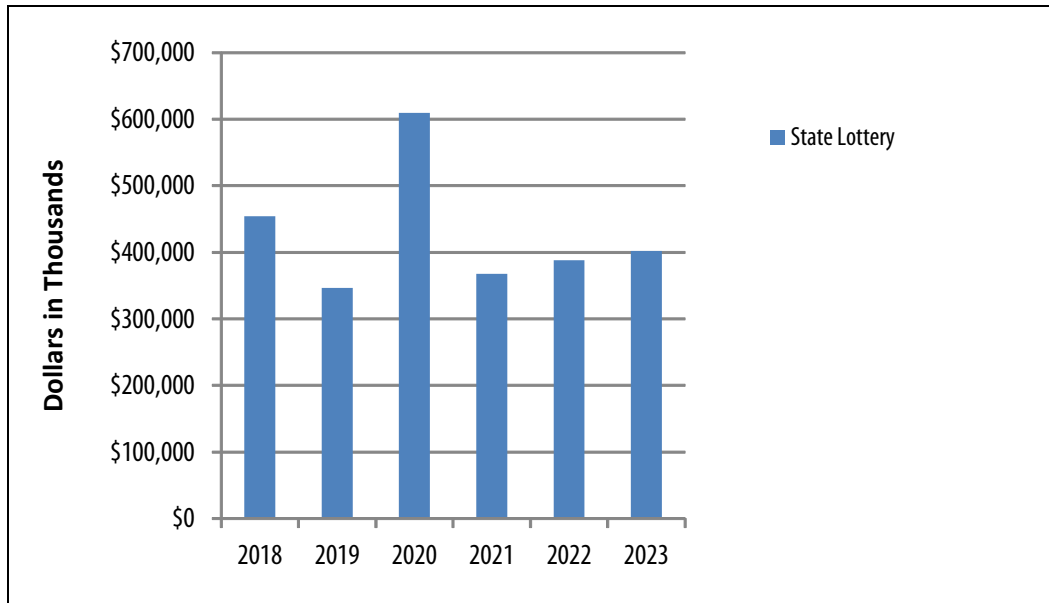
- The LOT will continue to invest in responsible gambling initiatives and community outreach programs.

**Lottery Commission**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the LOT is the State Lottery Fund, which comprised \$609.3 million or 100.0 percent of the LOT's fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



- Fiscal year 2020 expenses includes Direct Prize Payments of \$403.1 million. Fiscal year 2021 Direct Prize Payments are currently estimated at \$157.4 million.

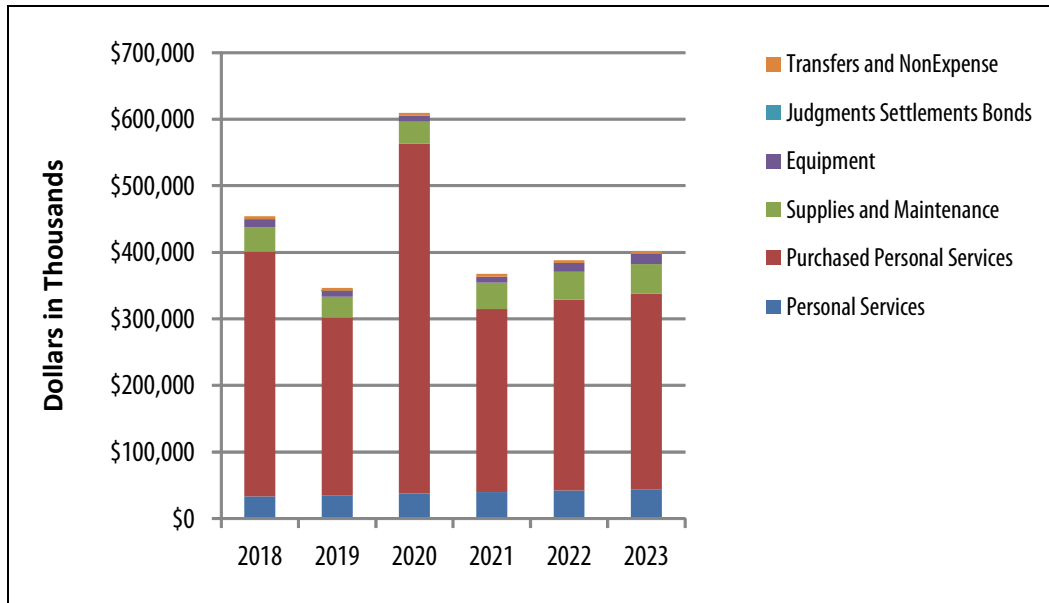
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
State Lottery	454,078	346,306	609,339	367,694	-39.7%	388,363	5.6%	402,002	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>454,078</b>	<b>346,306</b>	<b>609,339</b>	<b>367,694</b>	<b>-39.7%</b>	<b>388,363</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>402,002</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

Lottery Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The LOT’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Purchased Personal Services (\$525.6 million or 86.3%). Payroll was the second largest expense (\$37.5 million or 6.1% of expenses in fiscal year 2020).

Expenses by Account Category



- Fiscal year 2020 expenses includes Direct Prize Payments of \$403.1 million. Fiscal year 2021 Direct Prize Payments are currently estimated at \$157.4 million.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	33,471	35,121	37,495	39,641	5.7%	42,125	6.3%	43,184	2.5%
Purchased Personal Services	367,186	266,774	525,654	275,089	-47.7%	286,824	4.3%	294,855	2.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	36,621	31,524	33,113	39,890	20.5%	41,773	4.7%	44,438	6.4%
Equipment	12,954	8,628	9,221	8,850	-4.0%	13,190	49.0%	15,076	14.3%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	20	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	3,847	4,239	3,856	4,225	9.6%	4,450	5.3%	4,450	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>454,078</b>	<b>346,306</b>	<b>609,339</b>	<b>367,694</b>	<b>-39.7%</b>	<b>388,363</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>402,002</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

State of Ohio

Lottery Commission

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
7044	950321	Operating Expenses	46,845,178	48,744,538	49,313,421	56,241,063	57,344,482	2.0%	58,581,656	2.2%
7044	950402	Advertising Contracts	24,395,404	25,272,893	25,625,729	26,700,000	27,925,000	4.6%	27,925,000	0.0%
7044	950403	Gaming Contracts	70,201,028	62,464,282	70,245,686	71,239,582	84,082,171	18.0%	90,357,570	7.5%
7044	950601	Direct Prize Payments	237,777,568	141,764,106	403,100,846	157,390,000	158,700,369	0.8%	162,809,344	2.6%
7044	950605	Problem Gambling	2,952,310	3,397,505	3,055,119	3,400,000	4,000,000	17.6%	4,000,000	0.0%
8710	950602	Annuity Prizes	71,906,369	64,663,059	57,998,217	52,723,717	56,311,050	6.8%	58,328,775	3.6%
<b>Total State Lottery</b>			<b>454,077,857</b>	<b>346,306,383</b>	<b>609,339,018</b>	<b>367,694,362</b>	<b>388,363,072</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>402,002,345</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Grand Total Lottery Commission</b>			<b>454,077,857</b>	<b>346,306,383</b>	<b>609,339,018</b>	<b>367,694,362</b>	<b>388,363,072</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>402,002,345</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

# Department of Medicaid

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM) is the single state agency responsible for the administration of Ohio's Medicaid program. With a network of over 150,000 providers, Ohio's Medicaid program delivers health care access and related community support services to approximately three million Ohioans, including low-income parents, children, pregnant women, seniors, and individuals with disabilities. Over a third of those served by Ohio's Medicaid program are children. All eligible individuals are guaranteed health care coverage under the program, and it is operated and financed under two federal provisions, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The ODM collaborates with several other agencies that are also responsible for administering aspects of the program. Additionally, a variety of local entities assist with parts of the program, including 88 county departments of job and family services, county boards of developmental disabilities and community behavioral health boards, and area agencies on aging. Working in partnership with these agencies and community leaders across Ohio is a cornerstone of the DeWine Administration. The ODM maintains oversight and administrative responsibility for the Medicaid program and assures the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) that federally required standards and requirements are maintained and met. The Department of Medicaid has 565 employees.

More information regarding the Department of Medicaid is available at <https://medicaid.ohio.gov/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

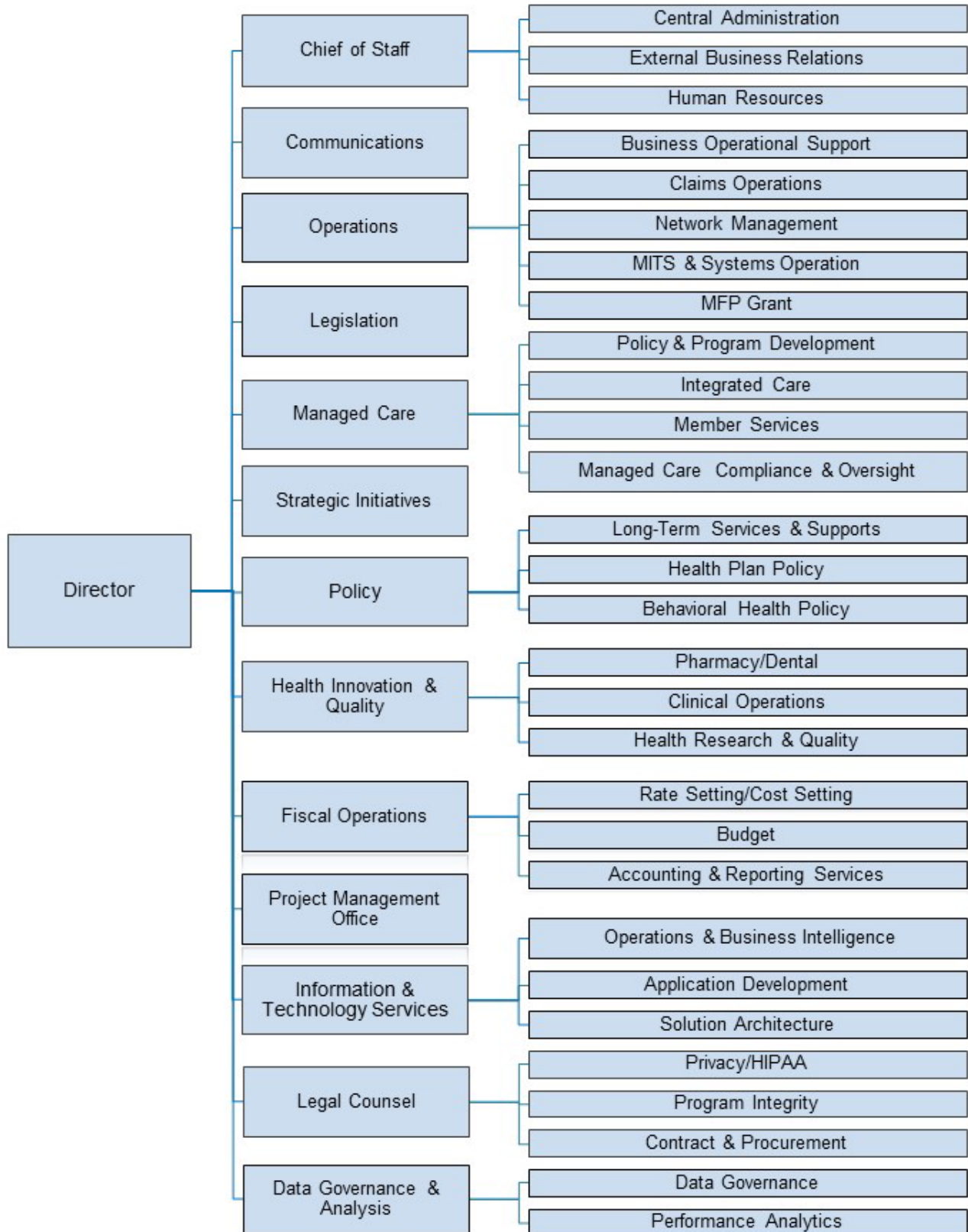
- The recommended funding levels will support improvements to wellness and health outcomes while emphasizing a personalized care experience. Improved care for children with complex needs and support for providers in delivering better patient care remain a focal point for the Department.
- The Department will continue to provide care relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. Included in the budget is support for elevated caseloads due to the pandemic and federal law changes designed to ensure access to healthcare for eligible Ohioans. As of September 2020, 164,000 individuals on Medicaid had claims indicating they were treated for COVID-19 related symptoms.
- The Department will continue to support the expansion of telehealth services that began as a response to the COVID-19 state of emergency. Between March 2020 and August 2020 at least 627,197 members used telehealth services totaling approximately 2.6 million claims, and nearly half of those claims were for behavioral health services.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$15.7 billion (or a 0.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$19.5 billion (or a 24.4% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$31.3 billion (or a 7.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$32.0 billion (or a 2.1% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Department of Medicaid

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Department will focus on the individual rather than the business of managed care by personalizing the experience of care.

- The Department will ensure members understand the role and services available from managed care organizations (MCOs) so they can make more informed decisions about their health care.
- The Department will educate providers on social, cultural, and ethnic influences and biases to reduce racial disparities in the health care system.
- The Department will require MCOs to contribute three percent of annual profits for community reinvestment.

The Department will focus on the individual rather than the business of managed care by improving wellness and health outcomes.

- The Department will increase healthy behaviors, promote tobacco cessation, and address health care inequities.
- The Department will reduce infant mortality and preterm births.
- The Department will introduce a population health and collective impact strategy to improve health outcomes and support individual wellness.

The Department will focus on the individual rather than the business of managed care by enhancing care for children and adults with complex needs.

- The Department will enroll new providers to Medicaid Comprehensive Primary Care (CPC) and CPC for Kids programs to offer a more holistic approach to care and incentivizing prevention and early intervention wellness practices.
- The Department will strengthen care coordination throughout the managed care program.
- The Department will introduce specialized managed care offering to address the needs of up to 60,000 Ohio youths diagnosed with multiple behavioral, developmental, and medical conditions.

The Department will focus on the individual rather than the business of managed care by strengthening patient care by reducing providers' administrative burden.

- The Department will ease the claims and reimbursement timeline by implementing a fiscal intermediary to serve as the front door to submissions.
- The Department will centralize provider credentialing, eliminating redundancies embedded in the program today due to this function being managed by each of the six MCOs.
- The Department will simplify and standardize Medicaid's preferred drug list to eliminate the need for providers to understand and comply with six individual preferred drug lists managed by MCOs.

The Department will focus on the individual rather than the business of managed care by increasing program transparency and accountability.

- The Department will continue aggressive work to improve the operations and program integrity of Ohio Benefits.
- The Department will implement a fiscal intermediary to manage provider claims through a centralized mechanism that gives the ODM real-time insight into claims submitted and processed.
- The Department will introduce a single pharmacy benefit management program that provides transparency and eliminates conflicts of interest, while maintaining the quality of care for individuals and the benefits of managed care.

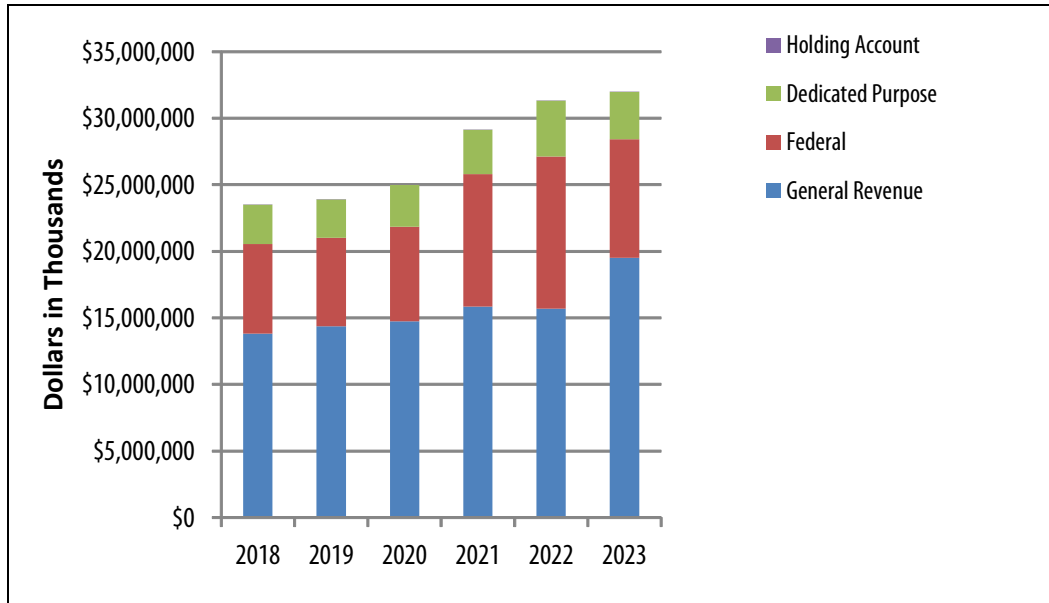


Department of Medicaid

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the ODM is federal Medicaid reimbursement, amounting to approximately \$17.8 billion (70.7%) in fiscal year 2020. This funding is matched by state expenditures, both GRF and non-GRF, the sum of which amounted to approximately \$7.3 billion (29.3%) in fiscal year 2020. Most of this funding is used to provide services for eligible individuals, with a portion used for administration of the program. Due to changes in federal law precipitated by the COVID-19 pandemic, states (including Ohio) received an enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (eFMAP) that increased the amount of federal reimbursement states received. This additional funding distorts fiscal year 2020 state and federal expenditures.

Expense by Budget Fund Group

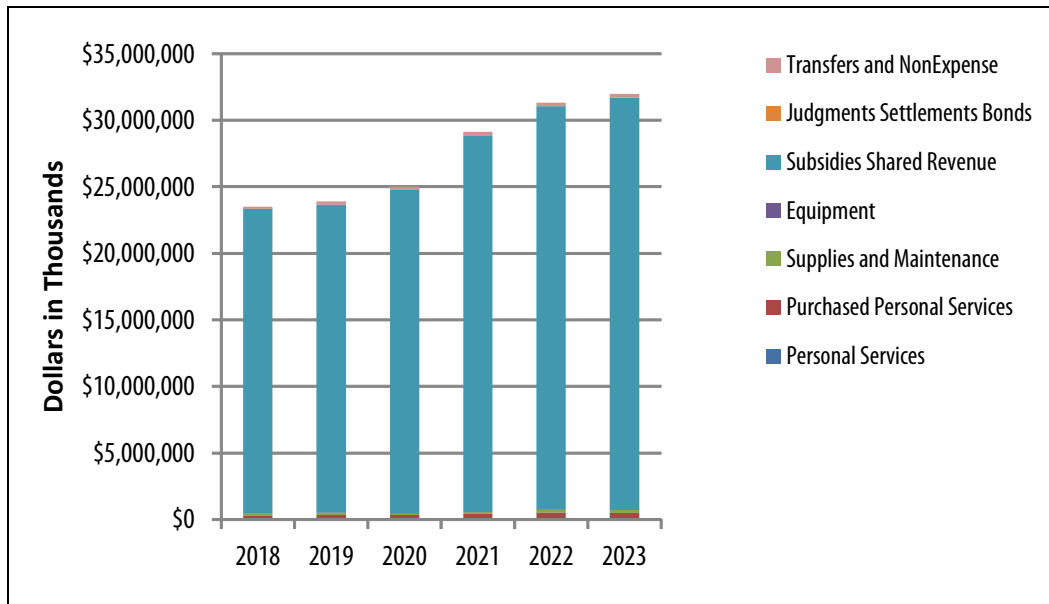


(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	13,806,565	14,368,377	14,741,419	15,840,092	7.5%	15,691,364	-0.9%	19,520,183	24.4%
Federal	6,727,042	6,659,507	7,093,019	9,954,089	40.3%	11,437,681	14.9%	8,886,043	-22.3%
Dedicated Purpose	2,980,518	2,875,598	3,162,715	3,330,549	5.3%	4,184,847	25.7%	3,560,489	-14.9%
Holding Account	149	593	840	3,000	257.3%	1,000	-66.7%	1,000	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,514,273</b>	<b>23,904,074</b>	<b>24,997,994</b>	<b>29,127,730</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>31,314,892</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>31,967,714</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The largest expense for the ODM in fiscal year 2020 was Subsidies and Shared Revenue, which made up 97.5 percent of total expenditures. The majority of these expenses were to ensure the provision of Medicaid services to eligible individuals. The second largest expense for the ODM was Purchased Personal Services, which made up 1.0 percent of total expenditures and is largely used to enter into federally mandated contracts designed to ensure program integrity.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	66,655	70,497	74,899	81,053	8.2%	108,189	33.5%	110,608	2.2%
Purchased Personal Services	202,518	269,680	261,458	333,136	27.4%	425,837	27.8%	381,985	-10.3%
Supplies and Maintenance	171,031	196,043	96,164	146,307	52.1%	229,651	57.0%	233,219	1.6%
Equipment	1,702	297	246	463	88.6%	375	-19.0%	315	-16.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	22,933,209	23,130,310	24,376,006	28,289,853	16.1%	30,279,454	7.0%	30,970,204	2.3%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	156	0	50	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	139,002	237,248	189,170	276,918	46.4%	271,385	-2.0%	271,385	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,514,273</b>	<b>23,904,074</b>	<b>24,997,994</b>	<b>29,127,730</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>31,314,892</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>31,967,714</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

**ALI Analysis**

**COVID-19 IMPACT**

The Covid-19 pandemic precipitated federal law changes that provides states with an enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (eFMAP) for the duration of the federally authorized public health emergency. This additional funding altered many line items within the Medicaid budget and the effects continue into the fiscal year 2022-2023 biennium. Federal share line items exhibit growth due to the extra federal reimbursement, while State share line items, notably in the GRF, exhibit reductions. As long as Ohio continues to receive the eFMAP, this altered state/federal split will remain. Upon elimination of the eFMAP, spending will again shift, this time back to a normal state/federal split based on regular FMAP. The result, as exhibited in FY2023, is significant State share growth. Line items that were affected include: 651525 - Medicaid Services; 651526 - Medicare Part D; 651523 - Medicaid Services - Federal; 651684 - Medicaid Services HIC Fee; and 651639 - Medicaid Services - Recoveries.

State of Ohio

Department of Medicaid

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	651425	Medicaid Program Support-State	139,987,074	155,248,646	149,748,741	147,571,100	174,630,600	18.3%	175,966,900	0.8%
GRF	651426	Positive Education Program Connections	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	651525	Medicaid Health Care Services	13,204,693,889	13,754,057,822	14,111,993,687	15,300,589,680	15,027,588,738	-1.8%	18,777,589,109	25.0%
GRF	651526	Medicare Part D	461,884,333	456,570,668	476,676,969	388,430,886	489,144,862	25.9%	566,626,746	15.8%
GRF	651529	Brigids Path Pilot	0	0	500,000	500,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	651533	Food Pharmacy Pilot Project	0	0	0	500,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>13,806,565,296</b>	<b>14,368,377,136</b>	<b>14,741,419,397</b>	<b>15,840,091,666</b>	<b>15,691,364,200</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>19,520,182,755</b>	<b>24.4%</b>
3ERO	651603	Medicaid and Health Transformation Technology	29,128,025	19,342,510	8,799,031	15,552,893	10,083,900	-35.2%	9,660,200	-4.2%
3F00	651623	Medicaid Services-Federal	6,226,396,603	5,999,439,164	6,599,506,395	9,285,724,215	10,639,171,307	14.6%	8,122,425,803	-23.7%
3F00	651624	Medicaid Program Support-Federal	335,945,855	418,110,105	322,759,916	407,513,907	543,733,300	33.4%	509,264,400	-6.3%
3FA0	651680	Health Care Grants-Federal	17,443,942	14,340,979	83,509	1,596,559	3,000,000	87.9%	3,000,000	0.0%
3G50	651655	Medicaid Intragency Pass Through	118,127,231	208,273,931	161,870,456	243,701,597	241,692,200	-0.8%	241,692,200	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>6,727,041,656</b>	<b>6,659,506,689</b>	<b>7,093,019,307</b>	<b>9,954,089,171</b>	<b>11,437,680,707</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>8,886,042,603</b>	<b>-22.3%</b>
4E30	651605	Resident Protection Fund	1,770,786	2,668,035	2,372,826	5,458,467	7,000,000	28.2%	7,000,000	0.0%
5AJ0	651631	Money Follows the Person	4,295,197	8,124,633	2,701,131	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5ANO	651686	Care Innovation and Community Improvement Program	0	52,706,563	53,434,158	71,052,464	85,621,440	20.5%	85,452,765	-0.2%
5DL0	651639	Medicaid Services-Recoveries	774,001,996	589,080,562	733,137,226	516,994,085	547,500,000	5.9%	605,000,000	10.5%
5DL0	651685	Medicaid Recoveries-Program Support	14,540,841	23,422,054	28,042,640	44,375,000	98,332,700	121.6%	80,747,100	-17.9%
5DL0	651690	Multi-system Youth Innovation and Support	0	0	5,838,623	12,000,000	16,000,000	33.3%	16,000,000	0.0%
5FX0	651638	Medicaid Services-Payment Withholding	12,226,619	20,502,249	8,837,202	12,000,000	12,000,000	0.0%	12,000,000	0.0%
5GF0	651656	Medicaid Services Hospital Franchise Fee	679,066,108	671,849,037	822,016,218	1,080,868,119	932,000,000	-13.8%	971,000,000	4.2%
5R20	651608	Medicaid Services-Long Term	405,532,215	405,653,714	419,721,920	424,877,857	415,000,000	-2.3%	415,000,000	0.0%
5SA4	651689	Medicaid Health and Human Services	264,376,763	310,829,377	0	0	900,000,000	NA	300,000,000	-66.7%
5SCO	651683	Medicaid Services-Physician UPL	5,566,189	3,057,547	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5TNO	651684	Medicaid Services-HIC Fee	581,158,191	551,000,000	834,564,060	966,187,400	1,013,000,000	4.8%	966,000,000	-4.6%
5TZ0	651600	Brigids Path Program	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5U30	651654	Medicaid Program Support	3,346,011	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6510	651649	Medicaid Services-Hospital Care Assurance Program	234,136,746	236,204,003	252,049,362	196,735,771	158,392,748	-19.5%	102,289,260	-35.4%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>2,980,517,662</b>	<b>2,875,597,774</b>	<b>3,162,715,366</b>	<b>3,330,549,163</b>	<b>4,184,846,888</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>3,560,489,125</b>	<b>-14.9%</b>
R055	651644	Refunds and Reconciliation	148,673	592,568	839,671	3,000,000	1,000,000	-66.7%	1,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>148,673</b>	<b>592,568</b>	<b>839,671</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>-66.7%</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Medicaid</b>			<b>23,514,273,287</b>	<b>23,904,074,167</b>	<b>24,997,993,741</b>	<b>29,127,730,000</b>	<b>31,314,891,795</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>31,967,714,483</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

# Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

## Role and Overview

The mission of the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) is to provide statewide leadership of a high-quality mental health and addiction prevention, treatment, and recovery system that is effective and valued by all Ohioans. The OhioMHAS is a cabinet-level state agency that operates six regional psychiatric hospitals consisting of over 1,000 staffed beds and an admission rate of over 5,700 patients each year. The agency also provides policy direction and regulatory oversight of community boards and providers for prevention, treatment and support services for mental health, substance use disorders, and recovery. Its goal for the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium is to continue to make significant progress in connecting individuals and their families with a wide variety of mental health and addiction treatment services and recovery support. For the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, the agency will also continue to advance services to prevent behavioral health issues and promote mental wellness.

More information regarding the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services is available at <https://mha.ohio.gov/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

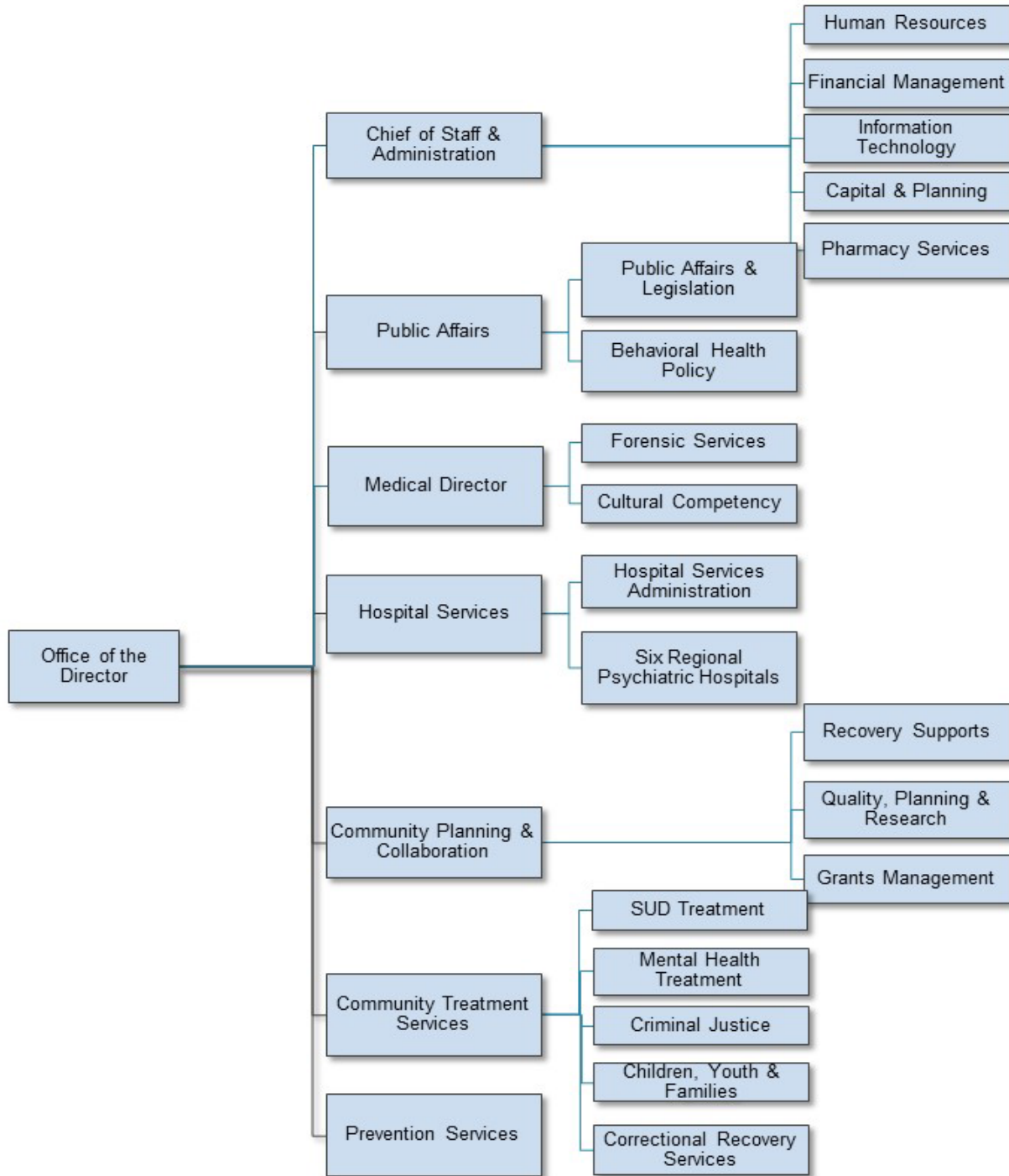
- The OhioMHAS Youth and Young Adult Early Intervention initiative will invest \$4.5 million over the biennium to create a framework to improve its ability to intervene with youth ages 10-25 who are at high risk for mental, emotional, and behavioral health disorders, including substance use disorder.
- An enhanced focus on adults with serious mental illness who are frequently involved in local behavioral health, health, human services, homeless services, and criminal justice systems will be funded in the amount of \$11.0 million over the biennium. OhioMHAS will work with multiple sister agencies to convene regional collaboratives focused on helping to coordinate a response that connects behavioral healthcare, healthcare, recovery supports, stable housing, and positive community participation.
- The state's six psychiatric hospitals served 5,768 patients with serious mental illnesses in fiscal year 2020 and will be funded at \$519.2 million over the biennium to continue operations in those facilities. Approximately 78.0% of patients served were court ordered forensic patients and the remaining 22.0% civil patients admitted from the community.
- The goal of Specialty Docket courts is to reduce the number of adults committed to the adult prison system and juveniles committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The program will continue to support these courts at a level of \$20.0 million over the biennium to allow adults and juveniles to be effectively engaged in services and supervised in the community. In fiscal years 2020-2021 7,056 adults offenders, 599 parents, and 414 juvenile offenders were served.
- The recommended funding for Continuum of Care Services of approximately \$168.0 million for the biennium will sustain and grow a full continuum of local community mental health and addiction services capacity to meet the prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery needs of all Ohioans.
- Crisis services rapidly connect youth, adults, and families experiencing a mental health or addiction crisis with a wide array of interventions to help stabilize their condition and link them to services. The goal is to reduce unnecessary psychiatric emergency department admissions, arrests, suicidality, and overdose and to promote long-term recovery.
- The recommended funding level for the agency also includes support for the Ohio Pharmacy Services (OPS) which provides centralized procurement and distribution services for pharmaceuticals and medical supplies for state psychiatric hospitals, state correctional facilities, and government and non-profit entities. In fiscal year 2020, the OPS distributed over 90,000 units of naloxone to communities.

## Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

### Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$496.1 million (or a 10.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$502.5 million (or a 1.3% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$936.8 million (or a 1.4% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$942.1 million (or a 0.6% increase from fiscal year 2022).

### Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The OhioMHAS will build workforce capacity to deliver quality care.

- To achieve this goal the OhioMHAS will launch a Center of Excellence for mobile crisis response to support best practices and person-centered care for at least seven providers delivering crisis services to children, youths, and families in 14 Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health, or ADAMH, Board areas.

The OhioMHAS will connect Ohio residents to the level of care that they need when they need it.

- Adequate funding for jails served through the Psychotropic Jail Reimbursement program will help to provide medications for individual in jail suffering from mental illness. The OhioMHAS will increase funding by \$500,000 and increase the number of participating jails from 67 to 75.
- Current plans the OhioMHAS has in place will increase the number of mobile response crisis stabilization services available across the state by 20 communities.

The OhioMHAS will reduce stigma and increase awareness of signs and symptoms of mental illness and addiction.

- Empathy and education are key factors in raising awareness for the signs and symptoms of mental illness and addiction. The OhioMHAS will create and distribute education and early identification resources to primary care, education, community, and faith-based partners reaching approximately 20,000 people.

The OhioMHAS will promote and support harm reduction efforts.

- Harm reduction is one of OhioMHAS' top priorities so we are increasing funding and programming to reduce overdose deaths by 10.0% over the 2019 baseline.
- The OhioMHAS will also put funding and programs in place to reduce suicide by 10.0% over the 2019 baseline.

The OhioMHAS will improve data measurement and system linkage.

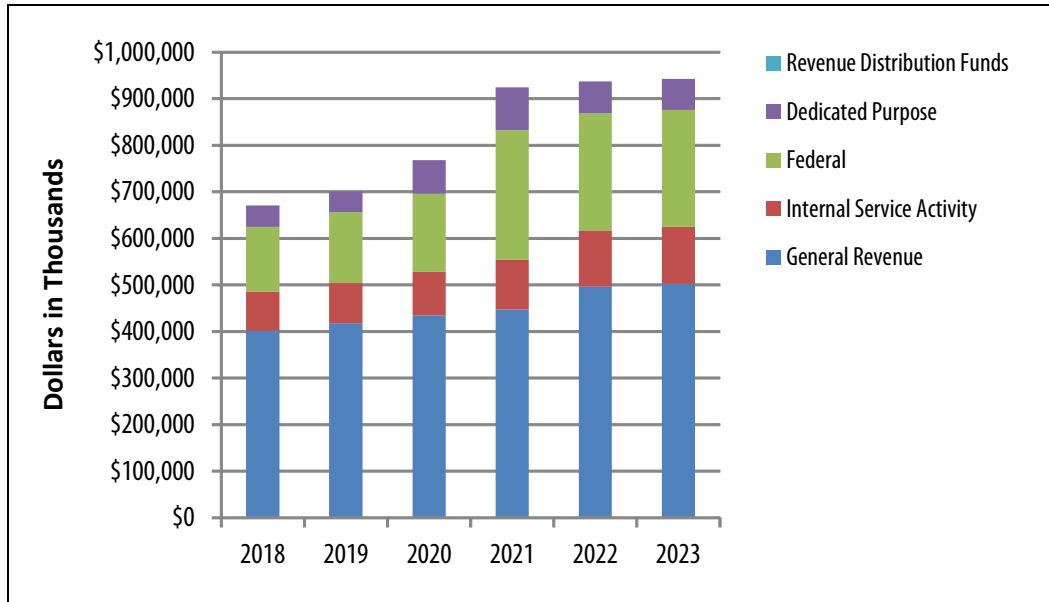
- An annual point in time capacity survey for mental health and substance use disorder services is crucial to measuring outcomes. The OhioMHAS will finalize the build and implementation of a system that can bring about improvement in data measurement and system linkage.

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Funding Sources

The OhioMHAS' largest funding source in fiscal year 2020 was from the state's General Revenue Fund (GRF), which comprised 56.6% of the budget. Approximately 55.0% of GRF was used to support the state's six regional psychiatric hospitals. The second largest funding source was federal grants amounting to approximately \$167.0 million and was 21.8% of its budget in fiscal year 2020. Federal funds through the OhioMHAS were distributed throughout the state for behavioral health services.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- The increase of federal funding in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 is largely due to the State Opioid Response grant, which supports programs designed to build capacity for intervention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction.

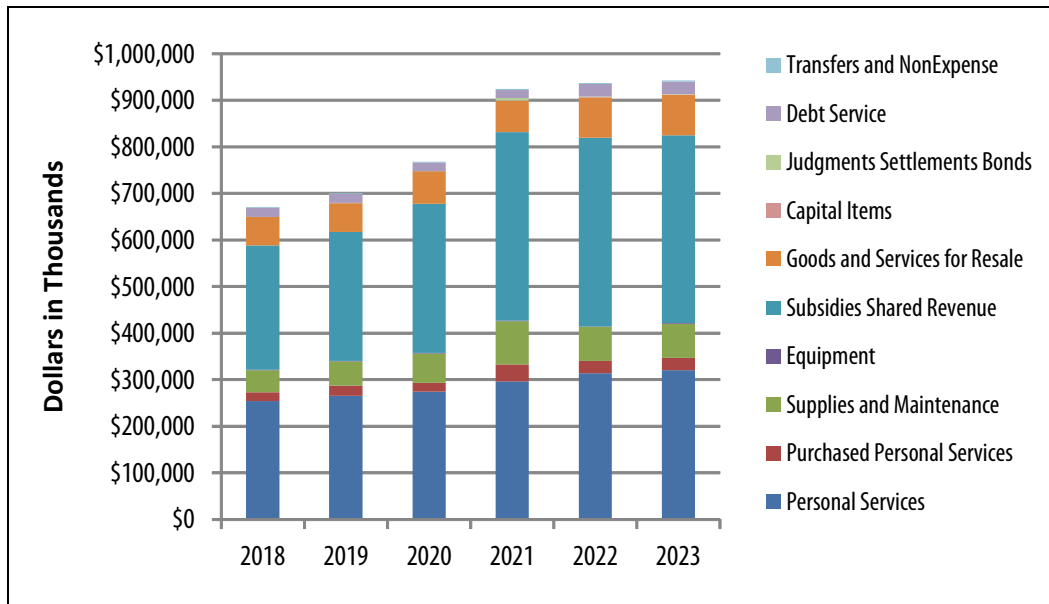
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	401,319	417,599	434,416	447,506	3.0%	496,078	10.9%	502,488	1.3%
Internal Service Activity	84,236	86,094	93,874	105,921	12.8%	121,335	14.6%	122,263	0.8%
Federal	139,202	152,682	167,001	278,564	66.8%	251,300	-9.8%	251,300	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	45,951	44,780	72,405	92,205	27.3%	68,040	-26.2%	66,040	-2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>670,708</b>	<b>701,156</b>	<b>767,697</b>	<b>924,196</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>936,754</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>942,091</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The OhioMHAS’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Subsidies and Shared Revenue, 41.7% of expenses. The second largest expense for the OhioMHAS was personnel, 35.8%. The increase in Subsidies and Shared Revenue was largely due to an increase in both federal and General Revenue funding passed through to local providers for early intervention, prevention, treatment, and recovery support to communities.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	254,138	265,369	274,614	296,072	7.8%	313,307	5.8%	320,644	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	18,894	21,786	19,009	36,364	91.3%	26,404	-27.4%	26,404	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	47,458	52,290	62,518	93,137	49.0%	73,197	-21.4%	73,197	0.0%
Equipment	975	586	1,306	1,469	12.5%	1,461	-0.6%	1,461	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	267,181	276,891	320,242	404,396	26.3%	404,657	0.1%	402,657	-0.5%
Goods and Services for Resale	60,629	62,092	70,062	67,391	-3.8%	87,391	29.7%	87,391	0.0%
Capital Items	0	103	0	350	0.0%	350	0.0%	350	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	565	407	185	5,170	2,693.7%	992	-80.8%	992	0.0%
Debt Service	19,433	19,416	18,353	17,852	-2.7%	27,000	51.2%	27,000	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1,436	2,216	1,406	1,995	41.9%	1,995	0.0%	1,995	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>670,708</b>	<b>701,156</b>	<b>767,697</b>	<b>924,196</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>936,754</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>942,091</b>	<b>0.6%</b>



**ALI Analysis**

**1510 336601 Ohio Pharmacy Services**

Increased appropriation in the Ohio Pharmacy Services line item in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 supports the increased demand for pharmaceuticals and supplies to meet the needs of state agencies. This includes provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) used for COVID-19 and Naloxone used for Project DAWN (Deaths Avoided With Naloxone) for individuals at risk of substance use overdose.

**3HB0 336644 State Opioid Response**

Increased appropriation in the State Opioid Response line item in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 addresses the opioid epidemic. Grants to locals will focus on building a community system of care to include prevention, early intervention, treatment, and recovery.

**MHA ALI Restructuring**

The Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Pilot funded by a transfer from GRF in FY21 will be funded directly from a GRF ALI 336515 in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5VVO	336645	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Pilot	5,250,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	336515	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation	0	3,000,000		3,000,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	336321	Central Administration	14,548,630	14,929,674	15,589,252	16,932,239	17,267,311	2.0%	17,555,983	1.7%
GRF	336402	Resident Trainees	495,000	400,000	500,000	450,000	450,000	0.0%	450,000	0.0%
GRF	336405	Family and Children First	1,367,175	1,386,000	1,386,000	1,386,000	1,386,000	0.0%	1,386,000	0.0%
GRF	336406	Prevention and Wellness	2,772,611	2,614,586	2,423,278	2,620,996	4,868,659	85.8%	4,868,659	0.0%
GRF	336412	Hospital Services	218,255,184	225,022,871	238,939,801	238,172,285	256,956,156	7.9%	262,210,314	2.0%
GRF	336415	Mental Health Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments	19,433,287	19,416,483	18,353,362	17,851,755	27,000,000	51.2%	27,000,000	0.0%
GRF	336421	Continuum of Care Services	73,122,822	79,385,389	76,896,183	82,839,846	85,964,846	3.8%	85,964,846	0.0%
GRF	336422	Criminal Justice Services	14,523,857	13,095,936	16,356,462	15,910,427	17,805,937	11.9%	17,805,937	0.0%
GRF	336423	Addiction Services Partnership with Corrections	23,117,248	24,571,547	23,528,665	25,991,154	33,830,547	30.2%	34,409,472	1.7%
GRF	336424	Recovery Housing	1,278,193	2,349,391	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	20.0%	3,000,000	0.0%
GRF	336425	Specialized Docket Support	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,697,196	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.0%	10,000,000	0.0%
GRF	336504	Community Innovations	8,248,306	10,999,056	12,236,016	13,350,000	15,000,000	12.4%	15,000,000	0.0%
GRF	336506	Court Costs	1,111,355	988,180	986,588	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
GRF	336510	Residential State Supplement	13,901,060	13,750,516	14,653,568	16,000,000	16,000,000	0.0%	16,000,000	0.0%
GRF	336511	Early Childhood Mental Health Counselors & Consultation	2,894,262	2,438,055	2,156,370	1,250,000	1,250,000	0.0%	1,250,000	0.0%
GRF	336515	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Program	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	NA	3,000,000	0.0%
GRF	652321	Medicaid Support	1,250,363	1,251,628	1,213,723	1,251,713	1,298,574	3.7%	1,587,246	22.2%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>401,319,353</b>	<b>417,599,312</b>	<b>434,416,464</b>	<b>447,506,415</b>	<b>496,078,030</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>502,488,457</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
1490	336609	Hospital Operating Expenses	11,534,816	12,387,340	12,147,519	20,000,000	16,000,000	-20.0%	16,000,000	0.0%
1490	336610	Operating Expenses	1,048,093	1,206,898	1,054,626	5,500,000	5,500,000	0.0%	5,500,000	0.0%
1510	336601	Ohio Pharmacy Services	70,789,627	72,316,189	80,672,217	80,170,822	99,585,489	24.2%	100,512,696	0.9%
4P90	336604	Community Mental Health Projects	863,361	184,032	0	250,000	250,000	0.0%	250,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>84,235,897</b>	<b>86,094,459</b>	<b>93,874,362</b>	<b>105,920,822</b>	<b>121,335,489</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>122,262,696</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
3240	336605	Medicaid/Medicare	15,723,302	13,845,834	10,496,773	20,000,000	20,000,000	0.0%	20,000,000	0.0%
3A60	336608	Federal Miscellaneous	21,047	274,810	453,486	1,010,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3A70	336612	Social Services Block Grant	6,473,921	7,639,430	9,029,432	8,450,000	7,700,000	-8.9%	7,700,000	0.0%
3A80	336613	Federal Grants	4,190,350	5,567,919	5,764,569	5,500,000	5,500,000	0.0%	5,500,000	0.0%
3A90	336614	Mental Health Block Grant	16,658,739	19,556,817	17,631,146	22,058,470	22,058,470	0.0%	22,058,470	0.0%
3B10	652636	Community Medicaid Legacy Support	3,007,885	4,130,186	2,503,333	6,105,000	4,000,000	-34.5%	4,000,000	0.0%
3G40	336618	Substance Abuse Block Grant	64,735,177	63,931,161	63,987,735	65,865,756	65,865,756	0.0%	65,865,756	0.0%
3H80	336606	Demonstration Grants	9,559,235	5,357,477	7,606,755	19,000,000	15,000,000	-21.1%	15,000,000	0.0%
3HB0	336503	Cures - Opioid State Targeted Response	18,644,885	29,010,430	2,376,955	112,860	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3HB1	336644	State Opioid Response	0	3,234,553	46,418,465	127,961,920	110,176,079	-13.9%	110,176,079	0.0%
3HQ0	336514	Governors Emergency Education Relief - Mental Health Coordination	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
3N80	336639	Administrative Reimbursement	187,103	133,862	732,594	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>139,201,644</b>	<b>152,682,479</b>	<b>167,001,243</b>	<b>278,564,006</b>	<b>251,300,305</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>	<b>251,300,305</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
2320	336621	Family & Children First	445,929	516,354	487,709	600,000	1,100,000	83.3%	1,100,000	0.0%
4750	336623	Statewide Treatment and Prevention	15,673,709	11,879,478	33,922,235	32,600,000	20,600,000	-36.8%	20,600,000	0.0%
4850	336632	Mental Health Operating	6,527,497	8,090,046	6,726,288	8,000,000	9,000,000	12.5%	9,000,000	0.0%
5AU0	336615	Behavioral Health Care	5,808,504	6,909,986	7,053,021	7,850,000	10,010,000	27.5%	10,010,000	0.0%
5CV1	336513	COVID Response - Mental Health	0	0	0	12,500,000	2,000,000	-84.0%	0	-100.0%
5JL0	336629	Problem Gambling and Casino Addiction	5,058,251	4,632,350	5,125,007	6,085,000	6,085,000	0.0%	6,085,000	0.0%
5T90	336641	Problem Gambling Services	1,409,649	1,618,335	1,312,588	1,820,000	1,820,000	0.0%	1,820,000	0.0%
5TZ0	336600	Stabilization Centers	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0.0%	6,000,000	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5T20	336643	ADAMHS Boards	5,000,000	5,000,000	11,750,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	0.0%	11,000,000	0.0%
5V20	336645	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Pilot Program	0	0	0	5,250,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
6320	336616	Community Capital Replacement	10,060	112,922	0	350,000	350,000	0.0%	350,000	0.0%
6890	336640	Education and Conferences	17,565	20,500	27,696	150,000	75,000	-50.0%	75,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>45,951,164</b>	<b>44,779,971</b>	<b>72,404,544</b>	<b>92,205,000</b>	<b>68,040,000</b>	<b>-26.2%</b>	<b>66,040,000</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>
<b>Total Revenue Distribution Funds</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services</b>			<b>670,708,058</b>	<b>701,156,221</b>	<b>767,696,613</b>	<b>924,196,243</b>	<b>936,753,824</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>942,091,458</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

# Commission on Minority Health

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Commission on Minority Health (MIH) is dedicated to eliminating health disparities in minority health through innovative strategies and financial opportunities, public health promotion, legislative action, public policy, and systems change. As the first free-standing state agency in the nation to address minority health disparities, the Commission accomplishes its core mission through focused policy efforts and the provision of community grants to prevent chronic diseases/conditions with high disparities, promote healthy lifestyles, increase health care access, eliminate health disparities, reduce emergency room visits, and achieve a return on investment. The Commission works with the Office of Minority Health in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services emphasizing strategic goals that are aligned with the National Stakeholder Strategy for Achieving Health Equity. The agency works collectively with states across all regions to eliminate health disparities. As a past federal grant recipient of State Partnership, and HIV and Tobacco Prevention grants, the agency collaborated with the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and the Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) to implement culturally and linguistically appropriate programming in communities throughout Ohio. The Commission created Minority Health Month in 1989, a high visibility, statewide wellness campaign that became a national initiative in 2000. It helped to create 46 additional State Offices of Minority Health across the country and assisted with developing the National Association of State Offices of Minority Health (NASOMH). In collaboration with NASOMH, the Commission created national performance standards for the local offices of minority health. At the local level, the Commission continues to collaborate with health departments to provide grant opportunities and funds community-based agencies across Ohio. A 19-member board provides guidance, and the Commission has six full-time permanent employees.

More information regarding the Commission on Minority Health is available at <http://www.mih.ohio.gov>.

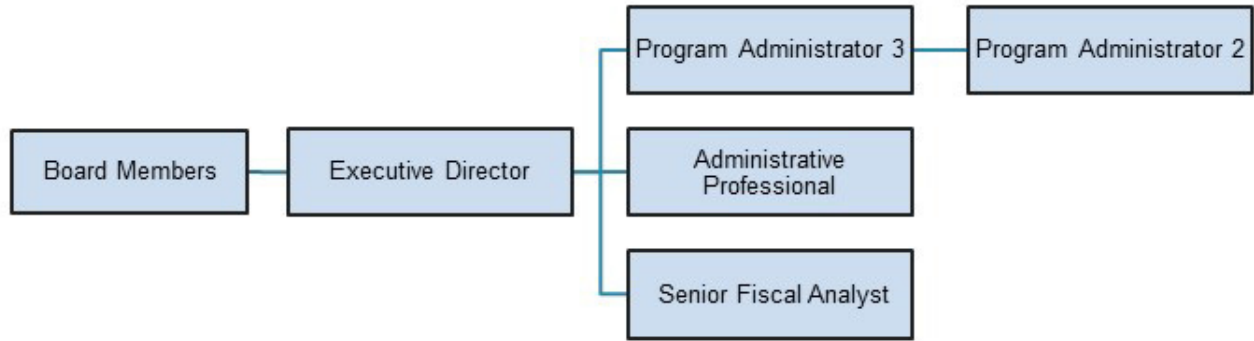
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The recommended funding will support replicating and expanding the evidence-based Certified Pathways HUBs that serve high-risk pregnant mothers with the intention of reducing infant deaths and preterm births. During calendar years 2018 and 2019, over 1,260 high-risk pregnant mothers were served.
- The recommended level will fund community-based health groups to help implement innovative projects supportive of awareness, education, and system/policy change in priority areas including cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, infant mortality, substance abuse, and violence.
- The funding level will continue to serve over 100,000 Ohioans through programs that target racial and ethnic populations. In fiscal years 2019 and 2020, the Commission served Ohio's racial and ethnic population with a focused effort to reduce health disparities and achieve health equity.
- The recommendation funds the Lupus program which provides patient and public education to raise awareness and support disease management to individuals and caregivers. The program also provides screening and referrals, targeting minority women who have a higher incidence rate of the disease.
- Through funding provided by the Commission, Buckeye Health Plan conducted a retrospective cohort study on 3,702 births for the Infant Mortality Certified Pathways HUB in Northwest Ohio. These results revealed a 236 percent return for every dollar invested along with demonstrating that high-risk pregnant women who did not enroll in a HUB had infants who were 1.55 times more likely to need special nursery care or neonatal intensive care unit (ICU) services.
- During fiscal year 2020, the Commission launched the Minority Health Grants Management system through a partnership with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OHMHAS). The system significantly improved stakeholder access, automated quarterly/annual program evaluation and fiscal expense reports, improved customer responsiveness and efficiency in report reviews, and reduced grant rejections by 90 percent.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$4.8 million (or a 4.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$4.8 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$4.9 million (or a 4.2% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$4.9 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



Agency Goals and Objectives

The Commission will increase awareness of the significance of health disparities and achieving health equity, their impact on the state, and the actions necessary to improve health outcomes for racial, ethnic, and underserved populations.

- Ending health disparities and achieving health equity is a priority on state and local healthcare agendas. The Commission will continue work with entities to achieve this desired outcome.
- The Commission will develop and support partnerships among federal, state and local agencies, institutions, systems, and other entities that have implications on minority health.
- As a statewide and national leader in the minority health equity effort, the Commission will develop a communication and outreach plan to advocate for health equity policy development, diversification of resources and support to the Commission.

The Commission will strengthen and broaden leadership and the policy agenda for addressing health disparities and achieving health equity at all levels.

- The Commission will increase the focus on minority health issues within federal, state and local agencies, institutions, systems, and other entities that have implications on minority health.
- The Commission will continue to develop and strengthen the infrastructure and capacity of the Commission, local minority health commissions, the Commission's ethnic coalitions, and Commission-funded agencies.
- The Commission will coordinate with federal, state and local agencies, institutions, systems, and other entities that have implications on minority health. This coordination will share the National Partnership for Action to End Health Disparities (NPA) framework and provide collaboration to align state plans to the NPA framework.

The Commission will improve health and healthcare outcomes for racial, ethnic, and underserved population and improve cultural and linguistic competency and the diversity of the health-related workforce.

- The Commission will promote access to culturally and linguistically competent and comprehensive quality healthcare for racial and ethnic populations.
- The Commission will pursue collaborative funding efforts with national, state and local agencies, institutions, systems, and other entities that address the Commission's focus areas and populations. The Commission will identify focus areas for the pursuit of new funding opportunities.
- The Commission will improve program outcomes through the support of evaluation and oversight efforts of funded programs that ensures uniform evaluation mechanisms and promotes enhanced service delivery model development in healthcare.
- The Commission will support the development and implementation of policies and initiatives that foster a diverse workforce and the delivery of culturally and linguistically competent health services.

The Commission will improve data availability and coordination, utilization, and dissemination of research and evaluation outcomes.

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**Commission on Minority Health**

- The Commission will advocate for the availability of disaggregated health data on racial, ethnic, and underserved populations and support the coordination of evaluation and oversight efforts of funded programs that ensures uniform evaluation mechanisms and promotes enhanced service delivery model development in healthcare.
- The Commission will facilitate exposure of current best practices from community-based providers and current research to potential health systems, policy, and decision-makers.
- The Commission will pursue opportunities to support community-based research and community-originated intervention strategies used for ending health disparities and achieving health equality.
- The Commission will identify mechanisms to address minority health issues research with institutions and others to engage experts and develop policies and strategies to impact health disparities with educational institutions and healthcare organizations and systems.

The Commission will increase efficiency, funding diversification, and ensure effective implementation of grant management, oversight, and agency internal operations.

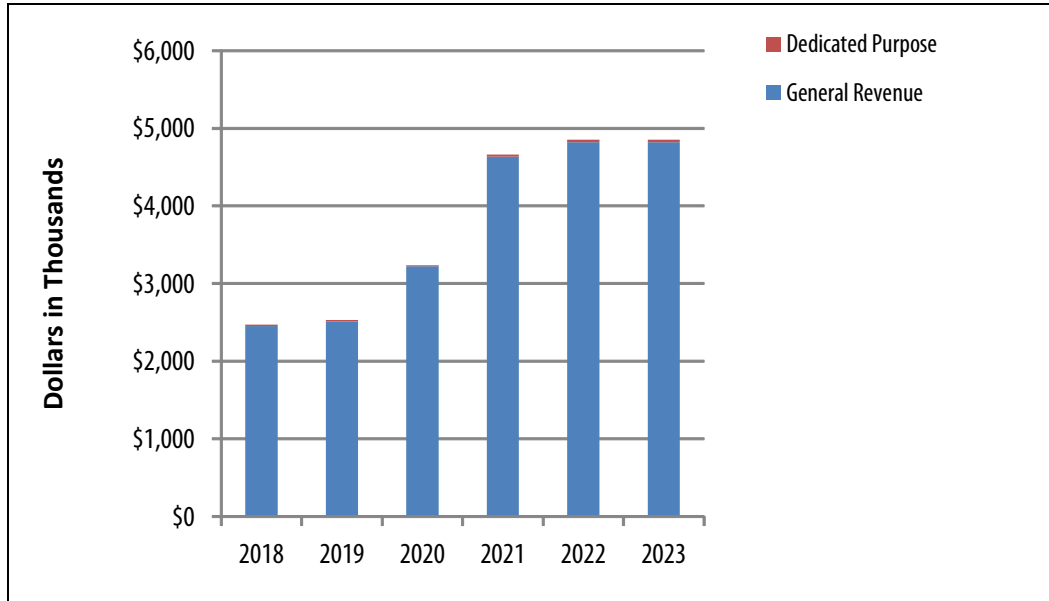
- The Commission will develop a quality improvement plan to monitor the performance of the Commission's activities, specifically regarding efficiency, responsiveness, effectiveness, and importance in addressing health disparities.
- The Commission launched the Minority Health Grants Management system in 2020. The Commission intends to make improvements to the system, expand web-based capacity, and enhance technology to communicate and support the agency's mission.

**Commission on Minority Health**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the Commission on Minority Health (MIH) is General Revenue Funding, which comprised 99.6 percent of the Commission's fiscal year 2020 budget. The remaining 0.4 percent revenue, which supports the agency's Minority Health Month campaign, comes from corporate sponsorships.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



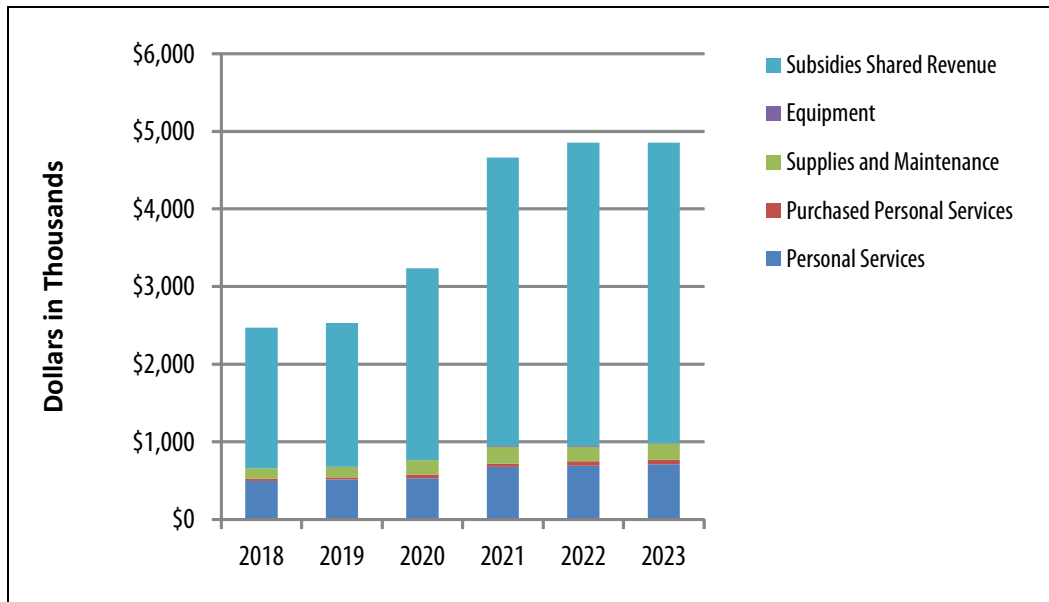
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	2,453	2,510	3,222	4,636	43.9%	4,819	4.0%	4,819	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	19	21	13	25	90.9%	35	40.0%	35	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Commission on Minority Health

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Commission on Minority Health's (MIH) largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Subsidies and Shared Revenue, 76.3 percent of expense. The second largest expense for the Commission was Personal Services at 16.4 percent. The increase in Subsidies and Shared Revenue was largely due to an increase in General Revenue funding to help combat and reduce the rate of infant mortality in Ohio.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	500	518	531	681	28.2%	693	1.7%	713	2.9%
Purchased Personal Services	24	26	49	38	-23.5%	57	51.9%	57	-0.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	137	133	184	219	18.7%	189	-13.5%	211	11.6%
Equipment	0	0	0	9	0.0%	9	0.0%	1	-88.8%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	1,812	1,854	2,470	3,714	50.4%	3,906	5.2%	3,872	-0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	149321	Operating Expenses	641,451	656,813	656,821	689,993	733,463	6.3%	767,026	4.6%
GRF	149501	Demonstration Grants	869,196	767,145	709,595	852,606	852,606	0.0%	852,606	0.0%
GRF	149502	Lupus Program	98,199	91,540	113,680	93,120	93,120	0.0%	93,120	0.0%
GRF	149503	Infant Mortality Health Grants	844,317	995,001	1,741,873	3,000,000	3,139,967	4.7%	3,106,404	-1.1%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>2,453,163</b>	<b>2,510,499</b>	<b>3,221,969</b>	<b>4,635,719</b>	<b>4,819,156</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>4,819,156</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4C20	149601	Minority Health Conference	19,373	20,924	13,096	25,000	35,000	40.0%	35,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>19,373</b>	<b>20,924</b>	<b>13,096</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Commission on Minority Health</b>			<b>2,472,536</b>	<b>2,531,423</b>	<b>3,235,065</b>	<b>4,660,719</b>	<b>4,854,156</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4,854,156</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



# Department of Natural Resources

## Role and Overview

A department of incredible diversity, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (DNR) owns and manages more than 800,000 acres of land, including 75 state parks, 21 state forests, 136 state nature preserves, and 150 wildlife areas. The Department also has jurisdiction over more than 120,000 acres of inland waters; 7,000 miles of streams; 481 miles of the Ohio River; and 2.25 million acres of Lake Erie. The DNR licenses all hunters, fishers, and watercraft in the state and is responsible for overseeing and permitting all mineral extraction, monitoring dam safety, managing water resources, mapping the state's major geologic structures and mineral resources, and providing multiple outdoor grant programs to local communities. The DNR has close to 1,500 full-time employees.

More information regarding the Department of Natural Resources is available at <http://ohiodnr.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

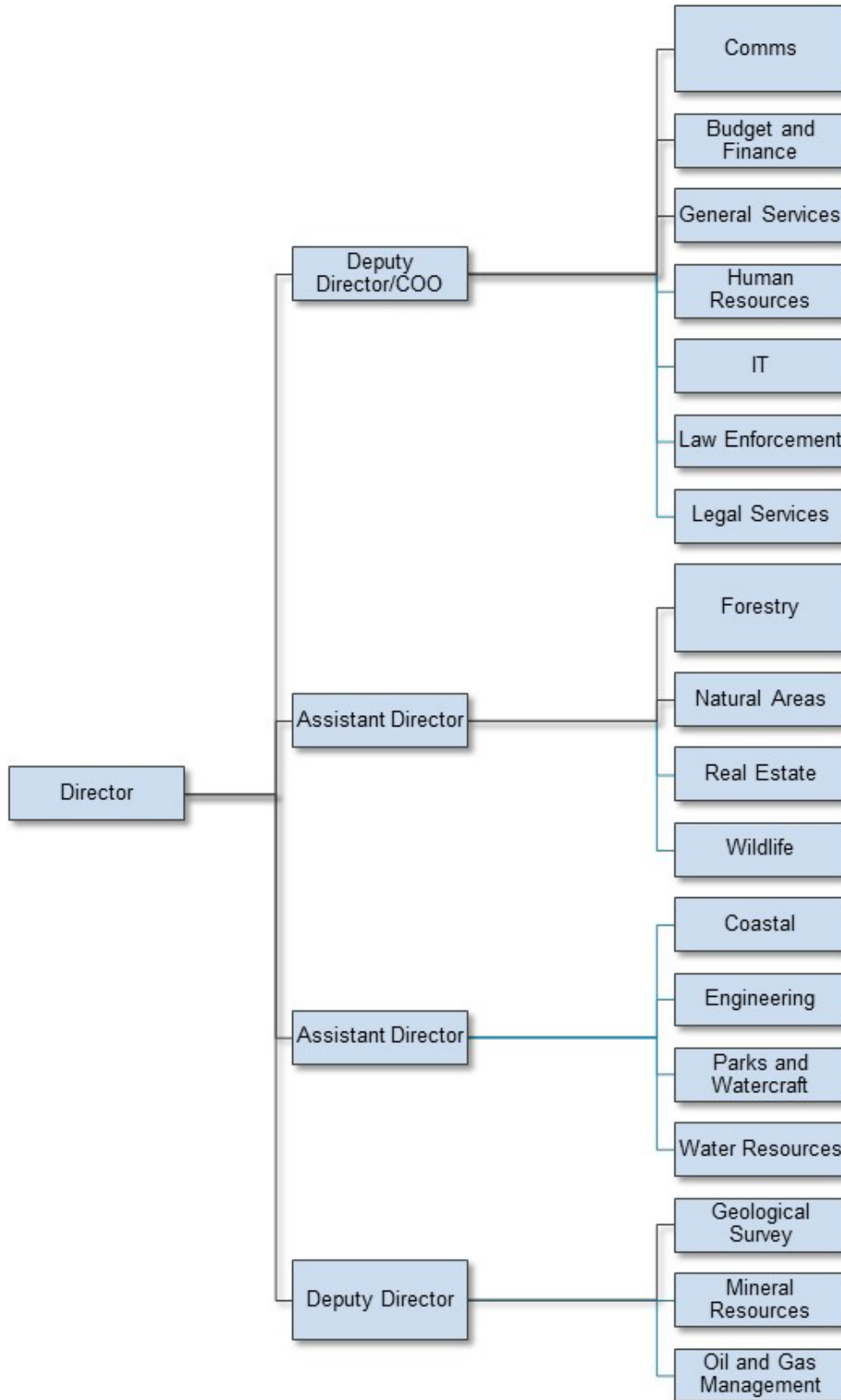
- The DNR's portion of the H2Ohio program is focused on building and restoring wetlands across Ohio. Wetlands are unique ecosystems that can be one of the most effective and cost-efficient ways to reduce excess nutrients, including phosphorus, in our waterways.
- The DNR invested over \$46 million in 26 wetlands restoration projects to build over 3,500 wetland acres. The agency plans to invest \$50 million across numerous Lake Erie Basin and Ohio River Basin projects.
- The Division of Natural Areas and Preserves has been re-established to protect Ohio's unique and rare natural resources. The Division holds more than 30,000 acres of land and scenic rivers which protect rare species of plants, animals, and remaining examples of Ohio's ecological history.
- In fiscal year 2020 the DNR acquired over 12,000 acres of new public land, and the agency is currently in the process of acquiring more than 30,000 acres in Southeast Ohio for the public to enjoy permanently.
- The new Appalachian Hills Wildlife Area stretches across parts of Guernsey, Noble, Morgan and Muskingum counties.
- The DNR recently established a new series, Storybook Trails, which are now at five state parks. These family-friendly and educational trails present children's books in a series of child-height panels to combine outdoor exploration with reading.
- The Division of Wildlife conducted a census of bald eagle nests with the help of citizen scientists during fiscal year 2020, the first in over eight years. Wildlife biologists confirmed 707 nests, an increase of over 150 percent.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$145.1 million (or a 17.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$160.1 million (or a 10.3% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$483.5 million (or a 8.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$493.3 million (or a 2.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Department of Natural Resources

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The DNR will continue to focus on outdoor recreation. Services will be expanded to improve the experience of all visitors and meet the needs of a growing number of visitors.

- Nature centers, playgrounds, and restrooms will be improved. Amenities such as shower houses, campground electricity supply, and wi-fi will be upgraded to meet the needs of the modern camper. The trail systems will be improved and expanded. Infrastructure issues on historic properties on Lake Erie Islands will be addressed.
- Educational staffing levels will be increased and outreach expanded to diverse communities to showcase recreational opportunities, including career opportunities in natural resources.
- Law enforcement will be expanded in all parks, state forests, nature preserves, and waterways to ensure public safety.

The DNR's Oil and Gas Division will respond to the continued growth in the energy supply industry through excellent customer service and strong compliance efforts to protect Ohioans and the environment while seeking improvements in site remediation.

- A new software system which allows electronic registration of new well owners and electronic permitting/bonding of new oil and gas wells will be finalized and implemented.
- The Division will increase the number of plugged orphan wells, and increase the number of closed abandoned mines that have been safely addressed.
- The DNR will update and modernize all oil and gas regulations.

The DNR will expand programs to protect and enhance wildlife habitats.

- Biodiversity will be supported while the DNR will also work to grow and promote recreational and sporting opportunities on private and public lands throughout Ohio.
- The agency will acquire additional acres for permanent protection. Sporting activities will be promoted, boating and fishing access to Ohio's lakes and rivers will be improved, and recreational shooting facilities will be expanded. The state's fish hatcheries will be refurbished.

The Department will continue supporting the goals of the H2Ohio initiative to ensure clean and safe water for all Ohioans.

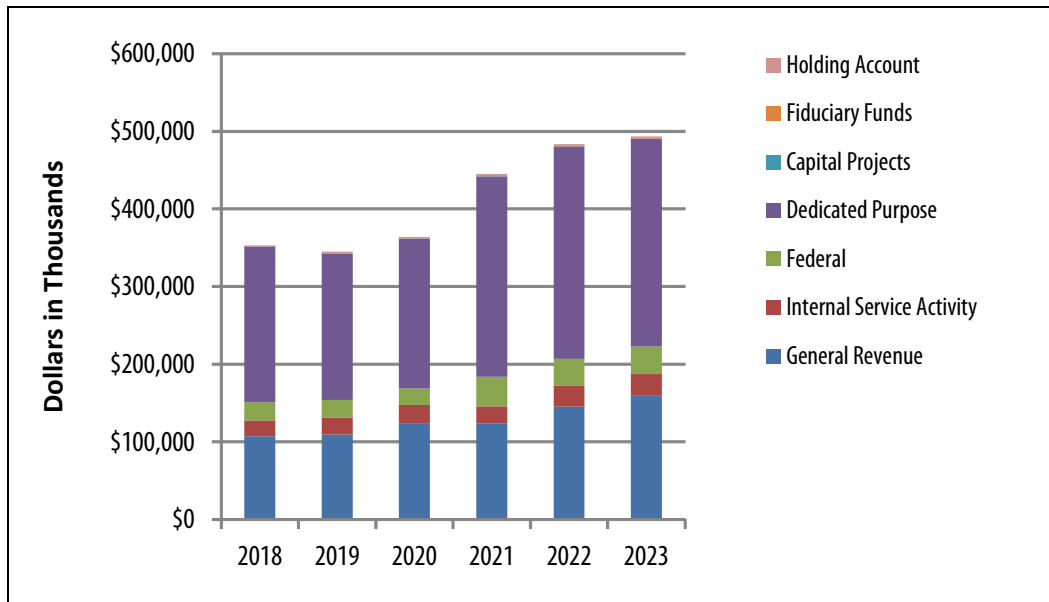
- The DNR will expand the acreage of wetlands, as well as the number of acres that will drain through nutrient reduction wetlands.
- The Department will monitor and measure the activity and success of wetland projects.

Department of Natural Resources

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is Dedicated Purpose Funds, which comprised 53.0 percent of the DNR fiscal year 2020 budget. These funds come primarily from severance and excise taxes, user fees, and motor fuel taxes. The second largest funding source is the General Revenue Fund (GRF), which comprised 34.1 percent of the DNR fiscal year 2020 budget. GRF funds are used in most DNR program areas.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



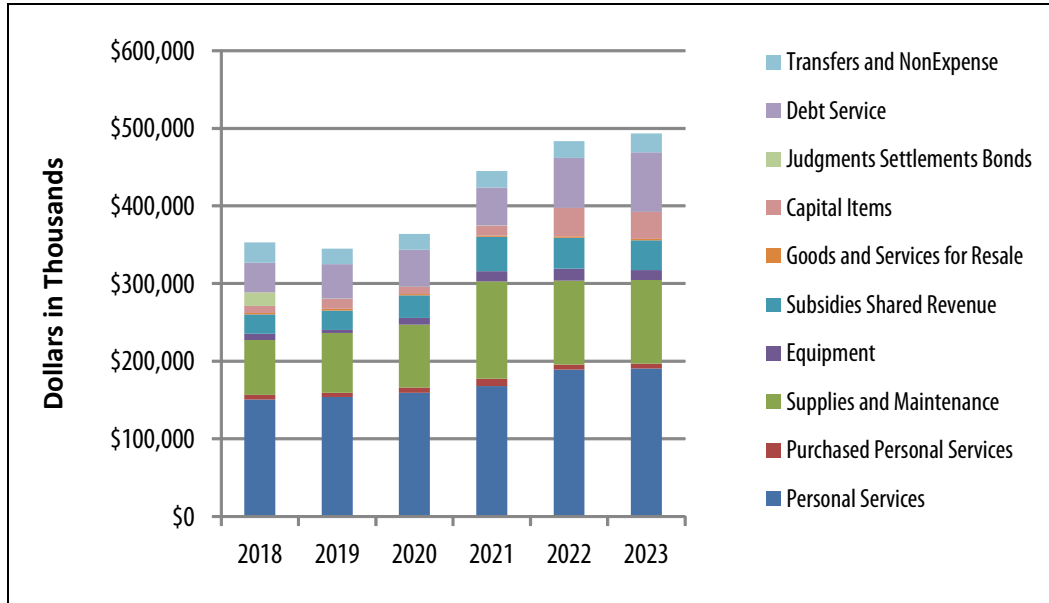
- The increase in Dedicated Purpose funding in fiscal year 2021 and forward is for the H2Ohio, oil and gas, and wildlife conservation programs.

(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	107,355	109,537	124,105	123,506	-0.5%	145,142	17.5%	160,142	10.3%
Internal Service Activity	20,468	21,787	23,503	22,176	-5.6%	26,946	21.5%	27,106	0.6%
Federal	23,615	22,552	21,261	38,006	78.8%	35,023	-7.9%	35,358	1.0%
Dedicated Purpose	199,768	188,260	192,979	258,243	33.8%	273,144	5.8%	267,448	-2.1%
Capital Projects	96	94	181	302	66.8%	302	0.0%	302	0.0%
Fiduciary Funds	6	25	8	20	152.4%	20	0.0%	20	0.0%
Holding Account	1,950	2,626	1,985	2,929	47.6%	2,955	0.9%	2,955	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,258</b>	<b>344,882</b>	<b>364,022</b>	<b>445,182</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>483,531</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>493,331</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The largest expense for the DNR in fiscal year 2020 was personnel (43.8% of expense). The second largest expense for the DNR was supplies and maintenance (22.3% of expense), which was mostly for state parks, natural and wildlife areas, minerals resource management, and the oil and gas program.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- The increase in Personal Services in fiscal year 2022 is due to planned staffing increases across numerous programs, particularly state park operations.
- The increase in Supplies and Maintenance in fiscal year 2021 is due to increased expenses for oil and gas well plugging, state parks operations, and wildlife conservation.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	150,998	153,847	159,561	167,929	5.2%	189,157	12.6%	190,478	0.7%
Purchased Personal Services	5,771	5,532	6,552	9,529	45.4%	6,496	-31.8%	6,494	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	70,314	76,789	81,247	125,494	54.5%	108,297	-13.7%	107,877	-0.4%
Equipment	8,339	4,233	8,609	12,850	49.3%	15,154	17.9%	12,579	-17.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	24,921	25,123	29,003	44,662	54.0%	39,840	-10.8%	38,318	-3.8%
Goods and Services for Resale	1,841	2,023	1,559	1,249	-19.9%	2,032	62.7%	2,032	0.0%
Capital Items	9,083	12,908	9,362	12,696	35.6%	36,687	189.0%	34,784	-5.2%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	17,659	157	71	247	247.6%	36	-85.5%	36	0.0%
Debt Service	38,143	44,378	47,428	48,994	3.3%	64,000	30.6%	76,500	19.5%
Transfers and Non-Expense	26,189	19,893	20,630	21,531	4.4%	21,834	1.4%	24,233	11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,258</b>	<b>344,882</b>	<b>364,022</b>	<b>445,182</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>483,531</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>493,331</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

Department of Natural Resources

ALI Analysis

**5CV1 725697 Coronavirus Relief - DNR COVID Safety**

The amounts in DNR's Coronavirus Relief line are to support cleaning efforts at state parks.

**1570 725651 Central Support Indirect**

See ALI Restructure.

**3B50 725645 Federal Abandoned Mine Lands**

The increase in fiscal year 2021 is for the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Economic Development Pilot Program grant. The AML is ongoing and targeted toward reclamation of abandoned sites to create positive economic development.

**3B60 725653 Federal Land and Water Conservation Grants**

Increased appropriations in the Federal Land and Water Conservation Grants line item in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 are due to expected increases in federal grant funding and an expanded number of projects. The program was recently modified at the federal level for annual and increased funding.

**5220 725656 Natural Areas and Preserves**

The increase in the 2022-2023 biennium is for additional land acquisitions and a focus on invasive species management.

**6H20 725681 H2Ohio**

The increase in appropriation is for a continued expansion of the DNR's work within the H2Ohio water quality program. The agency will restore more than 40 wetlands across 80,000 acres.

**7086 739401 Watercraft Operations**

Increased appropriations in the Watercraft Operations line item in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 are due to increased revenue from motor fuel taxes. The Waterways Safety Fund (7086) is funded with 7/8 of 1% of the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax.

**DNR ALI Restructuring**

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the DNR is consolidating several indirect functions into the Central Support Indirect ALI (725651). Included are Information Services (725687), Human Resource Direct Services (725696), Law Enforcement Administration (725665), and Fountain Square Facilities Management (725664). This is to streamline internal service activity finances and reporting. The ALI is being renamed Program Support.

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
1570	725651	Central Support Indirect	5,632,162	21,956,264	289.8%	22,290,566	1.5%
2040	725687	Information Services	5,970,264	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
2050	725696	Human Resource Direct Services	2,976,201	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
2230	725665	Law Enforcement Administration	3,381,193	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
6350	725664	Fountain Square Facilities Management	4,170,445	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%

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Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	725401	Division of Wildlife-Operating Subsidy	1,773,000	1,773,000	1,773,000	1,773,000	1,595,700	-10.0%	1,595,700	0.0%
GRF	725413	Parks & Recreational Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments	38,143,359	44,378,381	47,428,226	48,993,763	64,000,000	30.6%	76,500,000	19.5%
GRF	725456	Canal Lands	130,950	130,950	130,950	130,950	117,855	-10.0%	117,855	0.0%
GRF	725505	Healthy Lake Erie Program	793,335	598,568	1,024,216	1,000,000	900,000	-10.0%	900,000	0.0%
GRF	725507	Coal and Mine Safety Programs	2,787,490	2,672,342	2,981,203	2,796,340	2,800,000	0.1%	2,900,000	3.6%
GRF	725520	Special Projects	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	725903	Natural Resources General Obligation Bond Debt Service	25,145,886	19,135,345	19,600,844	20,314,570	20,600,000	1.4%	23,000,000	11.7%
GRF	727321	Division of Forestry	2,627,246	4,687,450	5,018,346	4,965,023	6,965,023	40.3%	6,965,023	0.0%
GRF	729321	Office of Information Technology	176,218	181,117	175,421	0	181,478	NA	181,478	0.0%
GRF	730321	Parks and Recreation	31,084,944	30,905,509	37,076,899	34,829,739	39,829,739	14.4%	39,829,739	0.0%
GRF	736321	Division of Engineering	2,014,726	2,009,647	2,099,872	2,035,650	2,035,650	0.0%	2,035,650	0.0%
GRF	737321	Division of Water Resources	946,452	1,192,036	1,659,930	1,692,044	1,692,044	0.0%	1,692,044	0.0%
GRF	738321	Office of Real Estate and Land Management	715,655	732,622	726,019	728,322	728,322	0.0%	728,322	0.0%
GRF	741321	Division of Natural Areas and Preserves	1,015,703	1,140,143	2,410,531	4,246,134	3,696,134	-13.0%	3,696,134	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>107,354,964</b>	<b>109,537,110</b>	<b>124,105,457</b>	<b>123,505,535</b>	<b>145,141,945</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>160,141,945</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
1550	725601	Departmental Projects	920,572	913,589	1,108,523	1,000,439	1,800,392	80.0%	1,625,481	-9.7%
1550	725676	Hocking Hills State Park Lodge	555,371	347,132	1,401,181	3,000,000	3,000,000	0.0%	3,000,000	0.0%
1570	725651	Program Support	4,930,173	4,770,099	5,604,390	1,492,545	21,956,264	1,371.1%	22,290,566	1.5%
2040	725687	Information Services	5,652,644	6,182,632	5,605,466	5,970,264	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
2050	725696	Human Resource Direct Services	2,534,705	2,685,416	2,839,170	2,976,201	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
2230	725665	Law Enforcement Administration	2,381,608	3,023,904	3,043,866	3,381,193	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5100	725631	Maintenance - State-owned Residences	113,912	105,788	92,722	184,611	189,611	2.7%	189,611	0.0%
6350	725664	Fountain Square Facilities Management	3,379,465	3,758,425	3,807,382	4,170,445	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>20,468,450</b>	<b>21,786,985</b>	<b>23,502,700</b>	<b>22,175,698</b>	<b>26,946,267</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>27,105,658</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
3320	725669	Federal Mine Safety Grant	263,884	334,781	283,147	335,000	335,000	0.0%	335,000	0.0%
3B30	725640	Federal Forest Pass-Thru	2,014,161	74,078	749,770	350,000	500,000	42.9%	500,000	0.0%
3B40	725641	Federal Flood Pass-Thru	133,376	33,418	190,490	350,000	125,000	-64.3%	125,000	0.0%
3B50	725645	Federal Abandoned Mine Lands	10,713,610	11,219,830	9,887,203	20,345,760	13,825,000	-32.0%	14,145,000	2.3%
3B60	725653	Federal Land and Water Conservation Grants	2,384,575	3,226,346	2,924,297	8,674,626	10,800,000	24.5%	10,800,000	0.0%
3B70	725654	Reclamation - Regulatory	1,722,706	1,557,013	1,562,378	1,769,696	1,800,000	1.7%	1,800,000	0.0%
3P10	725632	Geological Survey-Federal	119,734	202,610	155,787	310,000	260,000	-16.1%	260,000	0.0%
3P20	725642	Oil and Gas-Federal	130,179	141,899	146,873	147,000	147,000	0.0%	147,000	0.0%
3P30	725650	Coastal Management - Federal	2,409,582	2,970,614	3,583,512	2,820,185	2,820,185	0.0%	2,820,185	0.0%
3P40	725660	Federal - Soil and Water Resources	234,986	137,475	111,175	152,000	251,310	65.3%	264,746	5.3%
3R50	725673	Acid Mine Drainage Abatement/Treatment	1,959,456	1,264,906	675,639	900,000	1,000,000	11.1%	1,000,000	0.0%
3Z50	725657	Federal Recreation and Trails	1,528,818	1,389,476	990,260	1,852,034	3,159,175	70.6%	3,161,429	0.1%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>23,615,067</b>	<b>22,552,446</b>	<b>21,260,531</b>	<b>38,006,301</b>	<b>35,022,670</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>	<b>35,358,360</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
2270	725406	Parks Projects Personnel	1,023,026	992,983	1,401,473	1,719,324	2,009,943	16.9%	2,062,630	2.6%
4300	725671	Canal Lands	820,914	753,284	750,666	927,128	998,229	7.7%	1,002,531	0.4%
4M70	725686	Wildfire Suppression	(70)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4S90	725622	NatureWorks Personnel	333,613	398,560	279,579	329,782	341,177	3.5%	351,329	3.0%
4U60	725668	Scenic Rivers Protection	64,640	33,847	38,716	54,000	100,000	85.2%	100,000	0.0%
5090	725602	State Forest	9,601,338	9,766,323	8,668,193	10,312,871	8,312,871	-19.4%	8,312,871	0.0%

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Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5110	725646	Ohio Geological Mapping	3,522,959	4,294,513	4,734,277	6,701,943	8,599,989	28.3%	5,799,989	-32.6%
5110	725679	Geographic Information System Centralized Services	0	0	479,668	0	641,719	NA	646,449	0.7%
5120	725605	State Parks Operations	34,699,550	30,842,463	29,279,455	35,412,070	35,412,070	0.0%	35,412,070	0.0%
5140	725606	Lake Erie Shoreline	2,012,466	1,808,242	1,714,638	2,253,403	2,446,910	8.6%	2,446,910	0.0%
5160	725620	Water Management	2,946,870	3,050,764	2,737,789	3,006,996	3,007,006	0.0%	3,007,006	0.0%
5180	725643	Oil and Gas Regulation and Safety	34,635,180	20,167,391	23,906,151	25,446,157	28,446,157	11.8%	29,523,770	3.8%
5180	725677	Oil and Gas Well Plugging	1,868,658	4,661,055	9,438,416	28,177,215	22,481,036	-20.2%	22,849,836	1.6%
5210	725627	Off-Road Vehicle Trails	110,701	818,039	2,801,801	701,587	460,000	-34.4%	460,000	0.0%
5220	725656	Natural Areas and Preserves	171,336	1,321,188	230,868	313,649	1,725,494	450.1%	1,582,122	-8.3%
5260	725610	Strip Mining Administration Fee	20,163	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5270	725637	Surface Mining Administration	307	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5290	725639	Mining Regulation and Safety	3,801,294	3,683,591	3,755,378	4,689,552	4,750,000	1.3%	4,800,000	1.1%
5310	725648	Reclamation Forfeiture	899,357	2,786,221	499,724	2,232,761	2,530,000	13.3%	2,530,000	0.0%
5CU0	725647	Mine Safety	21,500	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	725697	Coronavirus Relief - DNR COVID Safety	0	0	0	5,000,000	2,500,000	-50.0%	0	-100.0%
5ELO	725612	Wildlife Law Enforcement	8,344	12,000	49	12,000	12,000	0.0%	12,000	0.0%
5EM0	725613	Natural Resources Law Enforcement	25,689	24,590	19,990	34,000	34,000	0.0%	34,000	0.0%
5EN0	725614	Watercraft Law Enforcement	2,990	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5HKO	725625	Ohio Nature Preserves	0	1,000	13,173	50,000	100,000	100.0%	100,000	0.0%
5MFO	725635	Ohio Geology License Plate	5,000	4,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5MW0	725604	Natural Resources Special Purposes	3,616,169	550,644	3,304	232,491	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5P20	725634	Wildlife Boater Angler Administration	2,696,201	3,465,669	3,458,708	7,000,000	5,000,000	-28.6%	5,000,000	0.0%
5TDO	725514	Park Maintenance	1,170,387	1,421,016	1,393,176	1,618,122	1,481,150	-8.5%	1,481,150	0.0%
6150	725661	Dam Safety	1,067,568	971,579	838,268	943,698	1,166,602	23.6%	1,266,602	8.6%
6970	725670	Submerged Lands	235,145	390,159	389,850	717,155	717,155	0.0%	717,155	0.0%
6H20	725681	H2Ohio	0	0	7,454,287	14,391,060	25,000,000	73.7%	25,000,000	0.0%
7015	740401	Division of Wildlife Conservation	62,256,119	60,540,159	56,857,109	65,482,330	65,482,330	0.0%	65,482,330	0.0%
7086	725414	Waterways Improvement	6,100,048	5,021,645	5,667,858	6,193,671	6,193,671	0.0%	6,193,671	0.0%
7086	725418	Buoy Placement	7,561	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7086	725501	Waterway Safety Grants	62,647	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7086	739401	Watercraft Operations	18,313,099	19,397,306	20,655,741	27,833,504	34,527,175	24.0%	34,007,086	-1.5%
8150	725636	Cooperative Management Projects	606,638	425,646	413,658	650,000	650,000	0.0%	650,000	0.0%
8160	725649	Wetlands Habitat	1,213,354	649,841	832,857	966,885	2,366,885	144.8%	966,885	-59.1%
8170	725655	Wildlife Conservation Checkoff	1,849,290	6,403,581	2,159,513	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
8180	725629	Cooperative Fisheries Research	1,313,250	1,523,861	1,258,884	1,500,000	1,500,000	0.0%	1,500,000	0.0%
8190	725685	Ohio River Management	45,163	33,007	21,763	140,000	150,000	7.1%	150,000	0.0%
81B0	725688	Wildlife Habitats	2,619,148	2,046,088	824,390	1,200,000	2,000,000	66.7%	2,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>199,767,612</b>	<b>188,260,255</b>	<b>192,979,370</b>	<b>258,243,354</b>	<b>273,143,569</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>267,448,392</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>
7061	725405	Clean Ohio Trail Operating	96,143	93,855	180,968	301,796	301,796	0.0%	301,796	0.0%
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>			<b>96,143</b>	<b>93,855</b>	<b>180,968</b>	<b>301,796</b>	<b>301,796</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>301,796</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4M80	725675	FOP Contract	5,662	25,438	8,010	20,219	20,219	0.0%	20,219	0.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>5,662</b>	<b>25,438</b>	<b>8,010</b>	<b>20,219</b>	<b>20,219</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>20,219</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
R017	725659	Performance Cash Bond Refunds	437,297	313,692	481,500	528,993	554,730	4.9%	554,730	0.0%
R043	725624	Forestry	1,512,903	2,312,003	1,503,466	2,400,000	2,400,000	0.0%	2,400,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>1,950,200</b>	<b>2,625,695</b>	<b>1,984,966</b>	<b>2,928,993</b>	<b>2,954,730</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2,954,730</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Natural Resources</b>			<b>353,258,098</b>	<b>344,881,784</b>	<b>364,022,002</b>	<b>445,181,896</b>	<b>483,531,196</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>493,331,100</b>	<b>2.0%</b>



# Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency

## Role and Overview

The Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities (OOD) provides a continuum of services for individuals with disabilities regardless of the type of disability, the onset of disability, or economic status. For those who can work, the OOD's Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation (BVR) provides career counseling and services that lead to employment. The OOD partners with other state agencies, county boards, school districts, certain drug courts, colleges and universities, public and private sector businesses, and non-profits, to facilitate individualized employment plans for Ohioans with disabilities (physical, intellectual, sensory, and mental health) as well as helps Ohio companies recruit and retain employees with disabilities. For individuals unable to work, the OOD's Division of Disability Determination makes medical decisions that may allow for them to receive Social Security disability benefits. The OOD's Bureau of Services for the Visually Impaired (BSVI) provides support for individuals with disabilities to remain in their homes and participate fully in their communities. Led by an executive director who is appointed by the Governor, the agency has 1,143 full-time permanent employees who assist Ohioans with disabilities in leading independent and self-sufficient lives, contributing to their communities, and enriching the state's workforce.

More information regarding the Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency is available at <http://ood.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

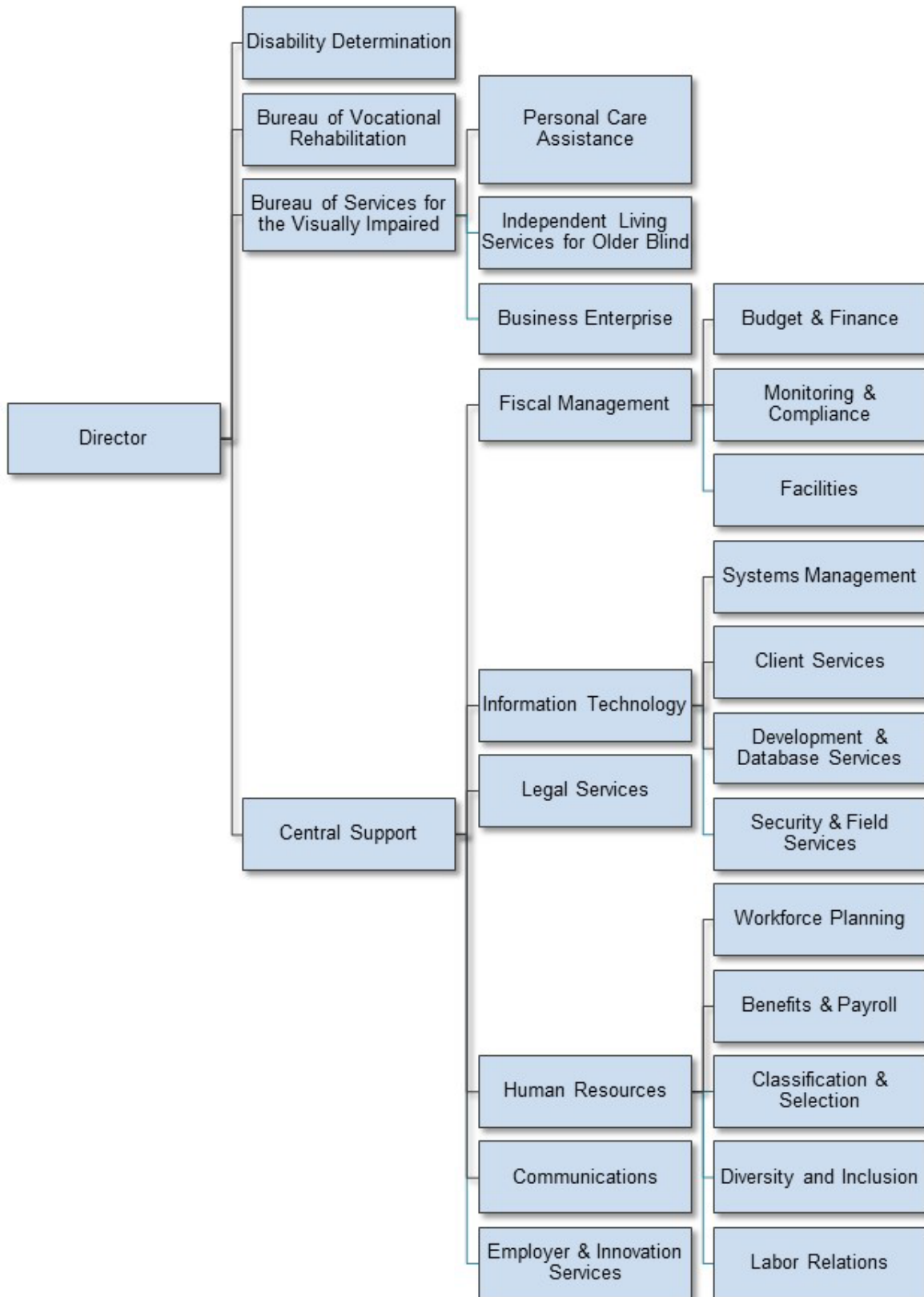
- The OOD's Vocational Rehabilitation program assists individuals with disabilities to attain and/or maintain competitive employment. The recommended funding will continue to support this program at the service level of previous years and support Executive Order 2019-03D, which established Ohio as a Disability Inclusion State and a Model Employer of Individuals with Disabilities. In federal fiscal year 2019, the OOD assisted nearly 6,000 individuals with disabilities to obtain employment.
- The OOD processes medical and psychological Social Security Disability determinations for all Ohioans. The recommended funding ensures the agency will receive the federal funding necessary to provide this service. In federal fiscal year 2020, the OOD's Division of Disability Determination made medical decision for 129,636 Social Security disability claims. This work resulted in benefits totaling \$430,712,000 for Ohioans with disabilities.
- The recommended funding will continue to fund other programs that support the OOD's mission, such as the Business Enterprise (BE) program. The BE program provides entrepreneurial careers in foodservice and vending by 93 licensed operators who are legally blind.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$19.4 million (or a 0.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$19.4 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$278.4 million (or a 5.3% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$280.6 million (or a 0.8% increase from fiscal year 2022).

# Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency

## Table of Organization



## Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency

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### Agency Goals and Objectives

The OOD will Support Governor DeWine's Executive Order 2019-03D establishing Ohio as a Disability Inclusion State and Model Employer of Individuals with Disabilities.

- The OOD will serve more than 30,000 individuals with disabilities who obtain and/or retain employment as a result of participation in the Vocational Rehabilitation program.
- The OOD will meet or exceed the new performance indicators as negotiated with the Rehabilitation Services Administration around measurable skill gains, credential attainment, median earnings, and post-exit employment retention.
- The OOD will increase the number of new employer partnerships with Ohio businesses by a minimum of 100 to increase hiring and retention of individuals with disabilities served by the Vocational Rehabilitation program and support businesses to meet their workforce diversity and inclusion goals.

The OOD will enact Governor DeWine's recommendations under the COVID-19 Minority Health Strike Force Blueprint.

- The OOD will conduct analysis through the 2021 Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment (CSNA) to identify what disparities exist among racial or ethnic groups in employment outcomes attained as a result of VR services by comparing the rate of successful outcomes for minority groups to those attained by the overall population of individuals served by VR.
- The OOD will develop and implement strategies to reduce disparities among racial and ethnic groups to improve employment outcomes.
- The OOD will assist students with disabilities seeking higher education and career services through the Ohio College2Careers (C2C) and the Ohio Transition Support Partnership (OTSP) programs.

The OOD will support employers to diversify and strengthen their workforce through the inclusion of individuals with disabilities.

- The OOD will support new and existing Employer Partners to meet their workforce needs by sourcing qualified individuals with disabilities for their open positions, including hosting 30 virtual hiring events over the biennium with up to 100 employers.
- The OOD will provide 20 virtual training events for employers on disability etiquette, disability awareness, navigating Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and inclusive hiring practices to promote disability inclusion and worksite accessibility.
- The OOD will support more than 570 employer partners to retain qualified workers with disabilities by facilitating linkage to vocational rehabilitation services for incumbent workers, providing worksite accessibility consultations, and other services to foster a work environment that is inclusive of workers with disabilities.

The OOD will meet or exceed workload targets set by the Social Security Administration (SSA).

- The OOD's Division of Disability Determination will meet or exceed the targeted number of disability determinations, as defined by the SSA.
- The Division of Disability Determination will meet or exceed the SSA's targeted goal of 97 percent for overall net initial decisional accuracy.
- The Division of Disability Determination will expedite disability determinations for the most severe conditions in under 10 days.

The OOD will work on the modernization and optimization of Information Technology System.

- The OOD will expand [www.OODWorks.com](http://www.OODWorks.com) to give individuals with disabilities the ability to not only apply for Vocational Rehabilitation services but also access information about their individualized OOD services.

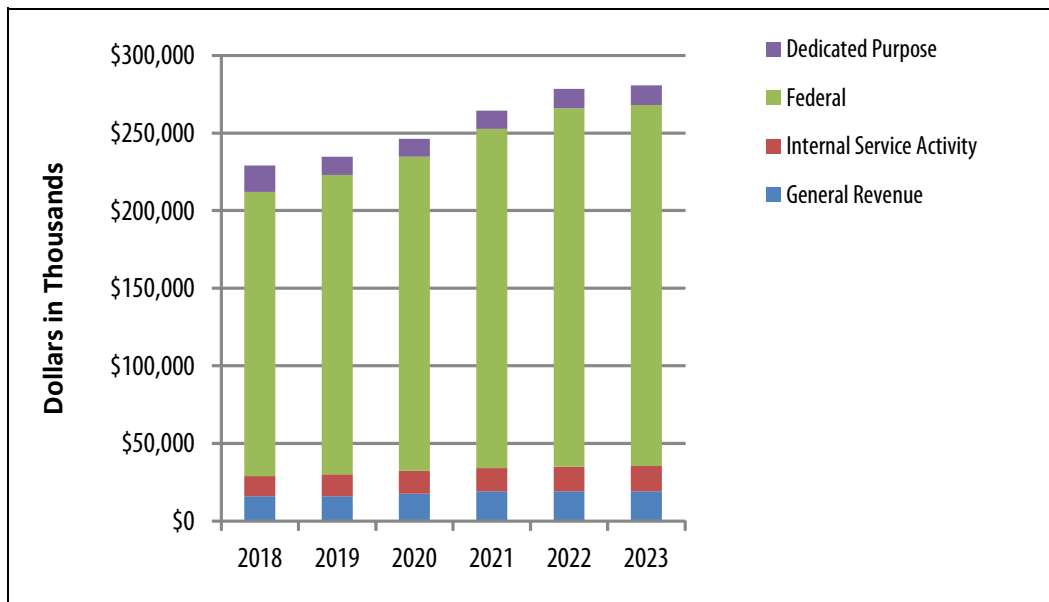
## Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency

- The OOD will launch a fully accessible online portal that will enable the OOD Vocational Rehabilitation service providers with a means to electronically receive authorizations for services, request payment for services provided, review existing requests, and send invoices and reports of services to the agency.
- The OOD will complete the migration plan to the InnovateOhio Platform to increase security and privacy, and to create a consistent look and feel across all state applications for OOD staff and external users.

### Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the OOD is the Federal Rehabilitation Services Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States, which comprised 48.5 percent of the OOD fiscal year 2020 budget. This grant supports vocational rehabilitation activities that prepare individuals with disabilities for employment. The second largest funding source is the Disability Determination Funding from the Social Security Administration (SSA), which comprised 27.7 percent of the OOD fiscal year 2020 budget. The SSA funding supports Social Security Disability determinations for all Ohioans who apply for benefits through an SSA field office or at SSA Online.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



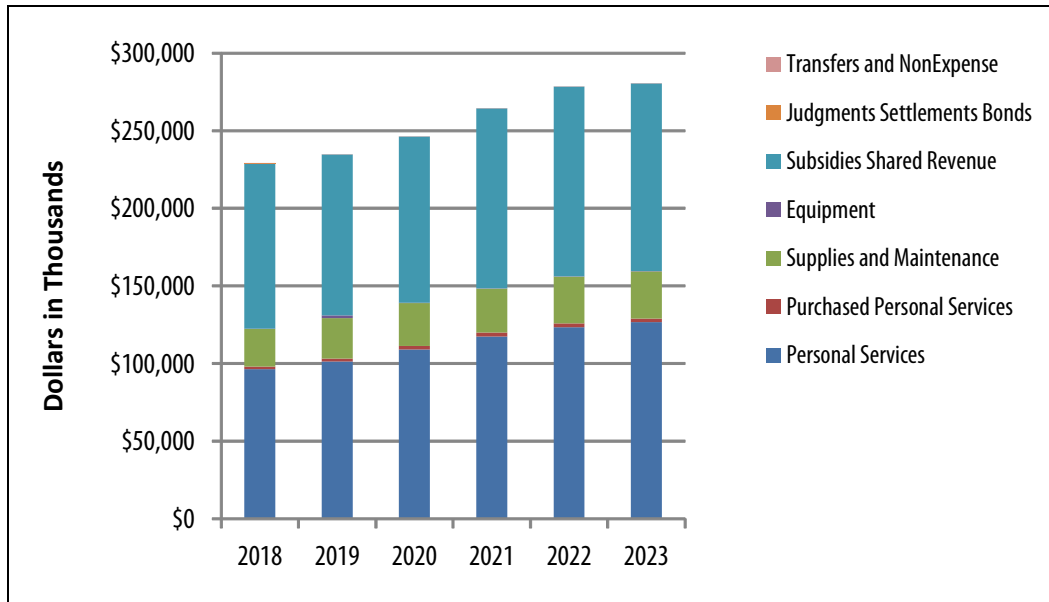
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	16,056	16,056	17,783	19,260	8.3%	19,350	0.5%	19,350	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	12,912	13,995	14,699	15,023	2.2%	15,865	5.6%	16,138	1.7%
Federal	183,157	192,925	202,279	218,384	8.0%	230,662	5.6%	232,524	0.8%
Dedicated Purpose	16,867	11,807	11,415	11,680	2.3%	12,545	7.4%	12,555	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,992</b>	<b>234,783</b>	<b>246,177</b>	<b>264,347</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>278,423</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>280,568</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

## Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency

### Agency's Budget by Expense Type

The OOD's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (44.3%). The OOD paid for 1,137 full-time permanent employees during the year. Subsidies was the second largest expense (43.4% of expenses in fiscal year 2020) as the OOD purchases vocational rehabilitation services from approximately 300 local service providers.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	96,486	101,425	109,056	117,428	7.7%	123,348	5.0%	126,685	2.7%
Purchased Personal Services	1,489	1,902	2,391	2,502	4.6%	2,431	-2.8%	2,431	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	24,212	25,899	27,438	28,365	3.4%	30,159	6.3%	30,303	0.5%
Equipment	249	1,867	314	237	-24.5%	145	-38.8%	145	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	106,518	103,628	106,959	115,798	8.3%	122,324	5.6%	120,989	-1.1%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	4	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	33	62	19	17	-11.5%	16	-3.5%	16	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,992</b>	<b>234,783</b>	<b>246,177</b>	<b>264,347</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>278,423</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>280,568</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

State of Ohio

Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	415402	Independent Living Council	252,000	252,000	237,644	252,000	252,000	0.0%	252,000	0.0%
GRF	415406	Assistive Technology	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	25,819	0.0%	25,819	0.0%
GRF	415431	Brain Injury	126,567	126,567	126,567	126,567	126,567	0.0%	126,567	0.0%
GRF	415506	Services for Individuals with Disabilities	15,579,949	15,580,390	16,998,426	18,418,244	18,418,244	0.0%	18,418,244	0.0%
GRF	415507	Lima Easter Seals	43,800	43,800	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	415508	Services for the Deaf	27,580	27,580	27,580	27,580	27,580	0.0%	27,580	0.0%
GRF	415511	Centers for Independent Living	0	0	317,249	360,000	450,000	25.0%	450,000	0.0%
GRF	415512	Visually Impaired Reading Services	0	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	0.0%	50,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>16,055,715</b>	<b>16,056,156</b>	<b>17,783,285</b>	<b>19,260,210</b>	<b>19,350,210</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>19,350,210</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4W50	415606	Program Management	12,912,490	13,994,786	14,698,928	15,022,800	15,865,315	5.6%	16,138,415	1.7%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>12,912,490</b>	<b>13,994,786</b>	<b>14,698,928</b>	<b>15,022,800</b>	<b>15,865,315</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>16,138,415</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
3170	415620	Disability Determination	72,142,767	72,431,547	68,075,224	77,669,930	84,246,693	8.5%	85,518,074	1.5%
3790	415616	Federal - Vocational Rehabilitation	92,863,906	107,812,152	119,515,169	125,843,151	129,098,355	2.6%	130,495,615	1.1%
3GH0	415602	Personal Care Assistance	2,659,695	2,569,617	2,590,660	2,636,527	3,133,972	18.9%	3,139,040	0.2%
3GH0	415604	Community Centers for the Deaf	722,102	770,292	780,916	877,936	950,000	8.2%	950,000	0.0%
3GH0	415613	Independent Living	640,367	609,573	539,593	662,411	737,411	11.3%	737,411	0.0%
3L10	415608	Social Security Vocational Rehabilitation	11,871,943	6,260,988	8,755,407	8,301,977	9,100,000	9.6%	9,100,000	0.0%
3L40	415615	Federal - Supported Employment	695,480	1,176,453	691,153	850,000	850,000	0.0%	850,000	0.0%
3L40	415617	Independent Living Older Blind	1,560,542	1,294,570	1,331,165	1,542,241	2,545,971	65.1%	1,733,658	-31.9%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>183,156,802</b>	<b>192,925,192</b>	<b>202,279,287</b>	<b>218,384,173</b>	<b>230,662,402</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>232,523,798</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
4670	415609	Business Enterprise Operating Expenses	1,098,852	1,287,343	1,322,027	1,119,900	1,545,498	38.0%	1,555,368	0.6%
4680	415618	Third Party Services Funding	12,198,691	7,437,602	7,447,438	7,582,069	8,000,000	5.5%	8,000,000	0.0%
4L10	415619	Services for Rehabilitation	3,569,439	3,082,067	2,645,754	2,977,759	3,000,000	0.7%	3,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>16,866,982</b>	<b>11,807,012</b>	<b>11,415,219</b>	<b>11,679,728</b>	<b>12,545,498</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>12,555,368</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Grand Total Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency</b>			<b>228,991,989</b>	<b>234,783,146</b>	<b>246,176,719</b>	<b>264,346,911</b>	<b>278,423,425</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>280,567,791</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

# Pension Subsidies

## Role and Overview

Pension Subsidy (PEN) is an agency only for purposes of the state budget that contains the appropriation of money to be distributed to support certain Ohio Police and Fire Retirement System funds. Although these funds are administered by the Office of the Treasurer, they are not spent by the Treasurer's Office on agency operations, and so are presented separately here. Under Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 742, the State of Ohio is responsible for providing subsidy payments to support certain Ohio Police and Fire Retirement System funds. The Fire and Disability Pension Fund provides supplemental retirement benefits to members of the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (PFDPF) system who were retired and eligible to receive pension benefits prior to July 1, 1968. Members who were receiving a pension benefit prior to July 1, 1968, were eligible for an additional monthly payment of \$2.00 for each year between their effective date of retirement and December 31, 1971. The Police and Fire Ad Hoc Cost of Living Fund funds a 5 percent benefit increase for retirees who belonged to the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (PFDPF) system. Members who were receiving an age and service or disability pension prior to January 1, 1974, were eligible for a supplemental payment of 5 percent of the first \$5,000 of their annual pension. The Police and Fire Survivor Benefits Fund funds payments to all persons who first received survivors' benefits from the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund prior to July 1, 1981. The Police and Fire Death Benefits Fund provides benefits to the surviving spouses and children of law enforcement officers, firefighters, correction officers, drug agents, special agents and investigators of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII), gaming agents employed by the Casino Control Commission, and Department of Taxation investigators who die in the line of duty or who die from injuries sustained in the line of duty.

More information regarding the Pension Subsidies is available at <http://www.tos.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- The PEN recommended budget in line 090575 provides funding for benefits to the surviving spouses and children of law enforcement officers, firefighters, correction officers, drug agents, special agents, investigators of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII), gaming agents at the Casino Control Commission and Department of Taxation investigators.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$35.2 million (or a 0.7% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$35.5 million (or a 0.7% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$35.2 million (or a 0.7% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$35.5 million (or a 0.7% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Agency Goals and Objectives

The PEN will meet the state's obligation in providing subsidy funding to certain Police and Fire Pension funds.

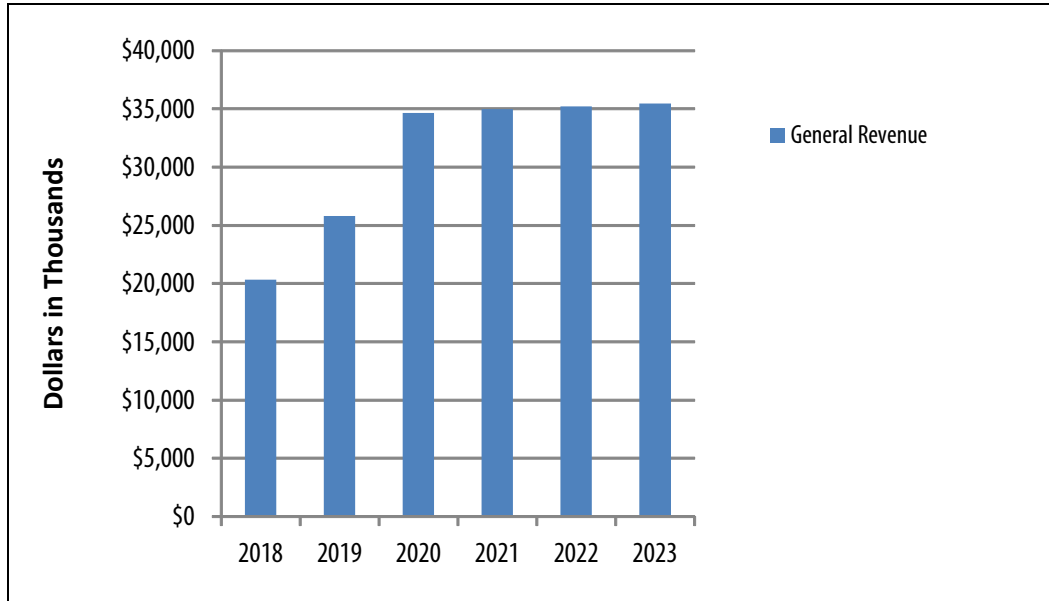
- The PEN will provide funding to support necessary refunds and to continue subsidy payments to support certain Ohio Police and Fire Retirement System disbursements.

## Pension Subsidies

### Funding Sources

Pension Subsidy (PEN) received all \$34.6 million (100%) of its fiscal year 2020 funding from the General Revenue Fund. This funding supports certain Ohio Police and Fire Retirement System funds.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	20,346	25,801	34,660	34,976	0.9%	35,224	0.7%	35,474	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,346</b>	<b>25,801</b>	<b>34,660</b>	<b>34,976</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>35,224</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>35,474</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

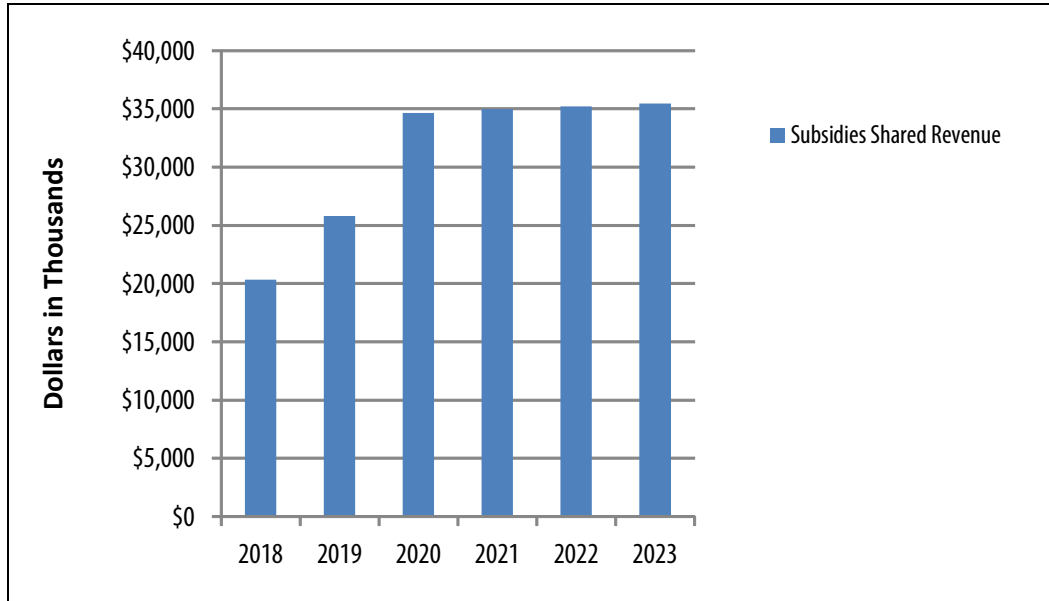


Pension Subsidies

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Pension Subsidy's (PEN) only expense is subsidy payments, \$34.6 million (100%) in fiscal year 2020, for police and fire death benefits.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Subsidies Shared Revenue	20,346	25,801	34,660	34,976	0.9%	35,224	0.7%	35,474	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,346</b>	<b>25,801</b>	<b>34,660</b>	<b>34,976</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>35,224</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>35,474</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	090524	Police and Fire Disability Pension Fund	2,112	1,948	1,600	1,056	1,000	-5.3%	1,000	0.0%
GRF	090534	Police and Fire Ad Hoc Cost of Living	35,453	30,803	26,038	22,320	22,000	-1.4%	22,000	0.0%
GRF	090554	Police and Fire Survivor Benefits	308,910	268,060	232,850	202,300	201,000	-0.6%	201,000	0.0%
GRF	090575	Police and Fire Death Benefits	20,000,000	25,500,000	34,400,000	34,750,000	35,000,000	0.7%	35,250,000	0.7%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>20,346,475</b>	<b>25,800,811</b>	<b>34,660,488</b>	<b>34,975,676</b>	<b>35,224,000</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>35,474,000</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total Pension Subsidies</b>			<b>20,346,475</b>	<b>25,800,811</b>	<b>34,660,488</b>	<b>34,975,676</b>	<b>35,224,000</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>35,474,000</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

# Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board

## Role and Overview

The Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board (Board) administers the Financial Assurance Fund (FAF), which provides coverage for the owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks (USTs) for clean-up costs and third-party property and bodily damages associated with accidental releases from USTs. As of August 31, 2020, there was approximately \$22.1 million in unobligated funds and an additional \$8.7 million in obligated funds for anticipated fiscal year 2021 claim reimbursement payments. The Board, which consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and three ex-officio members (the Treasurer of State and the directors of the Department of Commerce and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency) is committed to serving Ohio's petroleum UST owners and operators by managing the FAF on a sound fiscal basis while efficiently providing financial assistance to remediate contamination caused by releases from assured USTs. Sixteen full-time permanent employees perform the daily operations of the Board.

More information regarding the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board is available at <http://petroboard.org>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

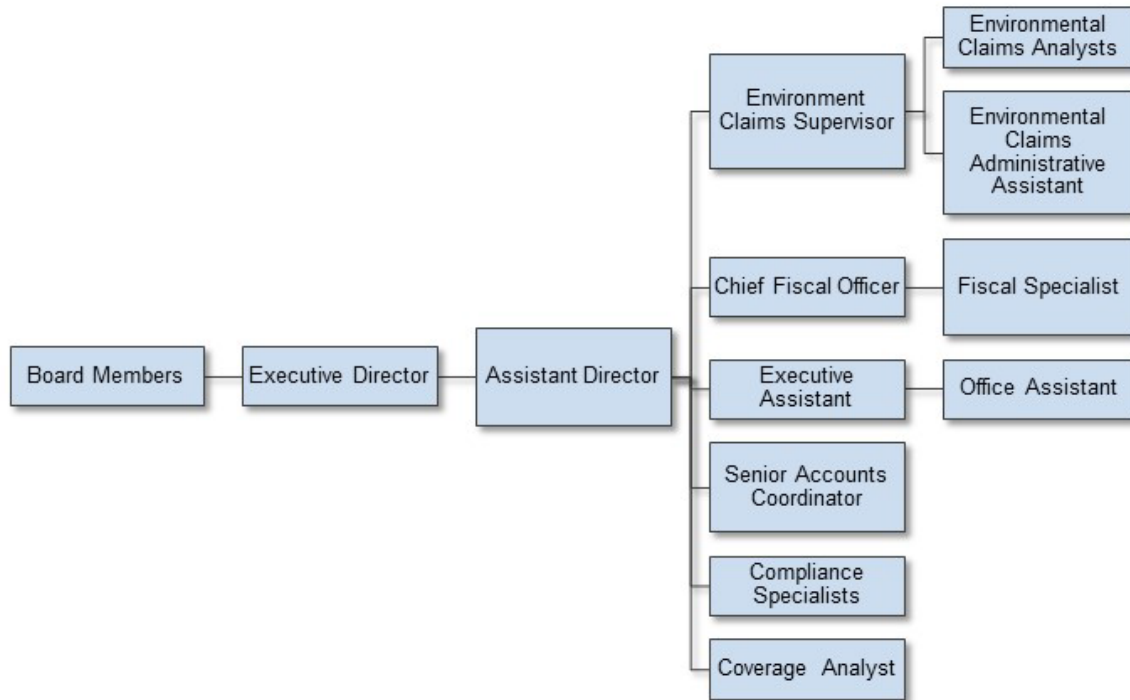
- This budget recommendation funds the payroll needs of the Board, which is its only appropriated expenditure. All other expenditures are not appropriated and are funded through the Financial Assurance Fund (FAF) which, to date, has reimbursed Ohio's petroleum underground storage tank (UST) owners over \$279.6 million for costs related to the clean-up of more than 3,200 petroleum releases.
- From the FAF, the Board provided approximately 3,100 owners of 20,300 underground storage tanks with the financial responsibility mechanism required to meet federal EPA and state regulations. These regulations state that each petroleum UST owner in the United States must demonstrate financial responsibility for taking corrective action and compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by accidental releases.
- The State Fire Marshal has issued a status of "no further action" (NFA) for 2,715 of the 3,224 releases covered by the Financial Assurance Fund, which is not appropriated by the legislature. The average payout from the fund for each of the 2,715 NFA releases is \$77,600.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.5 million (or a 3.6% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.5 million (or a 1.3% increase from fiscal year 2022).

**Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board**

**Table of Organization**



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Board will preserve and protect the health, safety and convenience of Ohioans by providing financial assistance to remediate contamination caused by releases of petroleum from underground storage tanks.

- The Board will administer the Financial Assurance Fund, which provides coverage for clean-up costs and third-party property damage and bodily injury associated with accidental releases of petroleum from underground storage tanks.
- The Board will provide the resources to remediate contamination through the reimbursement of approximately \$22.5 million during the biennium for corrective action costs at over 500 active petroleum release sites.

The Board will provide an affordable mechanism that enables Ohio's petroleum underground storage tank owners to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state-mandated financial responsibility requirements.

- The Board will provide for the issuance of Certificates of Coverage for \$1.0 million of financial responsibility coverage, less a deductible, to 3,100 owners of 20,300 petroleum underground storage tanks in Ohio.
- The Board will collect and apply approximately \$8.4 million in annual fees and coordinate the collection of delinquent accounts with the Attorney General's Office in accordance with state law.

The Board will preserve the solvency of the Financial Assurance Fund through the efficient use of funds and innovative cost control measures.

- The Board will assist in the development of innovative ways to reduce clean-up costs and provide owners with valuable information regarding proposed corrective action activities and costs through the evaluation of 130 corrective action cost pre-approval applications each year.
- The Board will provide timely financial information to assist in maintaining the Financial Assurance Fund solvency by performing an annual actuarial study of the Fund's long-term claim liability, and coordinating an annual audit with an independent accounting firm and the State Auditor's Office.

The Board will provide claim reimbursement payments for remediating damages caused by leaking petroleum underground storage tanks within a reasonable amount of time.

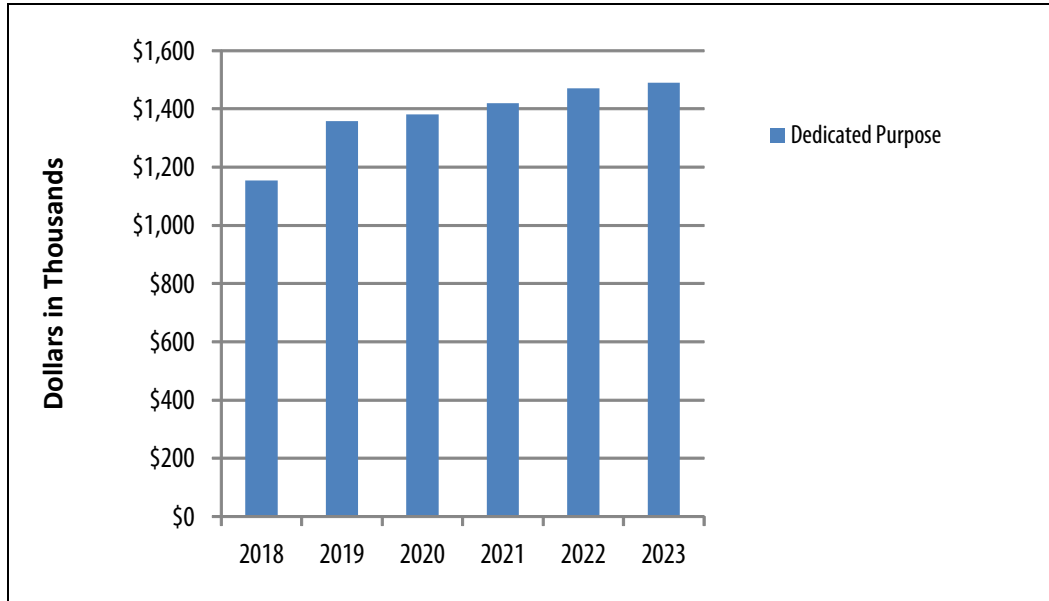
- The Board will evaluate 540 reimbursement applications per year within a reasonable amount of time.

## Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board

### Funding Sources

The Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board (Board) is funded through the Financial Assurance Fund (FAF), which receives revenue from annual per-tank fees, interest earnings, and proceeds from revenue bonds. The FAF is in the custody of the Treasurer of State, but is not part of the state treasury.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



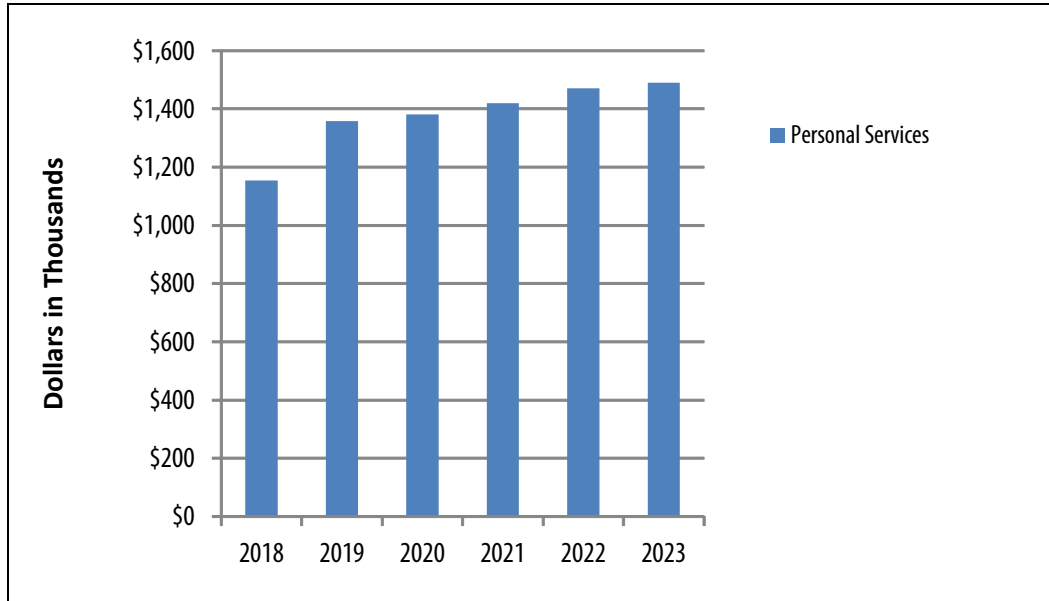
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	1,154	1,358	1,381	1,419	2.8%	1,470	3.6%	1,490	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

**Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The Board's sole source of appropriated expenditures is personnel, with a total expense of \$1.4 million in fiscal year 2020. Personnel costs are appropriated by the legislature, but all other expenditures are made from the FAF and are not appropriated. The payroll expenses are paid by drawing the needed amounts from the FAF.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,154	1,358	1,381	1,419	2.8%	1,470	3.6%	1,490	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
6910	810632	Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board - Operating	1,154,094	1,357,727	1,380,903	1,419,129	1,470,292	3.6%	1,489,689	1.3%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>1,154,094</b>	<b>1,357,727</b>	<b>1,380,903</b>	<b>1,419,129</b>	<b>1,470,292</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1,489,689</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Grand Total Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board</b>			<b>1,154,094</b>	<b>1,357,727</b>	<b>1,380,903</b>	<b>1,419,129</b>	<b>1,470,292</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>1,489,689</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

# Office of the Public Defender

## Role and Overview

The Public Defender Commission, also known as the Office of the Public Defender (OPD), employs 138 full-time employees and is responsible for providing, supervising, and coordinating legal representation for indigent persons who are charged with a crime and for indigent prisoners who are appealing their convictions, seeking post-conviction relief, being considered for parole, who are charged with a violation of parole, as well as assisting imprisoned juveniles with conditions of confinement issues. The OPD also sets rules and regulations governing the provision of indigent defense services, administers state reimbursement to counties for indigent defense expenditures, and passes funding to the Ohio Access to Justice Foundation. The OPD serves Ohio's 88 counties by providing assistance and advice on indigent defense reimbursement protocols and best practices; Ohio courts, by assisting with policy efforts, providing comments on proposed amendments to court rules, and educational efforts; indigent defense counsel, by providing technical and substantive assistance as well as continuing legal education classes; Ohio policymakers, by actively participating in the legislative process, providing testimony, and researching legal issues; the general public, by helping to maintain current and informative material on the agency's website and coordinating the agency's responses to public-records requests; and Ohio taxpayers, by providing oversight and regulation of state money dedicated to county reimbursement. The OPD's Mission is: Advocating. Fighting. Helping.

More information regarding the Office of the Public Defender is available at <https://opd.ohio.gov>.

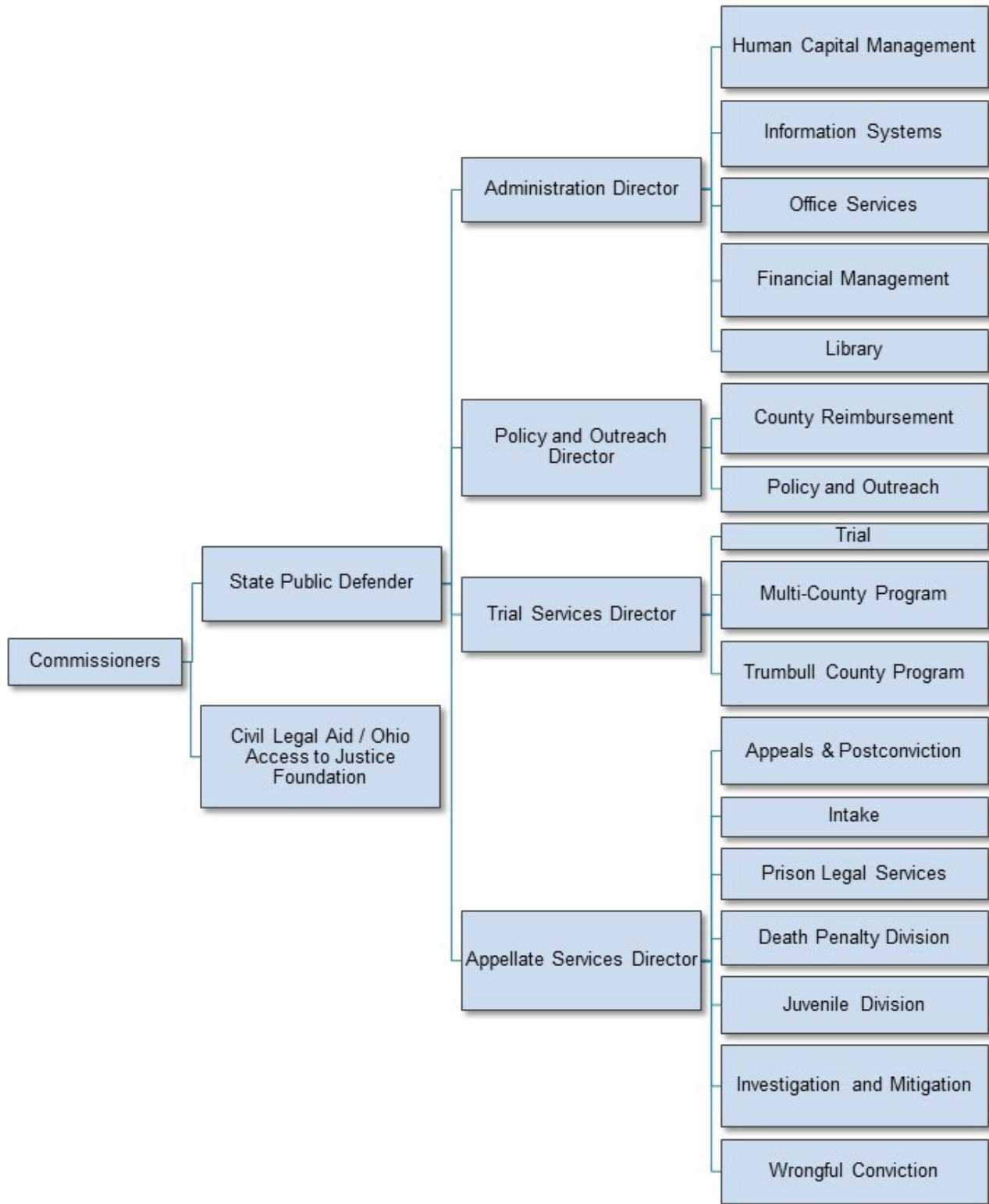
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The recommended budget contains funding to allow the OPD to provide an indigent defense reimbursement rate of approximately 96 percent in 2022 and 94 percent in 2023 based on current expense and usage rates.
- The OPD has developed a cloud-based case management system, OPD Online, for use by Ohio's indigent defense system parties. OPD Online is being used by public defenders in 38 counties. In fiscal year 2021, OPD Online will be deployed to the remaining 12 counties with public defender offices. The recommended budget supports the continued operation and development of the OPD online system.
- In the fiscal years 2019-2020 biennium, 322,496 requests for reimbursement were sent to the OPD, or roughly 700,000 pieces of paper. The recommended budget funds the development of functions in OPD Online which will allow much of this to be processed online, eliminating paper and improving auditing capabilities.
- In the fiscal years 2019-2020 biennium, the OPD provided training to 1,492 attorneys, including 191 hours of continuing legal education. The OPD offers training in core skills like trial advocacy and appellate practice as well as specialized areas of the law like forensic science and implicit bias. The recommended budget provides support for these training programs.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$136.8 million (or a 46.7% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$137.1 million (or a 0.2% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$186.0 million (or a 29.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$188.4 million (or a 1.3% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The OPD will provide high quality representation to capital, adult, and juvenile clients.

- The OPD will work to eliminate racial injustice at each step of the justice system, from searches and arrests to sentencing, so that every individual is treated fairly and not subject to institutionalized racial bias. The OPD will engage our staff in training on racial bias, speak with legislators and other stakeholders about racial bias, distribute information and resources on racial bias so that other system parties are aware of current research on the topic, and lobby for training and other best practices related to identifying and addressing racial bias to be adopted by all justice system parties.
- The OPD will continue providing assistance for county public defenders and appointed counsel with novel questions of law, strategic litigation issues, and as co-counsel. The OPD will respond to all requests for assistance from public defenders and appointed counsel in a timely manner, providing research assistance, and serving as co-counsel when requested or appointed.
- The OPD will collaborate with the Department of Youth Services and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to reduce population of adults and juveniles who are incarcerated and assist juveniles with conditions of confinement issues. The OPD will provide representation or pro-se information to individuals eligible for release, advocate for appropriate early release, and meet with juveniles to help identify and address conditions of confinement risks to our clients and staff who work in the institutions.

The OPD will improve the quality and efficiency of Ohio's indigent defense system.

- The OPD will serve on task forces, committees, and boards to provide insight into nationally recognized and best practices as well as work with local public defender offices to provide advice, amicus support, and advocacy on behalf of the indigent defense system in Ohio.
- The OPD will develop and administer a survey for each county public defender office which will include specific questions to determine whether the office is meeting state standards, law, rules, and policies. This information will then guide the OPD in where and how to direct its supervision.

The OPD will provide an increased level of training and professional development service to counties in coordination with local governments and other entities.

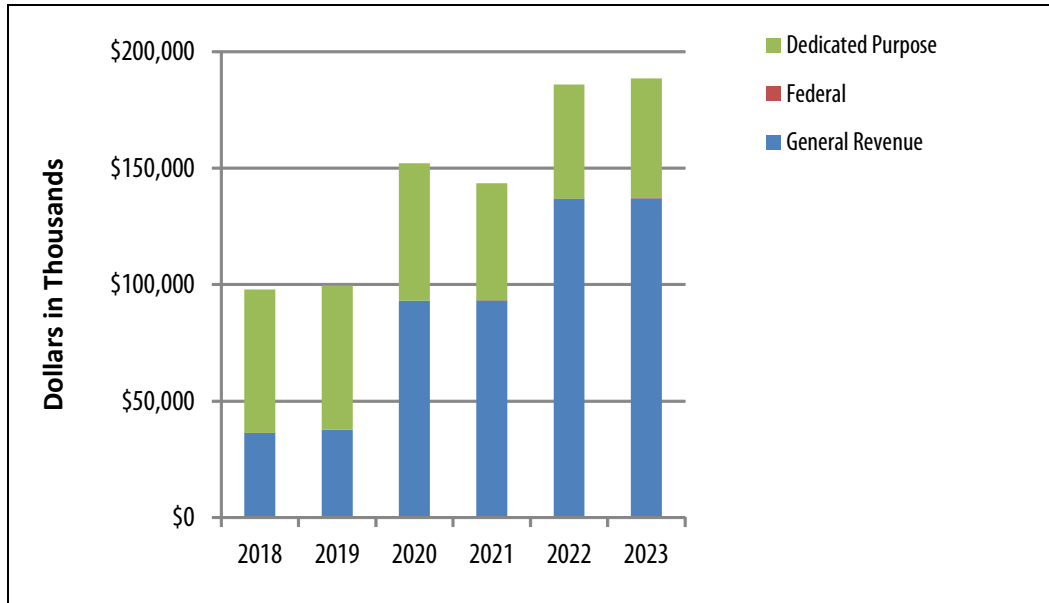
- The OPD will expand upon its yearly in-person training efforts to include virtual options, which will help meet training needs during the pandemic when large in-person gatherings are not advisable. This option will also make trainings more accessible to a wider audience.
- The OPD will collaborate with outside entities to provide high-quality training and offer presenters from OPD to educate around the state and nationally. The OPD will also sponsor seats at seminars, as appropriate.
- The OPD will begin offering training via prerecorded video on OPD Online, the OPD's cloud-based indigent defense case management system to indigent defense system parties. This will make the OPD's educational programming available at any time rather than only during set seminars.



**Funding Sources**

The largest source for funding for the Ohio Public Defender Commission (OPD) is the General Revenue Fund. GRF funding supported \$93.1 million (61.2%) of agency expenses during fiscal year 2020. The second largest funding source for the OPD is the Indigent Defense Support Fund, which receives revenue from a variety of fines related to different traffic offenses and fees from certain court proceedings. The Indigent Defense Support Fund provided the OPD with \$34.5 million (22.7%) of its funding and supports reimbursement payments to county public defender offices for providing services as well as a portion of the OPD's operating expenses.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



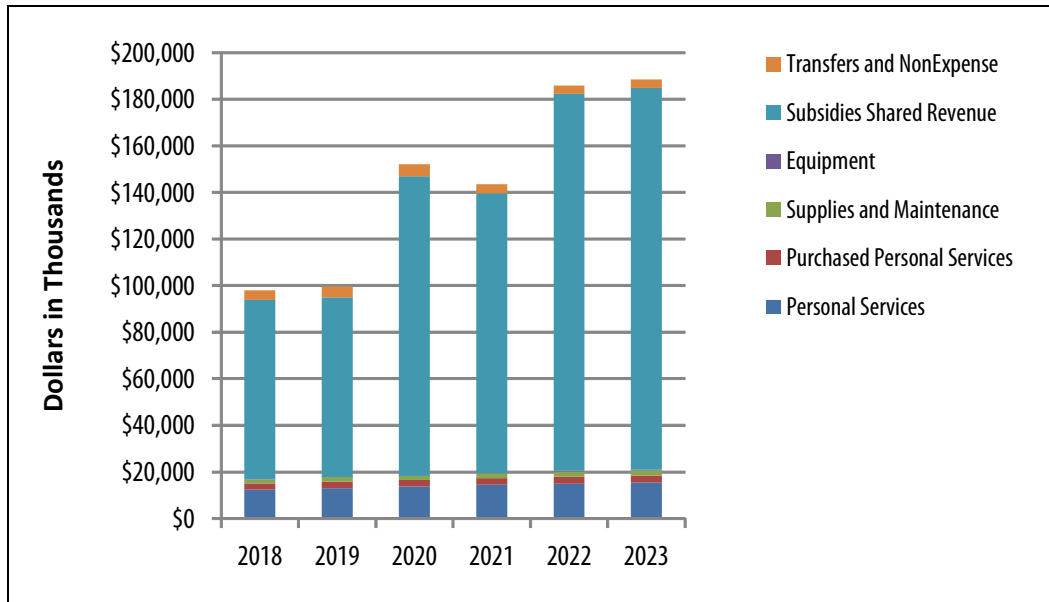
- In the fiscal years 2020-2021 operating budget, significant funding was added to allow for a significant increase in the reimbursement rate for counties, which reached 74 percent in fiscal year 2020.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	36,373	37,632	93,095	93,268	0.2%	136,836	46.7%	137,086	0.2%
Federal	38	39	0	31	0.0%	38	22.8%	38	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	61,511	61,937	58,993	50,257	-14.8%	49,086	-2.3%	51,299	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,922</b>	<b>99,609</b>	<b>152,089</b>	<b>143,556</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>185,960</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>188,424</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The primary expense for the Ohio Public Defender Commission (OPD) during fiscal year 2020 was subsidies (84.6%) due primarily to reimbursement payments made to county public defender offices for their services. A portion of these expenses also provide funding for the Ohio Access to Justice Foundation, which distributes the funding to non-profit legal aid societies that provide representation to indigent people. The OPD's second largest expense is payroll (9.0%), which supports the agency's lawyers and administrative staff.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- In the fiscal years 2020-2021 operating budget, significant funding was added to allow for a significant increase in the reimbursement rate for counties, which reached 74 percent in fiscal year 2020.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	12,411	13,061	13,745	14,509	5.6%	14,985	3.3%	15,373	2.6%
Purchased Personal Services	2,670	2,843	2,794	2,871	2.8%	3,024	5.3%	3,065	1.4%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,741	1,887	1,765	2,024	14.7%	2,239	10.6%	2,281	1.9%
Equipment	41	9	18	52	191.2%	322	519.2%	322	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	76,978	77,150	128,638	120,099	-6.6%	161,740	34.7%	163,732	1.2%
Transfers and Non-Expense	4,080	4,658	5,130	4,000	-22.0%	3,650	-8.7%	3,650	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,922</b>	<b>99,609</b>	<b>152,089</b>	<b>143,556</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>185,960</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>188,424</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

State of Ohio

Office of the Public Defender

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	019401	State Legal Defense Services	3,778,345	4,071,014	5,715,485	6,454,523	5,944,609	-7.9%	6,019,884	1.3%
GRF	019403	Multi-County: State Share	1,794,830	1,708,761	2,988,032	3,149,900	4,431,065	40.7%	4,564,087	3.0%
GRF	019404	Trumbull County - State Share	531,711	626,939	890,212	1,024,450	1,410,172	37.7%	1,452,508	3.0%
GRF	019405	Training Account	30,475	37,125	39,475	40,000	50,000	25.0%	50,000	0.0%
GRF	019501	County Reimbursement	30,237,220	31,188,211	83,462,160	82,598,981	125,000,000	51.3%	125,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>36,372,581</b>	<b>37,632,050</b>	<b>93,095,364</b>	<b>93,267,854</b>	<b>136,835,846</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>137,086,479</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
3GJ0	019622	Byrne Memorial Grant	7,546	2,784	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3S80	019608	Federal Representation	30,116	36,610	0	31,200	38,315	22.8%	38,315	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>37,662</b>	<b>39,394</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>38,315</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>38,315</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
1010	019607	Juvenile Legal Assistance	202,985	208,153	201,945	204,756	205,000	0.1%	205,000	0.0%
4060	019603	Training and Publications	25,000	8,462	11,150	17,000	25,000	47.1%	25,000	0.0%
4070	019604	County Representation	267,105	184,560	274,922	238,400	285,000	19.5%	285,000	0.0%
4080	019605	Client Payments	683,697	605,792	623,208	591,389	737,389	24.7%	737,389	0.0%
4C70	019601	Multi-County: County Share	2,184,627	2,331,290	1,385,020	1,338,828	149,879	-88.8%	272,016	81.5%
4N90	019613	Gifts and Grants	17,684	18,800	11,166	5,000	13,440	168.8%	13,440	0.0%
4X70	019610	Trumbull County - County Share	646,003	857,964	423,560	428,372	47,699	-88.9%	86,568	81.5%
5740	019606	Civil Legal Aid	17,993,164	20,544,904	20,928,876	16,005,000	14,500,000	-9.4%	14,500,000	0.0%
5CX0	019617	Civil Case Filing Fee	517,148	540,611	635,325	400,000	542,904	35.7%	602,904	11.1%
5DY0	019618	Indigent Defense Support - County Share	32,830,022	30,077,470	29,372,000	25,500,000	25,896,000	1.6%	27,888,000	7.7%
5DY0	019619	Indigent Defense Support - State Office	6,143,962	6,559,222	5,126,269	5,527,801	6,684,000	20.9%	6,684,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>61,511,397</b>	<b>61,937,228</b>	<b>58,993,441</b>	<b>50,256,546</b>	<b>49,086,311</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>51,299,317</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Grand Total Office of the Public Defender</b>			<b>97,921,640</b>	<b>99,608,672</b>	<b>152,088,805</b>	<b>143,555,600</b>	<b>185,960,472</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>188,424,111</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

# Department of Public Safety

## Role and Overview

Through safety, service, and protection, the Ohio Department of Public Safety (DPS) is dedicated to the mission of saving lives, reducing injury and economic loss, administering Ohio's motor vehicle laws, and regulating driver licensing and registration. The public's most frequent interaction with the department is through its two largest divisions: the Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). Together, these divisions enforce the various state laws governing the registration and operation of motor vehicles and travel on public highways. Additionally, the DPS has other unique offices and units which, together with the Department's leadership, create a cohesive and systemic approach to public safety. These offices and units (1) coordinate the state's homeland security strategy; (2) investigate crimes; (3) provide criminal justice planning for state and local agencies; (4) coordinate the state's emergency management activities; and (5) establish and enforce certification requirements for emergency medical technicians and fire personnel. Finally, a vital part of the Department's success is the strong partnerships it has formed with other state agencies, federal and local government entities, private industry, and local communities. During the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, the DPS will have approximately 3,825 employees.

More information regarding the Department of Public Safety is available at <http://publicsafety.ohio.gov/>.

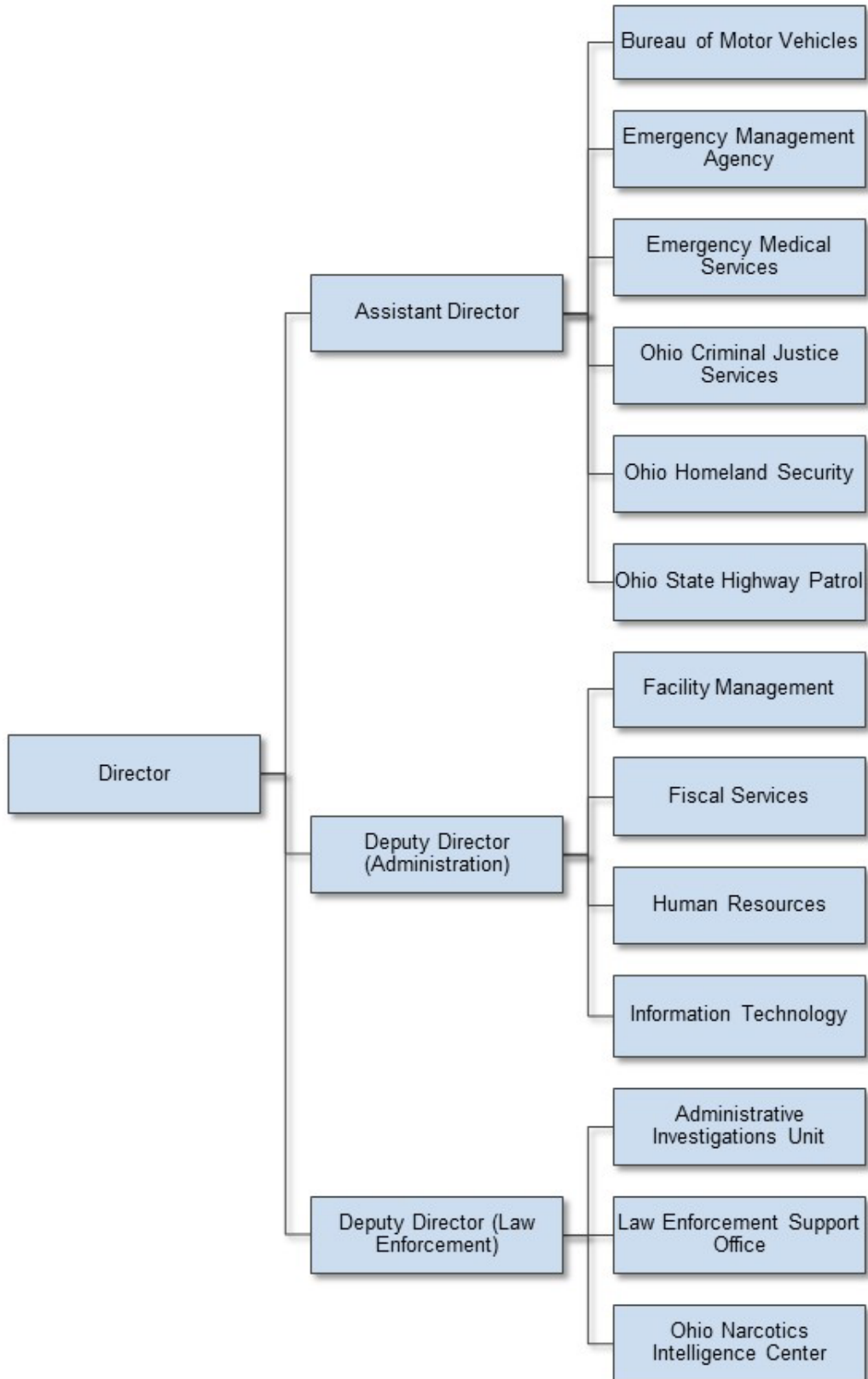
## Agency Budget Highlights

- This budget recommendation supports increased investment in the Ohio Narcotics Intelligence Center (ONIC), which officially launched in December of 2019. It has since assisted with over 100 criminal investigations, analyzed over 220 cellphones, conducted over 840 forensic examinations, created over 480 documents, and supported 70 agencies across federal, state, local, county agencies and task forces, as well as within sectors including criminal justice, homeland security, and public health.
- This budget recommendation also supports increases for the operations of the Ohio School Safety Center, which assists local schools with improving school safety through a holistic, solutions-based approach, and includes continued support for the Safer Ohio Schools Tip Line.
- This recommendation also includes increases in the Ohio Criminal Justice Services division (OCJS) for support to law enforcement agencies, including grants for implementing or enhancing body-worn camera programs, grants focused on assisting local communities in reducing and preventing crime, and support for state and local law enforcement agencies in law enforcement recruitment.
- This budget recommendation supports increased federal funding for the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (EMA), which continues to manage four federally declared disasters and eleven state-level disaster designations, has distributed more than \$65.0 million in federal recovery and mitigation assistance, \$75.0 million in COVID response assistance, and \$7.2 million in preparedness grants. The EMA has also distributed over 39 million pieces of personal protective equipment during the pandemic.
- This budget recommendation also supports continued operations of the Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP), which is largely funded through the Public Safety - Highway Purposes Fund (5TM0). Last year, troopers investigated 55,135 traffic crashes, arrested 17,557 impaired drivers, issued 67,882 seat belt citations, enforced 8,603 distracted driving violations, and aided 181,250 motorists.
- This budget recommendation also supports operations and continued technological innovations at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV), including enhanced access to online BMV services for Ohio consumers. The BMV oversees licensing of nine million drivers and state ID cardholders, over 13 million registered vehicles, and collects and distributes over \$600 million in license and permissive tax revenue to local governments throughout Ohio.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$57.4 million (or a 21.9% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$58.2 million (or a 1.4% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.0 billion (or a 6.8% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$967.8 billion (or a 3.3% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The DPS will assist in criminal investigations and examinations with federal, state, and local partners through the Ohio Narcotics Intelligence Center (ONIC), which was created by Executive Order.

- The DPS will provide investigative, analytical, and digital forensic support to local law enforcement agencies and drug task forces throughout Ohio through the ONIC. The ONIC recently launched a public tip form and will continue to promote its services and increase support during the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium.

The DPS will find additional ways to innovate and leverage technology to deliver services to customers who use the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV).

- The DPS will continue to improve the BMV's ability to deliver services to customers while maintaining safety, including the continuation of the innovative queuing system called "Get In Line Online". This system allows customers to get virtually in line before going to a deputy registrar license agency to conduct business, and all BMV agencies throughout Ohio now have the queuing system available to their customers. This new system cut down customer wait times tremendously after BMV locations resumed operations after being closed for more than a month during the pandemic.

The DPS will connect disparate information from across agency platforms into a statewide system and allow data to be analyzed in real-time, using data analytics and robust searching and reports.

- The DPS will continue to add users and agencies to the State of Ohio Law Enforcement Virtual Exchange (SOLVE) system pilot. Created through Governor DeWine's RecoveryOhio initiative, SOLVE is a statewide data-sharing platform for Ohio's drug task forces and law enforcement agencies. SOLVE currently has 43 users testing the program and is currently in user acceptance testing for a case management system.

The DPS will invest in technology, such as Governor DeWine's "Ohio - Ready, Test, Drive!" virtual driver assessment program, which may help reduce unintentional motor vehicle crashes, particularly for teenagers and young adults.

- The DPS will continue to offer the "Ohio - Ready, Test, Drive!" virtual driver assessment, developed through a collaboration between the Ohio Department of Public Safety and Children's Hospital of Philadelphia's Center for Injury Research and Prevention, through the driver exam stations and driver training schools. This system can more accurately assess new drivers' road readiness and help identify skills needing improvement by instantly assessing how well student drivers are prepared to react to 10 of Ohio's most prevalent crash-causing scenarios. This in turn allows instructors and parents to establish student drivers' baseline driving skills.

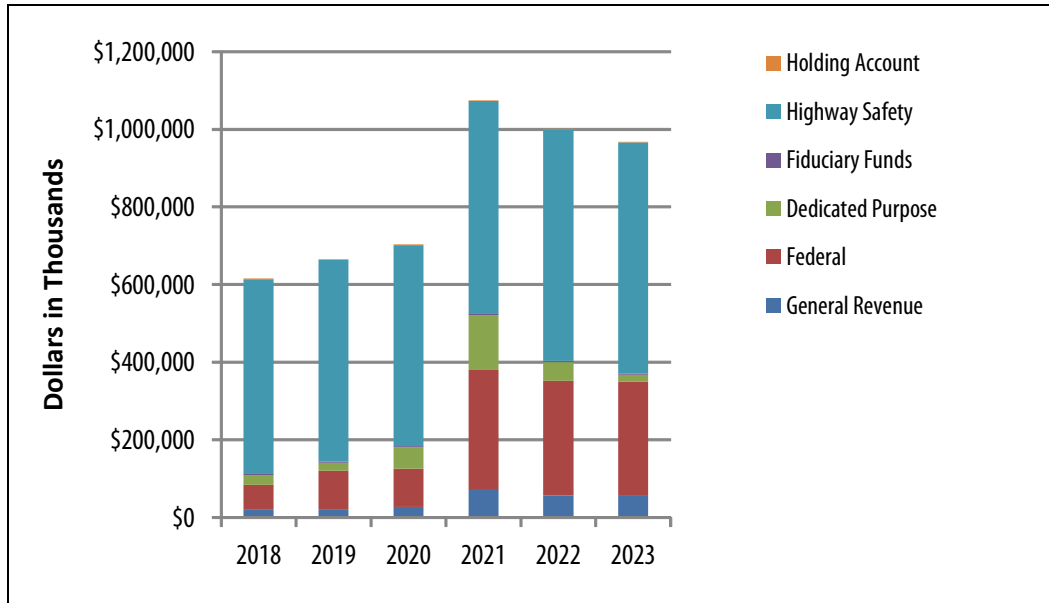
The DPS will assist local schools and law enforcement with preventing, preparing for, and responding to threats and acts of violence through a holistic, solutions-based approach to improving school safety through the Ohio School Safety Center (OSSC).

- The DPS will promote the Safer Ohio Schools Tip Line to schools in Ohio with a goal of significantly increasing the number of tips received from Ohio schools and continue to plan for the OSSC 2021 School Safety Summit and find relevant trainings, seminars, and opportunities for Ohio's schools and first responders to increase the number of registrants.

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the DPS's budget is fees from vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, and other related fees that are deposited into the Public Safety - Highway Purposes Fund (Fund 5TM0), which comprised \$466.4 million (66.3%) of its fiscal year 2020 budget. This source of funding is constitutionally protected and must be used for highway, vehicle, or driver-related purposes. The DPS's second largest funding source is federal grants, which comprised 13.9 percent of its fiscal year 2020 budget. At the DPS, federal grants are used for purposes ranging from disaster relief to traffic safety programs to emergency medical services and equipment.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



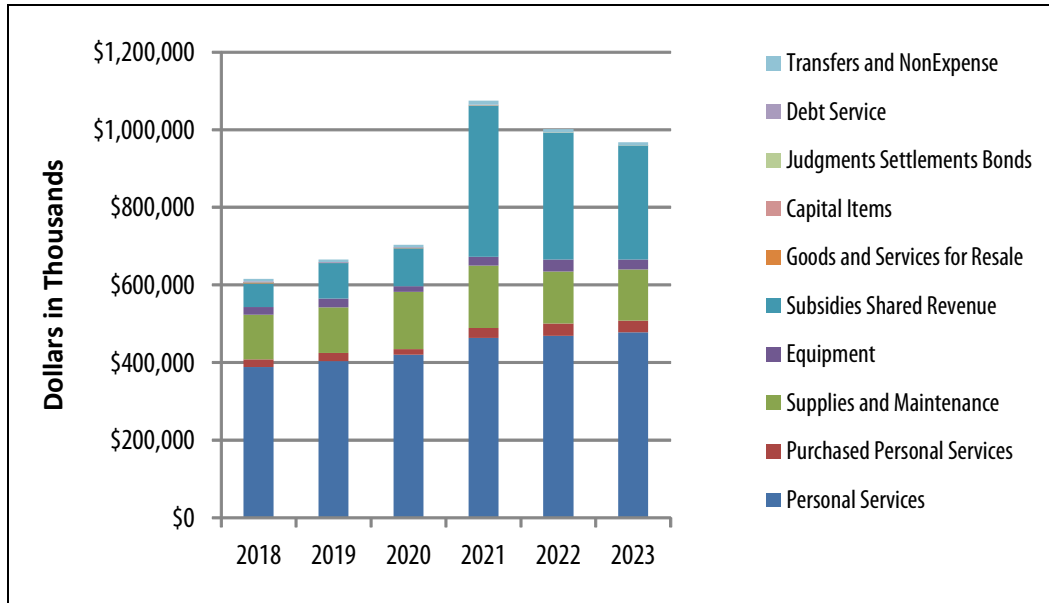
- DPS received funding related to the COVID pandemic in the form of increased federal funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, including over \$113 million from the Coronavirus Relief Fund in fiscal year 2021. This trend is expected to continue during the next biennium.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	19,582	21,636	27,666	73,389	165.3%	57,350	-21.9%	58,159	1.4%
Federal	64,827	99,185	97,945	306,840	213.3%	295,270	-3.8%	291,222	-1.4%
Dedicated Purpose	25,068	20,389	55,392	141,208	154.9%	47,748	-66.2%	18,684	-60.9%
Fiduciary Funds	2,714	2,734	2,936	3,150	7.3%	3,100	-1.6%	3,100	0.0%
Highway Safety	502,072	520,174	517,950	547,952	5.8%	595,672	8.7%	594,710	-0.2%
Holding Account	1,420	1,652	1,515	1,885	24.4%	1,935	2.7%	1,935	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>615,682</b>	<b>665,770</b>	<b>703,405</b>	<b>1,074,423</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>1,001,075</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>	<b>967,810</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The DPS's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (59.7%). Supplies and maintenance was the second largest expense (20.9%) in fiscal year 2020, as the DPS maintains 59 patrol posts around the state.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- Subsidies/shared revenue expenses greatly increased in fiscal year 2021 due to grants and federal reimbursements issued to state and local government agencies and non-profits for COVID relief. This trend is expected to continue during the next biennium.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	388,673	403,982	419,789	463,539	10.4%	468,709	1.1%	477,768	1.9%
Purchased Personal Services	19,810	20,852	14,784	25,420	71.9%	31,688	24.7%	29,786	-6.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	115,143	117,421	147,341	161,413	9.6%	134,182	-16.9%	132,935	-0.9%
Equipment	19,548	22,629	14,630	22,660	54.9%	30,942	36.5%	24,899	-19.5%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	61,103	91,103	98,361	389,188	295.7%	326,272	-16.2%	293,357	-10.1%
Goods and Services for Resale	371	370	547	450	-17.7%	400	-11.1%	400	0.0%
Capital Items	18	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	2,041	339	19	350	1,768.0%	77	-78.1%	77	0.0%
Debt Service	2,436	2,422	1,575	1,578	0.2%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	6,537	6,653	6,359	9,825	54.5%	8,806	-10.4%	8,587	-2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>615,682</b>	<b>665,770</b>	<b>703,405</b>	<b>1,074,423</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>1,001,075</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>	<b>967,810</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>



ALI Analysis

**GRF 768425 Justice Program Services**

Increased appropriations in the Justice Program Services line item in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will support increased operations costs as well as three specific initiatives. First, \$5.0 million in each fiscal year will support grants to state and local law enforcement agencies to implement or enhance body-worn camera programs. The second grant program consists of \$4.0 million in each fiscal year for state and local law enforcement agencies to assist local communities in reducing and preventing crime using promising and/or proven crime reduction strategies. The third initiative, consisting of \$500,000 in each fiscal year, will provide funding to support state and local law enforcement agencies in the recruitment, hiring, and training of new peace officers.

**GRF 761403 Recovery Ohio Law Enforcement**

Increased appropriations of \$3.25 million in the Recovery Ohio Law Enforcement line item in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will support expanded operations of the Ohio Narcotics Intelligence Center (ONIC). The ONIC assists Ohio narcotics task force and law enforcement agencies through investigative, analytical, and digital forensic support.

**GRF 769501 School Safety**

Increased appropriations of \$2.3 million in the School Safety line item for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will support the operations of the Ohio School Safety Center (OSSC). The OSSC assists local schools and first responders with preventing, preparing for, and responding to threats and acts of violence, including self-harm, through a holistic, solutions-based approach to school safety. This funding is in addition to continued funding for maintaining and promoting the Safer Ohio Schools Tip Line.

**3370 763515 COVID Relief - Federal**

Appropriations of \$150.0 million in the COVID Relief - Federal line item for fiscal year 2022 and 2023 will be used by the Ohio Emergency Management Agency (EMA) to administer and distribute any current or future federal funding for the federally funded EMA programs related to the pandemic. This includes the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Public Assistance Program, as well as other programs.

**5CV1 763691 Coronavirus Relief - DPS**

Current appropriations of over \$108.9 million in the Coronavirus Relief - DPS line item in fiscal year 2021 are being used to support the Ohio Emergency Management Agency's (EMA's) COVID pandemic response, including purchasing personal protective equipment, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) expenses, and the 25% state cost share for various federal programs. Appropriations of \$29.0 million in fiscal year 2022 in this line item will be used for current cost share requirements for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Public Assistance program for non-profit hospitals.

**DPS ALI Restructuring**

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, appropriation for the Security Grants line item (ALI 763513) will also contain the Security Grants-Personnel Services line item (763514) because the appropriation for the two Security Grant programs are being combined into one grant program with all the same requirements in ALI 763513, Security Grants. This will simplify the administration of the grant programs and enhance communication with grant applicants.

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	763513	Security Grants	3,000,000	4,250,000	41.7%	4,250,000	0.0%
GRF	763514	Security Grants - Personnel	1,341,333	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Public Safety

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	761403	Recovery Ohio Law Enforcement	0	0	3,212,078	7,850,000	13,075,000	66.6%	13,155,000	0.6%
GRF	761404	Drug Testing Equipment	0	0	134,496	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	761408	Highway Patrol Operating Expenses	0	0	0	32,200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	763403	EMA Operating	4,206,878	4,751,452	4,530,158	5,070,000	5,578,897	10.0%	5,868,428	5.2%
GRF	763511	Local Disaster Assistance	0	1,758,121	2,721,783	4,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	763512	Ohio Task Force One	0	0	250,000	250,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	763513	Security Grants	0	0	23,608	3,000,000	4,250,000	41.7%	4,250,000	0.0%
GRF	763514	Security Grants - Personnel	0	0	0	1,341,433	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	767420	Investigative Unit Operating	12,042,544	11,456,340	12,705,076	13,624,913	14,545,000	6.8%	14,875,000	2.3%
GRF	768425	Justice Program Services	696,290	1,014,512	992,689	2,209,200	13,320,000	502.9%	13,350,000	0.2%
GRF	769406	Homeland Security - Operating	2,636,265	2,655,276	2,822,198	3,078,200	3,376,000	9.7%	3,455,000	2.3%
GRF	769407	Youthful Driver Safety	0	0	58,609	495,000	500,000	1.0%	500,000	0.0%
GRF	769501	School Safety	0	0	215,667	270,000	2,705,500	902.0%	2,705,500	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>19,581,977</b>	<b>21,635,701</b>	<b>27,666,362</b>	<b>73,388,746</b>	<b>57,350,397</b>	<b>-21.9%</b>	<b>58,158,928</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
3290	763645	Federal Mitigation Program	2,962,468	2,922,119	29,826	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3370	763515	COVID Relief - Federal	0	0	0	0	150,000,000	NA	150,000,000	0.0%
3370	763609	Federal Disaster Relief	146,566	26,255,760	41,772,118	219,948,672	69,948,672	-68.2%	69,948,672	0.0%
3390	763647	Emergency Management Assistance and Training	16,055,074	20,185,846	10,028,623	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3FK0	768615	Justice Assistance Grants - FFY11	33,451	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3FPO	767620	Ohio Investigative Unit Justice Contraband	36,161	0	0	10,000	30,000	200.0%	30,000	0.0%
3FY0	768616	Justice Assistance Grants - FFY12	44,719	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3FZ0	768617	Justice Assistance Grants - FFY13	95,401	93,580	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3GA0	768618	Justice Assistance Grants - FFY14	267,560	461,222	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3GL0	768619	Justice Assistance Grants - FFY15	3,798,846	4,727,137	5,335,635	12,500,000	12,500,000	0.0%	12,500,000	0.0%
3GR0	764693	Highway Patrol Justice Contraband	1,729,196	2,305,611	216,506	500,000	500,000	0.0%	500,000	0.0%
3GS0	764694	Highway Patrol Treasury Contraband	84	296,150	22,108	21,000	200,000	852.4%	200,000	0.0%
3GT0	767691	Investigative Unit Federal Equity Share	116,752	0	0	60,000	100,000	66.7%	100,000	0.0%
3GU0	761610	Information and Education Grant	1,411,314	536,714	703,309	300,000	300,000	0.0%	300,000	0.0%
3GU0	764608	Fatality Analysis Report System Grant	152,076	154,183	159,154	175,000	175,000	0.0%	175,000	0.0%
3GU0	764610	Highway Safety Programs Grant	5,128,092	4,480,147	3,234,867	6,849,871	5,000,000	-27.0%	5,000,000	0.0%
3GU0	764659	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program Grant	6,164,256	6,923,190	6,050,436	5,816,116	6,291,330	8.2%	6,393,057	1.6%
3GU0	765610	EMS Grants	121,520	222,284	142,554	225,000	225,000	0.0%	225,000	0.0%
3GU0	769610	Investigations Grants - Food Stamps, Liquor & Tobacco Laws	913,205	832,956	1,114,814	900,000	1,400,000	55.6%	1,400,000	0.0%
3GU0	769631	Homeland Security Disaster Grants	409,781	464,100	397,804	800,000	800,000	0.0%	800,000	0.0%
3GVO	761612	Traffic Safety Action Plan Grant	16,022,035	18,253,562	18,272,597	30,200,000	30,200,000	0.0%	30,200,000	0.0%
3HT0	768699	Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding	0	0	11,575	15,933,842	5,000,000	-68.6%	850,000	-83.0%
3L50	768604	Justice Program	9,207,645	10,039,319	10,453,111	12,600,000	12,600,000	0.0%	12,600,000	0.0%
3N50	763644	U.S. Department of Energy Agreement	11,246	31,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>64,827,448</b>	<b>99,184,880</b>	<b>97,945,037</b>	<b>306,839,501</b>	<b>295,270,002</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>291,221,729</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
4P60	768601	Justice Program Services	279,702	65,917	25,630	226,500	226,500	0.0%	226,500	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Public Safety

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
4V30	763662	STORMS/NOAA Maintenance	405,876	400,008	470,071	562,000	665,000	18.3%	590,000	-11.3%
5330	763601	State Disaster Relief	5,026,620	5,656,300	10,448,611	9,387,655	1,875,000	-80.0%	1,875,000	0.0%
5390	762614	Motor Vehicle Dealers Board	15,907	25,174	13,613	75,000	140,000	86.7%	140,000	0.0%
5B90	766632	Private Investigator and Security Guard Provider	1,657,745	1,679,924	1,692,875	2,035,000	2,035,000	0.0%	2,035,000	0.0%
5BK0	768687	Criminal Justice Services - Operating	548,989	405,646	528,765	550,000	550,000	0.0%	550,000	0.0%
5BK0	768689	Family Violence Shelter Programs	820,764	1,405,840	1,081,996	1,550,000	1,550,000	0.0%	1,550,000	0.0%
5CV1	762610	COVID Safety - Deputy Registrars and Driver Test Centers	0	0	0	4,660,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5CV1	763691	Coronavirus Relief - DPS	0	0	32,896,632	108,975,138	29,000,000	-73.4%	0	-100.0%
5ET0	768625	Drug Law Enforcement	6,571,788	5,462,500	4,145,523	6,000,000	4,000,000	-33.3%	4,000,000	0.0%
5FF0	762621	Indigent Interlock and Alcohol Monitoring	1,645,516	1,688,418	1,670,874	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
5LMO	768698	Criminal Justice Services Law Enforcement Support	1,050,349	524,885	422,801	850,946	850,946	0.0%	850,946	0.0%
5ML0	769635	Infrastructure Protection	7,240	50,754	68,242	80,000	80,000	0.0%	80,000	0.0%
5RHO	767697	OIU Special Projects	725,855	505,840	63,308	600,000	900,000	50.0%	900,000	0.0%
5RS0	768621	Community Police Relations	1,221,224	1,094,667	649,849	1,150,000	1,150,000	0.0%	1,150,000	0.0%
5TJ0	763603	Security Grants	3,882,158	27,643	0	334,529	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5Y10	764695	State Highway Patrol Continuing Professional Training	15,729	75	0	134,000	60,000	-55.2%	60,000	0.0%
5Y10	767696	Ohio Investigative Unit Continuing Professional Training	0	1,000	0	5,000	10,000	100.0%	10,000	0.0%
6220	767615	Investigative, Contraband, and Forfeiture	88,488	40,765	48,984	500,000	1,000,000	100.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
6570	763652	Utility Radiological Safety	984,724	1,120,284	988,041	1,258,624	1,368,624	8.7%	1,378,304	0.7%
6810	763653	SARA Title III Hazmat Planning	119,181	233,255	176,045	273,629	287,310	5.0%	287,994	0.2%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>25,067,855</b>	<b>20,388,895</b>	<b>55,391,860</b>	<b>141,208,021</b>	<b>47,748,380</b>	<b>-66.2%</b>	<b>18,683,744</b>	<b>-60.9%</b>
5J90	761678	Federal Salvage/GSA	371,299	369,806	546,967	450,000	400,000	-11.1%	400,000	0.0%
5V10	762682	License Plate Contributions	2,342,599	2,364,429	2,389,266	2,700,000	2,700,000	0.0%	2,700,000	0.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>2,713,898</b>	<b>2,734,235</b>	<b>2,936,233</b>	<b>3,150,000</b>	<b>3,100,000</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>3,100,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4W40	762321	Operating Expense - BMV	6,892,967	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4W40	762636	Financial Responsibility Compliance	65,202	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4W40	762637	Local Immobilization Reimbursement	(700)	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5TMO	761401	Public Safety Facilities L.R. Bond Payments	2,436,117	2,422,151	1,574,826	1,578,190	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5TMO	762321	Operating Expense - BMV	93,170,873	103,313,442	100,746,462	111,822,673	127,971,051	14.4%	126,608,380	-1.1%
5TMO	762636	Financial Responsibility Compliance	4,002,545	4,558,382	4,234,487	5,200,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5TMO	762637	Local Immobilization Reimbursement	106,409	130,500	101,700	200,000	200,000	0.0%	200,000	0.0%
5TMO	764321	Operating Expense - Highway Patrol	292,674,521	308,828,520	313,139,307	314,339,662	349,339,662	11.1%	349,339,662	0.0%
5TMO	764605	Motor Carrier Enforcement Expenses	1,693,044	2,284,876	1,705,532	4,308,088	2,259,370	-47.6%	2,299,374	1.8%
5TMO	769636	Administrative Expenses - Highway Purposes	40,698,816	42,763,126	44,943,114	49,020,261	49,020,261	0.0%	49,020,261	0.0%
7036	761321	Operating Expense - Information and Education	357,477	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7036	764033	Minor Capital Projects	18,205	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7036	764321	Operating Expense - Highway Patrol	1,898,547	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

State of Ohio

Department of Public Safety

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
7036	764605	Motor Carrier Enforcement Expenses	40,063	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
8370	764602	Turnpike Policing	11,468,017	11,420,553	10,523,498	12,840,263	11,615,729	-9.5%	11,749,672	1.2%
83CO	764630	Contraband, Forfeiture, Other	1,055,012	2,049,996	938,607	1,213,407	1,213,407	0.0%	1,213,407	0.0%
83FO	764657	Law Enforcement Automated Data System	4,663,293	5,058,091	4,455,392	6,441,735	5,250,053	-18.5%	5,347,721	1.9%
83GO	764633	OMVI Enforcement/Education	275,594	235,410	121,017	596,799	363,000	-39.2%	369,000	1.7%
83MO	765624	Operating - EMS	4,097,823	4,133,649	4,385,061	4,325,000	4,835,000	11.8%	4,925,000	1.9%
83MO	765640	EMS Grants	3,321,750	2,818,929	2,870,021	2,900,000	2,900,000	0.0%	2,900,000	0.0%
8400	764607	State Fair Security	1,354,787	1,370,317	1,438,474	197,094	1,549,094	686.0%	1,549,094	0.0%
8400	764617	Security and Investigations	10,873,995	11,470,318	11,376,350	15,469,782	14,696,292	-5.0%	14,696,292	0.0%
8400	764626	State Fairgrounds Police Force	990,055	981,047	1,039,473	1,276,143	1,127,603	-11.6%	1,146,458	1.7%
8410	764603	Salvage and Exchange - Highway Patrol	1,177,241	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
8460	761625	Motorcycle Safety Education	3,128,524	2,978,172	2,698,991	3,823,000	3,985,000	4.2%	4,000,000	0.4%
8490	762627	Automated Title Processing Board	13,255,497	11,249,932	10,354,459	11,000,000	16,446,027	49.5%	16,446,027	0.0%
8490	762630	Electronic Liens and Titles	2,355,855	2,106,810	1,303,530	1,400,000	2,900,000	107.1%	2,900,000	0.0%
<b>Total Highway Safety</b>			<b>502,071,529</b>	<b>520,174,221</b>	<b>517,950,301</b>	<b>547,952,097</b>	<b>595,671,549</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>594,710,348</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
R024	762619	Unidentified Motor Vehicle Receipts	1,419,601	1,652,497	1,515,135	1,885,000	1,885,000	0.0%	1,885,000	0.0%
R052	762623	Security Deposits	0	0	0	0	50,000	NA	50,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>1,419,601</b>	<b>1,652,497</b>	<b>1,515,135</b>	<b>1,885,000</b>	<b>1,935,000</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1,935,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Public Safety</b>			<b>615,682,308</b>	<b>665,770,429</b>	<b>703,404,928</b>	<b>1,074,423,365</b>	<b>1,001,075,328</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>	<b>967,809,749</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>

# Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

## Role and Overview

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) ensures that all residential, business and industrial utility consumers have access to adequate, safe, and reliable utility services at a fair price while facilitating an environment that provides competitive choices. The PUCO regulates a wide variety of public utilities including electricity providers, natural gas companies, pipeline operators, heating and cooling providers, telephone services companies, waterworks and wastewater companies, railroads, household goods carriers, towing companies, water transportation, hazardous materials carriers, and commercial transportation carriers. A chairperson and four commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms, govern the PUCO. The chair serves as the agency's director and chairs the Power Siting Board, which reviews all applications for building electric generating and transmission facilities in Ohio. The PUCO also works with the federal government and local entities as part of its utility-oversight responsibilities. Along with state funding, it receives federal grant funding to enhance activities involving gas pipeline safety and motor carrier safety. The PUCO also provides grant funding to local entities, including railroad grade crossing grants made to localities. The agency has 293 full-time permanent employees.

More information regarding the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio is available at <https://puco.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/puco/>.

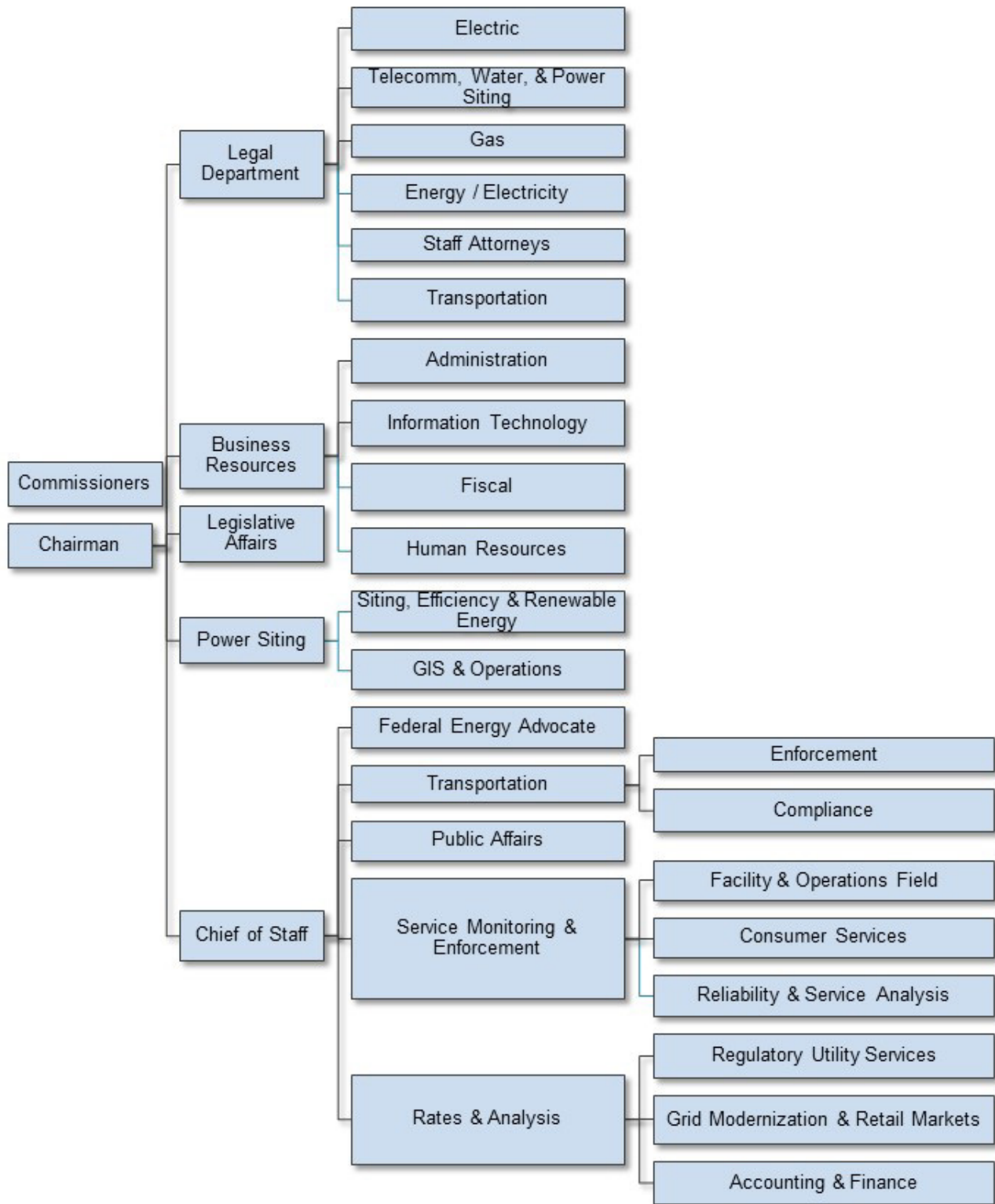
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The PUCO monitors and regulates the electric, natural gas, pipeline, rail, and other utility industries. Nearly \$38 million in annual appropriations across several line items - especially line items 870622, 870645, and 870601 - are used by the PUCO to monitor and enforce utilities' compliance with state and federal rules and regulations that protect against unsafe utility practices.
- The PUCO processes nearly 15,000 motor carrier registrations each year. The PUCO also oversees 24 gas distribution companies, 6 electric distribution companies, 1,124 electric/gas brokers/marketers, 515 communication companies, and other types of utilities. Appropriations across various line items support nearly \$10 million in activity to ensure proper registration and certification of utilities.
- The PUCO has regulatory responsibility to inspect numerous aspects of the rail industry, ranging from structural compliance to operational practices including worker safety. In addition, \$2.2 million in the recommended annual appropriation for line item 870614 will support enhanced aid to local governments in order to undertake rail grade improvement projects.
- Before construction can begin on any major utility, a certificate must be issued by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). Evolution of energy markets has driven many new renewable energy projects to seek certification from the OPSB. Within the 13-state PJM power pool (the regional transmission organization to which this state belongs), Ohio is ranked as either first or second in utility-scale solar or solar-hybrid development. The OPSB is supported by \$1.2 million in recommended appropriation.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$62.8 million (or a 5.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$62.8 million (or a 0.0% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The PUCO will supervise utilities to ensure jurisdictional utility customers have access to adequate service at reasonable prices.

- The PUCO will continue to monitor and audit base rate and rider compensation mechanisms. It will engage in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and PJM Interconnect cases or initiatives to promote adequate wholesale service at reasonable prices.
- The PUCO shall oversee utility capital investment to facilitate replacement of aging infrastructure and expansion to bring or expand service to areas in Ohio.
- The PUCO will take action in furtherance of customer-centric policies in telecommunication, electricity and natural gas sectors. The agency will also supervise development and implementation of plans to address "emergency" conditions.

The PUCO will monitor and enforce compliance with requirements applicable to competitive and non-competitive lines of business and services.

- The PUCO intends to serve more than 50,000 residential and business utility customers with utility complaints, and assist utilities to address such complaints through informal mediation and formal adjudication.
- The PUCO will monitor utility compliance with federal and state safety standards.
- The PUCO will undertake efforts to educate consumers so that they can make more informed utility choice and usage decisions.

The PUCO will supervise safety-related aspects of Ohio's regulated motor carrier and rail operations.

- There are more than 7,300 intrastate carriers, 2,500 hazardous material carriers, and 5,800 rail grade crossings that the PUCO will monitor, register, and certify for new or continued operation.
- The PUCO shall maintain effort and competencies required to secure federal grants.

The PUCO will identify and implement information technology upgrades necessary to sustain reliability and continuous improvement goals.

- The PUCO intends to identify and implement technology improvements to better serve internal and external stakeholders, improve online reporting functionalities, reduce reliance on paper processes, and improve audit readiness.
- The PUCO shall identify and implement telework protocols that will maintain agency productivity during emergency and non-emergency conditions.

The PUCO will ensure the Ohio Power Siting Board applies the responsibilities assigned to it under Ohio law.

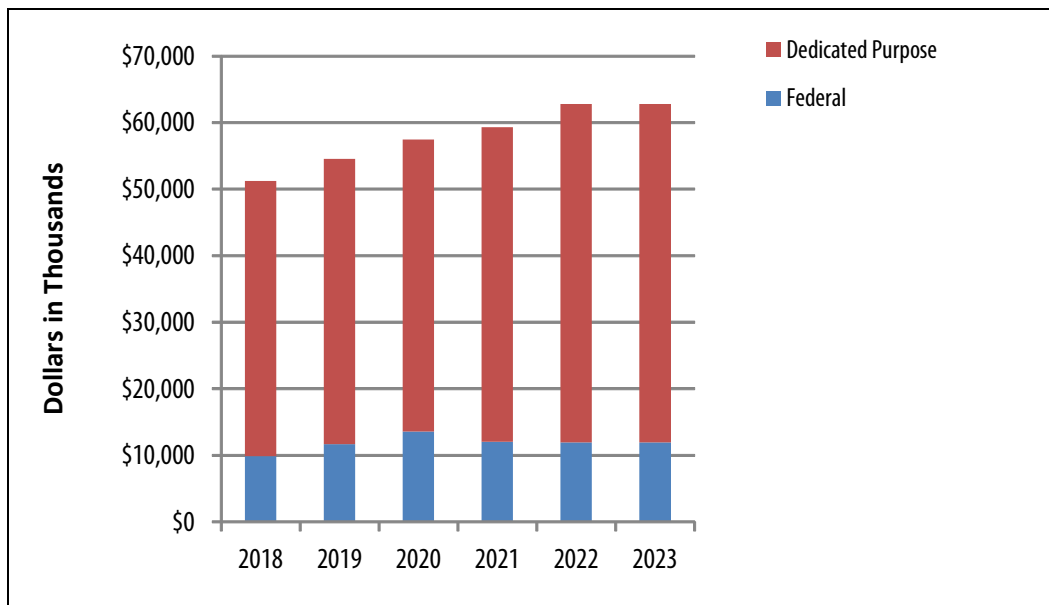
- The Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) will determine if the proposed facility will serve the public interest.
- The OPSB will conduct a thorough investigation of the basis of need for the proposed facility and ensure the proposal represents the minimum adverse environmental impact.
- The OPSB will review a proposed electric transmission facility's impact on or consistency with regional plans for expansion of the electric grid.

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Funding Sources

The PUCO's largest funding source is the Public Utilities Fund which comprised \$32.8 million or 57.0 percent of the agency's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is the Motor Carrier Safety Fund, a federal grant fund which comprised of \$12.3 million or 21.5 percent of the PUCO's total fiscal year 2020 funding. From the Motor Carrier Safety Fund, \$3.4 million was used by the PUCO to perform motor carrier safety activities associated with the federal grant, while the other \$8.9 million was transferred to the Ohio Department of Public Safety (DPS) for that agency to conduct motor safety-related initiatives pursuant to the grant. Because a significant share of the Motor Carrier Safety Fund is transferred to the DPS, note that another large funding source for the PUCO is the Public Utilities Transportation Fund, from which \$7.5 million or 13.0 percent of the agency's fiscal year 2020 budget was funded. The three above-listed funds accounted for 91.5 percent of the agency's total budget in fiscal year 2020.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Federal	9,903	11,673	13,598	12,030	-11.5%	11,951	-0.7%	11,930	-0.2%
Dedicated Purpose	41,319	42,866	43,853	47,254	7.8%	50,848	7.6%	50,848	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,221</b>	<b>54,539</b>	<b>57,451</b>	<b>59,284</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>62,799</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>62,778</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

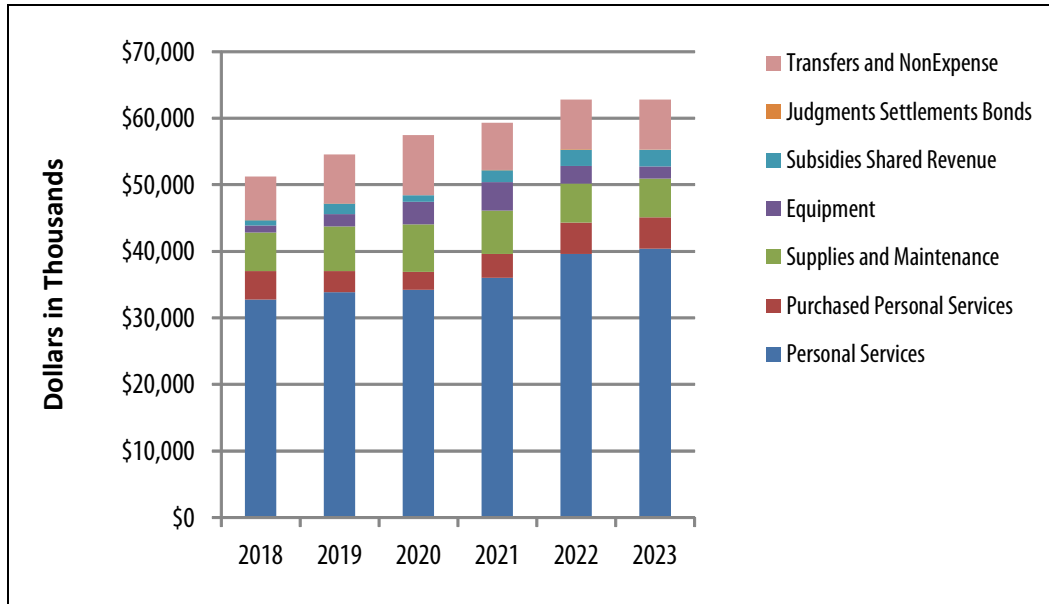


Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The PUCO's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll, at \$34.2 million or 59.5 percent. The second largest category was Transfers and Non-Expense, at \$9.0 million or 15.7 percent. There were notable increases in transfers in fiscal years 2019 and 2020 as a result of increased federal safety grant funding, reflecting increased amounts transferred by the PUCO to the Department of Public Safety.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	32,767	33,842	34,204	36,023	5.3%	39,624	10.0%	40,401	2.0%
Purchased Personal Services	4,240	3,202	2,689	3,613	34.4%	4,701	30.1%	4,694	-0.1%
Supplies and Maintenance	5,801	6,667	7,144	6,471	-9.4%	5,844	-9.7%	5,818	-0.4%
Equipment	1,078	1,875	3,405	4,274	25.5%	2,633	-38.4%	1,868	-29.1%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	804	1,576	1,001	1,783	78.0%	2,450	37.4%	2,450	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	10	4	0	47	0.0%	73	56.2%	73	-0.2%
Transfers and Non-Expense	6,521	7,373	9,007	7,074	-21.5%	7,474	5.6%	7,474	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,221</b>	<b>54,539</b>	<b>57,451</b>	<b>59,284</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>62,799</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>62,778</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State of Ohio

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3330	870601	Gas Pipeline Safety	396,202	977,861	1,118,062	1,397,959	1,397,959	0.0%	1,397,959	0.0%
3500	870608	Motor Carrier Safety	9,504,864	10,496,836	11,019,906	10,082,069	10,082,069	0.0%	10,082,069	0.0%
3500	870648	Motor Carrier Administration High Priority Activities Grants and Cooperative Agreements	0	162,956	1,314,066	450,000	450,000	0.0%	450,000	0.0%
3V30	870604	Commercial Vehicle Information Systems/Networks	1,563	35,538	145,863	100,000	21,000	-79.0%	0	-100.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>9,902,629</b>	<b>11,673,191</b>	<b>13,597,897</b>	<b>12,030,028</b>	<b>11,951,028</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>11,930,028</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
4A30	870614	Grade Crossing Protection Devices-State	664,669	1,103,010	827,322	1,200,000	2,200,000	83.3%	2,200,000	0.0%
4L80	870617	Pipeline Safety-State	330,795	283,293	346,094	346,253	346,253	0.0%	346,253	0.0%
5610	870606	Power Siting Board	511,023	993,433	889,858	1,095,195	1,205,185	10.0%	1,205,185	0.0%
5F60	870622	Utility and Railroad Regulation	30,915,439	31,518,248	32,728,285	36,015,760	36,615,760	1.7%	36,615,760	0.0%
5F60	870624	NARUC/NRRI Subsidy	65,919	66,442	25,925	67,521	85,000	25.9%	85,000	0.0%
5LTO	870640	Intrastate Registration	174,329	156,147	200,525	195,000	195,000	0.0%	195,000	0.0%
5LTO	870641	Unified Carrier Registration	419,869	407,211	505,495	450,000	450,000	0.0%	450,000	0.0%
5LTO	870642	Hazardous Materials Registration	695,500	665,720	77,306	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5LTO	870643	Non-Hazardous Materials Civil Forfeiture	264,574	297,709	283,819	299,942	299,942	0.0%	299,942	0.0%
5LTO	870644	Hazardous Materials Civil Forfeiture	536,454	686,350	241,189	1,165,000	1,165,000	0.0%	1,165,000	0.0%
5LTO	870645	Motor Carrier Enforcement	4,397,333	4,775,138	6,147,391	4,919,696	4,919,696	0.0%	4,919,696	0.0%
5Q50	870626	Telecommunications Relay Service	2,010,661	1,853,834	1,579,798	1,500,000	3,000,000	100.0%	3,000,000	0.0%
5QRO	870646	Underground Facilities Protection	0	0	0	0	50,000	NA	50,000	0.0%
5QSO	870647	Underground Facilities Administration	332,059	58,977	0	0	316,000	NA	316,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>41,318,624</b>	<b>42,865,512</b>	<b>43,853,007</b>	<b>47,254,367</b>	<b>50,847,836</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>50,847,836</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Public Utilities Commission of Ohio</b>			<b>51,221,253</b>	<b>54,538,703</b>	<b>57,450,904</b>	<b>59,284,395</b>	<b>62,798,864</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>62,777,864</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Public Works Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Public Works Commission (PWC) was created through the authority of Chapter 164 of the Ohio Revised Code to assist in financing local public infrastructure improvements. The Commission primarily operates as a public sector bank by providing grants, loans, and local debt support for various types of infrastructure improvements for local communities. Its mission is the administration and delivery of three financial assistance programs: the State Capital Improvement Program (SCIP), the Local Transportation Improvement Program (LTIP), and the Clean Ohio Conservation Program. The Ohio Public Works Commission is a quasi-legislative body. It is comprised of seven voting and five non-voting ex-officio members. The seven voting members are appointed by the Ohio General Assembly. The Commission maintains a staff of nine full-time employees. Recent accomplishments include implementation of program years 33 and 34 of the State Capital Improvement Program and Local Transportation Improvement Program, implementation of program years 14 and 15 of the Clean Ohio Program, enhancements to the Revolving Loan Program, which included online loan information and loan invoicing, and continued development of web-based, "real-time" information for PWC customers.

More information regarding the Public Works Commission is available at <http://pwc.ohio.gov>.

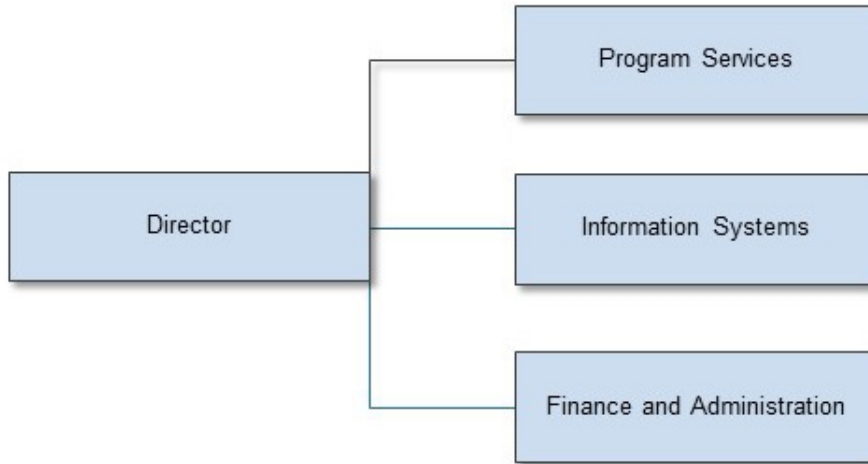
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The Ohio Public Works Commission releases over 1,200 new capital improvement projects, in addition to over 300 projects in the Local Transportation Improvement Program, and roughly 150 Clean Ohio Conservation Projects each year. The project selection process is fully completed at the local level by the 19 different statewide District Integrating Committees and Natural Resource Assistance Councils.
- The Commission has over 3,000 loans in active billing and collects roughly \$40+ million a year from loan repayments. This year the PWC will start processing payments electronically over the web for the first time in the history of the Commission.
- The PWC provides \$175 million (increasing to \$200 million) annually as part of the State Capital Improvement Program, between \$55 and \$60 million annually under the Local Transportation Improvement Program (LTIP), and \$37.5 million annually as part of the Clean Ohio Conservation Program.
- For every dollar the PWC spends on a project one dollar is leveraged at the local level. The agency's funds go to local governments, engineering firms, construction contractors, and other businesses, which help maintain and create jobs in both the public and private sector statewide.
- The PWC's staff of nine people process nearly 3,000 disbursement requests each year. The agency's four program staff review applications, process disbursements, and monitor an active open project portfolio of over 1,400 projects at any given time. The agency operates off of less than one half of one percent of its entire budget.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$297.0 million (or a 68.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$290.5 million (or a 2.2% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$355.5 million (or a 48.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$351.1 million (or a 1.3% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



Agency Goals and Objectives

The PWC will commit all available appropriations and disburse all funds in a timely manner.

- The PWC will commit all available appropriations by July 1st of each fiscal year.
- The PWC will disburse all funds within 10 business days of a properly completed request.
- The PWC will post all disbursement confirmations to the website to enhance transparency and financial reporting for customers within three days of processing payments.

The PWC will finalize the Commission's web-based project management system in Salesforce.

- The PWC will finalize the online payment portal for revolving loan payments and reporting by December 2021.
- The PWC will finalize the Salesforce Portal for District online applications by July 1, 2021.
- The PWC will create online training sessions for customers to learn to effectively use the new Salesforce platform by December 2021.

The PWC will provide on-going communication, technical assistance, and training to district integrating committees, natural resource assistance councils, and local governments.

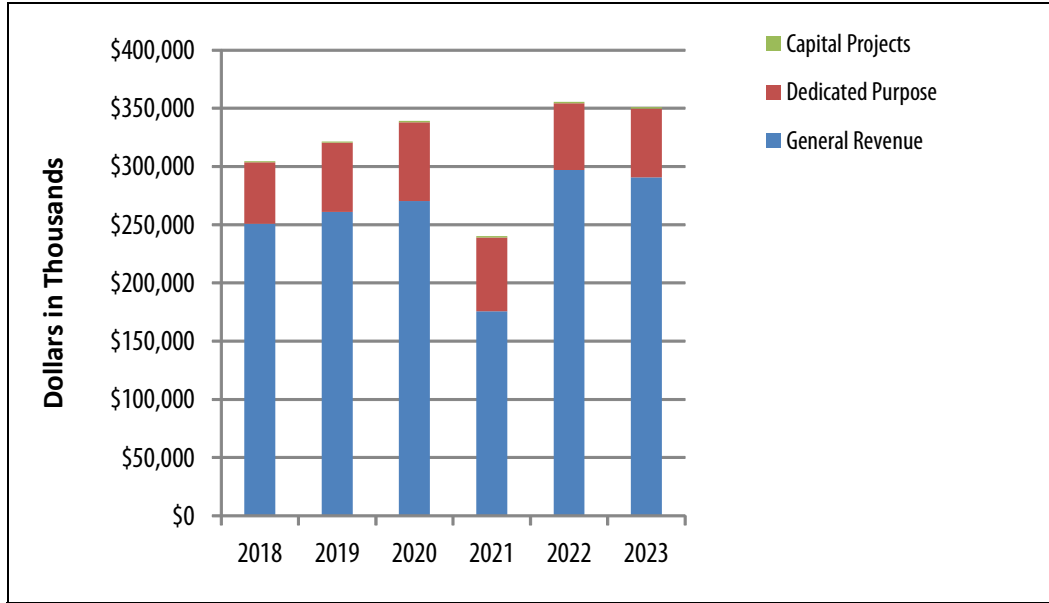
- The PWC will conduct live online training and YouTube training videos to educate our customers on the functionalities in Salesforce including how to apply for funding, how to administer their projects, how to process disbursement requests, and how to repay their loans (if applicable). This will be an ongoing endeavor throughout the biennium depending on need.
- The PWC will continue efforts to enhance the PWC's online website reporting and provide more information surrounding agency funding programs and opportunities.
- The PWC will increase newsletter subscriptions and regularly provide updates and information to customers.

Public Works Commission

Funding Sources

The Ohio Public Works Commission (PWC) received \$271.5 million (80.0%) of its revenue from bond proceeds and \$67.5 million (20.0%) from investment income and one cent per gallon of the Ohio Motor Fuel Tax in fiscal year 2020.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



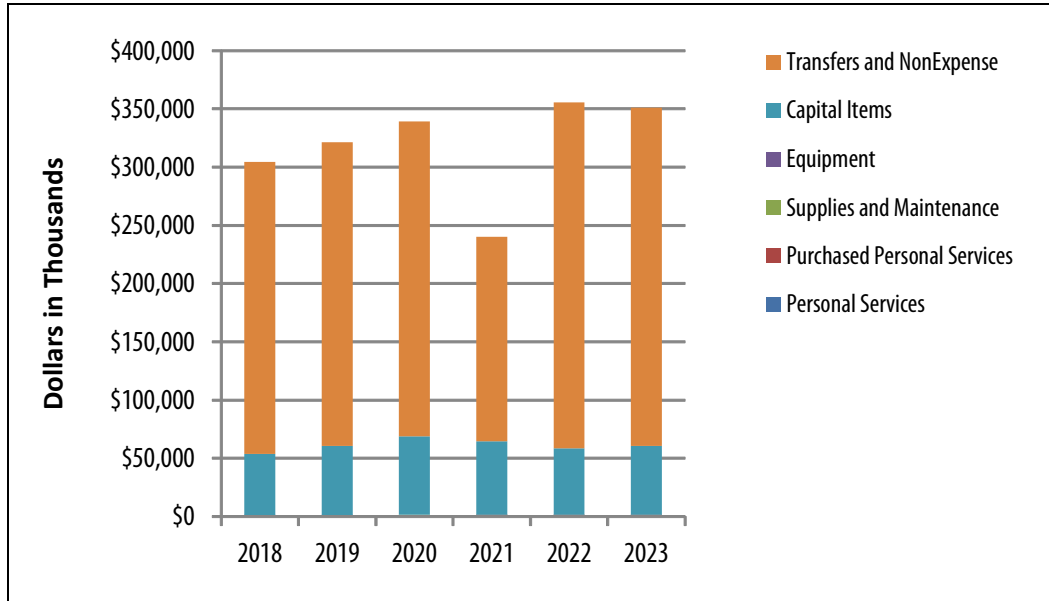
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	250,750	260,929	270,369	175,801	-35.0%	297,000	68.9%	290,500	-2.2%
Dedicated Purpose	52,714	59,636	67,576	63,296	-6.3%	57,304	-9.5%	59,307	3.5%
Capital Projects	948	986	1,169	1,164	-0.4%	1,242	6.7%	1,254	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>304,412</b>	<b>321,550</b>	<b>339,114</b>	<b>240,262</b>	<b>-29.2%</b>	<b>355,546</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>351,061</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

Public Works Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Ohio Public Works Commission's (PWC) largest operating expense is debt service (Infrastructure Aid to Local Governments) totaling \$270.3 million (79.7%) of their fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest expense is subsidies and shared revenue (Infrastructure Aid to Local Governments) totaling \$67.2 million (19.8%) of their fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,034	1,033	1,029	1,123	9.1%	1,144	1.9%	1,159	1.3%
Purchased Personal Services	26	25	20	69	239.7%	113	64.7%	113	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	123	162	413	264	-36.2%	284	7.6%	284	0.0%
Equipment	1	9	0	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Capital Items	52,479	59,393	67,283	63,000	-6.4%	57,000	-9.5%	59,000	3.5%
Transfers and Non-Expense	250,750	260,929	270,369	175,801	-35.0%	297,000	68.9%	290,500	-2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>304,412</b>	<b>321,550</b>	<b>339,114</b>	<b>240,262</b>	<b>-29.2%</b>	<b>355,546</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>351,061</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

State of Ohio

Public Works Commission

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	All	All Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	150904	Conservation General Obligation Bond Debt Service	34,718,550	40,209,415	43,681,474	43,576,674	50,500,000	15.9%	53,500,000	5.9%
GRF	150907	Infrastructure Improvement General Obligation Bond Debt Service	216,031,148	220,719,157	226,688,024	132,224,435	246,500,000	86.4%	237,000,000	-3.9%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>250,749,698</b>	<b>260,928,572</b>	<b>270,369,498</b>	<b>175,801,109</b>	<b>297,000,000</b>	<b>68.9%</b>	<b>290,500,000</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>
7052	150402	Local Transportation Improvement Program - Operating	234,957	242,992	292,953	296,311	303,970	2.6%	307,070	1.0%
7052	150701	Local Transportation Improvement Program	52,479,238	59,393,276	67,282,808	63,000,000	57,000,000	-9.5%	59,000,000	3.5%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>52,714,195</b>	<b>59,636,268</b>	<b>67,575,761</b>	<b>63,296,311</b>	<b>57,303,970</b>	<b>-9.5%</b>	<b>59,307,070</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
7038	150321	State Capital Improvements Program - Operating Expenses	713,418	738,492	873,875	872,864	937,244	7.4%	946,036	0.9%
7056	150403	Clean Ohio Conservation Operating	234,958	247,140	294,848	291,522	304,822	4.6%	307,922	1.0%
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>			<b>948,376</b>	<b>985,632</b>	<b>1,168,723</b>	<b>1,164,386</b>	<b>1,242,066</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>1,253,958</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Public Works Commission</b>			<b>304,412,269</b>	<b>321,550,472</b>	<b>339,113,982</b>	<b>240,261,806</b>	<b>355,546,036</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>351,061,028</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

# State Racing Commission

## Role and Overview

The Ohio State Racing Commission (OSRC) is dedicated to the protection, preservation, and promotion of horse racing and its related industry components. The Commission regulates pari-mutuel wagering and the licensing of all industry participants in order to insure the protection of the wagering public and the integrity of the sport. Over the last several years, the Racing Commission has overseen the transition of all seven Ohio horse racing tracks into racinos offering video lottery gaming. The Commission consists of five members with a staff of seven full-time employees and seven part-time employees that work in the field.

More information regarding the State Racing Commission is available at <http://racingohio.net>.

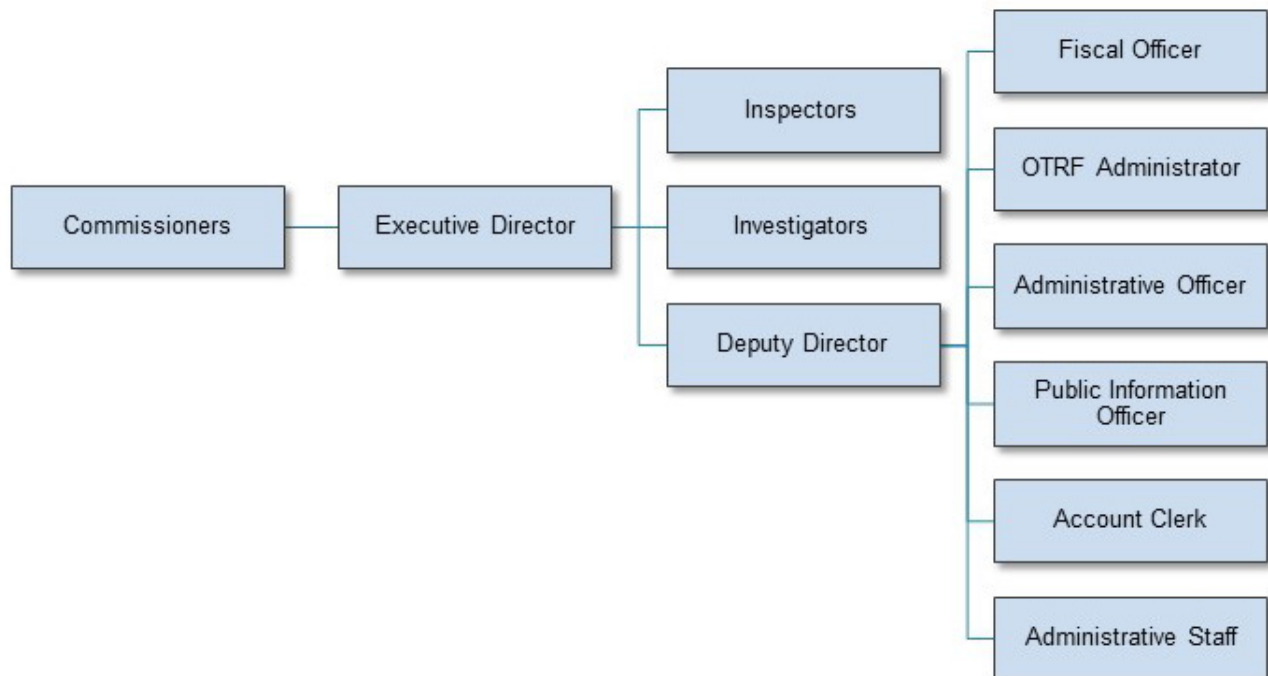
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The Racing Commission's budget will allow it to meet its dual responsibilities of regulating horse racing and its industry components and the promotion of horse racing within the State of Ohio. Regulation includes pari-mutuel wagering and licensing to ensure the protection of the wagering public and the integrity of the sport.
- The Racing Commission will regulate four harness race tracks, three thoroughbred race tracks, and oversee wagering at 60+ county fairs. In 2019, there were 772 live race days at the tracks and 124 live race days at Ohio's county fairs. Wagering at the seven tracks, county fairs and simulcasting at commercial tracks and one satellite track produced a total handle of nearly \$148.0 million.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$30.6 million (or a 9.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$30.6 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization





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**State Racing Commission**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Commission will prepare to implement the federal Horseracing Integrity and Safety Act of 2020.

- The Commission will determine the effect of the formation of a Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority to oversee equine medication, anti-doping policies, and drug testing on current operations.
- In partnership with the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI), the Commission will determine the financial costs of this regulatory change on each of Ohio's seven racetracks and the horse racing industry in general.
- The Commission will determine the financial effect of the legislation on the Commission's operations.

The Racing Commission will upgrade information technology.

- The Commission will purchase new computers for employees.
- The Commission will upgrade its licensing program.
- The Commission will upgrade the Kronos timekeeping program.

The Commission will implement a racetrack safety program.

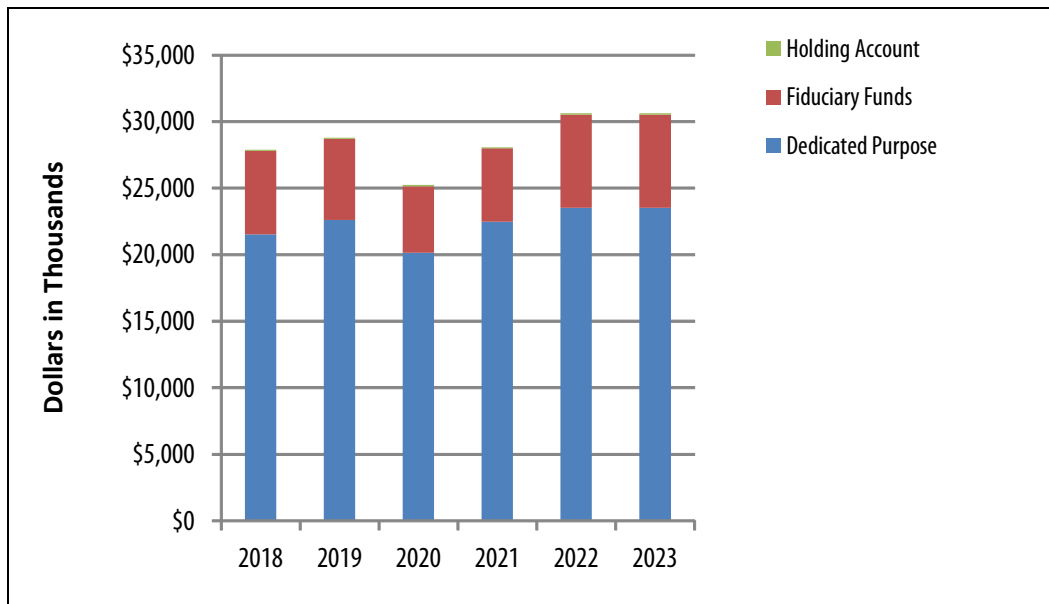
- The Commission will create a program that will address safety issues found at all seven racetracks.
- The Commission will hold regular safety committee meetings at each track.

State Racing Commission

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the OSRC is Dedicated Purpose Funds, which comprised \$20.1 million or 80.0 percent of the OSRC's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is a Fiduciary Fund, which comprised 19.8 percent of the OSRC's fiscal year 2020 budget. Revenues received in the Dedicated Purpose Funds include a portion of taxes assessed against horse wagering, licensing fees, charges for criminal record checks, nomination, sustaining, and entry fees, casino taxes, and a percentage of video lottery terminal revenue. The Fiduciary Fund is used to collect and distribute revenues associated with purse money from wagering on intrastate and interstate simulcast horse racing.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



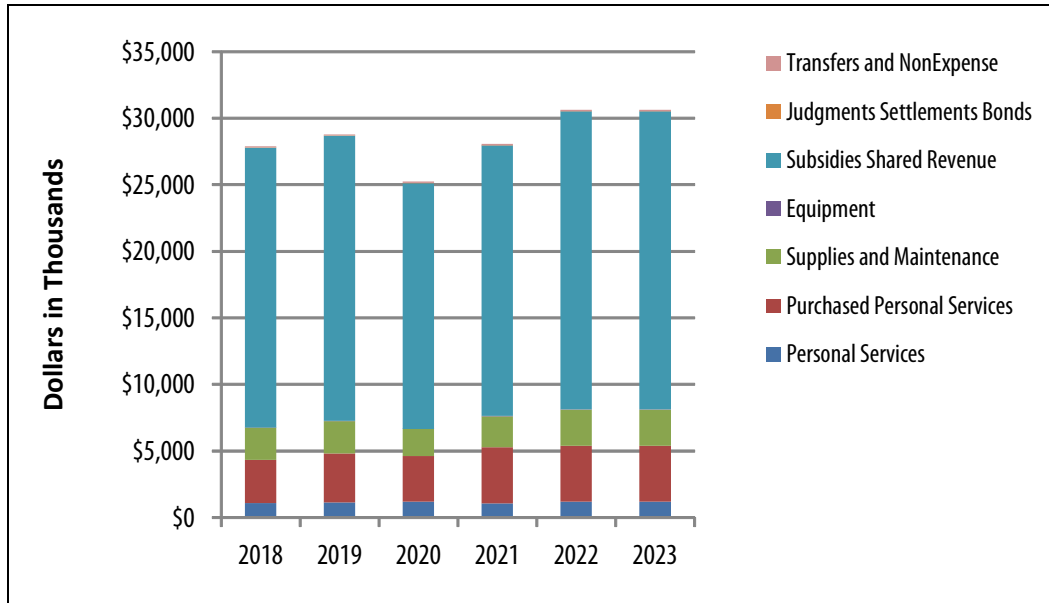
(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	21,523	22,599	20,138	22,479	11.6%	23,533	4.7%	23,533	0.0%
Fiduciary Funds	6,278	6,107	5,009	5,500	9.8%	7,000	27.3%	7,000	0.0%
Holding Account	91	90	89	100	12.9%	100	0.0%	100	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,892</b>	<b>28,797</b>	<b>25,236</b>	<b>28,079</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>30,633</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>30,633</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State Racing Commission

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The OSRC’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was subsidies (\$18.4 million or 73.1%). Purchased Personal Services or contracts was the second largest expense (\$3.4 million or 13.6%) in fiscal year 2020. The promotion of pari-mutuel horse racing and the breeding of racehorses in Ohio is accomplished through purse enhancements and breeder awards. Regulation of the industry in Ohio requires contracting with stewards, judges, and veterinarians. In addition, the OSRC contracts with the State Veterinarian at the Department of Agriculture who supervises the collection of blood and urine samples and the testing of these samples at the state lab.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,094	1,146	1,195	1,069	-10.5%	1,200	12.3%	1,200	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	3,248	3,669	3,431	4,222	23.1%	4,195	-0.6%	4,195	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	2,411	2,430	2,032	2,308	13.6%	2,723	18.0%	2,723	0.0%
Equipment	5	12	3	25	644.3%	10	-60.0%	10	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	21,013	21,421	18,443	20,328	10.2%	22,401	10.2%	22,401	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	29	29	42	20	-52.0%	2	-92.5%	2	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	93	91	90	107	18.2%	103	-3.8%	103	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,892</b>	<b>28,797</b>	<b>25,236</b>	<b>28,079</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>30,633</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>30,633</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State of Ohio

State Racing Commission

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5620	875601	Thoroughbred Development	1,288,312	1,208,305	951,601	833,850	1,200,000	43.9%	1,200,000	0.0%
5630	875602	Standardbred Development	1,269,499	1,517,306	1,431,099	1,527,500	1,550,000	1.5%	1,550,000	0.0%
5650	875604	Racing Commission Operating	3,551,491	3,647,369	3,370,817	3,605,500	4,070,948	12.9%	4,070,948	0.0%
5JK0	875610	Horse Racing Development - Casino	8,013,570	8,240,307	6,408,520	8,512,095	8,512,095	0.0%	8,512,095	0.0%
5NL0	875611	Revenue Redistribution	7,400,040	7,986,194	7,976,449	8,000,000	8,200,000	2.5%	8,200,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>21,522,912</b>	<b>22,599,481</b>	<b>20,138,486</b>	<b>22,478,945</b>	<b>23,533,043</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>23,533,043</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
5C40	875607	Simulcast Horse Racing Purse	6,278,121	6,107,423	5,009,287	5,500,000	7,000,000	27.3%	7,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>6,278,121</b>	<b>6,107,423</b>	<b>5,009,287</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
R021	875605	Bond Reimbursements	90,900	89,800	88,600	100,000	100,000	0.0%	100,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>90,900</b>	<b>89,800</b>	<b>88,600</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total State Racing Commission</b>			<b>27,891,933</b>	<b>28,796,704</b>	<b>25,236,373</b>	<b>28,078,945</b>	<b>30,633,043</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>30,633,043</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's (DRC) mission is to reduce recidivism among those they touch. The DRC protects and supports Ohioans by ensuring that adult felony offenders are effectively supervised in environments that are safe, humane, and appropriately secure. In partnership with communities, the DRC promotes citizen safety and victim reparation while providing funding for various community programs including community-based correctional facilities and the provision of probation services to counties without their own probation departments. The DRC seeks to instill in offenders a sense of responsibility and the capacity to become law abiding members of society through rehabilitative and restorative programming. The DRC employs 12,259 full-time staff members.

More information regarding the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is available at <http://www.drc.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

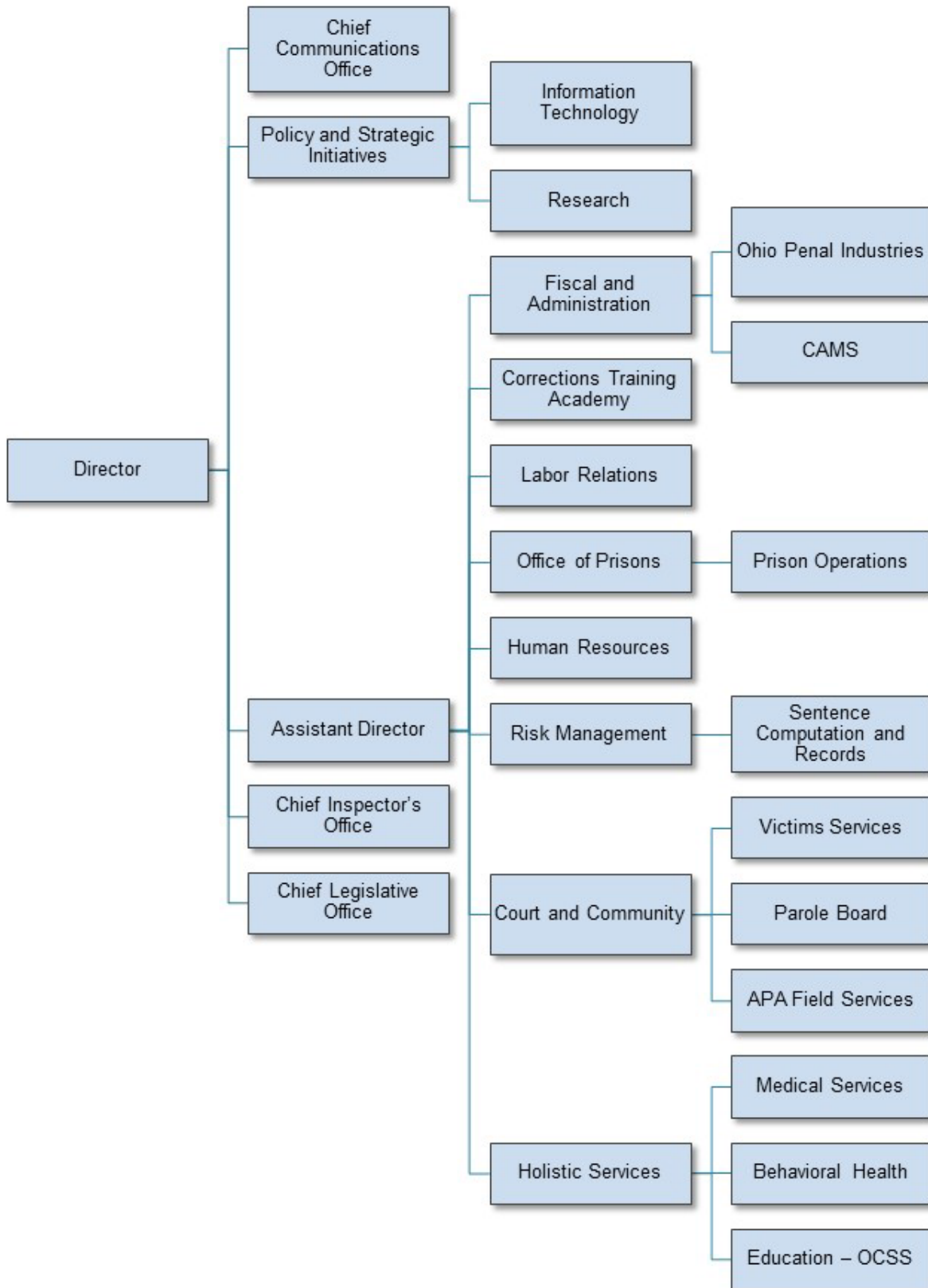
- Additional funding is included in DRC's recommended budget under line item 503321 with the goal of lowering parole officer caseloads from 67:1 to 50:1. This change will strengthen the monitoring of parolees and allow additional time to be devoted to each individual case.
- Through continued efforts to seek effective, community rehabilitation alternatives for non-violent offenders, the percent of the incarcerated population with a violent offense has gone up to 71.5 percent in 2020 from 69.7 percent in 2016. Community corrections programs continue to receive support in the recommended budget.
- The DRC continues to seek the most fair and appropriate security classifications for offenders. The agency conducted a comprehensive classification review of incarcerated adults in 2019 that resulted in a decreased number of offenders in high security from 14,983 in the year ending July 2019 to 12,513 for the year ending July 2020.
- The balance of supervision services provided by the Adult Parole Authority has shifted from community control to post release control over the last few years. Supervision on post release control increased from 17,956 in 2016 to 21,008 in 2020 while community control decreased from 9,590 to 4,821.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.0 billion (or a 3.8% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.0 billion (or a 3.8% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.0 billion (or a 1.3% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.1 billion (or a 2.7% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The DRC will integrate holistic philosophy into prison programming and services.

- The DRC will provide more visiting hours and family engagement opportunities than in the previous biennium, including family forums, family worship, and visiting room transformations when it is safe to do so.
- The DRC will improve the process for enrolling offenders in educational programs and increase the number of inmates that are participating in degree and work training programs.
- The DRC will maximize House Bill 49 earned credit opportunities through the continuation, and expansion of efforts such as the Sinclair Customer Service Certification program.
- The DRC will create a student wireless network for education and other online programming. This will allow remote access to high school, high school equivalency, ONE stops, and other programmatic opportunities including religious services and recovery services.

The DRC will modernize parole and community service.

- The DRC will convert the Field Officer Tablet (FOT) to the Ohio Community Supervision System (OCSS), an automated offender case management system developed in collaboration with the Ohio Supreme Court for use by both local probation departments and the Adult Parole Authority.
- The DRC will reduce parole officer case loads to reach a 50:1 ratio over the biennium.
- The DRC will implement a structured decision making process for the Parole Board using a technical assistance award from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).
- The DRC will streamline the non-residential grant program process for the Bureau of Community Sanctions to consolidate the several individual grant programs and establish common outcome measures and standards.
- The DRC will support an evaluation requested by the Ohio Community Corrections Association of Ohio's halfway houses and community-based correctional facilities conducted by the University of Cincinnati through funding provided by the Ohio Criminal Justice Services. This evaluation will assist those residential facilities in understanding current program outcomes and identifying improvements and will help the bureau in making funding and contract decisions.

The DRC will increase diversity by promoting inclusion and equity.

- The DRC will ensure that services and classification of adults is research-driven using a security instrument that is electronic to improve staff efficiency and is based on indicators proven to measure violence. The result will be racial representation by security classification that reflect the prison population as a whole.
- The DRC will ensure the inclusion of individuals with diverse backgrounds in succession planning and leadership training to maintain and grow the diversity of the DRC's workforce.

The DRC will enhance security and operational efficiencies.

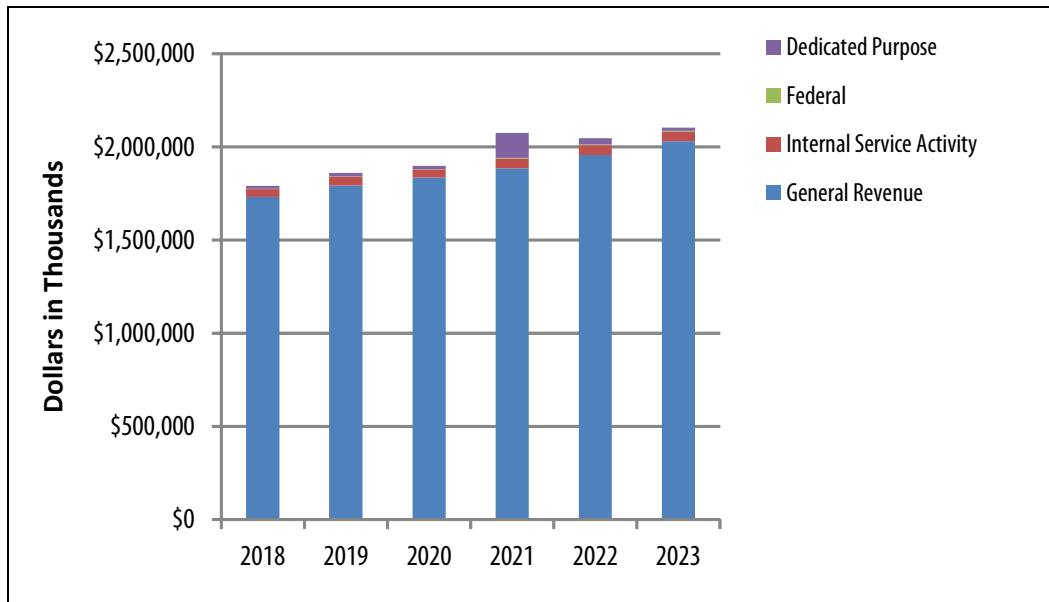
- The DRC will decrease the amount of illicit substances in prisons with a multi-pronged strategic approach including, but not limited to: copying incoming mail, expanding the use of electronic mail, creating a secure and private communication method for legal mail, implementing tip lines, using canine units, and conducting drug identification training.
- The DRC will integrate the Chief Inspector's intelligence unit with Institutional Operations to provide more opportunities for drug interdiction.

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Funding Sources

The vast majority of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's (DRC) funding in fiscal year 2020 came from the General Revenue Fund (GRF). GRF funding totaled \$1.8 billion (96.8%) during the year and drives all essential agency operations. The DRC's second largest source of funding in fiscal year 2020 was from the Ohio Penial Industries, which provided \$39 million (2.1%) of the DRC's funding through the sale of products and services produced by inmates as part of job-training and inmate work programs.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction received over \$117.3 million in one-time funding during fiscal year 2021 through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (5CV1), which can be seen as part of the Dedicated Purpose Fund Group in the above chart.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	1,732,198	1,792,279	1,835,496	1,884,273	2.7%	1,955,723	3.8%	2,029,088	3.8%
Internal Service Activity	40,090	47,052	43,691	52,845	21.0%	52,845	0.0%	52,845	0.0%
Federal	1,559	1,293	1,639	3,340	103.7%	3,340	0.0%	3,340	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	15,663	18,335	15,810	134,263	749.2%	34,870	-74.0%	16,870	-51.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,789,510</b>	<b>1,858,960</b>	<b>1,896,636</b>	<b>2,074,722</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>2,046,778</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>2,102,143</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

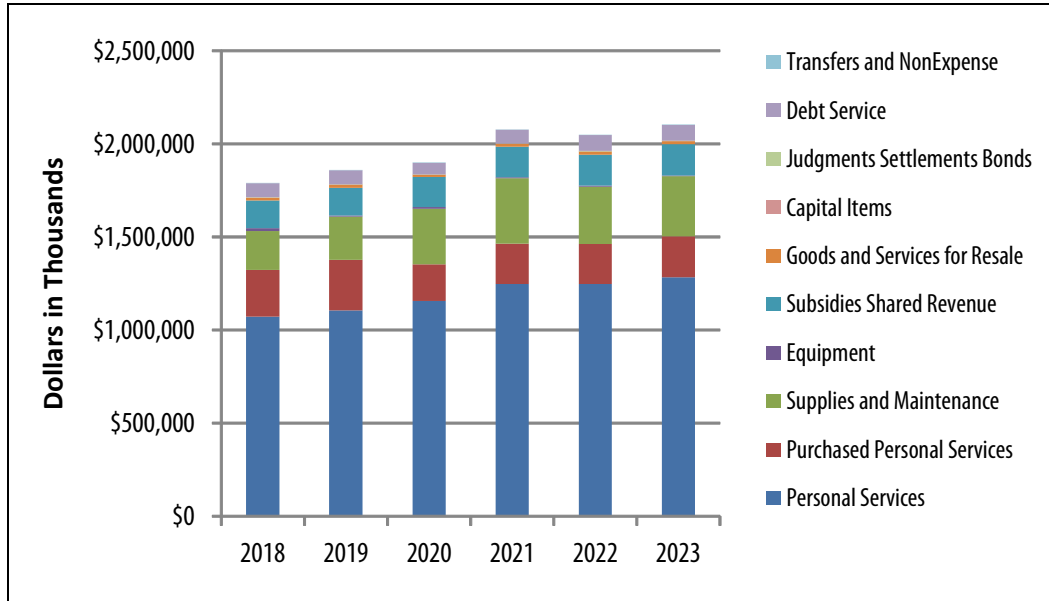


Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's (DRC) largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (61.0%), which supports the DRC's 12,292 staff including guards at each of the state prisons, parole officers, medical staff, and administrators. The DRC's second largest expense was supplies and maintenance (15.7%), which funds the upkeep and operation of Ohio's 27 prisons.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,070,517	1,105,363	1,155,429	1,246,206	7.9%	1,246,283	0.0%	1,282,111	2.9%
Purchased Personal Services	251,379	271,915	197,373	216,276	9.6%	216,015	-0.1%	220,489	2.1%
Supplies and Maintenance	209,730	230,755	298,105	352,364	18.2%	307,671	-12.7%	322,589	4.8%
Equipment	15,459	5,699	8,440	5,584	-33.8%	4,693	-16.0%	4,828	2.9%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	148,145	148,897	161,668	162,933	0.8%	166,691	2.3%	166,701	0.0%
Goods and Services for Resale	15,181	16,948	12,486	16,745	34.1%	16,745	0.0%	16,745	0.0%
Capital Items	0	476	563	20	-96.5%	20	0.0%	20	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	1,820	1,252	1,094	1,640	49.9%	3,050	85.9%	3,050	0.0%
Debt Service	76,130	76,120	61,468	72,941	18.7%	85,000	16.5%	85,000	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1,148	1,535	10	13	34.1%	610	4,419.2%	610	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,789,510</b>	<b>1,858,960</b>	<b>1,896,636</b>	<b>2,074,722</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>2,046,778</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>2,102,143</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

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**Department of Rehabilitation and Correction**

**ALI Analysis**

**5CV1 501627      Coronavirus Relief Fund**

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction received over \$81 million in one-time funding during fiscal year 2021 through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (5CV1). This funding supported the purchase of personal protective equipment, sanitization of prison buildings, medical expenses, hazard pay for prison staff and other costs resulting from COVID-19.

**GRF 503321      Parole and Community Operations**

\$10.7 million in additional funding is recommended to allow the hiring of an additional 92 parole officers, which would lower the officer caseload from 67:1 to 50:1, allowing greater staff time to be spent monitoring each individual parolee.

State of Ohio

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	501321	Institutional Operations	1,041,146,322	1,091,931,102	1,121,092,598	1,153,962,886	1,200,721,420	4.1%	1,250,947,479	4.2%
GRF	501405	Halfway House	65,485,127	67,152,791	69,216,365	70,019,786	70,019,786	0.0%	70,019,786	0.0%
GRF	501406	Adult Correctional Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments	76,130,283	76,119,949	61,467,572	72,940,500	85,000,000	16.5%	85,000,000	0.0%
GRF	501407	Community Nonresidential Programs	53,136,481	51,842,412	59,333,786	60,444,863	60,444,863	0.0%	60,444,863	0.0%
GRF	501408	Community Misdemeanor Programs	9,340,945	9,356,800	9,339,026	9,340,276	9,340,276	0.0%	9,340,276	0.0%
GRF	501501	Community Residential Programs - Community Based Correctional Facilities	78,512,554	78,550,841	83,072,332	83,072,332	83,072,332	0.0%	83,072,332	0.0%
GRF	503321	Parole and Community Operations	80,986,432	84,021,882	84,498,737	87,273,762	96,680,240	10.8%	106,525,655	10.2%
GRF	504321	Administrative Operations	22,665,347	26,184,809	24,993,185	24,372,000	24,658,204	1.2%	25,132,130	1.9%
GRF	505321	Institution Medical Services	271,854,391	273,822,244	286,874,303	288,946,474	290,898,936	0.7%	302,940,702	4.1%
GRF	506321	Institution Education Services	32,940,369	33,296,172	35,607,737	33,900,490	34,887,328	2.9%	35,665,119	2.2%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>1,732,198,251</b>	<b>1,792,279,002</b>	<b>1,835,495,641</b>	<b>1,884,273,369</b>	<b>1,955,723,385</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>2,029,088,342</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
1480	501602	Institutional Services	2,692,982	2,413,084	2,777,549	2,850,000	2,850,000	0.0%	2,850,000	0.0%
2000	501607	Ohio Penal Industries	36,360,372	40,152,314	39,016,277	46,515,000	46,515,000	0.0%	46,515,000	0.0%
4830	501605	Leased Property Maintenance & Operating	464,314	3,016,404	868,177	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.0%	2,000,000	0.0%
5710	501606	Corrections Training Maintenance & Operating	315,524	255,086	493,597	980,000	980,000	0.0%	980,000	0.0%
5L60	501611	Information Technology Services	256,551	1,215,543	535,081	500,000	500,000	0.0%	500,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>40,089,743</b>	<b>47,052,431</b>	<b>43,690,681</b>	<b>52,845,000</b>	<b>52,845,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>52,845,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3230	501619	Federal Grants	1,132,059	1,290,230	1,560,371	3,040,000	3,040,000	0.0%	3,040,000	0.0%
3CW0	501622	Federal Equitable Sharing	427,043	2,730	79,040	300,000	300,000	0.0%	300,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>1,559,102</b>	<b>1,292,960</b>	<b>1,639,411</b>	<b>3,340,000</b>	<b>3,340,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3,340,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4800	501601	Sewer Treatment Services	1,835,980	1,946,173	950,308	1,200,000	1,200,000	0.0%	1,200,000	0.0%
4D40	501603	Prisoner Programs	188,840	873,113	538,641	400,000	400,000	0.0%	400,000	0.0%
4L40	501604	Transitional Control	1,758,578	1,950,000	2,429,744	2,450,000	2,450,000	0.0%	2,450,000	0.0%
4550	501608	Education Services	4,318,104	4,182,360	3,351,606	4,660,000	4,660,000	0.0%	4,660,000	0.0%
5AFO	501609	State and Non-Federal Awards	728,387	1,049,413	701,985	1,300,000	1,300,000	0.0%	1,300,000	0.0%
5CV1	501627	Coronavirus Relief ? Rehabilitation and Correction	0	0	0	117,393,143	18,000,000	-84.7%	0	-100.0%
5H80	501617	Offender Financial Responsibility	1,942,137	2,746,217	2,624,903	1,860,000	1,860,000	0.0%	1,860,000	0.0%
5TZ0	501610	Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants	4,891,365	4,999,827	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0.0%	5,000,000	0.0%
5UB0	501612	Institution Addiction Treatment Services	0	588,047	213,050	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>15,663,391</b>	<b>18,335,150</b>	<b>15,810,237</b>	<b>134,263,143</b>	<b>34,870,000</b>	<b>-74.0%</b>	<b>16,870,000</b>	<b>-51.6%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Rehabilitation and Correction</b>			<b>1,789,510,487</b>	<b>1,858,959,543</b>	<b>1,896,635,970</b>	<b>2,074,721,512</b>	<b>2,046,778,385</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>2,102,143,342</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

# House of Representatives

## Role and Overview

The Ohio House of Representatives (REP), in conjunction with the Ohio Senate, enacts the laws of the state, subject to the approval of the Governor. The authority to do so is provided in Article II of the Ohio Constitution. The House considers bills that may alter existing laws or create new laws and resolutions, which are formal expressions of the wishes and opinions of the legislature. The House of Representatives and the Senate are the two "houses" that comprise the bicameral Ohio General Assembly. Each member of the House is elected to a two-year term from one of the state's 99 House districts. Each member is assigned to at least one standing committee. A member also may be assigned to a temporary committee of a standing committee; a select committee, which undertakes a specific legislative task; a joint select committee, which consists of members from both the House and Senate; or a conference committee, which seeks to resolve the differences between versions of a bill passed by both houses of the legislature. Members represent the citizens in their districts and serve as liaisons between groups and individuals in their districts and state and federal agencies. Members also respond to questions and concerns of their constituents. In addition, members may be appointed to serve on statutorily created committees such as the state Controlling Board, which provides legislative oversight over certain capital and operating expenditures by state agencies. The 99 members of the House are supported by 152 full-time staff members. Pursuant to Section 107.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Governor may not alter the funding requests of agencies of the legislative branch of government.

More information regarding the House of Representatives is available at <http://www.ohiohouse.gov/>.

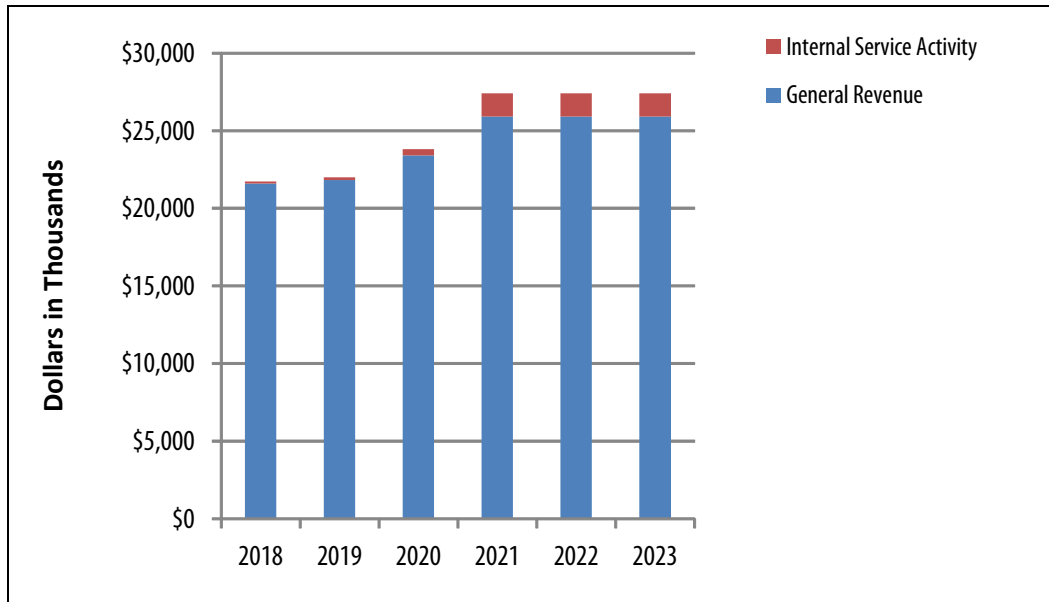
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$25.9 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$25.9 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$27.4 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$27.4 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the House of Representatives (REP) is General Revenue funding, which comprised 98.2 percent of the REP's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is from the Internal Service Activity Fund, which comprised 1.8 percent of the REP's fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**

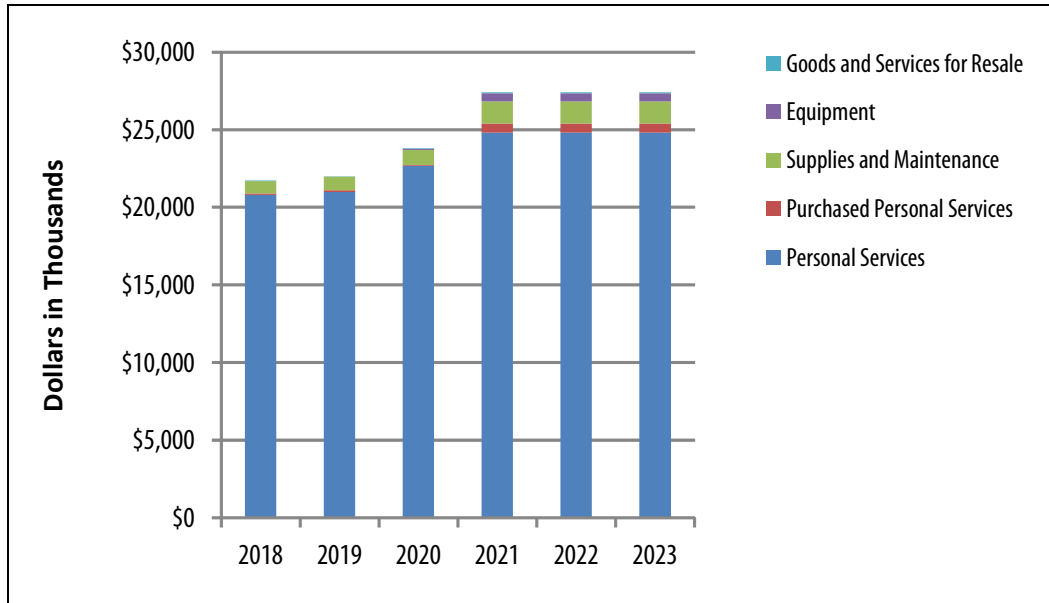


(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			% Change
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	21,596	21,824	23,400	25,917	10.8%	25,917	0.0%	25,917	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	132	185	417	1,484	255.7%	1,484	0.0%	1,484	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,728</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>23,817</b>	<b>27,401</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>27,401</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>27,401</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The House of Representatives (REP) largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personnel expenses (95.2 percent) for 154 full-time permanent employees. The second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was for supplies and maintenance expenses (4.1 percent).

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	20,791	20,982	22,684	24,804	9.3%	24,804	0.0%	24,804	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	109	125	37	595	1,487.6%	595	0.0%	595	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	794	861	987	1,413	43.2%	1,413	0.0%	1,413	0.0%
Equipment	0	0	66	537	717.3%	537	0.0%	537	0.0%
Goods and Services for Resale	34	41	42	52	22.7%	52	0.0%	52	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,728</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>23,817</b>	<b>27,401</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>27,401</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>27,401</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	025321	Operating Expenses	21,595,855	21,824,459	23,399,553	25,917,274	25,917,274	0.0%	25,917,274	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>21,595,855</b>	<b>21,824,459</b>	<b>23,399,553</b>	<b>25,917,274</b>	<b>25,917,274</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>25,917,274</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
1030	025601	House of Representatives Reimbursement	97,392	155,698	380,640	1,433,664	1,433,664	0.0%	1,433,664	0.0%
4A40	025602	Miscellaneous Sales	34,678	29,441	36,471	50,000	50,000	0.0%	50,000	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>132,070</b>	<b>185,139</b>	<b>417,111</b>	<b>1,483,664</b>	<b>1,483,664</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,483,664</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total House of Representatives</b>			<b>21,727,925</b>	<b>22,009,598</b>	<b>23,816,664</b>	<b>27,400,938</b>	<b>27,400,938</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>27,400,938</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# State Revenue Distributions

## Role and Overview

State Revenue Distributions (RDF) is an agency for presentation purposes of the state budget. It contains the appropriation of moneys collected and distributed by the state in three general categories: 1) funds for which the state serves a fiduciary role for local governments and school districts; 2) funds from state fees and taxes that previous General Assemblies have decided to provide as subsidies for both general and specified purposes to local governments and school districts; and 3) funds that receive certain moneys for which the final recipient has either not been identified or that will be distributed to other funds in the state treasury. Although each of the funds appropriated in RDF is administered by a state agency, they are not presented in either the Executive Budget or the budget bill as part of the administering agency's budgets. The reason for this is that these moneys are not spent by state agencies on agency operations, but are instead distributed by the administering agencies as specified in state law. The funds are thus presented together, here, in order to highlight the role they play in this redistribution function of state government. The majority of moneys deposited and distributed through these appropriations are to units of local government, including counties, municipalities, libraries, school districts, and transit authorities.

More information regarding the State Revenue Distributions is available at <http://www.tax.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- In fiscal year 2020, \$1.8 billion in property tax reimbursements were provided to local governments.
- In fiscal year 2020, \$393.6 million was distributed from the Local Government Fund and \$393.1 million from the Public Library Fund.
- In fiscal year 2020, \$2.7 billion of permissive sales tax revenue was collected and distributed on the behalf of local governments.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.8 billion (or a 1.3% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.9 billion (or a 1.1% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$8.3 billion (or a 6.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$8.6 billion (or a 2.8% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization

### Agency Goals and Objectives

State Revenue Distributions

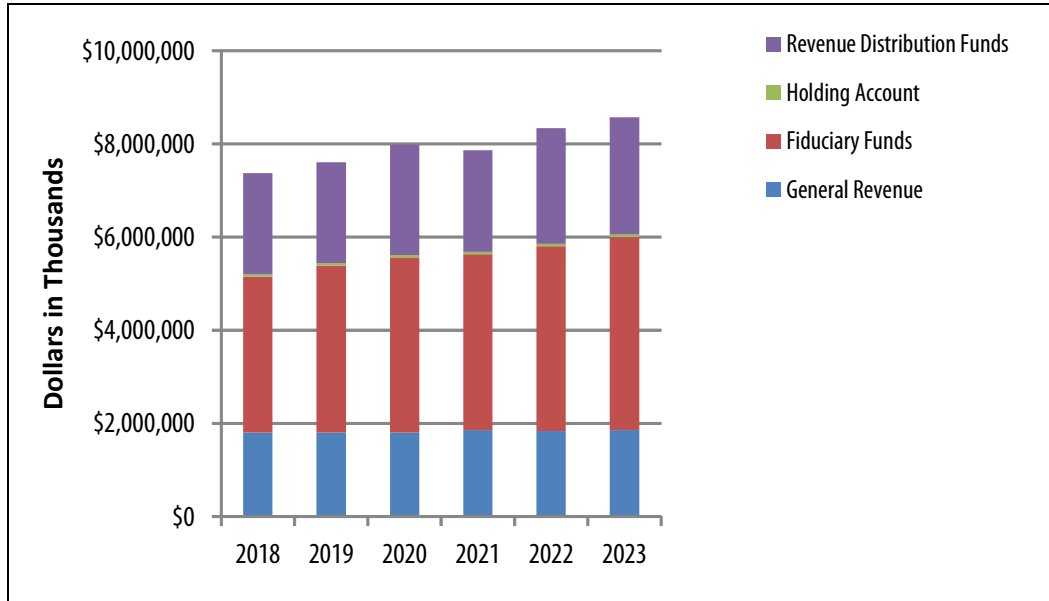
- Moneys will be collected and distributed to local governments and organizations, libraries, school districts, transit authorities, other state funds, and other states.
- State revenue distributions will provide a source of support for local governments, public libraries, and other entities.

## State Revenue Distributions

### Funding Sources

State Revenue Distribution revenue is primarily derived from tax revenues and user fees paid by individuals and businesses of the State.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	1,802,419	1,801,184	1,800,605	1,858,251	3.2%	1,834,400	-1.3%	1,854,000	1.1%
Fiduciary Funds	3,344,026	3,582,495	3,760,941	3,767,780	0.2%	3,966,740	5.3%	4,140,840	4.4%
Holding Account	50,786	57,137	52,519	56,100	6.8%	56,100	0.0%	56,100	0.0%
Revenue Distribution Funds	2,175,324	2,163,631	2,367,635	2,176,637	-8.1%	2,479,567	13.9%	2,520,768	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,372,555</b>	<b>7,604,447</b>	<b>7,981,699</b>	<b>7,858,768</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>8,336,807</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>8,571,708</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

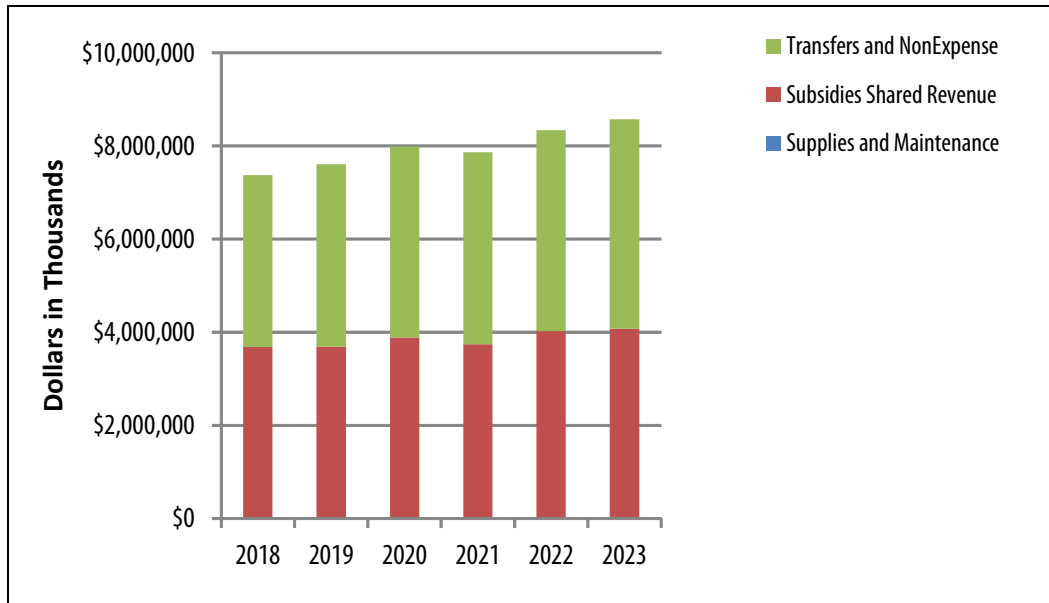


## State Revenue Distributions

### Agency's Budget by Expense Type

Agency's Budget by Expense Type in RDF include subsidy disbursements and non-expense allocations to local governments and school districts.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Supplies and Maintenance	111	113	117	1,000	756.0%	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	3,685,917	3,687,036	3,886,577	3,743,308	-3.7%	4,018,767	7.4%	4,075,268	1.4%
Transfers and Non-Expense	3,686,527	3,917,298	4,095,005	4,114,460	0.5%	4,317,040	4.9%	4,495,440	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,372,555</b>	<b>7,604,447</b>	<b>7,981,699</b>	<b>7,858,768</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>	<b>8,336,807</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>8,571,708</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

State of Ohio

State Revenue Distributions

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	110908	Property Tax Reimbursement - Local Government	639,251,509	639,505,107	639,424,796	650,342,850	651,400,000	0.2%	658,400,000	1.1%
GRF	200903	Property Tax Reimbursement - Education	1,163,167,088	1,161,678,777	1,161,179,901	1,207,908,150	1,183,000,000	-2.1%	1,195,600,000	1.1%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>1,802,418,597</b>	<b>1,801,183,884</b>	<b>1,800,604,697</b>	<b>1,858,251,000</b>	<b>1,834,400,000</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>1,854,000,000</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
4P80	001698	Cash Management Improvement Fund	553,524	2,642,033	4,263,058	3,100,000	3,100,000	0.0%	3,100,000	0.0%
5VR0	110902	Municipal Net Profit Tax	0	0	40,134,962	35,000,000	70,000,000	100.0%	75,000,000	7.1%
6080	001699	Investment Earnings	124,221,005	208,996,062	237,334,534	160,000,000	120,000,000	-25.0%	120,000,000	0.0%
7001	110996	Horse Racing Tax Local Government Payments	202,180	189,928	166,554	240,000	240,000	0.0%	240,000	0.0%
7062	110962	Resort Area Excise Tax Distribution	1,185,957	1,426,842	1,267,318	1,200,000	1,500,000	25.0%	1,500,000	0.0%
7063	110963	Permissive Sales Tax Distribution	2,547,459,966	2,625,310,786	2,723,584,140	2,815,522,510	2,928,800,000	4.0%	3,057,700,000	4.4%
7067	110967	School District Income Tax Distribution	444,055,339	461,217,044	504,257,244	488,017,920	560,900,000	14.9%	594,000,000	5.9%
7085	800985	Volunteer Firemen's Dependents Fund	219,125	216,300	209,475	300,000	300,000	0.0%	300,000	0.0%
7093	110640	Next Generation 9-1-1	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
7094	110641	Wireless 911 Government Assistance	25,616,874	25,599,737	25,851,278	25,700,000	25,900,000	0.8%	26,000,000	0.4%
7095	110995	Municipal Income Net Profits Tax	18,772,319	58,242,012	19,649,691	15,000,000	20,000,000	33.3%	20,000,000	0.0%
7099	762902	Permissive Tax Distribution - Auto Registration	181,739,737	198,654,580	204,222,806	222,700,000	235,000,000	5.5%	242,000,000	3.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>3,344,026,026</b>	<b>3,582,495,324</b>	<b>3,760,941,060</b>	<b>3,767,780,430</b>	<b>3,966,740,000</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4,140,840,000</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
R045	110617	International Fuel Tax Distribution	50,785,740	57,136,984	52,519,035	56,100,000	56,100,000	0.0%	56,100,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>50,785,740</b>	<b>57,136,984</b>	<b>52,519,035</b>	<b>56,100,000</b>	<b>56,100,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>56,100,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
5JG0	110633	Gross Casino Revenue Payments-County	137,942,339	140,765,009	140,591,435	147,030,000	150,000,000	2.0%	153,000,000	2.0%
5JH0	110634	Gross Casino Revenue Payments-School Districts	92,032,688	93,934,394	95,984,803	97,800,000	99,800,000	2.0%	101,800,000	2.0%
5JJ0	110636	Gross Casino Revenue- Host City	13,523,759	13,800,491	13,783,474	14,430,000	14,700,000	1.9%	15,000,000	2.0%
7047	200902	Property Tax Replacement Phase Out - Education	204,889,269	162,559,214	132,343,761	111,196,773	83,157,236	-25.2%	72,308,288	-13.0%
7049	336900	Indigent Drivers Alcohol Treatment	1,336,492	1,268,203	731,341	0	2,250,000	NA	0	-100.0%
7050	762900	International Registration Plan Distribution	16,035,624	11,584,698	18,700,913	23,000,000	23,000,000	0.0%	23,000,000	0.0%
7051	762901	Auto Registration Distribution	326,790,821	333,114,714	300,336,611	328,000,000	328,000,000	0.0%	328,000,000	0.0%
7060	110960	Gasoline Excise Tax Fund	480,221,039	587,456,809	855,098,327	576,000,000	900,000,000	56.3%	920,000,000	2.2%
7065	110965	Public Library Fund	384,639,080	402,852,660	393,088,822	430,000,000	428,000,000	-0.5%	443,000,000	3.5%
7066	800966	Undivided Liquor Permits	14,994,784	15,002,845	10,476,360	14,600,000	14,600,000	0.0%	14,600,000	0.0%
7068	110968	State and Local Government Highway Distribution	104,684,718	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
7069	110969	Local Government Fund	366,167,736	383,541,743	393,646,531	424,900,000	428,000,000	0.7%	443,000,000	3.5%
7081	110907	Property Tax Replacement Phase Out - Local Government	31,257,269	16,903,564	12,017,686	8,620,000	7,000,000	-18.8%	6,000,000	-14.3%
7082	110982	Horse Racing Tax	52,682	47,950	47,445	60,000	60,000	0.0%	60,000	0.0%
7083	700900	Ohio Fairs Fund	755,907	798,242	787,012	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Revenue Distribution Funds</b>			<b>2,175,324,207</b>	<b>2,163,630,536</b>	<b>2,367,634,521</b>	<b>2,176,636,773</b>	<b>2,479,567,236</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>2,520,768,288</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total State Revenue Distributions</b>			<b>7,372,554,570</b>	<b>7,604,446,728</b>	<b>7,981,699,313</b>	<b>7,858,768,203</b>	<b>8,336,807,236</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>8,571,708,288</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

# Ohio State School for the Blind

## Role and Overview

The Ohio State School for the Blind (OSSB) provides residential educational services to school-age (K-12) blind and visually-impaired youth and visually-impaired youth with multiple disabilities so that they may become self-sufficient members of society. While attending the OSSB, students are expected to demonstrate academic proficiency, practical work-related skills, and an awareness of appropriate social behaviors. Children ages 3 to 22 are placed in the school by their local school district in cooperation with students' parents or guardians. An individualized educational program is tailored for each student's academic and behavioral skill level and is updated each year. Students also may participate in a wide range of extracurricular activities, including track and field, swimming, debate team, and cheerleading. Students with multiple disabilities return to their local communities and participate in closed workshop programs operated by County Boards of Developmental Disabilities or find specialized competitive employment. Statewide services are also provided for additional summer programming, educational clinics, and local district consultations. The State Board of Education and the Ohio Department of Education oversee operations at the OSSB. The OSSB has approximately 122 full-time employees.

More information regarding the Ohio State School for the Blind is available at <https://ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/site/government/state-agencies/school-for-the-blind>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

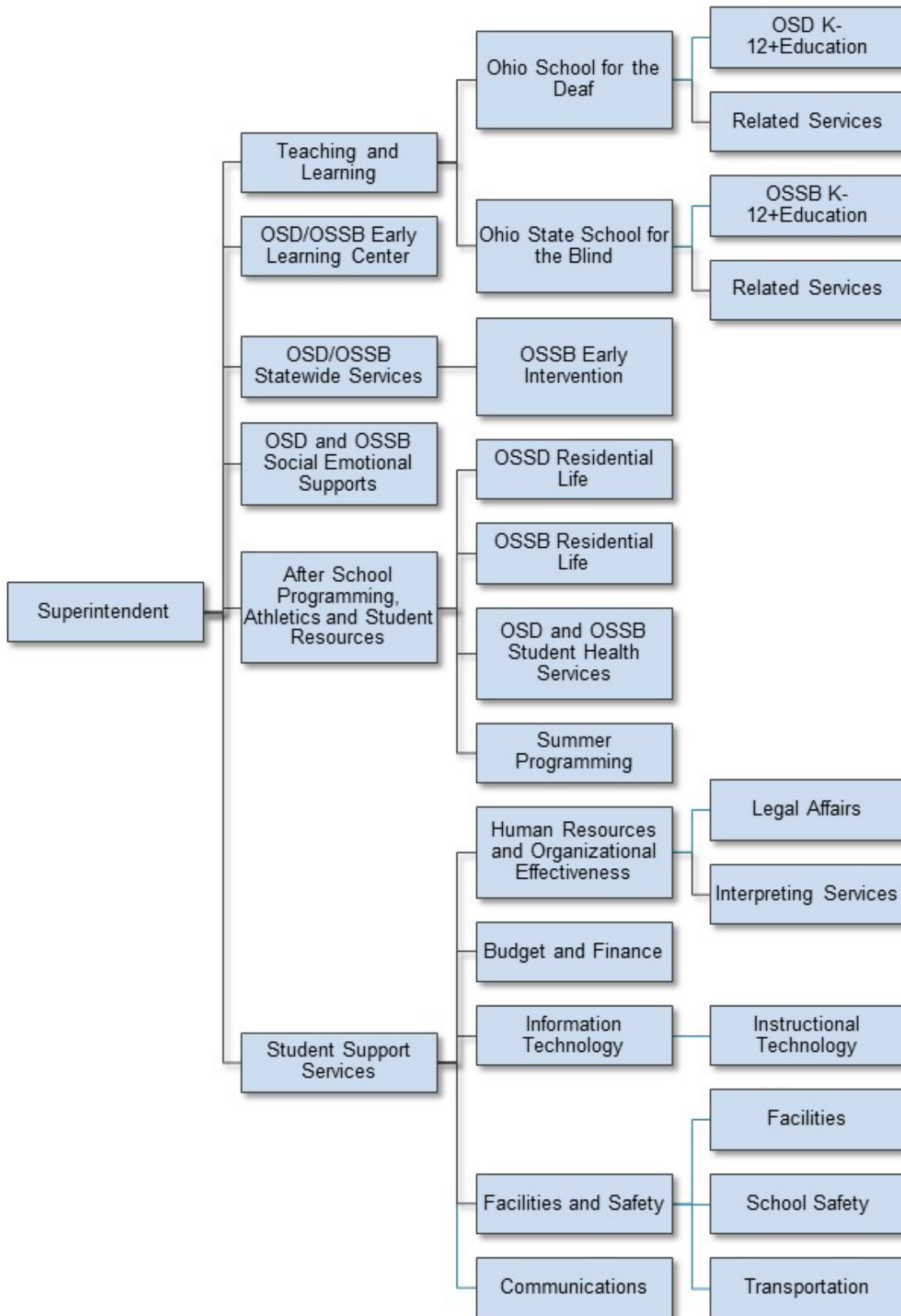
- The recommended funding supports educational services to blind and visually impaired students. In fiscal year 2020, the OSSB provided educational services to 135 students during the school year. In addition, 100 (summer 2019) and 81 virtually (summer 2020) blind and visually impaired students were served during summer camps. The OSSB also serves 170 students across Ohio in partnership with the Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD) through early intervention programming.
- The recommended funding provides resources to support the whole student. The OSSB experienced attendance rates of 94 percent during the 2018-2019 school year and 92 percent during the 2019-2020 school year. The OSSB's graduation rate is over 99 percent with 30 percent of these students deferring their diplomas because they enter the OSSB's post-high school program (4-Plus).
- The recommended funding supports the Education Development Growth and Employment (EDGE) program. In the 2018-2019 school year, there were 14 graduates with 7 attending the OSSB's post-high school graduation program and participating in EDGE. In the 2019-2020 school year, there were 11 graduates with 5 attending the OSSB's post-high school program and participating in EDGE.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$12.6 million (or a 4.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$12.8 million (or a 1.6% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$14.3 million (or a 0.4% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$14.5 million (or a 1.4% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Ohio State School for the Blind

Table of Organization



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**Ohio State School for the Blind**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Ohio State School for the Blind will develop the whole student (Expanded Core Curriculum).

- The OSSB will use the Expanded Core Curriculum to assess and implement individualized strategies to increase student independence.
- The OSSB will develop and implement a mentor program.
- The OSSB will increase resources for the social emotional growth of students.

The Ohio State School for the Blind will use 21st Century technology.

- The OSSB will create a Technology Committee that will assess relevant 21st Century needs by surveying stakeholders.
- The OSSB will give every student a technology evaluation annually to assess their needs and progress in 21st Century technology.
- The OSSB students will use newly acquired and previously learned technology skills throughout their time at the OSSB and beyond.
- The OSSB will survey students annually who leave the OSSB for their input on technology needs and preparedness.

The Ohio State School for the Blind will increase student progress toward independent living.

- The OSSB will establish an Individualized Residential Plan (IRP) Coordinator for each Student Life Program.
- The OSSB will increase awareness and importance of IRPs for all staff.
- The OSSB will increase and enhance evening programming opportunities that support student learning.

The Ohio State School for the Blind will focus on healthy living.

- The OSSB will provide health resources for staff and students.
- The OSSB will create a wellness team.
- The OSSB will establish a metric for level of cleanliness.
- The OSSB will establish creative menus.

The Ohio State School for the Blind will provide and access professional development.

- The OSSB will create a Professional Development Committee.
- The OSSB will survey staff, community members, and families about relevant professional development.
- The OSSB will create and implement a Professional Development Plan.

The Ohio State School for the Blind will ensure safe and secure facilities.

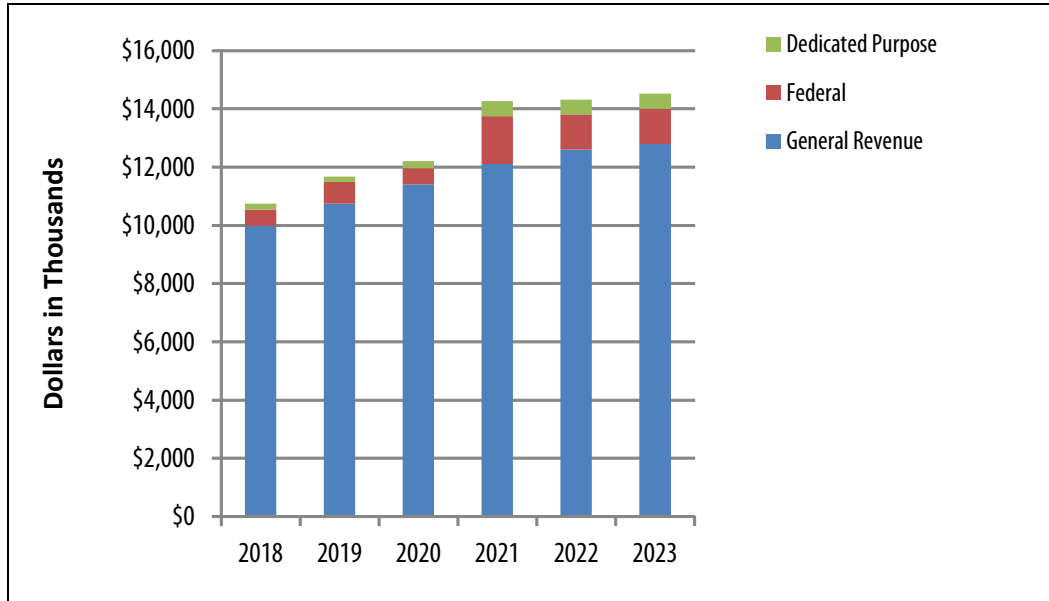
- The OSSB will evaluate and revise 24 hour safety procedures.
- The OSSB will conduct a facilities function assessment to identify and improve accessibility.
- The OSSB will create a 5-year and 10-year facilities plan.

Ohio State School for the Blind

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the OSSB is the General Revenue Fund, which comprised \$11.4 million or 93.5 percent of the OSSB fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is Federal, which comprised \$564,000 or 4.6 percent of the OSSB fiscal year 2020 budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



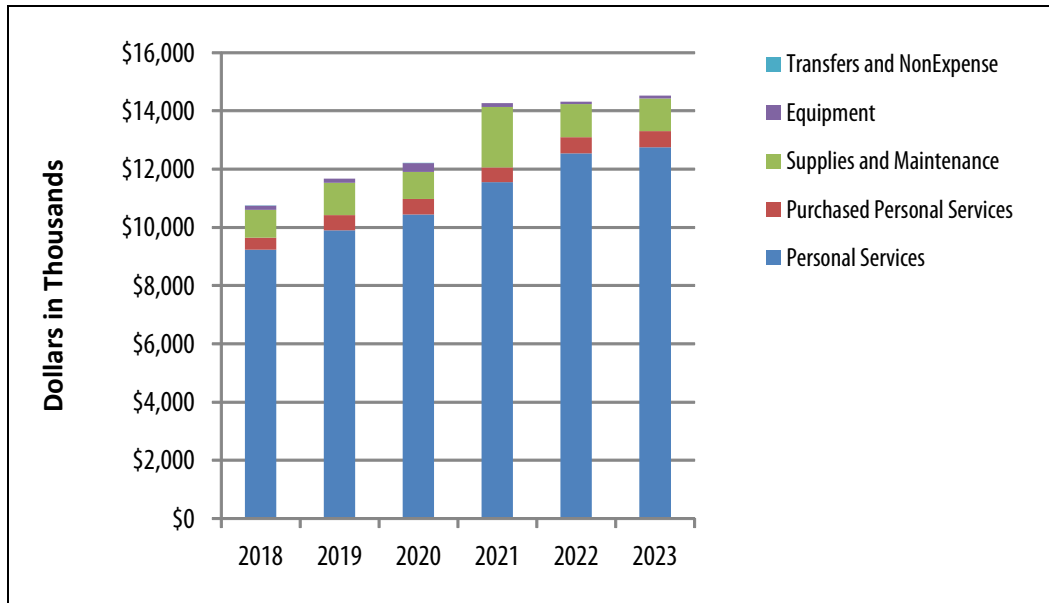
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	9,979	10,741	11,405	12,111	6.2%	12,600	4.0%	12,801	1.6%
Federal	561	750	564	1,644	191.5%	1,208	-26.5%	1,208	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	202	185	232	511	120.2%	511	0.0%	511	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,742</b>	<b>11,675</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>14,265</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>14,318</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>14,519</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

Ohio State School for the Blind

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The OSSB's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Personal Services (\$10.4 million or 85.6%). Supplies and Maintenance was the second largest expense (\$925,058 or 7.6%).

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	9,238	9,903	10,441	11,553	10.6%	12,548	8.6%	12,749	1.6%
Purchased Personal Services	410	515	534	503	-5.9%	554	10.1%	554	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	953	1,111	925	2,077	124.5%	1,126	-45.8%	1,126	0.0%
Equipment	141	146	300	132	-55.9%	90	-31.8%	90	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,742</b>	<b>11,675</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>14,265</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>14,318</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>14,519</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

State of Ohio

Ohio State School for the Blind

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	226321	Operations	9,979,047	10,740,667	11,404,646	12,110,773	12,599,774	4.0%	12,801,135	1.6%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>9,979,047</b>	<b>10,740,667</b>	<b>11,404,646</b>	<b>12,110,773</b>	<b>12,599,774</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>12,801,135</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
3100	226626	Federal Grants	343,373	535,329	554,648	1,278,500	842,850	-34.1%	842,850	0.0%
3DT0	226621	Ohio Transition Collaborative	120,636	117,726	4,068	265,000	265,000	0.0%	265,000	0.0%
3P50	226643	Medicaid Professional Services Reimbursement	96,539	96,512	5,056	100,000	100,000	0.0%	100,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>560,548</b>	<b>749,567</b>	<b>563,772</b>	<b>1,643,500</b>	<b>1,207,850</b>	<b>-26.5%</b>	<b>1,207,850</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4H80	226602	Education Reform Grants	151,322	136,805	76,838	200,000	200,000	0.0%	200,000	0.0%
4M50	226601	Work Study and Technology Investment	43,185	39,175	145,639	300,000	300,000	0.0%	300,000	0.0%
5NJ0	226622	Food Service Program	7,974	8,798	9,358	10,500	10,500	0.0%	10,500	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>202,481</b>	<b>184,778</b>	<b>231,835</b>	<b>510,500</b>	<b>510,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>510,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio State School for the Blind</b>			<b>10,742,076</b>	<b>11,675,012</b>	<b>12,200,253</b>	<b>14,264,773</b>	<b>14,318,124</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>14,519,485</b>	<b>1.4%</b>



# Ohio School for the Deaf

## Role and Overview

The Ohio School for the Deaf (OSD), established in 1829, is a state-run public residential school for deaf and hard of hearing children from Ohio. The OSD is under the control and supervision of the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The OSD offers a comprehensive preschool through grade 12 education comparable to other public schools in the state. The OSD's educational programs must meet the same state minimum standards that apply to other public schools, including the state Operating Standards for Ohio Schools Serving Children with Disabilities. The OSD has also earned full accreditation status from the North Central Association Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement and the Conference of Educational Administrators in Schools and Programs for the Deaf. The OSD has approximately 121 full-time employees.

More information regarding the Ohio School for the Deaf is available at <https://ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/site/government/state-agencies/school-for-the-deaf>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

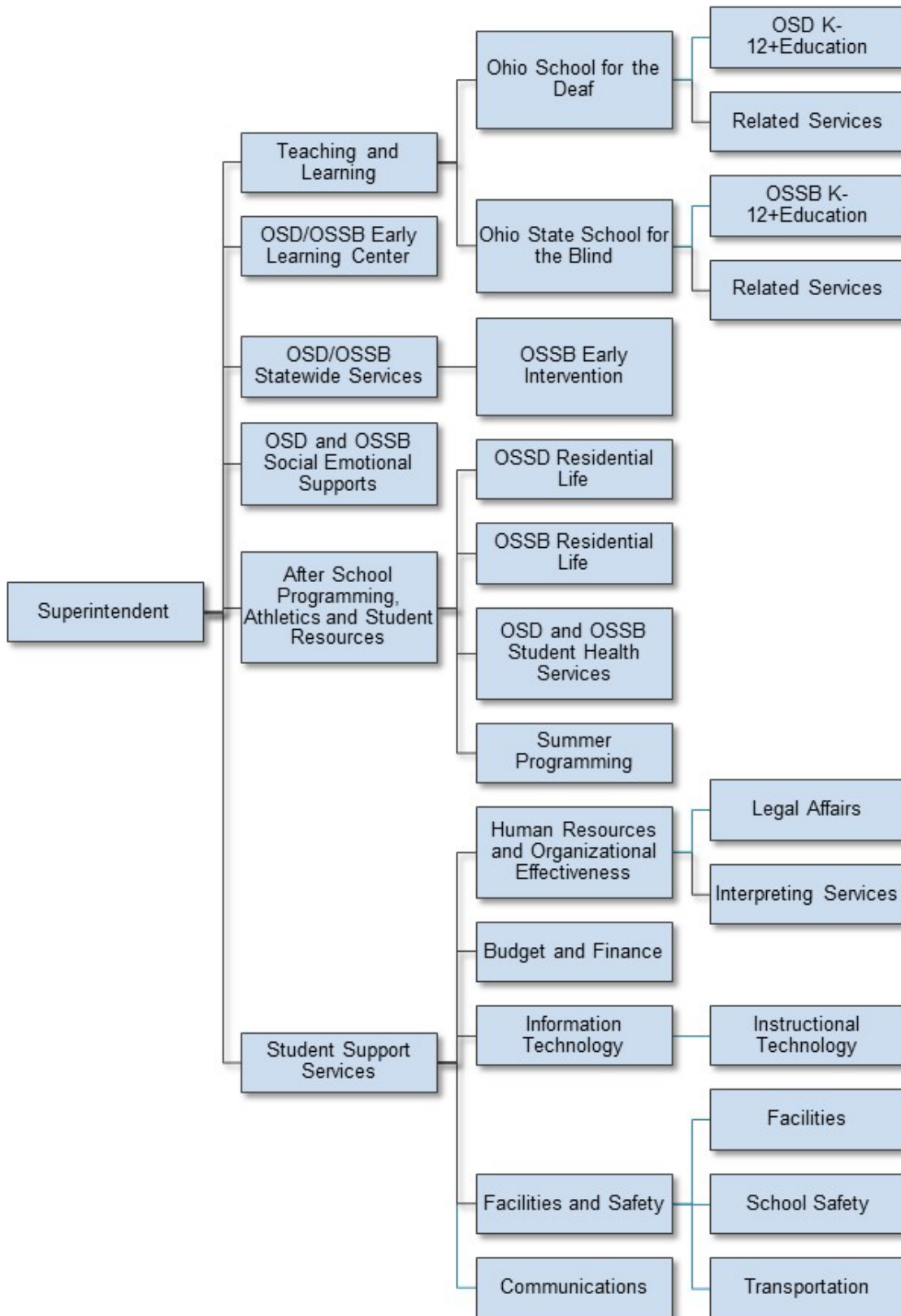
- The recommended funding supports educational services to deaf and hard of hearing students. Over the past biennium, the OSD provided educational services to 150 deaf and hard of hearing students throughout the school year. An additional 110 (summer 2019) and 56 (virtually in summer 2020) deaf and hard of hearing students were served during summer camps. The OSD also provides services to 15-20 preschoolers on campus.
- The recommended funding provides resources to support the whole student. The OSD experienced attendance rates above 94 percent in each the past two school years. The OSD's graduation rate is over 99 percent with 35 percent of these students deferring their diplomas because they enter the OSD's post-high school program (4-Plus). In the 2018-2019 school year, the OSD had 17 graduates with seven attending 4-Plus.
- The recommended funding supports alignment with Ohio's strategic education plan, Each Child, Our Future. In addition, funding provides for continued emphasis on technology literacy including additional resources needed for teacher professional learning and student use. Distance learning instruction is provided to 110 high school students in different school districts through Ohio for an online American Sign Language class.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$13.9 million (or a 6.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$14.2 million (or a 1.6% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$14.9 million (or a 3.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$15.1 million (or a 1.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Ohio School for the Deaf

Table of Organization



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**Ohio School for the Deaf**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Ohio School for the Deaf will improve bilingual literacy and language skills.

- The OSD will conduct annual reading and language evaluations.
- The OSD will provide professional development to create and disseminate online curriculum resources.
- The OSD will establish a resource room containing language and literacy resources.
- The OSD will develop targeted reading supports for students.

The Ohio School for the Deaf will use 21st Century technology.

- The OSD will create a Technology Committee that will assess relevant 21st Century needs by surveying stakeholders.
- The OSD will give every student a technology evaluation annually to assess their needs and progress in 21st Century technology.
- The OSD students will use newly acquired and previously learned technology skills throughout their time at the OSD and beyond.
- The OSD will survey students annually who leave the OSD for their input on technology needs and preparedness.

The Ohio School for the Deaf will increase student progress toward independent living.

- The OSD will establish an Individualized Residential Plan (IRP) Coordinator for each Student Life Program.
- The OSD will increase the awareness and importance of IRPs for all staff.
- The OSD will increase and enhance evening programming opportunities that support student learning.

The Ohio School for the Deaf will expand student portfolios and postsecondary pathways.

- The OSD will research and select electronic student portfolio tools.
- The OSD will provide job exploration and work-based learning opportunities.
- The OSD will provide professional development on career awareness and workplace readiness.

The Ohio School for the Deaf will promote healthy living.

- The OSD will provide health resources for staff and students.
- The OSD will create a wellness team.
- The OSD will establish a metric for level of cleanliness.
- The OSD will establish creative menus.

The Ohio School for the Deaf will ensure safe and secure facilities.

- The OSD will evaluate and revise 24 hour safety procedures.
- The OSD will conduct a facilities function assessment to identify and improve accessibility.
- The OSD will create a 5-year and a 10-year facilities plan.

The Ohio School for the Deaf will create a student support team that evaluates current and future education issues.

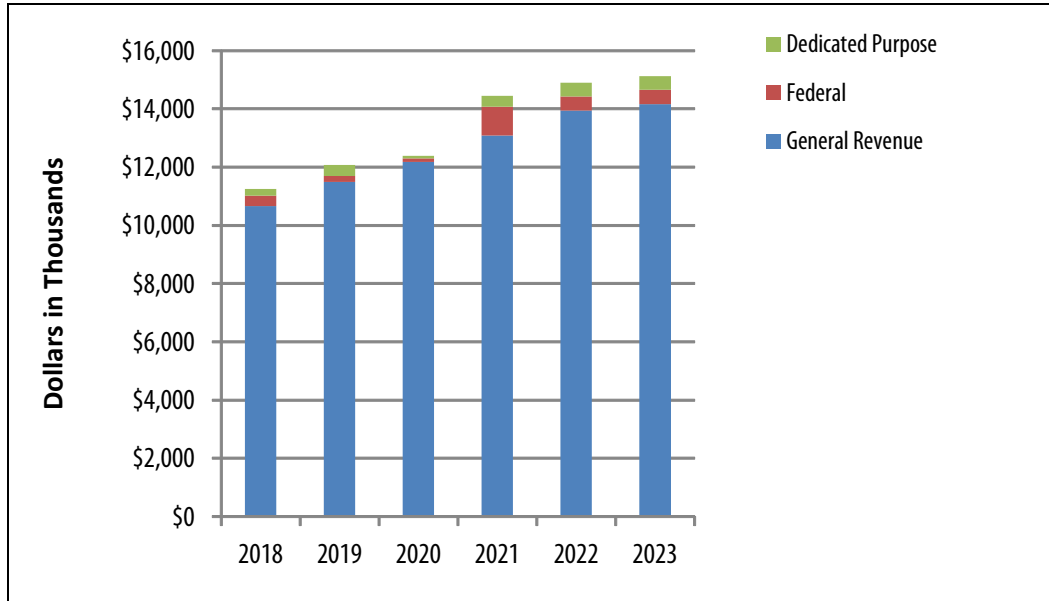
- The OSD will transition from Behavior Evaluation and Support Team (BEST team) to an Intervention Assistance Team (IAT team). An IAT is more inclusive to all facets of a student's growth and needs, including grades, behavior, and technology.
- The OSD will develop a 5-year curriculum plan.
- The OSD will provide professional development on serving diverse learners.

## Ohio School for the Deaf

### Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the OSD is the General Revenue Fund, which comprised \$12.1 million or 98.3 percent of the fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is Federal, which comprised \$119,459 or just under one percent of the OSD fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



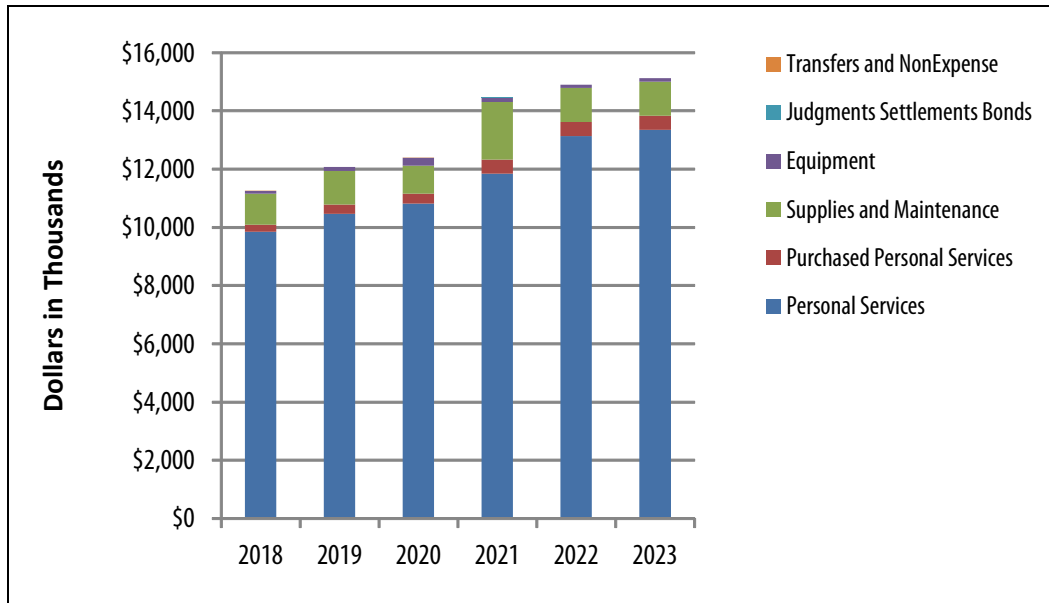
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	10,657	11,498	12,180	13,091	7.5%	13,940	6.5%	14,165	1.6%
Federal	364	199	119	989	727.9%	487	-50.8%	487	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	231	369	81	375	360.3%	474	26.4%	474	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,251</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>14,901</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

Ohio School for the Deaf

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The OSD's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was Personal Services (\$10.8 million or 87.3%). Supplies and Maintenance was the second largest expense (\$956,260 or 7.7% of expenses in fiscal year 2020).

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	9,853	10,464	10,815	11,839	9.5%	13,134	10.9%	13,355	1.7%
Purchased Personal Services	240	318	343	486	41.6%	479	-1.5%	482	0.6%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,065	1,152	956	1,980	107.1%	1,174	-40.7%	1,174	0.0%
Equipment	92	132	266	145	-45.5%	114	-21.3%	114	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	0	0	5	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,251</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>14,901</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

State of Ohio

Ohio School for the Deaf

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	221321	Operations	10,656,701	11,498,342	12,180,038	13,091,356	13,940,430	6.5%	14,164,662	1.6%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>10,656,701</b>	<b>11,498,342</b>	<b>12,180,038</b>	<b>13,091,356</b>	<b>13,940,430</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>14,164,662</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
3110	221625	Federal Grants	172,577	117,594	112,553	783,000	281,000	-64.1%	281,000	0.0%
3R00	221684	Medicaid Professional Services Reimbursement	191,313	80,917	6,907	206,000	206,000	0.0%	206,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>363,890</b>	<b>198,511</b>	<b>119,460</b>	<b>989,000</b>	<b>487,000</b>	<b>-50.8%</b>	<b>487,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4M00	221601	Educational Program Expenses	62,195	100,404	42,690	101,000	200,000	98.0%	200,000	0.0%
4M10	221602	Education Reform Grants	126,339	197,437	38,668	200,000	210,000	5.0%	210,000	0.0%
5H60	221609	Even Start Fees and Gifts	35,085	62,167	0	63,000	53,000	-15.9%	53,000	0.0%
5NK0	221610	Food Service Program	7,241	9,469	0	10,500	10,500	0.0%	10,500	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>230,860</b>	<b>369,477</b>	<b>81,358</b>	<b>374,500</b>	<b>473,500</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>473,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Ohio School for the Deaf</b>			<b>11,251,451</b>	<b>12,066,330</b>	<b>12,380,856</b>	<b>14,454,856</b>	<b>14,900,930</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>15,125,162</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

# Secretary of State

## Role and Overview

The Secretary of State (SOS) is an elected constitutional officeholder. As Ohio's chief elections officer, the SOS appoints members of Ohio's 88 county boards of election, supervises the administration of election laws, reviews statewide initiative and referendum petitions, chairs the Ohio Ballot Board, canvasses votes for elective state offices and issues, and works with counties to train election officials. The SOS is a member of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, which adopts a plan every ten years to redraw boundaries for state legislative districts. As the custodian of business filings, the SOS is the first stop for companies seeking to do business in Ohio, receiving and approving various business filings. The SOS maintains a registry of business names, statutory agents, incorporators' names, corporations' charter numbers, dates of incorporation, and the number of authorized shares per corporation. Secured parties file loan financing statements under the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) to claim an interest in collateral used for a loan and to have it indexed for public notice. All laws passed by the Ohio General Assembly, agency administrative rules, executive orders issued by the Governor, and municipal charters are filed with the SOS. The SOS also provides document authentication for use overseas via an apostille or a gold seal certificate, licenses ministers, issues notary public and special police commissions, receives and reviews statewide candidate campaign finance reports, and manages a new Safe at Home program that provides address confidentiality for victims of domestic violence. The Office has approximately 129 employees.

More information regarding the Secretary of State is available at <https://www.ohiosos.gov/>.

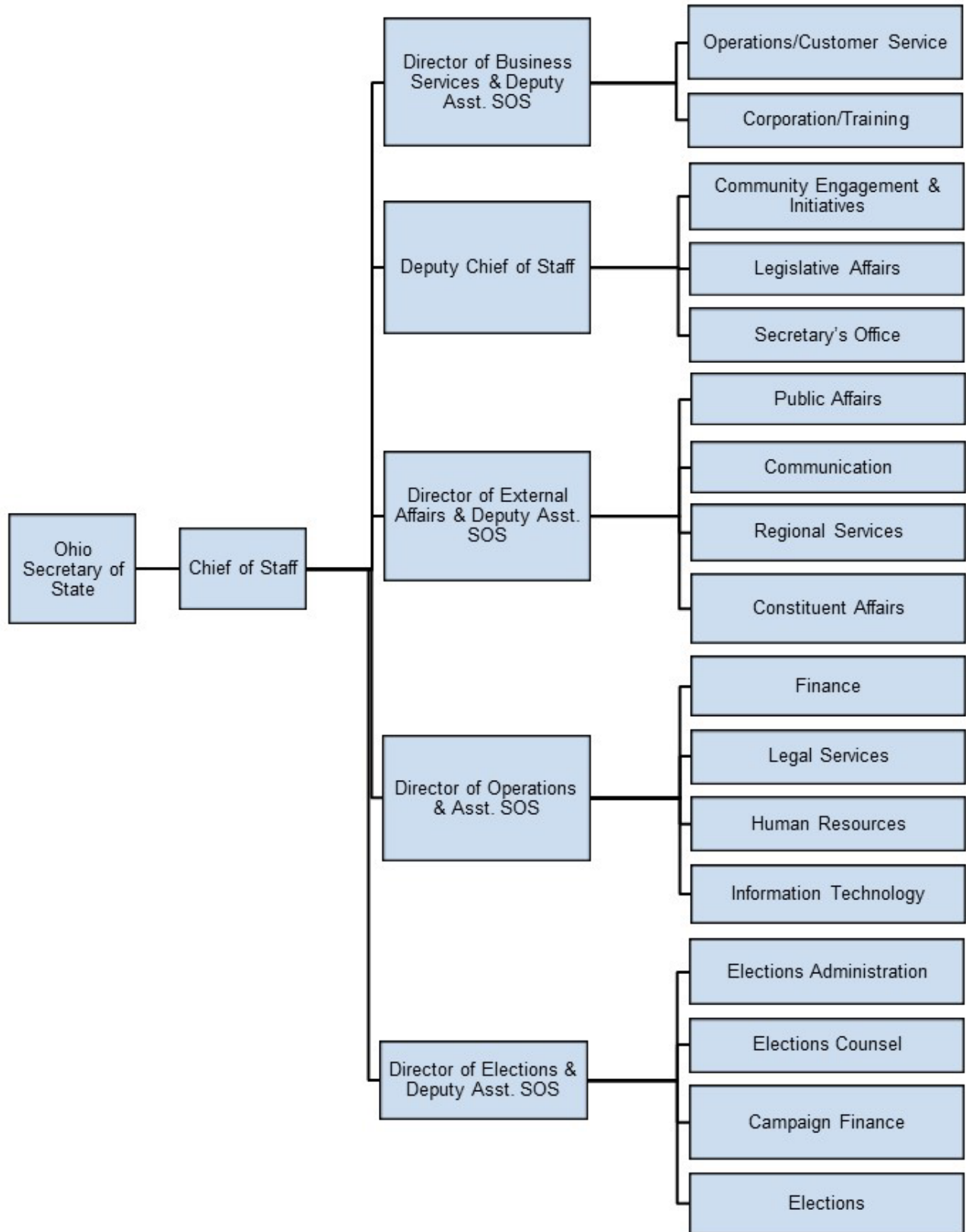
## Agency Budget Highlights

- Despite the historic challenges faced by our nation in 2020, Ohio's entrepreneurs started new businesses in record numbers. 171,073 new businesses were created, exceeding the 2019 record-breaking number by 31 percent. The recommended budget will enable the Secretary of State to continue to reduce the time, effort, and cost to start a business through its Ohio Business Central system.
- The 2020 election cycle set a record for highest voter turnout in state history, both by percent of registered voters and total votes counted. The Office and local election officials established a new record for new poll workers, helping to recruit and train approximately 56,000. The budget will continue to support county boards of election in recruitment and training efforts.
- The Office created a national model for election security by implementing a Security Directive that set new standards for cyber- and physical security. The budget will upgrade Ohio's cyber-defense through technology and the Secretary of State will work with all 88 counties to continue to improve election security infrastructure.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$13.6 million (or a 21.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$13.6 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$37.1 million (or a 44.6% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$36.2 million (or a 2.5% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization





**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The Secretary of State's Office will maintain Ohio's status as a national leader in cybersecurity.

- The Office will upgrade Ohio's cyber-defense through technology and work with all 88 counties to continue to improve election security infrastructure.

The Secretary of State's Office will promote transparency in campaign finance filings.

- The Office will improve and expand campaign finance reporting systems.

The Secretary of State's Office will provide oversight and direction in the administration of Ohio elections.

- The Office will provide oversight and direction in the administration of Ohio elections by working with the 88 county boards of election to make it easy to vote and hard to cheat, and ensuring all voters vote by the same rules no matter where they live.
- The Office will support county boards of election in the training and recruitment of precinct election officials needed for Election Day and continue to address the unique challenges in providing voting access for both uniformed and overseas voters and individuals with disabilities.
- The Office will develop a more modernized registration system to more efficiently maintain and improve the accuracy of the statewide database of over 8 million registered voters.

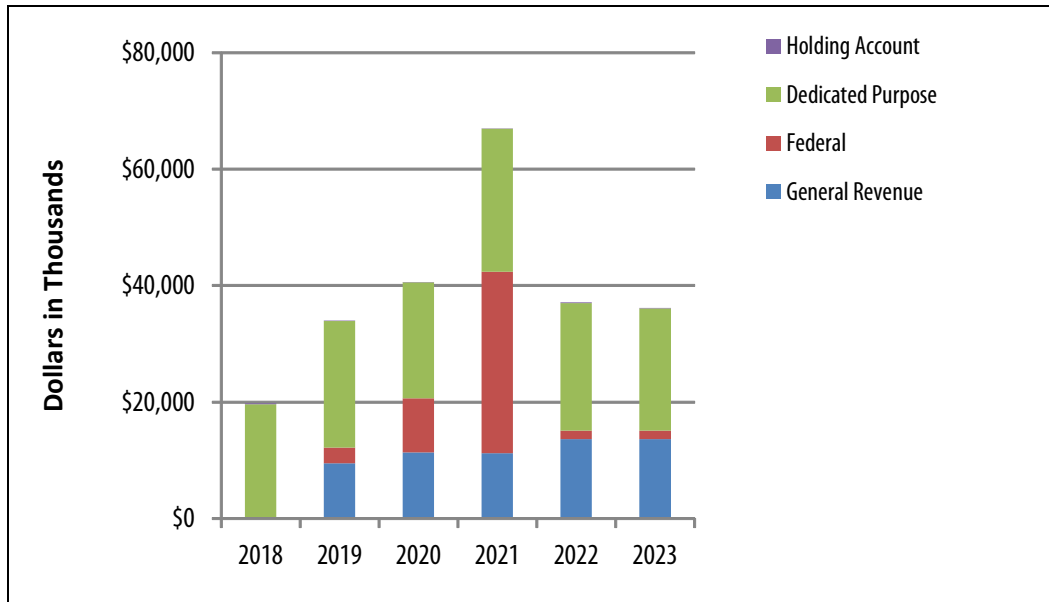
The Secretary of State will promote efficiencies in the operation of the Business Services section.

- The Office will develop more tools to protect Ohio businesses and entrepreneurs from business identity theft.
- The Office will build upon successes in modernizing business filings by reducing the time, effort, and cost to start a business through its online business filing system, Ohio Business Central.

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the SOS is Dedicated Purpose Funds which comprised approximately \$20.0 million or 49.0 percent of the SOS's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is the General Revenue Fund which comprised 27.9 percent of the SOS's fiscal year 2020 budget. Dedicated Purpose Funds receive a variety of revenues including voting machine examination fees, reimbursements from county boards of election, court fines, notary commission fees, special police officer commission fees, and transfers from the Controlling Board. The largest revenue source received is from UCC and business filings.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



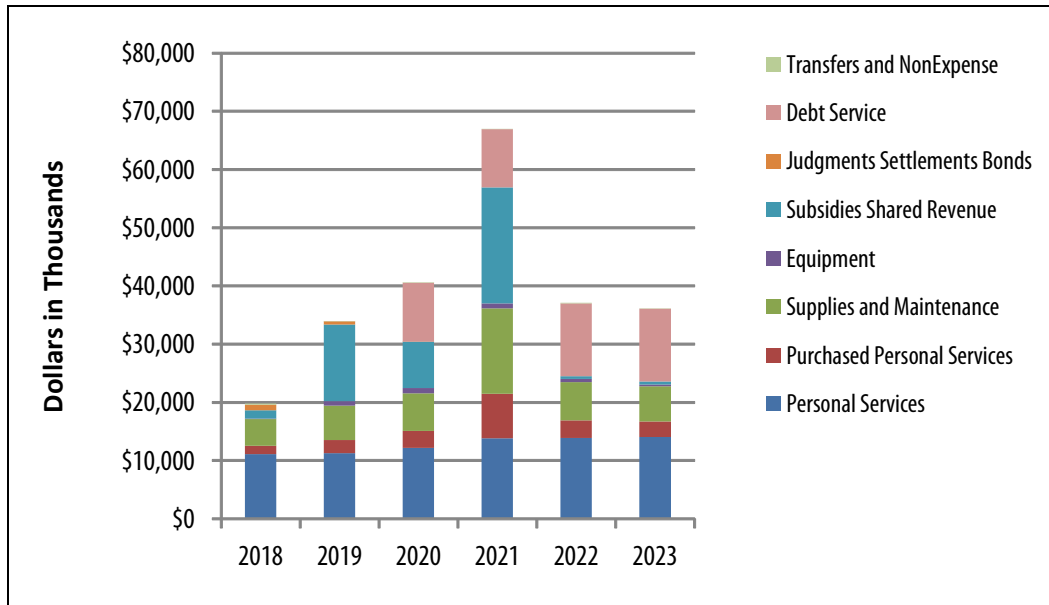
- In fiscal year 2021, the SOS received over \$26.5 million from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission in CARES Act funding and Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Election Security Grants for the administration of the November election.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	2	9,455	11,325	11,253	-0.6%	13,624	21.1%	13,624	0.0%
Federal	14	2,719	9,332	31,127	233.6%	1,500	-95.2%	1,500	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	19,589	21,757	19,890	24,549	23.4%	21,903	-10.8%	20,962	-4.3%
Holding Account	208	63	36	85	135.7%	85	0.0%	85	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,813</b>	<b>33,995</b>	<b>40,582</b>	<b>67,014</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>37,112</b>	<b>-44.6%</b>	<b>36,171</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The SOS's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (\$12.2 million or 30.1 percent). Debt service was the second largest expense (\$10.1 million or 24.9 percent) in fiscal year 2020. Debt service accounts for 89.2 percent of the SOS's total General Revenue Fund receipts and was incurred for the purchase of new voting and tabulation equipment for counties. Counties were also the recipients of \$6.8 million in subsidies through Help America Vote Act (HAVA) funding received by the SOS. Subsidies were the SOS's third largest expense in fiscal year 2020.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- In fiscal year 2021, the SOS distributed the majority of over \$26.5 million it received from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission in CARES Act funding and Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Election Security Grants to counties for the administration of the November election.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	11,099	11,307	12,217	13,840	13.3%	13,910	0.5%	14,068	1.1%
Purchased Personal Services	1,482	2,202	2,854	7,628	167.2%	3,001	-60.7%	2,649	-11.7%
Supplies and Maintenance	4,543	5,915	6,499	14,708	126.3%	6,596	-55.2%	6,049	-8.3%
Equipment	56	776	903	826	-8.5%	520	-37.0%	320	-38.4%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	1,500	13,179	7,970	19,918	149.9%	497	-97.5%	497	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	932	549	0	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Debt Service	0	0	10,100	10,006	-0.9%	12,500	24.9%	12,500	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	201	68	39	88	125.9%	87	-0.8%	87	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,813</b>	<b>33,995</b>	<b>40,582</b>	<b>67,014</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>37,112</b>	<b>-44.6%</b>	<b>36,171</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>

State of Ohio

Secretary of State

ALI Analysis

**3AS0 050616 Help America Vote Act**

In fiscal year 2021, the SOS distributed the majority of over \$26.5 million it received from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission in CARES Act funding and Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Election Security Grants to counties for the administration of the November election.

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	050321	Operating Expenses	1,532	0	1,224,333	825,000	890,000	7.9%	890,000	0.0%
GRF	050407	Poll Workers Training	0	0	0	421,552	234,196	-44.4%	234,196	0.0%
GRF	050508	Statewide Voting and Tabulation Equipment	0	9,455,153	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	050509	County Voting Systems Lease Rental Payments	0	0	10,100,217	10,006,375	12,500,000	24.9%	12,500,000	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>1,532</b>	<b>9,455,153</b>	<b>11,324,550</b>	<b>11,252,927</b>	<b>13,624,196</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>13,624,196</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3AS0	050616	Help America Vote Act (HAVA)	14,264	2,719,128	9,331,607	31,127,199	1,500,000	-95.2%	1,500,000	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>14,264</b>	<b>2,719,128</b>	<b>9,331,607</b>	<b>31,127,199</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>-95.2%</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4120	050609	Notary Commission	267,732	256,552	392,167	475,000	475,000	0.0%	475,000	0.0%
4140	050602	Citizens Education Fund	0	0	0	1,128,091	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
4S80	050610	Board of Voting Machine Examiners	24,000	16,800	13,609	19,200	14,400	-25.0%	14,400	0.0%
5990	050507	Remote ballot marking system	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5990	050603	Business Services Operating Expenses	13,466,925	14,871,789	13,177,692	15,310,430	17,923,793	17.1%	16,872,298	-5.9%
5990	050628	Litigation Related Expenses	936,470	599,808	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5990	050629	Statewide Voter Registration Database	348,445	664,089	685,435	700,000	700,000	0.0%	700,000	0.0%
5990	050630	Elections Support Supplement	2,058,311	1,988,659	2,136,187	2,288,196	2,390,000	4.4%	2,500,000	4.6%
5990	050631	Precinct Election Officials Training	0	468,392	0	578,448	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5FG0	050620	BOE Reimbursement and Education	40,021	1,083,687	83,053	200,000	200,000	0.0%	200,000	0.0%
5FH0	050621	Statewide Ballot Advertising	928,318	410,378	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5RG0	050627	Absentee Voter Ballot Application Mailing	0	1,358,579	3,310,052	3,699,948	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5SNO	050626	Address Confidentiality	18,722	38,693	91,930	100,000	200,000	100.0%	200,000	0.0%
5VX0	050634	Womens Suffrage Centennial Commission	0	0	0	50,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>19,588,944</b>	<b>21,757,426</b>	<b>19,890,125</b>	<b>24,549,313</b>	<b>21,903,193</b>	<b>-10.8%</b>	<b>20,961,698</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>
R001	050605	Uniform Commercial Code Refunds	102,422	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
R002	050606	Corporate/Business Filing Refunds	105,433	63,365	36,058	85,000	85,000	0.0%	85,000	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>207,855</b>	<b>63,365</b>	<b>36,058</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Secretary of State</b>			<b>19,812,595</b>	<b>33,995,072</b>	<b>40,582,340</b>	<b>67,014,439</b>	<b>37,112,389</b>	<b>-44.6%</b>	<b>36,170,894</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>

# Senate

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Senate (SEN), in conjunction with the Ohio House of Representatives, enacts the laws of the state. The authority to do so is provided in Article II of the Ohio Constitution. The Senate considers bills that may alter existing laws or create new laws and resolutions, which are formal expressions of the wishes and opinions of the legislature. The Senate also must confirm members of state boards and commissions appointed by the Governor, the Attorney General, the Director of the Bureau of Workers' Compensation, and other certain agency heads whom the Governor is authorized to appoint. The Senate and the House of Representatives are the two "houses" that comprise the bicameral Ohio General Assembly. Each member of the Senate is elected to a four-year term from one of the state's 33 Senate districts. Each Senate district is made up of three House districts. Elections are held for the Senate every two years with half of the Senate members elected each time. Each member is assigned to at least one standing committee. A member also may be assigned to a select committee, which undertakes a specific legislative task; a joint-select committee, which consists of members from both the Senate and the House; or a conference committee, which seeks to resolve the differences between versions of a bill passed by both houses of the legislature. Members represent the citizens in their districts and serve as liaisons between groups and individuals in their districts and state and federal agencies. Members may also be appointed to serve on statutorily created committees such as the state Controlling Board, which provides legislative oversight over certain capital and operating expenditures by state agencies. The Senate is supported by approximately 100 full-time employees. Pursuant to Section 107.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Governor may not alter the funding requests of agencies of the legislative branch of government.

More information regarding the Senate is available at <http://www.ohiosenate.gov/>.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

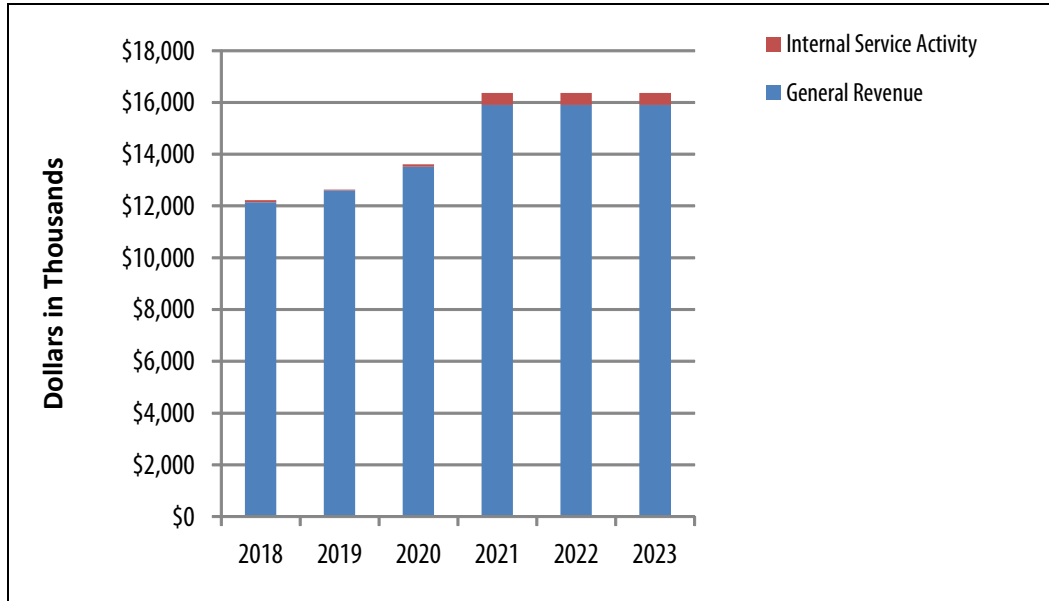
- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$15.9 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$15.9 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$16.4 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$16.4 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

**State of Ohio**  
**Senate**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the Ohio Senate (SEN) is General Revenue funding, which comprised 99.3 percent of the SEN's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is from the Internal Service Activity Fund, which comprised of 0.7 percent of the SEN's fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



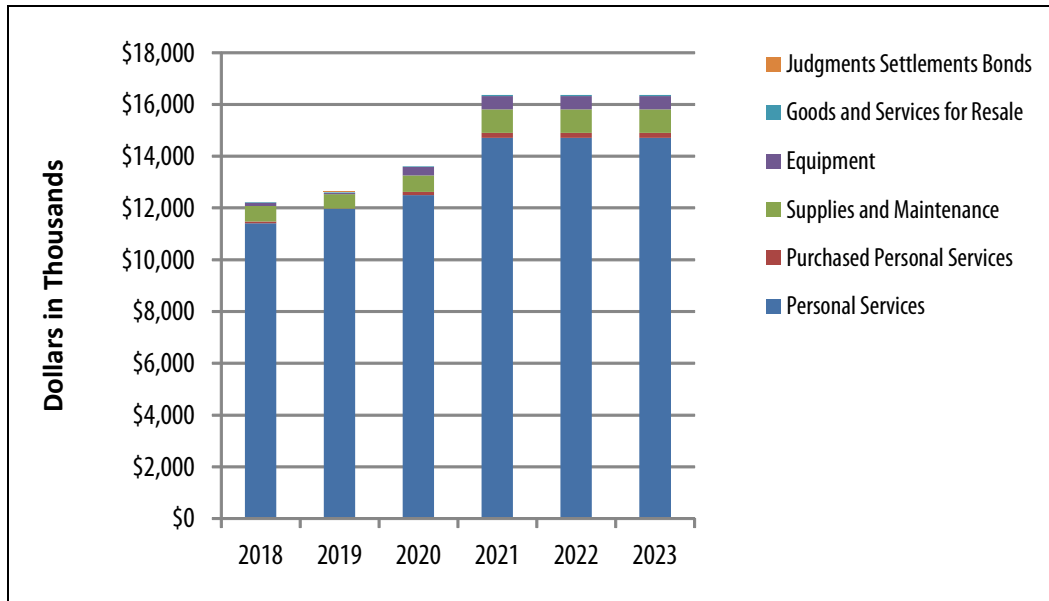
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			% Change
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	12,145	12,602	13,519	15,902	17.6%	15,902	0.0%	15,902	0.0%
Internal Service Activity	74	26	89	460	416.7%	460	0.0%	460	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>12,628</b>	<b>13,608</b>	<b>16,362</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>16,362</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>16,362</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**State of Ohio**  
**Senate**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The Ohio Senate (SEN) largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was personnel expenses (91.8 percent) for 103 full-time permanent employees. The second largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was for supplies and maintenance expenses (4.7 percent).

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	11,410	11,967	12,493	14,707	17.7%	14,707	0.0%	14,707	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	60	10	117	190	61.8%	190	0.0%	190	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	607	558	643	911	41.8%	911	0.0%	911	0.0%
Equipment	116	46	325	520	60.2%	520	0.0%	520	0.0%
Goods and Services for Resale	25	26	30	34	14.6%	34	0.0%	34	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	20	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>12,628</b>	<b>13,608</b>	<b>16,362</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>16,362</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>16,362</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	020321	Operating Expenses	12,144,616	12,602,154	13,519,012	15,902,029	15,902,029	0.0%	15,902,029	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>12,144,616</b>	<b>12,602,154</b>	<b>13,519,012</b>	<b>15,902,029</b>	<b>15,902,029</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>15,902,029</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
1020	020602	Senate Reimbursement	48,503	0	58,989	425,800	425,800	0.0%	425,800	0.0%
4090	020601	Miscellaneous Sales	25,318	25,793	30,099	34,497	34,497	0.0%	34,497	0.0%
<b>Total Internal Service Activity</b>			<b>73,821</b>	<b>25,793</b>	<b>89,088</b>	<b>460,297</b>	<b>460,297</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>460,297</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Senate</b>			<b>12,218,437</b>	<b>12,627,947</b>	<b>13,608,100</b>	<b>16,362,326</b>	<b>16,362,326</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>16,362,326</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Commission on Service and Volunteerism

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism (CSV), established in 1994, operates AmeriCorps in Ohio and promotes volunteerism and service as tools for addressing community needs. As a condition for receipt of AmeriCorps funding, federal law requires that a state service commission be maintained to administer the program, ensuring each state the opportunity to coordinate AmeriCorps with its own programmatic priorities. In fiscal year 2021, the commission received \$8.8 million in federal pass-through funding for 26 projects with operating sites all across Ohio. Nearly 900 members have committed to serving as AmeriCorps members this year, and they will provide over 1.2 million hours of human capital to solve real problems facing their communities. In addition to AmeriCorps, the Commission seeks to promote the overall field of volunteerism and community service through its ServeOhio programming. The Commission is governed by a board of 19 members. Four members are representatives of state agencies; 15 are appointed by the Governor. The Commission employs eight full-time permanent employees. Funding for commission operations is provided under a one-to-one state-federal cost-share under federal law.

More information regarding the Commission on Service and Volunteerism is available at <https://serveohio.org/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- In the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium, funding recommendations will allow the Commission on Service and Volunteerism to increase efforts to promote and administer the AmeriCorps Program in Ohio. In program years 2020-2021, ServeOhio granted over \$8.8 million in AmeriCorps funds to support over 900 AmeriCorps members who provide 1.2 million hours of direct service across the state.
- The Commission will continue to support AmeriCorps Programs focused on education, economic opportunity, healthy futures, and environmental stewardship leading to direct impacts in communities throughout Ohio. Through education programming, AmeriCorps members will work with over 26,000 Ohio students and at least 11,000 students will demonstrate improved academic performance in program years 2020-2021.
- The funding recommendations allow the Commission to remain focused on volunteer engagement including management of Get Connected, a statewide volunteer engagement platform, and awarding grants for National Days of Service projects. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission reallocated National Days of Service funding to award Community Resilience Grants. Grants supported 36 projects across the state designed to meet basic human needs including food, diaper, and toiletry drives.

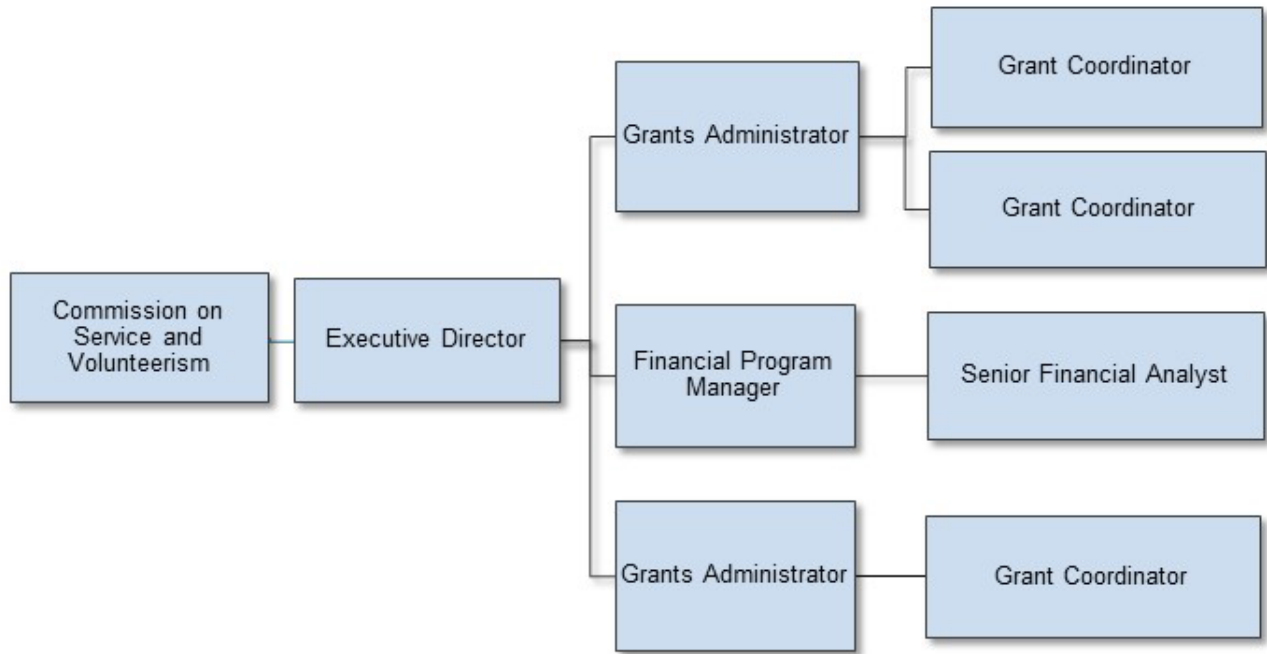
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$529.3 thousand (or a 86.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$529.3 thousand (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$10.7 million (or a 7.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$10.7 million (or a 0.2% increase from fiscal year 2022).



Commission on Service and Volunteerism

Table of Organization



Agency Goals and Objectives

The Commission on Service and Volunteerism will maximize AmeriCorps resources to address state and local needs.

- The Commission will increase the number of counties with service locations with a target of 58 or more counties.
- The Commission will increase grantee expended funds to 90 percent or more of awarded grants.
- The Commission will increase nationally competitive grant awards to 50 percent or more of full portfolio allocation.

The Commission on Service and Volunteerism will manage AmeriCorps programs to achieve objectives.

- The Commission will reduce the percentage of AmeriCorps programs with National Service Criminal History Check (NSCHC) findings with disallowable costs to 10 percent or less.
- The Commission will increase the percentage of programs' performance outcomes completed to 80 percent or more.

The Commission on Service and Volunteerism will foster an excellent AmeriCorps member experience.

- The Commission will increase member enrollment to 95 percent or more.
- The Commission will increase member retention to 85 percent or more.
- The Commission will ensure a year-over-year increase of net promoter score.

The Commission on Service and Volunteerism will equip and encourage effective organizational utilization of volunteers.

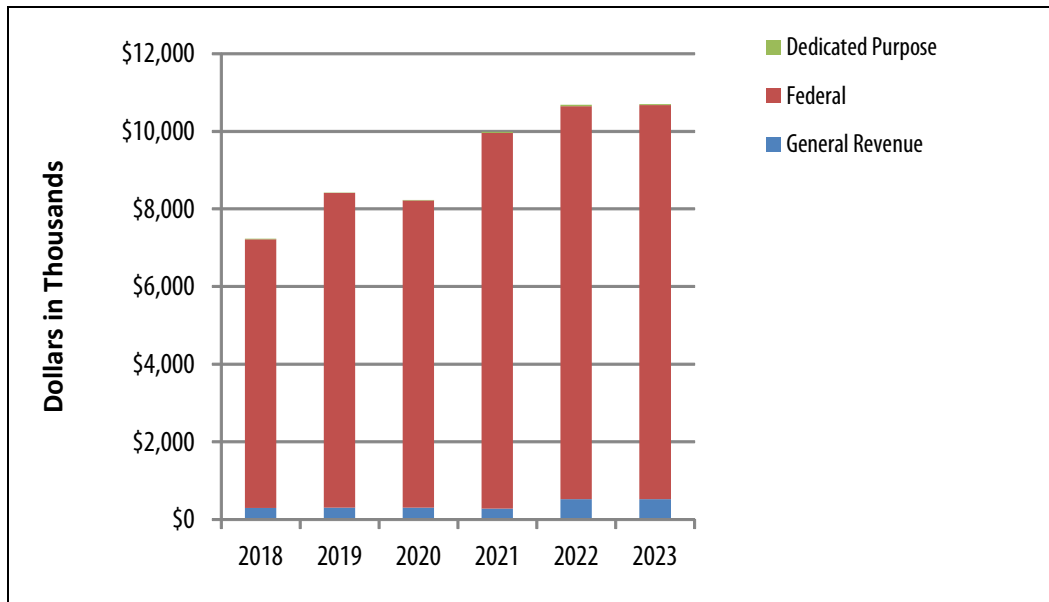
- The Commission will increase National Days of Service project grants reported volunteer hours to 5,000 or more.
- The Commission will increase annual conference attendance year-over-year.
- The Commission will increase community volunteer hours managed by AmeriCorps members to 75,000 or more.

**Commission on Service and Volunteerism**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the Commission on Service and Volunteerism is federal grant funding, which comprised 96.2 percent of the CSV's fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source is General Revenue Funding, which comprised 3.7 percent of the CSV's fiscal year 2020 budget. These funding sources support the AmeriCorps Program in Ohio and the agency's eight full-time employees.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



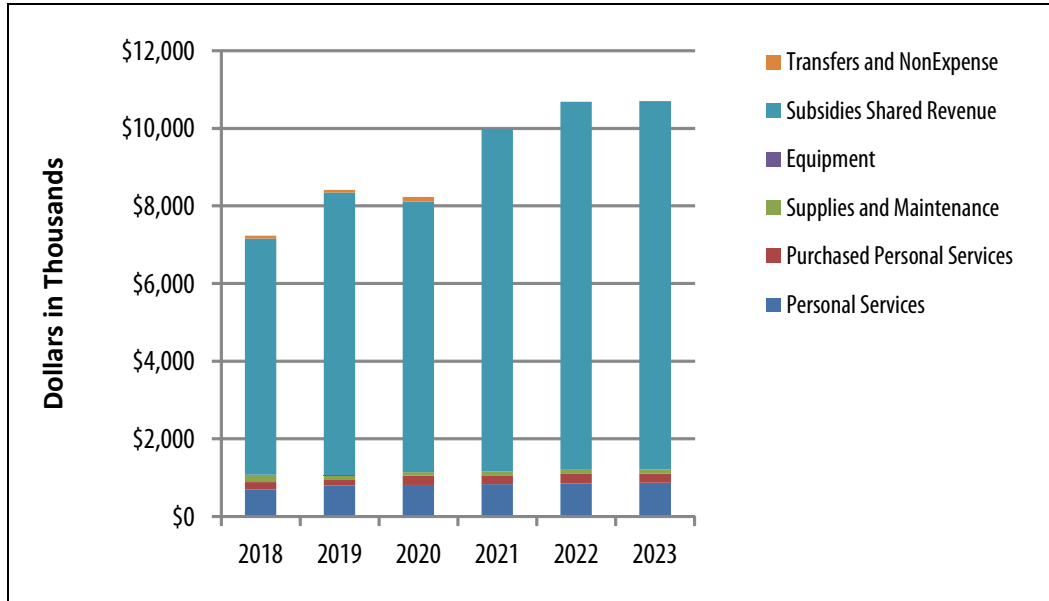
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			% Change
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	301	306	305	285	-6.6%	529	86.0%	529	0.0%
Federal	6,916	8,101	7,916	9,672	22.2%	10,122	4.7%	10,145	0.2%
Dedicated Purpose	21	8	12	30	159.8%	30	0.0%	30	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,238</b>	<b>8,415</b>	<b>8,232</b>	<b>9,986</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>10,704</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

Commission on Service and Volunteerism

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The CSV’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was subsidies and shared revenue (84.7%), which supports the AmeriCorps Program in Ohio. The second largest expense for fiscal year 2020 was personal services (9.9%) to support the agency’s eight full-time employees.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	701	796	815	837	2.7%	854	2.0%	873	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	183	148	240	225	-6.3%	241	7.3%	228	-5.7%
Supplies and Maintenance	195	120	89	100	12.2%	110	10.1%	110	0.2%
Equipment	0	8	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	6,083	7,272	6,971	8,824	26.6%	9,475	7.4%	9,493	0.2%
Transfers and Non-Expense	75	71	117	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,238</b>	<b>8,415</b>	<b>8,232</b>	<b>9,986</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>10,704</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	866321	CSV Operations	301,000	305,594	304,551	284,553	529,252	86.0%	529,252	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>301,000</b>	<b>305,594</b>	<b>304,551</b>	<b>284,553</b>	<b>529,252</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>529,252</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
3R70	866617	AmeriCorps Programs	6,916,274	8,101,141	7,916,339	9,671,749	10,121,612	4.7%	10,144,716	0.2%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>6,916,274</b>	<b>8,101,141</b>	<b>7,916,339</b>	<b>9,671,749</b>	<b>10,121,612</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>10,144,716</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
5GN0	866605	Serve Ohio Support	20,670	8,199	11,548	30,000	30,000	0.0%	30,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>20,670</b>	<b>8,199</b>	<b>11,548</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Commission on Service and Volunteerism</b>			<b>7,237,944</b>	<b>8,414,934</b>	<b>8,232,438</b>	<b>9,986,302</b>	<b>10,680,864</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>10,703,968</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

# Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

## Role and Overview

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund (CSF) facilitate the payment of debt service on fixed-rate, variable-rate, and derivative products for state general obligation bonds, including bonds issued for highway, coal research and development, local infrastructure, parks, and natural resources, higher education, primary and secondary education, Third Frontier research and development, site development, and conservation purposes. Additional duties include the management and payment of financing costs and administrative expenses associated with the issuance and payment of state general obligation bonds. These costs are paid from the Office of Debt Management appropriation located in the Treasurer of State's budget. Pursuant to Section 11 of Article VIII of the Ohio Constitution and Section 129.22 of the Revised Code, the Sinking Fund is also required to submit to the Governor and the legislature a semi-annual report detailing the status of all general obligation debt of the state.

More information regarding the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is available at <http://www.tos.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund (CSF) administer the debt service payments and administrative expenses related to state general obligation bonds.
- The recommended funding in the CSF budget is used to make principal and interest payments of general obligation bonds issued by the state. All of its funding comes from the Debt Service Fund Group.
- In fiscal year 2020, the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund made \$1.29 billion in debt service payments and related expenses on general obligation bonds.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.3 billion (or a 1.4% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.3 billion (or a 4.8% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

## Agency Goals and Objectives

The CSF will facilitate the payment of debt service on state general obligation bonds.

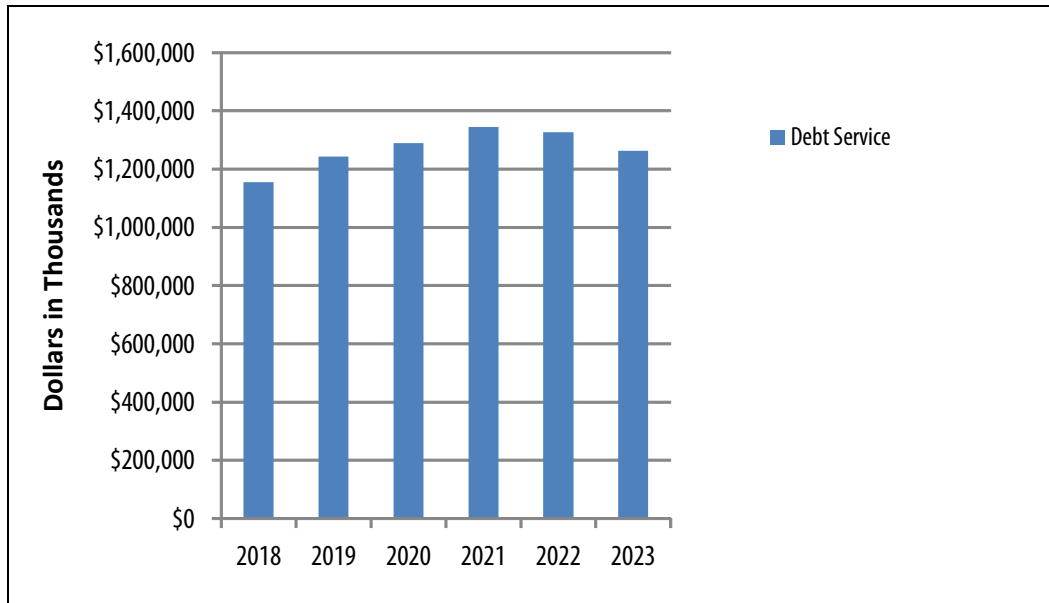
- The CSF will support debt service payments for general obligation bonds issued for highway, coal research and development, local infrastructure, parks, and natural resources, conservation, higher education, primary and secondary education, Third Frontier research and development, and job-ready site development purposes.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

Funding Sources

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund's (CSF) major funding source in fiscal year 2020 was debt service funding (\$1.2 billion), which included transfers from the General Revenue Fund and the gasoline excise tax.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



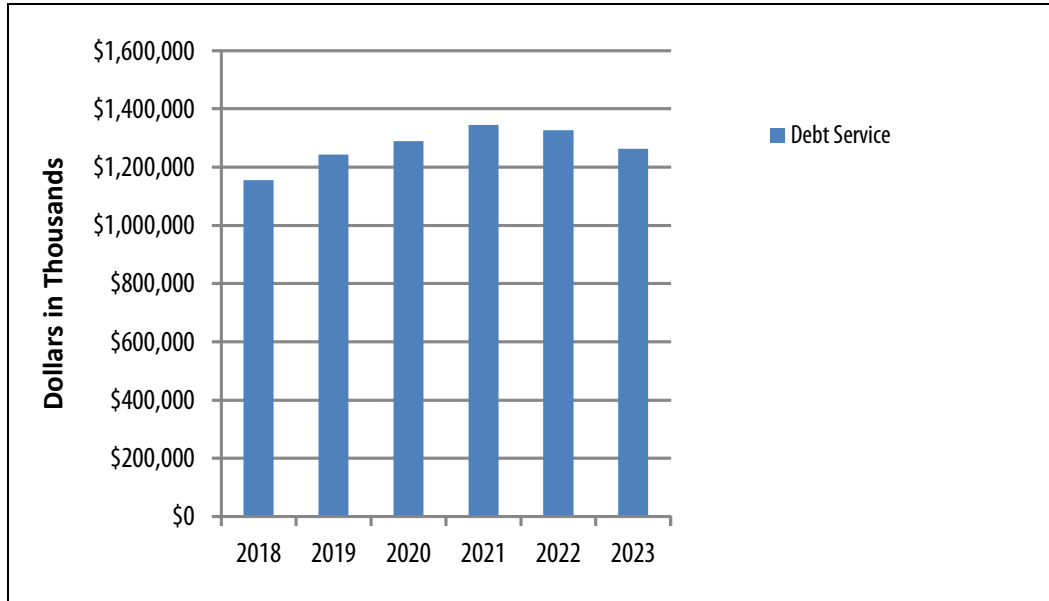
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Debt Service	1,155,032	1,243,105	1,288,685	1,345,192	4.4%	1,326,580	-1.4%	1,263,305	-4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,155,032</b>	<b>1,243,105</b>	<b>1,288,685</b>	<b>1,345,192</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>1,326,580</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>1,263,305</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund's (CSF) only expense in fiscal year 2020 was payments (\$1.2 billion) of debt service on bonds issued.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Debt Service	1,155,032	1,243,105	1,288,685	1,345,192	4.4%	1,326,580	-1.4%	1,263,305	-4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,155,032</b>	<b>1,243,105</b>	<b>1,288,685</b>	<b>1,345,192</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>1,326,580</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>1,263,305</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>

State of Ohio

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
7070	155905	Third Frontier Research and Development Bond Retirement Fund	84,494,910	89,108,907	81,410,672	87,403,000	69,000,000	-21.1%	76,000,000	10.1%
7072	155902	Highway Capital Improvement Bond Retirement Fund	114,657,860	137,169,658	152,717,637	164,693,700	164,700,000	0.0%	164,700,000	0.0%
7073	155903	Natural Resources Bond Retirement Fund	25,152,897	19,138,186	19,606,278	20,420,700	20,600,000	0.9%	23,000,000	11.7%
7074	155904	Conservation Projects Bond Retirement Fund	37,705,270	42,702,603	43,701,923	44,394,800	50,500,000	13.8%	53,500,000	5.9%
7076	155906	Coal Research and Development Bond Retirement Fund	6,319,436	7,816,711	7,819,605	7,682,600	7,300,000	-5.0%	8,500,000	16.4%
7077	155907	State Capital Improvement Bond Retirement Fund	228,191,438	228,753,312	226,801,902	231,754,500	246,500,000	6.4%	237,000,000	-3.9%
7078	155908	Common Schools Bond Retirement Fund	371,772,233	401,903,698	412,203,710	424,825,900	427,000,000	0.5%	390,000,000	-8.7%
7079	155909	Higher Education Bond Retirement Fund	263,962,175	295,833,808	323,935,906	348,550,200	331,000,000	-5.0%	301,000,000	-9.1%
7080	155901	Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq Conflict Bond Retirement Fund	7,118,278	5,089,974	4,973,459	5,586,600	5,375,000	-3.8%	5,000,000	-7.0%
7090	155912	Job Ready Site Development Bond Retirement Fund	15,657,097	15,587,870	15,514,247	9,879,900	4,605,000	-53.4%	4,605,000	0.0%
<b>Total Debt Service</b>			<b>1,155,031,594</b>	<b>1,243,104,727</b>	<b>1,288,685,339</b>	<b>1,345,191,900</b>	<b>1,326,580,000</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>1,263,305,000</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>
<b>Grand Total Commissioners of the Sinking Fund</b>			<b>1,155,031,594</b>	<b>1,243,104,727</b>	<b>1,288,685,339</b>	<b>1,345,191,900</b>	<b>1,326,580,000</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>1,263,305,000</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>

# Southern Ohio Agricultural and Community Development Foundation

## Role and Overview

The Southern Ohio Agricultural and Community Development Foundation's (SOA) mission is to help create and enhance economic opportunities for Ohio's tobacco farm families and rural communities. The goal of the Foundation is to make strategic investments that will improve profitability at the farm level, strengthen local economic development efforts, and provide educational assistance to the 22 counties of southern Ohio where the Foundation operates. The Foundation has two employees.

More information regarding the Southern Ohio Agricultural and Community Development Foundation is available at <https://www.soacdf.net/>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

- Since the Foundation was established in 2001, the SOA has invested over \$98 million across numerous programs. The Foundation plans to sunset in fiscal year 2022, but plans to continue increasing the variety, quality, and value of agricultural products other than tobacco in southern Ohio as long as it remains in operation.
- Over the years, an additional \$202 million has been leveraged by applicants as their cost share component in program areas.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$98.3 thousand (or a 61.6% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$0.0 thousand (or a 100.0% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



## Agency Goals and Objectives

The SOA's primary objective is increasing the variety, quantity, and value of agricultural products other than tobacco.

- The SOA will offer Agricultural Development and Young Farmer grants, which provide \$25,000 in matching funds for capital investments, which are necessary for diversification and development.

The SOA will assist farmers who have suffered the economic impact of reductions in quota.

- The SOA will provide educational assistance so that farmers and their dependents can acquire skills necessary for transitions into new or supplemental income-generating occupations.
- The SOA will provide grants for projects creating, retaining or expanding job opportunities for the residents in tobacco producing counties in southern Ohio.

The SOA will concentrate on business practices focused on cutting costs and operating as efficiently as possible.

- The SOA will increase the responsibilities of existing staff to keep costs at a minimum. The Foundation plans to sunset in fiscal year 2022.

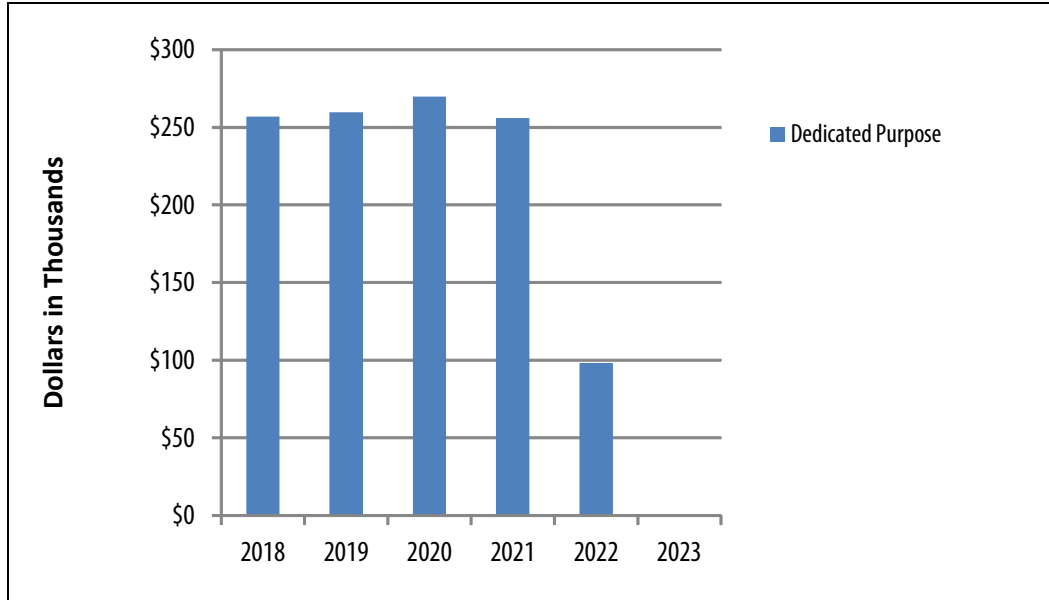


**Southern Ohio Agricultural and Community Development Foundation**

**Funding Sources**

Moneys from the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement provide 100 percent of the SOA's funding.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



- The large decrease in dedicated purpose funding is due to fewer staff members. The Foundation plans to sunset in fiscal year 2022.

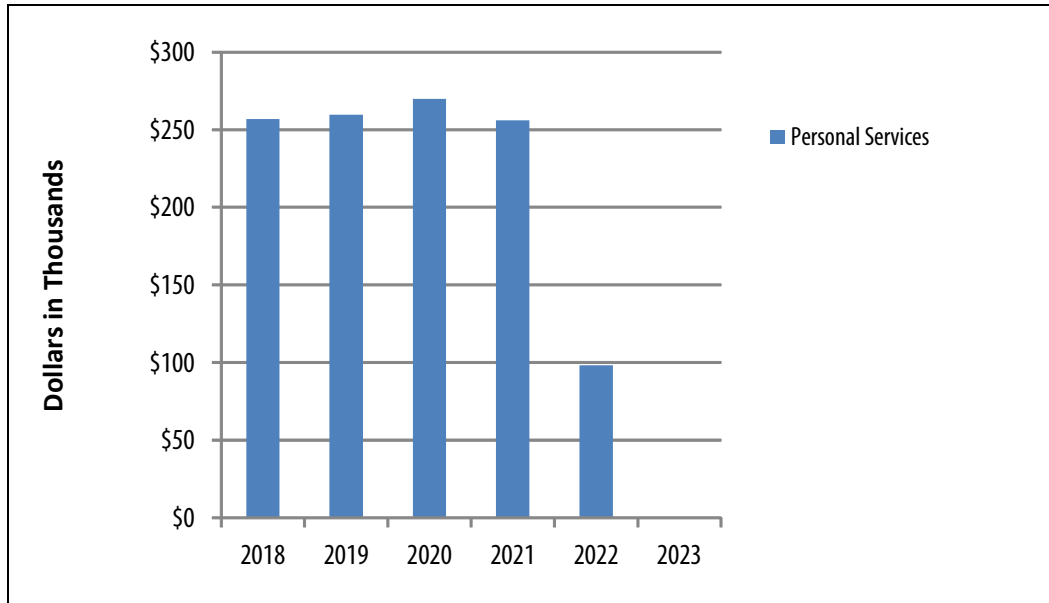
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Dedicated Purpose	257	260	270	256	-5.1%	98	-61.6%	0	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-61.6%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>

**Southern Ohio Agricultural and Community Development Foundation**

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The SOA's only appropriated expense is personnel.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- The large decrease in payroll expenses is due to fewer staff members. The Foundation plans to sunset in fiscal year 2022.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	257	260	270	256	-5.1%	98	-61.6%	0	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-61.6%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

(in Thousands)			Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
Fund	ALI	ALI Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
5M90	945601	Operating Expenses	256,955	259,653	269,888	256,100	98,270	-61.6%	0	-100.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>256,955</b>	<b>259,653</b>	<b>269,888</b>	<b>256,100</b>	<b>98,270</b>	<b>-61.6%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Southern Ohio Agricultural and Community Development Foundation</b>			<b>256,955</b>	<b>259,653</b>	<b>269,888</b>	<b>256,100</b>	<b>98,270</b>	<b>-61.6%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>

# Board of Tax Appeals

## Role and Overview

The Board of Tax Appeals (BTA) is an independent, quasi-judicial body comprised of three members appointed by the Governor for staggered, six year terms. The Board is a highly specialized tribunal authorized to determine appeals arising under Ohio tax laws. The Board's mission as Ohio's administrative tax court is to provide taxpayers and taxing authorities with an accessible, fair, and efficient process and to resolve tax appeals in a timely and judicious manner by facilitating settlement or by issuing written decisions. The BTA issues decisions related to state and local tax disputes, which relieves the state judicial system from having to adjudicate these appeals and satisfies the constitutional requirements of due process. The BTA currently has nine staff members, as well as three Board members.

More information regarding the Board of Tax Appeals is available at <https://bta.ohio.gov/>.

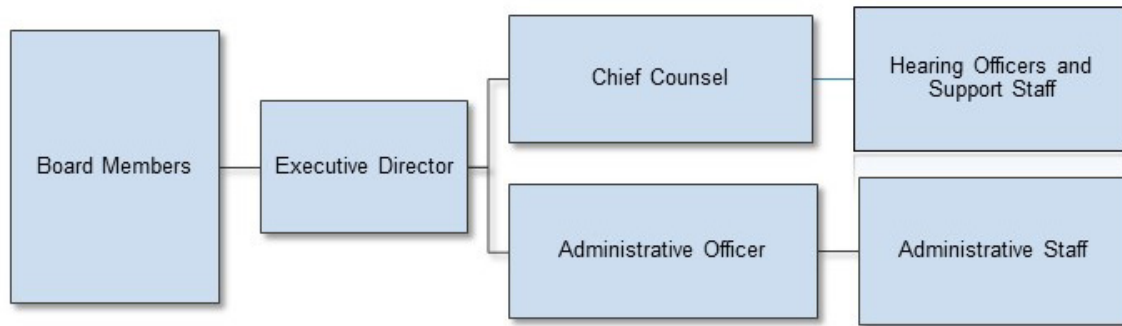
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The BTA appropriations provide the resources to employ tax law experts that hear and determine appeals on a wide range of issues that involve 62 different types of taxes. The majority of appeals involve property taxes, which also means the funding provided to the BTA assists school districts and local governments through timely and expert consideration of issues involving a core revenue source.
- During the fiscal years 2018-2019 biennium, the Board issued over 2,000 decisions many of which have tax implications for every Ohio taxpayer. The administration of cases is greatly assisted through the BTA's online case management system, whose annual cost is funded by the agency's appropriations.
- The recommended appropriations for the fiscal years 2022-2023 biennium will allow the BTA to address staffing succession, ensuring continuity in the agency's ability to provide high-quality and timely decisions.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.8 million (or a 1.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.8 million (or a 2.8% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$1.8 million (or a 1.5% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$1.8 million (or a 2.8% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Table of Organization



**Board of Tax Appeals**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The BTA will maintain a current docket.

- The BTA intends to hear cases and issue decisions within one year of the case filing date.

The BTA will maintain the Board's online cloud based case management system.

- Parties will continue to be able to file and access their case 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

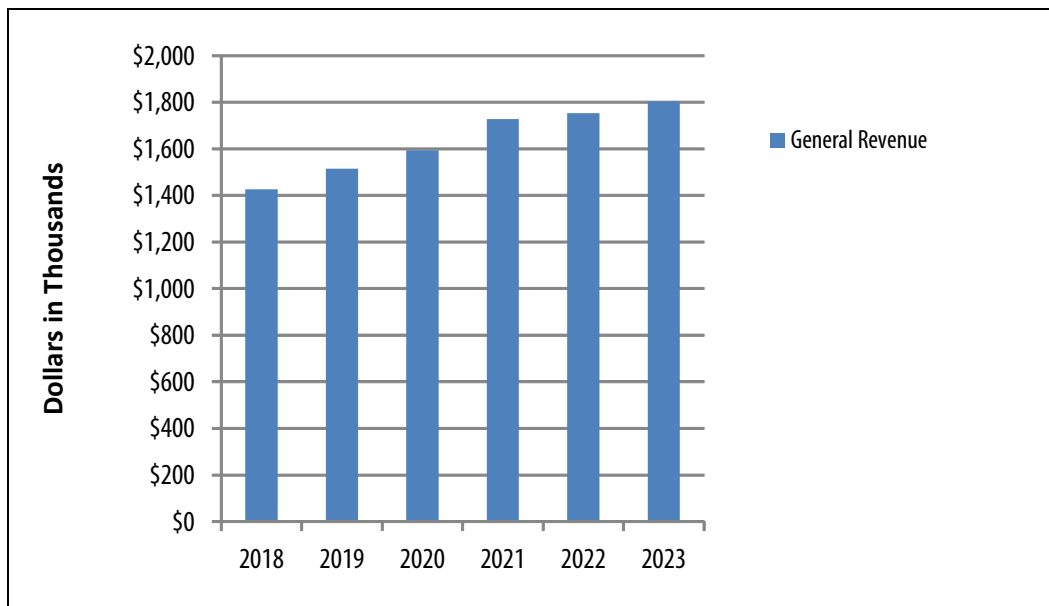
The BTA will implement a Board led education program.

- The BTA will provide practitioners with information on the Board's best practices pertaining to the tax appeals process.

**Funding Sources**

The BTA receives its entire funding from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) and its entire appropriation is through one line item.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**

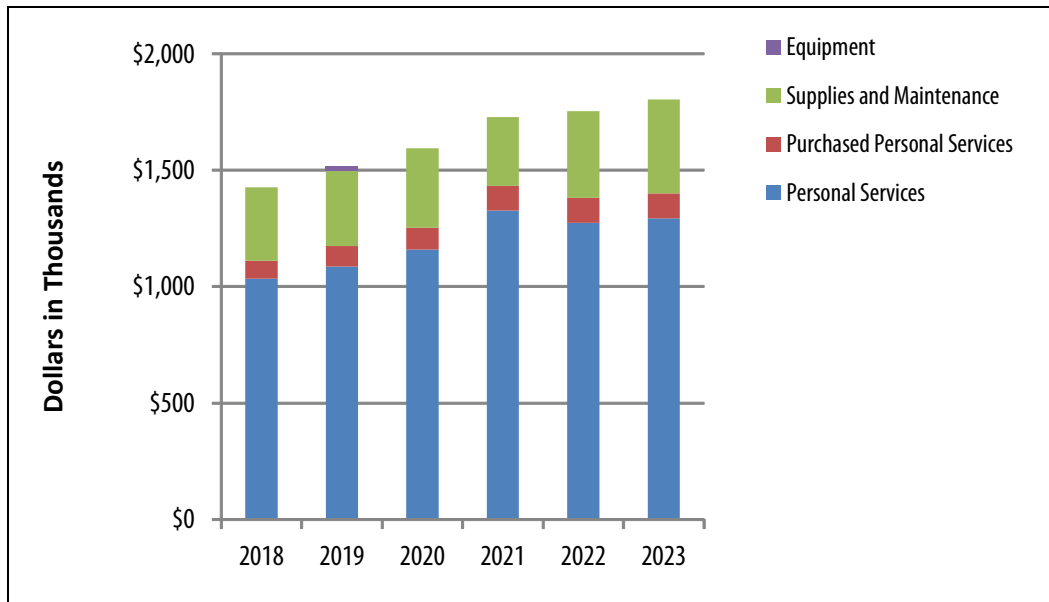


(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	1,426	1,515	1,594	1,728	8.4%	1,753	1.5%	1,803	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

In fiscal year 2020, payroll expenses were 73 percent of total BTA expenditures, supporting 12 permanent staff and Board members. Supplies and maintenance was the next largest spending category, at 21 percent of total expenditures, with much of that expense category comprised of purchased services supporting the agency's case management information system and facility-related expenses.

**Expenses by Account Category**



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,034	1,086	1,159	1,326	14.4%	1,273	-4.0%	1,293	1.6%
Purchased Personal Services	76	89	94	107	13.9%	107	0.0%	107	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	315	320	341	295	-13.6%	373	26.5%	403	8.0%
Equipment	0	20	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	116321	Operating Expenses	1,425,735	1,515,237	1,593,805	1,727,708	1,753,243	1.5%	1,803,160	2.8%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>1,425,735</b>	<b>1,515,237</b>	<b>1,593,805</b>	<b>1,727,708</b>	<b>1,753,243</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1,803,160</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>Grand Total Board of Tax Appeals</b>			<b>1,425,735</b>	<b>1,515,237</b>	<b>1,593,805</b>	<b>1,727,708</b>	<b>1,753,243</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1,803,160</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

# Department of Taxation

## Role and Overview

The mission of the Ohio Department of Taxation (ODT) is to provide quality service to Ohio taxpayers by helping them comply with their tax responsibilities and by fairly applying the tax law. The agency administers and enforces 30 state and local taxes and fees, including state and local sales and use taxes, the state personal income tax, school district income taxes, and an array of business and excise taxes. These taxes generate nearly \$30 billion annually to support the many functions of state and local governments, as well as school districts. The ODT also oversees the real property appraisals in Ohio's 88 counties, calculates effective property tax rates, and performs numerous other functions as it works with local officials to effectively administer local property taxes. The agency currently has 812 full-time permanent employees. Recent accomplishments guided by the agency's mission include: continuing to improve methods of blocking attempted income tax fraud, both reducing the cost of fighting fraud and minimizing the inconvenience to taxpayers; continuing to improve technology to objectively identify taxpayers who may not be compliant with their tax obligations; incorporating technological enhancements to the ODT's business systems to streamline and expedite processing of tax returns, payments, and refunds; and implementing a new process that gives Ohio taxpayers and tax practitioners the ability to respond electronically to individual and school district income tax notices.

More information regarding the Department of Taxation is available at <https://tax.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/tax/home>.

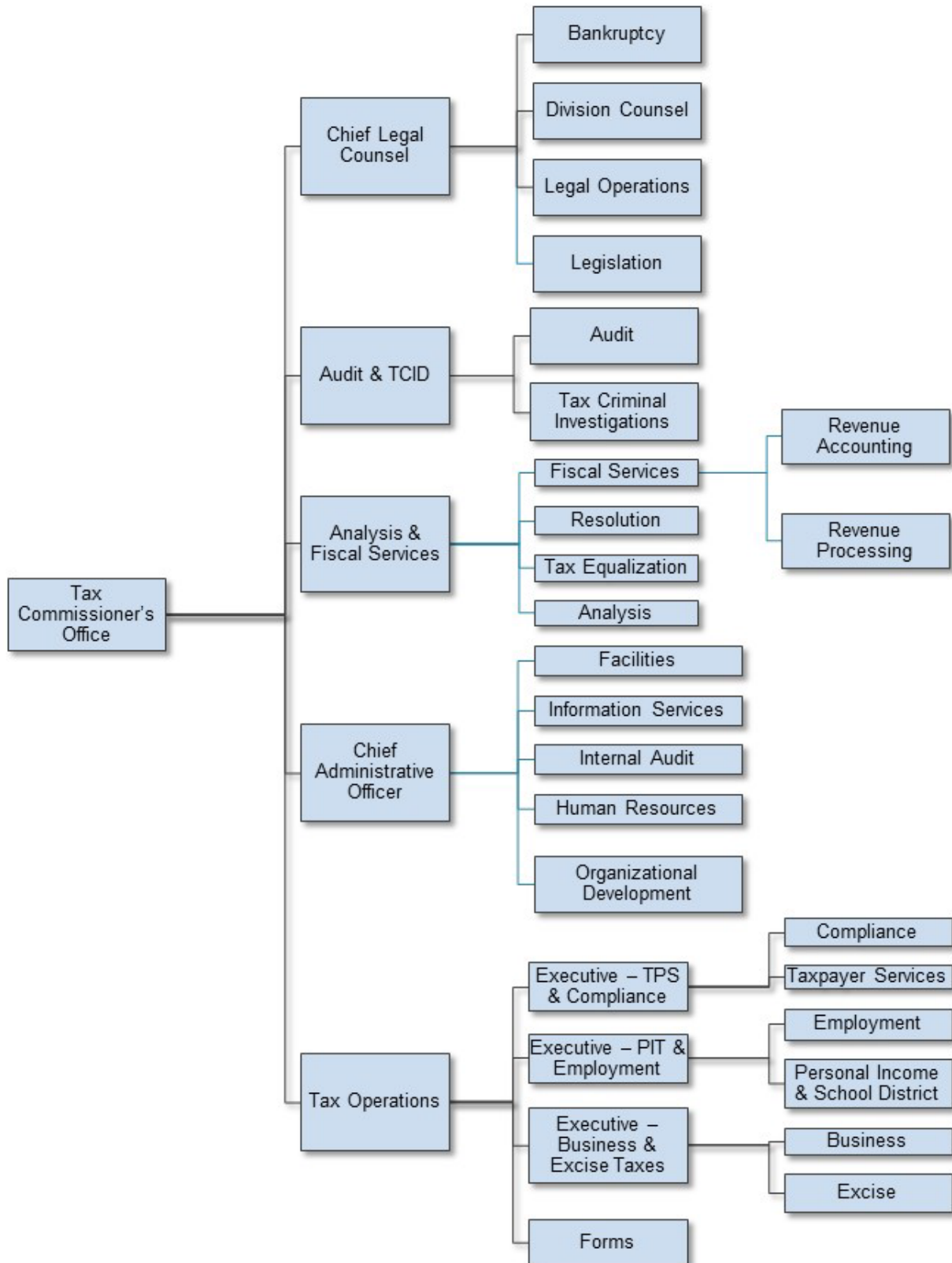
## Agency Budget Highlights

- In fiscal year 2020, net collections of state-collected taxes & fees administered by the ODT were approximately \$29.2 billion. These collections support many functions of state and local government, including education, health care, transportation, and law enforcement.
- The ODT administers several locally-imposed taxes, the collections from which totaled \$3.2 billion in fiscal year 2020. The recommended annual appropriations for line items covering the cost to administer those taxes, amount to approximately \$40 million. These include line items 110605, 110607, 110609, and 110615. The ODT also has a central role in administering locally-imposed and locally-collected property taxes, from which it receives funding through line item 110623.
- With approximately 130 staff members, the ODT assisted 627,493 taxpayers in fulfilling their tax filing responsibilities during fiscal year 2020. The estimated cost of these direct taxpayer services is \$12 million per year, funded through various line items.
- The compliance, audit, and voluntary disclosure programs within the ODT generated \$612 million in revenue during fiscal year 2020. The ODT's tax compliance program consists of 334 budgeted staff positions, including crucial information technology resources used by such staff, that provide fair and equitable enforcement of the various taxes and fees that are administered by the ODT.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$56.4 million (or a 1.9% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$56.7 million (or a 0.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.3 billion (or a 0.3% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.3 billion (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The ODT will modernize the personal income tax and school district income tax computer system.

- The ODT intends to reduce technical and financial risk by implementing modern information technology architecture and an easily adaptable environment.
- Taxpayer satisfaction will be increased by simplifying, modernizing, and enhancing the user experience for electronic tax filing, payment, and refund processes.
- The ODT will safeguard taxpayer information through the application of appropriate security controls, which fosters a high degree of taxpayer confidence that personal and financial information submitted to the ODT is protected against unauthorized use, inspection or disclosure.

The ODT will address permanent position staffing.

- The ODT will increase staffing in the Audit Division. The Audit Division is responsible for conducting audits on most of Ohio's major business taxes. The impact of not maintaining sufficient staffing levels in the Audit Division would be a reduction in tax revenue identified during audits.
- Staffing for the Taxpayer Services (TPS) division will be increased to support existing service quality standards, including meeting wait time targets for callers. The TPS division runs a contact center that responds to questions from taxpayers and tax practitioners regarding Ohio tax laws, how to file tax returns, how to resolve overdue tax liability, and how to ascertain the refund status for individual income and most business taxes.

The ODT will implement new information technology projects.

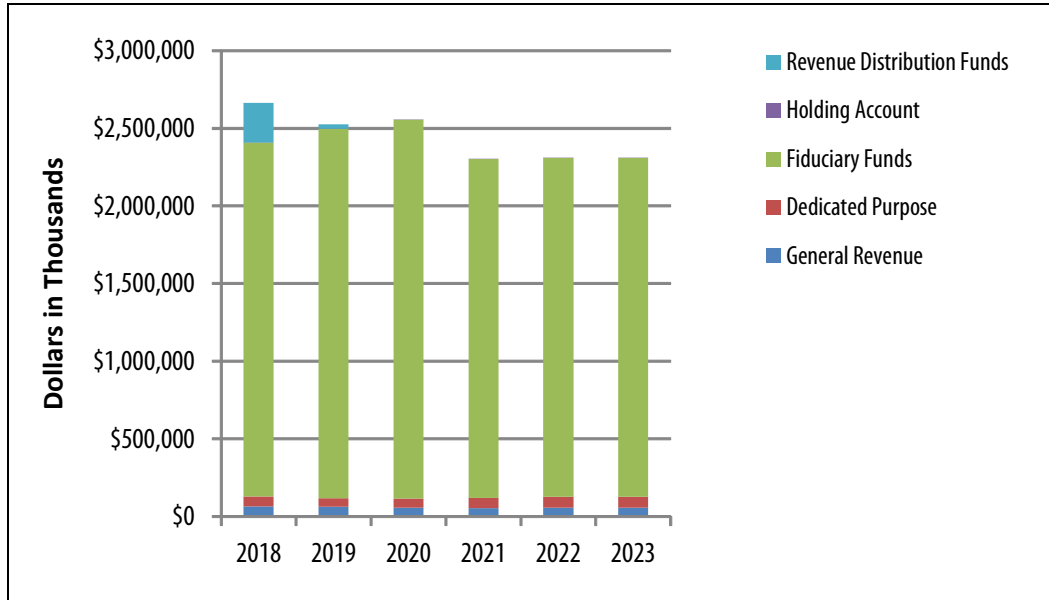
- The ODT will successfully implement a project to migrate additional tax systems from the IBM Mainframe computer to more modern and supportable applications with increased functionality and associated efficiencies.
- An upgrade of the IBM WebSphere application will be implemented to ensure the continued processing of tax returns, collection of revenue, and performance of billings and assessments.
- While ODT encourages the use of its Online Notice Response Service, not all taxpayers have internet access and instead rely on facsimile communications. The ODT will complete the replacement of its Faxaway system to continue the support of fax-based communication between taxpayers and the ODT.



**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the ODT is the General Revenue Fund, which comprised \$56.9 million or 49.5 percent of the fiscal year 2020 operating budget. The second largest source of funding is the Local Sales Tax Administrative Fund which comprised 23.0 percent of the fiscal year 2020 budget. In addition, the ODT receives funding from 14 other funds from which it administers taxes associated with each fund. (Fiduciary and Holding fund amounts are not included in the above calculations since they serve a pass-through accounting function and do not constitute a funding source for agency operations).

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



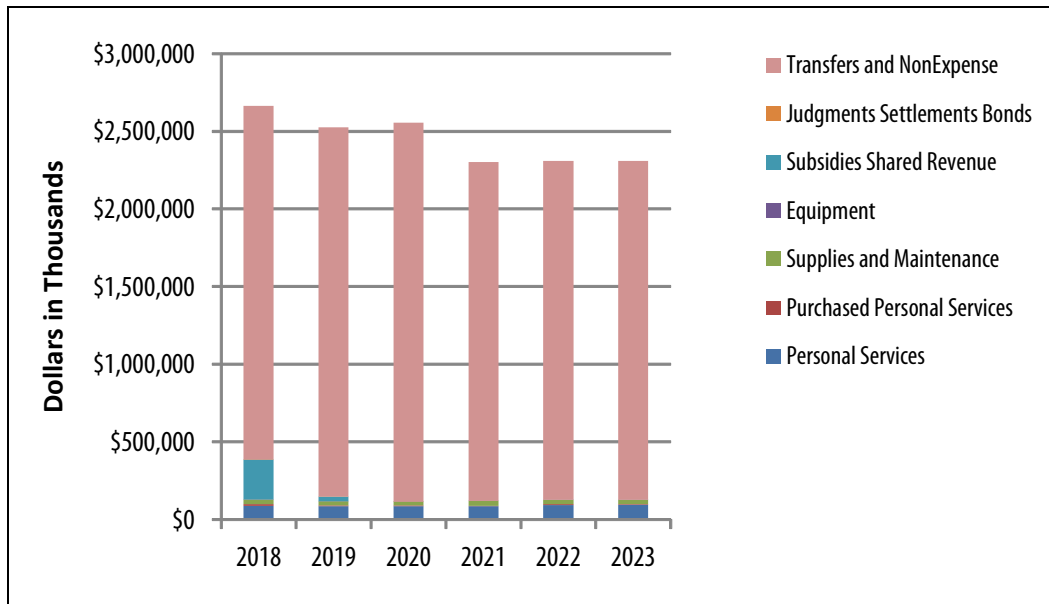
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	66,524	62,673	56,947	55,346	-2.8%	56,392	1.9%	56,656	0.5%
Dedicated Purpose	63,137	55,703	58,040	65,448	12.8%	71,334	9.0%	71,334	0.0%
Fiduciary Funds	2,278,286	2,378,464	2,439,822	2,180,149	-10.6%	2,180,149	0.0%	2,180,149	0.0%
Holding Account	50	5	5	26	410.0%	26	0.0%	26	0.0%
Revenue Distribution Funds	256,800	30,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,664,798</b>	<b>2,526,846</b>	<b>2,554,813</b>	<b>2,300,968</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>	<b>2,307,901</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2,308,165</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Department of Taxation

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The ODT’s largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (\$87.1 million or 75.8%). Supplies and Maintenance was the second largest expense (\$24.6 million or 21.4%). Neither expense category grew or declined by a significant amount over the fiscal years 2018 - 2020 time period. (The transfers and non-expense category which is associated with Fiduciary and Holding funds - primarily comprised of tax refunds - are excluded from the above calculations).

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	89,258	86,877	87,143	86,284	-1.0%	93,057	7.8%	94,728	1.8%
Purchased Personal Services	10,239	4,413	2,989	3,001	0.4%	6,343	111.3%	4,406	-30.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	28,891	26,223	24,626	30,386	23.4%	26,926	-11.4%	27,406	1.8%
Equipment	1,272	805	225	1,121	398.3%	1,400	24.9%	1,450	3.6%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	256,800	30,000	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	1	57	3	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	2,278,336	2,378,469	2,439,827	2,180,175	-10.6%	2,180,175	0.0%	2,180,175	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,664,798</b>	<b>2,526,846</b>	<b>2,554,813</b>	<b>2,300,968</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>	<b>2,307,901</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2,308,165</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State of Ohio

Department of Taxation

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	110321	Operating Expenses	66,524,044	62,541,371	56,825,845	55,194,745	56,240,803	1.9%	56,504,746	0.5%
GRF	110404	Tobacco Settlement Enforcement	0	131,658	120,891	150,810	150,810	0.0%	150,810	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>66,524,044</b>	<b>62,673,029</b>	<b>56,946,736</b>	<b>55,345,555</b>	<b>56,391,613</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>56,655,556</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
2280	110628	CAT Administration	16,507,067	13,478,854	11,933,792	13,036,732	14,254,131	9.3%	14,254,131	0.0%
4330	110602	Municipal Data Exchange Administration	165,673	125,579	5,624	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4350	110607	Local Tax Administration	20,234,368	19,370,018	26,498,363	27,735,059	31,020,628	11.8%	31,020,628	0.0%
4360	110608	Motor Vehicle Audit Administration	1,209,507	1,488,148	1,153,149	1,777,952	1,500,000	-15.6%	1,500,000	0.0%
4370	110606	Income Tax Refund Contribution Administration	25,395	18,299	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4380	110609	School District Income Tax Administration	5,738,024	5,979,235	6,880,112	8,244,291	9,000,000	9.2%	9,000,000	0.0%
4C60	110616	International Registration Plan Administration	569,256	573,132	394,814	592,133	705,869	19.2%	705,869	0.0%
4R60	110610	Tire Tax Administration	219,636	152,972	181,977	79,527	180,000	126.3%	180,000	0.0%
5BPO	110639	Wireless 9-1-1 Administration	261,887	260,269	98,781	298,733	298,794	0.0%	298,794	0.0%
5BWO	110630	Tax Amnesty Promotion and Administration	1,057,263	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5JMO	110637	Casino Tax Administration	57,500	74,913	106,250	88,743	125,000	40.9%	125,000	0.0%
5MNO	110638	STARS Development and Implementation	4,759,437	1,916,658	460,141	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5N50	110605	Municipal Income Tax Administration	185,391	168,388	273,265	130,642	200,000	53.1%	200,000	0.0%
5N60	110618	Kilowatt Hour Tax Administration	73,967	89,774	81,822	40,000	100,000	150.0%	100,000	0.0%
5NYO	110643	Petroleum Activity Tax Administration	730,690	827,922	651,651	923,136	1,000,000	8.3%	1,000,000	0.0%
5V70	110622	Motor Fuel Tax Administration	4,531,141	4,136,618	3,917,683	5,590,945	6,000,000	7.3%	6,000,000	0.0%
5V80	110623	Property Tax Administration	4,485,544	5,074,869	3,602,860	4,823,602	5,000,000	3.7%	5,000,000	0.0%
5W70	110627	Exempt Facility Administration	48,760	2,883	13,213	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6390	110614	Cigarette Tax Enforcement	1,887,405	1,520,824	1,451,879	1,569,410	1,450,000	-7.6%	1,450,000	0.0%
6880	110615	Local Excise Tax Administration	389,398	443,841	334,362	516,609	500,000	-3.2%	500,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>63,137,309</b>	<b>55,703,196</b>	<b>58,039,738</b>	<b>65,447,514</b>	<b>71,334,422</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>71,334,422</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4250	110635	Tax Refunds	2,277,741,521	2,377,960,995	2,439,315,525	2,179,769,300	2,179,769,300	0.0%	2,179,769,300	0.0%
5CZ0	110631	Vendor's License Application	409,000	395,600	418,850	380,000	380,000	0.0%	380,000	0.0%
6420	110613	Ohio Political Party Distributions	135,380	107,883	87,320	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>2,278,285,901</b>	<b>2,378,464,478</b>	<b>2,439,821,695</b>	<b>2,180,149,300</b>	<b>2,180,149,300</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2,180,149,300</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
R010	110611	Tax Distributions	50,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	25,000	0.0%	25,000	0.0%
R011	110612	Miscellaneous Income Tax Receipts	0	0	0	500	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
<b>Total Holding Account</b>			<b>50,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
7104	110997	Medicaid Local Sales Tax Transition Fund	256,800,422	30,000,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Revenue Distribution Funds</b>			<b>256,800,422</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Taxation</b>			<b>2,664,797,676</b>	<b>2,526,845,703</b>	<b>2,554,813,169</b>	<b>2,300,967,869</b>	<b>2,307,900,835</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2,308,164,778</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Department of Transportation

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) plans, builds, and maintains a safe, efficient, and accessible transportation system that integrates highway, rail, air, and water networks. The ODOT also helps coordinate and develop Ohio's public transportation and aviation programs and has 12 District Offices that provide full-service highway maintenance facilities in every county of the state. Most highway maintenance work is completed by the ODOT employees at the county level, while nearly all construction work is completed by private contractors with agency oversight to ensure the quality of work performed. The Department's main funding source is state and federal taxes on motor fuels, and the majority of the ODOT's biennial budget is used for the maintenance and construction of highways and bridges, with an emphasis on safety and preserving and upgrading the current network. The Director is appointed by the Governor and oversees nearly 5,000 employees.

More information regarding the Department of Transportation is available at <http://www.transportation.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

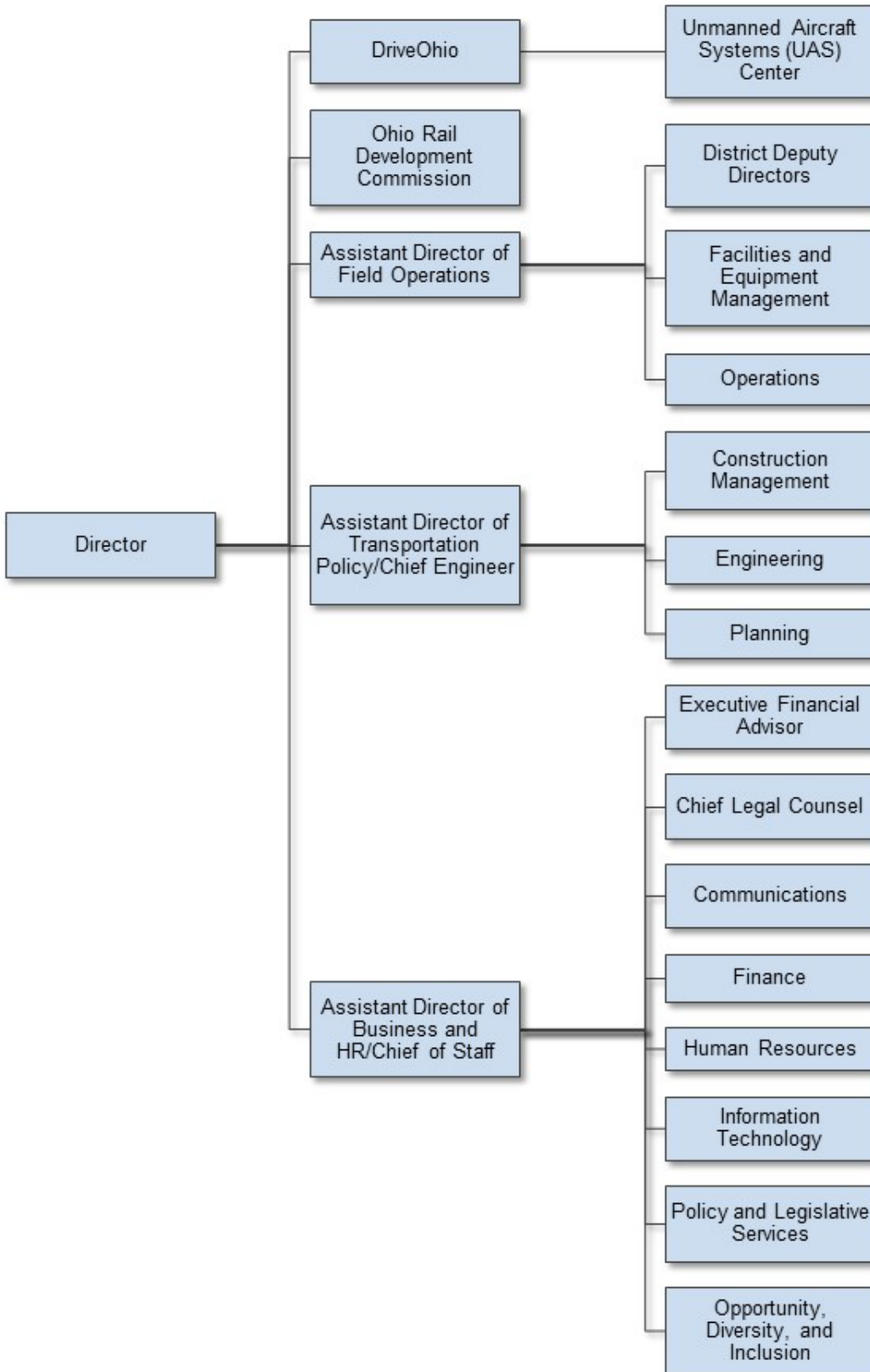
- This budget recommendation continues support for Ohio's interstate system, which is the nation's fifth biggest, encompassing more than 8,000 lane miles. It also includes support for Ohio's bridges, which has the country's second largest inventory of bridges at more than 27,000 structures.
- This budget recommendation fully supports preservation and safety programs for both roads and bridges. Last year, the ODOT maintenance crews placed more than 113,000 tons of asphalt, addressed more than 800 culverts totaling 48,000 feet, and swept and cleaned nearly 8,000 bridges. In addition, last winter the ODOT crews drove 5.8 million miles and used 424,024 tons of salt and 10.7 million gallons of liquid de-icers.
- This budget recommendation continues investments in Transportation Review Advisory Committee (TRAC) projects. Prior to the pandemic outbreak in 2020, drivers logged more than 120 billion miles driving on roads in Ohio, the sixth highest number of vehicle miles traveled in the country. Additionally, Ohio ranks sixth in the nation for its volume of freight (1.38 billion tons).
- This budget recommendation continues to invest in multi-modal transportation including rail development, airport improvements, and public transit. Ohio is third in active rail line mileage (5,338 route miles).
- This budget recommendation also supports operations for the ODOT, including approximately 5,000 employees, of which about 86 percent of employees are located in the ODOT's 12 districts, 88 counties, and 102 outpost facilities throughout the state, with the remainder located in the agency's central office in Columbus.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$15.8 million (or a 47.6% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$15.8 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$3.5 billion (or a 4.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$3.3 billion (or a 8.0% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Department of Transportation

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The ODOT will provide Ohio motorists with safe, reliable roads and bridges.

- The Department will maintain optimal pavement conditions on the state-maintained highway system by achieving a statewide average Pavement Condition Rating (PCR) of 85 or higher for interstates and busier state highways and a PCR of 80 or higher for the rest of the state-maintained highway system. PCRs measure the distress level for a section of pavement on a scale from zero to 100.
- The Department will maintain optimal bridge conditions for bridges on the state highway system. The ODOT's goal for bridges with spans of 10 feet or longer is a statewide average General Appraisal (GA) Rating of 6.8 or higher on a scale that ranges from zero (closed) to nine (new).
- The ODOT will give motorists a reliable commute by ensuring that primary routes are operating at or near the posted speed limits between the hours of 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. at least 88 percent of the time.
- The Department will continue to cut operating costs, explore innovative ideas, and rethink its business practices to ensure as many dollars as possible can be put towards much-needed transportation projects. This will include finding \$100 million in operational savings and efficiencies by the end of fiscal year 2022.

The ODOT will provide safe roads and intersections for Ohio's motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists.

- The Department will improve safety at 150 intersections in the state through the Governor's Intersection Safety Program. Thirty-seven percent of fatal and serious injury crashes in Ohio occur at intersections. The ODOT is pushing forward with an expedited schedule to initiate or complete construction on 80 percent of the projects by the end of 2022.
- The Department will dedicate \$10 million in resources to help protect pedestrians at 455 locations in Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown. Pedestrian crashes are more likely to result in serious injury or death than other crash types, and safety improvements such as high visibility crosswalks, street lighting, signage, pedestrian signals and beacons, refuge median islands, curb ramps, and curb bump outs increase pedestrian safety.
- The ODOT will clear roadway routes after winter weather events quickly enough that 96 percent are operating within 10 miles per hour of the posted speed limit within two hours for primary routes and within four hours for secondary routes.

The ODOT will prepare the Department and Ohio's transportation system for the fast-developing transportation technologies of the future.

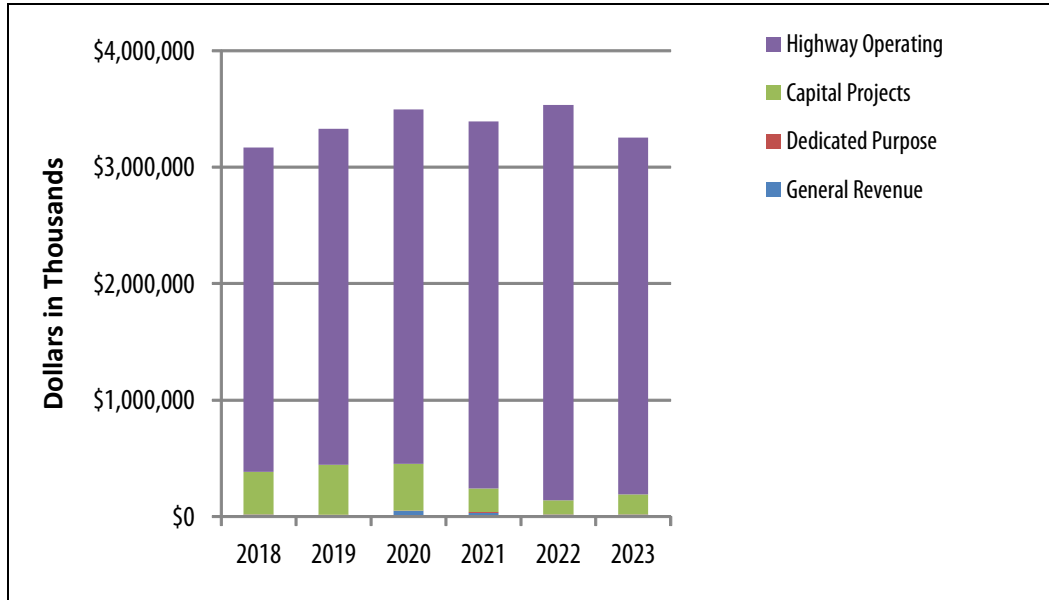
- The Department will strive to deliver three critical smart mobility demonstrations (U.S. 33 Smart Mobility Corridor, Automated Driving Systems federal grant, and I-70 Truck Corridor grant) on time and on budget. DriveOhio will also develop a plan for expanding electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure for the state's public vehicle fleet and will identify commercialization options and partnerships for expansion of fast charging at commercial truck stops, gas stations, and other publicly accessible areas.
- The ODOT will utilize Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) and increase the number of drone operational flights by 30 percent to make its operation more effective and efficient. Ohio is already using UAS to support state and local governments in project surveys, infrastructure inspection, project monitoring, environmental surveys, resource surveys, corrections facility surveillance, and police and firefighter support.
- The ODOT will evaluate the workspace and technology needs for every position in the agency and develop a plan to consolidate workspaces where it makes sense and invest in technology to make sure agency personnel are productive wherever they are working.

Department of Transportation

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the ODOT is the Highway Operating Fund (Fund 7002), which comprised 86 percent of the ODOT's fiscal year 2020 budget. The two main revenue sources in that fund are state and federal taxes on motor fuels (\$1.0 billion annually), and federal sources (\$1.5 billion annually), including the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). The second largest funding source is bond revenue, which comprised 11.4 percent of the ODOT's fiscal year 2020 budget and supports multi-year construction projects.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- Additional federal funding received from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (the second CARES Act) will be used in fiscal year 2022 for COVID-19 relief for the ODOT, local transportation agencies, and public transit systems.

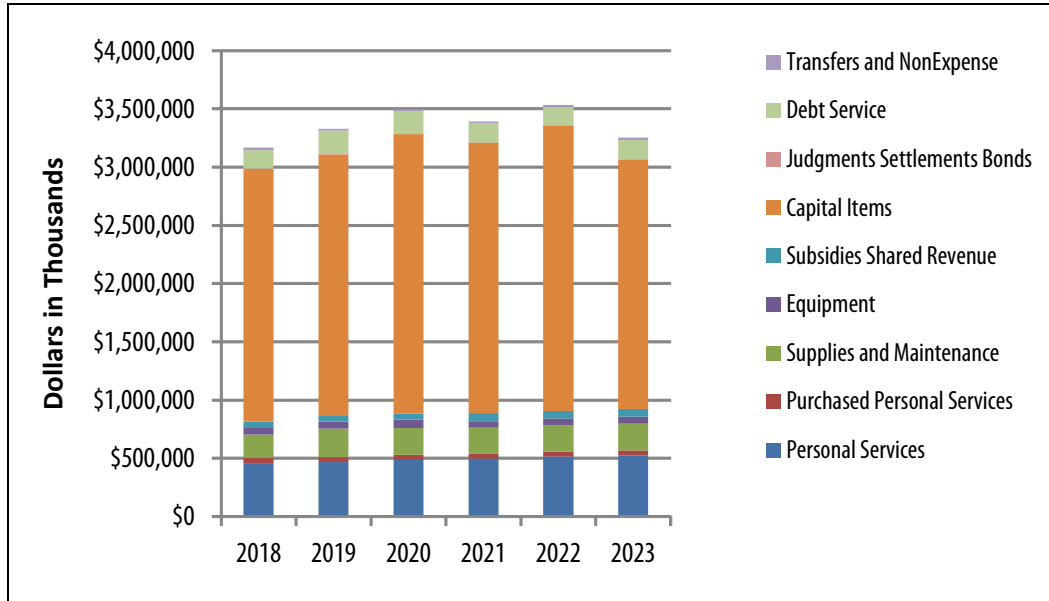
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	15,242	13,574	49,442	30,130	-39.1%	15,782	-47.6%	15,782	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	2,220	2,280	2,216	8,081	264.7%	3,496	-56.7%	3,496	0.0%
Capital Projects	365,467	429,439	400,025	203,563	-49.1%	120,000	-41.1%	169,954	41.6%
Highway Operating	2,787,450	2,884,959	3,042,535	3,151,652	3.6%	3,394,099	7.7%	3,062,974	-9.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,170,380</b>	<b>3,330,252</b>	<b>3,494,218</b>	<b>3,393,426</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>3,533,378</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3,252,206</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>

Department of Transportation

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The ODOT's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was capital expenses (68.6%). Capital expenses for the ODOT fit into two main categories: construction and maintenance costs for road and bridge preservation; and Major New, which is new construction projects exceeding \$10 million. The second largest expense for the ODOT was personnel (13.9%).

Expenses by Account Category



- Capital spending in fiscal year 2022 will increase due to additional federal funding received from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (the second CARES Act). This funding will be used for COVID-19 relief purposes for the ODOT, local transportation agencies, and public transit systems.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	451,523	468,476	485,636	499,153	2.8%	514,823	3.1%	526,754	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	51,939	42,418	45,276	39,478	-12.8%	40,571	2.8%	41,565	2.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	201,299	242,968	228,664	224,652	-1.8%	225,348	0.3%	229,328	1.8%
Equipment	60,937	60,156	73,573	50,190	-31.8%	60,746	21.0%	60,996	0.4%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	49,465	50,478	51,333	74,174	44.5%	63,713	-14.1%	64,588	1.4%
Capital Items	2,169,910	2,245,221	2,398,025	2,322,147	-3.2%	2,451,947	5.6%	2,141,208	-12.7%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	1,427	2,046	1,287	1,404	9.1%	3,500	149.4%	3,500	0.0%
Debt Service	157,914	202,089	196,902	168,617	-14.4%	154,429	-8.4%	165,435	7.1%
Transfers and Non-Expense	25,965	16,400	13,523	13,611	0.6%	18,300	34.5%	18,832	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,170,380</b>	<b>3,330,252</b>	<b>3,494,218</b>	<b>3,393,426</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>3,533,378</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3,252,206</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>

ALI Analysis

7002 772422 Highway Construction - Federal

Increased appropriations in the Highway Construction - Federal line item in fiscal year 2022 includes approximately \$332.7 million in federal funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (the second CARES Act). This funding will be used to provide COVID-19 relief costs for the ODOT, local transportation agencies, and public transit systems.



State of Ohio

Department of Transportation

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	772502	LOCAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS	69,200	35,052	65,628	25,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	775451	Public Transportation-State	7,362,044	7,362,779	1,322,881	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GRF	775470	Public Transportation - State	0	0	40,379,296	23,422,286	7,362,778	-68.6%	7,362,778	0.0%
GRF	776465	Rail Development	1,581,379	870,043	1,927,300	1,248,007	2,000,000	60.3%	2,000,000	0.0%
GRF	777471	Airport Improvements-State	6,229,820	5,306,493	5,746,673	5,434,360	6,419,687	18.1%	6,419,687	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>15,242,443</b>	<b>13,574,367</b>	<b>49,441,778</b>	<b>30,129,653</b>	<b>15,782,465</b>	<b>-47.6%</b>	<b>15,782,465</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4N40	776664	Rail Transportation-Other	1,750,224	1,885,946	2,036,376	2,631,353	2,875,800	9.3%	2,875,800	0.0%
5CF0	776667	Rail Transload Facilities	15,000	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5QTO	776670	OHIO MARITIME ASSISTANCE PRGRM	0	0	0	4,830,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
5W90	777615	County Airport Maintenance	454,969	394,077	179,329	620,000	620,000	0.0%	620,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>2,220,193</b>	<b>2,280,023</b>	<b>2,215,705</b>	<b>8,081,353</b>	<b>3,495,800</b>	<b>-56.7%</b>	<b>3,495,800</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
7042	772723	Highway Construction-Bonds	191,305,943	193,216,090	161,357,181	64,793,544	60,000,000	-7.4%	89,953,867	49.9%
7045	772428	Highway Infrastructure Bank-Bonds	174,161,487	236,222,800	238,668,180	138,769,739	60,000,000	-56.8%	80,000,000	33.3%
<b>Total Capital Projects</b>			<b>365,467,430</b>	<b>429,438,890</b>	<b>400,025,361</b>	<b>203,563,283</b>	<b>120,000,000</b>	<b>-41.1%</b>	<b>169,953,867</b>	<b>41.6%</b>
2120	772426	Highway Infrastructure Bank-Federal	4,519,878	6,344,422	8,657,204	8,817,103	5,500,000	-37.6%	5,500,000	0.0%
2120	772427	Highway Infrastructure Bank-State	18,869,637	18,200,343	24,867,654	24,508,219	14,750,000	-39.8%	14,750,000	0.0%
2120	772430	Infrastructure Debt Reserve Title 23-49	525,000	550,670	548,361	510,000	600,000	17.6%	600,000	0.0%
2130	772431	Roadway Infrastructure Bank - State	3,089,114	3,485,204	3,481,420	3,889,319	3,600,000	-7.4%	3,750,000	4.2%
2130	772433	Infrastructure Debt Reserve - State	525,474	481,669	444,743	552,500	550,000	-0.5%	0	-100.0%
2130	777477	Aviation Infrastructure Bank-State	105,699	1,779,584	478,476	2,135,553	2,000,000	-6.3%	2,400,000	20.0%
7002	770003	Transportation Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments	8,154,967	16,524,848	16,531,342	17,678,300	16,562,000	-6.3%	20,299,728	22.6%
7002	771411	Planning and Research-State	24,011,257	25,288,495	25,221,220	27,283,436	27,701,087	1.5%	28,289,885	2.1%
7002	771412	Planning and Research-Federal	32,353,524	37,642,567	37,921,180	33,877,903	42,062,017	24.2%	42,062,017	0.0%
7002	772421	Highway Construction-State	544,236,154	510,951,197	527,704,681	753,551,301	713,639,296	-5.3%	700,265,960	-1.9%
7002	772422	Highway Construction-Federal	1,175,107,316	1,205,967,483	1,274,206,906	1,272,322,154	1,575,802,398	23.9%	1,236,154,808	-21.6%
7002	772424	Highway Construction-Other	62,891,273	58,833,343	63,983,997	89,223,190	80,000,000	-10.3%	80,000,000	0.0%
7002	772425	Highway Construction-Turnpike	81,245,440	69,409,604	129,474,717	8,879,026	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
7002	772437	Major New State Infrastructure Bond Debt Service (State)	23,409,313	26,960,129	25,917,922	21,226,710	16,980,228	-20.0%	17,789,693	4.8%
7002	772438	Major New State Infrastructure Bond Debt Service (Federal)	125,277,779	157,571,253	153,459,959	128,649,625	119,736,667	-6.9%	126,745,308	5.9%
7002	773431	Highway Maintenance-State	524,287,141	586,541,430	594,399,279	541,519,982	604,833,251	11.7%	610,599,776	1.0%
7002	775452	Public Transportation-Federal	34,144,343	35,602,016	33,086,957	64,999,693	40,207,799	-38.1%	41,158,833	2.4%
7002	775454	Public Transportation-Other	998,462	593,436	1,353,821	894,289	1,500,000	67.7%	1,500,000	0.0%
7002	776462	Grade Crossings-Federal	10,646,394	13,139,053	17,689,027	19,819,664	14,103,406	-28.8%	14,068,961	-0.2%
7002	776475	Rail- Federal Rail Administration	0	0	0	3,119,206	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
7002	777472	Airport Improvements-Federal	0	0	0	274,747	405,000	47.4%	405,000	0.0%
7002	777475	Aviation Administration	4,798,787	4,983,058	4,572,536	11,086,277	6,436,686	-41.9%	6,463,827	0.4%
7002	779491	Administration-State	108,252,596	104,108,847	98,533,782	116,833,831	107,129,516	-8.3%	110,169,850	2.8%
<b>Total Highway Operating</b>			<b>2,787,449,548</b>	<b>2,884,958,651</b>	<b>3,042,535,184</b>	<b>3,151,652,028</b>	<b>3,394,099,351</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>3,062,973,646</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Transportation</b>			<b>3,170,379,614</b>	<b>3,330,251,931</b>	<b>3,494,218,028</b>	<b>3,393,426,317</b>	<b>3,533,377,616</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3,252,205,778</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>

# Treasurer of State

## Role and Overview

The Treasurer of State (TOS) is a constitutional statewide officeholder responsible for protecting, collecting, and investing state funds using sound financial practices. The mission of the Treasurer's office is to be trusted stewards of the Treasury, wise investors in Ohio's future, and bold innovators committed to improving people's lives. Serving as the state's banker and chief investment officer, the Treasurer's office manages state revenue, provides for its investment and serves as the custodian of public assets. In managing the state's investment portfolios, the office emphasizes three priorities: safety, liquidity, and yield. In managing the debt portfolio, the office aims to achieve the lowest cost of capital while preserving financial flexibility and maximizing the state's ability to access the capital markets. The Treasurer's office offers a number of programs and services that benefit local governments including continuing education for public funds managers through the Center for Public Investment Management (CPIM), credit enhancement opportunities through the Ohio Market Access Program (OMAP), and safe investment alternatives through the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) investment pool. The office also administers the STABLE Account program, which provides specialized accounts that allow qualified individuals living with disabilities to save and invest money without losing eligibility for certain public benefit programs, like Medicaid or SSI.

More information regarding the Treasurer of State is available at <http://tos.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

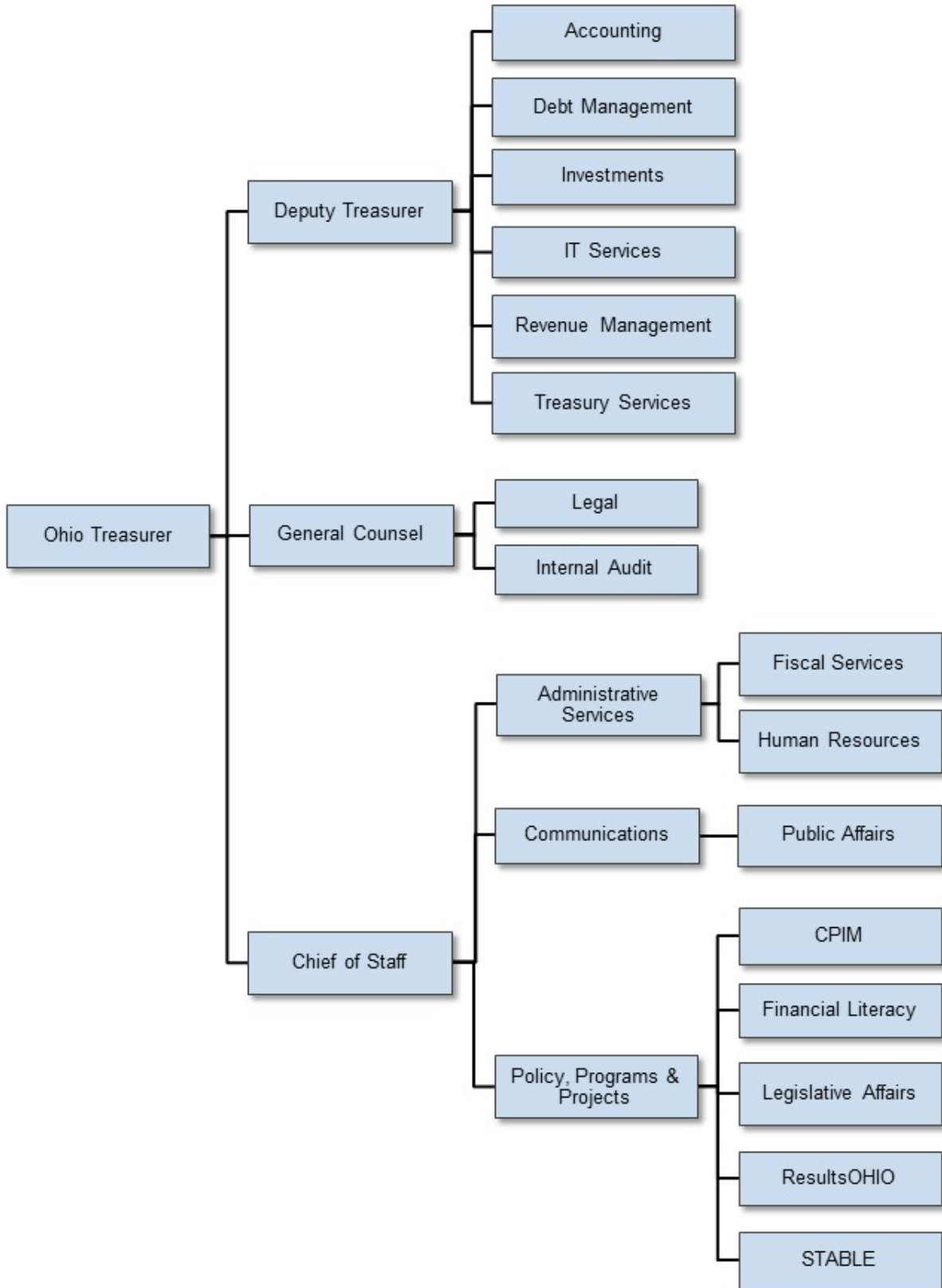
- During Fiscal Year 2020, more than \$73.6 billion was deposited into the state Treasury.
- As of June 30, 2020, the Treasurer's office served as the custodian of more than \$232 billion in financial assets. Additionally, the office is responsible for managing a nearly \$30 billion investment portfolio and \$11 billion debt portfolio.
- Since its launch in 2014, the Ohio Market Access Program (OMAP) has supported more than 180 deals that have generated more than \$3.7 million in estimated savings for local governments.
- As of October 1, 2020, local governments have invested more than \$16.9 billion in the STAR Ohio investment pool and \$551 million in the STAR Plus program. Fiscal year 2020 saw STAR Ohio grow to more than 2,700 total accounts, while more than 700 Ohio schools and local government entities participate in STAR Plus.
- The office's STABLE Account program has seen unprecedented growth. The program began calendar year 2019 with fewer than 9,500 accounts; today the program has more than 19,400 active accounts and \$172.4 million in total account holder contributions.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$11.3 million (or a 0.1% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$11.3 million (or a 0.0% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$33.4 million (or a 13.0% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$33.4 million (or a 0.0% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

State of Ohio  
Treasurer of State

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The TOS will be trusted stewards of Ohio's treasury.

- The TOS will review current technological infrastructure and upgrade or replace antiquated systems with high quality, cost-effective products. Recent and current upgrades and/or system replacements include: (i) AS400 mainframe and the applications hosted on it; (ii) Treasury management system; (iii) Investment management system; (iv) Main TOS website; (v) Internal support and maintenance of the Ohio Pooled Collateral System; and (vii) STABLE program manager.
- The TOS will further advance operational precision by updating checklists and procedures, reducing the number of manual processes, and maintaining a robust Internal Audit Department that evaluates internal operations critically and works closely with senior administrative staff to ensure adherence to office policies and procedures.
- The TOS will cultivate staff expertise by giving preference to internal promotions, offering educational and training opportunities and, when necessary, hiring experienced external applicants who demonstrate proficiency in their fields.
- The TOS will continue to pursue an aggressive repricing of goods and services by adhering to a rigorous, objective, and transparent procurement process.

The TOS will be wise investors in Ohio's future.

- The TOS will provide first-rate tools and resources for local governments to reduce costs and generate revenue so they can better serve their constituents, invest needed resources in their communities, and make smart financial decisions for their future. Current offerings are regularly evaluated for effectiveness and improvements are pursued when appropriate.
- The TOS will employ the office's financial expertise to enhance the state's economic growth and stability by taking strategic advantage of market conditions to generate cost savings, increase revenue, and reinvest Ohio's resources in Ohio.

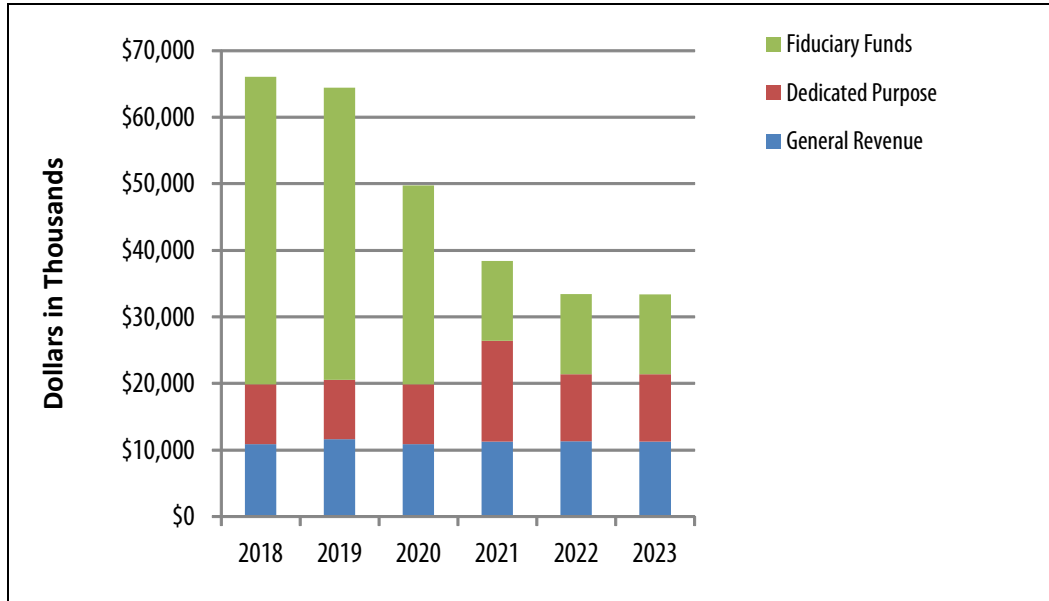
The TOS will be bold innovators committed to improving people's lives.

- The TOS will strengthen the STABLE Account program by deploying creative outreach strategies, reducing costs for beneficiaries, and building a next-generation product that will better serve individuals living with disabilities and their families.
- The TOS will enable pay for success (PFS) projects to take root through ResultsOHIO, the Treasurer office's infrastructure to assess prospective PFS projects and shepherd their eventual launch and implementation. ResultsOHIO provides state and local governments the ability to protect taxpayer dollars by engaging private sector expertise and capital to solve public sector problems.

**Funding Sources**

The Treasurer of State's largest source of funding in fiscal year 2020 was income generated from the Fiduciary Fund (\$29.8 million or 60.1%), which consists of transfers of current receipts of the tax or fee for which a refund arose. The second-largest source of funding was the General Revenue Fund (\$10.8 million or 21.9%).

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



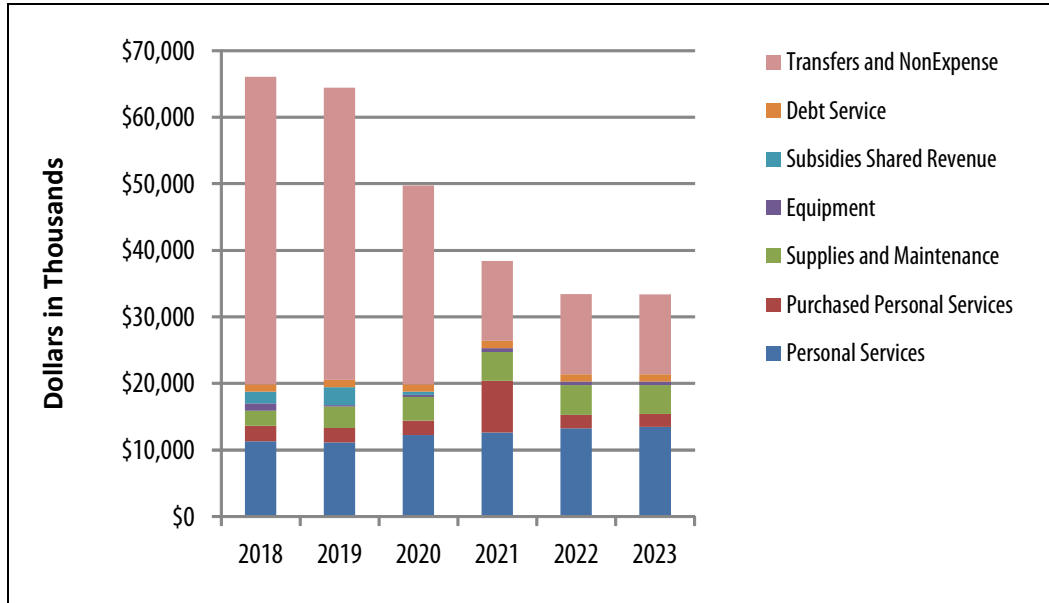
- The increase in Dedicated Purpose funding in fiscal year 2021 is due to \$5 million funding in line item 090615 for the State Pay for Success Contract Program.
- The decrease in the fiduciary fund is due to the Tax Refunds line 090635 which paid out fewer refunds in fiscal year 2020. This line is set at an arbitrarily low amount in 2022 and 2023; language allows the OBM Director to increase appropriations as needed.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	10,881	11,627	10,896	11,272	3.5%	11,282	0.1%	11,277	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	8,965	8,924	8,973	15,129	68.6%	10,129	-33.0%	10,129	0.0%
Fiduciary Funds	46,226	43,871	29,890	12,000	-59.9%	12,000	0.0%	12,000	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,072</b>	<b>64,422</b>	<b>49,759</b>	<b>38,401</b>	<b>-22.8%</b>	<b>33,411</b>	<b>-13.0%</b>	<b>33,406</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Agency’s Budget by Expense Type**

The Treasurer of State's largest expense is transfers and non-expense totaling \$29.8 million (60.1%) of its fiscal year 2020 budget. These expenses consist entirely of tax refunds. The second largest expense is payroll totaling \$12.2 million (24.6%) of its fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- The increase in purchased personal services in fiscal year 2021 is due to \$5 million funding in line item 090615 for the State Pay for Success Contract Program.
- The decrease in transfers and non-expense is due to the Tax Refunds line 090635 which paid out fewer refunds in fiscal year 2020. This line is set at an arbitrarily low amount in 2022 and 2023; language allows the OBM Director to increase appropriations as needed.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	11,325	11,160	12,248	12,633	3.1%	13,279	5.1%	13,471	1.4%
Purchased Personal Services	2,316	2,135	2,168	7,745	257.2%	1,979	-74.5%	1,971	-0.4%
Supplies and Maintenance	2,238	3,237	3,522	4,346	23.4%	4,473	2.9%	4,289	-4.1%
Equipment	1,117	228	343	562	64.0%	555	-1.2%	555	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	1,736	2,678	477	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Debt Service	1,113	1,114	1,110	1,115	0.4%	1,125	0.9%	1,120	-0.4%
Transfers and Non-Expense	46,226	43,871	29,890	12,000	-59.9%	12,000	0.0%	12,000	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,072</b>	<b>64,422</b>	<b>49,759</b>	<b>38,401</b>	<b>-22.8%</b>	<b>33,411</b>	<b>-13.0%</b>	<b>33,406</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State of Ohio

Treasurer of State

ALI Analysis

**4250 090635 Tax Refunds**

This line item is used to pay tax refunds related to insurance taxes. As the number of refunds processed each year varies greatly from year to year, the budget bill includes language that allows the OBM Director to increase appropriations in this line item as needed.

**5VZ0 090615 State Pay for Success Contract Fund**

This line was appropriated \$5 million for implementing the State Pay for Success Contract Program at the Treasurer of State (TOS), in consultation with the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) in fiscal year 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the DRC decided not to proceed with the project.

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	090321	Operating Expenses	7,751,021	8,279,120	7,787,579	8,037,839	8,037,839	0.0%	8,037,839	0.0%
GRF	090401	Office of the Sinking Fund	474,850	434,054	459,526	463,662	463,662	0.0%	463,662	0.0%
GRF	090402	Continuing Education	174,594	175,406	166,641	175,000	175,000	0.0%	175,000	0.0%
GRF	090406	Treasury Management System Lease Rental Payments	1,113,875	1,114,381	1,110,865	1,115,000	1,125,000	0.9%	1,120,000	-0.4%
GRF	090613	STABLE Account Administration	1,366,212	1,623,952	1,371,518	1,480,987	1,480,987	0.0%	1,480,987	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>10,880,552</b>	<b>11,626,913</b>	<b>10,896,129</b>	<b>11,272,488</b>	<b>11,282,488</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>11,277,488</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4E90	090603	Securities Lending Income	5,186,752	4,545,542	6,874,614	7,843,565	7,843,565	0.0%	7,843,565	0.0%
4X90	090614	Political Subdivision Obligati	0	0	23,621	45,000	45,000	0.0%	45,000	0.0%
5770	090605	Investment Pool Reimbursement	1,165,951	906,414	783,408	1,050,000	1,050,000	0.0%	1,050,000	0.0%
5C50	090602	County Treasurer Education	320,076	175,997	129,497	240,057	240,057	0.0%	240,057	0.0%
5NH0	090610	OhioMeansJobs Workforce Development	2,006,415	2,886,636	726,142	250,000	250,000	0.0%	250,000	0.0%
5VZ0	090615	State Pay for Success Contract Fund	0	0	0	5,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
6050	090609	Treasurer of State Administrative Fund	286,050	409,370	435,457	700,000	700,000	0.0%	700,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>8,965,244</b>	<b>8,923,959</b>	<b>8,972,739</b>	<b>15,128,622</b>	<b>10,128,622</b>	<b>-33.0%</b>	<b>10,128,622</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
4250	090635	Tax Refunds	46,226,433	43,871,479	29,889,877	12,000,000	12,000,000	0.0%	12,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Fiduciary Funds</b>			<b>46,226,433</b>	<b>43,871,479</b>	<b>29,889,877</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Treasurer of State</b>			<b>66,072,229</b>	<b>64,422,351</b>	<b>49,758,745</b>	<b>38,401,110</b>	<b>33,411,110</b>	<b>-13.0%</b>	<b>33,406,110</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Veterans Organizations

## Role and Overview

Thirteen veterans' organizations, including the Korean War Veterans, the Jewish War Veterans, the Catholic War Veterans, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the American Legion of Ohio, AMVETS, the Disabled American Veterans, the Marine Corps League, the 37th Division Veterans' Association, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., and the American Ex-Prisoners of War, receive a subsidy from the state to help veterans and their dependents identify and claim benefits to which they are entitled. Each organization provides services to its particular constituency. State funding supplements each organization's other funding raised through membership dues, fundraising efforts, private donations, and federal grants.

More information regarding the Veterans Organizations is available at <http://dvs.ohio.gov>.

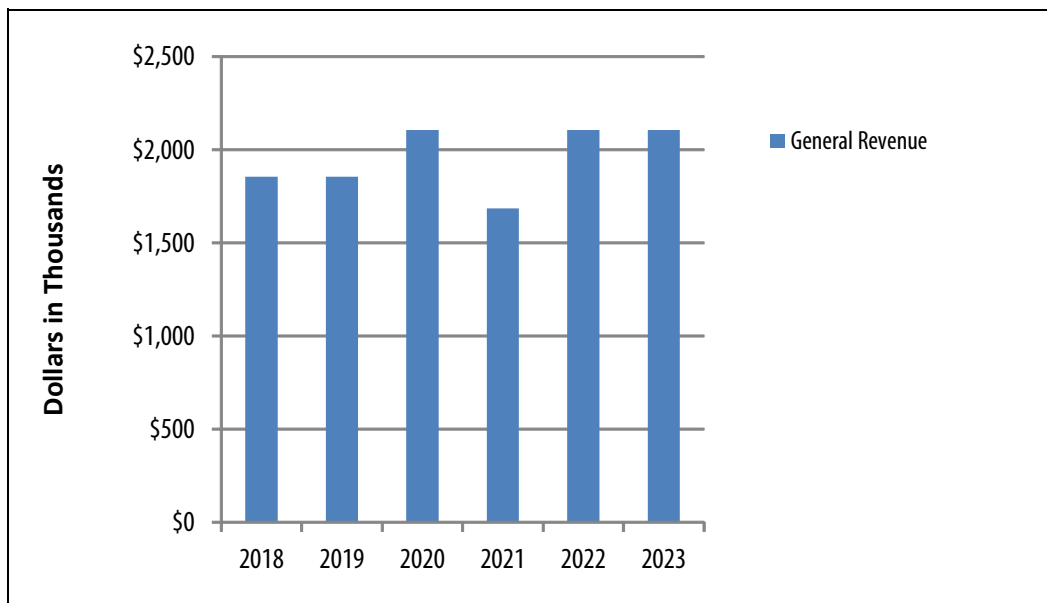
## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.1 million (or a 25.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.1 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$2.1 million (or a 25.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$2.1 million (or a 0.0% increase from fiscal year 2022).

## Funding Sources

The sole funding source for the VTO is General Revenue Funding, which comprised \$2.1 million of the VTO fiscal year 2020 budget. The funding is passed as a subsidy to thirteen veterans' organizations.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



(in Thousands) Budget Fund Group	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	1,854	1,854	2,105	1,684	-20.0%	2,105	25.0%	2,105	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>-20.0%</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

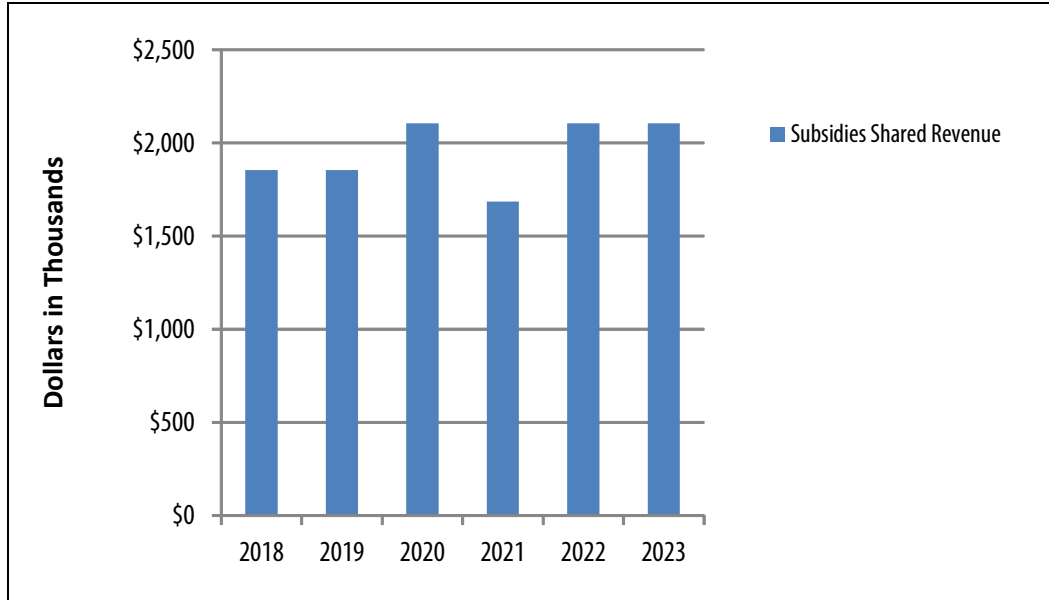


Veterans Organizations

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The VTO's sole expense in fiscal year 2020 was subsidies administered to thirteen veterans' organizations.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Subsidies Shared Revenue	1,854	1,854	2,105	1,684	-20.0%	2,105	25.0%	2,105	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>-20.0%</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**State of Ohio**

**Veterans Organizations**

**Executive Recommendations by Line Item**

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	743501	American Ex-Prisoners of War	28,910	28,910	31,895	25,516	31,895	25.0%	31,895	0.0%
GRF	746501	Army and Navy Union, USA, Inc.	63,539	63,539	68,640	55,046	68,808	25.0%	68,808	0.0%
GRF	747501	Korean War Veterans	57,118	57,118	62,400	49,920	62,400	25.0%	62,400	0.0%
GRF	748501	Jewish War Veterans	0	0	37,865	30,292	37,865	25.0%	37,865	0.0%
GRF	749501	Catholic War Veterans	66,978	66,978	72,800	58,240	72,800	25.0%	72,800	0.0%
GRF	750501	Military Order of the Purple Heart	65,116	65,116	72,800	58,240	72,800	25.0%	72,800	0.0%
GRF	751501	Vietnam Veterans of America	214,776	214,776	236,948	189,558	236,948	25.0%	236,948	0.0%
GRF	752501	American Legion of Ohio	349,189	349,189	385,237	308,190	385,237	25.0%	385,237	0.0%
GRF	753501	AMVETS	332,547	332,547	366,877	293,502	366,877	25.0%	366,877	0.0%
GRF	754501	Disabled American Veterans	249,836	249,836	275,628	220,502	275,628	25.0%	275,628	0.0%
GRF	756501	Marine Corps League	133,947	133,947	169,520	135,616	169,520	25.0%	169,520	0.0%
GRF	757501	37th Division Veterans' Association	6,868	6,868	10,400	8,320	10,400	25.0%	10,400	0.0%
GRF	758501	Veterans of Foreign Wars	284,841	284,841	314,246	251,397	314,246	25.0%	314,246	0.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>1,853,665</b>	<b>1,853,665</b>	<b>2,105,256</b>	<b>1,684,339</b>	<b>2,105,424</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>2,105,424</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Veterans Organizations</b>			<b>1,853,665</b>	<b>1,853,665</b>	<b>2,105,256</b>	<b>1,684,339</b>	<b>2,105,424</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>2,105,424</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Department of Veterans Services

## Role and Overview

The Department of Veterans Services (DVS) was established by Senate Bill 289 of the 127th General Assembly and became operational on August 21, 2008. It merged the Governor's Office of Veterans Affairs, the Ohio Veterans' Home, and the Ohio State Approving Agency. The Department's mission is to provide opportunities and resources for the veteran community through advocacy, collaboration, and partnerships. The Department's primary charge is to actively identify, connect with, and advocate for veterans and their families. Ohio has more than 750,000 veterans, the sixth-largest veteran population in the United States. The services provided by the Department include: Operating the Ohio Veterans Homes located in Sandusky (Erie County) and Georgetown (Brown County); working with employers to facilitate opportunities for veterans living in and returning home to Ohio; administering the Ohio Veterans Bonus Program; partnering with the state's 88 county veterans service commissions; and monitoring federal veterans' education programs. The Department employs 606 full-time and 248 part-time employees and over 95 percent of these employees are assigned to activities and services that support operations of the two state-operated Veterans Homes.

More information regarding the Department of Veterans Services is available at <http://dvs.ohio.gov>.

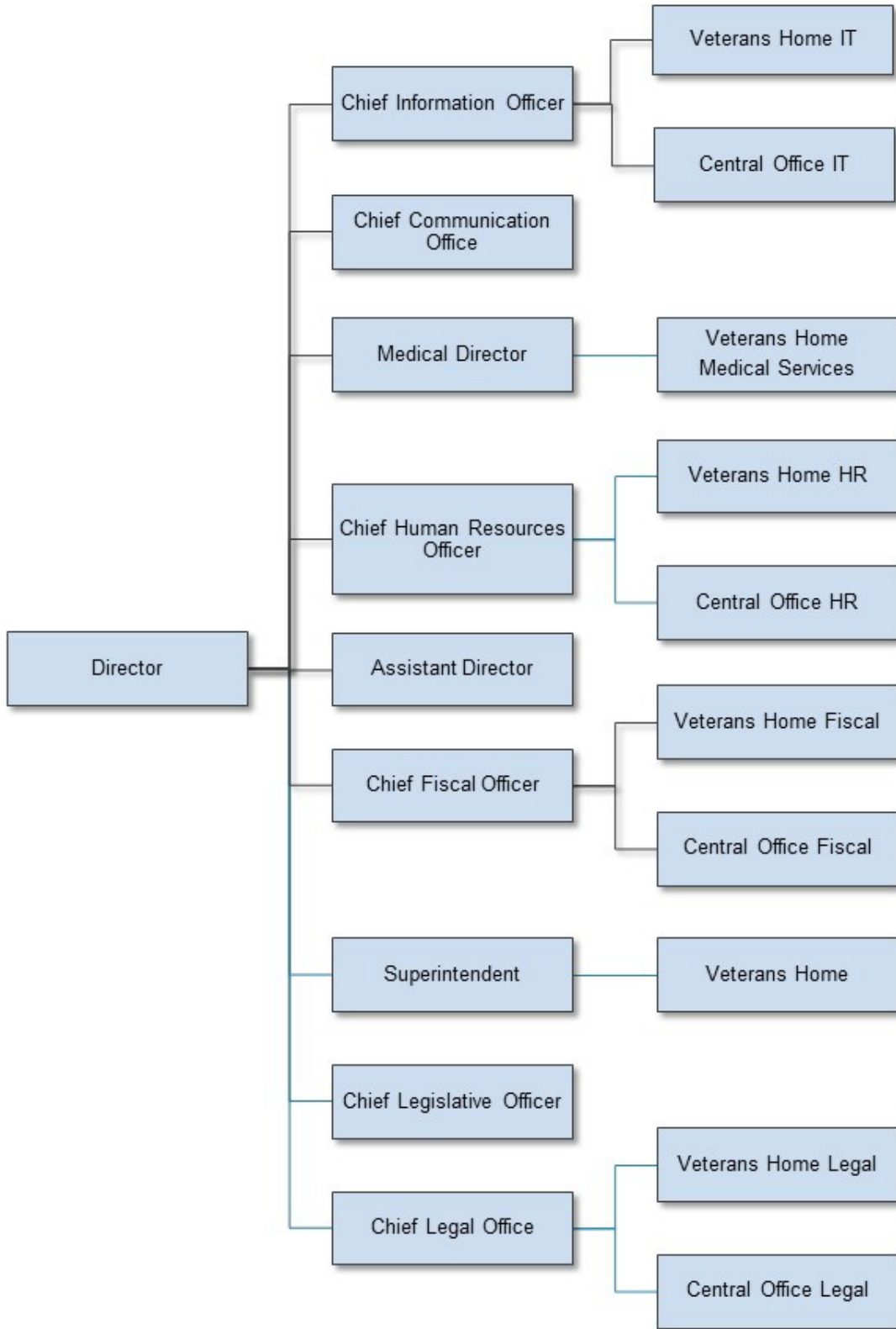
## Agency Budget Highlights

- Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of residents in the Ohio Veterans Homes has decreased from 677 residents in February 2020 to 471 residents in December 2020. The resident decline will negatively affect the department's revenue from the Federal Nursing Home Per Diem Grant and resident assessment fees in fiscal year 2022. The GRF funding included in the recommendation will help offset the revenue losses and support the agency until the number of residents increases again.
- The recommended funding levels will continue to support the department's efforts to keep residents and staff safe during the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID Safety - Ohio Veterans Homes line item recommendation will support the Ohio Veterans Homes with COVID-19 testing, PPE and contract workers. Since May, the Ohio Veterans Homes have administered over 10,000 PCR COVID-19 tests.
- The recommended funding level for the agency will continue to support the department's oversight of the Veterans Approving Services, which promotes and safeguards quality education and training programs for 25,000 veterans and dependents to ensure education and training opportunities meet the evolving needs of veterans. The DVS will provide outreach, liaison and field expertise to over 700 approved institutions, colleges and organizations.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$56.5 million (or a 12.7% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$56.1 million (or a 0.7% decrease from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$102.1 million (or a 8.1% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$101.7 million (or a 0.3% decrease from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization



**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The DVS will work to improve the Department of Health and Human Services rating of the Ohio Veterans Homes from a three-star rating to a five-star rating.

- The DVS will effectively manage staffing to increase nurse/patient hours.
- The DVS will continue to aggressively respond to the COVID-19 crisis.
- The DVS will promote rapid improvements in operations in line with state and federal long-term care guidelines.

The DVS will upgrade Ohio Veterans Homes to better serve the needs and expectations of today's veterans and increase usage.

- The DVS will evaluate current room occupancy and utilization rates.
- The DVS will evaluate transitioning to private or semi-private bathrooms.
- The DVS will continue to improve memory care operations.
- The DVS will look for new ways to provide care for Ohio's veterans across a spectrum of needs and locations.

The DVS will increase opportunities for veterans in Ohio.

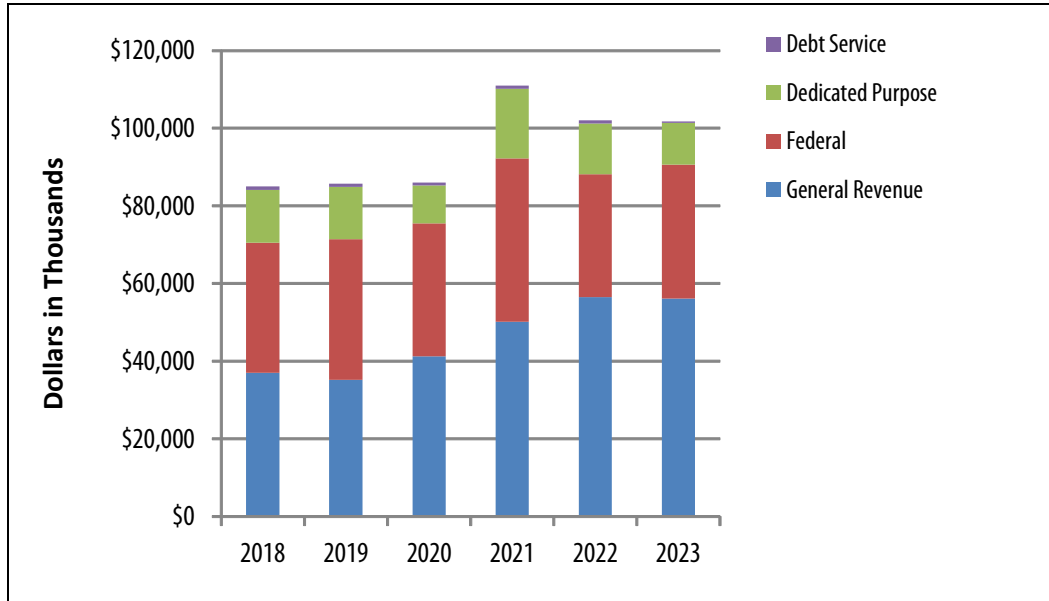
- The DVS will train employers to increase sensitivity and awareness of the availability of veterans looking to enter the workforce.
- The DVS will connect with military members preparing to leave the armed forces to educate them on Ohio's services for veterans.
- The DVS will continue to promote Ohio as a destination for veterans as they leave active service.

Department of Veterans Services

Funding Sources

The largest funding source for the DVS is General Revenue Funding (GRF), which comprised 47.9 percent of the DVS fiscal year 2020 budget. The second largest funding source was the Federal Nursing Home Per Diem Grant, which comprised 35.8 percent of the DVS fiscal year 2020 budget. This grant supports the operation of the Ohio Veterans Homes in Georgetown and Sandusky.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



- Fiscal year 2021 federal funds includes additional funding from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

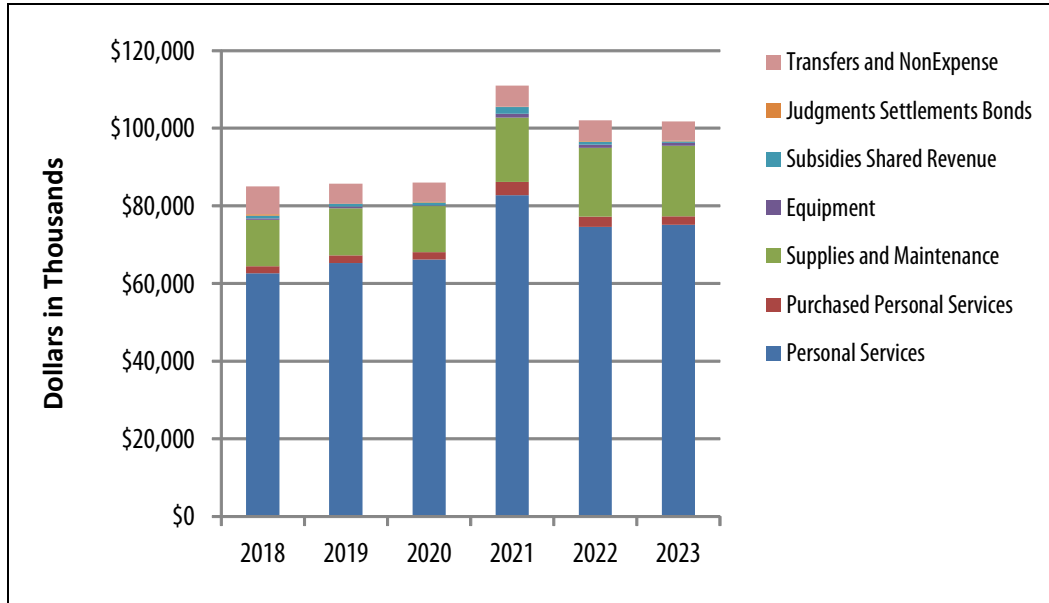
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	36,978	35,197	41,235	50,139	21.6%	56,502	12.7%	56,127	-0.7%
Federal	33,523	36,202	34,229	42,150	23.1%	31,665	-24.9%	34,458	8.8%
Dedicated Purpose	13,642	13,559	9,813	17,938	82.8%	13,087	-27.0%	10,772	-17.7%
Debt Service	850	745	741	814	9.8%	797	-2.1%	385	-51.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,992</b>	<b>85,703</b>	<b>86,018</b>	<b>111,040</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>102,051</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>101,742</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>

Department of Veterans Services

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The DVS's largest expense in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (76.9%). The DVS paid for 618 full-time permanent employees and 190 part-time permanent employees during the year. Supplies and maintenance was the second largest expense (13.8%) as the DVS maintains the Ohio Veterans Homes in Georgetown and Sandusky.

Expenses by Account Category



- Fiscal year 2021 federal funds includes additional funding from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	62,603	65,261	66,191	82,730	25.0%	74,553	-9.9%	75,152	0.8%
Purchased Personal Services	1,850	1,954	1,878	3,444	83.3%	2,637	-23.4%	2,195	-16.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	11,983	12,216	11,829	16,537	39.8%	17,814	7.7%	18,190	2.1%
Equipment	335	452	202	1,065	427.8%	773	-27.5%	693	-10.3%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	750	652	752	1,653	119.7%	765	-53.7%	377	-50.7%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	346	70	193	142	-26.5%	134	-5.5%	134	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	7,125	5,099	4,973	5,470	10.0%	5,375	-1.7%	5,000	-7.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,992</b>	<b>85,703</b>	<b>86,018</b>	<b>111,040</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>102,051</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>101,742</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>

State of Ohio

Department of Veterans Services

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	900321	Veterans' Homes	27,072,279	27,168,177	32,537,796	40,445,233	45,402,392	12.3%	45,393,691	0.0%
GRF	900402	Hall of Fame	95,577	106,523	118,497	120,829	129,332	7.0%	135,813	5.0%
GRF	900408	Department of Veterans Services	2,691,397	2,831,864	3,605,187	4,102,802	4,095,439	-0.2%	4,097,659	0.1%
GRF	900645	Veterans Long Term Healthcare Needs and Support (VET)	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	NA	1,500,000	0.0%
GRF	900901	Veterans Compensation G.O. Bond Debt Service	7,118,278	5,089,974	4,973,459	5,470,142	5,375,000	-1.7%	5,000,000	-7.0%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>36,977,531</b>	<b>35,196,538</b>	<b>41,234,939</b>	<b>50,139,006</b>	<b>56,502,163</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>56,127,163</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
3680	900614	Veterans Training	724,174	781,624	809,373	930,262	903,149	-2.9%	922,108	2.1%
3740	900606	Troops to Teachers	115,218	9,253	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3BX0	900609	Medicare Services	2,326,450	3,044,061	2,648,870	6,232,810	3,578,278	-42.6%	3,578,278	0.0%
3L20	900601	Veterans' Homes Operations - Federal	30,356,671	32,367,052	30,770,447	34,986,679	27,183,376	-22.3%	29,957,759	10.2%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>33,522,513</b>	<b>36,201,990</b>	<b>34,228,690</b>	<b>42,149,751</b>	<b>31,664,803</b>	<b>-24.9%</b>	<b>34,458,145</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
4840	900603	Veterans' Homes Services	403,738	861,643	775,216	995,000	720,775	-27.6%	771,000	7.0%
4E20	900602	Veterans' Homes Operating	13,040,239	12,296,017	8,919,254	11,672,589	9,810,523	-16.0%	9,444,887	-3.7%
5CV1	900607	COVID Safety - Ohio Veterans Homes	0	0	0	3,700,000	2,000,000	-45.9%	0	-100.0%
5DB0	900643	Military Injury Relief Program	60,000	53,000	51,500	1,000,000	55,800	-94.4%	55,800	0.0%
5PH0	900642	Veterans Initiatives	9,332	16,850	17	70,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
6040	900604	Veterans' Homes Improvement	128,753	331,732	67,028	500,000	500,000	0.0%	500,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>13,642,062</b>	<b>13,559,242</b>	<b>9,813,015</b>	<b>17,937,589</b>	<b>13,087,098</b>	<b>-27.0%</b>	<b>10,771,687</b>	<b>-17.7%</b>
7041	900615	Veteran Bonus Program - Administration	159,686	146,225	140,361	260,856	187,286	-28.2%	163,224	-12.8%
7041	900641	Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq Compensation	690,203	598,624	600,737	552,706	609,411	10.3%	221,420	-63.7%
<b>Total Debt Service</b>			<b>849,889</b>	<b>744,849</b>	<b>741,098</b>	<b>813,562</b>	<b>796,697</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>384,644</b>	<b>-51.7%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Veterans Services</b>			<b>84,991,995</b>	<b>85,702,619</b>	<b>86,017,742</b>	<b>111,039,908</b>	<b>102,050,761</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>101,741,639</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>



# Bureau of Workers' Compensation

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) is the exclusive provider of workers' compensation insurance to private and public employers in Ohio. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the BWC Administrator and the 11-member Board of Directors. The Administrator, with the advice and consent of the Board, is responsible for the bureau's operations. The Bureau has 1,744 employees in Columbus and in 11 customer service offices throughout the state. Due to strong investment returns, falling claims, and prudent fiscal management, the BWC issued dividends to the employer community of approximately \$4.3 billion in fiscal years 2020 and 2021. In calendar year 2020, the Bureau implemented a 10 percent premium reduction for public taxing district employers and a 20 percent premium reduction for private employers. With support from Governor DeWine, the BWC expanded funding for its Safety Intervention Grant Program from \$20 million to \$35 million in fiscal year 2020. With Controlling Board approval in September 2020, the BWC allocated \$36.8 million to distribute 23 million Ohio-made masks to Ohio employers in coordination with Governor DeWine's Responsible RestartOhio initiative. The Bureau's Substance Use Recovery and Workplace Safety Program has expanded from three to 36 counties over the last year. This program supports employers with workers recovering from addiction by paying for drug screenings, special training, and other programs designed to help all involved successfully navigate the challenges around substance use disorders and recovery in the workplace.

More information regarding the Bureau of Workers' Compensation is available at <http://www.bwc.ohio.gov>.

## Agency Budget Highlights

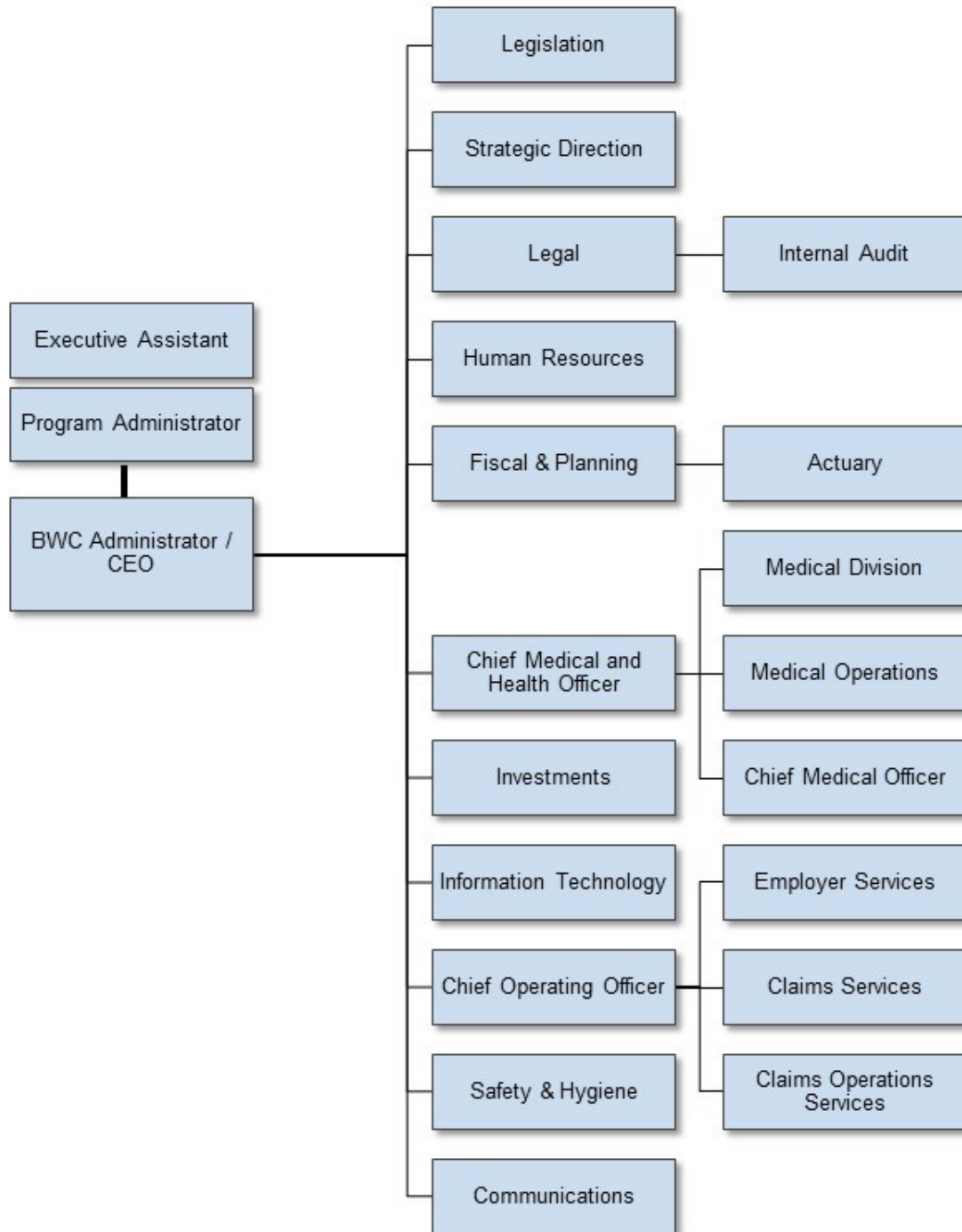
- The BWC has issued three dividends totaling \$4.2 billion to Ohio private and public employers. In 2019, the BWC issued a dividend of \$1.3 billion and in 2020, the BWC issued two dividends in the amounts of \$1.5 and \$1.3 billion.
- The BWC instituted its largest rate cut in 60 years; a 20 percent cut for private employers in 2019, followed by a 13 percent cut in 2020. In addition, it has cut rates for public employers by 12 percent in 2019 and since then twice by 10 percent. The most recent 10 percent cut will go into effect in January 2021.
- The rate of workplace injuries in Ohio is 2.4 per 100 workers compared to the national average of 3.1. Budget recommendations in line item 855609, Safety and Hygiene Operating will enable the BWC to continue to provide safety training to employers, make workplace inspections, operate the Public Employment Risk Reduction Program (PERRP), and host the annual Ohio Safety Congress and Expo, thus working to keep workplace injuries at a minimum.
- In response to COVID-19, the BWC has purchased and distributed over 45 million face coverings to Ohio employers in order to keep their employees and customers safe.
- Due to an increase in generic drugs and stronger prescription protocols, the BWC spent \$43.7 million in prescription reimbursement costs during fiscal year 2020, which is an \$18.9 million decrease compared to fiscal year 2019.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$353.2 million (or a 13.2% decrease from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$361.9 million (or a 2.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Bureau of Workers' Compensation

Table of Organization



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**Bureau of Workers' Compensation**

**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The BWC will continue to be positioned as an economic asset for Ohio.

- The BWC will continue to maintain a low and stable rate environment for public or private employers.

The BWC will enhance its influence in combating Ohio's substance use crisis.

- The BWC will expand the Substance Use Response (SUR) Program to a statewide program. During the current biennium, the BWC has increased the program from three to 36 counties.
- The BWC will increase the utilization of opioid disposal bags that are sent with injured workers receiving an opioid prescription for the first time in 12 months. The bags chemically destroy leftover opioids.

The BWC will increase and efficiently communicate with our vast network of stakeholders.

- The BWC will increase the volume of electronic notifications by at least 25 percent over the previous year.
- The BWC will move toward completion of the correspondence project to ensure employers have clear, concise, and timely information.
- The BWC will improve the customer service experience by utilizing technology to communicate with the Bureau's customers effectively.

The BWC will improve workplace safety and the recovery process for injured workers through new initiatives.

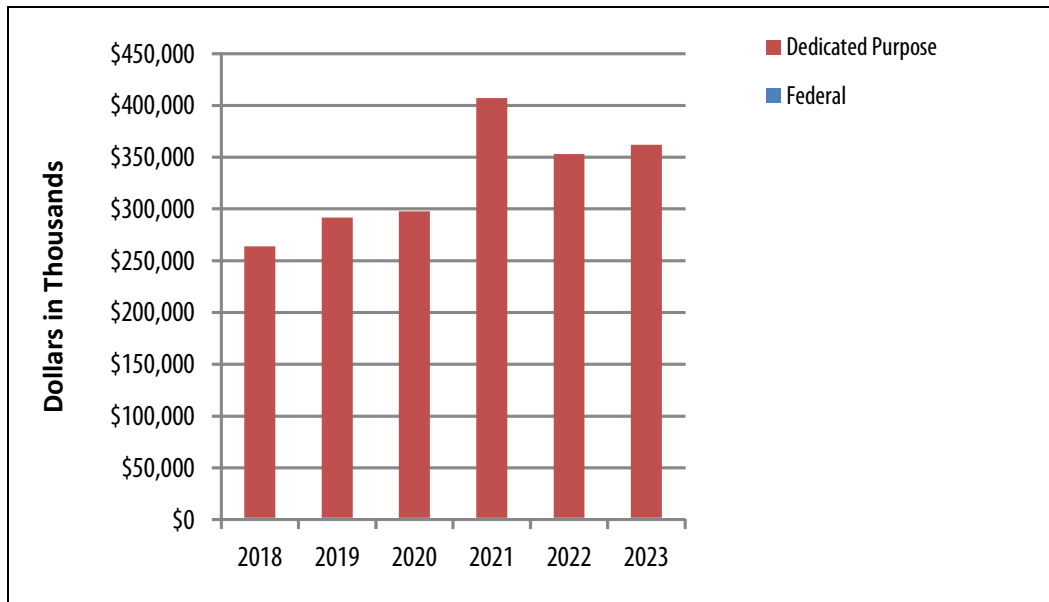
- The BWC will create a Center of Excellence to establish a Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Research and Development Center, focused in part on the commercialization of PPE to be manufactured in Ohio.
- The Bureau's pharmacy department will develop a Medication Therapy Management (MTM) program to counsel and educate newly injured workers who receive an opioid prescription. This pilot program will be developed and provided by the BWC nurses and pharmacists within the Medical and Health Services Division. The goal of the program is to prevent the progression to chronic opioid use.

**Bureau of Workers' Compensation**

**Funding Sources**

The largest funding source for the Bureau of Workers' Compensation is Dedicated Purpose Funding, which comprised 99.5 percent of the BWC's fiscal year 2020 budget. These funds generate revenue for the Bureau's operations and payroll through assessments paid by Ohio employers. The remaining funding support is provided by federal grants, which amounted to 0.5 percent of the BWC's fiscal year 2020 budget.

**Expense by Budget Fund Group**



- The variance between Fiscal Year 2020 and Fiscal Year 2021 within the Dedicated Purpose Group is primarily attributable to funding received by the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Securities (CARES) Act.

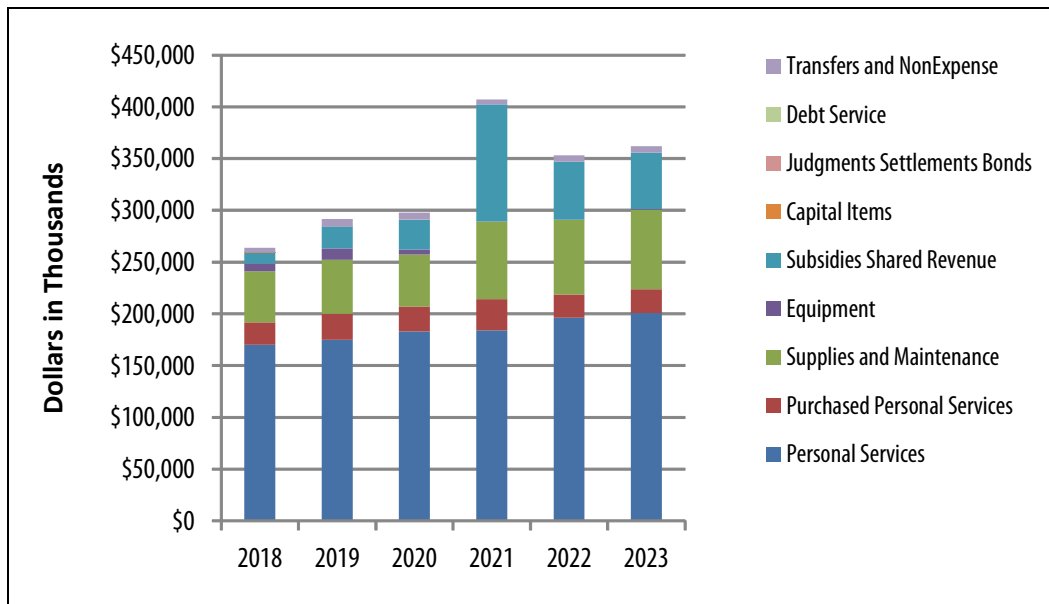
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended		FY 2023	% Change
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change		
Federal	1,913	1,987	1,569	1,871	19.2%	2,064	10.3%	2,071	0.3%
Dedicated Purpose	262,060	289,717	296,103	405,086	36.8%	351,159	-13.3%	359,835	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,973</b>	<b>291,704</b>	<b>297,672</b>	<b>406,957</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>353,223</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>	<b>361,907</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

**Bureau of Workers' Compensation**

**Agency's Budget by Expense Type**

The largest expense in fiscal year 2020 for the Bureau of Workers' Compensation was personnel services (61.5%). Supplies and maintenance was the second largest expense (16.9% of expenses in fiscal year 2020). These expenses supported personnel costs, technological upgrades, and building improvements.

**Expenses by Account Category**



- Increased Subsidies and Shared Revenue spending in Fiscal Year 2021 is primarily attributable to additional support to Ohioans impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, The BWC received funding from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Securities (CARES) Act.

(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Expense Account Category	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	170,039	174,743	182,935	183,996	0.6%	196,141	6.6%	200,823	2.4%
Purchased Personal Services	21,900	25,391	24,053	30,367	26.2%	22,463	-26.0%	22,769	1.4%
Supplies and Maintenance	49,086	52,044	50,328	74,492	48.0%	71,867	-3.5%	76,781	6.8%
Equipment	7,449	11,092	4,809	563	-88.3%	389	-30.9%	683	75.7%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	10,792	21,320	28,906	112,918	290.6%	56,283	-50.2%	54,770	-2.7%
Capital Items	29	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	57	12	152	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	4,622	7,102	6,489	4,622	-28.8%	6,080	31.6%	6,080	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,973</b>	<b>291,704</b>	<b>297,672</b>	<b>406,957</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>353,223</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>	<b>361,907</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

State of Ohio

Bureau of Workers' Compensation

ALI Analysis

**8260 855619 Safety and Health Center of Excellence**

Increased appropriations for the Safety and Health Center of Excellence in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will allow BWC to establish a Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Research and Development Center, which will focus on the commercialization of PPE manufactured in Ohio.

**5CV1 855620 COVID Response - BWC Air Quality**

Fiscal Year 2021 appropriation included funding for indoor air quality assistance grants in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding was made available from the Federal Coronavirus Relief Funding under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
3490	855601	OSHA Enforcement	1,630,654	1,678,967	1,378,548	1,676,000	1,869,212	11.5%	1,876,338	0.4%
3FWO	855614	Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Grant	132,393	143,106	169,714	195,104	195,104	0.0%	195,104	0.0%
3FWO	855615	NIOSH Grant	150,347	164,519	21,197	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>1,913,394</b>	<b>1,986,592</b>	<b>1,569,459</b>	<b>1,871,104</b>	<b>2,064,316</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>2,071,442</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
5CV1	855620	COVID Response - BWC Indoor Air Quality Assistance	0	0	0	28,000,000	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
7023	855407	Claims, Risk and Medical Management	107,957,595	116,138,604	114,790,527	124,329,031	118,006,090	-5.1%	121,583,115	3.0%
7023	855408	Fraud Prevention	12,802,629	13,007,705	13,468,690	14,231,413	15,936,735	12.0%	18,011,577	13.0%
7023	855409	Administrative Services	104,133,380	105,545,130	105,821,924	116,025,396	124,325,665	7.2%	129,108,432	3.8%
7023	855410	Attorney General Payments	4,621,850	4,523,726	4,399,430	4,621,850	6,080,080	31.6%	6,080,080	0.0%
8220	855606	Coal Workers' Fund	150,932	147,330	154,047	188,487	190,090	0.9%	190,100	0.0%
8230	855608	Marine Industry	48,397	51,465	52,296	78,698	79,273	0.7%	79,276	0.0%
8250	855605	Disabled Workers Relief Fund	49,097	159,104	171,643	195,709	197,612	1.0%	197,621	0.0%
8260	855609	Safety and Hygiene Operating	21,080,114	22,339,237	22,441,797	24,215,661	25,343,000	4.7%	25,085,000	-1.0%
8260	855610	Safety Grants	9,127,504	21,830,183	28,754,809	71,800,000	35,000,000	-51.3%	35,000,000	0.0%
8260	855611	Health and Safety Initiative	1,245,189	4,177,034	3,486,405	6,000,000	3,000,000	-50.0%	3,000,000	0.0%
8260	855612	Safety Campaign	843,000	1,356,858	1,401,679	1,500,000	1,500,000	0.0%	1,500,000	0.0%
8260	855613	Research Grants	0	224,969	999,076	2,000,000	3,000,000	50.0%	1,000,000	-66.7%
8260	855618	Substance Use Recovery and Workplace Safety Program	0	215,582	160,319	10,000,000	3,500,000	-65.0%	4,000,000	14.3%
8260	855619	Safety and Health Center of Excellence	0	0	0	1,900,000	15,000,000	689.5%	15,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>262,059,687</b>	<b>289,716,927</b>	<b>296,102,642</b>	<b>405,086,245</b>	<b>351,158,545</b>	<b>-13.3%</b>	<b>359,835,201</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Grand Total Bureau of Workers' Compensation</b>			<b>263,973,081</b>	<b>291,703,519</b>	<b>297,672,101</b>	<b>406,957,349</b>	<b>353,222,861</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>	<b>361,906,643</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

# Department of Youth Services

## Role and Overview

The Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) oversees the juvenile corrections system for the State of Ohio and is statutorily mandated to confine felony offenders, ages 10 to 21, who have been adjudicated and committed by one of Ohio's 88 county juvenile courts. The DHS operates three juvenile correctional facilities, administers two parole service regions, and funds and supports approximately 620 community programs throughout the state, offering about 71,000 youth and families (based on fiscal year 2019 annual program admissions) opportunities and services to affect positive change in their lives. From serving youth in community-based programs, placed in DHS facilities, or being monitored on parole to helping youth reintegrate into their communities, the Department strives to fulfill its mission to improve Ohio's future by empowering and habilitating youth, connecting families, and strengthening communities. The DHS employs 967 permanent employees as of October 2020.

More information regarding the Department of Youth Services is available at <https://dys.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/dys/>.

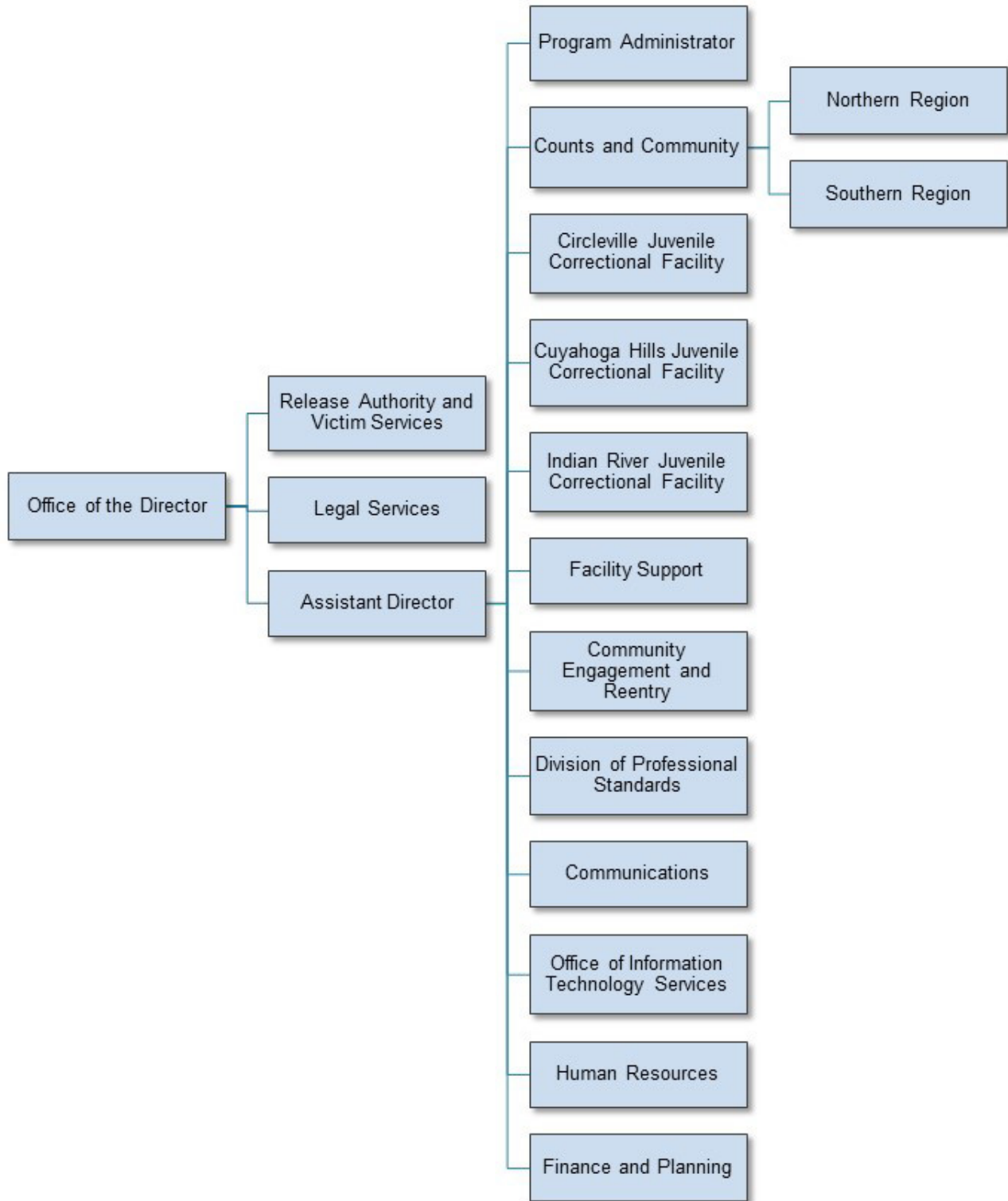
## Agency Budget Highlights

- The DHS' commitment to alternative placement programs has led to admissions declining from 1,037 in 2010 to 267 in 2020. In fiscal year 2019, only 8.3 percent of all felony adjudications were committed to the DHS, with the remainder being diverted by alternative placement programs. Funding for continuing these diversion programs is included in the recommended budget for the DHS.
- The DHS' youth population has decreased from 1,124 in 2010 to 358 in 2020. This has contributed to a corresponding reduction in operating costs for state facilities by nearly \$45 million, allowing for a strategic reinvestment of over \$7.6 million in community programs. The recommended budget for the agency continues to support these successful community initiatives.
- Over sixty percent of the DHS youth are on the mental health caseload, and approximately 85 percent admitted in fiscal year 2020 met the DHS criteria for a moderate to severe substance use disorder requiring substance abuse treatment. The recommended budget for the DHS offers continued support for these treatment programs.
- The number of felony youth has decreased from more than 7,000 annually in 2010 to fewer than 4,200 in 2020. This decrease has allowed for a reduction from six to three state-operated facilities and the development of gender-specific alternative placements for females.

## Funding Recommendation for 2022 and 2023

- GRF: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$222.9 million (or a 4.0% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$228.4 million (or a 2.5% increase from fiscal year 2022).
- All Funds: Funding for fiscal year 2022 is \$237.3 million (or a 3.3% increase from fiscal year 2021). Funding for fiscal year 2023 is \$242.2 million (or a 2.1% increase from fiscal year 2022).

Table of Organization





**Agency Goals and Objectives**

The DYS will provide developmentally appropriate, therapeutic, and humane treatment that responds to each youth's individual needs and improves their chances for success.

- The DYS will ensure safety and security at the DYS facilities and juvenile community corrections facilities (CCF) by meeting all statutory requirements for accreditation from the American Correctional Association (ACA) and the Federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). In August 2019 and January 2020, Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility (Cuyahoga Hills JCF), the DYS Central Office, the DYS Bureau of Parole, and four CCFs were reaccredited. In fiscal year 2020, Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility (Circleville JCF) and four CCFs successfully completed PREA audits.
- The DYS will continue the provision of behavioral health, substance abuse, and sex offender services and programming for all youth, as well as basic supervision, care, and control of youth, including holding youthful offenders accountable for their behavior.
- The DYS will continue the operation of an accredited high school within each DYS facility and provide a quality education for all youth working toward a diploma or GED, including special education programming. The DYS will also expand electronic provision of educational programming offerings for youth.

The DYS will strengthen relationships between youth and their families.

- The DYS will maintain video call capability and encourage video visitation with families at no cost. In 2020, more than 700 virtual visits were held, averaging approximately 79 visits per month.
- The DYS will help facilitate family visitation (when safe to do so again). In non-COVID times, the DYS offers free bus transportation for families to visit youth in the facilities.
- The DYS will continue to offer programming that focuses on teaching young fathers skills that will be useful once they reunite with their children. The Every Child Matters program consists of a curriculum focusing on building healthy relationships, co-parenting, substance abuse, human development, nurturing, and bonding. Seventy-three young parents (including youth on parole) were served through this program during the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.
- The DYS will ensure that the rights of crime victims are recognized and honored by keeping them informed through mailed notices, emails, and phone calls of potential or actual status changes of youth. The DYS will also continue attendance and completion of the Victim Awareness education curriculum by youth. In 2020, the DYS Office of Victim Services saw an 88 percent increase in communication with survivors of juvenile crime, compared to 2019.

The DYS will build Ohio's future by investing in communities.

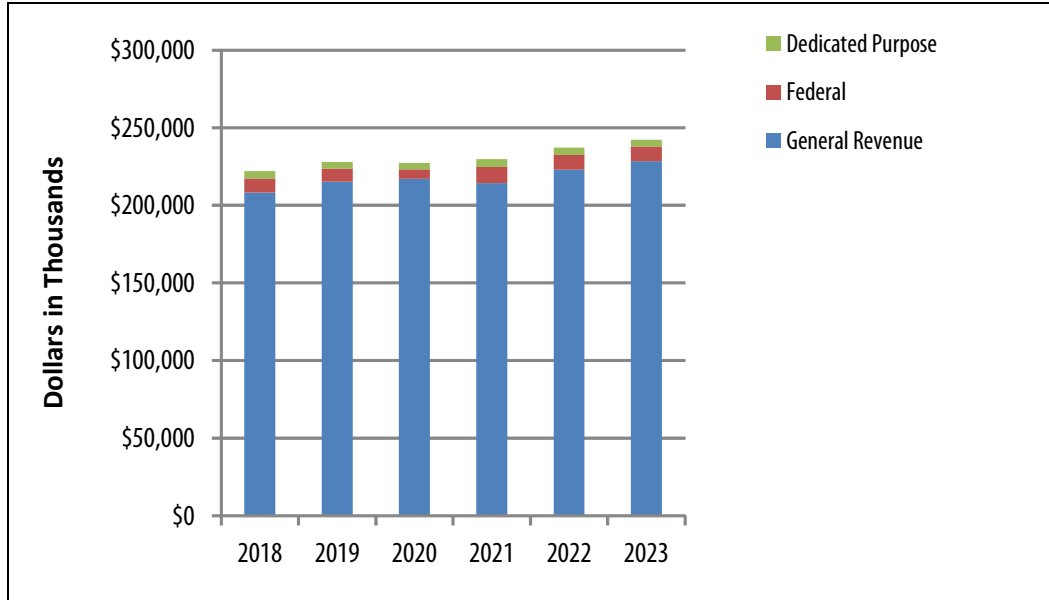
- The DYS will continue to fund subsidies and grants to all 88 Ohio counties for county juvenile court operations and/or for courts to create local prevention and diversion programming to reduce the number of youths committed to the DYS facilities.
- The DYS will fund local operations of juvenile community correction facilities in Ohio, including programming for education, medical and mental health treatment, and community services within those facilities as an effective alternative to incarceration.

Department of Youth Services

Funding Sources

The primary funding source for the Department of Youth Services (DYS) during fiscal year 2020 was the General Revenue Fund (GRF). GRF funding supported \$219.2 million (95.5%) of the DHS' operations during the year. The second largest source of funding for the DHS in fiscal year 2020 was federal funding including Title IV-E payments, education funding, and nutrition program grants representing \$6.0 million (2.6%) of the DHS' budget.

Expense by Budget Fund Group



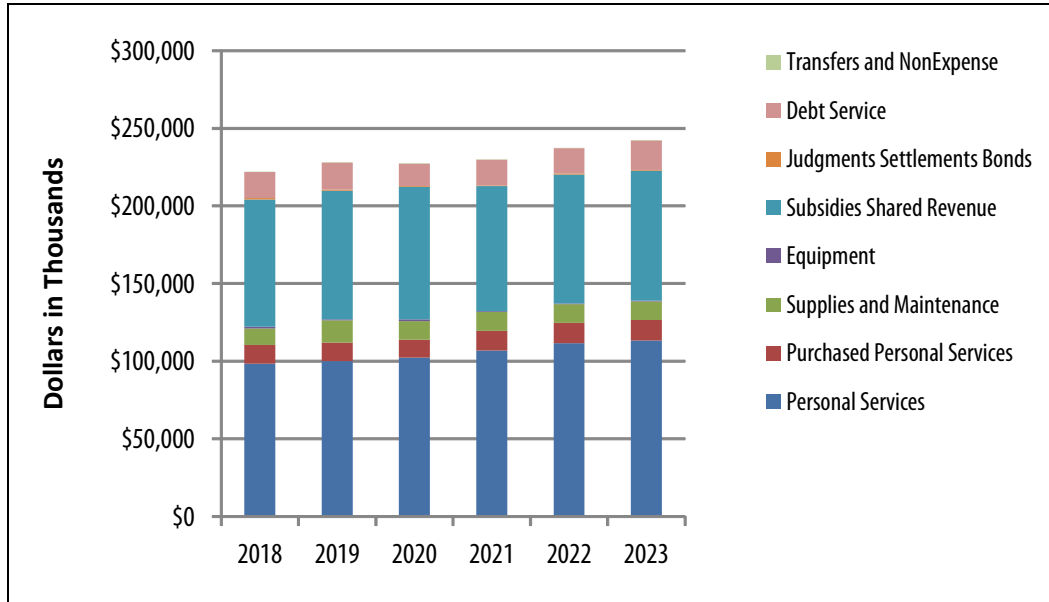
(in Thousands)	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
Budget Fund Group	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
General Revenue	208,143	215,202	217,156	214,414	-1.3%	222,930	4.0%	228,435	2.5%
Federal	9,263	8,535	5,978	10,282	72.0%	9,488	-7.7%	9,569	0.9%
Dedicated Purpose	4,687	4,197	4,216	5,099	21.0%	4,847	-5.0%	4,243	-12.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,093</b>	<b>227,933</b>	<b>227,351</b>	<b>229,796</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>237,265</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>242,247</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

Department of Youth Services

Agency’s Budget by Expense Type

The largest expense for the Department of Youth Services (DYS) in fiscal year 2020 was payroll (45%) which includes staff for three juvenile correctional institutions, parole officers, medical staff, and administrative staff. The second largest expense for the DYS was grants (37.5%) which fund various diversion programs that keep youth out of the DYS facilities and other services for the at-risk juvenile population. These programs include the RECLAIM Ohio program, the Youth Services Block Grant, the Targeted RECLAIM grant, and the Competitive RECLAIM grant.

Expenses by Account Category



(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	98,562	100,163	102,375	106,896	4.4%	111,619	4.4%	113,397	1.6%
Purchased Personal Services	11,987	11,904	11,444	12,533	9.5%	13,076	4.3%	13,076	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	10,556	14,260	11,995	12,204	1.7%	12,124	-0.7%	12,124	0.0%
Equipment	1,190	689	1,128	563	-50.1%	296	-47.5%	296	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	81,905	82,735	85,315	80,481	-5.7%	83,219	3.4%	83,773	0.7%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	821	781	490	530	8.1%	530	0.0%	530	0.0%
Debt Service	16,912	17,299	14,502	16,438	13.3%	16,250	-1.1%	18,900	16.3%
Transfers and Non-Expense	160	102	101	151	50.1%	151	0.0%	151	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,093</b>	<b>227,933</b>	<b>227,351</b>	<b>229,796</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>237,265</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>242,247</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

State of Ohio

Department of Youth Services

Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
GRF	470401	RECLAIM Ohio	154,007,048	159,326,506	164,110,812	159,359,501	166,336,645	4.4%	168,744,852	1.4%
GRF	470412	Juvenile Correctional Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments	16,911,983	17,299,115	14,502,130	16,438,156	16,250,000	-1.1%	18,900,000	16.3%
GRF	470510	Youth Services	16,285,160	16,285,160	16,702,727	16,702,728	16,702,728	0.0%	16,702,728	0.0%
GRF	472321	Parole Operations	9,744,436	10,520,527	9,390,192	9,463,750	9,899,086	4.6%	10,050,852	1.5%
GRF	477321	Administrative Operations	11,194,008	11,770,663	12,450,516	12,449,753	13,741,605	10.4%	14,036,850	2.1%
<b>Total General Revenue</b>			<b>208,142,635</b>	<b>215,201,971</b>	<b>217,156,377</b>	<b>214,413,888</b>	<b>222,930,064</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>228,435,282</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
3210	470601	Education	895,423	723,677	709,558	925,890	974,805	5.3%	987,656	1.3%
3210	470603	Juvenile Justice Prevention	1,294,492	2,214,405	1,788,964	4,099,482	2,289,557	-44.2%	2,294,382	0.2%
3210	470606	Nutrition	893,540	899,423	930,721	930,000	930,000	0.0%	930,000	0.0%
3210	470614	Title IV-E Reimbursements	4,744,532	3,281,645	875,684	2,100,000	3,386,344	61.3%	3,449,344	1.9%
3FCO	470642	Federal Juvenile Programs FFY12	105	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3GB0	470643	Federal Juvenile Programs FFY13	44,803	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3V50	470604	Juvenile Justice/Delinquency Prevention	1,390,182	1,415,779	1,673,500	2,226,998	1,907,500	-14.3%	1,907,501	0.0%
<b>Total Federal</b>			<b>9,263,077</b>	<b>8,534,929</b>	<b>5,978,427</b>	<b>10,282,370</b>	<b>9,488,206</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>	<b>9,568,883</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
1470	470612	Vocational Education	1,423,683	1,416,267	1,403,554	1,463,161	1,538,933	5.2%	1,416,746	-7.9%
1750	470613	Education Services	3,002,211	2,573,221	2,621,618	3,292,983	2,964,749	-10.0%	2,546,450	-14.1%
4790	470609	Employee Food Service	60,273	41,192	13,865	20,300	20,300	0.0%	20,300	0.0%
4A20	470602	Child Support	106,170	123,540	101,491	153,968	153,968	0.0%	90,968	-40.9%
4G60	470605	Juvenile Special Revenue - Non-Federal	58,969	23,088	33,916	110,063	109,663	-0.4%	109,663	0.0%
5BNO	470629	E-Rate Program	36,037	19,245	41,254	59,000	59,000	0.0%	59,000	0.0%
<b>Total Dedicated Purpose</b>			<b>4,687,343</b>	<b>4,196,553</b>	<b>4,215,698</b>	<b>5,099,475</b>	<b>4,846,613</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>4,243,127</b>	<b>-12.5%</b>
<b>Grand Total Department of Youth Services</b>			<b>222,093,055</b>	<b>227,933,453</b>	<b>227,350,502</b>	<b>229,795,733</b>	<b>237,264,883</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>242,247,292</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

*INVESTING* in **Ohio's**  
**FUTURE**

BUDGET OF THE STATE OF OHIO | FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023

**SECTION E**

Boards & Commissions

# Overview of Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

The role of Ohio's 19 professional licensing boards and commissions is to set standards for granting individuals and businesses official licenses and registrations to engage in their designated professions and occupations. Boards and commissions also enforce those standards through inspections, examinations, investigations, and continuing education.

The 19 professional licensing boards and commissions are as follows:

- Accountancy Board (ACC)
- Architects Board and Board of Landscape Architect Examiners (ARC)
- Athletic Commission (ATH)
- Chemical Dependency Professionals Board (CDP)
- Chiropractic Board (CHR)
- Cosmetology and Barber Board (COS)
- Motor Vehicle Repair Board (CRB)
- Counselor, Social Worker and Marriage and Family Therapist Board (CSW)
- Dental Board (DEN)
- Engineers and Surveyors Board (ENG)
- Embalmers and Funeral Directors Board (FUN)
- Medical Board (MED)
- Nursing Board (NUR)
- Pharmacy Board (PRX)
- Psychology Board (PSY)
- Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy and Athletic Trainers Board (PYT)
- Speech and Hearing Professionals Board (SHP)
- Veterinary Medical Licensing Board (DVM)
- Vision Professionals Board (VPB)

In addition to these active boards and commissions, the **Executive Recommendations by Line Item** contains data from eight boards and commissions that merged with other agencies, boards, or commissions in fiscal year 2018:

- Barber Board (BRB)
- Manufactured Homes Commission (MHC)
- Dietetics Board (OBD)
- Optical Dispensers Board (ODB)
- Orthotics, Prosthetics and Pedorthics Board (OPP)
- Optometry Board (OPT)
- Respiratory Care Board (RCB)
- Sanitarian Registration Board (SAN)

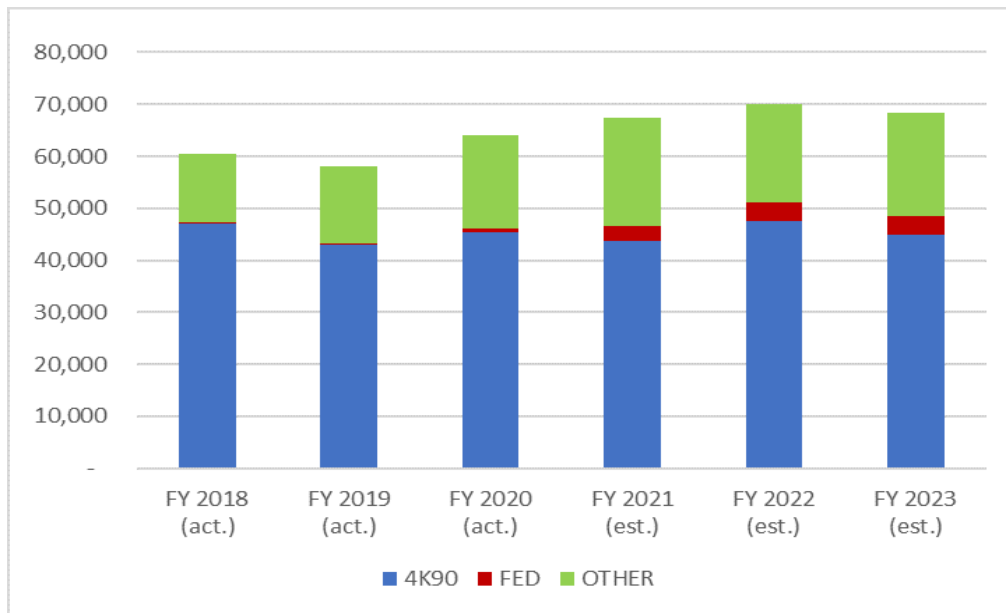
## Overview of Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

### Funding Sources

Funding for professional licensing boards and commissions comes primarily through the Occupational Licensing Fund (fund 4K90). Revenue from fees charged by each agency for initial license issuance and renewals is deposited into this fund that is shared by many licensing boards and commissions. In fiscal year 2020, the total fee revenue deposited into the Occupational Licensing Fund by agencies was approximately \$45.5 million.

Some professional licensing boards and commissions have additional funding sources including federal grants, such as the Pharmacy Board, which receives funding to improve and increase the use of the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS); from the GRF like the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Board, which receives funding to reimburse local governments for providing services to indigent persons; or from a specifically designated funding source such as the Veterinary Medical Board, which reserves a portion of its fees in a separate fund to support the Veterinary Student Loan program.

**Funding Sources**  
**Professional Licensing Boards & Commissions**  
 Fiscal Years 2018 through 2023  
 (Dollars in Thousands)



Source (in Thousands)	Actual			Estimated		Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	% Change	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
4K90	47,079	42,997	45,487	43,765	-3.8%	47,509	8.6%	44,924	-5.4%
Federal	259	275	592	2,894	388.5%	3,550	22.7%	3,550	0.0%
Other	13,187	14,877	17,865	20,739	16.1%	19,047	-8.2%	19,859	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,525</b>	<b>58,150</b>	<b>63,945</b>	<b>67,398</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>70,106</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>68,333</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>

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## Overview of Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

### Governor's Funding Recommendations for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023 – Highlights

- Recommended funding levels aid those pursuing select degrees and certifications.
  - The Accountancy Board, the Veterinary Medical Licensing Board, and the Nursing Board assist students pursuing college degrees in these fields as well as the educational programs attended by these students. For example, the Accountancy Board offers financial assistance to low income and minority students pursuing Certified Professional Accountants (CPA) credentials in their fifth year of school, while the Veterinary Licensing Medical Board offers a student loan repayment program for students focusing in under-served areas. The Nursing Board awards grants to nurse education programs that partner with community health agencies or health care facilities to increase their nursing student enrollment capacity.
- Recommended funding levels ensure licensing boards can fulfill their duties to license professionals, ensure that educational requirements are met, and investigate claims of misconduct or unauthorized practice.
- Recommended funding levels allow licensing board professionals to continue participation on task forces and workgroups such as:
  - RecoveryOhio Employer Education Team;
  - RecoveryOhio Prevention and Harm Reduction Workgroup;
  - Ohio Physician and Allied Health Care Workforce Preparation Task Force; and
  - The Governor's Initiative for Expanded Access to Behavioral Health Services and Early Intervention for At-Risk Youth.
- Recommended funding levels enable licensing boards to provide additional focused training to staff and board members and expand and enhance investigation and enforcement efforts to address concerns raised by the Governor's Work Group on Improving Responses by Health Care Boards to Allegations of Sexual Abuse.

### Coronavirus Relief and Response Efforts

- Licensees of the Speech and Hearing Professionals Board, the Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board, and the Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist Board were authorized to provide services through June 30, 2020 to public and private school students via electronic delivery method or telehealth communication during remote learning.
- Board licensees were given until July 1, 2021 to renew their licenses to practice through the emergency declared by Executive Order 2020-01D and the passage of two legislative acts. This allows professional licensees to continue providing their services during the pandemic and provides a measure of financial relief while doing so.



# Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

## Executive Recommendations by Line Item

Agency	Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
				FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
ACC	4J80	889601	CPA Education Assistance	425,000	465,202	448,552	525,000	525,000	0.0%	525,000	0.0%
ACC	4K90	889609	Operating Expenses	1,050,575	1,088,787	1,103,543	1,291,139	1,244,124	-3.6%	1,291,139	3.8%
<b>Total - Accountancy Board of Ohio</b>				<b>1,475,575</b>	<b>1,553,989</b>	<b>1,552,095</b>	<b>1,816,139</b>	<b>1,769,124</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>1,816,139</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
ARC	4K90	891609	Operating	572,244	517,652	598,865	646,294	633,410	-2.0%	644,408	1.7%
<b>Total - Architects Board and Ohio Board of Landscape Architect Examiners</b>				<b>572,244</b>	<b>517,652</b>	<b>598,865</b>	<b>646,294</b>	<b>633,410</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>644,408</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
ATH	4K90	175609	Operating Expenses	297,222	275,470	278,715	331,822	280,501	-15.5%	275,423	-1.8%
<b>Total - Athletic Commission</b>				<b>297,222</b>	<b>275,470</b>	<b>278,715</b>	<b>331,822</b>	<b>280,501</b>	<b>-15.5%</b>	<b>275,423</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>
BRB	4K90	877609	Operating Expenses	486,864	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - Ohio State Barber Board</b>				<b>486,864</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
CDP	4K90	930609	Operating Expenses	500,269	558,690	624,237	664,212	833,131	25.4%	850,305	2.1%
<b>Total - Chemical Dependency Professionals Board</b>				<b>500,269</b>	<b>558,690</b>	<b>624,237</b>	<b>664,212</b>	<b>833,131</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>850,305</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
CHR	4K90	878609	Operating Expenses	528,287	550,092	552,133	622,000	622,000	0.0%	622,000	0.0%
<b>Total - Ohio State Chiropractic Board</b>				<b>528,287</b>	<b>550,092</b>	<b>552,133</b>	<b>622,000</b>	<b>622,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>622,000</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
COS	4K90	879609	Operating Expenses	4,218,430	5,265,838	4,943,759	5,626,944	5,416,852	-3.7%	5,716,944	5.5%
<b>Total - Cosmetology and Barber Board</b>				<b>4,218,430</b>	<b>5,265,838</b>	<b>4,943,759</b>	<b>5,626,944</b>	<b>5,416,852</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>5,716,944</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
CRB	4K90	865601	Operating Expenses	573,786	584,566	605,212	636,389	636,389	0.0%	636,389	0.0%
<b>Total - Ohio Motor Vehicle Repair Board</b>				<b>573,786</b>	<b>584,566</b>	<b>605,212</b>	<b>636,389</b>	<b>636,389</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>636,389</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
CSW	4K90	899609	Operating Expenses	1,343,987	1,475,359	1,644,418	1,854,848	1,845,658	-0.5%	1,907,553	3.4%
<b>Total - Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist Board</b>				<b>1,343,987</b>	<b>1,475,359</b>	<b>1,644,418</b>	<b>1,854,848</b>	<b>1,845,658</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>1,907,553</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
DEN	4K90	880609	Operating Expenses	1,597,994	1,526,234	1,530,352	2,124,251	1,700,000	-20.0%	1,750,000	2.9%
<b>Total - State Dental Board</b>				<b>1,597,994</b>	<b>1,526,234</b>	<b>1,530,352</b>	<b>2,124,251</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>-20.0%</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
DVM	4K90	888609	Operating Expenses	376,808	366,745	407,209	435,046	444,238	2.1%	440,278	-0.9%
DVM	5BU0	888602	Veterinary Student Loan Program	46,000	0	20,000	30,000	30,000	0.0%	30,000	0.0%
<b>Total - Veterinary Medical Licensing Board</b>				<b>422,808</b>	<b>366,745</b>	<b>427,209</b>	<b>465,046</b>	<b>474,238</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>470,278</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
ENG	4K90	892609	Operating Expenses	909,753	957,607	1,049,945	1,312,259	1,312,259	0.0%	1,312,259	0.0%
<b>Total - State Board of Engineers and Surveyors</b>				<b>909,753</b>	<b>957,607</b>	<b>1,049,945</b>	<b>1,312,259</b>	<b>1,312,259</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,312,259</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
FUN	4K90	881609	Operating Expenses	752,659	890,720	929,170	1,032,881	1,130,516	9.5%	1,171,398	3.6%
FUN	GRF	881500	Indigent Burial and Cremation Support	0	0	60,778	800,000	1,000,000	25.0%	1,000,000	0.0%
<b>Total - State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors</b>				<b>752,659</b>	<b>890,720</b>	<b>989,948</b>	<b>1,832,881</b>	<b>2,130,516</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>2,171,398</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

State of Ohio

Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

Agency	Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
				FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
MED	5C60	883609	Operating Expenses	9,245,334	10,017,739	10,268,015	10,729,000	12,294,149	14.6%	12,551,618	2.1%
<b>Total - State Medical Board</b>				<b>9,245,334</b>	<b>10,017,739</b>	<b>10,268,015</b>	<b>10,729,000</b>	<b>12,294,149</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>12,551,618</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
MHC	4K90	996609	Operating Expenses	112,537	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MHC	5MCO	996610	Manufactured Homes Regulation	388,563	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - Manufactured Homes Commission</b>				<b>501,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
NUR	4K90	884609	Operating Expenses	8,252,195	8,890,671	10,211,370	11,208,680	11,378,121	1.5%	11,689,893	2.7%
NUR	5ACO	884602	Nurse Education Grant Program	1,518,480	1,513,500	1,513,000	1,518,000	1,513,000	-0.3%	1,513,000	0.0%
NUR	5P80	884601	Nursing Special Issues	500	500	500	2,000	500	-75.0%	500	0.0%
<b>Total - Board of Nursing</b>				<b>9,771,175</b>	<b>10,404,671</b>	<b>11,724,870</b>	<b>12,728,680</b>	<b>12,891,621</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>13,203,393</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
OBD	4K90	860609	Operating Expenses	220,132	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - Board of Dietetics</b>				<b>220,132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
ODB	4K90	894609	Program Support	225,448	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - Ohio Optical Dispensers Board</b>				<b>225,448</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
OPP	4K90	973609	Operating Expenses	153,648	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - State Board of Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics</b>				<b>153,648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
OPT	4K90	885609	Program Support	225,035	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - State Board of Optometry</b>				<b>225,035</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
PRX	3E80	887608	2008 Developing/Enhancing PMP	54,706	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PRX	3HDO	887614	Pharmacy Federal Grants	251,058	280,666	379,836	911,000	1,050,000	15.3%	1,050,000	0.0%
PRX	3HHO	658601	OARRS Integration-FED	1,546,076	2,007,225	2,067,430	2,113,000	2,500,000	18.3%	2,500,000	0.0%
PRX	3HMO	887615	Equitable Sharing Treasury	0	0	0	50,000	5,000	-90.0%	5,000	0.0%
PRX	3HNO	887616	Equitable Sharing Justice	0	0	0	300,000	30,000	-90.0%	30,000	0.0%
PRX	4A50	887605	Drug Law Enforcement	16,911	147,422	76,273	80,000	50,000	-37.5%	50,000	0.0%
PRX	4K90	658605	OARRS Integration-STATE	163,455	214,242	221,846	241,000	265,000	10.0%	265,000	0.0%
PRX	4K90	887609	Operating Expenses	8,548,861	9,162,204	9,266,655	10,646,387	11,750,000	10.4%	12,200,000	3.8%
PRX	5SGO	887612	Drug Database	127,773	283,710	445,584	530,000	100,000	-81.1%	100,000	0.0%
PRX	5SYO	887613	Medical Marijuana Control Program	2,111,651	3,324,681	3,166,114	2,500,200	3,150,000	26.0%	3,250,000	3.2%
<b>Total - State Board of Pharmacy</b>				<b>12,820,491</b>	<b>15,420,150</b>	<b>15,623,738</b>	<b>17,371,587</b>	<b>18,900,000</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>19,450,000</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
PSY	4K90	882609	Operating Expenses	600,643	658,741	632,336	696,615	679,000	-2.5%	696,000	2.5%
<b>Total - State Board of Psychology</b>				<b>600,643</b>	<b>658,741</b>	<b>632,336</b>	<b>696,615</b>	<b>679,000</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>696,000</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
PYT	4K90	890609	Operating Expenses	812,339	945,704	975,763	1,168,045	1,168,045	0.0%	1,168,045	0.0%
<b>Total - Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy and Athletic Trainers Board</b>				<b>812,339</b>	<b>945,704</b>	<b>975,763</b>	<b>1,168,045</b>	<b>1,168,045</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,168,045</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
RCB	4K90	872609	Operating Expenses	294,034	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - Respiratory Care Board</b>				<b>294,034</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
SAN	4K90	893609	Operating Expenses	47,863	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - Board of Sanitarian Registration</b>				<b>47,863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

State of Ohio

Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

Agency	Fund	ALI	ALI Name	Actual			Estimated	Recommended			
				FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
SHP	4K90	123609	State Speech and Hearing Professional Board	215,767	578,267	569,524	636,709	636,709	0.0%	636,709	0.0%
SHP	4K90	886609	Operating Expenses	293,208	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total - State Speech and Hearing Professionals Board</b>				<b>508,975</b>	<b>578,267</b>	<b>569,524</b>	<b>636,709</b>	<b>636,709</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>636,709</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
VPB	4K90	129609	Operating Expenses	232,146	487,671	553,117	654,140	654,140	0.0%	654,140	0.0%
<b>Total - State Vision Professionals Board</b>				<b>232,146</b>	<b>487,671</b>	<b>553,117</b>	<b>654,140</b>	<b>654,140</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>654,140</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total - Boards &amp; Commissions</b>				<b>49,338,241</b>	<b>53,035,905</b>	<b>55,144,251</b>	<b>61,917,861</b>	<b>64,877,742</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>66,533,001</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

Accountancy Board of Ohio

Role and Overview

The Accountancy Board of Ohio (ACC) is the regulatory and licensing agency for certified public accountants (CPAs). The agency's mission is to protect the public interest by requiring that all persons who desire to become CPAs meet specific qualifications for entry into the profession, and that CPAs maintain competence after they are licensed. The Board oversees the administration of the computer-based CPA examination and issues CPA licenses to those individuals who qualify. The Board requires mandatory continuing education for renewal of the CPA license and selects a sample of licensees each year to verify the continuing education claimed at the time of license renewal. The Board requires mandatory registration of Ohio public accounting firms and mandatory peer review for CPA firms that perform audits or issue financial reports. The Board investigates, prosecutes, and disciplines licensees for violations of the accountancy law and Board rules. The Board is in the process of updating all licensing rules, information, and procedures to coincide with the new eLicense system's specifications. The Board also administers a financial needs-based scholarship program for students in their fifth year of college who wish to become CPAs. The Board consists of nine board members that are appointed by the Governor, each serving a seven-year term, and nine full-time staff.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure that the Accountancy Board of Ohio continues to efficiently process an average of 12,000 licenses per year and appropriately investigate violations of accountancy laws and rules.

More information regarding the Accountancy Board of Ohio is available at <http://www.acc.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	823	812	810	895	10.5%	871	-2.7%	889	2.1%
Purchased Personal Services	9	8	9	17	100.3%	11	-38.6%	11	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	218	268	285	366	28.6%	362	-1.2%	390	7.9%
Equipment	0	0	0	10	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	425	465	449	525	17.0%	525	0.0%	525	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1	1	0	4	0.0%	1	-71.4%	1	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**Architects Board and Ohio Board of Landscape Architect Examiners**

**Role and Overview**

The Ohio Architects Board and Ohio Landscape Architects Board (ARC) are two boards with five board members each, one budget, and four employees. The purpose of the Boards is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public by licensing, regulating, and enforcing the laws and rules governing the practices of architecture and landscape architecture. The populations served are the licensees (both individuals and businesses), candidates for licensure, students at Ohio's accredited programs of architecture (University of Cincinnati, Kent State University, Miami University, Bowling Green State University, and the Ohio State University), and the public at large. The Boards guide candidates for licensure through the training program and the examinations, enforce the rules and laws governing the profession, and educate the licensees and students through presentations regarding the licensing process, ethics, training, education, and experience requirements. Approximately 9,000 professionals, candidates, and firms are active customers.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year continues the licensing, regulating, and enforcing of laws and rules governing the practices of architecture and landscape architecture conducted by the Boards. The Boards offer financial relief for architecture students who are beginning their path toward state licensure. The AXP Reimbursement Program, codified in OAC 4703-2-06, refunds a student's cost of enrolling in the experience-tracking program required to become a licensed Ohio architect. It is available for all students who have enrolled in the national program and who are attending an accredited Ohio architectural program

More information regarding the Architects Board and Ohio Board of Landscape Architect Examiners is available at <http://arc.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	439	397	449	467	4.1%	460	-1.5%	466	1.1%
Purchased Personal Services	21	21	21	21	0.2%	21	0.8%	21	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	104	91	125	149	18.9%	142	-4.8%	148	4.0%
Equipment	0	3	0	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	0	0	9	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	9	6	4	0	-100.0%	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**Athletic Commission**

**Role and Overview**

The Athletic Commission (ATH) was established to regulate boxing, mixed martial arts, professional wrestling, kickboxing, karate, tough person contests, and athlete agents. The Commission monitors almost 2,100 licensees statewide to ensure compliance with the laws and rules of the state. The Commission currently has two full-time employees, one part-time employee, five voting commissioners, and two non-voting commissioners appointed by the legislature.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure that the Athletic Commission will continue to monitor its almost 2,100 licensees across the state and make sure that there is full compliance with all applicable laws and rules.

More information regarding the Athletic Commission is available at <http://www.aco.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	245	207	219	230	5.0%	230	-0.1%	234	1.7%
Purchased Personal Services	1	18	11	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	51	46	49	102	108.7%	50	-50.4%	41	-17.9%
Equipment	0	3	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>-15.5%</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>

Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

Chemical Dependency Professionals Board

Role and Overview

The Ohio Chemical Dependency Professionals (CDP) Board was established on December 23, 2002 to provide licensing and certification to those seeking to work in alcohol and other drug treatment and prevention services. The board ensures high standards of alcohol and other drug treatment and prevention for all citizens by assuring a competent, well-trained, and ethical workforce. The board staff of six full-time employees currently regulate approximately 12,689 chemical dependency professionals who work with those who have substance use disorders or provide behavioral health prevention services. It endorses individual continuing education training courses and awards educational provider status designations. The Board also provides colleges and universities the opportunity to apply for curriculum endorsements to ensure students receive the chemical dependency education requirements for board certificates or licenses. The board currently consists of members appointed by the Governor, six members who possess either a chemical dependency counselor license or prevention certificate, and two public members. The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OHMHAS) supports the board's work by providing an ex-officio, non-voting member serving as a liaison to the board, and the OHMHAS staff who serve on the Treatment, Prevention, and Education & Training committees. These committees consist of board members and representatives from professional associations, county boards, colleges and universities, courts, recovery supports, and treatment and prevention agencies. Committee members serve to inform best practices, enhance processes, and improve communication between the board and those within the field through recommendations to the Board of Directors. The board also investigates an average of 150 grievances regarding potential ethical violations each year, fulfilling its mission of protecting the public. Additionally, the board provides the opportunity for remediation among license and certificate holders that may need additional supervision or education to avoid future potential ethical violations.

Recommended funding for the board includes support for the expanded access to behavioral health services and the early intervention for at-risk youths initiatives. Both initiatives point to the need for high-quality chemical dependency professionals. The budget proposed for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 includes adding a full-time position for certification examination and processing. This position will also assist with conducting investigations. In addition, funding is provided for improving the eLicensing system which will shorten certification processing time and automatically provide information that suggests the path to the next level of certification once a prevention certificate is awarded. This was a recommendation from stakeholders and is expected to increase the pool of professionals with the necessary certifications for working in schools.

More information regarding the Chemical Dependency Professionals Board is available at <http://ocdp.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	316	375	484	545	12.6%	614	12.7%	632	2.9%
Purchased Personal Services	39	67	14	14	-2.5%	20	44.6%	26	34.7%
Supplies and Maintenance	146	117	127	106	-16.4%	196	84.7%	187	-4.6%
Equipment	0	0	0	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	5	30.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**Ohio State Chiropractic Board**

**Role and Overview**

The mission of the State Chiropractic Board (CHR) is to protect the health and welfare of the residents of Ohio. The Board issues and renews chiropractic licenses and acupuncture certificates; investigates complaints and imposes disciplinary action. The Board is composed of five board members appointed by the Governor (four chiropractic physicians and one public member) and four full-time staff members.

Recommended funding for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will allow the Board to continue its mission of licensing and informing approximately 2,630 licensed chiropractors and 175 acupuncture certificate holders.

More information regarding the Ohio State Chiropractic Board is available at <http://chirobd.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	400	439	425	474	11.6%	469	-1.1%	473	0.9%
Purchased Personal Services	13	8	18	19	2.7%	17	-7.0%	16	-4.4%
Supplies and Maintenance	115	103	109	130	18.4%	136	4.9%	132	-2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

Cosmetology and Barber Board

Role and Overview

The State Cosmetology and Barber Board (COS) is a multi-service agency responsible for the effective licensing, regulation, and enforcement of persons and businesses engaged in performing cosmetology and branches of cosmetology services, barbering, and tanning facilities. The COS administers nationally validated examinations daily to test skills and knowledge in barbering, cosmetology, and each branch of cosmetology. In fiscal year 2020, the COS administered 4,859 theory-based examinations and 3,173 practical examinations. The COS issued 4,288 new practicing, advanced, and instructing licenses in cosmetology or branches of cosmetology, 2,039 new independent contractor licenses, 1,647 new salon licenses, and 163 new tanning facility licenses. There were also 267 new barber licenses and 280 new barbershop licenses issued in fiscal year 2020. The Board also issues licenses to barber and cosmetology schools and branches of cosmetology schools. After license issuance, salons, barbershops, schools, tanning facilities, and individuals are regularly inspected to assure each is compliant with Ohio safety and infection control standards. The COS approves school curricula and routinely inspects schools for compliance with Ohio laws and rules. Persons, salons, or tanning facilities found to be in violation of Ohio's standards may face disciplinary action. The Board employed 45 staff members in fiscal year 2020 and had 11 board members.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure the State Cosmetology and Barber Board continues to effectively process licenses, conduct inspections, and investigate violations and complaints. Licenses are renewed every two years and the majority of license renewals occurs during odd-numbered fiscal years.

More information regarding the Cosmetology and Barber Board is available at <http://cos.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	3,290	3,755	3,743	3,790	1.2%	3,800	0.3%	3,893	2.4%
Purchased Personal Services	73	187	175	307	75.9%	226	-26.5%	232	2.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	836	1,324	1,023	1,514	48.1%	1,373	-9.3%	1,592	16.0%
Equipment	20	0	3	15	415.3%	17	13.6%	0	-100.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>5,266</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>5,627</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>5,717</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

Ohio Motor Vehicle Repair Board

Role and Overview

The Ohio Motor Vehicle Repair Board (CRB) is the state regulatory agency in Ohio responsible for overseeing the auto repair industry. The CRB's primary focus is on consumer protection and the improvement of industry standards as related to auto repair. The CRB has five full-time employees that work closely with numerous federal, state, and local entities to bring compliance to auto repair shops.

The recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will allow the CRB to continue to investigate an average of 200 complaints per year and register approximately 2,000 collision repair facilities, auto glass businesses, airbag repair and replacement companies, window tint installation shops, and mobile auto repair businesses per year.

More information regarding the Ohio Motor Vehicle Repair Board is available at <http://mvrboard.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	487	484	516	547	6.0%	548	0.2%	548	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	86	86	89	86	-3.3%	86	0.0%	86	0.0%
Equipment	0	0	0	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1	15	1	3	334.8%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist Board**

**Role and Overview**

The Counselor and Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist Board (CSW) was created in 1984. The mission of the board is to protect the residents of Ohio through the effective and efficient regulation of the practices of counseling, social work, and marriage and family therapy as identified in Ohio Revised Code Chapter 4757 and Ohio Administrative Code. This mission is accomplished by the review of applicants' credentials, the administration of licensure exams, approving continuing education programs, and the establishment and enforcement of ethical standards. The Board consists of 15 members appointed by the Governor, with each mode of practice represented by at least four members. The three professions each have a professional standards committee made up of four professionals and a public member. The Board is supported by a 14 member staff.

Recommended funding for the coming biennium will allow the Board to continue its mission of licensing and informing approximately 40,000 licensed practitioners and registrants.

More information regarding the Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist Board is available at [cswmft.ohio.gov](http://cswmft.ohio.gov).

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,054	1,119	1,203	1,292	7.4%	1,286	-0.5%	1,308	1.7%
Purchased Personal Services	13	21	100	132	32.3%	32	-75.5%	33	0.5%
Supplies and Maintenance	274	335	335	430	28.4%	523	21.5%	563	7.8%
Equipment	1	0	7	0	-100.0%	4	0.0%	3	-28.6%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1	0	0	1	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**State Dental Board**

**Role and Overview**

The Ohio State Dental Board (DEN) is responsible for enforcement of the Dental Practice Act. The Board is entrusted to promote service excellence in dentistry and to protect the public through licensure, education, and enforcement of standards with fairness and integrity. The Board ensures those seeking dental licensure meet minimum education and training criteria to safely practice dentistry and monitors licensees to ensure compliance with the state Dental Practice Act. The Board investigates complaints against licensees who allegedly violate the law and rules governing the profession of dentistry while taking administrative disciplinary action when warranted. The Board consists of 13 members and is supported by 14 employees.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure that the Ohio Dental Board continues to efficiently license and regulate Ohio's dental professionals.

More information regarding the State Dental Board is available at <https://dental.ohio.gov/>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	1,186	1,145	1,172	1,404	19.7%	1,241	-11.6%	1,269	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	57	40	33	44	33.7%	44	0.0%	44	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	355	341	325	677	108.2%	415	-38.6%	437	5.3%
Transfers and Non-Expense	1	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-20.0%</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**Veterinary Medical Licensing Board**

**Role and Overview**

The Ohio Veterinary Medical Licensing Board (DVM) was established to ensure that the residents of Ohio are served by professional, trustworthy, and competent veterinarians and veterinary technicians. The Board is responsible for the licensure requirements of 4,612 veterinarians, 4,621 registered veterinary technicians, 178 limited licensed veterinarians, 84 specialty licenses, and 159 business facility licenses. The Board currently employs two full-time and one part-time employee.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure that the DVM continues to process an average of 8,976 licenses per year. The recommended funding level also ensures that the DVM continues to contract with the Ohio Department of Agriculture for investigations of veterinary service complaints.

More information regarding the Veterinary Medical Licensing Board is available at <http://ovmlb.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	263	260	272	283	4.3%	286	1.1%	294	2.5%
Purchased Personal Services	1	1	2	2	-4.5%	3	66.7%	3	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	113	105	134	150	12.2%	155	3.4%	144	-7.1%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	46	0	20	30	50.0%	30	0.0%	30	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**State Board of Engineers and Surveyors**

**Role and Overview**

The State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors (ENG) is the state regulatory board that regulates the professions of engineering and surveying in the State of Ohio. The Board is tasked with protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Ohio by providing effective licensure and regulation of professional engineers, professional surveyors, and firms that offer engineering and surveying services to the public. These licensees are the professionals creating and building Ohio's roads, bridges, buildings, water systems, electrical systems, and helping lead the way in advancing the state's technology. This task is completed by requiring minimum educational standards, passing two national licensure exams, and completing experience requirements prior to licensure. The Board consists of five board members who are licensed engineering and/or surveying professionals appointed by the Governor for five-year terms, eight full-time employees who handle the day-to-day operations of the Board, and several professional, contracted consultants. The Board's staff assists the Board to effectively regulate licensees, evaluate credentials and applications for registration, and investigate complaints. In fiscal year 2021, the Board has 26,824 individual registrants and 3,323 companies licensed. The Board also evaluated applications and licensed an additional 1,518 individuals through both examination and reciprocity and 263 companies for new licenses to offer and provide engineering and/or surveying services in the State of Ohio. In addition to the licensing process, the Board investigated 94 complaints and closed 60 cases involving alleged violations of the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Administrative Code, as well as issues involving illegal practice by unqualified and unlicensed individuals and firms. The Board also completed two continued education audits.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure that the State Board of Engineers and Surveyors continues to efficiently process an average of 2,500 applications for registration for professional engineers or professional surveyors, including exam applications, firm applications, and reciprocity applications from individuals licensed in other states and U.S. territories. The Board renews more than 30,300 licenses every two years.

More information regarding the State Board of Engineers and Surveyors is available at <http://peps.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	657	706	772	827	7.1%	838	1.3%	858	2.3%
Purchased Personal Services	20	12	19	28	45.0%	18	-35.7%	13	-27.8%
Supplies and Maintenance	233	240	258	457	76.9%	456	-0.3%	441	-3.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors**

**Role and Overview**

The State of Ohio Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors (FUN) protects the consumer through regulation of Ohio's "death care" or funeral services industry. The Board's main duties include licensing, regulation, enforcement, and outreach to the consumer and licensees. The Board qualifies competent embalmers, funeral directors, crematory operators, funeral homes, embalming facilities, and crematory facilities in compliance with Chapter 4717 of the Revised Code, section 4717 of the Ohio Administrative Code, local and state codes, and OSHA and EPA requirements. The Board consists of seven members; two public members and five members who are licensees. Currently, the Board staff consists of eight full-time employees. The Board collaborates with the Ohio Cemetery Dispute Resolution Commission of the Ohio Department of Commerce, and the Ohio Department of Health's Office of Vital Statistics to support the Electronic Death Registration System. It also works with the Ohio Department of Insurance, and professional funeral associations both locally and nationally. During fiscal years 2020 and 2021, a new website was created to effectively communicate and educate the public and licensees with events and regulations impacting practice. The Board successfully implemented the Preneed Recovery Fund, a consumer protection fund designed to reimburse a consumer who suffers a financial loss because of licensee misconduct or misappropriation. To administer the Preneed Recovery Fund, the Board created the Automated Reporting and Preneed Payment System (ARPPS), a web-based system that collects payments into the fund and records all preneed funeral contracts sold within the state. Licensees experienced increased efficiency with the disciplinary "cite and settle" process, email communication, and the implementation of eLicense. Nationally, the Board was recognized as being a leader in consumer protection through its regulations and programming.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will allow the Board to hire an additional staff member to assist in the administration of the Indigent Burial and Cremation Support program, which began in fiscal year 2020.

More information regarding the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors is available at <http://funeral.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	523	554	683	761	11.4%	870	14.4%	897	3.0%
Purchased Personal Services	16	83	37	24	-35.8%	6	-77.1%	6	10.1%
Supplies and Maintenance	213	254	208	248	19.0%	255	2.7%	269	5.5%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	0	0	61	800	1,216.3%	1,000	25.0%	1,000	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	1	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>85.1%</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**State Medical Board**

**Role and Overview**

It is the mission of the State Medical Board of Ohio (MED) to protect and enhance the health and safety of the public through effective medical regulation. The Board is composed of 12 members, including nine physicians and three public (non-physician) members, who are appointed by the Governor. The board members meet monthly in a public meeting to deliberate on formal action against licensees and to craft and adopt regulations that support its statutory authority, mission, and goals. The Board licenses and regulates 13 different professions, accounting for more than 90,000 active license holders in Ohio. The professions regulated by the board include physicians, acupuncturists, anesthesiologist assistants, cosmetic therapists, dietitians, genetic counselors, massage therapists, mechanotherapists, naprapaths, oriental medicine practitioners, physician assistants, radiologist assistants, and respiratory care professionals. The 84 board employees work to ensure the Board's licensees meet sufficient standards of education, training, practice competency, and professional ethics. The Board also investigates complaints, monitors licensees, and takes disciplinary actions against those who violate the statutes and rules the Board enforces. The Board continually engages with regulatory boards across the country for each of its licensed professions. Within Ohio, the Board relies on relationships with law enforcement, assistant attorneys general, health care systems, and the Ohio legislature to establish and enforce appropriate regulatory authority. The Board is funded entirely through licensure and related fees.

Recommended funding in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will allow the Board to continue to renew and regulate the more than 90,000 active licensees they oversee. A recommendation from the Working Group that looked into how the investigation into allegations of sexual misconduct by Ohio State University's doctor, Richard Strauss, was handled by the Board, indicated that the Board needs an additional six staff members to fulfill the goals and objectives of the Board. These positions are also funded in the request.

More information regarding the State Medical Board is available at <http://med.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	7,798	7,788	8,135	8,600	5.7%	10,074	17.1%	10,332	2.6%
Purchased Personal Services	294	475	651	700	7.6%	700	0.0%	700	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,120	1,729	1,471	1,400	-4.9%	1,500	7.1%	1,500	0.0%
Equipment	34	26	11	29	172.2%	20	-31.0%	20	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>10,018</b>	<b>10,268</b>	<b>10,729</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>12,294</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>12,552</b>	<b>2.1%</b>



**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**Board of Nursing**

**Role and Overview**

The Ohio Board of Nursing (NUR) has a 13-member Board that administers and regulates the practice of nursing for the safety of the public. The mission of the Board is to actively safeguard the health of the public through the effective regulation of nursing care. The Board's top priorities are to efficiently license the nursing workforce and remove dangerous practitioners from practice in a timely manner to protect Ohio patients. The Board regulates over 303,000 licenses and certificates, an increase from 242,000 in 2010. The Board regulates registered and practical nurses, certified nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse midwives, certified registered nurse anesthetists, dialysis technicians, community health workers, medication aides, nursing education, and training programs. The Board is the fifth largest nursing board in the United States. The public expects that regulations are in place and effectively enforced to assure nurses have been appropriately educated, meet stringent criteria to practice, and provide safe care. The public also expects that immediate action is taken regarding unsafe nurses. The Board issues nursing licenses to qualified individuals, thereby increasing Ohio's workforce, and takes disciplinary action when nurses present a risk to the public or when education programs are not meeting minimum standards to educate competent practitioners. Board initiatives, collaborative government efforts, and public and private partnerships reflect Ohio's goal to achieve a lean and efficient government with common sense approaches to meeting regulatory challenges. The Board currently employs 69 full-time employees.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure that the NUR continues to process over 300,000 licenses per year, determine that 189 pre-licensure nursing programs maintain educational regulatory standards, and investigate over 8,000 complaints per year regarding criminal activity, substance use abuse, theft of drugs, sub-standard practice, patient abuse and neglect, and other violations.

More information regarding the Board of Nursing is available at <http://nursing.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	6,721	7,044	7,501	7,923	5.6%	8,088	2.1%	8,299	2.6%
Purchased Personal Services	113	204	702	1,014	44.5%	1,019	0.4%	1,019	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	1,394	1,614	1,966	2,153	9.5%	2,152	0.0%	2,252	4.6%
Equipment	29	29	42	120	183.1%	120	0.0%	120	0.0%
Subsidies Shared Revenue	1,513	1,514	1,513	1,513	0.0%	1,513	0.0%	1,513	0.0%
Judgments, Settlements & Bonds	0	0	0	5	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	0	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,771</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>11,725</b>	<b>12,729</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>12,892</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>13,203</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

## State of Ohio

# Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

## State Board of Pharmacy

### Role and Overview

The Ohio Board of Pharmacy (PRX) consists of nine members, including eight pharmacists, who are appointed by the Governor to four-year terms. The Board currently has a staff of 96 employees who carry out day-to-day operations. The Board licenses and regulates more than 78,000 pharmacists, pharmacy interns, pharmacy technicians, and sites where dangerous drugs, controlled substances, and home medical equipment are purchased and stored prior to delivery to patients. The sites licensed by the Board include retail pharmacies, hospitals, drug wholesalers, prescriber offices, drug manufacturers, veterinary clinics, and nursing homes. The board also licenses and regulates medical marijuana dispensaries, dispensary employees, patients, and caregivers as part of Ohio's Medical Marijuana Control Program. The Board is also charged with preventing, detecting, and investigating the diversion of dangerous drugs including controlled substances. The Board investigates and presents evidence of violations of federal or state drug laws by any person and refers them for prosecution and/or administrative action. The Board operates Ohio's prescription drug monitoring program, known as the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS), which collects information on all prescriptions for controlled substances that are dispensed by pharmacies and personally furnished by licensed prescribers in Ohio. Over the past two years, the Board has worked to integrate OARRS directly into electronic medical records and pharmacy dispensing systems across the state, allowing instant access for more than 48,000 prescribers and pharmacists and resulting in an average of over one million patient queries per weekday. Upgrades to the OARRS platform have allowed for advanced analytics and tools to promote patient safety and assist in clinical decision-making. This investment is the first of its kind in the country and makes Ohio a leader in using its prescription monitoring program to combat prescription drug abuse.

Recommended funding for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will support improvements to the OARRS system. These improvements include integrating the OARRS system into Medicaid fraud and waste investigation activities, increasing the efficiency of the network, and improving the ease-of-use for pharmacies. The Medical Marijuana Program is being increased to accommodate the possibility of issuing new dispensary licenses in the coming biennium.

More information regarding the State Board of Pharmacy is available at [pharmacy.ohio.gov](http://pharmacy.ohio.gov).

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	7,612	9,314	10,094	11,717	16.1%	10,939	-6.6%	10,939	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	1,455	1,763	1,281	852	-33.5%	559	-34.4%	559	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	3,717	4,172	4,157	4,533	9.0%	7,292	60.9%	7,842	7.5%
Equipment	34	162	95	270	184.6%	110	-59.3%	110	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	3	9	(3)	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,820</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>15,624</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>19,450</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**State Board of Psychology**

**Role and Overview**

The mission of the State Board of Psychology (PSY) is "Ensuring Ohioans' access to safe and competent psychological and behavioral analysis services through examination, licensing, education, and enforcement." Since 1972, the Board has been providing protection to the public through examinations, licensing, education, investigating complaints, and maintaining accountability among Ohio's psychologists, and school psychologists licensed for private practice, supervised providers, and applicants for licensure. The Board is responsible for enforcement of Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Chapter 4732, Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 4732, and the laws and rules governing psychologists and school psychologists. In addition, the Board became responsible for regulating the practice of certified Ohio behavior analysts with the enactment of ORC Chapter 4783 and the promulgation of rules in OAC Chapter 4783 effective in January 2014. Behavioral analysts primarily provide expert services to children on the autism spectrum. The Board's greatest responsibility is to protect the well-being and safety of Ohioans who receive or seek psychological or applied behavior analysis services and stopping illegal practice. The Board is composed of nine members appointed by the governor, consisting of six license holders and three consumer advocates. The Board is staffed by five full-time employees focused on fulfilling the Board's mission and vision and implementing its core values through a strong customer service model.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure that the Ohio Board of Psychology continues to efficiently license and regulate approximately 4,500 Ohio psychologists.

More information regarding the State Board of Psychology is available at <http://psychology.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	500	516	536	570	6.4%	568	-0.4%	575	1.2%
Purchased Personal Services	5	20	3	11	284.6%	8	-24.6%	8	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	96	123	94	116	23.5%	103	-11.2%	113	9.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

**Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions**

**Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy and Athletic Trainers Board**

**Role and Overview**

The Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board (PYT) regulates the practice of occupational therapy, physical therapy, athletic training, orthotics, prosthetics, and pedorthics in Ohio. The regulation of these professions includes: issuing and renewing the licenses of properly qualified individuals; investigating complaints against license holders; monitoring compliance with mandatory continuing education requirements; and educating license holders and the consumers of services on the laws and rules that govern the practice of occupational therapy, physical therapy, athletic training, orthotics, prosthetics, and pedorthics. The Board's mission is to promote and protect the health of Ohioans through effective regulation of these professions. As of September 2020, the Board oversees 35,329 active licenses with 10 overall license types. The Board consists of 20 members appointed by the Governor and eight full-time employees who carry out the operations of the Board. Accomplishments over fiscal years 2020-2021 include the implementation of new authority to conduct 3-D printing of open-source prosthetics kits, a complete rewrite of all orthotics, prosthetics, and pedorthics rules, a close examination of the Board's enforcement and discipline with an effort to educate license holders on their duty to report violations of laws and rules, implementation of a new physical therapy jurisprudence exam, and continued work to align the administrative processes of issuing licenses to find efficiencies and ease the process for the license applicant.

Recommended funding levels in each fiscal year will ensure that the Board continues to process an average of 34,000 licenses per year and investigate complaints to determine if discipline is needed when infractions of the law are found.

More information regarding the Ohio Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy and Athletic Trainers Board is available at <http://otptat.ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	604	659	694	708	2.0%	833	17.6%	833	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	8	27	19	32	64.4%	23	-27.0%	23	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	200	259	262	422	61.0%	312	-26.0%	312	0.0%
Equipment	0	1	0	6	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Transfers and Non-Expense	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

State Speech and Hearing Professionals Board

Role and Overview

The mission of the Ohio Speech and Hearing Professionals Board (SHP) is to protect consumers by regulating the practice of audiology, hearing aid dealing, fitting and dispensing, and speech-language pathology by establishing, promoting, and enforcing practice standards and professional competency among licensees pursuant to Chapters 4744, 4747, and 4753 of the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code. The Board licenses approximately 11,000 audiologists, audiology aides, hearing aid dealers, and fitters, conditional speech-language pathologists, speech-language pathologists, speech-language pathology aides, and trainee permits. The SHP regulates three professions. Audiologists provide services for individuals or groups of individuals who have or are suspected of having disorders of hearing. Speech-language pathologists provide services for individuals or groups of individuals who have or are suspected of having disorders of communication. Audiologists and speech-language pathologists work with all age groups in hospitals, acute care facilities, skilled nursing homes, schools, rehabilitation centers, community-based health care facilities, in-home care facilities, private practice, governmental agencies, and corporations. Hearing aid dealers and hearing aid fitters are engaged in the "practice of dealing in" or "fitting of" hearing aids, which means the sale of a hearing aid, and the measurement and testing of human hearing for the purpose of selecting, adapting, and selling a hearing aid to any person. There are nine members appointed to the Board by the Governor. A staff of four full-time employees is responsible for Board operations, licensing, investigations, and enforcement activities. The Board has collaborative relationships with other state agencies, such as the Ohio Department of Education, Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Department of Medicaid, as well as other professional organizations.

Recommended funding levels in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 will allow the Board to continue its mission of licensing and informing approximately 11,000 licensed practitioners and registrants.

More information regarding the State Speech and Hearing Professionals Board is available at [shp.ohio.gov](http://shp.ohio.gov).

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	386	372	386	415	7.6%	415	0.0%	415	0.0%
Purchased Personal Services	9	20	11	10	-6.5%	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	113	186	171	212	24.2%	212	0.0%	212	0.0%
Equipment	0	1	3	0	-100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Professional Licensing Boards and Commissions

State Vision Professionals Board

Role and Overview

The Ohio Vision Professionals Board (VPB) is the licensing and regulatory body for more than 6,500 licenses for optometrists, opticians, and ophthalmologists. The Board was created January 21, 2018 from the consolidation of the State Board of Optometry (OPT) and the Optical Dispensers Board (OBD) in House Bill 49 of the 132nd General Assembly. The mission of the VPB is to protect and serve the public by effectively and efficiently regulating the practices of optometry, opticianry, and ophthalmology in Ohio. The VPB strives to be a national leader for the establishment of professional practice standards and licensure of optometrists, opticians, and ophthalmologists. The Board is comprised of seven members appointed by the Governor: four optometrists, two opticians, and one public member. There are currently four full-time employees.

The VPB is funded at \$654,140 in each fiscal year to ensure that the Board continues to protect quality patient care for the citizens of Ohio through the licensure and regulation of optometrists, ophthalmologists, and opticians.

More information regarding the State Vision Professionals Board is available at <http://Vision.Ohio.gov>.

(in Thousands) Expense Account Category	Actual			Est.	% Change	Recommended			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 20-21	FY 2022	% Change	FY 2023	% Change
Personal Services	176	347	415	441	6.4%	444	0.6%	454	2.2%
Purchased Personal Services	6	7	5	8	57.7%	5	-43.6%	5	0.0%
Supplies and Maintenance	51	135	134	205	53.5%	206	0.5%	196	-4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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BUDGET OF THE STATE OF OHIO | FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023

**SECTION F**

Errata Log

# Errata Sheet

List of changes made after the initial publication on Monday February 1, 2021.  
As of February 4, 2021  
**Revision #1**

## **Update to the Adjutant General's Department (ADJ)**

On page D-8, fund 5CV1, appropriation line item 745632, Coronavirus Relief-ADJ, increased from \$11,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in fiscal year 2021 and from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000 in fiscal year 2022. This change also impacts charts and tables on pages D-2, D-5, and D-6. The ADJ ALI Analysis on page D-7, the Coronavirus Relief Fund 5CV1 amount was updated from \$11 million to \$15 million.

## **Update to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS)**

On page D-15, fund 5CV1, appropriation line item 100671, Coronavirus Relief – DAS, fiscal year 2022 appropriation was increased by a total of \$6,000,000.

## **Update to the Office of Budget and Management (OBM)**

On page D-65, fund 5CV1, appropriation Line Item 042621, COVID Response Costs – Multiple Agencies, has an estimated fiscal year 2021 expenses of \$33,000,000 rather than \$25,000,001.

## **Updates to the Department of Job and Family Services (JFS)**

- On page D-237, fund 5CV1, appropriation line item 600556, COVID Relief – Nonprofits, has an estimated fiscal year 2022 expense of \$0.
- On page D-237, fund 5CV1, appropriation line item 600557, Coronavirus Relief – Foodbanks, has an estimated fiscal year 2021 expense of \$5,000,000.

## **Update to State Library Board (LIB) appropriation line item (ALI), on page D-265**

Ohioana Rental Payments is incorrectly named. The correct name is Ohioana Library Association. This ALI funds operating expenses for the Ohioana Library Association in addition to rental expenses.

## **Update to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHA)**

On page D-287, fund 5CV1, appropriation line item 336513, COVID Response – Mental Health, was increased by \$2.5 million in fiscal year 2021.



## State of Ohio

### Errata Sheet

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#### **Updates to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC)**

- On page D-352, the Executive Recommendations by Line Item table does not accurately reflect GRF recommended funding amounts. To better focus on effective, community-based rehabilitation alternatives for non-violent offenders, recommended funding in two DRC GRF line items is shifted, but not displayed, to three line items that support community-based programs. Recommended fiscal years 2022 and 2023 appropriation amounts from the Institutional Operations (ALI 501321) and Parole and Community Operations (ALI 503321) line items shift to Community Residential Programs - Community Based Correctional Facilities (ALI 501501), Halfway House (ALI 501405), and Community Nonresidential Programs (ALI 501407). This shift occurs within the bottom line of GRF total recommendations, resulting in a net change of zero dollars.
- On page D-352, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) fund 5CV1, appropriation line item 501627, Coronavirus Relief – Rehabilitation and Correction, increased by \$36.0 million in fiscal year 2021. This change also impacts the footnote on page D-349 that appears below the Expense by Budget Fund Group.

#### **Update to the Department of Veterans Services (DVS)**

On page D-421, fund 5CV1, appropriation line item 900607, COVID Safety – Ohio Veterans Homes, increased by \$2.7 million in fiscal year 2021.



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