

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".

Mike DeWine
Governor



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

State of Ohio

Revenue Summaries

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

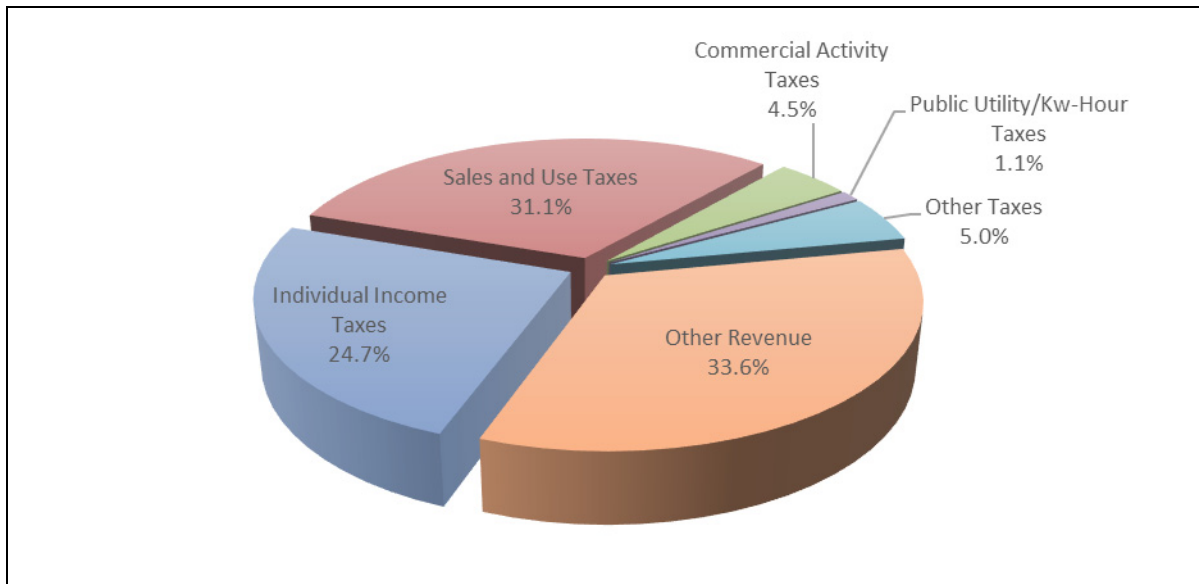


Table C-2: Estimated GRF Revenues
(dollars in millions)

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
Total	\$36,351.4	\$39,537.5	\$75,888.9

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.

State of Ohio

Revenue Summaries

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

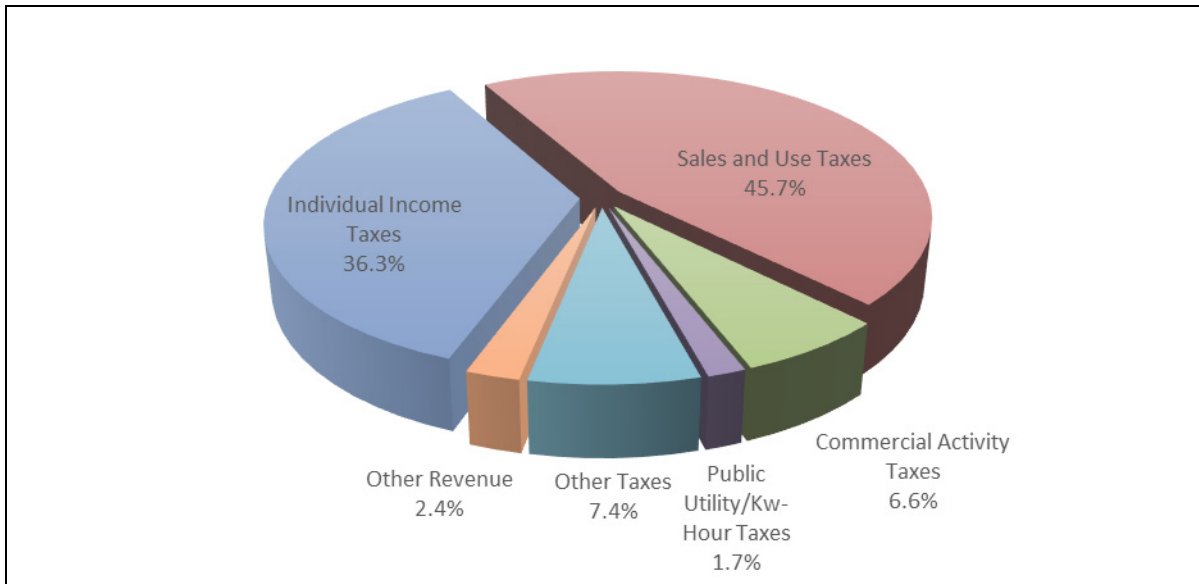


Table C-3: Estimated State-Only GRF Revenues
(dollars in millions)

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
Total	\$25,351.4	\$26,288.0	\$51,639.4

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.

State of Ohio

Revenue Summaries

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

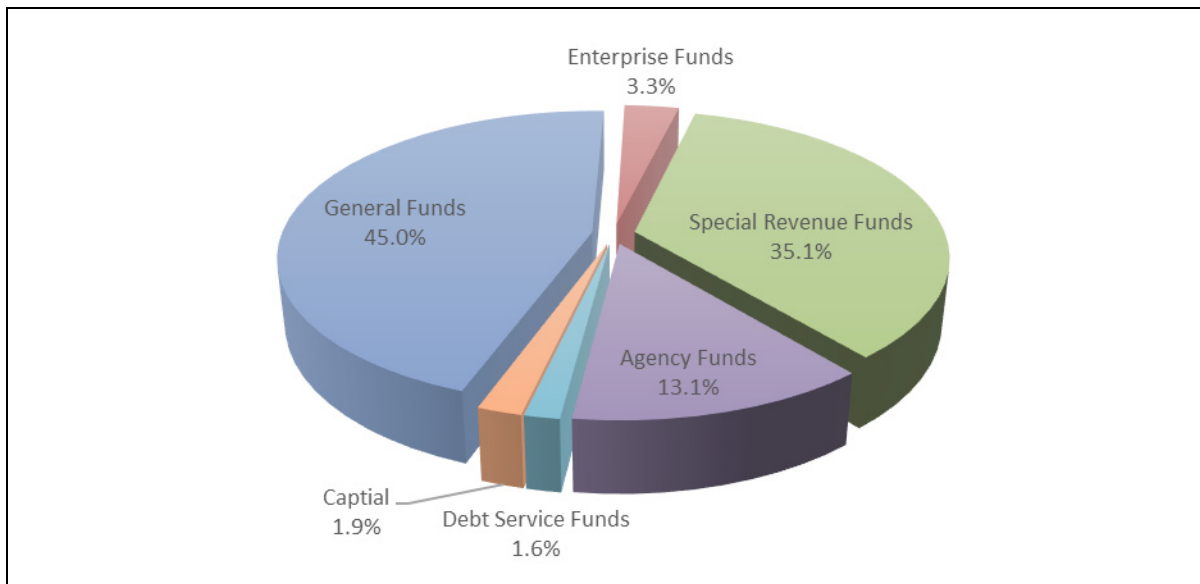


Table C-4: All Funds Estimated Revenues
(dollars in millions)

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
Total	\$85,187.8	\$88,387.1	\$173,574.9

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.

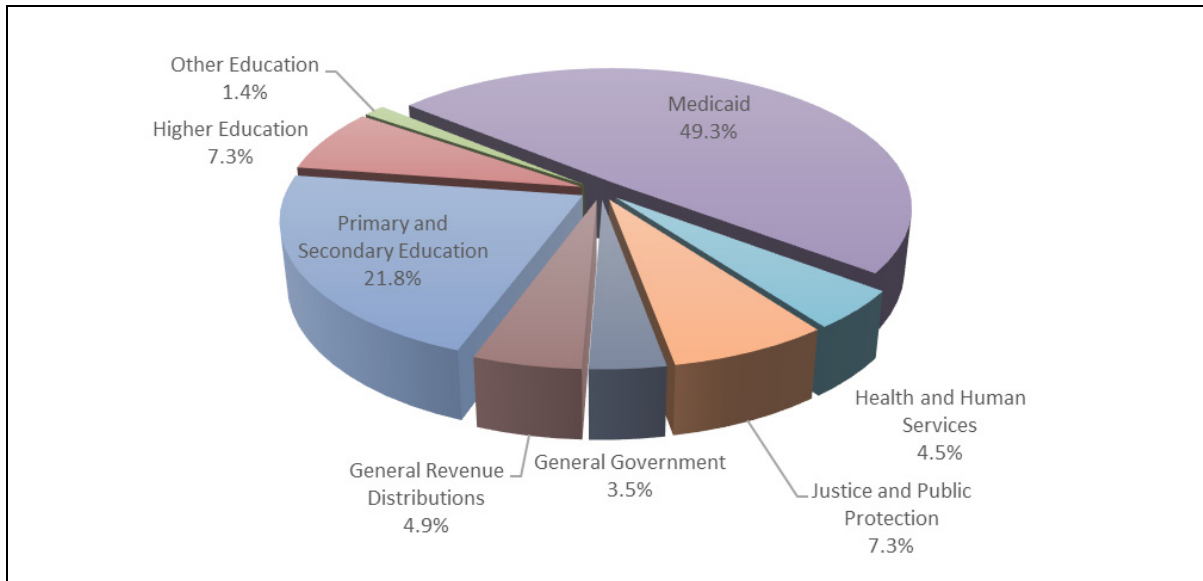
Figure C-6, All Funds Appropriations Pie Chart: The third chart that summarizes recommended appropriations is Figure C-6. The "all funds" chart shows how all recommended operating budget appropriations for the fiscal year 2022-2023 biennium are split among the major spending categories.

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
Total	\$35,386.0	\$39,272.5	\$74,658.5

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

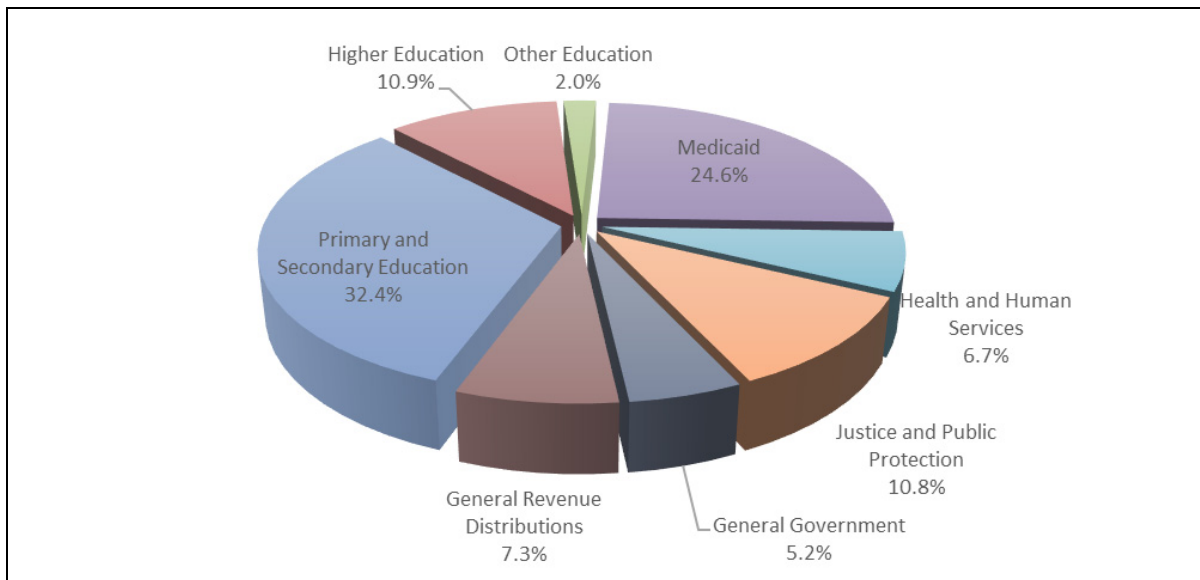
What This Chart Shows

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
Total	\$24,308.9	\$25,928.9	\$50,237.8

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

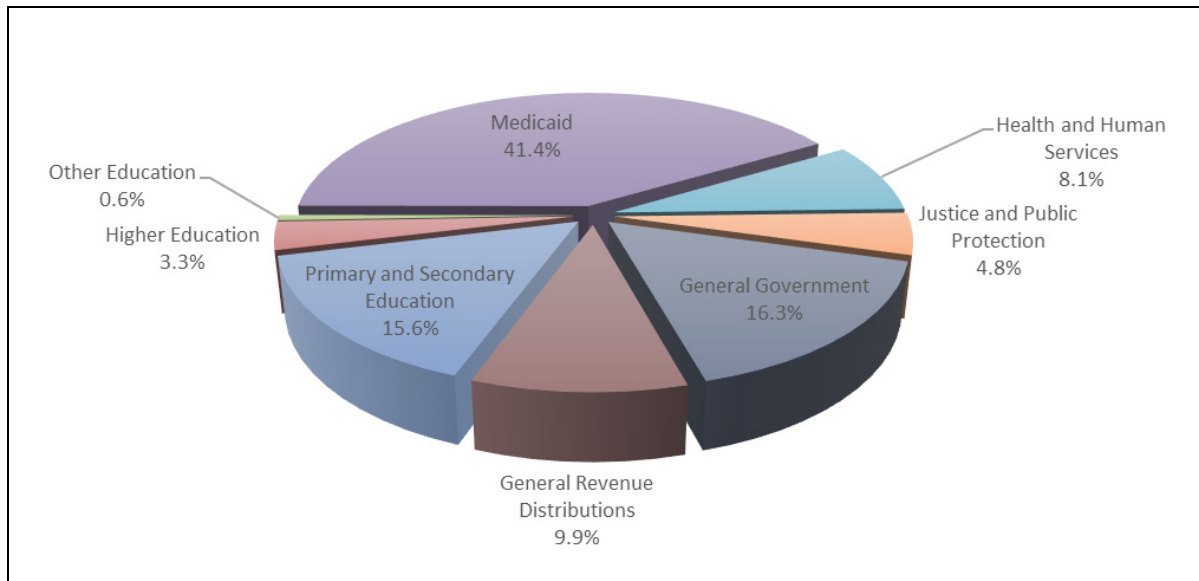
What This Chart Shows

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
Total	\$85,745.0	\$85,810.5	\$171,555.5

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
General Revenue Fund						
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%
Total Operating	\$2,930.0	9.2%	\$3,058.5	9.4%	\$3,200.2	9.7%
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%
Total Expense	\$31,706.6	100.0%	\$32,651.5	100.0%	\$33,069.2	100.0%
All Funds						
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%
Total Operating	\$8,136.7	11.9%	\$8,409.0	12.0%	\$8,772.0	12.0%
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%
Total Expense	\$68,302.8	100.0%	\$69,813.7	100.0%	\$73,198.0	100.0%

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
General Revenue Fund						
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%
Total Operating	\$3,353.7	9.8%	\$3,605.0	10.2%	\$3,671.1	9.3%
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%
Total Expense	\$34,229.8	100.0%	\$35,386.0	100.0%	\$39,272.5	100.0%
All Funds						
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%
Total Operating	\$10,362.3	12.3%	\$10,564.0	12.3%	\$10,344.1	12.1%
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%
Total Expense	\$83,989.1	100.0%	\$85,745.0	100.0%	\$85,810.5	100.0%

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.

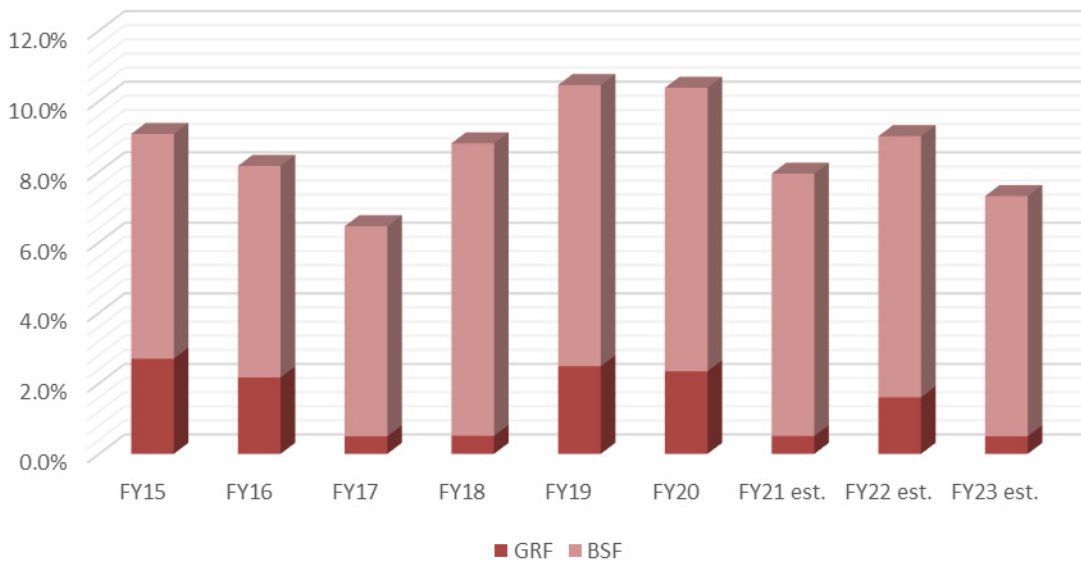
Another measure of the financial health of a state is whether the state has a budget stabilization fund and, if it does, what balances are being maintained in the fund. As seen in Table C-9 and Figure C-7, the fiscal year ending balances in the fund have varied greatly during the nine fiscal years that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



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
Beginning Balance														
2022 Beginning Balance	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
Estimated Revenue														
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
Total Resources Available	2,691.55	36,614.69	1,501.76	3,210.40	9,504.89	23,018.97	3,805.27	479.14	721.41	9,729.00	211.43	2,837.35	1,347.39	2,869.13
Proposed Expenditures														
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
Projected Lapses														
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
Ending Balance														
2022 Ending Balance	2,691.55	583.05	402.65	354.04	1,069.87	36.77	232.87	234.38	124.00	1,531.09	140.41	358.33	19.22	987.26

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 S	FIDUCIARY	OTHER AGENCY	REVENUE DISTRIBUTION	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS
Beginning Balance														
2023 Beginning Balance	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
Estimated Revenue														
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
Total Resources Available	2,691.55	40,120.51	1,487.71	3,268.56	8,168.74	20,120.77	3,399.07	295.52	789.64	10,506.93	218.82	2,889.72	1,364.41	2,587.21
Proposed Expenditures														
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
Projected Lapses														
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
Ending Balance														
2023 Ending Balance	2,691.55	199.00	372.75	340.56	415.11	33.66	336.09	150.76	193.19	2,076.09	147.80	368.95	100.34	818.42

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
Total General Revenue Fund Appropriations	\$36,934.1	\$35,386.0	\$39,272.5
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
Plus - Appropriations Moved from Other Funding Sources to the GRF	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Aggregate GRF Appropriations	\$24,072.4	\$25,062.5	\$26,033.8
State Appropriations Limitation	\$24,562.5	\$25,422.2	\$26,311.9
Over (Under)	(\$490.1)	(\$359.7)	(\$278.2)

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
Total	\$2,064,128	\$70,230	\$2,134,359

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

- *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 ^(a)	Maturing through Year	Outstanding Balance ^(a)
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
Total		\$19,656,516		\$8,530,505

Notes:

^(a) 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 ^(b)	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 ^(b)	1992-18	326,590	2033	141,580
Juvenile Facilities	1992-20	400,000	2033	119,305
Public Safety Facilities ^(b)	1994-14	140,285	2020	1,530
Total		\$13,591,595		\$2,048,565

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
Total		\$601,330		\$277,475

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 ^(a)	Maturing through Year	Outstanding Balance
Net Liquor Profit Bonds				
Economic Development	1997-12	629,740	2013	0
Revitalization	2003-12	315,000	2013	0
Total		\$944,740		0

Notes:

^(a) 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 ^(a)	Maturing through Year	Outstanding Balance
Major New State Infrastructure	1998-18	2,755,720	2031	888,020

Notes:

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

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 ^(a)	1.60 ^(b)

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 ^(c)	24,108,466,124 ^(d)	2.95	0.17
2011	755,023,015 ^(c)	26,777,133,000 ^(d)	2.82	0.17
2012	692,776,090 ^(c)	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 ^(b)

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)

	General Obligation Bonds	Lease Rental Bonds	Certificates Of Participation	State Infrastructure GARVEE Bonds	Total
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 ^(a)	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 ^(b)
General Obligations						
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 ^(c)	Section 2m	3,740,000	3,381,000	989,378	100,000	329,400
Total		\$22,662,000	\$19,843,931	\$8,531,800	\$1,932,000	\$2,589,885
Special Obligations						
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 ^(c)	Section 2i	140,285	140,285	0	0	0
Dept. of Transportation ^(c)	Section 2i	385,000	326,590	141,580	0	34,300
Total		\$15,100,615	\$13,532,340	\$2,078,735	\$930,000	\$710,950
Other						
Highway Infrastructure GARVEE ^(e)	Section 13	n.a.	\$2,755,720	\$989,375	\$140,000	\$281,252
Economic Dvlpmnt. ^(f)	Section 13l	n.a.	629,740	-0-	-0-	-0-
Revitalization ^(f)	Sections 2o/2q	\$400,000	315,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total		\$400,000	\$3,520,450	\$989,375	\$140,000	\$281,252

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 ^(a)	Debt Service Subject to the 5% Limit as a Percent of GRF Revenue and Net State Lottery Proceeds ^(a)
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 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

Updates to Table C-7: All Funds Recommended Appropriations, on page C-9

Updated to reflect a total of \$58.2 million in additional Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) appropriation in fiscal year 2021 and a reduction of \$13.7 million in CRF appropriation in fiscal year 2022."

Updates to Table C-8: Expense by Object Summary, Fiscal Years 2018 to 2023, on page C-11

Updated to reflect a total of \$58.2 million in additional Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) appropriation in fiscal year 2021 and a reduction of \$13.7 million in CRF appropriation in fiscal year 2022."

Updates to table C-9: History of Ending Fund Balances for the General Revenue Fund and the Budget Stabilization Fund, Fiscal Years 2015 to 2023, on page C-13

The estimated ending GRF balance on June 30, 2021 is \$266.0M rather than the \$183.7M shown. This represents 0.7% of estimated GRF revenues, rather than the 0.5% listed.

Correction to table C-10: Fund Balance Calculations by GAAP Fund Type and Budget Fund Group for Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023, on pages C-14 and C-15

The ending balance calculations are for fiscal year 2022 and 2023, rather than fiscal year 2020 and 2021.

Correction to table reference number In the Summary of State of Ohio Personnel on page C-30,

The discussion inadvertently referenced Figure C-17 instead of Table C-23.