

Introductory Section



Christopher Columbus Discovery Monument

- South East side of the Ohio Statehouse
- Commissioned by Monsignor Joseph Jessing for the Josephinum Catholic Seminary in 1892, and given to the State in 1932
- Statue of the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus, who is the namesake of Ohio's capital city

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Office of Budget and Management

John R. Kasich
Governor

Timothy S. Keen
Director

December 22, 2015

To the Honorable John R. Kasich, Governor;
Members of the Ohio General Assembly; and
Citizens of Ohio:

It is my privilege to present the State of Ohio's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the year ended June 30, 2015, prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) prepared this report pursuant to Section 126.21, Ohio Revised Code. The report includes the basic financial statements, which provide an overview of the State's financial position and the results of financial operations. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data presented, as well as the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with OBM.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the information presented is accurate in all material respects and reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the State of Ohio. All disclosures necessary for a reasonable understanding of the State's financial activities have been included.

This letter of transmittal is intended to complement management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A provides an overview of the State's financial activities addressing both governmental and business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements.

The reporting format for our CAFR is significantly different from the way the State more typically presents its finances on a non-GAAP budgetary basis. The most obvious difference is that the "General Fund" in the CAFR includes more than just the State's General Revenue Fund (GRF). The General Fund also includes other funds such as the reimbursement-supported funds used for activities administered by state agencies and departments for which special revenue or proprietary fund classifications were considered to be inappropriate.

The State's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control designed to ensure that the State's assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Internal control is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and 2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT RESULTS

In compliance with Ohio Revised Code, an annual financial audit has been performed by the Office of the Auditor of State. The audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The auditor's unmodified opinion is included in the Financial Section of this report. This opinion indicates there was no limitation on the scope of the auditors' examination and the financial statements were presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with GAAP.

Additionally, the State's Single Audit report is audited by the Office of the Auditor of State to meet the requirements of the federal Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and related Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133. The Single Audit report will be issued separately from the State's CAFR.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

History

Ohio'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.

Governmental Structure

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. All of these officials are elected to four-year terms. The State Board of Education is also part of the executive branch.

Approximately 100 departments, agencies, boards, and commissions are part of the executive branch of government and receive appropriations from the legislature, along with several judicial and legislative agencies. An organizational chart of state government can be found on pages xiv and xv.

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 of the House of Representatives is the Speaker of the House. A new General Assembly is convened in January of each odd-numbered year.

Within the Judicial system, the Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Ohio. Most of its cases are appeals from the twelve district courts of appeal. The chief justice and six justices are elected to six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot.

Reporting Entity and Its Services

For financial reporting purposes, the State's reporting entity consists of (1) the primary government, (2) component units for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (3) other component units for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government is such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The criteria set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement 14, the Financial Reporting Entity, Statement 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units, an amendment to GASB 14 and Statement 61, the Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus, an amendment to GASB 14, are used to determine the organizations for which the State is financially accountable. NOTE 1A to the financial statements explains more fully which financial activities are included in the State's reporting entity.

The State provides a wide range of services and support to its citizenry that are accounted for in the following functions or programs: primary, secondary and other education, higher education support, public assistance and Medicaid, health and human services, justice and public protection, environmental protection and natural resources, transportation, general government, community and economic development, workers'

compensation, lottery, unemployment compensation, tuition credits, and other business-type activities.

Retirement Systems

Employees of the primary government or its component units may be eligible to participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio, the State Highway Patrol Retirement System, or the Alternative Retirement Plan. Further information on the State's participation in the different retirement systems can be found in NOTE 9 to the financial statements.

Risk Management

As discussed in NOTE 1Q to the financial statements, the State's primary government is self-insured for claims under its traditional healthcare plan as well as its vehicle liability plan. Employee and public official fidelity bonding is placed with a private insurer. Tort liability is self-funded; however, several state agencies have also acquired private insurance. State owned buildings are covered under a catastrophic property policy for both real and personal property losses. All other liability risk to State property is self-funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The State's primary government and its component units participate in a public entity risk pool, which is accounted for in the Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund, for the financing of their workers' compensation liability.

Budgetary Control and Accounting System

Ohio's Constitution requires the State to have a balanced budget. The State's biennium budget begins on July 1 of odd-numbered years and ends 24 months later on June 30. The State maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the appropriated budget approved by the General Assembly. Budgets are entered on the statewide accounting system once the appropriations bill becomes law. Controls are maintained first at the agency level, with additional control at the fund and appropriation level to ensure that expenditures do not exceed authorized limits.

The State's non-GAAP budgetary financial statements are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting. This means that revenues are recognized when cash is received and expenditures are recognized when cash is paid. Encumbrances, reservations of appropriation authority as of June 30, the end of the State fiscal year, are reflected as expenditures on the budgetary basis of accounting.

Budget-to-actual comparisons can be found in this report for each governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. For the General Fund and the Job, Family and Other Human Services Special Revenue Fund, these comparisons are presented as part of the basic financial statements. For other budgeted non-major

governmental funds with appropriated annual budgets, budget-to-actual comparisons are in the non-major governmental funds section of the CAFR.

Additional discussion of the budgetary and GAAP bases of accounting is provided in NOTE 1 to the financial statements.

The accounting system maintains all non-GAAP budgetary basis transactions and most GAAP basis adjustments. In addition to the information obtained from the accounting system for financial reporting, selected financial information provided by the State's agencies and departments is compiled to complete the GAAP basis financial statements.

Differences between the two bases of accounting (GAAP vs. non-GAAP budgetary) include: 1) entity differences — the GAAP reporting entity may include organizations such as financing authorities and other component units that are not included in the State's budget; 2) basis differences — the GAAP basis results in the reporting of accruals while the non-GAAP budgetary basis results in the reporting of cash transactions; and 3) timing differences — for example, GAAP recognizes expenditures for payables for goods and services received, whereas the non-GAAP budgetary basis considers unliquidated encumbrances as expenditures. Reconciliation between the GAAP basis and non-GAAP budgetary basis fund balances is presented in NOTE 3 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The Economy in 2015

The U.S. economy expanded for the sixth consecutive calendar year in 2015, extending to six and one half years the expansion that began in mid-2009. At 78 months in length as of December, the current expansion is the fourth longest of the eleven expansions since the end of World War II. By a number of important measures, however, this expansion is the weakest of the four expansions that have lasted at least as long.

Real GDP increased at an annual rate of 2.2% during the twenty-five quarters ending in the third quarter of 2015, compared with an average growth rate of 4.6% during the first twenty-five quarters of the three other expansions that lasted as long. GDP growth across the last four expansions lasting at least 25 quarters has steadily declined: average growth was 5.6% in the 1960s expansion, 4.8% in the 1980s expansion, 3.5% in the 1990s expansion, and now 2.2% in the current expansion. Similarly, real final sales increased at a 1.9% annual rate during the current period, compared with the average of 4.3% during the three previous expansions. Nonfarm payroll employment has increased at an annual rate of 1.3% in the current expansion, less than one half of

the average of 2.8% for the prior three long expansions. Real disposable personal income has increased at an annual rate of only 1.8% in the current expansion, compared with an average of 4.2% in the prior three long expansions.

During 2015, real GDP has remained volatile, rising at an annual rate of 0.6% in the first quarter and then increasing 3.9% in the second quarter but slowing to 2.1% growth in the third quarter. Major monthly indicators point to continued growth in the fourth quarter, although manufacturing activity is slowing. Personal consumption expenditures contributed 1.9 percentage points of the growth in real GDP from the fourth quarter of 2014 through the third quarter of 2015. Gross private domestic investment contributed 0.7 percentage points, and government spending contributed 0.25 percentage points. In an indication of the effect of the strengthening in the dollar on trade, exports made no contribution and imports, which are included among the other categories and subtracted separately, subtracted 0.64 percentage points.

Growth in personal consumption expenditures was concentrated in services, with the largest increase in health care, but spending on both durable and nondurable goods also increased. Spending on motor vehicles and parts added only marginally to overall growth despite the historically high pace of new auto sales because the increase in the level has been modest. Increases in spending on nondurable goods were spread widely across individual categories.

Investment in business equipment and intellectual property were the primary drivers of investment during the first three quarters of 2015, accounting for more than one half of the contribution of gross private domestic investment to real GDP. Investment in nonresidential structures subtracted slightly from real GDP growth. In the government sector, almost all of the contribution to growth was state and local gross investment. Federal government spending made almost no contribution to growth.

Real personal consumption expenditures, which increased at an annual rate of 1.9% during the first three quarters of 2015, were financed by a 3.5% rate of increase in real disposable personal income. Real wage and salary disbursements, which account for more than one half of disposable personal income, also increased at an annual rate of 4.1%. Approximately one-half of the increase in compensation reflected an increase in employment and hours worked. The saving rate increased from 4.7% of disposable personal income in the fourth quarter of 2014 to 5.2% in the third quarter of 2015 because spending increased by less than income.

Inflation remained tame in 2015. The Consumer price index increased at an annual rate of 0.5% from the fourth quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015. As expected at the

beginning of 2015, the large decrease in the price of oil has temporarily but significantly suppressed broad measures of inflation. The underlying rate of inflation is higher, as indicated by the 2.0% annualized increase in the CPI excluding food and energy and the 2.4% annualized rate of increase in the Median CPI from the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Monetary policy remained extraordinarily accommodative throughout 2015. The Federal Reserve continued to peg the federal funds rate near zero, but has set the stage for beginning to raise the rate at its December meeting. In light of recent improvements in labor markets, policy makers no longer view the extremely low rate target as necessary. Employment growth slowed somewhat but remained solid during the first ten months of 2015, and the unemployment rate fell from 5.6% at the end of 2014 to 5.1% in October 2015. Broader measures of labor market conditions indicate ongoing improvement but at a slower pace.

Fiscal policy continued to add directly to aggregate demand in Fiscal Year 2014, as federal outlays amounted to an estimated 20.6 percent of GDP, compared with receipts amounting to an estimated 18.2 percent of GDP. The budget deficit as a percent of GDP declined for the sixth straight year, reaching an estimated 2.5 percent of GDP, but remained large by historical standards during economic expansions.

In line with trends across the country, labor markets across Ohio strengthened further in 2015. Nonfarm payroll employment in Ohio increased by 58,400 jobs, or 1.3% annualized, from December 2014 to October 2015. In addition, the annual benchmark revisions to historical data released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in early 2015 revealed stronger growth in employment during both 2013 and 2014 than had been previously reported. The December-to-December growth was revised up from 51,000 jobs to 76,700 jobs in 2013 and from 61,500 jobs to 72,000 jobs in 2014.

Most major sectors of the economy contributed to Ohio job growth year-to-date through October 2015. Growth was concentrated in educational and health services (+17,800), trade, transportations, and utilities (+17,500), manufacturing (+13,500), financial activities (+8,200), and leisure and hospitality (+5,400). Employment declined through October in construction (-2,400), professional and business services (-2,300), mining and natural resources (-1,600), and government (-1,400). Private sector Ohio employment increased by 59,800 jobs.

The Ohio unemployment rate decreased 0.7 percentage points from 5.1% in December 2014 to 4.4% in October 2015. The decrease during 2015 reflected an increase of 19,596, or 0.4%, in total employment, a decrease of 43,733, or 15.0%, in unemployed

people, and a decrease of 24,137, or 0.4%, in the labor force. As is the case across the country, at least a portion of the decrease in the labor force is attributable to demographic changes that affect decisions to retire or pursue higher education.

In response to the ongoing growth in labor markets, Ohio personal income increased at an annual rate of 2.6% in the first half of 2015. Personal income increased at an annual rate of 3.0% across the country. Wage and salary disbursements increased at an annual rate of 2.3%, compared with 5.0% across the country.

The six and a half year long economic expansion has produced rising state tax revenue in Ohio. General fund tax revenues exceeded the estimate for the fifth year in a row in FY 2015, coming in \$390 million over the estimate (1.9%). Sales tax revenue was over the estimate by \$51.2 million (0.5%), but the real strength was in the personal income tax, which exceeded the estimate by \$279 million (3.4%). Through the first five months of FY 2016, overall tax revenues are on target with the estimate, with an overage in the sales tax and a shortfall in the income tax approximately canceling each other out.

The Economic Outlook

The economy is likely to continue expanding in 2016, despite the recent weakening in the manufacturing and export sectors. Past expansions have been cut short by unexpected events that have often included some mix of rising inflation, tightening monetary policy, and an upward spike in energy costs – none of which has recently occurred or appears likely in the near-term. Leading economic indicators that in the past have provided some warning of oncoming recessions are instead almost uniformly signaling growth at least at a moderate pace.

The pace of overall economic growth is projected to remain about the same in 2016. Real GDP will expand by a projected 2.4% in 2015 and 2016, according to the November 2015 forecast by IHS Global Insight. The Ohio economy is also expected to grow in 2016, according to the November 2015 IHS Global Insight forecast. Employment is projected to grow 0.9% in 2016 after a projected 1.2% increase in 2015 on an average annual basis. Personal income growth is projected to accelerate from 2.9% in 2015 to 4.0% in 2016. Nominal Gross State Product is projected to stay steady at 3.9%.

As always, unexpected events will shape future economic performance. In the near-term, U.S. economic growth could be stronger than previously anticipated for a time before ultimately giving way to more moderate growth longer-term. The economy could benefit more than anticipated in the near-term from the following:

- Extraordinarily accommodative monetary policy, even though the Fed appears poised to soon begin slowly raising short-term interest rates;
- The high level of corporate profits and strong corporate balance sheets;
- Further improvements in consumer confidence and household balance sheets; and
- The substantial decrease in the price of oil, which on balance will enhance productivity and boost spending on non-energy goods and services.

However, risks to the economic outlook include:

- A more rapid than anticipated rise in interest rates by the Federal Reserve;
- Additional increases in the foreign exchange value of the dollar and an intensification of the economic slowdown overseas; and
- An inability of federal lawmakers to implement fiscal and regulatory policies that foster long-term economic growth, coupled with large direct and indirect costs and economic distortions related to recent and pending health care, environmental, and financial services regulations.

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS

Transforming Ohio For Growth: Stronger. Together.

Consistent with state law, the Governor's biennial Executive Budget for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 was released in February of 2015 and introduced in the General Assembly as H.B. 64. After extended hearings and review, the 2016-17 biennial appropriations budget was passed by the General Assembly and signed (with selective vetoes) by Governor John Kasich on June 30, 2015.

Among the major policy initiatives undertaken by the Kasich Administration in conjunction with the biennial operating budget for fiscal years 2016 and 2017:

A Balanced Budget: In 2015, Ohio passed a balanced budget that was built with continued focus on conservative economic forecasts, conservative revenue estimates and the full allocation of funds necessary to cover our expected program costs and obligations.

The Governor's guiding principle was the maintenance and protection of the strong financial position our state presently enjoys. Ohio's enacted budget is balanced, but also structurally balanced, ensuring that ongoing revenues are sufficient to cover ongoing expenses.

Our strong finances and fiscal discipline have allowed us to reform our tax system, reduce the personal income rates and small business taxes in order to improve Ohio's jobs climate and economic competitiveness.

Reducing Taxes on Small Businesses: The budget continues the exemption of 75% of the first \$250,000 in business income for "flow-through" businesses and then increases the exemption to 100% for tax year 2016 (FY 2017). For "flow-through" business income in excess of \$250,000, a flat tax of 3% now applies, rather than the higher marginal tax rates under prior law. These provisions are beneficial to many small businesses that receive flow through income that is taxed under personal income tax.

Lower Income Taxes, Again: Personal income tax rates will be cut for all Ohio taxpayers by 6.3 percent. This means Ohio's top marginal income tax rate will have been cut from 5.925 percent when Gov. Kasich came into office in 2011 to 4.997 percent in 2016. With the \$1.9 billion in net tax cuts in this budget, Ohio will have reduced taxes by approximately \$5 billion during the past five years. The personal income tax rates are at the lowest level since 1982.

Continued Strong Support for K-12 Education: For the second straight budget, Ohio will significantly increase funding to K-12 education — providing record funding for K-12 education. Additionally, by building on a practice Kasich first proposed two years ago and giving greater consideration to the income of local residents, Ohio will more effectively drive state support to school districts with a series of carefully targeted aid categories.

Making College More Affordable: The budget will freeze tuition at two- and four-year state-supported schools, assuring that Ohio remains a leader in holding down the growth of tuition and general fees. A new nine-member Task Force on Affordability and Efficiency is working to help public colleges and universities examine ways to reduce costs. Following the work of the Task Force, Ohio's public colleges and universities will conduct an efficiency review to improve efficiencies and reduce costs.

Better Support for Ohioans with Disabilities: The budget makes historic new investments to ensure that every Ohioan with a developmental disability who wants to live and work in the community can do so. This budget invests \$286 million over two years to increase home- and community-based services, support community work opportunities and create new options for individuals who want to leave institutions.

Combating Infant Mortality: It is not acceptable that each year more than 1,000 Ohio babies die before their first birthday. Ohio has one of the worst infant mortality rates in

the country. The budget provides enhanced maternal services through Medicaid health plans for every woman living in neighborhoods most at risk for poor infant health outcomes. Working to engage local community leaders, health plans will connect women in high-risk neighborhoods to health care services.

Transforming Welfare: The budget creates a person-centered case management system where services are wrapped around an individual's needs in order to better support them as they move toward self-sufficiency. New initiatives will initially focus on those ages 16-24 in order to have the greatest impact and prevent the poverty cycle at an early age. To help in the effort, the budget also works to soften the benefit "cliffs" by allowing families to keep subsidized child care on a gradually reducing scale up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level.

Reducing Recidivism and Treating Addiction in Ohio's Prisons: Approximately 80 percent of Ohio's prison inmates have past histories of drug and alcohol addiction and those who don't overcome their addiction have a higher likelihood of re-entering prison after their release. By leveraging the clinical expertise of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Ohio can get inmates the help they need to overcome their addiction while they are serving their sentences and provide a seamless transition of services and supports to ensure sustained recovery after their release. In addition, the state will begin transferring low-level, non-violent inmates with addictions to serve their short-term sentence in a community treatment facility

Raining Day Fund Grows: At the end of FY15, the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) balance was increased to just over \$2 billion or approximately 6.4% of FY15 GRF revenues. A provision in the operating budget bill raised the statutory BSF ceiling from 5% of the prior year's GRF revenues to 8.5% of revenues.

The BSF is Ohio's rainy day savings account, a reserve balance set aside in good economic times to protect the State's budget from cyclical changes in revenues and expenditures should the economy become weakened unexpectedly.

Mid-Biennium Review: During Fiscal Year 2016, the Office of Budget and Management is leading state agencies through a Mid-Biennium Review (MBR) process, a thorough analysis of state agency budgets, operations and programs. The Kasich Administration initiated the first MBR process in 2012, and the two previous MBRs produced hundreds of recommendations for efficiencies and reforms to reduce the cost of government and revitalize Ohio's ability to keep and attract jobs.

Capital Budget: Early in 2016, the Governor is expected to introduce his capital budget proposal for the 2017 and 2018 fiscal biennium, identifying spending priorities to maintain and improve the state's educational and public service infrastructure in ways that help keep Ohio a leader in the competitive world economy.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Ohio for its comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

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

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

Acknowledgments

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the Financial Reporting staff of OBM's State Accounting Section and staffs of the various state agencies whose time and dedicated efforts made this report possible. I encourage you to access Ohio's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report at <http://www.obm.ohio.gov>.

Respectfully submitted,



Timothy S. Keen
Director

STATE OF OHIO OFFICIALS

As of June 30, 2015

EXECUTIVE

John Kasich
Governor

Mary Taylor
Lieutenant Governor

Mike DeWine
Attorney General

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

Josh Mandel
Treasurer of State

Jon Husted
Secretary of State

LEGISLATIVE

Keith Faber
President of the Senate

Clifford Rosenberger
Speaker of the House

JUDICIAL

Maureen O'Connor
Chief Justice
Supreme Court

STATE OF OHIO ORGANIZATION CHART

FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
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LEGISLATIVE Senate (33 Members) House of Representatives (99 Members)	EXECUTIVE Governor Lieutenant Governor Attorney General Auditor of State Secretary of State Treasurer of State State Board of Education (11 Elected Members, and 8 At-Large Members)	JUDICIAL Supreme Court Chief Justice and 6 Justices
<p>Governmental Activities: <i>General Government:</i> Senate House of Representatives Legislative Service Commission Legislative Committees</p>	<p>Governmental Activities: <i>Primary, Secondary and Other Education:</i> Arts Council Broadcast Educational Media Commission Department of Education School for the Blind School for the Deaf State Library Board</p> <p><i>Higher Education Support:</i> Department of Higher Education State Board of Career Colleges and Schools</p> <p><i>Public Assistance and Medicaid:</i> Department of Job and Family Services Department of Medicaid</p> <p><i>Health and Human Services:</i> Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs Commission on Minority Health Department of Aging Department of Developmental Disabilities Department of Health Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services Department of Veteran Services Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities</p> <p><i>Justice and Public Protection:</i> Adjutant General's Department Board of Tax Appeals Civil Rights Commission Department of Public Safety Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Department of Youth Services Ethics Commission Office of the Attorney General Public Defender Commission</p> <p><i>Environmental Protection and Natural Resources:</i> Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Review Appeals Commission Lake Erie Commission</p> <p><i>Transportation:</i> Department of Transportation</p>	<p>Governmental Activities: <i>Justice and Public Protection:</i> Supreme Court Judicial Conference Judiciary Court of Claims</p>

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT (Continued)	
	<p><i>General Government:</i> Capitol Square Review & Advisory Board Consumers' Counsel Department of Administrative Services Department of Commerce Department of Insurance Department of Taxation Office of Budget and Management Office of the Governor Office of the Inspector General Office of the Lieutenant Governor Office of the Secretary of State Office of the Treasurer of State Public Utilities Commission Sinking Fund Commission State Racing Commission Other Boards and Commissions</p> <p><i>Community and Economic Development:</i> Department of Agriculture Development Services Agency Expositions Commission Public Works Commission Southern Ohio Agricultural & Community Development Foundation</p> <p>Business-Type Activities: Bureau of Workers' Compensation and Industrial Commission Department of Job and Family Services— Unemployment Compensation Program Lottery Commission Office of the Auditor of State Tuition Trust Authority</p>

COMPONENT UNITS																									
<p>Blended Component Units: Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority (included as Governmental Activities)</p> <p>Fiduciary Component Unit: State Highway Patrol Retirement System</p> <p>Discretely Presented Component Units: <i>Financing Authorities and Commissions:</i> Ohio Air Quality Development Authority Ohio Capital Fund Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission</p> <p><i>Nonprofit Organizations:</i> Jobs Ohio</p>	<p>Discretely Presented Component Units (continued): <i>State Universities:</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Bowling Green State University</td> <td>Ohio University</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central State University</td> <td>Shawnee State University</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cleveland State University</td> <td>University of Akron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kent State University</td> <td>University of Cincinnati</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miami University</td> <td>University of Toledo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northeast Ohio Medical University</td> <td>Wright State University</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ohio State University</td> <td>Youngstown State University</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>State Community Colleges:</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Cincinnati State</td> <td>Owens State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clark State</td> <td>Southern State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Columbus State</td> <td>Terra State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Edison State</td> <td>Washington State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northwest State</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Bowling Green State University	Ohio University	Central State University	Shawnee State University	Cleveland State University	University of Akron	Kent State University	University of Cincinnati	Miami University	University of Toledo	Northeast Ohio Medical University	Wright State University	Ohio State University	Youngstown State University	Cincinnati State	Owens State	Clark State	Southern State	Columbus State	Terra State	Edison State	Washington State	Northwest State	
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Kent State University	University of Cincinnati																								
Miami University	University of Toledo																								
Northeast Ohio Medical University	Wright State University																								
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Clark State	Southern State																								
Columbus State	Terra State																								
Edison State	Washington State																								
Northwest State																									

JOINT VENTURES	RELATED ORGANIZATIONS
Great Lakes Protection Fund Local Community Colleges Technical Colleges	Higher Educational Facility Commission Ohio Housing Finance Agency Ohio Legal Assistance Foundation Ohio Water Development Authority Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

State of Ohio

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2014

Executive Director/CEO