



OBM

Date: September 27, 2012

To: Digital Assurance Certification
(Electronic Municipal Market Access)

Subject: Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Information Pursuant to Continuing Disclosure Agreements Under SEC Rule 15c2-12 Relating to Certain Bonds of the State of Ohio and to Certain Certificates of Participation on which the State is an Obligated Party

Issuer CUSIP Numbers:	199098	769318	67755N
	677518	67755A	677587
	677519	67755C	67760A
	677520	67755E	677524
	677521	67755L	

The State of Ohio, by its Office of Budget and Management (OBM), provides the attached annual information consisting of annual financial information and data of appropriate types, pursuant to the continuing disclosure agreements under SEC Rule 15c2-12 entered into by the authorizing agencies and relating to the obligations of the State listed on attached Schedule A.

Unless otherwise indicated, this annual information speaks as of June 30, 2012. OBM will subsequently provide when available audited general purpose financial statements of the State and the Bureau of Workers' Compensation for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2012.

Pursuant to legislation enacted by the Ohio General Assembly, effective January 2012, the Ohio Treasurer of State replaced the Ohio Building Authority (OBA) as the issuing authority in all matters relating to the issuance of obligations for the financing of capital facilities for housing branches and agencies of state government.

There were in Fiscal Year 2012 material events filings with or disclosure to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB), through the MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access System (EMMA) relating to bond calls and defeasances, and rating agency downgrades on the monoline bond insurance companies for certain of the obligations of the State identified above. There has been no change in the applicable fiscal year or in the accounting principles applied in the preparation of pertinent annual financial statements, and there has been no amendment or waiver of any portion of any of the applicable continuing disclosure agreements.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Timothy S. Keen
Timothy S. Keen
Director
Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Copy w/attachments:
Treasurer of State
Secretary, Ohio Public Facilities Commission
Squire Sanders (US) LLP

SCHEDULE A

Bond Issuance Summary

<u>Initial Date of Bonds</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Title of Issue</u>	<u>Authorizing Agency*</u>
<u>Fiscal Year 1996</u>			
Jan. 1, 1996	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 1996.....	TOS
<u>Fiscal Year 1997</u>			
Feb. 1, 1997	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 1997.....	TOS
<u>Fiscal Year 1998</u>			
Jan. 21, 1998	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 1998B	TOS
<u>Fiscal Year 2001</u>			
Apr. 1, 2001	\$120,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Bldg. Fund Projects), 2001 Series A	OBA
<u>Fiscal Year 2002</u>			
Aug. 15, 2001	\$200,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2001B	OPFC
Nov. 15, 2001	\$56,100,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 2001A.....	TOS
Nov. 15, 2001	\$63,900,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Adjustable Rate Bonds, Series 2001B	TOS
Mar. 15, 2002	\$30,000,000	G.O. Natural Resources Capital Facilities Bonds, Series G	OPFC
Jun 25, 2002	\$58,670,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Admin. Bldg. Fund Projects), 2002 Series B	OBA
<u>Fiscal Year 2003</u>			
Aug. 15, 2002	\$253,275,000	Higher Education Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series II-2002A	TOS
Aug. 15, 2002	\$59,920,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2002A.....	TOS
Oct. 8, 2002	\$90,560,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Adult Correc. Bldg. Fund Project),2002 Series B	OBA
Nov. 14, 2002	\$175,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2002B.....	OPFC
Nov. 21, 2002	\$54,975,000	G.O. Higher Education Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2002C.....	OPFC
Dec. 4, 2002	\$135,000,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Bonds, Series G	TOS
Feb. 1, 2003	\$233,585,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2003A.....	TOS
Feb. 20, 2003	\$250,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2003A	OPFC
Feb. 26, 2003	\$104,315,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2003B.....	TOS
Mar. 14, 2003	\$20,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Arts Facilities Bldg. Fund Projects), 2003 Series A.....	OBA
Mar. 14, 2003	\$30,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Juvenile Correction Bldg. Fund Projects), 2003 Series A.....	OBA
Mar. 20, 2003	\$58,085,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2003D.....	TOS
Apr. 22, 2003	\$142,500,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (BWC Bldg. Fund Projects), 2003 Series A	OBA
Jun. 1, 2003	\$30,000,000	Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2003B	TOS
Jun. 5, 2003	\$150,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2003A	OPFC
Jun. 17, 2003	\$30,000,000	G.O. Natural Resources Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series I.....	OPFC
<u>Fiscal Year 2004</u>			
Jul. 22, 2003	\$100,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Bldg. Fund Projects), 2003 Series A	OBA
Aug. 7, 2003	\$200,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2003B	OPFC

<u>Initial Date of Bonds</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Title of Issue</u>	<u>Authorizing Agency*</u>
Dec. 4, 2003	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 2003F	TOS
Dec. 15, 2003	\$133,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2003C	OPFC
Dec.15, 2003	\$67,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Adjustable Rate Bonds, Series 2003D.....	OPFC
Jan. 23, 2004	\$58,235,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2003E.....	OPFC
Jan. 27, 2004	\$50,000,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Bonds, Series 2004A	OPFC
Mar. 3, 2004	\$58,725,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Adjustable Rate Refunding Bonds, Series 2004A	TOS
Mar. 11, 2004	\$25,000,000	Parks and Recreation Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II - 2004A.....	TOS
Mar. 23, 2004	\$10,400,000	State Facilities Building Bonds (Highway Safety), 2004 Series A	OBA
Mar. 23, 2004	\$57,400,000	State Facilities Bonds (Adult Correctional Building Fund Projects), 2004 Series A.....	OBA
Apr. 1, 2004	\$150,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds, Series 2004A	OPFC
Apr. 13, 2004	\$200,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2004A.....	OPFC
May 11, 2004	\$75,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Bldg. Fund Projects), 2004 Series A	OBA
<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>			
Sep. 23, 2004	\$150,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds, Series 2004B	OPFC
Sep. 28, 2004	\$200,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2004B	OPFC
Sep. 28, 2004	\$18,880,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2004C.....	OPFC
Sep. 28, 2004	\$47,425,000	G.O. Natural Resources Refunding Bonds, Series J	OPFC
Oct. 5, 2004	\$39,530,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2004C.....	TOS
Oct. 5, 2004	\$11,740,000	Parks & Recreation Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series II-2004B	TOS
Oct. 5, 2004	\$173,975,000	Higher Education Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series II-2004A	TOS
Oct. 21, 2004	\$20,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Arts & Sports Facilities Bldg. Fund Projects), 2004 Series A	OBA
Oct. 21, 2004	\$130,750,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Admin. Bldg. Fund Projects), 2004 Series B	OBA
Oct. 21, 2004	\$225,350,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Adult Correc. Bldg. Fund Projects) , 2004 Series C	OBA
Dec. 1, 2004	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 2004D.....	TOS
Dec. 29, 2004	\$25,000,000	Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2004B	TOS
Mar. 1, 2005	\$25,000,000	G.O. Natural Resources Bonds, Series K	OPFC
Mar. 9, 2005	\$23,100,000	Parks & Recreation Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2005A	TOS
Mar. 24, 2005	\$150,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds, Series 2005A	OPFC
Mar. 30, 2005	\$85,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Bldg. Fund Projects), 2005 Series A	TOS
Apr. 1, 2005	\$100,000,000	G.O. Common Schools VRDO Bonds, Series 2005A	OPFC
Apr. 1, 2005	\$100,000,000	G.O. Common Schools VRDO Bonds, Series 2005B	OPFC
May 18, 2005	\$140,000,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Bonds, Series I.....	TOS
Jun. 1, 2005	\$75,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Adult Correctional Building Fund Projects), 2005 Series A.....	TOS
<u>Fiscal Year 2006</u>			
Aug. 23, 2005	\$200,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2005C.....	OPFC
Aug. 23, 2005	\$71,900,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2005D	OPFC
Aug. 31, 2005	\$30,000,000	Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2005A.....	TOS
Aug. 31, 2005	\$30,000,000	Cultural Facilities Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2005A	TOS
Sep. 29, 2005	\$150,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds, Series 2005B	OPFC
Sep. 29, 2005	\$49,495,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2005C	OPFC
Oct. 6, 2005	\$15,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Juvenile Correction Bldg. Fund Projects), Series 2005A.....	OBA
Oct. 6, 2005	\$27,445,000	State Facilities Bonds (Juvenile Correction Bldg. Fund Projects), Series 2005B	OBA
Nov. 7, 2005	\$50,000,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Bonds, Series 2005A	OPFC
Dec. 1, 2005	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 2005A.....	OPFC

<u>Initial Date of Bonds</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Title of Issue</u>	<u>Authorizing Agency*</u>
Feb. 1, 2006	\$200,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2006A.....	OPFC
Mar. 8, 2006	\$180,000,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Bonds, Series J.....	TOS
Apr. 27, 2006	\$150,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds, Series 2006A.....	OPFC
Jun. 7, 2006	\$100,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2006B.....	OPFC
June 7, 2006	\$100,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2006C.....	OPFC
<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>			
Aug. 10, 2006	\$30,000,000	Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2006A.....	TOS
Aug. 24, 2006	\$50,000,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds, Series 2006A.....	OPFC
Oct. 3, 2006	\$40,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Project), Series 2006A.....	OBA
Oct. 3, 2006	\$70,335,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Project), Series 2006B.....	OBA
Oct. 11, 2006	\$250,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2006D.....	OPFC
Nov.16, 2006	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 2006A.....	OPFC
Dec. 5, 2006	\$30,000,000	G.O. Site Development Bonds, Series 2006A.....	OPFC
Dec.14, 2006	\$25,000,000	Cultural Facilities Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2006A.....	TOS
Dec.14, 2006	\$28,295,000	Cultural Facilities Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series II-2006B.....	TOS
Dec. 14, 2006	\$26,775,000	Mental Health Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series II-2006B.....	TOS
Dec. 14, 2006	\$15,410,000	Parks & Recreation Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series II-2006A.....	TOS
Dec. 19, 2006	\$150,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds, Series 2006B.....	OPFC
Mar. 8, 2007	\$250,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2007A.....	OPFC
Apr. 11, 2007	\$190,000,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Bonds, Series K.....	TOS
May 2, 2007	\$20,000,000	Sate Facilities Bonds (Juvenile Correctional Bldg. Fund Projects), Series 2007A.....	OBA
May 2, 2007	\$16,410,000	Sate Facilities Refunding Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), Series 2007B.....	OBA
Jun. 5, 2007	\$30,720,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds, Series 2007A.....	OPFC
Jun. 21, 2007	\$30,000,000	G.O. Natural Resources Bonds, Series L.....	OPFC
Jun. 21, 2007	\$50,000,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Bonds, Series 2007A.....	OPFC
<u>Fiscal Year 2008</u>			
Sep. 20, 2007	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 2007A.....	OPFC
Sep. 20, 2007	\$8,000,000	G.O. Coal Development Bonds, Series I.....	OPFC
Nov. 13, 2007	\$30,000,000	Parks & Recreation Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2007A.....	TOS
Mar. 6, 2008	\$25,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), 2008 Series A.....	OBA
Mar. 6, 2008	\$25,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Adult Correctional Building Fund Projects), 2008 Series A.....	OBA
May 1, 2008	\$140,000,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Bonds, Series L.....	TOS
<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>			
Aug. 12, 2008	\$30,000,000	Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2008A.....	TOS
Aug. 19, 2008	\$39,980,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds, Series 2008A.....	OPFC
Oct. 16, 2008	\$240,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Bonds, Series 2008A.....	OPFC
Dec. 3, 2008	\$30,000,000	Cultural Facilities Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2008B.....	TOS
Jan. 22, 2009	\$60,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), 2009 Series A.....	OBA
Jan. 22, 2009	\$40,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Adult Correctional Building Fund Projects), 2009 Series A.....	OBA
Jan. 22, 2009	\$1,685,000	State Facilities Bonds (Highway Safety), 2009 Series A.....	OBA
Jan. 22, 2009	\$37,825,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2009 Series A.....	OBA
Jan. 27, 2009	\$91,170,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2009A.....	OPFC
Jan. 27, 2009	\$86,905,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds, Series 2009A.....	OPFC
Jan. 27, 2009	\$49,995,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2009A.....	OPFC

<u>Initial Date of Bonds</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Title of Issue</u>	<u>Authorizing Agency*</u>
Mar. 5, 2009	\$60,000,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds, Series 2009A.....	OPFC
Mar. 12, 2009	\$35,000,000	Parks & Recreation Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2009A	TOS
May 29, 2009	\$102,970,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2009B.....	OPFC
May 29, 2009	\$48,745,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2009B	OPFC
May 29, 2009	\$81,990,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2009B.....	OPFC
<u>Fiscal Year 2010</u>			
Sep. 4, 2009	\$10,000,000	G.O. Coal Development Bonds, Series J.....	OPFC
Sep. 17, 2009	\$86,590,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), 2009 Series B	OBA
Sep. 17, 2009	\$75,790,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Adult Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2009 Series B.....	OBA
Sep. 17, 2009	\$16,820,000	Sate Facilities Refunding Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), Series 2009B	OBA
Oct. 6, 2009	\$240,830,000	G.O. Common Refunding Schools Bonds, Series 2009C.....	OPFC
Oct. 6, 2009	\$262,430,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2009C	OPFC
Oct. 6, 2009	\$34,040,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Refunding Bonds, Series 2009A.....	OPFC
Oct. 6, 2009	\$5,285,000	G.O. Natural Resources Refunding Bonds, Series M	OPFC
Nov. 3, 2009	\$75,000,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds, Series 2009B	OPFC
Nov. 17, 2009	\$18,885,000	G.O. Site Development Bonds (Tax-Exempt), Series 2009A	OPFC
Nov. 17, 2009	\$26,115,000	G.O. Site Development Bonds (Federally Taxable - Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), Series 2009B.....	OPFC
Dec. 16, 2009	\$16,765,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Bonds (Tax-Exempt), Series 2009B	OPFC
Dec. 16, 2009	\$33,235,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Bonds (Federally Taxable - Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), Series 2009C.....	OPFC
Dec. 16, 2009	\$9,835,000	G.O. Natural Resources Bonds (Tax-Exempt), Series N	OPFC
Dec. 16, 2009	\$20,165,000	G.O. Natural Resources Bond (Federally Taxable - Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), Series O.....	OPFC
Dec. 17, 2009	\$40,000,000	Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2009A.....	TOS
Jan. 21, 2010	\$95,240,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2010A.....	OPFC
Jan. 21, 2010	\$131,170,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2010A	OPFC
Jan. 21, 2010	\$51,290,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2010A.....	OPFC
Jan. 21, 2010	\$24,360,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2010B	OPFC
Jan. 21, 2010	\$53,685,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2010B.....	OPFC
Feb. 10, 2010	\$30,000,000	Cultural Facilities Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2010A.....	TOS
Mar. 5, 2010	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Bonds (Federally Taxable - Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), Series 2010B.....	OPFC
Mar. 5, 2010	\$54,400,000	G.O. Infrastructure Refunding Bonds, Series 2010C.....	OPFC
Apr. 1, 2010	\$9,005,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), 2010 Series A	OBA
Apr. 1, 2010	\$30,995,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), (Federally Taxable – Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), 2010 Series B	OBA
Apr. 1, 2010	\$5,445,000	State Facilities Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2010 Series A	OBA
Apr. 1, 2010	\$9,555,000	State Facilities Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), (Federally Taxable – Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), 2010 Series C	OBA
Apr. 1, 2010	\$11,450,000	State Facilities Rfdg. Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2010 Series B	OBA
Apr. 1, 2010	\$10,860,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Highway Safety), 2010 Series A.....	OBA
Apr. 27, 2010	\$170,000,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Bonds (Federally Taxable – Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), Series M	TOS
<u>Fiscal Year 2011</u>			
Aug. 12, 2010	\$50,000,000	G.O. Veterans Compensation (Federally Taxable), Series 2010.....	OPFC

<u>Initial Date of Bonds</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Title of Issue</u>	<u>Authorizing Agency*</u>
Aug. 31, 2010	\$148,865,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), 2010 Series C	OBA
Aug. 31, 2010	\$79,325,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Adult Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2010 Series A	OBA
Aug. 31, 2010	\$15,005,000	Sate Facilities Refunding Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2010 Series D.....	OBA
Oct. 8, 2010	\$129,340,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2010C.....	OPFC
Oct. 8, 2010	\$98,560,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2010C.....	OPFC
Oct. 8, 2010	\$14,950,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2010D.....	OPFC
Oct. 8, 2010	\$26,120,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Refunding Bonds, Series 2010A.....	OPFC
Oct. 20, 2010	\$29,825,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Bonds, Series N	TOS
Oct. 20, 2010	\$145,175,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Bonds (Federally Taxable – Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), Series O	TOS
Oct. 20, 2010	\$32,610,000	G.O. Highway Capital Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series P.....	TOS
Oct. 29, 2010	\$22,995,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds (Tax-Exempt), Series 2010A.....	OPFC
Oct. 29, 2010	\$52,005,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds (Federally Taxable - Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), Series 2010B.....	OPFC
Dec. 3, 2010	\$295,465,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds (Federally Taxable - Build America Bonds – Direct Payment), Series 2010E.....	OPFC
Feb. 1, 2011	\$40,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Adult Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2011 Series A.....	OBA
Feb. 17, 2011	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 2011A.....	OPFC
Feb. 17, 2011	\$50,000,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Bonds, Series 2011A	OPFC
Mar. 3, 2011	\$28,000,000	Cultural Facilities Capital Facilities Bonds, Series 2011A.....	TOS
Mar. 3, 2011	\$30,000,000	Parks & Recreation Capital Facilities Bonds, Series II-2011A	TOS
May 3, 2011	\$15,000,000	State Facilities Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2011 Series A.....	OBA
June 16, 2011	\$40,000,000	G.O. Site Development Bonds, Series 2011A.....	OPFC
June 16, 2011	\$50,000,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds (Federally Taxable), Series 2011A.....	OPFC
<u>Fiscal Year 2012</u>			
July 28, 2011	\$211,530,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2011A	OPFC
July 28, 2011	\$127,765,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2011A.....	OPFC
July 28, 2011	\$114,285,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2011B.....	OPFC
July 28, 2011	\$35,195,000	G.O. Natural Resources Refunding Bonds, Series P	OPFC
Aug. 23, 2011	\$15,910,000	G.O. Veterans Compensation (Federally Taxable), Series 2011	OPFC
Sep. 15, 2011	\$38,595,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), 2011 Series A.....	OBA
Sep. 15, 2011	\$101,530,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Adult Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2011 Series B.....	OBA
Sep. 15, 2011	\$9,215,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Juvenile Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2011 Series B.....	OBA
Sep. 30, 2011	\$300,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2011B.....	OPFC
Nov. 30, 2011	\$63,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2011C.....	OPFC
Nov. 30, 2011	\$28,765,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2011B.....	OPFC
Nov. 30, 2011	\$18,320,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2011C.....	OPFC
Jan. 24, 2012	\$80,000,000	G.O. Third Frontier R&D Bonds (Tax-Exempt), Series 2012A.....	OPFC
Jan. 24, 2012	\$12,000,000	G.O. Coal Development Bonds, Series L.....	OPFC
Jan. 24, 2012	\$117,420,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A	OPFC
Mar. 1, 2012	\$120,000,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, Series 2012A.....	OPFC
Mar. 8, 2012	\$32,700,000	State Facilities Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), 2012 Series A	TOS
Mar. 8, 2012	\$28,055,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Admin. Building Fund Projects), 2012 Series B	TOS
Apr. 3, 2012	\$300,000,000	G.O. Higher Education Bonds, Series 2012A.....	OPFC
Apr. 3, 2012	\$102,615,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B	OPFC
Apr. 3, 2012	\$40,150,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B.....	OPFC

<u>Initial Date of Bonds</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Title of Issue</u>	<u>Authorizing Agency*</u>
May 17, 2012	\$24,175,000	Mental Health Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series II-2012A	TOS
May 17, 2012	\$7,570,000	Parks and Recreation Capital Facilities Refunding Bonds, Series II-2012A	TOS
May 17, 2012	\$17,360,000	State Facilities Refunding Bonds (Adult Correc. Bldg. Fund Proj.), 2012 Series A	TOS
Jun. 5, 2012	\$280,000,000	G.O. Common Schools Bonds, Series 2012B	OPFC
Jun. 5, 2012	\$23,000,000	G.O. Natural Resources Bonds, Series Q	OPFC
Jun. 22, 2012	\$139,135,000	G.O. Common Schools Refunding Bonds, Series 2012C.....	OPFC
Jun. 22, 2012	\$103,650,000	G.O. Higher Education Refunding Bonds, Series 2012C	OPFC
Jun. 22, 2012	\$15,505,000	G.O. Infrastructure Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2012C.....	OPFC
Jun. 22, 2012	\$15,070,000	G.O. Conservation Projects Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A.....	OPFC
Jun. 22, 2012	\$15,755,000	G.O. Natural Resources Refunding Bonds, Series R	OPFC

- * OBA = Ohio Building Authority[†]
- OPFC = Ohio Public Facilities Commission
- TOS = Treasurer of State

[†]Effective January 1, 2012, the Treasurer of State replaced the Ohio Building Authority as issuing authority.

Certificates of Participation in Certain Lease Purchase Agreements on Which the State is an Obligated Party

<u>Date of COPS</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Title of Issue</u>	<u>State Agency Lessee*</u>
<u>Fiscal Year 1998</u>			
Dec. 15, 1997	\$16,455,000	Rickenbacker Port Authority Certificates of Participation (State of Ohio DAS Office Project)	DAS
Jun. 15, 1998	\$6,615,000	Certificates of Participation (State of Ohio DAS – The Ohio Center Project) [Youngstown Central Area Community Improvement Corp., as lessor]	DAS
<u>Fiscal Year 2005</u>			
Jun. 9, 2005	\$79,185,000	Certificates of Participation (State of Ohio DAS – Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS) Project, Series 2005A [State of Ohio Leasing Corporation, as lessor]	DAS
<u>Fiscal Year 2007</u>			
Dec. 20, 2006	\$31,860,000	Certificates of Participation (State of Ohio DAS – Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS) Project, Series 2006A [State of Ohio Leasing Corporation, as lessor]	DAS
<u>Fiscal Year 2008</u>			
Mar. 13, 2008	\$35,025,000	Certificates of Participation (State of Ohio DAS – Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS) Project, Series 2008A [State of Ohio Leasing Corporation, as lessor]	DAS
Jun. 30, 2008	\$40,080,000	Certificates of Participation (State of Ohio DAS – State Taxation Accounting and Revenue System (STARS) Project, Series 2008A [State of Ohio Leasing Corporation, as lessor]	DAS
<u>Fiscal Year 2009</u>			
Jan. 30, 2009	\$39,105,000	Certificates of Participation (State of Ohio DAS – Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS) Project, Series 2009A [State of Ohio Leasing Corporation, as lessor]	DAS
<u>Fiscal Year 2013</u>			
Sep. 14, 2012	\$56,235,000	Certificates of Participation (State of Ohio DAS – Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS) Project, Series 2012 [State of Ohio Leasing Corporation, as lessor]	DAS

New Community and Port Authority Revenue Bonds on Which the State is an Obligated Party

<u>Fiscal Year 2008</u>			
Nov. 29, 2007	\$16,500,000	The Riversouth Authority (Ohio) Lazarus Building Redevelopment Bonds, 2007 Series A	DAS

<u>Date of COPs</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Title of Issue</u>	<u>State Agency Lessee*</u>
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Fiscal Year 2010

May 27, 2010	\$157,940,000	Columbus-Franklin County Finance Authority – Taxable Research and Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A (Ohio Capital Fund Financing) (State of Ohio Refundable Tax Credit Collateralized)	ODT
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* DAS = Ohio Department of Administrative Services
ODT= Ohio Department of Taxation

FISCAL MATTERS

General

Consistent with the constitutional provision that no appropriation may be made for a period longer than two years, the State operates on the basis of a fiscal biennium for its appropriations and expenditures. Under current law that biennium for operating purposes runs from July 1 in an odd-numbered year to June 30 in the next odd-numbered year (e.g., the current fiscal biennium began July 1, 2011 and ends June 30, 2013). Within a fiscal biennium, the State operates on the basis of a July 1 to June 30 Fiscal Year. The biennium for general capital appropriations purposes runs from July 1 in an even-numbered year to June 30 in the next even-numbered year. See **FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances – Current Biennium** for discussion of the 2012-13 biennial appropriations.

Authority for appropriating State moneys subject to appropriation rests in the bicameral General Assembly, which consists of a 99-member House of Representatives (elected to two-year terms) and a 33-member Senate (elected to overlapping four-year terms). Members of both houses are subject to term limits, with a maximum of eight consecutive years in either. The Governor has veto power, including the power to make line-item vetoes in bills making appropriations. Vetoes may be overridden by a three-fifths vote of each house.

The Constitution requires the General Assembly to “provide for raising revenue, sufficient to defray the expenses of the state, for each year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the principal and interest as they become due on the state debt.” The State is effectively precluded by law from ending a Fiscal Year or a biennium in a “deficit” position. State borrowing to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for is limited by the Constitution to \$750,000.

Most State operations are financed through the General Revenue Fund (GRF). Personal income and sales and use taxes are the major sources of GRF tax revenue. The last complete fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 with a GRF fund balance (after year-end transfers) of \$135.9 million. The State has a “rainy day” fund (the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF)) which under current law and until used may carry a balance of up to 5% of the GRF revenue for the preceding Fiscal Year. The current BSF balance is \$482.0 million, about 1.8% of Fiscal Year 2012 GRF revenue.

The Revised Code provides that if the Governor ascertains that the available revenue receipts and balances for the GRF or other funds for the then current Fiscal Year will in all probability be less than the appropriations for that Fiscal Year, the Governor shall issue such orders to State agencies as will prevent their expenditures and incurred obligations from exceeding those revenue receipts and balances. As discussed under **Recent and Current Finances**, the Governor implemented this directive in the 2008-09 biennium as had been done several times in prior fiscal biennia.

Listed in the tables below under **Recent Receipts and Disbursements** are the major categories of State revenue sources, including taxes and excises, and the amounts received from those categories. There is no present constitutional limit on the rates of those State levied taxes and excises (except for taxes on intangible property which the State does not currently levy).

At present the State itself does not levy ad valorem taxes on real or tangible personal property. Those taxes are levied by political subdivisions and local taxing districts. The Constitution has since 1934 limited the amount of the aggregate levy of ad valorem property taxes on particular property, without a vote of the electors or municipal charter provision, to 1% of true value in money, and statutes limit the amount of that aggregate levy without a vote or charter provision to 10 mills per \$1 of assessed valuation -- commonly referred to in the context of Ohio local government finance as the “ten-mill limitation.” See **TAX LEVELS AND TAX BASES** for a discussion of the phase-out of local tangible personal property taxes in 2006 through 2009.

The Constitution directs or restricts the use of certain revenues. Highway fees and excises, including gasoline taxes, are limited in use to highway-related purposes. Not less than 50% of the receipts from State income taxes and estate taxes must be returned to the originating political subdivisions and school districts. State net lottery profits are allocated to elementary, secondary, vocational and special education program purposes, including application to debt service on obligations issued to finance capital facilities for a system of common schools.

Constitutional amendments relating to taxation, revenues, expenditures, debt or other subjects may be proposed by action of three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly or by initiative

petition signed by electors numbering at least 10% of the total number of votes last cast for the office of governor. Adoption of a proposed amendment requires approval by a majority of electors voting on it at a statewide election. The Ohio Constitution expressly provides that the General Assembly has no power to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts.

Accounts and Controls; Financial Reports

With each office performing specific functions relating to State expenditures, the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) and the Treasurer of State account for and report on the State's fiscal affairs.

OBM maintains records of the appropriations made by the General Assembly, and its Director, appointed by the Governor, certifies the availability of unencumbered appropriations as a condition of contract validity. OBM fiscal functions include the development and oversight of operating and capital budgets as well as the review, processing, and reporting of financial transactions for most State departments and agencies (excluding, among others, higher education institutions). The OBM Director's certification is required for all expenditure vouchers before OBM may issue State warrants. Upon certification, OBM updates its accounting records to reflect the level of vouchered expenditures. The Treasurer of State maintains the cash and investments that comprise the State treasury and invests State funds. The Treasurer redeems the warrants issued by OBM when presented for payment by financial institutions and monitors the amounts and the timing of payments to determine the State's cash flow position for investment purposes.

State financial reporting practices have been and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis). Each Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) includes the State's Basic Financial Statements (BFS) for that Fiscal Year as examined by the Auditor of State. The most recent CAFRs are accessible via OBM's home page on the Internet at <http://obm.ohio.gov/SectionPages/FinancialReporting/>, and copies may be obtained by contacting OBM, 30 E. Broad Street, 34th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215, phone (614) 466-4034. The Fiscal Year 2011 CAFR received the Government Finance Officers Association certificate of achievement for excellence in financial reporting.

The BFS are presented in accordance with a fund classification system prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The GAAP basis financial statement presentation is comprehensive in scope and includes organizations and activities defined within Ohio's reporting entity that are not subject to the State's appropriation process. The "General Fund" as reported in the BFS includes more than just the GRF; it also encompasses the Budget Stabilization Fund and those reimbursement-supported funds that account for activities administered by State agencies and departments and for which special revenue or proprietary fund classifications are considered inappropriate.

In accordance with State law, financial statements and analyses (with supporting schedules) of State agencies' transactions, based on official records maintained by OBM, are incorporated into the Governor's Executive Budget. That budget, along with other information, is the subject of extended hearings and reviews in the General Assembly during the biennial appropriation process. See **FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances – Current Biennium** regarding the 2012-13 biennial appropriations.

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Recent Receipts and Disbursements

The following summary statements, prepared by OBM based on its accounting records, include (i) governmental and proprietary appropriated funds, cash receipts and cash disbursements, and (ii) GRF cash basis activity. The governmental and proprietary appropriated funds encompass the General Fund (which includes the GRF and BSF), as well as special revenue, debt service, capital projects, and enterprise fund types, all as defined and included in each BFS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT GOVERNMENTAL AND PROPRIETARY APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$ in Millions)

Cash Receipts

SOURCE OF RECEIPTS	Fiscal Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Taxes:					
Personal Income(a)	\$9,848.2	\$8,322.2	\$7,886.8	\$8,820.1	\$9,029.7
Sales and Use(b)	7,866.3	7,325.8	7,254.3	7,769.0	8,293.6
Corporate Franchise(c)	754.6	521.4	142.3	237.2	117.4
Commercial Activity Tax(d)	961.4	1,179.1	1,342.1	1,451.6	1,655.9
Gasoline.....	1,848.4	1,726.7	1,727.2	1,757.2	1,684.2
Public Utilities and Kilowatt Hour	801.1	799.9	721.5	728.0	712.0
Cigarette	950.9	924.8	886.9	855.6	843.2
Foreign Insurance	284.6	265.0	266.4	273.0	283.9
Highway Use	41.3	30.5	29.4	30.1	32.2
Estate(e)	61.4	64.4	55.0	72.1	66.5
Alcoholic Beverages.....	57.7	58.0	57.1	56.4	58.7
Liquor Gallonage.....	35.0	35.8	36.5	37.6	39.4
Domestic Insurance Franchise	159.3	160.1	166.5	194.3	194.1
Other	<u>80.6</u>	<u>84.0</u>	<u>83.9</u>	<u>84.1</u>	<u>63.9</u>
Total Taxes	23,750.8	21,497.7	20,655.9	22,366.3	23,074.8
Licenses, Permits and Fees	2,524.7	2,592.4	3,076.2	3,102.0	3,186.9
Sales, Services and Charges	1,771.7	1,921.2	1,758.2	1,958.9	1,968.0
Federal Government (including ARRA)	15,951.9	18,040.4	21,105.3	22,373.7	19,975.7
Other(f) ..	3,962.4	3,604.1	3,327.6	3,783.1	3,692.0
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds and Notes(g).....	<u>5,782.4</u>	<u>966.1</u>	<u>1,015.2</u>	<u>1,345.1</u>	<u>1,406.6</u>
Total Cash Receipts	\$53,743.9	\$48,621.8	\$50,938.6	\$54,929.1	\$53,304.1

- (a) Beginning in calendar year 2005 the personal income tax rate was being reduced by 21% (4.2% per year over five years, with the last reduction delayed from tax year 2009 to tax year 2011 as described in FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances - Recent Biennia - 2010-11).
- (b) Reflects a sales and use tax rate of 5.5%.
- (c) Beginning in calendar year 2006, except for financial institutions, the State corporate franchise tax rate was phased out at a rate of 20% per year over five years.
- (d) See TAX LEVELS AND TAX BASES for a discussion of the commercial activity tax on gross receipts from doing business in Ohio – commenced in Fiscal Year 2006 at the initial rate of 0.06% and increased each year until reaching the current rate of 0.26% in Fiscal Year 2010.
- (e) Eliminated effective January 1, 2013.
- (f) Largest components consist of various reimbursements, loan repayments, unclaimed funds, and investment income.
- (g) In Fiscal Year 2008, includes \$5.05 billion in proceeds resulting from the securitization of tobacco settlement receipts.

Cash Disbursements

FUND TYPE	Fiscal Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011(h)	2012(h)
General Fund:					
General Revenue Fund	\$25,725.0	\$26,783.4	\$24,141.4	\$26,247.6	\$26,394.8
General Services Fund(i)	1,316.8	1,442.9	1,331.2	6,106.4	5,092.5
Special Revenue Fund(j)	19,559.8	21,144.2	24,597.1	20,225.5	18,702.6
Capital Projects Fund(k).....	510.0	514.6	472.9	440.0	346.9
Debt Service Fund(l)	867.6	819.3	578.2	633.3	557.0
Enterprise Fund.....	<u>1,238.1</u>	<u>1,459.4</u>	<u>1,208.1</u>	<u>1,395.8</u>	<u>1,344.8</u>
Total Cash Disbursements	\$49,218.0	\$52,163.8	\$52,328.9	55,048.6	52,438.6

- (h) Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012 reflect the reclassification of 161 individual funds from special revenue funds into the general services fund to be consistent with financial reporting changes made in GASB Statement No. 54 and effective for the Fiscal Year 2011 CAFR.
- (i) Includes the Internal Service Fund.
- (j) Includes local government support disbursements.
- (k) Includes amounts disbursed from proceeds of general obligation bonds and certain other State obligations.
- (l) Includes the several bond retirement funds for bonds secured by a pledge of taxes and excises.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT
GENERAL REVENUE FUND CASH BASIS ACTIVITY
(\$ in Millions)**

	Fiscal Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Beginning Cash Balance	\$1,432.9	\$1,682.0	\$734.5	\$510.3	\$844.5
Cash Receipts:					
Taxes:					
Personal Income(a)	9,114.7	7,628.0	7,247.2	8,120.3	8,432.9
Sales and Use(b)	7,614.1	7,112.8	7,077.4	7,578.2	8,087.0
Corporate Franchise(c).....	753.5	520.8	141.8	236.6	117.1
Commercial Activity Tax(d).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	417.1
Public Utilities and Kilowatt Hour	388.9	320.5	293.0	278.7	408.7
Cigarette	950.9	924.8	886.9	855.6	843.2
Foreign Insurance	267.3	249.2	250.8	256.3	266.5
Other.....	<u>330.1</u>	<u>337.6</u>	<u>336.6</u>	<u>380.5</u>	<u>432.7</u>
Total Taxes	19,419.5	17,093.7	16,233.6	17,706.1	19,005.2
Federal Government (including ARRA).....	5,644.0	6,850.7	6,898.8	8,429.0	7,363.0
Licenses, Permits and Fees	67.7	65.8	66.2	59.0	65.3
Investment Income	169.6	137.1	28.7	7.1	5.4
Other(e)	<u>123.4</u>	<u>104.4</u>	<u>300.8</u>	<u>169.8</u>	<u>164.2</u>
Total Cash Receipts.....	25,424.2	24,251.7	23,528.1	26,371.1	26,603.1
Cash Disbursements:					
Primary, Secondary and Other Education(f)	6,876.9	7,005.0	6,743.4	6,740.0	6,457.8
Higher Education.....	2,543.6	2,632.6	2,424.1	2,411.0	2,102.7
Public Assistance and Medicaid	10,274.8	11,108.5	9,421.9(k)	11,425.8	12,465.7
Health and Human Services	1,283.6	1,194.6	1,017.0	1,099.1	964.8
Justice and Public Protection	2,084.5	2,088.1	1,933.6	1,940.2	1,863.0
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources	101.6	89.6	80.3	72.4	70.1
Transportation	22.6	21.4	17.5	13.4	10.3
General Government	357.7	354.4	283.2	275.5	273.0
Community and Economic Development.....	133.8	146.3	108.3	103.2	90.2
Tax Relief(g) and Other	1,386.0	1,526.2	1,711.4	1,691.0	1,728.5
Capital Outlay.....	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Debt Service(h)	<u>656.5</u>	<u>616.3</u>	<u>400.5</u>	<u>475.9</u>	<u>368.5</u>
Total Cash Disbursements.....	25,721.8	26,783.4	24,141.4	26,247.5	26,394.8
Cash Transfers:					
Transfers-in(i)	1,235.0	2,432.8	1,422.2	1,392.1	582.3
Transfers-out(j)	<u>(688.4)</u>	<u>(848.6)</u>	<u>(1,033.0)</u>	<u>(1,181.5)</u>	<u>(661.8)</u>
Total Cash Transfers (net)	546.6	1,584.2	389.2	210.6	(79.5)
Ending Cash Balance	\$1,682.0	\$734.5	\$510.3	\$844.5	\$973.4

- (a) Beginning in calendar year 2005 the personal income tax rate was reduced by 21% (4.2% per year over five years, with the last reduction delayed from tax year 2009 to tax year 2011 as described in FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances - Recent Biennia – 2010-11).
- (b) Reflects a sales and use tax rate of 5.5%.
- (c) Beginning in calendar year 2006, except for financial institutions, the corporate franchise tax rate was phased out 20% per year over five years.
- (d) See TAX LEVELS AND TAX BASES for a discussion of the commercial activity tax (CAT) on gross receipts from doing business in Ohio – commenced in Fiscal Year 2006 at the initial rate of 0.06% and increased each year until reaching the current rate of 0.26% in Fiscal Year 2010. CAT receipts have been directed primarily to make compensating payments to school districts and other local taxing units in connection with the phase-out of the tangible personal property tax in 2006 through 2010, though the acceleration of the phase out of those reimbursements included in the Fiscal Year 2012-13 budget results in a portion of the CAT receipts being deposited into the GRF beginning in Fiscal Year 2012.
- (e) Includes fines and penalties, rental receipts, refunds and certain intrastate transfers, including transfers from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund.
- (f) Mainly subsidies to local school districts for primary and secondary education and to colleges and universities for higher education.
- (g) State reimbursements to taxing subdivisions for the 12.5% property tax rollback granted to homeowners of real property (10% for commercial and industrial property until 2006), for partial real property homestead tax exemptions for the elderly and handicapped (expanded commencing in July 2007), and for revenue reductions resulting from phase-out of local taxes on tangible personal property.
- (h) Includes only debt service on general obligations with debt service on other obligations reflected in the applicable program area. Reflects the restructuring of certain GRF debt service payments into later biennia resulting in net savings of \$52.8 million in Fiscal Year 2009, \$416.8 million in Fiscal Year 2010, \$336.9 in Fiscal Year 2011, and \$449.3 million in Fiscal Year 2012 (see FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances - Current Biennium).
- (i) Includes in all fiscal years transfers from the School District Property Tax Replacement Fund, from liquor profits, interest earnings on tobacco bond proceeds, and in Fiscal Year 2009 \$1.01 billion from the BSF.
- (j) Fiscal Year 2011 transfers out include \$246.9 million to the BSF.
- (k) Reflects shift of Medicaid funding to non-GRF sources due to ARRA.

Recent and Current Finances

Introductory Information

The summary statements above identify receipts from specific taxes and excises that are sources of significant amounts of revenue to the State, and particularly to the GRF. As noted, there are constitutional limitations on the use of some taxes and excises, and mandated allocations of portions of some others. As the statements portray, a substantial amount of total State-level revenue is distributed to local governments and school districts under ongoing programs, including local property tax relief.

Economic activity in Ohio, as in other industrially-developed states, tends to be somewhat more cyclical than in some other states and in the nation as a whole. The GRF ending (June 30) fund balance tends to be reduced during less favorable national economic periods and then increases during more favorable economic periods. The GRF ending cash and fund balance for Fiscal Year 2012 were approximately \$973.4 million and \$371.0 million, respectively, with \$235.1 million of that ending fund balance transferred to the BSF leaving a balance of \$135.9 million. Recent biennium-ending GRF balances were:

Biennium	Cash Balance	Fund Balance(a)	Fund Balance less Designated Transfers(b)
2002-03	\$396,539,000	\$52,338,000	\$52,338,000
2004-05	1,209,200,000	682,632,000	127,800,000
2006-07	1,432,925,000	215,534,000	215,534,000
2008-09	734,526,000	389,103,000	389,103,000
2010-11	844,467,000	430,707,000	138,816,000

(a) Reflects the ending cash balance less amounts encumbered to cover financial commitments made prior to the end of the fiscal year.

(b) Reflects the ending fund balance less any amounts designated for transfer to other funds, including the BSF.

Actions have been and may be taken by the State during less favorable economic periods to ensure resource/expenditure balance (particularly in the GRF), some of which are described below. None of those actions were or are being applied to appropriations or expenditures needed for debt service or lease payments relating to any State obligations.

The appropriations acts for the 2012-13 biennium included all necessary appropriations for debt service on State obligations and for lease payments relating to lease rental obligations issued by the Ohio Building Authority and the Treasurer of State.

The following is a selective general discussion of State finances, particularly GRF receipts and expenditures, for recent and the current bienniums. As evidenced by actions discussed, the State administrations and both houses of the General Assembly have been and are committed to and have taken and are taking actions that ensure a balance of GRF resources and expenditures.

Recent Biennia

2002-03

Ongoing and rigorous consideration was given by the Governor and the General Assembly to revenues and expenditures throughout Fiscal Years 2002-03, primarily as a result of continuing weak economic conditions, with budgetary pressures during this period primarily due to lower than anticipated levels of receipts from certain major revenue sources.

Consideration came in four general time frames – the June 2001 biennial appropriation Act, late fall/early winter 2001, late spring and summer 2002, and late winter/spring 2003. Significant remedial steps included authorization to draw down and use the entire BSF balance, increased cigarette taxes, and use of tobacco settlement moneys previously earmarked for other purposes.

The biennial GRF appropriations Act passed in June 2001 provided for biennial GRF expenditures of approximately \$45.1 billion without increases in any major State taxes. That Act and the separate appropriations acts for the biennium included all necessary debt service and lease rental payments related to State obligations. That original appropriations act also provided for transfers to the GRF of \$160 million from the BSF and \$100

million from the Family Services Stabilization Fund aimed at achieving Fiscal Year and biennium ending positive GRF fund balances, based on then current estimates and projections.

The Ohio economy continued to be negatively affected by the national economic downturn and by national and international events, and in October 2001 OBM lowered its GRF revenue estimates and projected GRF revenue shortfalls of \$709 million for Fiscal Year 2002 and \$763 million for Fiscal Year 2003. Executive and legislative actions taken to address those shortfalls included:

- Spending reductions and limits on hiring and major purchases. The Governor ordered spending reductions were at the annual rate of 6% for most State agencies, with lesser reductions for correctional and other institutional agencies, and with exemptions for debt service related payments, primary and secondary education and the adjutant general.
- December 2001 legislation, the more significant aspects of which included authorizing the additional transfer of up to \$248 million from the BSF to the GRF during the current biennium thereby reducing the estimated BSF balance to \$607 million; reallocating to the GRF a \$260 million portion of tobacco settlement receipts in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003; and authorizing Ohio's participation in a multi-state lottery game estimated to generate approximately \$40 million annually beginning in Fiscal Year 2003.

Continuing weak economic conditions and lower than anticipated personal income and corporate franchise tax receipts then led OBM in the spring of 2002 to project higher estimated GRF revenue shortfalls of approximately \$763 million in Fiscal Year 2002 and \$1.15 billion in Fiscal Year 2003. Further executive and legislative actions were taken to ensure positive GRF fund balances for Fiscal Year 2002 and the biennium. In addition to further appropriation reductions for certain departments and other management steps, those actions included legislation providing for: additional transfers to the GRF of the then remaining BSF balance (\$607 million) as needed in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003, and of \$50.8 million of unclaimed funds; a \$50 million reduction in the Fiscal Year 2002 ending GRF balance to \$100 million; increasing the cigarette tax by 31¢ per pack (to a total of 55¢ per pack) estimated by OBM to produce approximately \$283 million in Fiscal Year 2003; additional transfers to the GRF of \$345 million from tobacco settlement moneys received in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003 previously earmarked for construction of elementary and secondary school facilities and replacing the moneys for that purpose with authorized general obligation bonds; and extension of the State income tax to Ohio-based trusts and "decoupling" certain Ohio business taxes from federal tax law economic stimulus changes affecting business equipment depreciation schedules to produce approximately \$283 million in Fiscal Year 2003.

Fiscal Year 2002 ended with positive GRF balances of \$108.3 million (fund) and \$619.2 million (cash) based on the remedial steps described above, including transfers of \$289.6 million from tobacco settlement moneys and \$534.3 million from the BSF (leaving a Fiscal Year 2002 ending BSF balance of \$427.9 million, with that entire balance appropriated for GRF use if needed in Fiscal Year 2003).

On July 1, 2002, the Governor issued an executive order directing a total of approximately \$375 million in GRF spending cutbacks for Fiscal Year 2003 reflecting prior budget balancing discussions with the General Assembly. Excluded from those department and agency cutbacks ranging up to 15% were elementary and secondary education, higher education, alcohol and drug addiction services, and the adjutant general. Also expressly excluded were debt service and lease rental payments relating to State obligations, and ad valorem property tax relief payments (made to local taxing entities).

Based on continuing reduced revenue collections (particularly, personal income taxes and sales tax receipts) and projected additional Medicaid spending, OBM in late January 2003 announced an additional Fiscal Year 2003 GRF shortfall of \$720 million. The Governor ordered immediate additional reductions in spending intended to generate an estimated \$121.6 million of GRF savings through the end of the Fiscal Year (expressly exempted were appropriations for or relating to debt service on State obligations).

The Governor also proposed and the General Assembly enacted by March 1, 2003, the following additional revenue enhancements, transfers and expenditure reductions for Fiscal Year 2003 to achieve a positive GRF fund balance at June 30, 2003 as then estimated by OBM: An additional 2.5% reduction in local government fund distributions to most subdivisions and local libraries, producing an estimated \$30 million savings; transfers of \$56.4 million to the GRF from unclaimed funds and various rotary funds; and a one-month acceleration in sales tax collections by vendors filing electronically to produce \$286 million.

To offset the General Assembly's enactment of legislation that did not include proposed additional taxes on cigarettes and liquor, beer and wine, the Governor on March 25 ordered additional reductions in GRF appropriations spending aggregating \$142.5 million for the balance of Fiscal Year 2003. Included were reductions (generally at an annualized rate of 2.5%) of \$90.6 million in State foundation and parity aid to school districts and an additional \$9.3 million in Department of Education administration spending, \$39.2 million in instructional support to higher education institutions, and other selected reductions totaling \$3.4 million. The Governor also identified approximately \$20 million in excess food stamp administration funds available to offset the need for further expenditure reductions. Expressly excepted from those reductions were appropriations for or relating to debt service on State obligations.

Based on the Administration's continuing monitoring of revenues, and as an anticipated step in the then ongoing 2004-05 biennial budget and appropriations process, OBM reported revised revenue estimates to the General Assembly on June 11, 2003. Those estimates revised Fiscal Year 2003 revenues downward by an additional \$200 million from OBM's January 2003 adjusted baseline, based primarily on updated income and sales tax receipts through May 31. The Governor and OBM addressed this additional Fiscal Year 2003 revenue shortfall through additional expenditure controls and by drawing upon \$193 million of federal block grant aid made available to the State prior to June 30 under a federal law effective on May 28, 2003.

The State ended the 2002-03 biennium with a GRF cash and fund balances of \$396.5 million and \$52.3 million, respectively, and a balance in the BSF of \$180.7 million.

Additional appropriations actions during the 2002-03 biennium, affecting most subdivisions and local libraries in the State, related to the various local government assistance funds. The original appropriations act capped the amount to be distributed in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003 to essentially the equivalent monthly payment amounts in Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001. Subsequent legislation amended the level to the lesser of those prior Fiscal Year amounts or the amount that would have been distributed under the standard formula.

2004-05

The GRF appropriations Act for the 2004-05 biennium was passed by the General Assembly and signed (with selective vetoes) by the Governor in June 2003. The Act provided for total GRF biennial revenue of approximately \$48.95 billion and total GRF biennial expenditures of approximately \$48.79 billion. That Act and the separate appropriations acts for the biennium included all necessary debt service and lease-rental payments related to State obligations.

Among other expenditure controls, the Act included Medicaid cost containment measures including pharmacy cost management initiatives, limited expenditure growth for institutional services and implementation of managed care for higher-cost populations; continued phase-out of certain tangible personal property tax relief payments to local governments; the closing by consolidation of three institutional facilities during the biennium; adjustments in eligibility guidelines for subsidized child care from 185% to 150% of the federal poverty level and freezing certain reimbursement rates; no compensation increases for most State employees in Fiscal Year 2004 and limited one-time increases in Fiscal Year 2005; and continued the limitation on local government assistance fund distributions to most subdivisions and local libraries to the lesser of the equivalent monthly payments in Fiscal Year 2003 or the amount that would have been distributed under the standard formula.

The GRF expenditure authorizations for the 2004-05 biennium reflected and were supported by revenue enhancement actions contained in the Act including:

- A one-cent increase in the State sales tax (to six percent) for the biennium (expiring June 30, 2005), projected to generate approximately \$1.25 billion in each Fiscal Year.
- Expansion of the sales tax base to include dry-cleaning/laundry services, towing, personal care and other services, and satellite television, producing in aggregate approximately \$102 million annually. On February 12, 2009, an Ohio appeals court overruled a 2007 trial court decision and upheld the inclusion of satellite television in the sales tax base, which produces approximately \$54 million annually. The Ohio Supreme Court on December 27, 2010, affirmed the court of appeals decision in favor of the State, and on June 25, 2012 the United States Supreme Court declined to hear this case.
- Moving local telephone companies from the public utility tax base to the corporate franchise and sales tax, projected at the time to produce approximately \$29 million annually.

- Elimination of the sales tax exemption for wide area telephone service (WATS) and 800 telecom services coupled with the enactment of a more limited exemption for call centers, projected at the time to produce approximately \$64 million annually.
- Adjustments in the corporate franchise tax through the adoption of the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act (UDITPA) for apportionment of business income among states, and an increase in the corporate alternative minimum tax, projected at the time to produce in aggregate approximately \$35 million annually.

The Act also authorized and OBM on June 30, 2004 transferred \$234.7 million of proceeds received from the national tobacco settlement into the GRF. In addition, the Act authorized the draw down during the biennium of federal block grant and Medicaid assistance aid made available to the State under a federal law effective May 28, 2003. OBM drew down \$211.6 million and \$316.8 million of those federal monies in Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005, respectively.

Based on regular monitoring of revenues and expenditures, OBM in March 2004 announced revised GRF revenue projections for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005 based primarily on reduced revenue collections from personal income taxes. In response to OBM reducing its GRF revenue projection by \$247.1 million (1.02%) for Fiscal Year 2004 and by \$372.7 million (1.48%) for Fiscal Year 2005, the Governor ordered Fiscal Year 2004 expenditure reductions of approximately \$100 million. On July 1, 2004 the Governor ordered additional Fiscal Year 2005 expenditure cuts of approximately \$118 million and a reduction of \$50 million in State spending on Medicaid reflecting an increased Federal share of certain Medicaid services. Expressly excluded from those reductions were debt service and lease rental payments relating to State obligations, State basic aid to elementary and secondary education, instructional subsidies and scholarships for public higher education, in-home care for seniors and certain job creation programs. The balance of those revenue reductions were offset by GRF expenditure lapses and, for Fiscal Year 2005, elimination of an anticipated \$100 million year-end transfer to the BSF while maintaining a one-half percent year-end GRF fund balance.

The State ended Fiscal Year 2004 with a GRF fund balance of \$157.5 million. Improving economic conditions had a positive effect on revenue in Fiscal Year 2005. With GRF revenue receipts modestly outperforming estimates for much of the Fiscal Year, OBM in June 2005 increased its GRF revenue estimates by \$470.7 million. Final Fiscal Year 2005 GRF revenue came in \$67.4 million above that revised estimate. With Fiscal Year 2005 spending close to original estimates, the State made the following Fiscal Year-end allocations and transfers: \$60 million to address a prior-year liability in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program; \$40 million to a disaster services contingency fund; \$50 million to the State's share of the school facilities construction program; and \$394.2 million to the BSF. After these and certain smaller transfers, the State ended Fiscal Year 2005 and the biennium with a GRF fund balance of \$127.8 million and a BSF balance of \$574.2 million.

2006-07

Consistent with State law, the Governor's Executive Budget for the 2006-07 biennium was released in February 2005 and introduced in the General Assembly. After extended hearings and review, the GRF appropriations Act for the 2006-07 biennium was passed by the General Assembly and signed (with selective vetoes) by the then Governor on June 30, 2005. That Act provided for total GRF biennial revenue of approximately \$51.5 billion (a 3.8% increase over 2004-05 biennial revenue) and total GRF biennial appropriations of approximately \$51.3 billion (a 5.0% increase over 2004-05 biennial expenditures). Spending increases for major program categories over the 2004-05 actual expenditures were: 5.8% for Medicaid (the Act also included a number of Medicaid reform and cost containment initiatives); 3.4% for higher education; 4.2% for elementary and secondary education; 5.5% for corrections and youth services; and 4.8% for mental health and mental retardation. The Executive Budget, the GRF appropriations Act and the separate appropriations acts for the biennium included all necessary debt service and lease rental payments related to State obligations.

The GRF expenditure authorizations for the 2006-07 biennium reflected and were supported by a significant restructuring of major State taxes, including:

- A 21% reduction in State personal income tax rates phased in at 4.2% per year over the 2005 through 2009 tax years. See **FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances – Recent Biennia – 2010-11 and Current Biennium** for discussion of postponement of the final installment of this personal income tax reduction until the end of tax year 2010.

- Phased elimination of the State corporate franchise tax at a rate of approximately 20% per year over the 2006 through 2010 tax years (except for its continuing application to financial institutions and certain affiliates of insurance companies and financial institutions).
- Implementation of a new commercial activity tax (CAT) on gross receipts from doing business in Ohio phased in over the 2006 through 2010 fiscal years. The CAT is being levied at its fully phased-in rate of 0.26% on gross receipts in excess of \$1,000,000. (See **TAX LEVELS AND TAX BASES** for a discussion of the use of a portion of the CAT to make compensating payments to school districts and other taxing units in connection with the phase-out of the local tangible personal property tax.) The fully implemented CAT produces about \$1.45 billion annually with \$139 million of that amount attributable to its application to motor fuels. In September 2009, the Ohio Supreme Court ruled that food sales for off-premise consumption may be included in the CAT base. On July 26, 2011, an Ohio appellate court affirmed the judgment of a trial court upholding the applicability of the CAT to gross receipts from the sales of motor fuels, which decision has been appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court.
- A 5.5% State sales and use tax (decreased from the 6.0% rate for the 2004-05 biennium).
- An increase in the cigarette tax from \$0.55 per pack (of 20 cigarettes) to \$1.25 per pack.

The Governor signed into law on June 5, 2006 legislation enacted by the General Assembly imposing a limitation on most GRF appropriations commencing with the 2008-09 biennium. This statutory limitation initially uses Fiscal Year 2007 GRF appropriations as a baseline (excluding appropriations for debt service, tax relief and refunds, and certain appropriations reflecting moneys received from the federal government) and then applies an annual growth factor equal to the greater of 3.5% or the sum of the inflation rates and rate of State population change. Every fourth fiscal year thereafter becomes a new base year. This legislation was enacted as an alternative to a proposed “tax and expenditure limitation” (TEL) amendment to the Ohio Constitution that was withdrawn from the November 2006 general election ballot. All GRF appropriations since have complied with this limitation.

The State ended Fiscal Year 2006 with a GRF cash balance of \$1.529 billion and a GRF fund balance of \$1.026 billion. Of that ending GRF fund balance, the State carried forward \$631.9 million to cover the expected and planned for variance of Fiscal Year 2007 GRF appropriations over estimated revenue, to offset the one-time cost of accelerating the phase-in of reductions in State personal income tax withholding rates, and to maintain the required 0.5% of Fiscal Year 2007 GRF revenue as an ending fund balance. The remaining approximately \$394 million was deposited into the BSF increasing its balance to \$1.012 billion (which includes \$40 million in receipts collected from a broad tax amnesty initiative and deposited in June 2006). The State ended Fiscal 2007 with a GRF cash balance of \$1.433 billion and a GRF fund balance of \$215.5 million.

2008-09

Ongoing and rigorous consideration was given by the Governor and the General Assembly to revenues and expenditures throughout Fiscal Years 2008-09, primarily as a result of the Ohio economy being negatively affected by the national economic downturn. Budgetary pressures during this period were primarily due to continuing lower than previously estimated levels of receipts from certain major revenue sources.

Consideration came in three general time frames – winter 2007, fall/winter 2008, and spring 2009. Significant measures were taken including use of the entire Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) balance and expenditure reductions and spending controls on State agencies and departments.

Consistent with State law, the Governor’s Executive Budget for the 2008-09 biennium was released in March 2007 and introduced in the General Assembly. After extended hearings and review, the GRF appropriations Act for the biennium was passed by the General Assembly and signed (with selective vetoes) by the Governor on June 30, 2007. Reflecting the continued implementation of the restructuring of State taxes commenced in 2006-07, that Act was based upon then estimated total GRF biennial revenues of approximately \$53.5 billion (a 3.9% increase over the 2006-07 biennial revenue) and total GRF biennial appropriations of approximately \$52.4 billion (a 2.1% increase over the 2006-07 biennial expenditures). Spending increases for major program categories over the 2006-07 actual expenditures were: 2.2% for Medicaid (the Act also included a number of Medicaid reform and cost containment initiatives); 13.2% for higher education; 5.2% for elementary and secondary education; 4.9% for corrections and youth services; and 4.7% for mental health and mental retardation. The Executive Budget, the GRF appropriations Act and the separate appropriations acts for the biennium included all necessary debt service and lease rental payments related to State obligations.

The original GRF expenditure authorizations for the 2008-09 biennium reflected and were supported by tax law changes contained in the Act, including:

- Restructuring nonresident tax exemption for Ohio motor vehicle purchases projected to produce approximately \$54.0 million for the biennium.
- Restoring local government fund support by committing a specified percentage of all tax revenues deposited into the GRF, with local governments to receive 3.7% of total GRF tax revenues annually and local libraries to receive 2.22% of total GRF tax revenues annually (see **FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances -- Current Biennium** below for discussion of changes to these allocations).
- Eliminating the \$300 per month cigarette and tobacco product importation exemption projected to produce approximately \$25.0 million annually.

The GRF appropriations Act also created the Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority to securitize tobacco settlement receipts payable to the State under the November 1998 national tobacco settlement. On October 29, 2007, the Authority issued \$5.53 billion of tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds to fund capital expenditures for higher education (\$938 million) and common school (\$4.112 billion) purposes over three years in lieu of the State issuing GRF-backed general obligation bonds to fund those capital expenditures. The resulting debt service savings to the GRF partially funded the expansion of the homestead exemption property tax relief program in the Act. The Act reprogrammed all prior General Assembly allocations of anticipated tobacco settlement receipts to enable the pledge of 100% of those receipts to the payment of debt service on the Authority's obligations. The State had previously enacted legislation allocating its anticipated share of those receipts through Fiscal Year 2012 and making a partial allocation thereafter through Fiscal Year 2025, with the largest allocations to elementary and secondary school capital expenditures, and with other amounts allocated for smoking cessation and health-related purposes, biomedical research and technology transfer, and assistance to the tobacco growing areas in the State.

Winter 2007. With the Ohio economy expected to be negatively affected by the national economic downturn, in January 2008 OBM reduced its original GRF revenue projections by \$172.6 million for Fiscal Year 2008 and \$385.1 million for Fiscal Year 2009. Based on those lower GRF revenue estimates and increased costs associated with rising Medicaid caseloads, OBM projected a budgetary shortfall for the 2008-09 biennium of \$733 million.

Executive and legislative actions taken in response to those OBM estimates, included:

- The Governor, on January 31, 2008, issued an executive order directing expenditure reductions and spending controls totaling approximately \$509 million (of which about \$402 million was realized) for the 2008-09 biennium, as well as limitations on major purchases, hiring and travel, based primarily on the transfers of unspent agency appropriations and the June 2008 action described below. Allocation of those reductions has been determined by the OBM Director in consultation with the affected agencies and departments, with annual expenditure reductions ranging up to 10%. An employee reduction plan was also announced aimed at reducing the State's workforce by up to 2,700 through selective elimination of positions, attrition, unfilled vacancies and an early retirement incentive program. Expressly excluded from the cutbacks are appropriations for or relating to debt service on State obligations, State higher education instructional support, foundation formula support for primary and secondary education, Medicaid entitlement programs, and ad valorem property tax relief payments.
- Transfer of unspent agency appropriations then expected to total \$120 million in Fiscal Year 2008 and \$78 million in Fiscal Year 2009.
- Authorizing expansion of the State-run lottery system to include "keno" games then projected to generate \$65 million in Fiscal Year 2009 of which approximately \$25 million was realized.

In June 2008, the General Assembly also passed legislation that provided for, among other things, transfers to the GRF (after a selective line-item veto) of up to \$63.3 million from the BSF for the State's share of increased Medicaid costs, \$55 million from rotary funds and \$25 million in uncommitted interest earnings from proceeds of the State's Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds.

Fall/Winter 2008. With the Ohio economy continuing to be negatively affected by the national economic downturn, OBM on September 10, 2008 announced a \$540 million further reduction in its GRF revenue projections for Fiscal Year 2009 and a projected Fiscal Year budgetary shortfall of the same amount. Executive actions announced to offset the projected shortfall included:

- Use of additional planned Fiscal Year-end lapses and GRF carry forward totaling \$126.4 million.
- Use of balances in various non-GRF “rotary funds” totaling \$112 million.
- Transfer to the GRF an additional \$40 million of interest earnings on the proceeds of the tobacco securitization referred to above.
- As authorized by June 2008 legislation referred to above, a transfer to the GRF of \$63.3 million to pay for previously authorized Medicaid cost expenditures.

The \$198.3 million remainder of the projected shortfall was offset by a 4.75% reduction in most agency appropriations, which did not apply to appropriations for debt service or tax relief, Medicaid and disability financial assistance, Department of Education aid to local school districts, the Departments of Rehabilitation and Corrections and Youth Services and selected others.

On December 1, 2008, OBM announced a further \$640.4 million reduction in GRF revenue projections for Fiscal Year 2009 expected to result in a projected Fiscal Year shortfall of the same amount. Executive actions announced to offset much of that projected shortfall included:

- Reducing total GRF Medicaid spending by \$311.1 million by using cash from non-GRF Medicaid accounts and the corresponding federal share previously planned for use in Fiscal Year 2010.
- Reducing total Medicaid program spending by \$21.3 million by enhanced focus on use of other third party liability sources and other program savings exceeding original estimates.
- Reducing other GRF expenditures by \$180.5 million through a further 5.75% reduction in most agency appropriations, which did not apply to appropriations for debt service or tax relief, Medicaid and disability financial assistance, Department of Education aid to local school districts, the Departments of Rehabilitation and Corrections and Youth Services among others. These reductions were in addition to the approximately \$1.27 billion of 2008-09 biennium budget adjustments previously undertaken.

The \$131.9 million remainder of the shortfall was offset by additional Federal Medical Assistance Payments (FMAP) received under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), which increased federal Medicaid match to the GRF by that amount (after taking into account loss of federal match from the two Medicaid related actions outlined above). Based on these expenditure reductions, spending controls and other measures – and before the revised revenue estimates referred to below – OBM was projecting a positive GRF fund balance at June 30, 2009.

Spring 2009. Based on the Administration’s continuing monitoring of revenues, and as an anticipated step in the then ongoing 2010-11 biennial budget and appropriations process, OBM reported revised revenue estimates to the General Assembly on June 11, 2009. Those estimates revised Fiscal Year 2009 revenues downward by an additional \$912 million over OBM’s December 2008 adjusted baseline, based primarily on updated income and sales tax receipts through May 31. To address this additional Fiscal Year 2009 revenue shortfall, the Governor received General Assembly approval for and used the entire remaining BSF balance of \$949 million for Fiscal Year 2009. Additional measures taken to address this shortfall included the restructuring of \$52.8 million of Fiscal Year 2009 general revenue fund debt service into Fiscal Years 2012 through 2021 and expenditure reductions of \$98 million in addition to the expenditure controls ordered by the Governor on April 22.

The State ended Fiscal Year 2009 with GRF cash and fund balances of \$734.5 million and \$389.1 million respectively, and a \$-0- balance in the BSF. Of the ending GRF fund balance, \$133.4 million represents the one-half of one percent of Fiscal Year 2009 GRF revenues the State is required to maintain as an ending fund balance.

2010-11

Rigorous consideration was given by the General Assembly to the Governor’s Executive Budget proposed for the 2010-11 biennium in light of the difficult economic and fiscal conditions resulting from the national recession. The final GRF appropriations Act for the 2010-11 biennium, which was preceded by three seven-day interim appropriations acts, was passed by the General Assembly and signed (with selective vetoes) by the Governor on July 17, 2009. All necessary debt service and lease-rental payments related to State obligations for the entire 2010-11 biennium were fully appropriated for the three-week interim appropriations period and under that final Act. Reflecting the final implementation of the restructuring of State taxes commenced in 2006-07 and a conservative underlying economic forecast, that Act provided for total GRF biennial appropriations of

approximately \$50.5 billion (a 3.8% decrease from 2008-09 biennial expenditures) and total GRF biennial revenue of approximately \$51.1 billion (a 4.2% decrease from 2008-09 biennial revenues). GRF appropriations for major program categories compared to 2008-09 actual GRF spending reflected increases of 3.4% for Medicaid (excluding ARRA funding referred to below) and 0.7% for corrections and youth services; and decreases of 13.8% for mental health and developmental disabilities, 8.3% for higher education, and 5.15% for elementary and secondary education. Among other expenditure controls, the act included a number of Medicaid reform and cost containment initiatives and also included the restructuring of \$736 million of Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 general revenue fund debt service into Fiscal Years 2012 through 2025.

Major new sources of revenues or savings reflected in the 2010-11 appropriations act included:

- \$2.4 billion of “Federal Stimulus” funding received under the ARRA, including \$1.464 billion for elementary and secondary education, \$628 million for Federal Medical Assistance Payments (FMAP), and \$326 million for other purposes.
- \$933 million in gaming and license revenues from the Ohio Lottery Commission’s implementation of video lottery terminals (VLTs) at the seven horse racing tracks in the State. OBM estimated the VLTs would result in an approximate \$851 million net increase in revenues for the biennium (\$285 million in Fiscal Year 2010 and \$566 million in Fiscal Year 2011) after taking into account offsetting effects of the VLTs on other lottery revenues. On September 21, 2009, the Ohio Supreme Court ruled that the statutory provisions in the biennial appropriations Act for the implementation of VLTs were subject to voter referendum and granted petitioners in that case until December 20, 2009 to submit referendum petitions with the required number of signatures. The Ohio Secretary of State on March 26, 2010 confirmed those petitions contained a sufficient number of valid signatures to place the referendum on the November 2, 2010 ballot, but on July 1, 2010 the committee for the petitioners withdrew the referendum from the ballot.
- \$259 million from the Ohio Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Foundation Endowment Fund (TUPAC) to be deposited into a special State fund (non-GRF) and then intended to be used for various health care initiatives. On August 11, 2009, a trial court ordered these monies must remain in that endowment fund and be used for the purpose of reducing tobacco use. The State immediately appealed this trial court ruling and on December 31, 2009, the court of appeals ruled in favor of the State and reversed the trial court’s order. The Ohio Supreme Court on December 22, 2010, affirmed the court of appeals decision in favor of the State.
- \$1.036 billion of “one-time” revenues or savings (\$640 million in Fiscal Year 2010 and \$396 million in Fiscal Year 2011), including \$364 million from the spend-down of carry-forward balances (that required temporary suspension of the one-half of one percent ending fund balance requirement for the 2010-11 biennium), \$250 million transferred from a cash account at the Ohio School Facilities Commission funds, \$272 million savings from subjecting State employees to a two-week unpaid “furlough” during each year of the biennium, \$84 million from a reduction in State funding to public libraries, and \$65 million from the transfer to the GRF of interest on the proceeds of the State’s 2007 tobacco securitization.
- \$530 million from transfers to the GRF of unclaimed funds and from other non-GRF funds.

In September 2010 the State also received from the federal government an award of \$518.6 million of enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Payments funding (“eFMAP”), and \$361.2 million of funding was also received by Ohio school districts for teacher salaries and personnel costs for primary and secondary education (“Ed Jobs”).

In response to the above-referenced September 21 decision of the Ohio Supreme Court declaring the VLT provisions in the biennial appropriations Act subject to referendum, the Governor proposed for General Assembly consideration postponing for two years the final installment of the personal income tax reduction then scheduled to take effect in tax year 2009 (for returns filed in 2010). After extended hearings and review, the General Assembly approved, and the Governor signed into law on December 22, 2009, legislation keeping personal income tax rates at 2008 levels through tax year 2010 (see **FISCAL MATTERS - Recent and Current Finances – Current Biennium** for discussion of implementation of the final phase of that personal income tax reduction).

The appropriations act for the 2010-2011 biennium created a six-member legislative Budget Planning and Management Commission (BPMC) to “study and make recommendations that are designed to provide relief to the State during the current difficult fiscal and economic period”. The BPMC commenced meeting in June 2010, heard testimony, received suggestions and released two reports – one from its three Republican members dated November 30, 2010 and one from its three Democratic members dated December 8, 2010. Both reports contained estimates of “non-recurring” revenues reflected in the 2010-11 budget as enacted ranging from \$4.887 billion in the GRF to \$8.339 billion for all GRF and non-GRF funds. These estimates included the effect of the postponement of the final installment of the personal income tax reduction.

The State ended Fiscal Year 2011 with GRF cash and fund balances of \$844.5 million and \$430.7 million, respectively. Of that ending GRF fund balance, the State reserved \$138.8 million in the GRF reflecting the one-half of one percent of Fiscal Year 2011 GRF revenues the State is required to maintain as an ending fund balance and transferred \$45.0 million into disaster services/emergency funds. The remaining \$246.9 million was deposited into the BSF. These ending balances reflect the use of approximately \$680 million in Fiscal Year 2011 GRF revenue to make payments for Medicaid managed care, the State’s share of instruction for higher education, payroll and other commitments that were previously scheduled to be deferred into Fiscal Year 2012.

Current Biennium

Consistent with State law, the Governor’s Executive Budget for the 2012-13 biennium was released in March 2011 and introduced in the General Assembly. After extended hearings and review, the 2012-13 biennial appropriations Act was passed by the General Assembly and signed (with selective vetoes) by the Governor on June 30, 2011. To address the use of non-recurring funding sources in the prior 2010-11 biennium including amounts received under ARRA, the Act includes targeted spending cuts across most State agencies and major new Medicaid reform and cost containment measures. Reflecting the tax law changes described below and a conservative underlying economic forecast, that Act provides for total GRF biennial appropriations of approximately \$55.78 billion (an 11% increase from the 2010-11 GRF biennial expenditures) and total GRF biennial revenue of approximately \$56.07 billion (a 6% increase from 2010-11 GRF biennial revenues). GRF appropriations for major program categories compared to 2010-11 actual GRF spending reflect increases of 30% for Medicaid (increase due in part to absence of ARRA funding in the current biennium) and 3% for elementary and secondary education; decreases of 9% for higher education and 8% for mental health and developmental disabilities; and flat funding for corrections and youth services. That Act also reflects the restructuring of \$440 million of Fiscal Year 2012 general revenue fund debt service into Fiscal Years 2013 through 2025, approximately three-quarters of which was accomplished by the July 2011 issuance by Ohio Public Facilities Commission of \$488.8 million in refunding bonds, with the remainder accomplished by the September 2011 issuance by the Ohio Building Authority of \$149.3 million in refunding bonds.

The Executive Budget, the GRF appropriations Act and the separate appropriations acts for the biennium included all necessary debt service and lease rental payments related to State obligations (after the restructuring of Fiscal Year 2012 GRF debt service payments).

Major new sources of revenues or expenditure savings reflected in the 2012-13 appropriations Act include:

- Transfer of the State’s spirituous liquor system to JobsOhio, a nonprofit corporation created to promote economic development, job creation and retention, job training and the recruitment of business to the State. In consideration of this transfer, the Act reflects that the State anticipated receiving a \$500 million one-time payment from JobsOhio in Fiscal Year 2012. With that transfer, the State would forgo annual deposits to the GRF from net liquor profits (those deposits totaled \$153.0 million in Fiscal Year 2011 and \$92.5 million in Fiscal Year 2012). Any transfer must include provisions for payment of the outstanding bonds referred to under **STATE DEBT – General - Economic Development and Revitalization**. Litigation filed on April 18, 2011 in the Ohio Supreme Court challenged, under various provisions of the Ohio Constitution, certain aspects of both JobsOhio and the law enacted in February 2011 authorizing its creation. Specifically, plaintiffs in that case were challenging the provisions in that law providing the Ohio Supreme Court exclusive original jurisdiction for any challenge to that law or the creation of JobsOhio, and also requiring those challenges be filed within sixty days after that law took effect. Plaintiffs were also claiming that law is an improper special act conferring corporate powers, that the Governor may not serve on the JobsOhio board of directors, that the provisions for dissolution of JobsOhio violate limitations in the Ohio Constitution on State appropriations and assumption of corporate debt, and that the law created a joint venture under which

the State is lending its aid and credit. On August 19, 2011, the Court dismissed that case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The 2012-13 appropriations Act also amended the law enacted in February 2011 authorizing the creation of JobsOhio to remove the Governor from the JobsOhio board of directors, require JobsOhio to comply with Ohio's nonprofit corporation law unless specifically exempted from a provision, eliminate the exclusive original jurisdiction in the Ohio Supreme Court and relax the deadlines for filing claims. On August 30, 2011 those same plaintiffs filed a complaint in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, again claiming the law authorizing the creation of JobsOhio, as amended by the 2012-13 appropriations Act, is an improper special act conferring corporate powers, and that the State may not lend its aid and credit to JobsOhio. The defendants filed motions to dismiss the complaint claiming that the named plaintiffs lacked legal standing to bring this case. The court on November 23, 2011 held a hearing on the defendants' motions to dismiss and on December 2, 2011 granted those motions, finding that the plaintiffs did not have standing to bring their action. Since the court granted the defendants' motions based on lack of standing, it did not decide the plaintiffs' other claims. On December 23, 2011 the plaintiffs appealed that trial court ruling to the Tenth District Court of Appeals of Franklin County, Ohio, and on June 14, 2012 the Court of Appeals unanimously affirmed the trial court's decision. On July 27, the plaintiffs requested the Ohio Supreme Court accept their appeal of the Court of Appeals decision, and defendants have until August 27 to file a response opposing that further appeal. On August 10, JobsOhio filed a separate action directly in the Ohio Supreme Court asking that Court to issue a writ of mandamus ordering the State's Commerce Director to sign the agreement providing for the transfer of the State's spirituous liquor system to JobsOhio under a twenty-five year franchise. That transfer agreement has been executed on behalf of JobsOhio and by the OBM Director, but in a letter dated August 9 the Commerce Director declined to sign it based on his oath to uphold the State Constitution and his desire that the Supreme Court be given the opportunity to address concerns with the constitutionality of the transaction. The Commerce Director filed his response on August 24, and JobsOhio filed its reply on August 29. On August 20, the plaintiffs in the prior action also filed a motion to intervene in this mandamus action, and on August 28 the Commerce Director and JobsOhio filed their responses opposing that intervention. These matters now await rulings from the Court.

- Sale of five State-owned prison facilities to private operators expected to result in a net payment to the GRF of \$75 million. A case filed on August 25, 2011 in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, challenged the authorization in the 2012-13 appropriations Act to sell these prison facilities. Specifically, this litigation alleged that the provisions in that Act authorizing the sale of these prisons, as well as that entire Act, were enacted in violation of the "one subject rule" of the Ohio Constitution, that the sale of the prisons would create a joinder of private and public property interests violating the constitutional prohibition against the State entering into a joint venture, and that they violate the constitutional right to referendum on certain laws. On August 31, 2011 the Court rendered a non-appealable decision denying a temporary restraining order requested by the plaintiffs. In that August 31, 2011 decision, the Court found that the provisions of the appropriations Act authorizing the sale of the prisons were not in violation of the one subject rule, did not violate the prohibition against the State entering into a joint venture, and do not fit within the exceptions to the right to referendum. The State announced on September 1, 2011 that, based on the proposals it received for five prisons, it opted to sell only one of those facilities and that this would accomplish most of the desired financial result for the 2012-13 biennium. On December 21, 2011, the plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed their case without prejudice, and on July 9, 2012, the original and additional plaintiffs filed a new case in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County again raising the one subject rule and joinder of private and public property claims contained in the original case, but adding a claim for reinstatement and back pay of Department of Corrections employees affected by the prison sales
- Reducing local government fund allocations by \$111 million in Fiscal Year 2012 and \$340 million in Fiscal Year 2013. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014, allocations are to be made by committing a set percent of annual tax revenues deposited into the GRF (beginning with Fiscal Year 2013 GRF tax revenues).

- Reducing public library fund allocations to 95% of Fiscal Year 2011 levels resulting in expenditure reductions of \$52.3 million in Fiscal Year 2012 and \$102.8 million in Fiscal Year 2013. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014, allocations to public libraries are to be made by committing a set percent of annual tax revenues deposited into the GRF (beginning with Fiscal Year 2013 GRF tax revenues).
- Accelerated phase-out of reimbursement payments to local governments and school districts in connection with the elimination of the tangible personal property tax resulting in an increased share (estimated at \$293.5 million in Fiscal Year 2012 and \$597.7 million in Fiscal Year 2013) of the Commercial Activity Tax being deposited into the GRF (see **TAX LEVELS AND TAX BASES – Property Tax**).
- Accelerated phase-out of reimbursement payments to local governments and school districts for electric power generation deregulation and natural gas deregulation resulting in a larger share (estimated at \$141.6 million in Fiscal Year 2012 and \$147.4 million in Fiscal Year 2013) of the kilowatt-hour tax and the entire (approximately \$66.0 million in Fiscal Year 2012 and \$66.0 million in Fiscal Year 2013) natural gas consumption tax being reallocated to the GRF.
- \$235 million from transfers to the GRF of unclaimed funds and from other non-GRF funds and \$12 million from a tax amnesty program.

The 2012-13 appropriations Act also reflects the following tax law changes:

- Implementation of the previously postponed final 4.2% annual decrease in State personal income tax rates (see **FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances – Recent Biennia – 2010-11**).
- Eliminated the estate tax beginning January 1, 2013, currently levied at a rate of 6% on estates over \$338,333 and 7% on estates over \$500,000. In Fiscal Year 2010, estate tax collections totaled \$285.8 million of which \$230.8 million was distributed to the local government jurisdictions from which it was collected and with \$55.0 million retained by the State and deposited into the GRF.
- Established the InvestOhio income tax credit program under which investors in small businesses based in Ohio who hold their investments for at least two years may receive 10% income tax credits limited to a maximum of \$10 million per investor per biennium with no more than \$100 million of those credits to be issued over two years.

The 2012-13 biennial appropriations Act creates a Medicaid reserve fund and authorizes the OBM Director to transfer up to \$130 million from the GRF, if necessary, to provide for the payment of Medicaid costs above the enacted level of appropriations. That Act also creates a \$104 million Unemployment Compensation Contingency Fund to pay interest on federal advances to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund, \$70.7 million of which was used to make the interest payment due in September 2011, with the remaining amount applied to the September 2012 interest payment of \$65.8 million. The September 2012 interest payment was also funded by a \$25 million GRF supplemental appropriation and a contribution from the State's Unemployment Compensation administration fund. The Act also makes changes to State construction bidding procedures and includes additional authorizations for joint purchasing by and cooperation among local governments, all designed to create opportunities for cost savings.

Separate legislation passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor on June 29, 2011, is expected to reduce the State prison population by, among other changes, directing some low-level offenders to community-based programs.

On March 14, 2012, the Governor announced a series of policy proposals resulting from a "mid-biennium review" (MBR), with a stated focus on job creation as a priority. The Governor's MBR included proposals for General Assembly consideration in the areas of: *energy* (including shale oil and gas production opportunities in the Marcellus and Utica fields in the State, and modernizing the State's oil and gas severance tax; electric generation and transmission; coal; cogeneration, alternative fuels and renewables; energy efficiency; and regulatory reform); *personal income tax reduction* (proposing that any new revenue from shale oil and gas production and the MBR proposal to modernize the State's oil and gas severance tax system will be deposited into an income tax reduction fund and be used to reduce personal income tax rates by a commensurate amount); *bank and financial institutions tax reform* (to modernize Ohio's taxes on banks and financial institutions by replacing the corporate franchise and dealers in intangibles tax with a new financial institutions tax that more accurately reflects modern banking practices, closes loopholes and reduces the overall tax burden on most banks

but is revenue neutral to the State); *education* (including proposals for strengthening Ohio’s “third grade reading guarantee”, career education, a new school performance measuring system, expansion of digital and online learning, flexibility for teacher evaluations, new standards for dropout recovery schools, assessments of all publicly funded early childhood programs, and supporting adoption of a school reform plan for the City of Cleveland schools); *workforce development* (creating job opportunities for the developmentally disabled; an improved workforce development program; allowing those undergoing training with an employer to continue collecting unemployment benefits; linking energy companies with trained workers; and matching skilled veterans to the most in demand jobs); and achieving more *management efficiency* with associated State and local government budgetary savings (including replacing the separate Offices of the State Architect and Engineer and the Office of Energy Services with an Ohio Facilities Construction Commission (OFCC) to administer the design and construction of state public facilities, with the Ohio School Facilities Commission retained as an independent agency within the OFCC and sharing employees and facilities). Those MBR proposals were considered by the General Assembly commencing in March in twelve separate pieces of legislation, and the General Assembly in May and June passed seven pieces of legislation addressing the subjects of energy (not including the MBR proposed changes to the State’s oil and gas severance tax), tax reform (not including the MBR personal income tax reduction proposal), education, workforce development, and management efficiency for both state and local governments.

The State ended Fiscal Year 2012 with GRF cash and fund balances of \$973.4 million and \$371.0 million, respectively. Of that ending GRF fund balance, the State reserved \$135.9 million in the GRF reflecting the one-half of one percent of Fiscal Year 2012 GRF revenues the State is required to maintain as an ending fund balance, with the remaining \$235.1 million deposited into the BSF. OBM is currently projecting a positive GRF fund balance at the end of Fiscal Year 2013. As discussed above, the State is effectively precluded by its Constitution from ending a Fiscal Year or a biennium in a “deficit” position. OBM continually monitors and analyzes revenues and expenditures and related developments (including pending litigation) and prepares at the end of each month a financial report, the most recent of which is accessible via OBM’s home page at <http://obm.ohio.gov/MiscPages/MonthlyFinancialReports/> with copies also available upon request to OBM.

Cash Flow

Because GRF cash receipts and disbursements do not precisely coincide, temporary GRF cash flow deficiencies often occur in some months, particularly the middle months, of a Fiscal Year. Statutory provisions provide for effective management by permitting the adjustment of payment schedules (as was done during some prior Fiscal Years) and the use of the Total Operating Fund (TOF). The State has not done and does not do external revenue anticipation borrowing.

The TOF includes the total consolidated cash balances, revenues, disbursements and transfers of the GRF and several other specified funds (including the BSF). The TOF cash balances are consolidated only for the purpose of meeting cash flow requirements, and, except for the GRF, a positive cash balance must be maintained for each discrete fund included in the TOF. The GRF is permitted to incur a temporary cash deficiency by drawing upon the available consolidated cash balance in the TOF. The amount of that permitted GRF cash deficiency at any time is limited by statute to 10% of GRF revenues for the then preceding Fiscal Year.

The State plans for and manages monthly GRF cash flow deficiencies within each Fiscal Year. GRF cash flow deficiencies have been within the TOF limitations discussed above.

STATE DEBT

General

The incurrence or assumption of debt by the State without a popular vote is, with limited exceptions, prohibited by the State Constitution. The State may incur debt to cover casual deficits or to address failures in revenues or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for, but limited in amount to \$750,000. The Constitution expressly precludes the State from assuming the debts of any county, city, town or township, or of any corporation. (An exception in both cases is for debts incurred to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.) The Constitution provides that “Except the debts above specified . . . no debt whatever shall hereafter be created by, or on behalf of the state.”

By 19 constitutional amendments approved from 1921 to present, Ohio voters have authorized the incurrence of State general obligation (GO) debt and the pledge of taxes or excises to its payment, all related to

the financing of capital facilities, except for four that funded bonuses for veterans, one that funded coal technology research and development, and one for research and development activities. Currently, tax supported general obligation debt of the State is authorized to be incurred for the following purposes: highways, local infrastructure, coal development, natural resources, higher education, common schools, conservation, research and development, site development and veterans compensation. Although supported by the general obligation pledge, highway debt is also backed by a pledge of and has always been paid from the State's motor fuel taxes and other highway user receipts that are constitutionally restricted in use to highway related purposes.

State special obligation debt, the owners or holders of which are not given the right to have excises or taxes levied by the General Assembly to pay principal and interest, is authorized for purposes specified by Section 2i of Article VIII of the Constitution. Debt service payments are subject to biennial appropriations by the General Assembly pursuant to leases or agreements entered into by the State.

The Treasurer of State (Treasurer) currently issues the special obligations authorized under that Section 2i 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 Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and others, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC); correctional and juvenile detention facilities for the Departments of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) and Youth Services (DYS), and various cultural facilities. Debt service on all these special obligations is paid from GRF appropriations, with the exception of debt issued for DPS facilities (paid from highway user receipts) and for BWC facilities (paid from the BWC Administrative Cost Fund).

Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue (GARVEE) Bonds. In addition to its issuance of highway bonds, the State has financed selected highway infrastructure projects by issuing bonds and entering into agreements that call for debt service payments to be made from federal transportation funds allocated to the State, subject to biennial appropriations by the General Assembly. The highest annual State payment under those agreements in the current or any future fiscal year is \$160.0 million in Fiscal Year 2013. In the event of any insufficiency in the anticipated federal allocations to make payments on State bonds, the payments are to be made from any lawfully available moneys appropriated to ODOT for the purpose.

Economic Development and Revitalization. A statewide economic development program assists the financing of facilities and equipment for industry, commerce, research and distribution, including technology innovation, by providing loans and loan guarantees. The law authorizes the issuance of State bonds and notes secured by a pledge of portions of the State profits from the sale of spirituous liquor. (See **FISCAL MATTERS - Recent and Current Finances – Current Biennium** for discussion of the authorization to transfer the State's spirituous liquor system to JobsOhio.) The General Assembly has authorized the issuance of these obligations with a maximum of \$630 million to be outstanding at any one time, of which not more than \$84 million may be issued for eligible advanced energy projects and not more than \$100 million may be issued for eligible logistics and distribution projects. The aggregate amount of net liquor profit to be used in any Fiscal Year to pay debt service on these economic development bonds may not exceed \$63 million and the current maximum annual debt service is \$55.2 million in Fiscal Year 2016. Pursuant to constitutional authority discussed below under **Additional Authorizations**, the State has issued \$315 million of bonds or notes for revitalization purposes that are also payable from a separate, subordinate pledge of State net liquor profits. The maximum annual debt service on the outstanding revitalization bonds is \$29.6 million in Fiscal Year 2013.

Certificates of Participation (COPs). State agencies also have participated in buildings and equipment, information systems and non-highway transportation projects that have local as well as State use and benefit, in connection with which the State has entered into lease-purchase agreements with terms ranging from 7 to 20 years. Certificates of Participation (COPs) have been issued in connection with those agreements that represent fractionalized interests in and are payable from the State's anticipated lease payments. The maximum annual payment from GRF appropriations under those existing agreements is \$35.6 million in Fiscal Year 2014 and the total GRF-supported principal amount outstanding is \$220.5 million. Payments by the State are subject to biennial appropriations by the General Assembly with the lease terms subject to renewal if appropriations are made. The approval of the OBM Director and either the General Assembly or the state controlling board is required if COPs are to be publicly-offered in connection with those agreements.

Revenue Bonds. Certain State agencies issue revenue bonds that are payable from revenues from or relating to revenue producing facilities, such as those issued by the Ohio Turnpike Commission. By judicial interpretation, such revenue bonds do not constitute "debt" under the constitutional provisions described above.

The Constitution authorizes State bonds for certain housing purposes (issued by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency) to which tax moneys may not be obligated or pledged. See the discussion of expanded housing finance authority, and permitted pledges to it, below under **Additional Authorizations**.

Tax Credits in Support of Other Long Term Obligations. The State has authorized the issuance of fully refundable tax credits in support of the \$157.9 million Ohio Capital Fund (OCF) financing bonds issued in May 2010 by the Columbus-Franklin County Finance Authority. Those tax credits may be claimed by the bond trustee for the purpose of restoring the bond reserve fund for those bonds in the event it is drawn upon and not restored from other sources. Those credits may not be claimed before July 1, 2012 or after June 30, 2036, and the maximum amount of tax credits that may be claimed is \$20 million in any fiscal year and \$380 million in total. Proceeds of the OCF bonds fund investments in venture capital funds to promote investment in seed and early-stage Ohio-based business enterprises. Legislation pending in the General Assembly would increase the fiscal year tax credit limit to \$26.5 million and the total to \$550 million.

Variable Rate Debt and Interest Rate Swaps

The State currently has \$631,485,000 in outstanding general obligation variable rate debt as follows with liquidity provided by the State for all of these issues:

<u>Dated Date</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>Rate Period</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>
11/29/01	\$63,900,000	Infrastructure	2001B	Weekly	8/1/2021
2/26/03	99,145,000	Infrastructure	2003B	Weekly	8/1/2017
3/20/03	55,200,000	Infrastructure	2003D	Weekly	2/1/2019
12/15/03	67,000,000	Common Schools	2003D	Weekly	3/15/2024
3/3/04	54,930,000	Infrastructure	2004A	Weekly	2/1/2023
4/1/05	140,150,000	Common Schools	2005A/B	Weekly	3/15/2025
6/7/06	151,160,000	Common Schools	2006B/C	Weekly	6/15/2026

As part of its debt management, the State is also party to the following interest rate swap agreements with a total notional amount of \$477,140,000:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Outstanding Notional Amount</u>	<u>Related Bond Series</u>	<u>State Pays</u>	<u>State Receives</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>
Floating-to-Fixed	\$63,900,000	Infrastructure 2001B	4.630%	SIFMA ¹	11/29/2001	8/1/2021
Floating-to-Fixed	67,000,000	Common Schools 2003D	3.414%	LIBOR ²	9/14/2007	3/15/2024
Floating-to-Fixed	54,930,000	Infrastructure 2004A	3.510%	LIBOR ²	3/3/2004	2/1/2023
Floating-to-Fixed	140,150,000	Common Schools 2005A/B	3.750%	LIBOR ^{2,3}	3/15/2007	3/15/2025
Floating-to-Fixed	151,160,000	Common Schools 2006B/C	3.202%	LIBOR ²	6/15/2006	6/15/2026

¹ Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) weekly variable rate index.

² Variable interest rate based on a percentage of one-month London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a fixed increment.

³ Variable interest rate based on 62% of 10-year LIBOR beginning September 15, 2014.

For all its swap agreements, the State has established minimum uncollateralized counterparty rating thresholds of AA-/Aa3. Under each of these agreements, the counterparty is required to progressively post collateral securing the State's position if the counterparty's credit ratings fall below these minimum thresholds.

Constitutional Limitation on Annual Debt Service

A 1999 constitutional amendment provides an annual debt service “cap” applicable to most future issuances of State general obligations and other State direct obligations payable from the GRF or net State lottery proceeds. Generally, new obligations may not be issued if debt service for any future Fiscal Year on those new and the then outstanding bonds of those categories would exceed 5% of the total of estimated GRF revenues (excluding GRF receipts from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009) plus net State lottery proceeds for the Fiscal Year of issuance. Those direct obligations of the State include general obligation and special obligation bonds that are paid from the State's GRF, but exclude (i) general obligation debt for third frontier research and development, development of sites and facilities, and veterans compensation, and (ii) general obligation debt payable from non-GRF funds (such as highway bonds that are paid from highway user receipts). Pursuant to the implementing legislation, the Governor has designated the OBM Director as the State official responsible for making the 5% determinations and certifications. Application of the 5% cap may be waived in a particular instance by a three-fifths vote of each house of the Ohio General Assembly and may be changed by future constitutional amendments.

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The following table presents a current summary of State debt obligations as of September 28, 2012. The General Assembly has appropriated sufficient moneys to meet debt service requirements for the current biennium (ending June 30, 2013) on all of the obligations included in this and the accompanying tables.

	Authorized by General Assembly(a)	Issued(b)	Outstanding(c)
<i>Obligations Payable from the GRF</i>			
<u>General Obligations</u>			
Coal Development(d)	\$246,000,000	\$210,000,000	\$23,260,000
Infrastructure(e)	3,450,000,000	2,999,986,136	1,669,048,266(f)
Natural Resources(g)	373,000,000	348,000,000	154,040,000
Common School Facilities(h)	4,270,000,000	3,870,000,000	2,976,740,000(f)
Higher Education Facilities(h)	3,028,000,000	2,600,000,000	1,988,180,000
Conservation(i)	348,000,000	300,000,000	209,010,000
Research & Development(j)	850,000,000	460,700,000	371,170,000
Site Development(k)	150,000,000	115,000,000	93,085,000
Veterans Compensation(l)	200,000,000	65,910,000	<u>64,910,000</u>
		Total:	\$7,549,443,266
<u>Special Obligations</u>			
DRC Prison Facilities	\$1,993,000,000	\$1,839,500,000	\$642,210,000
DYS Facilities	317,000,000	297,000,000	152,005,000
DAS Facilities	1,711,000,000	1,646,000,000	713,245,000
Cultural & Sports Facilities	518,000,000	486,690,000	156,675,000
Higher Education Facilities	4,817,590,000	4,817,590,000	18,005,000
Mental Health Facilities	1,541,000,000	1,392,085,000	137,555,000
Parks & Recreation Facilities	433,000,000	408,000,000	<u>125,285,000</u>
		Total:	\$1,944,980,000
<i>Obligations Payable from Non-GRF Sources</i>			
<u>Highway User Receipts</u>			
G.O. Highway(m)	\$2,772,000,000	\$2,290,000,000	\$663,140,000
DPS Facilities	143,000,000	140,285,000	16,820,000
<u>Net Liquor Profits</u>			
Economic Development(n)	n.a.	\$629,740,000	\$493,855,000
Revitalization Projects(o)	400,000,000	315,000,000	257,575,000
<u>Other</u>			
ODOT Highway Infrastructure(p)	n.a.	\$1,648,765,000	\$845,850,000
BWC Facilities(q)	214,255,000	214,255,000	31,115,000

- (a) Authorized amounts do not include additional \$50 million of GRF-supported authority to fund current biennium emergency capital needs.
- (b) Excludes refunding bonds; includes bonds refunded.
- (c) Excludes bonds refunded; includes refunding bonds.
- (d) Not more than \$100,000,000 may be outstanding at any time.
- (e) Not more than \$3,750,000,000 may be issued with the annual issuance limited to \$120,000,000 beginning with Fiscal Year 2008 and \$150,000,000 beginning in Fiscal Year 2013, plus any obligations unissued from previous fiscal years.
- (f) Includes adjustable rate bonds.
- (g) Not more than \$50,000,000 may be issued in any Fiscal Year and not more than \$200,000,000 may be outstanding at any time.
- (h) Amounts of general obligations authorized for common school and higher education facilities were reduced by \$800,000,000 and \$950,000,000, respectively, to reflect a portion of the amount of obligations issued for those purposes by the Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority described under **FISCAL MATTERS –Recent and Current Finances – Recent Biennia - 2008-09**.
- (i) Not more than \$50,000,000 may be issued in any Fiscal Year and not more than \$400,000,000 may be outstanding at any time.
- (j) Not more than \$1,200,000,000 may be issued and the amount of obligations that may be issued is limited to no more than \$450,000,000 total for the period including Fiscal Years 2006 through 2011, no more than \$225,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2012 and no more than \$175,000,000 in any Fiscal Year thereafter, plus any obligations unissued from previous fiscal years.
- (k) Not more than \$30,000,000 may be issued in each of the first three Fiscal Years beginning with Fiscal Year 2006 and not more than \$15,000,000 in any other Fiscal Year.
- (l) Constitutional authorization is self-implementing and does not require further General Assembly authorization. Not more than \$200,000,000 may be issued and no obligations may be issued later than December 31, 2013.
- (m) Not more than \$220,000,000 may be issued in any year and not more than \$1.2 billion may be outstanding at any time.
- (n) Revenue obligations issued for economic development assistance programs established under Chapter 166 of the Ohio Revised Code, including the Innovation Ohio and research and development programs. Not more than \$630,000,000 may be outstanding at any time.
- (o) Net liquor profits are statutorily designated as the source of payment of debt service.
- (p) Debt service on these “GARVEE” bonds is paid from federal transportation grants apportioned to the State (Title 23 of the U.S. Code).
- (q) Debt service is paid from appropriations from the BWC Administrative Cost Fund.

The following table shows total Fiscal Year debt service on currently outstanding State obligations payable from the GRF as of September 28, 2012:

Annual Debt Service Requirements on State Obligations Paid from the GRF

FY	General Obligations			Special Obligations			Total GRF Debt Service		
	Education(a)	Infra-structure(b)	All Other(c)	DAS Facilities	DRC Facilities	All Other(d)	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	\$521,495,361	\$211,757,654	\$136,472,306	\$83,014,467	\$101,212,214	\$162,277,399	\$765,277,649	\$450,951,752	\$1,216,229,401
2014	546,617,247	215,541,268	130,894,147	84,872,742	102,999,425	110,663,673	780,211,268	411,377,235	1,191,588,503
2015	550,235,146	204,660,809	130,273,164	88,152,523	96,226,706	102,638,135	801,753,397	370,433,086	1,172,186,483
2016	538,486,738	199,423,666	129,058,253	88,157,992	78,264,550	91,488,595	792,793,600	332,086,194	1,124,879,794
2017	524,757,933	187,518,451	121,492,154	83,464,080	71,110,406	71,929,257	765,830,000	294,442,280	1,060,272,280
2018	504,751,011	175,005,214	112,587,439	83,888,011	62,192,675	64,405,961	742,165,000	260,665,310	1,002,830,310
2019	519,508,607	158,060,787	96,331,971	73,161,898	53,870,506	49,574,154	722,645,000	227,862,924	950,507,924
2020	518,206,373	147,333,587	83,695,013	65,759,517	41,423,381	37,720,822	698,920,000	195,218,693	894,138,693
2021	510,968,180	137,832,696	59,766,377	65,525,794	41,568,269	22,425,634	675,310,000	162,776,951	838,086,951
2022	474,855,391	129,608,712	38,524,925	55,592,431	41,309,456	10,268,262	617,820,000	132,339,177	750,159,177
2023	411,172,232	120,929,476	27,030,124	49,869,807	37,241,931	10,275,876	551,425,000	105,094,446	656,519,446
2024	313,049,335	103,173,812	22,289,583	39,681,448	35,247,431	10,289,645	442,130,000	81,601,254	523,731,254
2025	253,146,587	94,833,932	14,505,017	34,151,432	30,676,925	10,311,276	376,125,000	61,500,169	437,625,169
2026	180,601,290	81,224,847	8,278,351	10,500,738	6,378,831	2,979,650	244,600,000	45,363,707	289,963,707
2027	121,263,016	64,198,165	3,503,353	10,499,771	6,379,431	0	171,410,000	34,433,737	205,843,737
2028	91,548,501	63,972,633	0	10,498,827	6,381,056	0	145,660,000	26,741,018	172,401,018
2029	91,610,736	54,251,506	0	10,504,231	6,389,181	0	143,085,000	19,670,655	162,755,655
2030	91,669,968	34,883,777	0	5,805,624	3,292,056	0	122,420,000	13,231,425	135,651,425
2031	91,795,252	34,677,216	0	2,429,438	3,299,588	0	124,875,000	7,326,493	132,201,493
2032	67,344,000	8,975,200	0	2,432,938	0	0	76,050,000	2,702,138	78,752,138
							\$9,760,505,915	\$3,235,818,644	\$12,996,324,559

- (a) Consists of common schools and higher education general obligation bonds and includes estimated debt service on adjustable rate bonds for common schools.
- (b) Includes estimated debt service on adjustable rate bonds.
- (c) Includes natural resources, coal development, conservation, research and development, site development and veteran's compensation general obligation bonds.
- (d) Includes lease-rental bonds for mental health, parks and recreation, cultural & sports facilities and Department of Youth Services. Also includes lease-rental bonds previously issued for higher education facilities.

The following table shows total Fiscal Year debt service on certain currently outstanding State obligations payable from the indicated non-GRF revenues as of September 28, 2012:

Annual Debt Service Requirements on State Obligations Paid from Non-GRF Revenues

FY	Highway User Receipts			Net Liquor Profits			Other	
	Highway G.O.	DPS Facilities(a)	Total	Economic Development(b)	Revitalization(c)	Total	BWC(d)	Federal Transportation Grants(e)
2013	\$135,452,052	\$2,285,644	\$137,737,696	\$48,346,668	\$18,569,468	\$66,916,136	\$17,458,370	\$163,008,924
2014	117,474,985	2,442,269	119,917,254	55,132,647	29,553,851	84,686,498	15,951,100	157,600,721
2015	98,031,951	2,443,019	100,474,970	55,143,407	29,548,933	84,692,340	0	152,512,821
2016	77,025,103	2,444,219	79,469,321	55,180,194	29,537,159	84,717,353	0	137,610,246
2017	58,957,753	2,440,650	61,398,403	55,172,912	29,515,030	84,687,942	0	111,992,109
2018	44,984,530	2,442,125	47,426,655	55,173,636	29,513,215	84,686,851	0	86,412,472
2019	44,745,983	2,447,500	47,193,483	55,164,430	24,798,148	79,962,578	0	82,729,087
2020	44,272,262	1,565,700	45,837,962	55,165,753	24,771,549	79,937,302	0	78,965,971
2021	43,770,242	1,568,250	45,338,492	49,067,857	24,708,446	73,776,303	0	44,002,353
2022	43,238,602	0	43,238,602	43,683,223	19,963,670	63,646,893	0	0
2023	42,676,631	0	42,676,631	37,484,517	19,892,619	57,377,136	0	0
2024	42,080,852	0	42,080,852	37,304,156	15,521,460	52,825,617	0	0
2025	26,760,720	0	26,760,720	28,392,064	15,438,591	43,830,656	0	0
2026	0	0	0	20,172,657	15,356,995	35,529,652	0	0
2027	0	0	0	16,016,886	11,000,175	27,017,061	0	0
2028	0	0	0	15,910,828	10,998,325	26,909,153	0	0
2029	0	0	0	15,824,455	0	15,824,455	0	0
2030	0	0	0	11,884,845	0	11,884,845	0	0
2031	0	0	0	6,799,725	0	6,799,725	0	0
2032	0	0	0	6,802,150	0	6,802,150	0	0
2033	0	0	0	6,804,950	0	6,804,950	0	0

- (a) Lease rental payments are paid from highway user receipts for these Department of Public Safety facilities.
- (b) Consists of debt service on revenue obligations issued for economic development programs under Chapter 166 of the Ohio Revised Code. Includes projected debt service on \$79,030,000 of bond anticipation notes amortized over 20 years commencing in 2013.
- (c) Consists of debt service on special obligations for which net liquor profits have been statutorily designated as the source of payment. Includes projected debt service on \$115,000,000 of bond anticipation notes amortized over 15 years commencing in 2013.
- (d) Debt service paid from appropriations from the BWC Administrative Cost Fund.
- (e) Debt service paid from federal transportation grants apportioned to the State under Title 23 of the U.S. Code.

The following table shows the principal amount of those obligations that are currently scheduled to be outstanding as of July 1 of the indicated years as of September 28, 2012:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Obligations Payable from the GRF</u>			<u>Non-GRF Obligations</u>	
	<u>Education(a)</u>	<u>Other GO(b)</u>	<u>Special Obligations(c)</u>	<u>Highway User Receipts(d)</u>	<u>Net Liquor Profits(e)</u>
2012	\$5,090,490,000	\$2,667,750,915	\$2,002,265,000	\$679,960,000	\$751,430,000
2015	4,117,905,000	1,990,118,600	1,305,240,000	395,030,000	\$618,125,000
2020	2,275,195,000	914,235,000	501,480,000	176,760,000	\$344,505,000
2025	639,115,000	312,160,000	76,825,000	-0-	\$117,955,000

- (a) Includes obligations for common school and higher education capital facilities.
- (b) Includes natural resources, coal development, infrastructure improvement, conservation, research and development, site development and veterans compensation general obligation bonds.
- (c) Includes lease-rental obligations for various state capital facilities.
- (d) Includes general obligations for highways and lease-rental obligations for DPS facilities.
- (e) Includes revenue obligations for economic development purposes and special obligations for revitalization purposes.

The following tables show certain historical debt information and comparisons. These tables include only outstanding obligations of the State for which debt service is paid from the GRF.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Outstanding Debt Per Capita</u>	<u>Outstanding Debt as % of Annual Personal Income</u>
1980	\$1,991,915,000	\$184	1.84%
1990	3,707,054,994	342	1.83
2000	6,308,680,025	556	1.93
2008	8,631,565,254	749	2.06
2009	8,486,621,212	735	2.09
2010	8,586,655,636	744	2.06
2011	8,996,752,848	779(a)	2.06(b)
2012	9,760,505,915	845(a)	2.21(b)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Debt Service Payable</u>	<u>Total GRF Revenue and Net State Lottery Proceeds</u>	<u>Debt Service as % of GRF Revenue and Lottery Proceeds</u>	<u>Debt Service as % of Annual Personal Income</u>
1980	\$187,478,382	\$4,835,670,223	3.88%	0.17%
1990	488,676,826	12,230,681,298	4.00	0.24
2000	871,313,814	20,711,678,217	4.21	0.27
2008	1,231,640,023	27,331,442,000	4.51	0.29
2009	1,075,937,540*	26,809,692,000**	4.01	0.27
2010	710,284,236*	24,108,466,000**	2.95	0.17
2011	755,023,015*	26,777,100,000**	2.82	0.17(b)
2012	692,776,090*	27,956,513,000	2.48	0.16(b)

(a) Based on July 2011 population estimate.

(b) Based on preliminary 2011 personal income data.

* Reduction is due in large part to the restructuring of certain GRF debt service payments resulting in net savings of \$52.8 million in Fiscal Year 2009, \$416.8 million in Fiscal Year 2010, \$336.9 million in Fiscal Year 2011, and \$449.3 million in Fiscal Year 2012.

** Excludes federal funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

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Recent Debt Authorizations

Only a portion of State capital needs can be met by direct GRF appropriations, so additional State borrowing for capital and other purposes has been and will continue to be required. In March and June 2012, the General Assembly enacted \$1.78 billion in new capital appropriations for the 2013-14 capital biennium, with \$1.40 billion of those new capital appropriations to be funded by GRF-supported debt authorizations. Total GRF-debt supported capital appropriations for the 2013-14 capital biennium are summarized below:

General Obligation

- \$400,000,000 for capital improvements for elementary and secondary public schools.
- \$300,000,000 for local infrastructure projects.
- \$415,000,000 for higher education facilities.
- \$23,000,000 for natural resources facilities.
- \$6,000,000 for conservation purposes.
- \$15,000,000 for coal development purposes.

Special Obligation

- \$50,000,000 for prisons and local jails.
- \$13,000,000 for youth services facilities.
- \$65,000,000 for State administrative facilities.
- \$6,000,000 for cultural facilities (including both arts and sports facilities).
- \$24,000,000 for mental health facilities (including local projects).
- \$13,000,000 for parks and recreation facilities.

All of the above additional GRF-supported debt authorizations are also reflected in the preceding tables. Not reflected above or in the preceding tables is \$50 million of additional GRF-supported debt authorization for funding emergency capital needs that arise in the current biennium.

In addition to the above \$400 million additional general obligation debt authorization for elementary and secondary public school improvements, the General Assembly also appropriated \$250 million for those elementary and secondary public school capital improvements from State lottery profits fees and revenues expected from the implementation of video lottery terminals (VLTs) at Ohio's seven horse racing tracks as authorized by legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 2009. (See **FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances – Recent Biennia – 2010-11.**) On October 21, 2011, a complaint was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, challenging the 2009 law authorizing those VLTs on a number of bases, including that its authorization of those VLTs as part of the State Lottery exceeds the authorization for a state lottery under the Ohio Constitution. The trial court on May 30 granted defendants' motions to dismiss the case after finding that the plaintiffs did not have standing to bring this action, and on June 28 the plaintiffs appealed this trial court ruling to the Tenth District Court of Appeals of Franklin County, Ohio. Since the court dismissed the case based on plaintiffs' lack of standing, it did not decide the plaintiffs' challenges to the 2009 law.

Currently applicable constitutional authorizations are:

- 2010 - authorizes the issuance of \$700 million of State general obligation debt to renew and continue programs for research and development in support of Ohio industry, commerce, and business, with those obligations not subject to the 5% direct obligation debt service cap described above. The authorization is in addition to the below-referenced 2005 constitutional amendment for the same purpose. The amount of all State general obligations that may be issued for, and the amounts of proceeds from those State general obligations that may be committed to, those research and development purposes, are limited to no more than \$450 million total for the period including 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, plus any amounts that in any prior fiscal year could have been but were not issued.
- 2009 – 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, with those obligations not subject to the 5% direct obligation debt

service cap described above. Not more than \$200 million may be issued and no obligations may be issued later than December 31, 2013.

- 2008 – authorizes the issuance of State bonds for land conservation and revitalization purposes (including statewide brownfields clean-up). For each of the two purposes, the authorization is for not more than \$50 million in principal amount to be issued in any Fiscal Year and not more than \$200 million to be outstanding at any time. The bonds for conservation purposes are general obligations, and those for revitalization purposes are special obligations payable from revenues and receipts designated by the General Assembly (currently a portion of the State’s net liquor profits). The authorization is in addition to the 2000 constitutional amendment for the same purposes.
- 2005 – authorizes the issuance over ten years of \$500 million of State general obligation debt in support of research and development, and \$150 million of State general obligation debt for the development of sites for industry, commerce, distribution and research and development, with those obligations not subject to the 5% direct obligation debt service cap described above. Also authorizes an additional \$1.35 billion of general obligation debt for government infrastructure as a ten-year extension of the existing local government infrastructure program, with an increase in the annual issuance amount in the last five-years from \$120 million to \$150 million, which continues to be subject to that 5% debt service cap.
- 2000 – authorizes the issuance of State bonds for land conservation and revitalization purposes (including statewide brownfields clean-up). For each of the two purposes, the amendment authorizes not more than \$50 million in principal amount to be issued in any Fiscal Year and not more than \$200 million to be outstanding at any time. The bonds for conservation purposes are general obligations, and those for revitalization purposes are special obligations payable from revenues and receipts designated by the General Assembly (currently a portion of the State’s net liquor profits).
- 1999 – authorizes State general obligation debt to pay costs of facilities for a system of common schools throughout the state and for state-supported and state-assisted institutions of higher education. The amendment also provides for the 5% direct obligation debt service cap described above.
- 1995 – authorizes additional highway bonds and extended the local infrastructure bond program. For the latter, it authorized an additional \$1.2 billion of State full faith and credit obligations to be issued over 10 years, with not more than \$120 million to be issued in any Fiscal Year. The highway finance portion authorizes not more than \$1.2 billion to be outstanding at any time and not more than \$220 million to be issued in any Fiscal Year.
- 1994 – pledges the State's full faith and credit and taxing power to meet certain guarantees under the State's tuition credit program, a program that provides for the purchase of tuition credits which are guaranteed to cover a specified amount when applied to tuition and other eligible higher education costs. Under the amendment, to secure the tuition guarantees, the General Assembly shall appropriate money sufficient to offset any deficiency that occurs in the trust fund, at any time necessary to make payment of the full amount of any tuition payment or refund required by a tuition payment contract.
- 1990 – authorizes greater State and political subdivision participation in the provision of individual and family housing. This supplements the previous constitutionally authorized loans-for-lenders and other housing assistance programs, financed in part with State revenue bonds. The amendment authorizes the General Assembly to provide for State assistance for housing in a variety of ways, including State borrowing for the purpose by the issuance of obligations secured by a pledge of all or such portion of State revenues or receipts as it authorizes (but not by a pledge of the State’s full faith and credit).
- 1985 – authorizes the issuance of general obligation debt to finance grants or make or guarantee loans for research and development of coal technology that will encourage the use of Ohio coal. Those grants or loans are available to any individual, association, or corporation doing business in the State or to any educational or scientific institution located in the State. Not more than \$100 million may be outstanding at any time.

STATE EMPLOYEES AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

State Employees

Since 1985, the number of regular State employees (excluding employees who are not paid by State warrant such as state university employees) has ranged from a high of 68,573 in 1994 to low of 55,465 at the end of Fiscal Year 2012. The State engages in collective bargaining with five employee unions representing 20 bargaining units, and generally operates under three-year agreements. The State's current collective bargaining agreements expire in April through June 2015.

Retirement Systems

The State has established five public retirement systems to provide retirement, disability retirement and survivor benefits, and other post-employment benefits such as retiree health care benefits. None of these benefits are guaranteed by the State or subject to bargaining under the State's current public employee collective bargaining law.

The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), the largest of the five, covers both State and local public employees. The State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and School Employees Retirement System (SERS) primarily cover school district and public higher education employees. The Highway Patrol Retirement System (HPRS) covers State troopers, and the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) covers local safety forces. Full financial information for each retirement system can be found on its website in that system's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

The retirement systems were created by and operate pursuant to State law. As reflected in the 2012 legislative amendments discussed below, the General Assembly has the power to amend the structure and benefit levels, impose or revise contribution rates or amounts, and to make other changes. The systems have never been subject to the funding and vesting requirements of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). Federal law requires employees hired on or after April 1, 1986 to participate in the Medicare program, with matching employer and employee contributions, each now 1.45% of the wage base. Otherwise, State employees covered by a State retirement system are not currently covered under the federal Social Security Act. Congress has from time to time considered legislation relating to public sector retirement funds and to other aspects of public employee retirement.

Funding for the retirement systems is provided by a combination of public employer and employee contributions based on percentages of each employee's compensation, with the employees' contributions being deducted from their paychecks. Those contribution percentages are either established in State law or by the retirement system board subject to a maximum contribution amount established in State law. With the exception of PERS contributions for law enforcement and public safety personnel, and the increased employee contributions for STRS, OP&F and HPRS included in the September 2012 legislation described below, the current contribution percentages for each system (set forth in the table on the next page) reflect the maximums permitted under current State law.

In 1968, the State created the Ohio Retirement Study Commission (ORSC) to advise and inform the General Assembly on all matters relating to the benefits, funding, investment, and administration of the five statewide retirement systems. The ORSC is composed of nine voting members: three members of the House appointed by the Speaker; three members of the Senate appointed by the President; and three members appointed by the Governor (one representing the State, one representing local governments, and the third representing public education institutions). The five executive directors of the retirement systems also serve as nonvoting members of the ORSC.

Under State law, each retirement system's board is required to establish a period of not more than thirty years to amortize its unfunded actuarial accrued pension liability. If in any year the period required to amortize that unfunded liability exceeds thirty years, the board must prepare and submit to the ORSC and the applicable committees in the Ohio General Assembly, a plan to reduce that amortization period to not more than thirty years. For the reporting periods in the summary table below, the number of years to fully amortize actuarial accrued liability is twenty-eight years for SERS, thirty years for PERS, and exceeds thirty years for STRS, OP&F and HPRS. The board of each of the five retirement systems has approved and submitted to the ORSC and the applicable Ohio General Assembly committees a plan to reduce or maintain its amortization period at not more than thirty years.

After extensive review, the General Assembly enacted five bills signed by Governor on September 26, 2012 to implement with modifications the plans submitted by the five retirement systems that are all effective on January 7, 2013. For PERS, that legislation makes changes including, among others, increasing the years of service and eligibility age necessary to retire with full benefits, increasing from three to five the number of years used in determining “final average salary” for purposes of calculating retirement benefits, reducing the post-retirement cost of living adjustment, and increasing the minimum salary threshold for public employee eligibility to participate in the system. The legislation makes similar changes to STRS, SERS, OP&F and HPRS, and also provides for phased increases in the employee contribution rate for STRS (from the current 10% to a maximum of 14% by July 2016) and OP&F (from the current 10% to a maximum of 12.25% by July 2015), and authorizes the HPRS board to increase employee contributions to a maximum of 14% from the current 10% beginning in July 2013. With the exception of PERS, the legislation also grants to each retirement system’s board the authority to adjust certain pension benefits levels within limits without General Assembly approval. This legislation continues the requirement that each system establish a period of not more than thirty years to amortize its unfunded actuarial accrued pension liability and prepare and submit to the ORSC and the Ohio General Assembly a plan to reduce that amortization period if it exceeds thirty years.

The State makes its employer contributions based on a percent of salary for each State employee that is an active member of a state retirement system. Currently, about 96% of State employees are members of PERS, about 2.7% are in HPRS and about 1.3% are in STRS. The following table summarizes State employer and employee contributions to those retirement systems with State employee members (\$ in millions):

Fiscal Year	<u>PERS</u>		<u>STRS</u>		<u>HPRS</u>		Total Contributions
	Employer/Employee Amount	Pct. of Salary(a)	Employer/Employee Amount	Pct. of Salary	Employer/Employee Amount	Pct. of Salary	
2007	\$399.3/\$269.6	13.77%/9.5%	\$8.1/\$5.8	14.0%/10.0%	\$23.0/\$9.0	25.5%/10.0%	\$714.7
2008	422.5/289.4	14.0/10.0	8.3/5.9	14.0/10.0	23.3/9.5	25.5/10.0	759.0
2009	430.0/300.4	14.0/10.0	8.2/5.8	14.0/10.0	24.6/9.7	25.5/10.0	778.8
2010(b)	406.5/283.0	14.0/10.0	7.4/5.3	14.0/10.0	24.4/9.3	26.5/10.0	735.8
2011(b)	414.4/289.0	14.0/10.0	7.2/5.1	14.0/10.0	25.2/9.5	26.5/10.0	750.3
2012	392.3/273.8	14.0/10.0	6.6/4.7	14.0/10.0	25.0/9.4	26.5/10.0	711.8

(a) Reflects PERS state and local contribution rates only. PERS law enforcement employer/employee contribution rate was 16.7%/10.1% in Fiscal Year 2006, increasing gradually to 17.87%/11.1% in Fiscal Year 2010, and public safety was 16.7%/9.0% in Fiscal Year 2006, increasing gradually to 17.87%/10.5% in Fiscal Year 2010.

(b) Decline in contributions for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 over Fiscal Year 2009 is attributed primarily to a two week unpaid “furlough” on State employees in each of those years (see **FISCAL MATTERS - Recent and Current Finances – Recent Biennia - 2010-11**). Fiscal Year 2011 contributions include 27 pay periods.

Source: Reflects percent of payroll contributions from the State of Ohio accounting system.

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The State also has funded and continues to fund a subsidy to the OP&F system to pay for survivor benefits provided in law and not otherwise funded. The aggregate subsidies were \$41.6 million in the 2008-09 biennium, \$41.3 million in the 2010-11 biennium, and \$20.6 million in each of the Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013. All State employer contributions are subject to appropriation in each State budget and are included in the appropriations for each department or agency's personnel costs.

The following table summarizes State and local membership and financial data for each of the retirement systems for the most recent year reported by the particular system (\$ in millions):

	<u>PERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>SERS(a)</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>HPRS</u>
Valuation as of:	12/31/11	07/01/11	06/30/11	01/01/11	12/31/11
Active Members.....	335,354	177,897	125,337	28,073	1,520
State Employees as a Percent of Active Members	16	1	0	0	100
Retirants and Beneficiaries	189,849	138,088	67,221	26,074	1,465
Employer/Employee Contributions (% of Salary) (b)...	14.0/10.0(c)	14.0/10.0	14.0/10.0	(d)	26.5/10.0
Active Member Payroll	\$12,399.0	\$11,097.6	\$2,852.4	\$1,868.5	\$93.1
Market Value of Assets (MVA).....	\$61,846.7	\$63,116.7	\$10,619.2	\$10,075.5	\$603.4
Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA) (e).....	\$65,436.1	\$58,110.5	\$10,397.0	\$10,681.0	\$623.4
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (f).....	\$84,529.7	\$98,766.2	\$15,943.0	\$15,384.4	\$1,047.7
Funding Ratio (AVA to AAL %, (MVA to AAL %)) ..	77.4 (73.2)	58.8 (63.9)	65.2 (66.6)	69.4(65.5)	59.5 (57.6)
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (g)	\$19,093.6	\$40,655.7	\$5,546.0	\$4,703.4	\$424.3
UAAL to Active Member Payroll %	154.0	366.3	194.5	251.7	455.7

(a) SERS information excludes Medicare Part B reimbursement which is considered a post-employment healthcare benefit reported in accordance with GASB Statement 43 for all data except MVA.

(b) For PERS and SERS, the maximum employer and employee contribution rates under law are 14% and 10%. For STRS, the maximum employer and employee contributions rates are each 14%. Each system's board annually determines the portion of the employer contribution, if any, that is directed to fund post-employment health care benefits.

(c) PERS state employer/employee contribution rate is 14.0/10.0%, local is 14.0/10.0%, law enforcement is 17.87/11.1%, and public safety is 17.87/10.5%. PERS state and local employer and employee contribution rates increased to their current statutory maximum of 14% and 10%, respectively, in calendar year 2008.

(d) Police is 19.5/12.25% and fire 24/12.25%.

(e) Recognizes assumed long-term investment returns fully each year (8.25% for OP&F, 7.75% for SERS, and 8.0% for the remaining systems). Differences between actual and assumed investment returns, subject to each system's market corridor limitation, are phased-in over a closed four-year period, except for OP&F which phases-in over five-year period.

(f) Reflects an individual entry age normal actuarial cost method,

(g) Amortized over a 30-year open period as a level percent of payroll, except for the portion of PERS members who participate in the member directed plan which uses a level dollar of payroll and SERS which is amortized over a 28-year closed period as a level percent of payroll.

Sources: Retirement systems' CAFRs and annual actuarial valuations.

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The following table summarizes financial and funding information for each of the retirement systems for the five years previous to the current year information provided above as reported by the particular system (\$ in millions):

Retirement System Valuation Year-End	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)(a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)(b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)(c)	Funding Ratio (AVA to AAL)	Market Value of Assets (MVA)	Funding Ratio (MVA to AAL)	Active Member Payroll	UAAL Percent of Active Member Payroll
<u>PERS</u>								
12/31/10*	\$63,649.1	\$80,485.0	\$16,836.0	79.1%	\$63,649.1	79.1%	\$12,450.0	135.2%
12/31/10	\$60,599.5	\$79,630.1	\$19,030.6	76.1%	\$63,649.1	79.9%	\$12,450.0	152.9%
12/31/09	\$57,629.4	\$76,555.0	\$18,925.6	75.3%	\$57,733.8	75.4%	\$12,548.3	150.8%
12/31/08	\$55,315.2	\$73,465.7	\$18,150.5	75.3%	\$49,388.6	67.2%	\$12,801.1	141.8%
12/31/07	\$67,151.3	\$69,733.6	\$2,582.2	96.3%	\$70,043.6	100.4%	\$12,583.4	20.5%
12/31/06	\$61,295.6	\$66,160.7	\$4,865.1	92.6%	\$65,357.9	98.8%	\$12,175.2	40.0%
<u>STRS</u>								
07/01/10	\$55,946.3	\$94,720.7	\$38,774.4	59.1%	\$54,140.4	57.2%	\$11,057.3	350.7%
07/01/09	\$54,902.9	\$91,441.0	\$36,538.1	60.0%	\$50,095.7	54.8%	\$10,800.8	338.3%
07/01/08	\$69,198.0	\$87,432.4	\$18,234.3	79.1%	\$66,837.4	76.4%	\$10,460.5	174.3%
07/01/07	\$66,671.5	\$81,126.6	\$14,445.1	82.2%	\$72,935.4	89.9%	\$10,199.5	141.6%
07/01/06	\$58,008.0	\$77,371.0	\$19,363.0	75.0%	\$62,126.1	80.3%	\$9,974.1	194.1%
<u>SERS(d)</u>								
06/30/10	\$10,787.0	\$14,855.1	\$4,068.1	72.6%	\$9,071.9	61.1%	\$2,842.7	143.1%
06/30/09	\$9,723.0	\$14,221.0	\$4,498.0	68.4%	\$8,134.1	57.2%	\$2,787.4	161.4%
06/30/08	\$11,241.0	\$13,704.0	\$2,463.0	82.0%	\$10,793.5	78.8%	\$2,651.8	92.9%
06/30/07	\$10,513.0	\$13,004.0	\$2,562.0	80.8%	\$11,711.2	90.1%	\$2,603.3	98.4%
06/30/06	\$9,423.0	\$12,327.0	\$2,974.0	76.4%	\$9,980.2	81.0%	\$2,553.3	116.5%
<u>OP&F</u>								
01/01/10	\$10,794.1	\$14,830.7	\$4,036.7	72.8%	\$9,056.8	61.1%	\$1,895.2	213.0%
01/01/09	\$9,309.2	\$14,307.1	\$4,998.0	65.1%	\$7,757.6	54.2%	\$1,900.9	262.9%
01/01/08	\$11,212.9	\$13,727.8	\$2,514.9	81.7%	\$11,895.5	86.7%	\$1,831.4	137.3%
01/01/07	\$10,158.0	\$12,987.5	\$2,829.5	78.2%	\$11,175.8	86.1%	\$1,782.9	158.7%
01/01/06	\$9,550.6	\$12,190.4	\$2,639.8	78.3%	\$9,994.4	82.0%	\$1,756.2	150.3%
<u>HPRS</u>								
12/31/10*	\$631.0	\$981.4	\$350.4	64.3%	\$647.1	65.9%	\$94.8	369.7%
12/31/10	\$631.0	\$1,017.8	\$386.8	62.0%	\$647.1	63.6%	\$94.8	408.0%
12/31/09	\$620.4	\$940.1	\$319.7	66.0%	\$595.0	63.3%	\$94.8	337.2%
12/31/08	\$603.3	\$904.5	\$301.3	66.7%	\$502.7	55.6%	\$94.3	319.5%
12/31/07	\$700.9	\$866.3	\$165.4	80.9%	\$719.6	83.1%	\$93.8	176.3%
12/31/06	\$653.5	\$807.8	\$154.3	80.9%	\$684.6	84.7%	\$85.9	179.6%

(a) Recognizes assumed long-term investment returns fully each year (8.25% for OP&F, 7.75% for SERS, and 8.0% for the remaining systems). Differences between actual and assumed investment returns, subject to each system's market corridor limitation, are phased-in over a closed four-year period, except for OP&F which phases-in over five-year period.

(b) Reflects an individual entry age actuarial cost method.

(c) Amortized over a 30-year open period as a level percent of payroll, except for SERS for which UAAL was amortized over a closed period of time of 30-years in Fiscal Years 2006 and 2009, 29-years in Fiscal Years 2007 and 2010, and 28-years in Fiscal Year 2008.

(d) Excludes Medicare Part B reimbursement which is considered a post-employment health care benefit reported in accordance with GASB 43 for all data except MVA.

* Reflects revised actuarial assumptions based on completion of a five-year experience study.

Sources: Retirement systems' CAFR's and annual actuarial valuations.

Each of the State's public retirement systems also offers post-employment health care benefits to its members. Benefits under these health care programs are not vested and are subject to future adjustments of both benefits and contributions by their respective boards. In this regard, PERS adopted, beginning in 2004, a series of health care preservation plans to adjust benefits and contributions by employers, employees, and retirees. Financial reporting of their health care plans is in compliance with GASB Statement 43 -- Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans.

The following table presents a summary of assets and actuarial accrued liabilities for post-employment healthcare benefits for each of the State's public retirement systems (\$ in millions):

Valuation as of:	PERS* 12/31/11	STRS* 01/01/12	SERS 06/30/11	OP&F 01/01/11	HPRS 12/31/11
Value of Assets (a).....	\$12,115.0	\$2,968.2	\$355.7	\$717.7	\$99.0
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b).....	\$31,023.0	5,094.4	\$2,410.1	\$3,295.3	\$424.1
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (c).....	\$18,908.0	2,126.3	\$2,054.4	\$2,577.6	\$325.1
Funding Ratio (Assets to AAL %)	39.1%	58.3%	14.8%	21.8%	23.3%
Employer Contribution (% of Salary) (d)	4.0%	1.0%	0.6%(e)	6.75%	1.75%

(a) Investment returns are recognized fully each year (assumed at 5% for PERS & HPRS) with the differences between actual and assumed investment returns, subject to each system's market corridor limitation, phased-in over a closed four-year period. For STRS, SERS and OP&F, reflects market value.

(b) Reflects an individual entry age normal actuarial cost method.

(c) Amortized over a 30-year open period as a level percent of payroll.

(d) Each system's board annually determines the portion of the employer contribution, if any, that is directed to fund post-employment health care benefits. This amount has typically ranged from 1.0% to 7.0% of salary.

(e) SERS also collects a health care surcharge from employers for employees who earn less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount. This amount is in addition to the amount allocated to health care from the employer contributions.

* Reflects revised actuarial assumptions based on completion of a five-year experience study.

Sources: Retirement systems' annual actuarial valuations.

The following table presents a summary of assets and actuarial accrued liabilities for post-employment healthcare benefits for the three years previous to the current year information provided above for each of the State's public retirement systems (\$ in millions):

Retirement System Valuation Year-End	Value of Assets(a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)(b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability(c)	Funding Ratio (Assets to AAL)	Employer Contribution (% of Salary)(d)(e)
<u>PERS</u>					
12/31/10	\$11,267.5	\$26,928.8	\$15,661.3	41.8%	5.0%
12/31/09	\$10,936.0	\$31,558.0	\$20,622.0	34.7%	5.9%
12/31/08	\$10,748.0	\$29,623.1	\$18,875.0	36.3%	7.0%
<u>STRS</u>					
01/01/11	\$3,108.5	\$8,631.3	\$5,522.8	36.0%	1.0%
01/01/10	\$2,967.5	\$11,355.0	\$8,387.5	26.1%	1.0%
01/01/09	\$2,693.7	\$13,413.7	\$10,720.0	20.1%	1.0%
<u>SERS</u>					
06/30/10	\$325.0	\$2,369.1	\$2,044.1	13.7%	0.5%
06/30/09	\$376.5	\$4,280.3	\$3,903.8	8.8%	4.2%
06/30/08	\$392.7	\$4,858.8	\$4,466.2	8.1%	4.2%
<u>OP&F</u>					
01/01/10	\$573.4	\$3,232.4	\$2,659.0	17.7%	6.75%
01/01/09	\$438.7	\$3,163.6	\$2,725.0	13.9%	6.75%
01/01/08	\$527.0	\$3,623.5	\$3,096.5	14.5%	6.75%
<u>HPRS</u>					
12/31/10	\$104.7	\$406.9	\$302.2	25.7%	1.75%
12/31/09	\$100.8	\$287.6	\$186.8	35.0%	3.5%
12/31/08	\$95.8	\$324.2	\$228.4	29.5%	4.5%

(a) For PERS & HPRS, recognizes investment returns fully each year (PERS assumed at 6.5% and HPRS assumed at 6.5% in 2008-2009 and 5.0% in 2010) with the differences between actual and assumed investment returns, subject to each system's market corridor limitation, are phased-in over a closed four-year period. For STRS, SERS and OP&F, reflects market value.

(b) Reflects an individual entry age normal actuarial cost method.

(c) Amortized over a 30-year open period as a level percent of payroll.

(d) Each system's board annually determines the portion of the employer contribution, if any, that is directed to fund post-employment health care benefits. This amount has typically ranged from 1.0% to 7.0% of salary. For PERS, reflects overall effective rate.

(e) SERS also collects a health care surcharge from employers for employees who earn less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount. This amount is in addition to the amount allocated to health care from the employer contributions.

Sources: Retirement systems' annual actuarial valuations.

TAX LEVELS AND TAX BASES

The variety of taxes and excises levied by the State is indicated in several tables in this Appendix. According to the Federation of Tax Administrators, citing the U.S. Census Bureau as its source, the State ranked 34th in state taxes per capita in 2010. Three major tax bases in the State, personal income (taxed by the State and municipalities and, with voter approval, by certain school districts), retail sales and use (taxed by the State and counties and transit authorities), and real and tangible personal property (taxed by local governments), are described below. In addition, the State has completed the phase-in over fiscal years 2006 through 2010 of its commercial activity tax (CAT) on taxable gross receipts from doing business in Ohio, and the phase out over the same general period of its corporate franchise tax (except for its continuing application to financial institutions and certain affiliates of insurance companies and financial institutions). The initial rate for the CAT was 0.06% effective July 1, 2005, with that rate increased annually in approximately equal amounts (about 0.05%) until levied at the current rate of 0.26% when fully implemented in Fiscal Year 2010. As described further below, the receipts from the CAT are directed in part to make compensating payments to school districts and other local taxing units in connection with the phase-out of the tangible personal property tax in 2006 through 2009.

The State also imposes a tax on the use, distribution, or sale of motor vehicle fuel. This “gasoline” tax was raised two-cents per gallon effective July 1, 2005 to 28 cents per gallon (one cent of this tax is specifically directed to local highway-related infrastructure projects).

Sales and Use Tax

The State sales and use tax rate has been 5.5% since July 1, 2005. That rate was temporarily increased from 5.0% to 6.0% for the period July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2005 (see **FISCAL MATTERS - Recent and Current Finances – Recent Biennia – 2004-05**). The sales and use tax is levied uniformly across counties on retail sales of tangible personal property that are not specifically exempt. Retail sales include the rental and storage of tangible personal property, the rental of hotel rooms, and certain specified services including, but not limited to, repair and installation services, data processing, computer, and electronic information services, telecommunication and personal care services.

Counties and transit authorities each are authorized to levy permissive sales and use taxes at rates of 0.25% to 1.5% in quarter-percent increments. The highest potential aggregate of State and permissive local sales taxes is currently 9% and the highest currently levied by any county is 8%. The State collects the combined state and local tax and returns the local share directly to the counties and transit authorities.

Personal Income Tax

Under State legislation effective July 1, 2005, State personal income tax rates, applying generally to federal adjusted gross income, were reduced 4.2% annually in each of the years 2005 through 2008 and, after the postponement discussed under **FISCAL MATTERS – Recent and Current Finances – Recent Biennia - 2010-11**, again in 2011, resulting in an aggregate 21% decrease from the 2004 rates. The 2004 rates ranged from 0.743% on incomes of \$5,000 or less with increasing bracketed base rates and percentages up to a maximum on incomes over \$200,000 of \$11,506 plus 7.5% on the amount over \$200,000, while the 2011 rates for the equivalent income brackets are 0.587% and 5.925%, respectively.

The Constitution requires 50% of State income tax receipts to be returned to the political subdivisions or school districts in which those receipts originate. There is no present constitutional limit on income tax rates.

Municipalities, school districts and joint economic development districts may also levy certain income taxes. Any municipal rate (applying generally to wages and salaries and net business income) over 1%, and any school district income tax (applying generally to the State income tax base for individuals and estates), requires voter approval. Most cities and villages levy a municipal income tax. The highest municipal rate in 2010 was 3%. A school district income tax is currently approved in 181 districts. Each joint economic development district (there were approximately 35 of them in 2009) may also levy an income tax (which like municipal income taxes applies generally to wages and salaries and net business income) with the rate of that tax limited to the highest income tax rate of a municipal member of the district). Effective July 1, 2005, there may also be proposed for voter approval municipal income taxes to be shared with school districts, but those taxes may not be levied on the income of nonresidents.

Since 1970 the ratio of Ohio to U.S. aggregate personal income has declined, with Ohio's ranking among the states moving from fifth in 1970 to seventh in 1990, moving between seventh and eighth in 1994 through 2003, and eighth since 2004. This movement, portrayed below, in significant measure reflects "catching up" by several other states and a trend in Ohio toward more service sector employment.

Personal Income (\$ in Billions)

		<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>Ohio Percent of U.S.</u>	<u>State Rank*</u>
1970	Total.....	\$832.2	\$43.6	5.2%	5
	per capita.....	4,084	4,088	100.1	15
1980	Total.....	2,292.9	108.2	4.7	6
	per capita.....	10,091	10,022	99.3	21
1990	Total.....	4,831.3	202.5	4.2	7
	per capita.....	19,354	18,638	96.3	21
2000	Total.....	8,554.9	326.1	3.8	7
	per capita.....	30,319	28,695	94.6	24
2007	Total.....	11,900.6	404.6	3.4	8
	per capita.....	39,506	35,183	89.1	34
2008	Total.....	12,451.7	419.2	3.4	8
	per capita.....	40,947	36,401	88.9	34
2009	Total.....	11,916.8	405.2	3.4	8
	per capita.....	38,846	35,150	90.5	33
2010	Total.....	12,353.6	417.2	3.4	8
	per capita.....	39,937	36,162	90.6	33
2011**	Total.....	12,981.7	436.3	3.4	8
	per capita.....	41,663	37,791	90.7	33

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

*Excludes District of Columbia.

**Preliminary

In addition to personal income, the retail sales base is an important indicator of sales and use tax receipts.

Retail Sales (\$ in Billions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Ohio Retail Sales(a)</u>	<u>U.S. Retail Sales(b)</u>	<u>Ohio Percent of U.S.</u>
1980	\$39.01	\$979.25	4.0%
1990	66.95	1,914.04	3.5
2000	117.72	3,213.82	3.6
2008	138.71	4,494.60	3.1
2009	128.45	4,158.85	3.1
2010	129.81	4,187.16	3.1
2011	137.95	4,475.28	3.1
2012	148.10	4,785.60	3.1

(a) Calculated by Global Insight based on data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(b) U.S. Census Bureau Web Site.

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Property Tax

The following table lists, for informational purposes only, the non-exempt real and tangible personal property tax base in the State and taxes levied on that base (on a calendar year basis). Only local taxing subdivisions, and not the State, currently tax the real and tangible personal property included in this table. Reported figures for 2011 show that these property taxes represent 3.53% of Ohio personal income.

		<u>Assessed Value (a)</u>	<u>Percent of True Value (b)</u>	<u>Taxes Charged</u>
1980	Real(c).....	\$56,457,842,607	27.1%	\$2,343,384,488(e)
	Tangible(d).....	15,649,200,844	39.2	765,047,826
	Public Utility(c).....	8,670,052,613	83.3	411,321,235
1990	Real.....	93,857,482,000	35.0	4,593,147,000(e)
	Tangible(d).....	18,473,055,000	28.0	1,149,643,000
	Public Utility(c)(f).....	12,934,191,000	88.6	799,396,000
2000	Real.....	167,857,657,350	35.0	8,697,809,112(e)
	Tangible(d).....	23,298,302,564	25.0	1,720,740,378
	Public Utility(c)(f).....	13,635,709,860	67.0	967,674,709
2008	Real.....	240,673,472,605	35.0	13,807,996,674(e)
	Tangible(d).....	6,592,078,011	6.8(b)	539,847,674
	Public Utility(c)(f).....	8,596,715,120(g)	47.3	646,437,973
2009	Real.....	238,138,880,215	35.0	14,119,235,738 (e)
	Tangible(d).....	628,787,160	10.0(b)	55,498,628
	Public Utility(c)(f).....	8,906,002,394(g)	51.7	687,462,082
2010	Real.....	238,264,394,249	35.0	14,486,087,962(e)
	Tangible(d).....	320,961,400	5.0(b)	18,432,832
	Public Utility(c)(f).....	10,096,712,600(g)	52.9	747,237,219
2011	Real.....	231,189,983,505	35.0	14,602,588,295(e)
	Tangible(d).....	-0-	-0-(b)	-0-
	Public Utility(c)(f).....	10,526,028,040(g)	51.0	804,746,979

(a) Increases in assessed value of "Real" are in part products of reappraisals.

(b) Regular annual reductions for "Tangible" (except for most public utility tangible) reached 0% in 2009; only telecommunication and telephone personal property was taxable in 2009 and 2010.

(c) Includes public utility personal property owned and located within Ohio and railroad real property; excludes public utility real property.

(d) Includes machinery, inventories, fixtures; effective tax year 2007 includes telephone company property. Excludes public utility tangible property. Effective tax year 2009 includes only telephone company property.

(e) Includes the statutory 10% rollback (12.5% for owner-occupied residences) and elderly/handicapped partial exemption amounts, paid by the State to local taxing entities to compensate for statutory reductions in local tax collections. Effective for tax year 2005 and thereafter, the 10% rollback is eliminated for real property used in business, with exceptions for certain property used in farming or for housing.

(f) Beginning in 1990, the true value of most public utility property is based on annual composite allowances that vary according to the type and age of property.

(g) Beginning in 2001, the statutory assessment rate for electric and gas utilities decreased from 88% to 25%.

Source: Ohio Department of Taxation.

Under State legislation effective July 1, 2005, the tangible personal property tax (including inventories) has been phased out over tax years 2006 through 2009, with that tax generally eliminated beginning in tax year 2009. That legislation provided for the State to make distributions to school districts and other local taxing units from revenue generated by the State commercial activity tax (CAT). Distributions are generally based on the taxable value of tangible personal property as reported in 2004 and property tax levies in effect for 2005. In Fiscal Year 2012, the State begins phasing-out tangible personal property tax replacement payments to schools and local governments with replacement payments to schools reduced by two percent of each district's total resources in Fiscal Year 2012 and Fiscal Year 2013 for a total reduction of four percent; and replacement payments to local governments reduced by two percent of total resources for tax years 2011, 2012, and 2013 for a total reduction of six percent. Under current law, replacement payments will then continue thereafter at the 2013 amounts.

Beginning July 2007, the State's homestead exemption program, which takes the form of a credit on local residential real property tax bills, was expanded to allow all senior citizens and disabled Ohioans, regardless of income, to exempt from tax the first \$25,000 of the market value of their home. Previously eligibility was restricted and benefits were tiered based on income. The total cost of the homestead exemption program in Fiscal Year 2011 was \$388.9 million and in Fiscal Year 2012 was \$406.7 million.

Property tax relief payments by the State to local subdivisions totaled \$2.89 billion in the 2008-09 biennium, \$3.36 billion for the 2010-11 biennium and are appropriated at \$3.41 billion for the 2012-13 biennium.

PARKS AND RECREATION CAPITAL FACILITIES BONDS
(Department of Natural Resources)

The Department of Natural Resources (“DNR”) is one of many administrative departments of the State. Among other duties, DNR has the responsibility of providing, operating and maintaining a system of state parks and promoting their use by the public. The Director of DNR is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The present Director of DNR, Jim Zehringer, was appointed by the Governor on November 16, 2011. All statements and figures under this caption have been provided by DNR.

Through its Division of Parks and Recreation (the “Division”), DNR plans, constructs, equips and furnishes public service facilities in State parks. Those facilities include inns, resort lodges, cottages, camping sites, restaurants, golf courses, and boating and swimming facilities. DNR either operates those facilities itself or, as it has done with many of those facilities, enters into operating contracts or lease concession agreements with qualified private operators.

Other DNR divisions include Forestry, Geological Survey, Engineering, Soil and Water Resources and Recycling and Litter Prevention, Watercraft, Wildlife, Natural Areas and Preserves, Mineral Resources Management, and Office of Coastal Management. Various administrative services are provided by DNR Administration, Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Information Technology, Office of Law Enforcement, Office of Human Resources, and Office of Communications.

DNR has an integral role in the overall plan of financing the parks and recreation facilities under its jurisdiction from the parks and recreation improvement fund. The Ohio Public Facilities Commission leases to DNR those parks and recreational facilities financed with Parks and Recreation Bonds issued since 1999 by the Treasurer of State. Among DNR’s related powers and responsibilities are those of filing estimated departmental budgets with OBM, and of establishing fees, charges and rentals for the use of parks and public service facilities under its jurisdiction. In the exercise of these functions, DNR is bound by the covenants in the General Bond Resolution and the related Lease Agreement.

Recent General Assembly GRF appropriations to the Division, excluding GRF appropriations for lease-rental payments to the Commission, are as follows:

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Biennium</u>	<u>GRF Appropriations</u> <u>(Excluding Rental Payments)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Lease Rental Payments</u> <u>To Commission</u>
2002-03	\$65,277,132(a)	-6.2%	\$30,490,500
2004-05	\$69,894,276(b)	7.1%	\$32,776,000
2006-07	\$77,749,682	11.2%	\$39,661,900
2008-09	\$72,036,488(c)	-2.9%	\$37,905,600
2010-11	\$64,500,709	-10.5%	\$42,317,100
2012-13	\$60,000,000	-7.0%	\$40,303,300

(a) Reflects \$8,346,792 in reductions in biennial appropriation spending ordered by the Governor.

(b) Reflects \$1,399,422 in reductions in biennial appropriation spending ordered by the Governor.

(c) Reflects \$7,713,194 in reductions in biennial appropriation spending ordered by the Governor.

An indication of the scope of DNR’s operations is found in the operating appropriations to it in the current 2012-13 biennium of over \$169.1 million from the GRF for all activities of DNR. Of this amount, approximately \$60.0 million is for parks and recreation facilities operating expenses, \$40.3 million is for rental payments to the Commission, and \$30.6 million is for debt service on outstanding Natural Resources general obligation bonds.

As shown above, the GRF operating appropriation (which excludes lease-rental and general obligation debt service payments) for the Division for the current 2012-13 biennium is 7.0% lower than the equivalent appropriations for the preceding 2010-11 biennium.

In the 2013-14 capital biennium approximately \$6.0 million in new capital appropriations were made for Division of Parks and Recreation facilities, while new capital appropriations for those State facilities in the 2011-12 capital biennium totaled \$2.0 million.

The number of full-time DNR employees assigned to the Division during each of the last five Fiscal Years is as follows:

**Division of Parks and Recreation
Full-time Employment**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Full-time Employee</u>
2008	461
2009	431
2010	426
2011	418
2012	351

DNR operates 75 State parks totaling 174,176 acres. The State park system includes 9,182 campsites, nine lodges with dining facilities and an aggregate of 818 sleeping rooms, 518 sleeping cottages, two additional dining lodges/restaurants, six golf courses, 78 swimming beaches and more than 1,343 miles of hiking trails.

Parks and Recreation Receipts

State park system revenues are generated from various sources, including camping fees, concessions, rentals from State-operated cabins, golf course green fees, non commercial dock permits at State facilities and swimming pool fees. Dredging activities are financed by the Waterway Safety Fund. The table below summarizes Parks and Recreation Receipts for the last five Fiscal Years.

Parks and Recreation Receipts

Fiscal Year	Camping	Concessions	Cottage Rentals	Golf Course Green Fees	Other	Total Receipts
2008	\$11,748,817	\$6,435,700	\$3,159,908	\$1,661,337	\$4,578,711	\$27,584,473
2009	11,874,128	5,916,182	3,201,121	1,436,653	11,387,234 ^(a)	33,815,317
2010	11,213,330	1,553,137	3,160,254	1,321,043	10,020,667	27,268,431
2011	10,734,497	1,260,340	3,311,756	1,197,601	10,347,779	26,851,974
2012	11,063,335	1,283,127	3,719,756	1,145,547	10,427,952	27,639,717

(a) Reflects \$5,000,000 deposit for Lake Hope Dining Lodge insurance settlement.

Typically, concessionaires operating parks and recreation facilities for the public under agreements with DNR remit to the State varying percentages of the annual gross receipts from the facility operated. The concession contracts vary generally from four-year renewable terms up to 10-year terms. The last two lodge contracts resulted in decreased percentages being paid to the State. As reflected in the above table, receipts increased for the Division in Fiscal Year 2012 over Fiscal Year 2011 in all receipt categories except golf course greens fees.

The table below summarizes visitor activity at State parks and recreation facilities during the last five calendar years.

Visitors to Parks and Recreation Facilities

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Visitors</u>
2008	50,643,575
2009	53,767,676
2010	46,509,040
2011	49,769,395
2012(est)	49,500,000

MENTAL HEALTH CAPITAL FACILITIES BONDS

**Department of Mental Health and Department of
Developmental Disabilities**

The Departments are administrative departments of the State. The Directors of the Departments are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. All duties of the divisions of each of the Departments are performed under rules prescribed by its respective Director and are under that Director’s control. The Director of the Department of Mental Health (the “DMH”), Tracy Plouck, was appointed in January 2011, and the Director of the Department of Developmental Disabilities (the “DODD”), John Martin, was originally appointed in 2007 and reappointed by the current Governor in January 2011. Separate appropriations for rental payments to the Ohio Public Facilities Commission (the “Commission”) are made by the General Assembly to each Department.

All statements and figures under this caption have been provided by the Departments.

Indicative of the size and scope of the operations of the Departments, the following tables show recent and current numbers of employees and of individuals served (many by community owned and operated facilities) by the Departments:

Number of Employees

As of <u>June 30</u>	Institutional Staff			Total Staff		
	<u>DMH</u>	<u>DODD</u>	<u>Both Departments</u>	<u>DMH</u>	<u>DODD</u>	<u>Both Departments</u>
2000	3,068	3,805	6,873	3,404	4,050	7,454
2007	2,415	3,482	5,897	2,760	3,784	6,544
2008	2,366	3,350	5,580	2,727	3,635	6,201
2009	2,087	3,158	5,245	2,395	3,412	5,807
2010	2,073	3,029	5,102	2,271	3,285	5,556
2011	2,016	2,814	4,830	2,317	3,081	5,398
2012	2,045	2,608	4,653	2,363	2,879	5,242

Individuals Served

<u>FY</u>	By State Facilities	By Community Operated Facilities	<u>Total</u>
	2000	9,031	
2007	7,534	388,847	396,381
2008	7,376	400,512	407,888
2009	7,062	405,279	412,341
2010	7,092	422,040	429,132
2011	7,958	438,981	446,939
2012	7,940	443,967	451,907

By their Directors and through their offices and divisions, the Departments have primary authority and responsibility with respect to State facilities for persons who are mentally ill, mentally retarded and/or developmentally disabled, and have an integral role in the financing plan for related capital facilities. Among their powers and responsibilities are: to file estimated Departmental Fiscal Year and fiscal biennium budgets with the OBM; and to manage institutions and programs maintained in whole or in part by the State for the treatment and care of persons who are mentally ill, mentally retarded and/or developmentally disabled, including control by the DMH of certain institutions and programs for persons under the jurisdiction of the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections and the Department of Youth Services. The DMH is the designated single State agency to administer and implement the federal community mental health block grants.

(Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, cont.)

Recent General Assembly GRF appropriations to the Departments for operations (including subsidies for community services) and excluding GRF appropriations for lease-rental payments to the Commission are as follows:

<u>Biennium</u>	<u>GRF Appropriations (Excluding Rental Payments)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Rental Payments To Commission</u>
2002-03	\$1,587,992,699(a)	1.0	\$102,060,400
2004-05	1,671,723,542(b)	5.2	98,284,800
2006-07	1,751,815,257	4.9	94,259,600
2008-09	1,714,633,856(c)	-2.1	88,543,800
2010-11	1,448,368,300	-15.5	86,570,600
2012-13	1,326,035,682	-8.5	76,604,300

- (a) Reflects \$63,696,667 in reductions in biennial appropriation spending ordered by the Governor.
- (b) Reflects \$16,886,094 in reductions in biennial appropriation spending ordered by the Governor.
- (c) Reflects \$114,462,299 in reductions in biennial appropriation spending ordered by the Governor.

Functions of the Departments

The DMH is responsible for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of persons who are mentally ill and who enter or are committed to State hospitals. In addition, the DMH is responsible for monitoring mental health care and treatment and for psychiatric examinations of criminal defendants when requested by State trial courts. The DMH also has the responsibility to plan, monitor, fund and provide leadership in the development of community-based mental health services. For purposes of its functions relating to persons who are mentally ill, the DMH currently has under its jurisdiction, as State owned and operated facilities, a system of six Regional Psychiatric Hospitals (RPH's); has affiliation agreements with teaching hospitals; and coordinates the activities of local community mental health agencies. The current primary forensic and psychiatric functions of the DMH include operation of forensic units (from which only a small amount of pledged patient support receipts are received) and working with various adult correctional facilities. The emphasis of the DMH forensic and psychiatric functions is on developing standards for and monitoring the delivery and quality of mental health service in adult correctional facilities, developing programs for inpatient psychiatric treatment of persons committed to the DMH by criminal courts, developing locally managed community programs for forensic persons, and promoting and providing continuity of care community linkages for mentally ill persons involved in criminal justice.

County or multi-county mental health boards ("community MH boards") are legally responsible for appropriate civil commitments of persons with mental illness to State hospitals. Each community MH board must determine whether a person needs hospital care or could be more appropriately treated in a community setting.

Pursuant to a 1993 law that facilitates planning for this integrated system of care, the Director of the DMH convened a State-wide committee to oversee a regional in-patient care planning process, and related regional planning groups. The committee's charge was to plan the role and amount of in-patient hospital services necessary in each area of the State and the development of adequate community services for patients who no longer require hospitalization.

The final report was issued in 1994. Its recommendations did not establish deadlines, but regional recommendations included public hospital consolidations, public/private hospital affiliations, and shared management. Since that 1994 final report, the DMH has: negotiated a merger with a private hospital of a small rural State facility as an acute care psychiatric unit; converted the DMH's previously remaining children's hospital to a community based state-operated service program; and consolidated three of its facilities (Western Reserve Psychiatric Hospital, the Cleveland Psychiatric Hospital, and Northwest Psychiatric Hospital) into Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare System – South, North, and West Campuses. Northwest Psychiatric Hospital (NBH West Campus) was made separate again beginning in FY 2010 due to increased service area resulting from Dayton and Cambridge campus closures. Cleveland Psychiatric Hospital was the last DMH-operated acute care hospital. All hospitals now in operation are considered full-service hospitals. In 1996, the Cambridge Psychiatric Hospital and the Southeast Psychiatric Hospital merged operations to form the Appalachian Behavioral Healthcare System. Also, in 1997, Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital and the Dayton Mental Health Center merged operations to form the Twin Valley Behavioral Healthcare. In 2008, the Dayton Campus of Twin Valley Behavioral Healthcare and Cambridge Campus of Appalachian Behavioral Healthcare closed as a result of State-wide expenditure reductions. The clinical services and administration of the Cleveland Psychiatric Hospital was consolidated into the Northfield hospital resulting in the closure of Cleveland hospital on June 30, 2011.

(Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, cont.)

The DODD is responsible for coordinating and monitoring three major interrelated service delivery systems: 10 State developmental centers; community residential services; and county board of Developmental Disabilities (“county MRDD boards”) programs. For community mental retardation services (education and training, and residential), the DODD establishes rules governing county MRDD board minimum service standards programs for preschool children and for adults, initiates minimum standards for school-age programs (subject to approval by the Ohio Department of Education), establishes rules regarding overall administration of programs and requirements for receiving State subsidies for operation of county MRDD board programs (including related transportation), and purchases residential placements for clients. The DODD certifies qualifications of administrators, teachers and other employees of county MRDD boards. County MRDD boards and non-public (both nonprofit and for-profit) operators under contract with the DODD, deliver services to mentally retarded and other substantially handicapped developmentally disabled individuals in each of the State’s 88 counties.

The operations and management in each Department are divided among the Office of the Director and various institution and administrative/State-wide offices and divisions.

Administrative/State-wide responsibilities include providing management services and information to institutional and central office management personnel relating to facilities planning, systems of development, program planning and community support development, research and training, personnel, fiscal administration, labor relations, security and legal matters, and providing supportive and ancillary services, including clinical laboratory, pharmaceutical, dietary, laundry, transportation and mail.

Offices in each Department provide basic fiscal service, including budgeting, financial accounting, management reports, processing of purchase orders and vouchers, auditing, and consultation to Departmental and institution staff concerning financial management practices. Those offices also administer the statutory provisions for charges for services provided by the respective Department, including those charges that make up the pledged patient support receipts. They maintain accounts, investigate the financial conditions of liable parties, prepare billings (to patients, liable relatives and third-party payers such as insurance carriers and federal reimbursement programs), and collect payments. The offices also recommend funding policies and coordinate planning efforts relating to, and policies for the monitoring of, federal reimbursement programs.

Institutions Under the Departments

The DMH has under its jurisdiction the following State owned and operated full service institutions for persons with mental illness:

- Appalachian Behavioral Healthcare – Athens Campus
- Heartland Behavioral Healthcare (formerly Massillon Psychiatric Center)
- Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare System – Northfield
- Summit Behavioral Healthcare System (formerly Pauline Warfield Lewis Center (Cincinnati))
- Twin Valley Behavioral Healthcare – Columbus Campuses
- Northwestern Ohio Psychiatric Hospital (Toledo)

The DODD has under its jurisdiction the following State owned and operated developmental centers:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Cambridge | Columbus | Gallipolis |
| Montgomery (Dayton) | Mount Vernon | Northwestern Ohio (Toledo) |
| Southwest Ohio (Batavia) | Tiffin | Warrensville |
| Youngstown | | |

Patient Support Receipts

Under current State law, responsibility and liability to the State for a portion of the costs of supporting a patient in a State institution generally lie jointly and severally with the patient’s estate, the patient’s spouse and, if a minor, the patient’s parents. The amount to be paid, and the necessity to pay any amount to the State by liable relatives, is determined by statutory formulas which are based generally on ability to pay, the patient’s age and the extent of prior support payments to the State.

The Departments investigate the financial conditions of the patient and of the liable relatives to determine their respective abilities to pay, taking into consideration adjusted gross annual income (the law requires furnishing

(Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, cont.)

the serving Department a copy of the relevant federal income tax return) and assets, and having due regard for others who may be dependent for support upon the liable person or estate. In addition, charges may be made for the actual cost of services received on an outpatient basis. Statutory provisions are made for enforcement and collection of those charges.

Reimbursement to the State under third-party arrangements (including federal programs) for charges for treatment or care by State institutions are included in the pledged patient support receipts. As shown by the second table below, these reimbursements (closely tied to costs) have become and are projected to continue to be in substantially higher aggregate amounts than the aggregate of charges (representing only a small portion of costs) paid directly by patients and liable relatives.

The Departments currently base and adjust their charges on prospective institution or direct program rates rather than on historical division-wide average rates. The effect of using this basis provides a more equitable base for determining support charges related more closely to the current costs of services provided. As an example, the average daily costs per resident patient (usually exceeding the amounts actually charged and/or collected) by categories of State institutions in recent Fiscal Years were:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Full-Service Psychiatric Hospitals	\$589.61	\$632.32	\$589.03	\$579.07	\$602.06	\$587.49
Developmental Centers.	\$416.08	\$419.24	\$432.07	\$456.38	\$476.25	\$519.02

Patient support receipts to the two Departments for recent Fiscal Years, and as estimated for the current Fiscal Year, are as follows:

Patient Support Receipts

Fiscal Year	Medicare Payments	Medicaid Payments	Support Paid by Patients or Liable Relatives	Other Support Collections	Total
1990	\$15,044,000	\$ 92,623,426	\$6,684,630	\$11,210,530	\$125,562,586
1995	13,611,824	111,037,053	4,024,422	8,540,554	137,213,853
2000	10,631,761	116,375,778	1,616,713	8,741,717	137,365,969
2008	20,342,681	129,195,233	709,706	10,221,840	160,470,000
2009	17,345,658	137,920,545(a)	686,241	10,108,120	166,333,306
2010	15,367,907	154,459,764(a)	601,199	9,587,592	180,091,866
2011	17,393,495	145,325,064(a)	347,933	10,798,028	173,864,520
2012	16,767,122	139,311,275(b)	316,575	9,609,730	166,004,702
2013*	16,602,703	124,735,423	280,466	8,993,942	150,612,534

* Projected, based on current plans of the Departments.

(a) For fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011, includes enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Payments (FMAP) received by the DODD.

(b) Medicaid Payments include FY 1999 and FY 2000 final settlement of \$16M.

NOTE: Above amounts include rotary credits and Attorney General net collections on delinquent claims. "Other Support Collections" include private insurance, workers' compensation and Veterans Administration payments.

(Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, cont.)

The following are the separate Department projections reflected in the previous table:

Fiscal Year	Medicare Payments		Medicaid Payments		Support Paid by Patients or Liabile Relatives		Other Support Collections	
	DMH	DODD	DMH	DODD	DMH	DODD	DMH	DODD
2000	\$10,461,654	\$170,107	\$1,498,619	\$114,877,159	\$1,082,125	\$534,588	\$1,063,210	\$7,678,507
2008	20,149,854	192,827	256,934	128,938,839	515,764	193,942	1,082,206	9,139,634
2009	17,239,551	106,107	272,742	137,920,545(a)	523,262	162,979	1,273,760	8,834,360
2010	15,093,810	274,097	293,549	154,241,619(a)	452,342	148,857	658,531	8,929,061
2011	17,143,495	250,000	655,692	144,669,372(a)	197,933	150,000	2,298,028	8,500,000
2012	16,675,440	91,862	204,177	139,107,098	174,889	141,686	1,234,824	8,374,906
2013*	16,452,703	150,000	728,869	124,006,554	135,466	145,000	1,069,391	7,924,551

* Projected, based on current plans of the Departments.

(a) For fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011, includes enhanced FMAP received by the DODD.

The following table shows the historic and projected figures for certified/accredited beds:

Number of Certified/Accredited Beds at Fiscal Year End

Fiscal Year	DMH	DODD
2006	1,103	1,604
2007	1,058	1,603
2008	1,058	1,517
2009	1,025	1,462
2010	1,025	1,398
2011	1,064	1,320
2012	1,066	1,184
2013*	1,077	1,029

* Projected, based on current plans of the Departments.

The DODD Medicaid revenues for direct service costs at developmental centers have had federal ceilings imposed. Once all developmental centers have reached their rate ceilings, all future Medicaid increases will be limited by an inflation index.

The Departments believe that the projections for Fiscal Year 2013 in the above tables are reasonable based on facts now known, present and reasonably anticipated levels of State and federal funding and allowable reimbursement ceilings, current State and federal laws, regulations and interpretations, and current programs and policies. *However, actual receipts in any of the general categories for the Fiscal Year 2013 for which projections are included, or for future years, based on the variables involved and upon possible subsequent changes in State and federal policies and funding levels, may be less than or exceed the stated projections.*

Portions of local agency collections may be included in Pledged Receipts under agreements with the Departments. The DMH has pursued such agreements, and amounts that might be available under them and constituting additional patient support receipts are not included in the figures above. The DMH estimates that the annual locally-collected patient fees, insurance payments and Title XX reimbursements, and not including any Medicare and Medicaid payments that might be included, are in the range of \$85,000,000-\$90,000,000.

The State's programs for mental health and retardation treatment and care are, as in many other states, in a process of ongoing and continuing development. For example, the State has made efforts to reduce resident patient population while at the same time providing upgraded State and community operated residential facilities. The latter increases the level of institutional compliance with federal requirements, which in turn has the potential effect of enhancing the State's eligibility for financial assistance under existing federal programs.

(Mental Health Capital Facilities Bonds, cont.)

Population in State operated facilities for recent Fiscal Years evidence the intended resident patient trend:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Total number of Resident Clients	7,534	7,241	7,062	7,092	7,937	8,828
Average Daily Resident Population	2,657	2,529	2,473	2,285	2,205	2,195
Total Resident Client Days	969,452	933,035	903,190	833,875	804,743	802,361

Current State law prohibits health insurance providers from declining to pay the same benefits for the treatment of mental illness in accredited or certified public hospitals as are paid under their policies for that treatment in other hospitals.

The Departments anticipate (as shown in their Fiscal Year 2013 projections above), despite decreases in the number of certified or accredited beds and a declining population, that the combination of higher staff/patient ratios, stable insurance coverage and increases in reimbursable costs will, after the temporary decline reflected in certain figures above, result in stable or increased patient support receipts.

Capital Improvements

The capital plan of the Departments for facilities financed with the proceeds of Mental Health Obligations is intended to permit needed renovation and modernization, and some replacement, of State owned and operated facilities, and to provide for additional and enhanced community facilities. The fiscal year 2013-14 biennium capital appropriations act appropriated \$24,635,000 to the Departments for State and community projects.

State facility projects (some of which are in progress) included in the plans of the Departments are expected to increase facility operations efficiency and space utilization. The plans also contemplate continued State financial participation (generally in the range of 50 percent to 75 percent for the DMH and 50 percent to 100 percent for the DODD with any variance based upon financial conditions in individual counties) in community facility projects. These participation levels reflect the State's ongoing efforts to provide alternatives within the local communities and to support local level rehabilitation and treatment programs, thereby reducing or avoiding the need for State facility inpatient care. The Departments' state-level capital projects are primarily those necessary to maintain or improve the conditions or efficiency of operations of the physical plant at State-operated facilities, those for the enhancement of patient care, and those desirable from a safety standpoint or that are in Departmental judgment required to maintain certification/accreditation of beds in State facilities, and construction of additional patient care units at the Northfield hospital due to its consolidation with the former Cleveland Hospital.

For purposes, among others, of maximizing opportunities for third-party reimbursements, State law required the DMH to meet or exceed the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations ("JCAHO") standards or Social Security Act Title XIX standards with regard to physical facilities by July 1, 1990. The DMH currently meets the staffing and facilities standards. Under existing law, failure to meet these standards could result in some decrease in patient and liable relative charges billed and received or in some third party reimbursements. The DMH currently has six totally accredited facilities, with capital projects in development to maintain JCAHO accreditation.

The Departments receive in excess of 90 percent of all current patient support receipts from third-party funding sources such as Medicaid, Medicare and insurance. Loss of accredited/certified beds for any cause, including inability to fund new construction or renovation projects or to fund the operations of current facilities and projects, would negatively impact receipts from these sources.

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES BONDS

(Board of Regents and Higher Education Institutions)

Subsidy (operating) appropriations and capital improvements appropriations (excluding reappropriations and including debt service) made by the General Assembly from State funds for all state supported and state assisted higher education institutions for recent biennia are as follows:

<u>Biennium</u>	<u>Subsidy</u>	<u>Biennium</u>	<u>Capital</u>
2000-01	\$4,268,558,780	2001-02	\$543,698,544
2002-03	4,226,398,596(a)	2003-04	554,469,095
2004-05	4,905,057,891(a)	2005-06	539,371,036
2006-07	5,017,408,626	2007-08	632,446,534
2008-09	5,482,249,552(a)	2009-10	608,809,802
2010-11	5,042,151,371(b)	2011-12	-0-(c)
2012-13	4,536,214,491	2013-14	403,562,434

- (a) Reflects reductions in appropriations spending ordered by the Governor.
- (b) Includes GRF funding support by federal State Fiscal Stabilization Funds.
- (c) No new capital appropriations were provided by the General Assembly for the 2011-12 capital fiscal biennium.

The State general appropriations act for the Fiscal Year 2012-13 biennium provides GRF operating appropriations (excluding debt service) for higher education of \$2,034,691,056 in FY 2012 and \$2,050,919,935 in FY 2013, representing a decrease of 13.5% in 2012 and an increase of 0.80% in FY 2013. The appropriations act has also appropriated \$191,414,100 for the payment of the FY 2012 debt service on lease-rental and general obligation debt for state supported and state assisted higher education institutions; with a FY 2013 debt service appropriation of \$259,189,400. As in recent appropriation acts, the current act sets limits on institutional increases in annual undergraduate Ohio resident instructional and general fees.

The autumn headcount enrollment at private and public institutions in Ohio in recent years was as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private Institutions</u>		<u>Public Institutions</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number(a)</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	
1980-81	86,501	18.4	382,461	81.6	468,962
1990-91	103,437	19.2	434,406	80.8	537,843
2000-01	121,080	22.4	428,858	77.6	549,938
2005-06	137,437	22.5	472,079	77.5	609,516
2006-07	138,359	22.6	472,694	77.4	611,053
2007-08	137,101	22.1	483,700	77.9	620,801
2008-09	139,048	21.8	499,076	78.2	638,124
2009-10	140,779	22.0	544,164	78.0	639,855
2010-11	146,386	20.4	569,537	79.6	715,923
2011-12	N.A.	N.A.	556,862	N.A.	N.A.

“N.A.” = Not available at this time.

- (a) Prior to 2001-02 data was taken from reports of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio (AICUO), an organization of non-profit institutions with a membership that may vary from year to year. Beginning in 2001-02, private headcount data was obtained from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) and includes all private, not-for-profit institutions, including non-AICUO members.
- (b) Beginning in 1998, headcount data for public institutions are provided by the Board of Regents using a new Higher Education Information System. These headcount numbers may not be directly comparable to previously reported numbers because of changes made in the collection of student headcount data. For example, under the former system, students enrolled in flexibly scheduled course sections were not included in the headcount. Under the new system, these students are included. Under the old system, headcount data were reported as of the 15th day of the term; under the new system, institutions submit headcount data 30 days after the end of the term, and thus have more time to include late enrollments. These changes produce headcount numbers that are somewhat higher than under the previous system.

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(Higher Education Capital Facilities Bonds, cont.)

The following table portrays some of the changes that have been taking place in Ohio public institution enrollments, due in part to the increasing numbers of two-year institutions and the nature and number of programs they offer.

Year	Public Institution Enrollment by Category of Institution(a)									
	Academic Total		Universities		Branches		Community Colleges		Tech. Colleges	
	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE	Headcount	FTE
1960-61	95,977	62,033	90%	100%	10%	(b)%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1970-71	279,360	243,169	78	83	10	8	9	6	0	3
1980-81	382,461	304,560	66	74	8	6	17	11	11	10
1990-91	434,406	341,187	62	71	9	7	19	13	10	9
2000-01	428,858	329,144(c)	56	65	10	8	28	22	5	5
2005-06	472,079	373,678	53	62	10	9	31	23	6	5
2006-07	472,694	374,326	53	62	10	9	31	23	6	5
2007-08	483,700	384,255	53	62	10	9	31	23	6	5
2008-09	499,076	400,530	53	60	10	9	31	25	6	6
2009-10	544,164	436,109	50	57	11	10	32	26	7	7
2010-11	569,537	453,235	50	57	11	10	31	26	7	7
2011-12	556,862	443,342(d)	52	60	11	10	29	24	7	7

(a) Autumn session headcount. FTE computed on basis of summer plus autumn session.

(b) FTE for branches then included with universities.

(c) Beginning in 1998, FTE data for public institutions are provided to the Board of Regents using a new Higher Education Information System. Prior to 1998, FTE's were calculated by annualizing summer and autumn actual data. Under the new information system, FTE's for each term are summed to arrive at the annual FTE figure.

(d) 2011-12 FTEs are estimated based on the historical ratio of student headcount to FTE.

The changing mix of student levels is indicated by the increase in headcount enrollment in all institutions in the autumn sessions between 1975 (339,692) and 2011 (556,862). Freshman autumn headcount at the main campuses of the state universities decreased from 71,540 in 1991 to a low of 61,846 in 1996 and was at 63,192 in 2011.

All enrollment figures cited above include only participation in credit coursework. The public institutions also offer various forms of non-credit instruction. State-wide data is not available to numerically describe the level of that non-credit activity, but reports from institutions indicate substantial and growing commitments in this area, especially in the form of job training and retraining programs to serve employees and local and State business and industry. One measure of the extent of public higher education activity is the number of degrees and certificates granted:

Degrees Granted

Academic Year	Bachelor	Associate	Masters/Doctorate	Professional	Other
1980-81	28,025	12,876	9,971	2,004	197
1990-91	32,518	14,607	10,599	2,008	38
2000-01	32,109	15,744	12,628	1,956	4,366(a)
2004-05	36,793	17,551	14,233	2,118	5,389
2005-06	37,648	18,497	14,872	2,219	6,424
2006-07	37,816	18,335	14,451	2,234	6,643
2007-08	38,064	19,174	14,679	2,285	6,629
2008-09	38,493	19,429	14,703	2,368	6,659
2009-10	39,266	20,151	15,411	2,505	8,068
2010-11(b)	41,675	21,917	15,623	2,626	9,165

(a) Beginning with the 1997-98 school year, data on two-year certificates became available on the new reporting system.

(b) 2011-12 degree data will not be available until November 2012.

Data for the autumn 2011 academic session indicate that total instructional and general fees for an academic year, for a full-time Ohio resident undergraduate student, ranged at the state universities from \$5,672 to \$13,071, and at the community colleges and the technical colleges from \$2,573 to \$4,413. (These amounts do not include special purpose fees or room and board charges.)

Data reported by institutions to the Higher Education Information System (HEI) of the Ohio Board of Regents indicated unrestricted Educational and General Receipts of all these institutions for the year ending June 30, 2011 of approximately \$6.93 billion, including \$4.06 billion in student fees.

(Higher Education Capital Facilities Bonds, cont.)

Regents figures show that as of June 30, 2011 the aggregate outstanding principal amount of bonds and notes issued by individual state universities to finance campus capital projects (primarily auxiliary facilities) and supported by pledges of the individual institution's receipts was \$5,203,287,460. Of that amount, \$106,487,510 was supported by pledges of specific income from specified facilities, and \$5,096,799,950 was supported by pledges of the "general receipts" of the individual institutions (being generally all receipts of the institution excluding State appropriations). Pledges by the individual institutions to their own obligations, including those bonds and notes, and leases and lease purchase agreements, are prior to the pledge of that portion of their local receipts included in the Pledged Receipts pledged to the Higher Education Bonds.

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HIGHWAY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS

History of Highway User Receipts and Debt Service Coverage. The following table sets forth revenues of the State of Ohio from fees, excises and license taxes levied by the State relating to registration, operation, or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles (collectively, the Highway User Receipts) available in recent fiscal years pledged to and budgeted for the payment of debt service on general obligation Highway Capital Improvement Bonds and applies historical and current program debt service against available Highway User Receipts to derive coverage ratios for State Fiscal Years 2003 through 2012.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Highway User Receipts Available for Debt Service Requirements*</u>	<u>Total Fiscal Year Debt Service</u>	<u>Coverage Ratio</u>
2003	\$2,123,591,241	\$184,453,546	11.51
2004	2,326,188,095	184,970,821	12.58
2005	2,483,833,507	178,797,263	13.89
2006	2,669,145,764	181,073,874	14.74
2007	2,576,989,814**	198,718,747	12.97
2008	2,703,698,759	205,977,409	13.13
2009	2,576,368,324**	197,451,814	13.05
2010	2,585,478,680	170,263,970	15.19
2011	2,642,695,324	149,309,580	17.70
2012	2,593,933,652**	140,859,293	18.42

* Reflects total Highway User Receipts minus permissible statutory deductions or refunds.

** The decreases in Highway User Receipts in Fiscal Years 2007, 2009 and 2012 were due in large part to the timing of motor fuel tax receipts that were received at the end of those fiscal years but not recorded until the following fiscal year.

Based on the most recent annual data (Fiscal Year 2012), approximately 67% of Highway User Receipts are generated by Motor Fuel and Use Taxes while the remaining 33% is primarily from Registration and License fees.

The Ohio Building Authority, acting pursuant to Section 2i of Article VIII, Ohio Constitution and acts of the General Assembly, has previously issued special obligations for office buildings for the Ohio Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Ohio Department of Public Safety (DPS) which are not secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit, revenue and taxing power of the State. There are currently no DOT obligations outstanding and the State has no plans to issue new DOT obligations. Payment of debt service on DPS special obligations is subject to biennial appropriation by the General Assembly. Annual debt service payments on those special obligations are appropriated and paid from Highway User Receipts remaining *after* the payment of debt service on Highway Capital Improvement Bonds.

**COLUMBUS-FRANKLIN COUNTY FINANCE AUTHORITY
TAXABLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2010A**

The following is in connection with the \$157,940,000 Columbus-Franklin County Finance Authority Taxable Research and Development Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A (Ohio Capital Fund Financing)(State of Ohio Refundable Tax Credit Collateralized)(the “Bonds”) collateralized by certain tax credits against certain State of Ohio taxes (the “Tax Credits”).

TAXES, TAX CREDITS AND STATE PAYMENTS

The Tax Credits are fully refundable and may be claimed by the Trustee for the Bonds against any or all of the following taxes levied and collected by the State: (i) Section 5707.031 of the Ohio Revised Code - tax on intangibles dealer; (ii) Section 5725.19 of the Ohio Revised Code – tax imposed on domestic insurance company; (iii) Section 5727.241 of the Ohio Revised Code - tax on natural gas or combined company; (iv) Section 5729.08 of the Ohio Revised Code – tax imposed on foreign insurance company; (v) Section 5733.49 of the Ohio Revised Code – corporate franchise tax, and (vi) Section 5747.80 of the Ohio Revised Code – income tax (collectively, the “Taxes”). State payments of Tax Credits, if issued to and claimed by the bond Trustee, are required under State law to be paid from money subject to biennial appropriation (as further described elsewhere herein) to the State Tax Refund Fund (Section 5703.052 of the Ohio Revised Code), from which Ohio tax refunds are paid on business and personal taxes.

The Trustee has applied for and received a separate taxpayer identification number as Trustee under the Trust Indenture for the Bonds. In that capacity, the Trustee has no activity that is subject to or that would create any liability of the Trustee for any of the Taxes. In order to make a Tax Credit claim and receive State payments, the Trustee will file a tax return, in form agreed to by the Trustee and the Ohio Tax Commissioner, solely for the purpose of claiming the Tax Credits. As the Tax Credits are fully refundable and because the Trustee will have no tax payments against which the Tax Credits can be offset, the Trustee will be entitled to State Payments in the full amount of any Tax Credits it claims. The Ohio Venture Capital Authority (OVCA) has covenanted, on behalf of the State, that the State will honor Tax Credits and make State payments in full within 90 days of the filing by the Trustee of a tax return claiming any Tax Credits. Once State payments are received, the Trustee will use money received to restore amounts in the Bond Reserve Fund (or reinstate any Reserve Credit Facility) for the Bonds or, if bond service charges have not been paid on any Bonds collateralized by the Tax Credits, to pay those bond service charges.

State payments with respect to the Tax Credits are payable from the same sources as any other taxpayer’s claim for a refund against any of the Taxes. Refunds of Taxes (including the State payments) are payable upon certification of the Ohio Tax Commissioner (which certification occurs upon presentation of the Tax Credit) from current receipts of the same Taxes from which the refunds arose.

Annual State fiscal year receipts for each of the Taxes (net of refunds) are as follows (\$ in millions):

<u>Taxes</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Intangibles Dealer Tax	\$34.5	\$38.4	\$27.2	\$26.0	\$19.9
Domestic Insurance Company Tax	159.3	160.1	166.5	194.3	194.1
Natural Gas / Combined Company Tax	160.8	184.5	136.7	124.8	174.1**
Foreign Insurance Company Tax	284.6	265.0	266.4	273.0	283.9
Corporate Franchise Tax*	754.6	521.4	142.3	237.2	117.4
Income Tax	<u>9,848.2</u>	<u>8,322.2</u>	<u>7,886.8</u>	<u>8,820.1</u>	<u>9,029.7</u>
Total	\$11,242.0	\$9,491.6	\$8,625.9	\$9,675.4	\$9,819.1

* In connection with the State's adoption of the commercial activity tax, collections from the Corporate Franchise Tax are expected to decrease substantially in upcoming years to approximately \$150 million annually.

** Beginning in FY 2012, includes the Natural Gas Consumption (mcf) tax.

In the event that current receipts of any Tax are insufficient to make the State Payments, under State law, as with any refund of Taxes, the State Payments are to be paid from current receipts of the State sales tax. State sales tax receipts were approximately \$6.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2009, \$6.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2010, \$6.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2011, and \$7.0 billion in Fiscal Year 2012.

State Payments, as with all tax refunds and other payments by the State, may only be made upon an appropriation from the General Assembly, which appropriation cannot extend beyond two years. Each biennial budget since the 2000-2001 biennium contains a single appropriation that applies to all refunds of business or personal taxes. For the current biennium (ending June 30, 2013), the appropriated amount for each State fiscal year is \$1,546,800,000, with the following included in the appropriation language: "If it is determined that additional appropriations are necessary for [paying tax refunds], such amounts are hereby appropriated." As a result of these appropriations, in each of the last three State fiscal years, there were at least \$14.8 billion in current State tax receipts available to pay tax refunds. The annual statutory limit on the amount of the Tax Credits (which is subject to change by the General Assembly) is currently \$20 million and bond service charges on the Bonds collateralized by Tax Credits for each State fiscal year must always be less than that annual statutory limit.

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