

"BOOK-ENTRY ONLY"
NEW ISSUE

RATINGS:
Moody's: Aa3
Standard & Poor's: AA
Fitch Ratings: AA-
(See "RATINGS" herein)

In the opinion of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law and assuming compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, is not treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and is exempt from the Ohio personal income tax, the Ohio corporation franchise tax (to the extent computed on the net income basis) and income taxes imposed by municipalities and other political subdivisions in Ohio. Interest on the Bonds may be subject to certain federal taxes imposed on certain corporations, including imposition of the corporate alternative minimum tax on a portion of that interest. (For a more complete discussion of tax aspects, see "TAX EXEMPTION" herein).

\$113,765,000

STATE OF OHIO

MAJOR NEW STATE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2003-1

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: Serially on June 15, as shown below

The Bonds are special obligations of the State of Ohio (the "State"), issued pursuant to the Trust Agreement dated as of May 1, 1998, as amended (the "Original Trust Agreement") between the State and National City Bank, as trustee (the "Trustee") and the Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement dated as of December 1, 2003 (the "Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement") between the State and the Trustee (together, the "Trust Agreement"). The Bonds are being issued for the purpose of paying certain costs of Major New State Infrastructure Projects described herein (the "Projects"). The Ohio Director of Transportation (the "Director") has entered into a Certificate and Agreement with the Treasurer of State of the State of Ohio (the "Treasurer") dated as of December 1, 2003 (the "Certificate and Agreement") pursuant to which the Director has agreed that the Ohio Department of Transportation (the "Department") will make deposits with the Treasurer equal to the Bond Service Charges on the Bonds (the "Bond Service Charges") plus certain related costs primarily from Pledged Federal Highway Receipts (as defined herein).

Interest on the Bonds will be payable, from their date on June 15 and December 15, commencing June 15, 2004. The Bonds mature on June 15 of each year, as shown below:

MATURITY SCHEDULE

Maturity June 15	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	Maturity June 15	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield
2004	\$14,225,000	2.000%	1.050%	2008	\$1,195,000	4.000%	2.550%
2005	4,955,000	2.000%	1.390%	2008	10,475,000	5.000%	2.550%
2005	9,265,000	4.000%	1.390%	2009	2,550,000	3.000%	2.810%
2006	2,485,000	2.000%	1.810%	2009	11,670,000	5.000%	2.810%
2006	11,735,000	5.000%	1.810%	2010	2,455,000	3.000%	3.080%
2007	2,785,000	2.100%	2.190%	2010	11,765,000	5.000%	3.080%
2007	4,075,000	4.000%	2.190%	2011	7,110,000	4.000%	3.330%
2007	7,360,000	5.000%	2.190%	2011	7,110,000	5.000%	3.330%
2008	2,550,000	2.750%	2.550%				

The Bonds are not subject to optional or mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds will be issued only as fully registered bonds in the denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. The Bonds will be issued in a book-entry form, registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee. There will be no distribution of the Bonds to the ultimate purchasers ("Book-Entry Interest Owners"). See Appendix C-BOOK-ENTRY FORM herein. Principal of the Bonds will be payable to the registered owner thereof (DTC or its nominee) at the designated corporate trust office of the Trustee. Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check or draft mailed by the Trustee or under certain conditions by wire transfer, to the registered owner as shown on the registration records maintained by the Trustee as bond registrar.

The Bonds are special obligations of the State, secured under the Trust Agreement solely by a pledge of the Pledged Receipts (as defined herein), and payable primarily from the deposits to be made by the Department under the Certificate and Agreement and certain funds held by the Trustee pursuant to the Trust Agreement. The obligation of the Department to make the deposits required under the Certificate and Agreement is subject to and dependant upon biennial appropriations being made to the Department for such purpose by the General Assembly of Ohio (the "General Assembly"). The failure of the General Assembly to so appropriate moneys to the Department will result in the termination of the Department's obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, including the obligation to cause moneys to be deposited with the Treasurer sufficient for the payment of Bond Service Charges with respect to the Bonds. The Bonds do not represent or constitute a debt of the Treasurer, the Department or the State, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, or a pledge of the taxing power of the State, and the Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds shall have no right to have moneys raised by taxation by the State obligated or pledged for the payment of Bond Service Charges.

THIS COVER PAGE CONTAINS CERTAIN INFORMATION FOR QUICK REFERENCE ONLY. IT IS NOT A SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE. INVESTORS MUST READ THE ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO THE MAKING OF AN INFORMED INVESTMENT DECISION

The Bonds are offered, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued by the State and accepted by the Underwriters subject to approval of legality by Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur LLP, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Forbes, Fields & Associates Co., LPA. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Department by its counsel, the Attorney General of Ohio, Jim Petro. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Treasurer by its counsel, the Attorney General of Ohio, and by its special counsel, Crabbe, Brown & James, LLP. Public Financial Management, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio has acted as financial advisor to the Treasurer in connection with the offering of Bonds. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds will be made to or upon the order of DTC in New York, New York on or about January 6, 2004, against payment therefor.

FIRST ALBANY CAPITAL

SEASONGOOD & MAYER, LLC

COMMONWEALTH SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS, INC.

CITIGROUP

MELVIN SECURITIES, L.L.C.

The Date of this Official Statement is December 10, 2003.

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REGARDING THE USE OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

This Official Statement does not constitute an offering of any security other than the original offering of the Bonds identified on the cover page of this Official Statement. No person has been authorized by the Treasurer, the Department, or the State to give any information or to make any representation, other than that contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representation not so authorized must not be relied upon as having been given or authorized by the Treasurer, the Department or the State. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, and there shall not be any sale of the Bonds by any person, in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the State since the date hereof.

The Bonds will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or any state securities law, and will not be listed on any stock or other securities exchange. Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other federal, state or other governmental entity or agency will have passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Official Statement or approved the Bonds for sale.

All financial and other information presented herein has been provided by the State from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources, is intended to show recent historic information, and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the State. No representation is made that past experience, as might be shown by such financial and other information, will necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

References herein to provisions of Ohio law, whether codified in the Ohio Revised Code or uncodified, or of the Ohio Constitution, are references to such provisions as they presently exist. Any of those provisions may from time to time be amended, repealed or supplemented.

The information approved and provided by the State in this Official Statement is the information relating to the particular subjects provided by the State or State agencies for the purpose of this Official Statement. Reliance for the purpose should not be placed on any other information publicly provided, in any format including electronic, by any State agency for other purposes, including general information provided to the public or to portions of the public.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVERALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS THAT STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES OF THE BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement has been prepared to provide certain information in connection with the original issuance and sale of \$113,765,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2003-1 (the "Bonds"), to be issued for the purpose of (i) paying the costs of State Infrastructure Projects as defined in Section 5531.10(A)(8) of the Ohio Revised Code (the "Projects"), and (ii) paying the costs incident to the issuance of the Bonds. For further discussion of the purposes of the Bonds, and see "PURPOSE OF THE BONDS".

This Introduction is not a summary of this Official Statement. It is only a brief description of and guide to, and is qualified by, more complete and detailed information contained elsewhere in this Official Statement and the documents summarized or described herein. A full review should be made of the entire Official Statement. The offering of Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of the entire Official Statement. CAPITALIZED TERMS NOT OTHERWISE DEFINED IN THE TEXT OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT ARE DEFINED IN THE GLOSSARY.

Authorization

The Bonds are being issued by the Treasurer of State of the State of Ohio (the "Treasurer") pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of Ohio, particularly Section 13 of Article VIII thereof, Section 5531.10 of the Ohio Revised Code (the "Act"), the General Bond Order of the Treasurer and Series Bond Order No. 2003-1 of the Treasurer and the Trust Agreement dated as of May 1, 1998, as amended, and the Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement (the "Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement"), dated as of December 1, 2003, between the Treasurer and the Trustee (together, the "Trust Agreement").

The Bonds are the fifth series of Bonds issued under the Original Trust Agreement for the purpose of paying the cost of the Projects. In 1998, the Treasurer issued the first series of bonds, \$70,000,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 1998-1 (the "Series 1998-1 Bonds"), which were issued pursuant to the Original Trust Agreement and the First Supplemental Trust Agreement dated as of May 1, 1998, between the Trustee and the Treasurer. In 1999, the Treasurer issued \$20,000,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 1999-1 (the "Series 1999-1 Bonds"), which were issued pursuant to the Original Trust Agreement and the Second Supplemental Trust Agreement dated as of August 1, 1999, between the Trustee and the Treasurer. In 2001, the Treasurer issued \$100,000,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2001-1 (the "Series 2001-1 Bonds") which were issued pursuant to the Original Trust Agreement and the Third Supplemental Trust Agreement dated as of September 1, 2001, between the Trustee and the Treasurer. In 2002, the Treasurer issued \$135,000,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2002-1 (the "Series 2002-1 Bonds") which were issued pursuant to the Original Trust Agreement and the Fourth Supplemental Trust Agreement dated as of September 1, 2002 between the Trustee and the Treasurer.

Sources of and Security for Payment

The Bonds are special obligations of the State issued under and pursuant to the Act and the Trust Agreement. The Bonds are payable primarily from and, together with the Additional Bonds, are equally and ratably secured by a pledge of the Pledged Receipts. **Federal Title 23 Highway Funds received and to be received by the State (Pledged Federal Highway Receipts) will be the primary source of Pledged Receipts.**

The Certificate and Agreement requires the Department to make annual deposits with the Treasurer sufficient in amount to pay the Bond Service Charges with respect to the Bonds for credit to the appropriate fund or account under the Trust Agreement. See "THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT – Payments and Pledges". In the Trust Agreement, the Treasurer has assigned its rights to the moneys deposited by the Department of Transportation under the Certificate and Agreement to the Trustee to secure the payment of the Bonds. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT –Security".

"Pledged Receipts" means (a) accrued interest received from the sale of Obligations; (b) all amounts standing to the credit of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund including without limitation all amounts credited to the Major New Project Debt Service Account and any other accounts and subaccounts in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund, other than amounts in an account or subaccount which are limited to certain series of Bonds or Parity Obligations and other than any moneys in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund raised by taxation by the State; (c) any gifts, grants, donations and pledges, and receipts therefrom, received by the State available for the payment of Bond Service Charges, to the extent not previously pledged and to the extent not prohibited by the terms of such gifts, grants donations or pledges; (d) any amounts on deposit in the state infrastructure bank created pursuant to Section 5531.09 of the Ohio Revised Code and available for the payment of Bond Service Charges; and (e) any other moneys accruing to the State from sources described in Section 5531.10(A)(6) of the Ohio Revised Code, which are hereafter pledged to the payment of Bond Service Charges by a Series Bond Order. If the amounts standing to the credit of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund and available monies in the state infrastructure bank are insufficient for the payment of Bond Service Charges, **"Pledged Receipts" also means all Pledged Federal Highway Receipts, excepting the portions thereof to be deposited in the Administrative Expense Fund, the Construction Fund, the Rebate Fund or an account or subaccount created pursuant to Section 9 of the General Bond Order, as provided in the General Bond Order or in any Series Bond Order."**

The obligations of the Department to cause moneys to be deposited with the Treasurer for the payment of Bond Service Charges and to perform other obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement are subject to and dependent upon biennial appropriations being made to the Department by the General Assembly for such purposes. If the General Assembly fails to appropriate moneys to enable the Department to perform its obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, those obligations of the Department under the Certificate and Agreement will terminate. The General Assembly may not, under the provisions of the Ohio Constitution,

make appropriations for a period longer than two years. While the Treasurer and the Department expect that the General Assembly will, for each State fiscal biennium, continue to appropriate amounts to the Department sufficient to meet its obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement to the Treasurer, the General Assembly is under no legal obligation to make such appropriations. The Bonds are special obligations of the State payable primarily from and secured solely by the Pledged Receipts under the Trust Agreement.

The Bonds do not represent or constitute a debt of the Treasurer, the Department, the State, or of any political subdivision thereof, nor a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, or any political subdivision thereof. The Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds will have no right to have excises or taxes levied by the General Assembly for the payment of the Bond Service Charges on the Bonds, and those Holders and Book Entry Interest Owners will have no right to have moneys raised by taxation by the State obligated or pledged for the payment of Bond Service Charges. The Series 2003-1 Projects are not pledged or mortgaged as security for the Bonds and the Trustee will not have the right to take possession or operate the Series 2003-1 Projects upon a default or termination of the Certificate and Agreement.

Registration

The Bonds will be issued only as fully registered bonds, one for each respective maturity bearing the same interest rate, in the name of CEDE & Co. as nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), as Holder of all the Bonds. The fully registered Bonds will be retained and immobilized in the custody of DTC. See Appendix C-BOOK-ENTRY FORM. As used in this Official Statement, "Holder" means the registered holder of a Bond and "Book-Entry Interest Owner" means the owner of a book-entry interest in Bonds held by a depository in book entry form. DTC (or any successor securities depository), for all purposes under the Trust Agreement will be and will be considered to be the sole Holder of the Bonds.

Payment

The principal of and premium, if any, on the Bonds will be payable to the Holder (initially DTC or its nominee) upon presentation and surrender at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee. The Bonds will bear interest on their unpaid principal amounts payable on each Interest Payment Date to the Holder (initially DTC or its nominee) at the address shown on the Register as of the close of business on the first day of the calendar month in which such Interest Payment Date occurs. Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check or draft mailed by the Trustee or under certain conditions by wire transfer, to the Holder as shown on the registration records maintained by the Trustee as Bond Registrar. Interest is payable June 15 and December 15, commencing June 15, 2004. See "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS -Payment of Principal and Interest".

Additional Bonds

One or more series of Additional Bonds are issuable under the Original Trust Agreement for the purpose of paying costs of Major New State Infrastructure Projects or for the purpose of refunding Obligations previously issued under the Act. The Series 1998-1 Bonds, Series 1999-1 Bonds, Series 2001-1 Bonds and Series 2002-1 Bonds are the only Additional Bonds that have been issued as of the date of this Official Statement. Additional Bonds are on a parity with the Bonds, payable primarily from and secured by the Pledged Receipts except for bond service reserve accounts or Credit Support Instruments, if any, applicable only to a certain series of outstanding Bonds. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT – Additional Bonds".

Parity Obligations

The Trust Agreement contemplates the issuance of Parity Obligations. As defined in the Trust Agreement, "Parity Obligations" means any obligation of any person, other than the Bonds and Additional Bonds, which is either payable from or is secured by Pledged Federal Highway Receipts and which is not expressly subordinated to the Bonds, including without limitation any such obligation issued or to be issued by the Butler County, Ohio Transportation Improvement District ("Butler County TID"). In 1997, the Butler County TID issued \$158,485,000 Butler County Transportation Improvement District Highway Improvement Bonds, Series 1997A (the "Butler County TID Bonds"). The Butler County TID Bonds are the only Parity Obligations that have been issued as of the date of this Official Statement. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT – Parity Obligations".

Limitations on Additional Bonds and Parity Obligations

The Department has agreed in the Certificate and Agreement that it will not permit any future Additional Bonds or Parity Obligations to be issued if, upon such issuance, the total amount of Bond Service Charges payable with respect to the Bonds and any Additional Bonds in any State Fiscal Year plus the total amount payable as debt service on all Parity Obligations in that State Fiscal Year would exceed (a) so long as the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds have not been defeased, the lesser of (i) 25% of the lowest amount of Pledged Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in any of the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years, or (ii) One Hundred Million Dollars (\$100,000,000); or (b) subsequent to the defeasance of the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds, one-fifth of the average amount of Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years. See "SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR PAYMENT OF BONDS", "THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT -- Further Covenants" and "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS".

Tax Exemption

In the opinion of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law and assuming compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and is not treated as an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations. The Bonds are exempt from the Ohio personal income tax, the Ohio corporation franchise tax (to the extent computed on the net income basis), and income taxes imposed by municipalities and other political subdivisions in Ohio. See "TAX EXEMPTION".

Disclosure Information

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. This Official Statement and the continuing disclosure documents of the Treasurer are intended to be made available through one or more repositories. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE". Copies of the basic documentation relating to the Bonds, including the Original Trust Agreement, the Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement, and the Certificate and Agreement are available from the Treasurer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

General

The Bonds shall be dated the date of their initial issuance and delivery and shall bear interest from such date at the rates set forth below, payable on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing June 15, 2004, until maturity. The Bonds are being issued as fully registered bonds, without coupons, in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

The Bonds mature on June 15 of each year as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>INTEREST RATE</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL AMOUNT</u>	<u>INTEREST RATE</u>
2004	\$14,225,000	2.000%	2008	\$1,195,000	4.000%
2005	4,955,000	2.000%	2008	10,475,000	5.000%
2005	9,265,000	4.000%	2009	2,550,000	3.000%
2006	2,485,000	2.000%	2009	11,670,000	5.000%
2006	11,735,000	5.000%	2010	2,455,000	3.000%
2007	2,785,000	2.100%	2010	11,765,000	5.000%
2007	4,075,000	4.000%	2011	7,110,000	4.000%
2007	7,360,000	5.000%	2011	7,110,000	5.000%
2008	2,550,000	2.750%			

No Prior Redemption

The Bonds are not subject to optional or mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity.

Payment of Principal and Interest

The principal of and any premium on any Bond shall be payable when due upon presentation and surrender of that Bond at the designated corporate trust office of the Trustee or at the office of any paying agent designated for that purpose pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

The interest on any Bond due on each Interest Payment Date shall be paid by check or draft mailed to the person in whose name the Bond is registered at the close of business on the first day of the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date applicable to the Bonds occurs (the "Regular Record Date"), at the address shown on the registration records kept by the Trustee as bond registrar. If any interest is not timely paid or duly provided for, the Trustee is required to establish a Special Record Date for the payment of overdue interest to the Holders of Bonds as of that Special Record Date. Notice of the Special Record Date will be mailed to Holders of Bonds not more than 15 days and not less than 10 days prior to the Special Record Date.

With the approval of the Treasurer, the Trustee may enter into an agreement with DTC, or the nominee of DTC, that is the Holder of a Bond in the custody of DTC providing for the making of all payments to DTC of principal of and interest and any premium on that Bond or any portion thereof (other than any payment of its entire unpaid principal amount) at a place and in a manner (including wire transfer of funds) without prior presentation or surrender of the Bond, upon any conditions which shall be satisfactory to the Trustee and the Treasurer. That payment in any event shall be made to the person who is the Holder of that Bond on the date that principal and premium is due, or, with respect to the payment of interest, as of the applicable Regular Record Date or Special Record Date or other date agreed upon, as the case may be.

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ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

The following table sets forth the estimated sources and uses of the proceeds of the Bonds:

Sources:

Par Amount of Bonds	\$113,765,000.00
Net Original Issue Premium	7,121,328.80
TOTAL SOURCES	\$120,886,328.80

Uses:

Deposit to the Infrastructure Bank	\$120,000,000.00
Obligations Fund ⁽¹⁾	
Costs of Issuance ⁽²⁾	886,328.80
TOTAL USES	\$120,886,328.80

(1) See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT – Funds and Accounts – Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund" for a description of this fund.

(2) Includes Underwriters' compensation and expenses, printing costs, legal fees and other costs of issuance.

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DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements for the Bonds, along with Additional Bonds and Parity Obligations outstanding as of the date of this Official Statement:

State Fiscal Year	<u>Series 2003-1 Bonds</u>			<u>Additional Bonds and Parity Obligations</u> ⁽¹⁾			Total Debt Service
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	
2004	\$14,225	\$2,024	\$16,249	\$44,480	\$14,678	\$59,158	\$75,407
2005	14,220	4,299	18,519	45,230	15,853	61,083	79,602
2006	14,220	3,829	18,049	46,015	13,655	59,670	77,719
2007	14,220	3,193	17,413	46,845	11,470	58,315	75,728
2008	14,220	2,603	16,823	47,720	9,155	56,875	73,698
2009	14,220	1,962	16,182	39,785	7,022	46,807	62,989
2010	14,220	1,302	15,522	25,125	5,127	30,252	45,774
2011	14,220	640	14,860	8,745	3,790	12,535	27,395
2012				9,270	3,265	12,535	12,535
2013				9,830	2,790	12,620	12,620
2014				10,330	2,286	12,616	12,616
2015				10,860	1,757	12,617	12,617
2016				11,415	1,200	12,615	12,615
2017				12,005	615	12,620	12,620

(1) Includes Butler County TID Bonds. The Bonds and the Additional Bonds are payable primarily from, and secured solely by, a pledge of the Pledged Federal Highway Receipts as well as certain other Pledged Receipts. The Butler County TID Bonds are Parity Obligations under the Original Trust Agreement and are secured primarily by a pledge of lease payments under a master lease agreement. The Pledged Federal Highway Receipts are expected to be the ultimate source for the lease payments to be made by the Department as the lessee under such master lease agreement, but are not pledged thereunder and do not constitute security for the Butler County TID Bonds.

PURPOSE OF THE BONDS

The Bonds are being issued to finance various highway and bridge projects within the State (the "Projects"). The Projects include (A) construction of six projects comprising a portion of the Southeast Ohio Plan, consisting of highway improvements in Athens, Lawrence, Meigs and Ross Counties, Ohio, including (i) construction of a limited access highway on four lane right of way and new alignment of U.S. Route 33 in Athens County, beginning at Richland Avenue in the City of Athens, (ii) construction of a limited access highway on four lane right of way and new alignment of U.S. Route 33 in Athens County beginning 200 meters north of existing Township Route 68, (iii) construction of limited access highway relocating a portion of U.S. Route 35 in Ross County, from U.S. Route 50 east to Richmondale, (iv) construction of Phase 1 of State Route 7 by-pass around Chesapeake, Ohio in Lawrence County, beginning .10 miles west of State Route 775, and (v) construction of a portion of Ravenswood Connector on State Route 124, comprising a new limited access two lane on four lane right of way in Meigs County, from State Route 7 to west of Township Route 125 (the "Southeast Ohio Projects"); and (B) replacement of the Craig Memorial Bridge across the Maumee River on Interstate 280 in Lucas County, Ohio (the "Maumee Bridge Project"). The Federal Highway Administration ("FHWA") has authorized Bond Service Charges on each of the Projects as advance construction projects under Title 23 and has determined that each of the Projects is eligible for federal funding under Title 23. The FHWA has agreed to make payments to the Department in amounts equal to the Debt Service on the Bonds, when due.

The Southeast Ohio Plan consists of eight projects, six of which are under construction. The six projects (Southeast Ohio Projects) are budgeted for approximately \$129 million, \$90.5 million of which has been expended. The Maumee Bridge Project commenced in 2001 and is expected to be completed in September, 2005. Approximately \$110.5 million of this \$221 million project has been expended.

Additional Bonds may be issued in the future to finance the Projects and other highway construction projects. See "INTRODUCTION – Additional Bonds". Included within the cost to complete the Projects are the cost of highway construction, including the cost of paving, grading, and drainage, the cost of replacing bridges, and the cost of landscaping and removing materials from the construction zone. **The Projects are not pledged or mortgaged as security for the Bonds nor will the Trustee have the right to take possession of or operate the Projects upon a default under or termination of the Department's obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement.** See "THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT – Term of the Certificate and Agreement".

SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

General

The Bonds are special obligations of the State issued under and pursuant to the Act and the Trust Agreement. The Bonds are payable primarily from and, together with the Additional Bonds, are equally and ratably secured by a pledge of the Pledged Receipts. **Federal Title 23 Highway Funds received and to be received by the State (Pledged Federal Highway Receipts) will be the primary source of Pledged Receipts.**

“Pledged Receipts” means (a) accrued interest received from the sale of Obligations; (b) all amounts standing to the credit of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund including without limitation all amounts credited to the Major New Project Debt Service Account and any other accounts and subaccounts in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund, other than amounts in an account or subaccount which are limited to certain series of Bonds or Parity Obligations and other than any moneys in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund raised by taxation by the State; (c) any gifts, grants, donations and pledges, and receipts therefrom, received by the State available for the payment of Bond Service Charges, to the extent not previously pledged and to the extent not prohibited by the terms of such gifts, grants donations or pledges; (d) any amounts on deposit in the state infrastructure bank created pursuant to Section 5531.09 of the Ohio Revised Code and available for the payment of Bond Service Charges; and (e) any other moneys accruing to the State from sources described in Section 5531.10(A)(6) of the Ohio Revised Code, which are hereafter pledged to the payment of Bond Service Charges by a Series Bond Order. If the amounts standing to the credit of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund and available monies in the state infrastructure bank are insufficient for the payment of Bond Service Charges, **“Pledged Receipts” also means all Pledged Federal Highway Receipts, excepting the portions thereof to be deposited in the Administrative Expense Fund, the Construction Fund, the Rebate Fund or an account or subaccount created pursuant to Section 9 of the General Bond Order, as provided in the General Bond Order or in any Series Bond Order.**

The obligations of the Department to cause moneys to be deposited with the Treasurer for the payment of Bond Service Charges and to perform other obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement are subject to and dependent upon biennial appropriations being made to the Department by the General Assembly for such purposes. If the General Assembly fails to appropriate moneys to enable the Department to perform its obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, those obligations of the Department under the Certificate and Agreement will terminate. The General Assembly may not, under the provisions of the Ohio Constitution make appropriations for a period longer than two years.

Pursuant to Amended Substitute H.B. No. 87 and Amended Substitute H.B. No. 95 (the Department's current budget bills) the Director of the Office of Budget and Management (“OBM”) may approve requests of the Department for transfer of various appropriations within a budget period. Transfers of appropriations may be made upon the written request of the Director of Transportation and with the approval of the Director of

OBM. This transfer authority is intended to provide for emergency situations and flexibility to meet unforeseen conditions that could arise during the budget period. It is also intended to allow the Department to optimize the use of variable resources and adjust to circumstances affecting the obligation and expenditure of federal funds.

While the Treasurer and the Department expect that the General Assembly will, for each State fiscal biennium, continue to appropriate amounts to the Department sufficient to meet its obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement to the Treasurer, consistent with the State budget, the General Assembly is under no legal obligation to make such appropriations. The Bonds are special obligations of the State payable primarily from and secured solely by the Pledged Receipts under the Trust Agreement.

The Bonds do not represent or constitute a debt of the Treasurer, the Department, the State, or of any political subdivision thereof, nor a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, or any political subdivision thereof. The Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds will not have the right to have excises or taxes levied by the General Assembly for the payment of the Bond Service Charges on the Bonds, and those Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners will not have the right to have moneys raised by taxation by the State obligated or pledged for the payment of Bond Service Charges. The Projects are not pledged or mortgaged as security for the Bonds and the Trustee will not have the right to take possession of or operate the Projects upon default under or termination of the Certificate and Agreement.

The Trust Agreement provides for the appointment of a receiver to recover and administer the Pledged Receipts upon the occurrence of certain Events of Default, but the right to a receiver under Ohio law is discretionary with the court as equitable principles may dictate. The appointment of a receiver may not, accordingly, be available as a remedy for the Trustee or the Holders of the Bonds. Moreover, the Act withholds from any receiver the power to pledge additional revenues or income of the Treasurer to the payment of the Bond Service Charges and excludes the power to take possession of, mortgage, or cause the sale or other disposition of any State Infrastructure Project.

Deposits Under the Certificate and Agreement and Related Budget Requirements

The Bonds are special obligations of the State payable primarily from annual deposits to be made by the Department with the Treasurer under the Certificate and Agreement. The Certificate and Agreement requires that with respect to any Federal Fiscal Year for which moneys constituting Pledged Federal Highway Receipts are available, the Department will cause to be deposited in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund, for credit to the appropriate account thereof, from such moneys, an amount equal to all Bond Service Charges payable on the Bonds and Additional Bonds, and all debt service due on Parity Obligations for such Federal Fiscal Year, prior to any other payment to be made from such moneys during that Federal Fiscal Year; and, in all events not later than fifteen (15) days after the first day Pledged Federal Highway Receipts are available for that Federal Fiscal Year. In the event the Bond Service Charges due on any Interest Payment Date are not so deposited at least 45 days prior to such Interest Payment Date, the Director has covenanted and agreed in the Certificate and

Agreement to cause to be paid to the Treasurer from any moneys lawfully available therefore, upon invoice by the Treasurer, on or before the fifth Business Day immediately preceding such Interest Payment Date an amount equal to the Bond Service Charges due on the respective Bonds on the applicable Interest Payment Date plus (a) such sum or sums as shall be necessary to maintain any required reserve in a bond service reserve account, and (b) such sum or sums, if any, as shall be necessary to purchase any Bonds which the Treasurer is obligated to purchase.

The obligations of the Department to cause moneys to be deposited with the Treasurer for the payment of Bond Service Charges and to perform other obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement are subject to and dependent upon biennial appropriations being made by the General Assembly to the Department for such purposes. If the General Assembly fails to appropriate moneys to enable the Department to perform its obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, those obligations of the Department under the Certificate and Agreement will terminate. The General Assembly may not, under the provisions of the Ohio Constitution, make appropriations for a period longer than two years. While the Treasurer and the Department expect that the General Assembly will, for each State fiscal biennium, continue to appropriate amounts to the Department sufficient to enable the Department to meet its obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement to the Treasurer, the General Assembly is under no obligation to make such appropriations.

The obligations of the Department involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement expire no later than the end of each State fiscal biennium (currently June 30 of each odd-numbered year) unless the General Assembly has appropriated moneys for the purpose of enabling the Department to meet those obligations for the next succeeding State fiscal biennium.

The Bonds are special obligations of the State issued by the Treasurer payable primarily from and secured solely by the Pledged Receipts under the Trust Agreement. The Bonds do not represent or constitute a debt of the Treasurer, the State, the Department, or of any political subdivision thereof, nor a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any political subdivision thereof. The Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds will have no right to have excises or taxes levied by the General Assembly for the payment of the Bond Service Charges on the Bonds, and those Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners shall have no right to have moneys raised by taxation by the State obligated or pledged for the payment of Bond Service Charges. The Projects are not pledged or mortgaged as security for the Bonds and the Trustee will not have the right to take possession of or operate the Projects upon a default under or termination of the Certificate and Agreement.

The General Assembly has appropriated \$74,064,200 to the Department for the purpose of enabling the Department to meet its obligations with respect to the Series 1998-1 Bonds, the Series 1999-1 Bonds, the Series 2001-1 Bonds, the Series 2002-1 Bonds, the Series 2003-1 Bonds and any future Additional Bonds through the State Fiscal Year 2005.

SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR PAYMENT OF BONDS

The Certificate and Agreement requires the Department to make annual deposits to the Treasurer sufficient in amount to pay the Bond Service Charges with respect to the Bonds. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Deposits under the Certificate and Agreement and Related Budget Requirements", and "THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT – Payments and Pledges". In the Trust Agreement, the Treasurer has assigned its rights to the moneys paid by the Department under the Certificate and Agreement to the Trustee to secure the payment of the Bonds. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT – Security".

The Projects were included by the Department in its Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (the "STIP") which was submitted to the United States Department of Transportation.

The Department through the Transportation Review Advisory Council, also conducted a statewide transportation ranking assessment in which the Projects are all included as Tier I – "Projects for Construction in State Fiscal Years 2003 through 2005". As a result of the STIP, the ranking assessment and other actions required by the United States Department of Transportation and the State of Ohio, the United States Department of Transportation, pursuant to the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code, has apportioned federal moneys to be available to the Department to pay for costs related to the Projects through Federal Fiscal Year 2003.

The federal government has in place various programs which provide for annual grants to the states for aid in the construction of highways (the "Title 23 Moneys"). **The Title 23 Moneys received by the State are the sole source of the Pledged Federal Highway Receipts.** See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS". The Department intends to use future Title 23 Moneys received by it as the primary source of moneys to meet its obligation to pay Bond Service Charges.

The following table sets forth the amount of Title 23 Moneys made available to the Department by (1) appropriation, (2) obligation authority, and (3) actual money received by the Department during each of the Federal Fiscal Years 1987 through and including 2003:

Title 23 Moneys

<u>Federal Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Obligation Authority</u>	<u>Received (*)</u>
1987	\$ 441,646,000	\$ 368,700,000	\$380,700,000
1988	\$ 460,873,000	\$ 321,800,000	\$405,200,000
1989	\$ 472,436,000	\$ 333,100,000	\$456,600,000
1990	\$ 505,953,000	\$ 398,300,000	\$404,800,000
1991	\$ 456,358,000	\$ 434,700,000	\$513,400,000
1992	\$ 599,016,000	\$ 493,600,000	\$517,900,000
1993	\$ 677,122,000	\$ 487,600,000	\$502,400,000
1994	\$ 690,176,000	\$ 576,600,000	\$621,300,000
1995	\$ 708,641,000	\$ 576,000,000	\$748,900,000
1996	\$ 605,926,000	\$ 607,300,000	\$664,500,000
1997	\$ 731,877,000	\$ 654,600,000	\$747,500,000
1998	\$ 783,000,000	\$ 703,800,000	\$661,900,000
1999	\$1,020,000,000	\$ 909,000,000	\$678,400,000
2000	\$1,003,000,000	\$ 826,000,000	\$651,561,000
2001	\$1,070,000,000	\$ 954,000,000	\$862,257,000
2002	\$1,076,000,000	\$1,005,000,000	\$934,328,000
2003	\$ 969,000,000	\$ 982,000,000	\$918,426,000

Title 23 moneys available to the Department for Federal Fiscal Year 2004 through February 29, 2004 will be apportioned according to the ratio of the State's Federal Fiscal Year 2003 obligation authority to the Federal Fiscal Year 2003 obligation authority for all states. See "SUMMARY OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS AND TEA-21-Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2003".

*Includes Title 23 Moneys apportioned for prior Federal Fiscal Years received during the specified Federal Fiscal Year – See "SUMMARY OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDING AND TEA-21 – Operations".

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDING AND TEA-21

The Federal Highway Administration and the Federal-Aid Highway Program

The Federal Highway Administration (the "FHWA") is a unit of the United States Department of Transportation ("US DOT"). The FHWA administers the Federal-Aid Highway Program (the "Highway Program"), through which the federal government reimburses states for a portion of approved highway projects.

The FHWA administers payments to states under the Highway Program through the Highway Trust Fund (the "HTF"). Funded by the collection of federally-imposed motor vehicle user fees, primarily fuel taxes, the HTF is a dedicated fund with dedicated revenues that are held in trust for reimbursement of the states' costs of transportation projects, including highway projects. Using revenues in the Highway Account of the HTF, the FHWA reimburses states for expenditures related to approved highway projects. The FHWA distributes these revenues to

states based on apportionment and allocation rules prescribed by federal law and by discretionary allocations for special projects.

Current law requires that the cash balance of the Highway Account of the HTF, plus projected revenues for the next two years, be sufficient to repay all unpaid obligations before any additional apportionments of revenues can be made from the HTF. This provision is commonly referred to as the "Byrd amendment", or "Byrd test". As a result, unlike most federal programs, because funding is provided through trust-funded contract authority rather than appropriated budget authority, the flow of federal funding to states for highway projects does not depend on timely appropriation of revenues by Congress.

The terms and conditions of participation in the Highway Program as described herein are subject to change at the discretion of Congress. There can be no assurance that the laws and regulations now governing the Highway Program will not be changed in the future in a manner that may adversely affect the ability of the State to receive adequate funds to repay the Bonds.

Source of Funding for Federal-Aid Highway Program

The primary source of federal government funding of highways is the HTF. Federal motor fuel taxes are the major source of income into the HTF. The HTF is composed of the highway account, which funds highway and intermodal programs (the "Highway Account"), and the mass transit account, which funds mass transit programs (the "Mass Transit Account"). Currently, the Highway Account receives approximately 83.3 percent of gasoline tax revenues and about 88.7 percent of diesel fuel tax revenues, with the remainder of such revenues deposited in the Mass Transit Account.

The HTF was established by the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 as a mechanism to finance an accelerated highway program, including construction of the Interstate Highway System. Collection of HTF taxes, like the Highway Program itself, must be periodically reauthorized by Congress. Historically, the HTF and its constituent taxes have been authorized to operate for limited periods of time. The taxes dedicated to the HTF are extended periodically by Congress, most recently by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century ("TEA-21"). These taxes expire two years after the expiration of the authorizing legislation in TEA-21. These taxes are currently scheduled to expire on September 30, 2005.

In Federal Fiscal Year 2002, tax revenues brought in \$31.5 billion to the HTF, with \$26.9 billion directed to the Highway Account and \$4.6 billion directed to the Mass Transit Account. The primary source of funding into the HTF is an 18.4 cent per gallon Federal tax on gasoline. It is estimated that each cent per gallon of the Federal motor fuel tax rate produces about \$1.5 billion in revenues annually.

The HTF Surplus

Since 1956, the Highway Account of the HTF has accumulated a surplus of revenues because more revenues have been generated for the account through collections and interest

income than have been distributed to states under the Highway Program. The balance of the HTF at the end of Federal Fiscal Year 2002 was \$31.1 billion. Of that \$31.1 billion, \$22.4 billion was credited to the Highway Account and \$8.5 billion was credited to the Mass Transit Account. The HTF is required under current federal law to maintain a positive balance to ensure that prior commitments for federal revenues can be met. This requirement allows states the flexibility to earn and receive reimbursement revenues for up to four years after federal funds first were obligated.

Reauthorization of HTF Collections

Collection of HTF taxes ("HTF Collections"), like the Highway Program itself, must periodically be reauthorized by Congress. Historically, the HTF and its constituent taxes have been authorized to operate for limited periods of time. Originally, the HTF was authorized through June 1972; it has been reauthorized several times. Most recently, TEA 21 authorized HTF Collections through September 30, 2005, and the transfer of the taxes to the HTF through June 30, 2006.

History

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 was one of a long series of authorizing statutes for the Highway Program. Extensions of the act were passed in 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1973, 1974, and 1976. The 1982 Surface Transportation Assistance Act ("STAA") made notable changes to the Highway Program, and began the multi-year (i.e., four or more years) authorizing process. In 1991, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 ("ISTEA") broadened the focus of the Highway Program, changed its structure significantly and created several new funding categories. ISTEA also gave state and local governments far greater flexibility in determining their transportation infrastructure priorities, whether transit or highways, and for the first time allowed significant flexibility to redirect federal revenues among programs. In each case, the statute was known as the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

The National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (the "NHS Act") fulfilled an ISTEA mandate by designating the National Highway System to include the Interstate System as well as other roads important to the nation's economy, defense, and mobility. The NHS Act made several changes affecting the financing of federal-aid highway projects, including advance construction procedures ("Advance Construction").

Highway Program Funding Procedures Prior to Reauthorization

Though recent multi-year federal surface transportation legislation has authorized the Federal-Aid Highway Act for four to six years at a time, there occasionally have been periods in which the previous authorizing legislation had expired and the future multi-year legislation had yet to be enacted. In such circumstances, including the current period. Congress and/or the FHWA have found ways to avoid disruptions to state highway programs and, more importantly, have been able to maintain the flow of federal revenues to states in each instance. Two mechanisms in particular have kept Highway Program revenues flowing:

- Access to Unobligated Balances: The 1987 Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act (“STURAA”) expired on September 30, 1991 and ISTEA was not enacted until December 18, 1991. The FHWA was able to act administratively to keep federal-aid funding flowing because states could use their unobligated balances to provide contract authority to use new obligation authority.
- Short-Term Authorization: ISTEA expired on September 30, 1997 and until approval of TEA 21 on June 9, 1998, no new long-term authorization legislation was enacted. Despite the lack of long-term authorizing legislation, states were provided an upper limit on obligation authority through passage of an appropriations act plus access to their unobligated balances. On November 13, 1997 Congress passed the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 1997 (“STEA”), which provided a six-month authorization for highway funding and established a limit on the amount of new obligation authority states could use at funding levels equal to about a quarter of Federal Fiscal Year 1997 authorization levels. Similarly, TEA 21 expired on September 30, 2003 and no new long-term authorization has yet to be enacted. However, the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2003 reauthorized the Highway Program for five months, to February 29, 2004, and a Continuing Resolution provided one month’s additional funding for the Highway Program. A Continuing Resolution is a joint resolution enacted by Congress and signed by the President, when the new Federal Fiscal Year is about to begin or has begun, to provide budget authority for federal agencies and programs to continue in operation until appropriation acts are enacted. See “Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2003” below.

From October 1, 1997, the expiration of ISTEA, through November 13, 1997, the passage of the STEA authorization, the FHWA was able to continue funding the Highway Program through use of large unobligated balances (unused contract authority) in the Highway Program. Since most states have unobligated balances of at least half their normal annual obligation authority levels and an authorization act need not be in place for the FHWA to give states new obligation authority, states were able to spend down prior unfunded federal apportionments (contract authority) with newly allocated obligation authority. The lack of an enacted authorization act during this period did not pose a threat to the continued flow of revenues, because dedicated highway user fees continued to flow into the HTF.

Title 23

Title 23 of the United States Code (“Title 23”) is titled “Highways” and includes most of the laws that govern the Highway Program. As new highway acts are passed, Title 23 is amended. Under Title 23, a state highway department wishing to avail itself of benefits under the Highway Program may apply to the Secretary of Transportation for approval of a program or programs of proposed projects. The application must be made for each Federal Fiscal Year as soon as practicable after apportionments for the Highway Program have been made. Once a particular project has been approved, the US DOT enters into an agreement with the relevant

state highway department concerning the construction and maintenance of the project. The Federal Fiscal Year runs from October 1 to September 30. For example, Federal Fiscal Year 2004 began on October 1, 2003 and ends on September 30, 2004. Funds authorized under the Highway Program that are authorized for a particular Federal Fiscal Year are apportioned to the states on the first day of that Federal Fiscal Year, at which time they are available for obligation by the states as they choose and the Secretary of US DOT approves. In general, funds appropriated under Title 23 for a project (other than Interstate Highway construction) remain available for obligation in the relevant state for three Federal Fiscal Years after the end of the Federal Fiscal Year for which the funds are authorized. Funds are available to states under Title 23 to pay principal of, interest on and costs of issuance related to the bonds issued to finance eligible projects.

The Laws and Regulations included in Title 23 which govern the Highway Program as described herein are subject to change at the discretion of Congress. There can be no assurance that the laws and regulations now governing the Highway Program will not be changed in the future in a manner that may adversely affect the ability of the State to receive adequate funds to repay the Bonds.

Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2003

The Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2003 (the "STE Act"), effective September 30, 2003, extends Federal highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, and transit programs for five months, and authorizes appropriations, through February 29, 2004.

The STE Act directs the Secretary of Transportation to: (1) apportion funds made available for Federal-aid highway programs under the TEA-21 to each state according to the ratio of the state's Federal Fiscal Year 2003 obligation authority to the Federal Fiscal Year 2003 obligation authority for all States; and (2) ensure that each state is apportioned funds for the Interstate maintenance program, the National Highway System program, the bridge program, the surface transportation program, the congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program, the recreational trails program, the Appalachian development highway system program, and the minimum guarantee.

The STE Act sets forth provisions: (1) for reducing future apportionments, and for recovering funds not apportioned, under a law reauthorizing the Federal-aid highway program that is enacted after enactment of the STE Act; (2) prohibiting states from obligating any Federal-aid highway program funds after February 29, 2004, until the earlier of the date of enactment of a multi-year law reauthorizing such program or June 30, 2004; and (3) directing the Secretary of Transportation, on the earlier of such enactment date or June 1, 2004, to distribute to each state any remaining amounts of obligation authority for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs by allocation as provided in legislation making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for Federal Fiscal Year 2004.

The STE Act also amends the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and TEA-21, respectively, to set related discretionary spending limits and obligation limitations for Federal Fiscal Year 2004.

The STE Act establishes a funding level of \$14.1 billion for Federal-aid Highway Program through February 29, 2004. On an annualized basis, should the Federal-aid Highway Program be reauthorized through September 30, 2004, this would result in total funding for Federal Fiscal Year 2004 at a level of approximately \$33.8 billion. A Continuing Resolution, however, also effective on October 1, 2003 limits state transportation agencies to one month's highway funding at the Federal Fiscal Year 2003 level (\$2.6 billion for October, 2003.) The Department estimates that its Obligation Authority for the period October 1, 2003 through February 29, 2004 will be \$420,000,000.

No assurance can be given that (i) the Highway Program will be reauthorized for the remainder of the Federal Fiscal Year 2004 at the same level set forth in the STE Act; (ii) a new Continuing Resolution will be adopted effective November 1, 2003 and through February, 2004, or for any period thereafter; (iii) Laws and Regulations in the STE Act will be included in Federal Legislation funding the Highway Program beyond February 29, 2004 or (iv) the Laws and Regulations now governing the Highway Program will not be changed in the future in a manner that may adversely affect the ability of the State to receive adequate funds to repay the Bonds.

Reauthorization of TEA-21

Congress typically passes multi-year authorization bills for the federal highway, mass transit, and aviation programs. The federal highway and mass transit (TEA-21) programs expired on September 30, 2003. Because Congress did not pass multi-year TEA-21 reauthorization legislation by the September 30 deadline, they instead approved legislation (STE Act), which the President signed September 30, 2003 that extended TEA-21 and the authority to distribute federal highway and transit funds until February 29, 2004. This short-term extension will allow the federal highway and transit programs to remain operational and provide Congress with more time to complete its work on a multi-year reauthorization bill.

TEA-21 Reauthorization Proposals

On May 14, 2003, the President introduced a proposal to reauthorize TEA-21. The Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2003 (SAFETEA) recommends a total six-year \$247 billion federal surface transportation investment program.

SAFETEA would also:

- Transfer 2.5 cents per gallon of the gasohol (a blend of gasoline and ethanol) fuels tax from the federal General Fund to the HTF.
- Utilize the HTF's unspent balance to finance a new \$1 billion per year "Infrastructure Performance and Maintenance Program."
- Modify TEA-21's budgetary protections so that only a portion of federal transit investment is firewalled.

- Establish a mechanism that links annual transit investment levels with revenues that flow into the HTF's Mass Transit Account.
- Establish a new formula program, the "Highway Safety Improvement Program," that would make increased funds available for roadway safety improvements.
- Improve the transportation project environmental review and approval process by emphasizing time lines, concurrent reviews and the U.S. DOT's lead role in the transportation project delivery process.
- Reform the historic preservation process and establish a time limit in which legal challenges can be brought against transportation projects.

On November 20, 2003, "The Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy For Users"-(H.R. 3550) was formally introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee measure to reauthorize the federal highway program would increase federal funding for highway projects to \$298 billion, and increase transit funding to \$69.2 billion from 2004 to 2009. The previous six-year funding bill (1998-2003) provided \$174 billion for highway projects and \$41 billion for transit projects. H.R. 3550 will also increase the minimum guaranteed percentage of return to each state from federal highway programs from 90.5 percent to 95.0 percent by 2009.

The U.S. Senate Environmental and Public Works Committee (EPW) announced on October 23, 2003, that it had reached an agreement on a six-year measure to reauthorize the federal highway program. The bill is expected to provide total federal highway program authorizations of \$255 billion over the next six years. *The Senate Banking Committee has jurisdiction over the federal transit program and details on the transit piece of the Senate's TEA-21 reauthorization bill are currently not available.*

No assurance can be given that future Federal Legislation, when adopted, which funds the Highway Program will contain Laws, Regulations or Funding Levels similar to TEA-21 or that the Laws and Regulations now governing the Highway Program will not be changed in the future in a manner that may adversely affect the ability of the State to receive adequate funds to repay the Bonds.

TEA-21

As extended by the STE Act, TEA-21 is the current authorizing legislation, or highway act. TEA-21 was signed into law on June 9, 1998 and, as a result of the STE Act, is effective through February 29, 2004. TEA-21 replaced ISTEA, which expired at the end of Federal Fiscal Year 1997. TEA-21 authorized the federal funding of a portion of the costs for highway, highway safety, mass transit, and other surface transportation programs.

TEA-21 authorized approximately \$217.9 billion in funding for the Highway Program and mass transit programs from Federal Fiscal Year 1998 through Federal Fiscal Year 2003, an average of \$36.3 billion per year. TEA-21 contained total guaranteed authorizations of \$200.5 billion, 40% more than ISTEA. TEA-21 provided average annual authorizations to the states for

highway construction of approximately \$28.5 billion for Federal Fiscal Year 1998 through Federal Fiscal Year 2003.

In a major change to Federal budget rules, highway and transit programs were guaranteed a minimum level of spending under TEA-21. Prior to enactment of TEA-21, funding for surface transportation projects was one item among many on a list of priorities for Federal program spending in the budget. Under TEA-21, highway guaranteed amounts were keyed to the actual HTF Highway Account receipts and could only be used to support projects eligible under Federal Highway programs. Mass transit funding was guaranteed at a selected fixed amount over the TEA-21 period and could be used only to support projects eligible under transit programs. In addition, TEA-21 increased equity protections by assuring each state at least a 90.5% return on its attribution of Highway Account receipts.

Of the total available for highway construction under TEA-21, \$23.8 billion was allocated to the Interstate Highway Maintenance Program, \$28.6 billion for National Highway System programs, \$20.4 billion for the Bridge Program, \$33.3 billion for the Surface Transportation Program, and \$35.1 billion for minimum guarantees.

Below is a chart detailing the amount of Title 23 moneys made available to the Department by appropriation and actually received for Highway Programs under TEA-21 by the State of Ohio:

<u>Federal Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Received</u>
1998	\$ 783,000,000	\$661,900,000
1999	\$1,020,000,000	\$678,400,000
2000	\$1,003,000,000	\$651,561,000
2001	\$1,070,000,000	\$862,257,000
2002	\$1,076,000,000	\$934,328,000
2003	\$ 969,000,000	\$918,426,000

Source: Federal Highway Administration

Operations

The present Highway Program continues to reimburse a large percentage of state expenditures for approved projects. The financial assurance provided by the Highway Program is unusual, among federal programs, in that: (a) the Highway Program is based on dedicated revenues, from a user-tax source, deposited in the HTF; (b) the budget and contract authority of the FHWA is established by a multi-year authorization act rather than annually through appropriation acts; and (c) contract authority is not at risk during the annual appropriations process (as budget authority is in most other federal programs).

The Highway Program is a reimbursement program, in which FHWA reimburses the states for project costs as they are incurred. Debt Service can be treated as project costs, for projects that have; (i) been approved as, debt financed federal-aid projects; (ii) and received approval as an Advance Construction project.

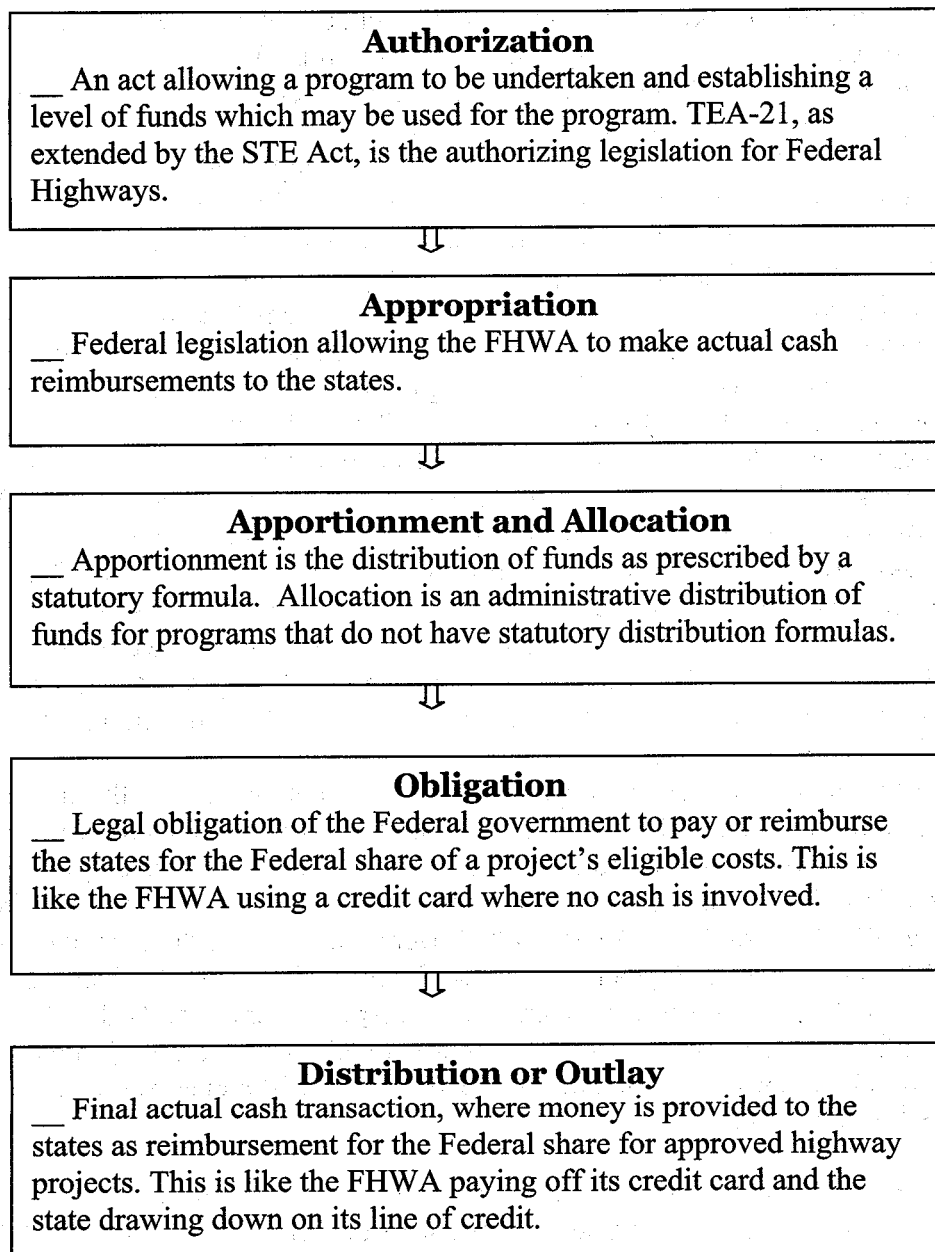
The process for reimbursing state expenditures may be summarized in three steps: authorization, obligation, and program implementation. The authorization step is the most critical step in establishing overall spending authority for federal highway funding. Authorizing legislation extends the life of the Highway Program and the collections that fund the HTF, sets program objectives, and provides formulas for determining the distribution or apportionment of available resources among the states. The existence of the dedicated revenues in the Highway Account of the HTF and the existence of multi-year contract authorizations are designed to help make available to the states a predictable, uninterrupted flow of reimbursements. The risk of contract authority lapsing between authorizing acts is minimal since sufficient unobligated balances generally exist that can be used by the states, with the approval of Congress, to cover gaps in coverage between multi-year reauthorization acts.

The second step, obligation, is the process through which states make use of, or “obligate”, the contract authority that has been either apportioned or allocated to them in the authorization process. Congress typically limits the amount of obligation authority that states may use annually. To whatever extent that a state’s obligation authority is set below its authorization, the unobligated balance for that state is increased. These unobligated balances provide available funds, from which the Congress may allow states to draw, when there is a lapse period between authorization acts. But under current law, the unobligated balances do not otherwise entitle the states to additional funds.

The third step, program implementation, leads to actual receipts of federal funds by states. Program implementation methods vary state-by-state. States are permitted to make use of advance construction and partial conversion of advance construction in order to obligate varying amounts of federal funds to an eligible project from Federal Fiscal Year to Federal Fiscal Year, depending on how much of the state’s obligation authority is available from the Highway Program and is desired for such use by the state. These program implementation methods allow states to commence project construction without concurrently committing federal obligation authority for the entire federal share of the project. Alternatively, states can commence project construction and periodically convert those projects to Federal aid, and thereby receive federal assistance over time. States must receive approval from FHWA to designate a project as an Advance Construction project. FHWA, as a result of the passage of Section 308 of the NHS Act, can now approve Advance Construction projects that will continue beyond the current Highway Program authorization. This change allows for the issuance of debt by a state which is (i) in anticipation of Federal-aid Highway Receipts or (ii) secured by Federal-aid Highway Receipts.

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A summary of the funding process for Federal-aid highway projects is presented below:



No assurance can be given that Federal Legislation, when adopted, which extends the Highway Program beyond February 29, 2004 will contain Laws and Regulations similar to TEA-21 or that the Laws and Regulations now governing the Highway Program will not be changed in the future in a manner that may adversely affect the ability of the State to receive adequate funds to repay the Bonds.

Department Use of Title 23 Moneys

In the Certificate and Agreement, the Department has covenanted and agreed that, in each Year that any Bonds are outstanding, (i) it shall use the Title 23 Moneys received by it first for the payment of the current Federal Fiscal Year's Bond Service Charges on the Bonds and Additional Bonds and for debt service on Parity Obligations prior to use of the Title 23 Moneys for any other purpose, (ii) it shall reserve from Title 23 Moneys available in each Federal Fiscal Year an amount of money sufficient to enable it to pay all Bond Service Charges due on the Bonds and Additional Bonds and all debt service due on Parity Obligations in the immediately following Federal Fiscal Year, and (iii) it shall not permit any Additional Bonds or Parity Obligations to be issued if, upon such issuance, the total amount of Bond Service Charges payable with respect to the Bonds and any Additional Bonds in any State Fiscal Year plus the total amount due as debt service on all Parity Obligations in that State Fiscal Year would exceed (a) so long as the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds have not been defeased, the lesser of (x) 25% of the lowest amount of Pledged Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in any of the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years, or (y) One Hundred Million Dollars (\$100,000,000); or (b) subsequent to the defeasance of the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds, one-fifth of the average amount of Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years. The Department has reserved from the Title 23 Moneys available to it in the Federal Fiscal Year ended September 30, 2003, sufficient moneys to enable it to pay the Bond Service Charges with respect to the Bonds and the Additional Bonds due on June 15, and December 15, 2004 and June 15, 2005.

In the event that Title 23 Moneys are ever unavailable prior to the defeasance of the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds, for any reason, for payment of the Bond Service Charges with respect to the Bonds and Additional Bonds, then, in such event, the Department is required by the Certificate and Agreement to notify the Governor of such fact. During the period that any Series 1998-1 Bonds or Series 1999-1 Bonds are outstanding, in the event that six months prior to any Interest Payment Date the funds available to the Department are ever insufficient to pay the Bond Service Charges with respect to the Bonds due on such Interest Payment Date, then, in such event, the Department is required by the Certificate and Agreement to submit to the Governor and to the Director of Budget and Management a written request for one or both of the following:

- (a) That the next biennial budget submitted by the Governor to the General Assembly include an amount to be appropriated from lawfully available moneys to the Department for the purpose of and sufficient for the payment in full of Bond Service Charges previously due and for the full replenishment of the reserves, if any. Currently there are no reserve funds pledged to the Bonds;
- (b) That the General Assembly be requested to increase appropriations from lawfully available moneys for the Department in the current biennium sufficient for the purpose of and for the payment in full of Bond Service Charges previously due and for the full replenishment of the reserves, if any. Currently there are no reserve funds pledged to the Bonds .

The Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds are currently outstanding in the amounts of \$31,505,000 and \$11,790,000, respectively.

The obligations of the Department to cause moneys to be deposited with the Treasurer for the payment of Bond Service Charges and to perform other obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement are subject to and dependent upon biennial appropriations being made to the Department by the General Assembly for such purposes. If the General Assembly fails to appropriate moneys to enable the Department to perform its obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, those obligations of the Department under the Certificate and Agreement will terminate. The General Assembly may not, under the provisions of the Ohio Constitution, make appropriations for a period longer than two years. While the Treasurer and the Department expect that the General Assembly will, for each State fiscal biennium, continue to appropriate amounts to the Department sufficient to meet its obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement to the Treasurer, consistent with the State budget, the General Assembly is under no legal obligation to make such appropriations. The Bonds are special obligations of the State payable primarily from and secured solely by the Pledged Receipts under the Trust Agreement. The Bonds do not represent or constitute a debt of the Treasurer, the Department, the State, or of any political subdivision thereof, nor a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, or any political subdivision thereof. The Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds will have no right to have excises or taxes levied by the General Assembly for the payment of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds, and those Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners will have no right to have moneys raised by taxation by the State obligated or pledged for the payment of Bond Service Charges. The Projects are not pledged or mortgaged as security for the Bonds and the Trustee will not have the right to take possession of or operate the Projects upon a default under or termination of the Certificate and Agreement.

Matching Requirements

With a few exceptions, the federal government does not pay for the entire cost of construction or improvement of federal-aid highways. Federal reimbursements are typically matched with state and/or local government revenues to account for the necessary dollars to complete the project. The maximum federal share is specified in the legislation authorizing the program. Most projects have an 80% federal share while Interstate Construction and Maintenance projects (as defined by the Federal Highway Administration) typically have been funded with a 90% federal share.

Air Quality Requirements

The State receives federal reimbursements under the Highway Program for proposed projects contained in its approved long-term regional transportation plan and its approved STIP. The STIP is a compilation of approved Transportation Improvement Program ("TIP") projects for each metropolitan area in the State and certain additional projects for rural areas. For projects described in a TIP to obtain the required funding, and qualify for federal funding, each

such plan must comply with certain federal and state requirements, including "transportation conformity."

"Transportation conformity" refers to requirements under both Title 23 and the Federal Clean Air Act designed to ensure that the undertaking of federally approved transportation projects is consistent with federal and state air quality goals. Specifically, in states with areas designated under the Clean Air Act as "nonattainment" areas (i.e., areas that have failed to comply with one or more national ambient air quality standards) and "maintenance" areas (i.e., areas that once were designated as nonattainment areas but are now meeting air quality standards), long-term plans and TIPs relating to those areas must not conflict with the state's efforts to attain or maintain compliance with the federal air quality standards. The Federal Clean Air Act requires every state to have a federally-approved air quality plan (known as a "State Implementation Plan" or "SIP"), which is a collection of air quality regulations covering each area of the state. A state's SIP is typically developed by the state's environmental agency (e.g. in Ohio, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency develops the SIP) and must be approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). For a nonattainment area, the SIP must include certain requirements designed to bring the area into compliance with national ambient air quality standards by a certain date. Such requirements may include Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets, which limit the total amount of given pollutants that can be emitted from certain transportation sources each day in the nonattainment or maintenance area without undermining the state's efforts to attain compliance with the national standards. The Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets are established by the state and approved by EPA. To ensure that the transportation plans will not undermine local air quality objectives, the metropolitan planning organization ("MPO") for a nonattainment or maintenance area must demonstrate that the long-term plan and TIP covering that area will each "conform" to the approved SIP Budgets.

During any period of "nonconformity" no new projects (or subsequent phases of existing projects that require additional state or federal approval to be eligible for federal reimbursement) which add lanes or capacity in an affected nonattainment or maintenance area will be approved for federal reimbursement under the Highway Program until a conforming long-term plan and TIP can be developed and approved. With respect to existing approved projects in the nonattainment area or maintenance area, the state may continue to expend state funds and receive federal reimbursements, but only to the extent that such projects (or portions thereof) have already received all required state and federal approvals and funding commitments or are exempt from the transportation conformity requirements. If an existing approved project requires state or federal approval of subsequent phases to be eligible for continued federal reimbursements, any costs incurred by the state to advance such project into the subsequent phase during nonconformity will not be eligible for future reimbursement under the Program. Furthermore, during the nonconformity the construction of state-funded projects (i.e. projects funded only by state expenditures for which the state is not seeking federal reimbursement) that are "regionally significant" can also be suspended, unless all necessary state and local approvals for such projects were obtained prior to the conformity lapse.

The Department has current conformity determinations by the FHWA and Federal Transit Administration, in coordination with the EPA, for each State MPO plan and TIP. The State has received, however, a "notice of deficiency" from the EPA dated April 18, 2002,

alleging that the regulations contained in Ohio's Title V operating permit program governing insignificant emissions units and requiring reports of monitoring and deviations do not meet the minimum Federal requirements of the Clean Air Act.

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to impose sanctions on a state that fails to make SIP submissions required by the Clean Air Act, or to implement the programs of the SIP that EPA has approved. Before imposing sanctions under this provision, EPA must give a state formal notice of the deficiency, and 18 months to correct it. The "notice of deficiency" referred to above triggered the commencement of the 18 month cure period.

Possible sanctions include withholding certain Federal Highway Receipts (those receipts applicable to unapproved capacity related projects in nonattainment areas) from the State and limiting allowable pollutant levels in clean air permits. Safety related projects are exempt from sanctions. The Department's current projects and planned projects are within attainment areas or are safety related. Moreover, if a project is sanctioned, related federal funds may be redirected to other approved projects. Therefore, the Federal Highway Receipts appropriated to the State for Projects financed with the proceeds of the Bonds or Additional Bonds are not expected to change even if sanctions are imposed.

The State has also amended its Title V operating permit program to address the deficiencies identified in the notice of deficiency. EPA has determined that the revisions to Ohio's Title V operating permit program adequately address those deficiencies and has proposed to approve the revisions by the adoption of a rule to that effect, following a period for public comment.

The State has petitioned the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to review the notice of deficiency. It is anticipated that following the adoption by EPA of a rule approving such changes to the Title V operating permit program, the notice of deficiency will be withdrawn by EPA and this suit dismissed.

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department was established on September 29, 1972 by the Ohio General Assembly through the expansion of the responsibilities of the former Ohio Department of Highways to include all modes of transportation. Over the past three decades, as its modal responsibilities have increased, the Department has added organizational units responsible for administering Federal and State programs relating to aviation, bicycle transportation, public transportation, rail transportation and water transportation. The Department is responsible for planning, designing, constructing, maintaining and rehabilitating the State's highway system, administering federal funds used by local jurisdictions in constructing and maintaining their local roads and bridges, and administering both Federal and State funds which provide grants for aviation, bridges, public transportation, railroad, and waterway facilities and programs throughout the State.

The Department is one of the largest agencies of State government, with approximately 6,000 employees. The Department consists of a central headquarters office, located in Columbus,

Ohio and 12 District Offices located throughout the State. The Director is appointed by the Governor.

The Department is a highly decentralized organization, with most highway-related functions performed in 12 geographic districts. More than 84 percent of the Department's employees are located in 12 districts, 88 county and 123 outpost facilities throughout the State. The districts perform planning, design, construction, engineering, material testing, and maintenance functions for the Department. The 12 districts are each headed by a District Deputy Director, who reports to the Assistant Director of Transportation for Highways.

The Department's Central Office contains the offices and divisions which provide technical and administrative support to the districts for both highway and modal programs. The organization of the Central Office consists of the highway program divisions, the modal program divisions, the administrative support division/offices and the Director's administrative support staff. The Central Office highway program divisions are headed by Division Deputy Directors who report to the Assistant Directors of Transportation. These divisions and their respective offices develop policies and procedures, provide technical support and monitor the Districts for compliance with established procedures. All construction contracts are advertised and awarded by the Central Office.

The State has the ninth largest highway network in the country, with over 116,000 miles of roadway, of which 19,250 miles are under the Department's jurisdiction. The Department is responsible for and/or is involved in a wide variety of programs and projects relating to aviation, bicycling, highways, public transportation, railroads and waterways. The Department has an annual budget that approaches \$2.3 billion. Major funding sources for the Department's highway program include state motor fuel taxes and fees and Title 23 Moneys received from the United States Department of Transportation. See "SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR PAYMENT OF BONDS". Major funding sources for the Department's modal programs include State General Revenue Fund moneys and Title 23 Moneys.

The Bonds do not represent or constitute a debt of the Treasurer, the Department, the State, or of any political subdivision thereof, nor a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, or any political subdivision thereof. The Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds will have no right to have excises or taxes levied by the General Assembly for the payment of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds, and those Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners will have no right to have moneys raised by taxation by the State obligated or pledged for the payment of Bond Service Charges.

State Infrastructure Bank

In 1996, the Ohio State Infrastructure Bank ("SIB") was created and capitalized with a \$30 million authorization from the General Assembly and approximately \$60 million annually in Federal Title 23 Highway funds. Any highway or transit project eligible under Title 23, as well as aviation, rail and other intermodal transportation facilities, is eligible for direct loan funding under the SIB.

In 1997, the SIB was redefined to consist of the highway and transit bank fund, the aviation infrastructure bank fund, the rail infrastructure bank fund and the infrastructure obligations fund, each as funds in the state treasury administered by the Director of the Department. The infrastructure bank obligations fund consists of the proceeds of bonds such as the Bonds, which are used to fund the costs of qualified projects. The other funds within the SIB provide assistance in the form of loans, loan guarantees, letters of credit, leases, lease-purchase agreements, interest rate subsidies, debt service reserves and such other forms as the Director determines to be appropriate to encourage public and private investment in transportation facilities that contribute to the multi-modal and intermodal transportation capabilities of the State. Repayments of such assistance are made to the Department, making the SIB a revolving loan program.

THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT

General

The Act provides that Obligations may be issued by the Treasurer upon the certification of the Director of the amount of moneys needed for State Infrastructure Projects or to refund Obligations issued for such purpose. The Certificate and Agreement contains that certification and certain covenants and undertakings of the Director and the Treasurer as conditions for the issuance of the Bonds. Under the Ohio Constitution, the term of any obligations involving expenditures contained in any agreement between the Treasurer and the Director shall be for a period not exceeding the then current two-year period for which appropriations for payments to the Treasurer have been made by the General Assembly. Provision may be made for renewals at the end of each term for another term not exceeding two years.

The following summarizes certain provisions of the Certificate and Agreement, to which document reference is made for the detailed provisions thereof.

Term of the Certificate and Agreement

The obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement currently expire on June 30, 2005, the end of the current State fiscal biennium. The Director has the right to renew those obligations under the Certificate and Agreement for successive terms of two years each (each, a "Renewal Term"), commencing on the beginning of each State fiscal biennium (currently July 1 of each odd-numbered year), upon the same terms as are contained in the Certificate and Agreement, unless sooner terminated in accordance with the Certificate and Agreement and the Trust Agreement. The Director's right to renew the term of those obligations under the Certificate and Agreement shall be deemed exercised upon the effectiveness, at or prior to the expiration of the then current term of the Certificate and Agreement, of legislation enacted by the General Assembly appropriating funds to the Department at least equal to the Bond Service Charges and other sums payable under the Trust Agreement with respect to the State Infrastructure Projects, and certain other sums payable under the Certificate and Agreement during the next Renewal Term. See "THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT – Payments and Pledges". The Certificate and Agreement shall terminate upon the payment in full of all Bonds outstanding under the Trust Agreement.

Payments and Pledges

The Certificate and Agreement requires that with respect to any Federal Fiscal Year for which moneys constituting Pledged Federal Highway Receipts are available, the Department will cause to be deposited in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund, for credit to the appropriate account thereof, from such moneys, an amount equal to all Bond Service Charges payable on the Bonds and Additional Bonds, and all debt service due on Parity Obligations for such Federal Fiscal Year, prior to any other payment to be made from such moneys during that Federal Fiscal Year. The payments (other than those to be deposited in the Administrative Expense Fund, the Rebate Fund and the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund and accounts or subaccounts limited to certain series of bonds) are pledged by the Treasurer pursuant to the Trust Agreement for the payment of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds. All deposits are required to be credited to the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund, the Administrative Expense Fund, the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund or the Rebate Fund. See "THE TRUST AGREEMENT – Funds and Accounts".

During each term of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, the Department has agreed to deposit with the Treasurer, without notice or demand, on or before each Interest Payment Date, an amount that includes (i) an amount equal to the Bond Service Charges on the Bonds payable on such Interest Payment Date; (ii) such sums, if any, as may be necessary to maintain any applicable required reserve in a bond service reserve account; and (iii) such sums, if any, as may be necessary to purchase the Bonds which the Treasurer is obligated to purchase. During each term of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, the Department has the option to make deposits in the nature of prepayments for the purchase or defeasance of the Bonds.

During each term of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, the Department has also agreed to deposit with the Treasurer, (i) when needed, an amount estimated by the Treasurer to be equal to the administrative fees, expenses and other obligations, other than Bond Service Charges, incurred in connection with the Certificate and Agreement, the Trust Agreement and related agreements and, (ii) when needed, amounts to be paid to the United States of America which are not paid from other sources.

Except as set forth below under "THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT – Legislative Appropriations", the duty of the Department to make the deposits with the Treasurer during each two-year term of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement is absolute and unconditional, and is payable without any rights of termination, set-off, recoupment, deduction, defense or counterclaim which the Department might have against the Treasurer, the Trustee or any other person, and without abatement, suspension, deferment, diminution or reduction for any reason or as the result of any occurrence whatsoever, including, without limitation, whether or not the Major New State Infrastructure Projects are ever acquired or constructed or are ever used by the Department, or are available for use by the Department, any actions of the Department, any acts or circumstances constituting eviction or constructive eviction, failure of consideration, failure of title or frustration of purpose, or any damage to or destruction of any of the Major New State Infrastructure Projects or any taking of the title to or

the right of temporary use of all or any part of any of the Major New State Infrastructure Projects by condemnation or eminent domain.

Legislative Appropriations

The agreement of the Department to make deposits with the Treasurer pursuant to the Certificate and Agreement, and to perform other obligations involving expenditures thereunder, at the times and in the amounts provided for in the Certificate and Agreement, is effective and binding upon the Department only when and to the extent that funds have been appropriated by the General Assembly and are available for that purpose. Under the Ohio Constitution, an appropriation may not be made for more than a two-year period. In addition, the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement may be renewed only for two-year periods. Accordingly, the Department is obligated to make deposits under the Certificate and Agreement only for two-year periods, to the extent funds have been appropriated and are available.

The Certificate and Agreement requires that projected deposits under the Certificate and Agreement be included in the estimated budget of the Department for the State budget estimates prepared by the Director of Budget and Management for inclusion in each State biennial budget submitted to the Governor. The Certificate and Agreement provides that, on or before the commencement of each State fiscal year, currently July 1 of each year, the Treasurer shall submit to the Department and to the Director of Budget and Management a schedule which shall set forth the estimated amounts and dates of the deposits due under the Certificate and Agreement during that fiscal year and on a timely basis shall supplement or correct such schedule to reflect any changes in such payments. The Department is required to encumber the appropriations made for deposits under the Certificate and Agreement during that state fiscal year as set forth in the schedule. On a timely basis prior to the date required for each such deposit, the Department is required to submit an order in the nature of an invoice or voucher for each payment to cause issuance of a warrant payable to the Trustee and redeemable at the Office of the Treasurer in accordance with law, for all such deposits at the times therefore and for payment in accordance with the Trust Agreement. Such deposits are required to be credited to the appropriate fund or account in accordance with the Trust Agreement.

Under the terms of the Certificate and Agreement, a failure by the General Assembly to appropriate moneys sufficient to pay Bond Service Charges, amounts necessary for Administrative Expenses and other sums to be deposited with the Treasurer under the Certificate and Agreement for the next State fiscal biennium would result in the termination of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement at the end of the two-year term then in effect. The obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement will, however, be fully reinstated, as if they had never been terminated, provided the conditions set forth below under "THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT – Reinstatement" are met.

The General Assembly may not make appropriations for a period longer than two years. While the Treasurer expects that for the State fiscal biennium, the General Assembly will appropriate amounts to the Department sufficient to meet its obligation to

make deposits with the Treasurer under the Certificate and Agreement consistent with the State budget, the General Assembly is not under a legal obligation to make appropriations in accordance with such State budgets for future State fiscal biennia. Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds will have no right to have excises or taxes levied by the General Assembly for the payment of Bond Service Charges thereon, and moneys raised by taxation by the State shall not be obligated or pledged for the payment of such Bond Service Charges.

Further Covenants

Certain other covenants of the Department contained in the Certificate and Agreement are as follows:

(a) In each Federal Fiscal Year that Bonds are outstanding, the Department will not expend and encumber Pledged Federal Highway Receipts for purposes other than payment of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds and Additional Bonds and payment of debt service on Parity Obligations in excess of the amount by which such Pledged Federal Highway Receipts available in that Federal Fiscal Year exceed the amount due and payable, directly or indirectly, for Bond Service Charges on the Bonds and Additional Bonds and for debt service on Parity Obligations in that Federal Fiscal Year.

(b) The Department will not permit any future Additional Bonds or Parity Obligations to be issued if, upon such issuance, the total amount of Bond Service Charges payable with respect to the Bonds and Additional Bonds in any State Fiscal Year plus the total amount payable as debt service on all Parity Obligations in that State Fiscal Year would exceed (i) so long as the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds have not been defeased, the lesser of (x) 25% of the lowest amount of Pledged Federal Highway receipts received by the Department in any of the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years, or (y) One Hundred Million Dollars (\$100,000,000); or (ii) subsequent to the defeasance of the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds, one-fifth of the average amount of Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years.

(c) The Department will reserve Pledged Federal Highway Receipts during each Federal Fiscal Year sufficient for the payment of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds and Additional Bonds and for payment of debt service on Parity Obligations due in the next succeeding Federal Fiscal Year.

(d) The Department will not enter into any agreement obligating or pledging moneys constituting Pledged Federal Highway Receipts to the payment, directly or indirectly, of debt service on other obligations, including Parity Obligations, without notice to the Treasurer.

(e) The Department will include covenants substantially similar to the covenants set forth above in all agreements executed after the date of the Bonds which obligate or pledge moneys constituting Pledged Federal Highway Receipts to the payment, directly or indirectly, of debt service on other obligations.

Remedies

The Major New State Infrastructure Projects are not pledged or mortgaged as security for the Bonds. Consequently, the Trustee does not have the remedies normally available to secured creditors and may have no practical remedy to insure that funds are available for the payment of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds in the event of termination of the Certificate and Agreement, except for available Pledged Receipts.

Termination

If the Department fails to exercise its right to renew the term of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement for any Renewal Term, the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement shall terminate at the end of the term then in effect. In the event of such a termination of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, the Department's obligation to make payments to provide funds to pay Bond Service Charges on the Bonds would terminate. The Certificate and Agreement also terminates upon payment in full of all Bonds outstanding. Under the Act and the Trust Agreement, the Trustee may not take possession of, operate or sell the Major New State Infrastructure Projects in the event of a failure to make payments under the Certificate and Agreement or upon any termination of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement.

Reinstatement

Notwithstanding any termination of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, if (a) all payments of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds (other than as a result of acceleration) and all other payments due under the Trust Agreement have been made, (b) any acceleration of the Bonds has been duly rescinded and annulled, (c) all defaults under the Certificate and Agreement have been cured or waived, and (d) the General Assembly has appropriated any necessary funds to enable the Department to pay amounts to become due under the Certificate and Agreement for any Renewal Term of the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, then without further action by the Trustee or the Treasurer, the obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement shall be fully reinstated as if they had never been terminated.

THE TRUST AGREEMENT

General

The following, in addition to information contained above under the headings "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS" and "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS", summarizes certain provisions of the Trust Agreement to which reference is made for the detailed provisions thereof. The Bond Orders authorizing the Bonds are incorporated in their entirety in, and constitute part of, the Trust Agreement and all references herein to the Trust Agreement shall, unless specific section references are made, include the Bond Orders.

So long as the Bonds are immobilized in a Book-Entry System with a Depository, that Depository or its nominee is for all purposes of the Trust Agreement considered by the Treasurer and the Trustee to be the Holder of the Bonds, and the Book-Entry Interest Owners of Bonds will not be considered Holders and have no rights as Holders under the Trust Agreement. See "BOOK-ENTRY FORM".

Security

The Trust Agreement provides for a pledge of the Pledged Receipts by the Treasurer to the Trustee for the benefit of the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS".

Funds and Accounts

The Trust Agreement establishes the following funds and accounts to be used for specific purposes thereunder: the Debt Service Account in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund created under Section 5531.10(R) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Administrative Expense Fund, the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund and the Rebate Fund (collectively referred to herein as the "Funds"). All Funds, other than the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund, which is a fund of the Treasurer, are funds and accounts held by the Trustee. The Administrative Expense Fund, the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund and the Rebate Fund are not pledged for the payment of Bond Service Charges.

Debt Service Account. The Debt Service Account has been established in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund. There will be deposited in the Debt Service Account: (i) amounts from the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds representing accrued interest, if any, on the Bonds from their dated date to the date of delivery; (ii) all Pledged Federal Highway Receipts received by the Treasurer under the Certificate and Agreement and Certificates and Agreements entered into in connection with Additional Bonds (except the portion of such moneys to be credited to other Funds or accounts); (iii) any other available Pledged Receipts; (iv) excess Bond proceeds remaining in the Administrative Expense Fund; and (v) all other revenues or receipts derived by the Treasurer from the Major New State Infrastructure Projects unless previously pledged. The Debt Service Account, except moneys transferred to the Rebate Fund, any bond service reserve account or any bond redemption and purchase account will be used solely for the payment of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds and Additional Bonds as they become due.

Administrative Expense Fund. The Administrative Expense Fund will be used to pay the administrative fees and expenses and other fees, expenses and obligations incurred by the Treasurer and the Department including without limitation, regular and special fees and reasonable expenses of the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, Paying Agents, authenticating agents, Rating Agencies, tender agents, transfer agents, marketing agents, remarketing agents, indexing agents, administrative agents, depositories, financial advisors, accounting experts, attorneys, and other consultants and independent contractors, including printing services incurred in connection

with the issuance, carrying, securing, paying, redeeming or retirement of Bonds and Additional Bonds, including costs and expenses relating to letters of credit, lines of credit, insurance, put agreements, stand-by purchase agreements, remarketing and administrative agreements, interest swap or hedging agreements and related costs, and any other credit enhancement, liquidity, remarketing, renewal or refunding arrangements.

Fees and expenses incurred by the Treasurer and payable from the Administrative Expense Fund will also be funded from deposits due under the Certificate and Agreement and Certificates and Agreements entered into in connection with Additional Bonds and paid into the Administrative Expense Fund. Any excess in the Administrative Expense Fund is required to be transferred to the Debt Service Account.

Series 2003 Rebate Account. Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, there has been created by the Treasurer and ordered to be maintained in the custody of the Trustee as a separate deposit account, a Rebate Fund, in which the Treasurer may establish separate rebate accounts for the Bonds and each series of Additional Bonds. The Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement establishes the Series 2003-1 Rebate Account for the Series 2003-1 Bonds in the Rebate Fund to comply with the provisions of Section 148(f) of the Code. The amounts on deposit in the Rebate Fund are not pledged to the Holders of Bonds or Additional Bonds as security for the payment of Bond Service Charges on the Bonds or Additional Bonds, are not Pledged Receipts, and are not subject to the pledge created by the Trust Agreement.

At the times and in the manner required by the Code, (a) the Treasurer will retain a firm of independent certified public accountants or a firm of nationally recognized bond counsel to calculate the applicable rebate amount; (b) if necessary, the Treasurer will provide for any amount to be paid to the United States of America from payments pursuant to the Certificate and Agreement in accordance with the law; and (c) the Trustee will pay the applicable amount to the United States of America.

Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund. Any accrued interest received on the sale of the Bonds will be deposited and credited by the Trustee to the Debt Service Account of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund and used to pay Debt Service on the Bonds.

Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund. There will be deposited in the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund of the Treasurer (a) the proceeds of the Bonds and Additional Bonds, other than proceeds required to be deposited in other Funds and accounts and (b) any gift, grant, appropriation or donation delivered to the Trustee with specific instructions for deposit in the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund. Moneys in the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund shall be used for the payment or reimbursement of costs of Major New State Infrastructure Projects.

Special Accounts and Subaccounts. If and to the extent provided in any Series Bond Order, the Treasurer may, pursuant to that Series Bond Order, create accounts and subaccounts in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund, Administrative Expense Fund, Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund or the Rebate Fund including without limitation such accounts and subaccounts with reference to the Additional Bonds as authorized by the applicable

Series Bond Order, and make special provisions, among others, for any proceeds of those Additional Bonds allocated by the Series Bond Order to capitalized interest or to fund a bond service reserve account for such Additional Bonds, and for any Pledged Receipts (other than payments of the Department under the Certificates and Agreements entered into in connection with such Additional Bonds, and income from the investment of funds and any other Pledged Receipts pledged to all Bonds and Additional Bonds) pledged exclusively to those Additional Bonds by the applicable Supplemental Trust Agreement, to be credited to such special accounts or subaccounts, and for the holding, investing and disposition of any moneys credited to those accounts or subaccounts in accordance with that Series Bond Order and for the primary or exclusive benefit of the Additional Bonds authorized by or referred to in that Series Bond Order. If moneys credited to such accounts or subaccounts and income from the investment of those moneys are so restricted, then the amounts credited to such accounts or subaccounts and to be derived from those investments, to the extent so restricted, shall not be deemed to be available for Bond Service Charges on other Bonds and Additional Bonds in determining the sufficiency of the Debt Service Account or any bond service reserve account applicable to the other Bonds and Additional Bonds under the provisions of the General Bond Order and the applicable Series Bond Order.

Investment of Certain Funds

Moneys in the Debt Service Account, the Infrastructure Bank Bond Service Revenue Account, the Administrative Expense Fund and the Rebate Fund may be invested and reinvested by the Trustee in accordance with instructions of the Treasurer, in any Eligible Investments. Investments of moneys credited to the Debt Service Account, the Infrastructure Bank Bond Service Revenue Account, the Administrative Expense Fund, the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund and the Rebate Fund will mature or be redeemable at the option of the holder thereof at the times and in the amounts necessary to provide moneys when needed for payments to be made from those Funds, in particular, moneys held in the Debt Service Account will be available to pay Bond Service Charges as they become due. An investment of moneys in any fund, account or subaccount will be deemed at all times a part of that fund, account or subaccount and any profit will be credited and any loss will be charged to that fund, account or subaccount. Investments will be valued at the lesser of face or market value on a quarterly basis, or more frequently as determined by the Treasurer, to evaluate the adequacy of amounts in the Debt Service Account and the Infrastructure Bank Bond Service Revenue Account and excess amounts in any other Funds or accounts.

Additional Bonds

One or more series of Additional Bonds are issuable under the Trust Agreement for the purpose of paying additional costs of the Major New State Infrastructure Projects for the use of the Department as authorized by the General Assembly (in an amount, for all such Major New State Infrastructure Projects, not in excess of the project costs as authorized by the General Assembly) and for the purpose of refunding certain obligations issued under the Act. The Series 1998-1 Bonds, the Series 1999-1 Bonds, the Series 2001-1 Bonds and the Series 2002-1 Bonds are the only Additional Bonds that have been issued as of the date of this Official Statement. Additional Bonds are on a parity with the Bonds outstanding under the Trust Agreement, except

as to bond service reserve accounts or Credit Support Instruments, if any, applicable only to certain series of such outstanding Bonds or Additional Bonds.

The Department has agreed in the Certificate and Agreement that it will not permit any future Additional Bonds or Parity Obligations to be issued if, upon such issuance, the total amount of Bond Service Charges payable with respect to the Bonds and Additional Bonds in any State Fiscal Year plus the total amount payable as debt service on all Parity Obligations in that State Fiscal Year would exceed (i) so long as the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds have not been defeased, the lesser of (x) 25% of the lowest amount of Pledged Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in any of the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years, or (y) One Hundred Million Dollars (\$100,000,000); or (ii) subsequent to the defeasance of the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds, one-fifth of the average amount of Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years.

The issuance of future Additional Bonds under the Trust Agreement is also subject to the following conditions, among others: (i) the State, the Treasurer and State agencies are not in default of any applicable covenants or obligations contained in the Trust Agreement or in the Bonds or in the outstanding Additional Bonds and the authentication and delivery of the Additional Bonds will not result in any such default; (ii) the principal amount of the Additional Bonds, of the other Bonds and Additional Bonds then issued or outstanding (other than such Bonds or Additional Bonds then being funded or refunded) and of Parity Obligations outstanding, will not exceed in the aggregate the principal amount of Bonds, Additional Bonds and Parity Obligations which may be issued or outstanding under then existing authorizations of the General Assembly, the provisions of the Act and the Certificate and Agreement; (iii) upon the issuance and delivery of the Additional Bonds, the amount in any bond service reserve account shall not be less than the applicable required reserve; (iv) any necessary Certificate and Agreement will have been executed and delivered providing for deposits with the Treasurer sufficient to pay Bond Service Charges and other expenses with respect to such Additional Bonds and appropriations will have been made by the General Assembly during the then current state fiscal biennium in an amount estimated to be sufficient to pay the Bond Service Charges and other costs related to such Additional Bonds during such biennium; (v) the certificate of the Director of Budget and Management confirming that amounts sufficient to pay currently estimated deposits under the Certificate and Agreement and debt service on Parity Obligations have been appropriated and that amounts in subsequent biennia have been requested, when appropriate; and (vi) the Trustee has received (a) a copy, certified by the Treasurer or an authorized officer of the Treasurer, of the Series Bond Order authorizing the issuance and delivery of the Additional Bonds to be authenticated and delivered, adopted in conformity with the General Bond Order to be set forth in that Series Bond Order; (b) an original executed counterpart of the Supplemental Trust Agreement entered into in connection with the issuance of those Additional Bonds; (c) an original executed counterpart of any Certificate and Agreement entered into in connection with the issuance of those Additional Bonds; (d) a request and authorization to the Trustee on behalf of the State, signed by the Treasurer or an authorized officer of the Treasurer, to authenticate and deliver the Additional Bonds to, or on the order of, the purchaser thereof who is therein identified, upon payment of the sum specified in that request and authorization; (e) the certificate of the Treasurer or an authorized officer of the Treasurer as

to items (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) above; and (f) the written opinion of legal counsel retained or designated by the Treasurer, or other legal counsel satisfactory to the Trustee, to the effect that documents submitted to the Trustee in connection with the application then being made comply with the requirements of the Trust Agreement, and that in that counsel's opinion all conditions precedent to the issuance of those Additional Bonds as provided in the Trust Agreement have been complied with, and a written opinion of bond counsel retained or designated by the Treasurer who may also be the legal counsel referred to above, that the Additional Bonds, the authentication of which is applied for, when duly executed, authenticated and delivered by or on behalf of the Trustee, will be valid and legal special obligations of the State, issued by the Treasurer, in accordance with their terms and will be secured by the Trust Agreement with all Bonds then outstanding.

Parity Obligations

The Trust Agreement contemplates the issuance of Parity Obligations. "Parity Obligations" means any obligation (other than the Bonds and Additional Bonds) of any person which, by its terms, is payable from or secured by Pledged Federal Highway Receipts and which obligation is not expressly subordinated to the Bonds, including without limitation any such obligation issued or to be issued by the Butler County TID. The Butler County TID Bonds are the only Parity Obligations that have been issued as of the date of this Official Statement.

The Department has agreed in the Certificate and Agreement that it shall not permit any future Additional Bonds or Parity Obligations to be issued if, upon such issuance, the total amount of Bond Service Charges payable with respect to the Bonds and Additional Bonds in any State Fiscal Year plus the total amount payable as debt service on all Parity Obligations in that State Fiscal Year would exceed (i) so long as the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds have not been defeased, the lesser of (x) 25% of the lowest amount of Pledged Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in any of the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years, or (y) One Hundred Million Dollars (\$100,000,000); or (ii) subsequent to the defeasance of the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds, one-fifth of the average amount of Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years. See "THE CERTIFICATE AND AGREEMENT – Further Covenants" and "SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR PAYMENT OF BONDS".

Further Covenants

Certain other covenants of the Treasurer contained in the Trust Agreement are as follows:

Maintenance of Certificate and Agreement. The Treasurer covenants in the Trust Agreement to take all necessary and lawful actions to comply with the Treasurer's agreements, obligations, duties and responsibilities under any applicable Certificate and Agreement or any agreement, the revenues or receipts from which constitute Pledged Receipts, and to take all actions within its authority to maintain any applicable Certificate and Agreement and those agreements in effect and to enforce the rights of the Treasurer thereunder in accordance with the terms thereof, including actions at law and in equity, as may be appropriate.

The Treasurer will provide in the Certificates and Agreements for deposits thereunder in sufficient and appropriate amounts to pay when due (i) all Bond Service Charges on the Bonds and Additional Bonds of the related series from the Debt Service Account, (ii) all administrative expenses from the Administrative Expense Fund, (iii) all amounts necessary to maintain a required reserve, if any, in any applicable bond service reserve account, and (iv) all amounts to be paid to the United States of America which are not otherwise available in one of the Funds or accounts created pursuant to or described in the Trust Agreement. The Treasurer covenants not to amend, modify, alter, change or waive any term or provision of any applicable Certificate and Agreement if such action would have the effect of (a) reducing the amounts to be deposited thereunder to amounts less than described in the preceding sentence or changing the times and manner of deposit thereof so that such amounts would not be available when needed for payments to be made from the funds and accounts established by the Trust Agreement, (b) surrendering or limiting any remedies of the Treasurer under the Trust Agreement, or (c) being adverse to the interest of the Holders.

Creation of Liens. The Treasurer covenants in the Trust Agreement not to make any pledge or assignment of or create or suffer any lien or encumbrance upon the Pledged Receipts, prior to the pledge thereof under the Trust Agreement. The Treasurer also covenants in the Trust Agreement not to make any pledge or assignment of or create or suffer any lien or encumbrance upon the Pledged Receipts on a parity with the pledge thereof under the Trust Agreement, except Parity Obligations and as otherwise authorized or permitted under the Trust Agreement, and, in the case of the bond service reserve account, under the applicable Series Bond Order. The Major New State Infrastructure Projects may not be pledged by the Treasurer.

Enforcement by Mandamus. The Treasurer has acknowledged that each provision of the Trust Agreement, the Bonds, the Additional Bonds, any applicable Certificate and Agreement, and all other agreements included in the proceedings relating to the Bonds and Additional Bonds, is binding upon the Treasurer, the Department and any other State agency or other person or body as may from time to time have authority under law to take such actions as may be necessary to perform all or any part of the duty required by such provision and each duty of the Treasurer, the Department or other State agency and their respective officers, members and employees undertaken or required pursuant thereto is established as a duty of the Treasurer and of each such member, officer, and employee having authority to perform such duty specifically enjoined by law resulting from an office, trust or station within the meaning of Section 2731.01 of the Ohio Revised Code providing for enforcement by writ of mandamus.

Certain Reports. The Treasurer will annually submit to the Director of Budget and Management a written report confirmed in part by the Trustee setting forth the estimated amount to become due under the Certificates and Agreements during the current state fiscal year and the ensuing two state fiscal years. Upon any determination by the Treasurer that a different amount than last reported will be required, the Treasurer will submit a revised written report superseding the next prior report.

On or before the forty-fifth day preceding each Interest Payment Date, the Trustee will submit to the Treasurer, the Director of Budget and Management and the Department a written certificate setting forth (i) the net interest earned and credited to the Debt Service Account and

not reflected on any previous similar certificate and any net interest to be earned and credited to the Debt Service Account prior to the next Interest Payment Date and not reflected in any prior certificate; (ii) any moneys credited to the Debt Service Account from any bond service reserve account as a result of excess funds being in such bond service reserve account and not reflected on any prior certificate and any funds to be so credited to the Debt Service Account prior to the next Interest Payment Date; (iii) any moneys credited to the Debt Service Account from the Rebate Fund and not reflected on any previous certificate and any funds to be so credited to the Debt Service Account prior to the next Interest Payment Date; (iv) any moneys remaining in the Administrative Expense Fund on the date of such certificate which moneys are to be credited immediately to the Debt Service Account; and (v) any moneys remaining in the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund which are to be credited to the Debt Service Fund. Such amounts shown on such certificate shall be a credit against the next deposit due under the Certificates and Agreements.

Events of Default and Remedies

Events of Default. The following events constitute Events of Default under the Trust Agreement:

- (i) Default by the Treasurer in the payment of any interest on any Bond or Additional Bond when due and payable;
- (ii) Default by the Treasurer in the payment of the principal of or any redemption premium on any Bond or Additional Bond when due and payable, whether at stated maturity or by mandatory redemption; or
- (iii) Any other default by the Treasurer to perform or observe any other covenants, agreements or conditions on its part contained in the Trust Agreement or the Bonds or Additional Bonds and continuance of such default for 60 days after written notice thereof, from the Trustee or the Holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the affected Bonds or Additional Bonds then outstanding.

If an Event of Default occurs, the Trustee will give notice to the Treasurer within five days of receipt of actual knowledge thereof and to the applicable underwriters and to all Holders, paying agents, bond registrars, authenticating agents and other agents within 90 days after having such knowledge, unless the Event of Default is cured or, in the case of an Event of Default under clause (iii) above, the Trustee determines that withholding notice is in the best interest of the Holders.

Remedies. If any Event of Default described in clauses (i) or (ii) above occurs and is not remedied, the Trustee shall proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds, which includes the right to declare the principal of all Bonds and Additional Bonds and interest accrued thereon to be immediately due and payable. At any time after that declaration, and prior to the entry of judgment in the court for enforcement of the appointment of a receiver under the Trust Agreement, such declaration of acceleration is subject

to rescission and annulment by the Trustee if all sums payable under the Trust Agreement (except the principal and interest on Bonds and Additional Bonds which have not matured by their terms and which are due and payable solely by reason of that declaration of acceleration), plus interest (to the extent permitted by law) on any overdue installments of interest have been paid or provided for, and all existing Events of Default shall have been cured.

If the Event of Default occurs under the Trust Agreement and is not remedied, the Trustee may, as an alternative or in addition to acceleration of the Bonds and Additional Bonds, enforce the rights of the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds by mandamus or other suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity, bring suit upon the Bonds and Additional Bonds, enjoin unlawful activities or activities in violation of the rights of Holders under the Trust Agreement, or in the case of an Event of Default described in clause (i) and (ii) above apply to a court to appoint a receiver of the Pledged Receipts. If an Event of Default described in clause (iii) above occurs, the Trustee may and upon the written request of the Holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the affected Bonds and Additional Bonds then outstanding shall, subject to certain conditions including indemnification, proceed in its own name to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Holders under the Trust Agreement by such remedies provided in the Trust Agreement as the Trustee, being advised by counsel, shall consider most effective to protect and enforce those rights.

The Trustee is not required to take notice or be deemed to have notice or knowledge of any default under the Trust Agreement, except Events of Default described in clauses (i) and (ii) above, unless the Trustee is specifically notified in writing of such default by the Treasurer or by the Holders of at least 10% of the aggregate principal amount of Bonds and Additional Bonds then outstanding, and in the absence of such notice so delivered, the Trustee may conclusively assume there is no Event of Default except as described above.

As discussed above, the Trust Agreement provides for the appointment of a receiver to recover and administer the Pledged Receipts upon the occurrence of certain Events of Default, but the right to a receiver under Ohio law is discretionary with the court as equitable principles may dictate. The appointment of a receiver may not, accordingly, be available as a remedy for the Trustee or the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds. Moreover, the Act withholds from any receiver the power to pledge additional revenues or income of the Treasurer to the payment of the Bond Service Charges and excludes the power to take possession of, mortgage, or cause the sale or other disposition of any State Infrastructure Project.

All moneys held or received by the Treasurer, the Trustee or the receiver after an Event of Default occurs, after the payment of the costs and expenses incurred in the collection thereof and the fees, expenses, liabilities and advances of the Trustee or the receiver, shall be applied as follows: (i) unless the principal of all the Bonds and Additional Bonds has become or been declared due and payable, (a) first, to the payment of all installments of interest then due on the Bonds and Additional Bonds, in the order of the maturity of the installments of such interest and, if the amount available is not sufficient to pay in full any particular installment, then to the payment ratably, according to the amounts due on such installment, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or privilege except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified on the Bonds and Additional Bonds; and (b) next, to the payment of unpaid

principal of any of the Bonds and Additional Bonds which have become due (other than Bonds and Additional Bonds previously called for redemption for the payment of which moneys are held pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement) whether at stated maturity, by redemption or pursuant to any mandatory sinking fund requirements, in the order of their due dates, with interest, and if the amount is insufficient to pay in full all Bonds and Additional Bonds, then to the payment ratably according to the amount of principal due on that date to the persons entitled thereto without discrimination or privilege; or (ii) if the principal of all the Bonds and Additional Bonds has become or been declared due and payable, to the payment of principal and interest then due and unpaid upon the Bonds or Additional Bonds, without preference or priority of principal over interest or of interest over principal, or any installment of interest over any other installment of interest, or of any Bond or Additional Bond over any other Bond or Additional Bond, ratably, according to the amounts due respectively for principal and interest to the persons entitled thereto without discrimination or privilege except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in the Bonds and Additional Bonds; or (iii) if the principal of all Bonds and Additional Bonds has been declared due and payable, and if such declaration shall thereafter have been rescinded and annulled as provided in the Trust Agreement then, subject to clause (ii) of this paragraph in the event that the principal of all such Bonds shall later become due and payable, the moneys shall be deposited in the Debt Service Account and applied in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Orders. Whenever moneys are to be applied as described above, those moneys are to be applied at the times the Trustee determines, having due regard to the amount of those moneys available for application and the likelihood of additional moneys becoming available for application in the future.

Whenever the Trustee directs the application of those moneys, it is required to fix the date (which shall be an Interest Payment Date with respect to the Bonds and Additional Bonds unless the Trustee will deem another date more suitable) upon which the application is to be made and upon that date interest on the amounts of principal to be paid on that date, and for which moneys are available, will cease to accrue. The Trustee is required to give notice as it deems appropriate of the deposit of any such moneys and of the fixing of any such date, all consistent with the requirements of the Bond Orders for the establishment of, and for giving notice of, a special record date for the payment of overdue interest. The Trustee is not required to direct payment of principal or premium to the Holders of any Bond or Additional Bond until that Bond or Additional Bond is presented to the Trustee for appropriate notation of partial payment or for cancellation if fully paid.

No Holder of any Bond or Additional Bond has any right to institute any suit, action or proceeding for the enforcement of any provision of the Trust Agreement or for the execution of any trust thereof or for the appointment of a receiver or any other remedy thereunder unless (i) an Event of Default under the Trust Agreement has occurred and is continuing; (ii) that Holder has previously given to the Trustee written notice of the Event of Default; (iii) the Holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds and Additional Bonds then outstanding have filed a written request with the Trustee and have afforded the Trustee reasonable opportunity either to proceed to exercise its powers or to institute such action, suit or proceeding in its own name; (iv) such Holders have offered the Trustee adequate indemnity as provided in the Trust Agreement; and (v) the Trustee has failed or refused to comply with such request after receipt by it of such notice, request and offer of indemnity. No one or more Holders of any

Bonds or Additional Bonds have any right in any manner whatsoever to affect, disturb or prejudice the pledge created by the Trust Agreement or to enforce any right thereunder except in the manner therein provided, and all actions, suits and proceedings shall be instituted and maintained in the manner therein provided and for equal benefit of the Holders of all outstanding Bonds and Additional Bonds.

Waiver of Events of Default

Except as may otherwise be provided in any Supplemental Trust Agreement, at any time the Trustee may, in its discretion, waive any Event of Default under the Trust Agreement and its consequences and rescind any declaration of maturity of principal, and the Trustee must waive any Event of Default or rescind any declaration of maturity of principal upon the written request of the Holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of all the outstanding Bonds and Additional Bonds. The Trustee will not, however, waive or rescind any Event of Default resulting from a failure to pay Bond Service Charges on the Bonds and Additional Bonds when due or rescind any declaration of maturity in connection therewith unless at the time of the waiver or rescission payment of all overdue installments of interest and principal, not including principal and interest due solely by virtue of acceleration, have been made or provided for.

Supplemental Trust Agreements

Without the consent of or notice to the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds, the Treasurer and Trustee may enter into Supplemental Trust Agreements for any one or more of the following purposes: (i) to cure any ambiguity, inconsistency or formal defect or omission in the Trust Agreement; (ii) to grant or to confer upon the Trustee for the benefit of the Holders additional rights, remedies, powers or authority that lawfully may be granted to or conferred upon the Holders or the Trustee; (iii) to subject additional revenues or receipts to the pledge of the Trust Agreement; (iv) to add to the covenants and agreements of the State, State agencies or the Treasurer contained in the Trust Agreement, other covenants and agreements to be observed for the protection of the Holders or to surrender or limit any right or power of the Treasurer reserved to or conferred upon the State, state agencies or the Treasurer in the Trust Agreement; (v) to evidence any succession to the Treasurer or to any state agency and the assumption by that successor of the covenants and agreements of the Treasurer or the state agency, respectively, in the Trust Agreement and the Bonds and Additional Bonds; (vi) in connection with the issuance of Additional Bonds in accordance with the Trust Agreement; (vii) to permit the exchange of Bonds and Additional Bonds at the option of the Holder for coupon Bonds and Additional Bonds in accordance with the Trust Agreement if, in the opinion of nationally recognized counsel selected by the Treasurer, that exchange would not result in the interest on any of the Bonds or Additional Bonds outstanding becoming subject to federal income taxation; (viii) to permit the use of Book-Entry Form to identify the owner of an interest in a Bond or an Additional Bond; (ix) to permit the Trustee to comply with any obligations imposed by law; (x) to specify further duties and responsibilities of, and to define further the relationship among, the Trustee, and any bond registrar, authenticating agent, paying agent or other agent for the Bonds or Additional Bonds; (xi) to achieve compliance with any applicable federal securities or tax law; (xii) to permit the appropriate calculation, if any, of any amount due to the United States of America or in lieu or rebate as permitted under the Trust Agreement; (xiii) to permit or provide for Interest

Rate Hedges, as defined in Section 9.98(L) of the Ohio Revised Code, as authorized by Section 9.982(B)(3) of the Ohio Revised Code, with respect to obligations issued under the Trust Agreement, provided, however, that prior to any such interest rate hedge becoming effective: (a) any necessary Certificate and Agreement will have been executed and delivered providing for money under that Certificate and Agreement estimated to be sufficient to pay the cost and expenses of providing such Interest Rate Hedge and any other fees, costs and expenses in connection therewith, and the amounts to be paid pursuant to the Certificate and Agreement will have been appropriated in an amount estimated to be sufficient for the remainder of the then current State fiscal biennium, and (b) the Director of Budget and Management will have included, in any then existing budget request for the Department for the next succeeding state fiscal biennium, amounts sufficient to pay all amounts estimated to be due under such Certificate and Agreement during such biennium; and (xiv) to permit any other amendment not prejudicial to the Trustee or the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds.

In addition, with the consent of the Holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the affected Bonds and Additional Bonds then outstanding, (exclusive of Bonds and Additional Bonds then held or owned by the Treasurer), the Trustee and the Treasurer may enter into other Supplemental Trust Agreements for the purpose of modifying, altering, amending, adding to or rescinding any of the terms or provisions thereof, provided that no Supplemental Trust Agreement may be entered into which provides for (i) an extension of the maturity of the principal of or the interest on any Bond or Additional Bond or a reduction in the principal amount of any Bond or Additional Bond or the rate of interest or redemption premium on any Bond or Additional Bond or reduction in the amount or extension of the time of any payment required by any mandatory sinking fund requirements relating to the Bonds and Additional Bonds, without the consent of the Holder of each Bond or Additional Bond so affected, or (ii) a reduction in the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds and Additional Bonds required for consent to such Supplemental Trust Agreement without the consent of the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds then outstanding.

Where the consent of the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds is required procedures are established in the Trust Agreement for notice to the Holders and for the execution and filing of the requisite consents. Any consent is binding upon the Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds giving such consent and upon any subsequent Holders of the Bonds and Additional Bonds unless such consent is revoked in writing prior to the execution by the Trustee of the Supplemental Trust Agreement. If the Holders of the required percentage in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds and Additional Bonds then outstanding have consented to the execution of a Supplemental Trust Agreement as provided in the Trust Agreement, no Holder of any Bond or Additional Bond has any right to object to the execution of the Supplemental Trust Agreement or to the terms and provisions contained therein or the operations thereof, to question the propriety of the execution thereof or to enjoin or restrain the Treasurer or the Trustee from executing or taking action pursuant to the same.

Defeasance

When all the outstanding Bonds and Additional Bonds and all other sums payable under the Trust Agreement have been paid and discharged (or provisions therefore have been made within the meaning of the Trust Agreement), then the Trust Agreement will be null and void and the obligations, covenants and agreements of the Treasurer and the pledge created by the Trust Agreement will be fully discharged and satisfied. Any Bonds and Additional Bonds will be deemed to have been so paid and discharged if the Trustee holds sufficient moneys or direct obligations of the United States of America which shall be certified by an independent firm of certified public accountants of national reputation to be of such maturities and interest payment dates and bear such interest as will, without further investment, when added with any moneys also deposited, be sufficient in the aggregate to pay at maturity or upon redemption, the Bond Service Charges on the Bonds and Additional Bonds; provided that, with respect to the Bonds and Additional Bonds which are to be redeemed prior to the maturity thereof, notice of such redemption has been duly given or provisions satisfactory to the Trustee have been made for the giving of such notice.

Non-presentment of Bonds

In the event any Bond is not presented for payment when the principal thereof is due or a check or draft for interest is uncashed, and if moneys sufficient to pay the principal or that check or draft have been made available by the Trustee for the benefit of the Holder or payee thereof, all liability of the State or the Treasurer to the Holder or payee for payment thereof will cease and be completely discharged, and it will be the duty of the Trustee to hold such moneys in trust, without liability for interest thereon, for the benefit of the Holder of the Bond or the payee of that check or draft, who thereafter will be restricted exclusively to such moneys for any claim of whatever nature on its part under the Trust Agreement or on or with respect to said Bond or that check or draft. Moneys so held by the Trustee and which remain unclaimed for three years after the due date of the payment will be paid to the Treasurer and thereafter the Holder of that Bond or the payee of that check or draft may look only to the Treasurer for payment and then only in the amounts so received by the Treasurer without any interest thereon, and the Trustee will have no further responsibility with respect to such moneys.

Payments Due on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays

If any Interest Payment Date, date of maturity of the principal of any Bonds or date fixed for redemption of any Bonds is a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which: (i) the Trustee is required, or authorized or not prohibited, by law (including without limitation executive orders) to close and is closed, then payment of Bond Service Charges need not be made by the Trustee or any paying agent for the Bonds on the applicable date, and the applicable payment may be made on the next succeeding Business Day on which the Trustee and the paying agent are open for business with the same force and effect as if the applicable payment were made on the applicable date, and no interest shall accrue for the period after that date, or (ii) a paying agent for the Bonds is required, or authorized or not prohibited by law (including without limitation executive orders) to close and is closed, then the applicable payment need not be made by that paying agent on the applicable date, and the applicable payment may be made on the next succeeding Business

Day on which that paying agent is open for business with the same force and effect as if the applicable payment were made on the applicable date, and no interest shall accrue for the period after that date. If, however, the Trustee is open for business on the applicable date, it shall make any applicable payment required under the Trust Agreement with respect to interest on outstanding Bonds and principal of and premium on Bonds presented to it for payment, regardless of whether any other paying agent for the Bonds shall be open for business or closed on the applicable date.

Amendment of General Bond Order and Trust Agreement

In addition to authorizing the issuance of the Series 2001-1 Bonds, the Third Supplemental Trust Agreement amended certain provisions of the General Bond Order and the Original Trust Agreement, effective as to all Bonds and Additional Bonds outstanding upon the payment or deemed payment (defeasance) of all the Series 1998-1 Bonds and Series 1999-1 Bonds. The General Bond Order was amended to permit the Treasurer to amend the Trust Agreement and the Certificate and Agreement related to each series in ways that do not materially adversely affect the bondholders and to permit the Treasurer to issue obligations which are subordinate to the Bonds. Additionally, the Treasurer entered into a Certificate and Agreement in connection with the issuance of the Series 2001-1 Bonds which will permit, after defeasance of the Series 1998-1 Bonds and the Series 1999-1 Bonds, the Treasurer to issue Additional Bonds if the total amount of Bond Service Charges payable with respect to the Series 2001-1 Bonds, other Additional Bonds and the Bonds in any State Fiscal Year plus the total amount payable as debt service on all Parity Obligations in that State Fiscal Year would not exceed one-fifth of the average Federal Highway Receipts received by the Department in the three immediately previous State Fiscal Years. Such Certificate and Agreement also eliminates, after defeasance of the Series 1998-1 Bonds and the Series 1999-1 Bonds, the requirement that the Department submit a written request that the Governor and the Director of OBM seek additional appropriations from the General Assembly if Title 23 Moneys are unavailable for payment of the Bond Service Charges with respect to the Bonds and Additional Bonds.

Trustee

The Trustee is National City Bank, a national bank authorized to exercise corporate trust powers in the State. The Trustee has undertaken to perform such duties as are specifically set forth in the Trust Agreement. The Trustee will exercise such of the rights and powers vested in it by the Trust Agreement and use the same degree of care and skill in its exercise as an ordinarily prudent corporate trustee under a trust agreement securing securities of a public agency, and is not obligated to take any action until it has received a satisfactory indemnity bond for its expenses and to protect it against any liability other than liability resulting from its negligence or willful default. The permissive rights of the Trustee to do things under the Trust Agreement will not be construed as a duty and the Trustee will not be answerable for acts or events other than its negligence or willful default.

LITIGATION

There is no litigation pending contesting the validity of the Bonds or the proceedings for their authorization, issuance, sale, execution and delivery. A no-litigation certificate to that effect will be delivered to the original purchaser at the time of original delivery of the Bonds.

The State is a party to various legal proceedings, seeking damages or injunctive relief and generally incidental to its operations, but unrelated to the security for the Bonds. The ultimate disposition of these proceedings is not presently determinable, but in the opinion of the Ohio Attorney General will not have a material adverse effect on the Bonds or the security for the Bonds.

RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. has assigned a rating of "Aa3" to the Bonds, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services has assigned a rating of "AA" to the Bonds and Fitch Ratings has assigned a rating of "AA-" to the Bonds. Such ratings reflect only the respective views of such rating agencies. Any explanation of the significance of the ratings may only be obtained from the respective rating agency. The State furnished each rating agency with certain information and materials, some of which may not have been included in this Official Statement, relating to the Bonds, the State and the Department. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on such information and other investigations, studies and assumptions they deem appropriate. There can be no assurance that the ratings will continue for any period of time or that they will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by the respective rating agency, if in its judgment circumstances so warrant. Any revision or withdrawal of a rating may have an effect on the marketability and market price of the Bonds.

ELIGIBILITY UNDER OHIO LAW FOR INVESTMENT AND AS SECURITY FOR THE DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEY

To the extent that a particular investor is governed by Ohio law with respect to its investments, and subject to any applicable limitations under other provisions of Ohio law, under the Act, the Bonds are lawful investments for banks, societies for savings, savings and loan associations, deposit guarantee associations, trust companies, trustees, fiduciaries, insurance companies (including domestic for life and domestic not for life), trustees or other officers having charge of sinking and bond retirement or other special funds of political subdivisions and taxing districts of the State of Ohio, the commissioners of the sinking fund of the State of Ohio, the administrator of workers' compensation, subject to the approval of the workers' compensation board, the state teachers retirement system, the public employees retirement system, the school employees retirement system, and the Ohio police and fire pension fund, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Ohio Revised Code or rules adopted pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code by any agency of the State with respect to investments by them.

The Act provides that the Bonds are acceptable under Ohio law as security for the deposit of public moneys.

Each Book-Entry Interest Owner of the Bonds should make its own determination as to such matters of legality of investment in, or pledge of book-entry interests in, the Bonds.

TAX EXEMPTION

In the opinion of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law and assuming compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code, and is not treated as an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations. The Bonds are exempt from the Ohio personal income tax, the Ohio corporation franchise tax (to the extent computed on the net income basis), and income taxes imposed by municipalities and other political subdivisions in Ohio.

Opinions to those effects will be included in the approving legal opinion. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding other federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on the Bonds. The opinions on tax matters will be based on and will assume the accuracy of certain representations and certifications and compliance with certain covenants of the Treasurer to be contained in the transcript of proceedings and which are intended to evidence and assure the foregoing. Bond Counsel will not independently verify the accuracy of the certifications and representations made by the Treasurer.

The Code prescribes a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which, including provisions for the rebate by the issuer of certain investment earnings to the federal government, require further or continued compliance after issuance of the obligations in order for the interest to be and continue to be so excluded from the date of issuance. Non-compliance with these requirements could cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, in some cases retroactive to their date of issuance. The Treasurer covenants in the Trust Agreement to take such actions which may be required of it for the interest on the Bonds to be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions which would adversely affect that exclusion.

Code provisions applicable to certain corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) which impose an alternative minimum tax on a portion of the excess of adjusted current earnings over other alternative minimum taxable income may subject a portion of the interest on the Bonds earned by corporations to that corporate alternative minimum tax. In addition, interest on the Bonds may be subject to the branch profits tax imposed on certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, and to the tax imposed on the excess net passive income of certain S corporations.

Under the Code, the receipt of interest excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes can have certain adverse federal income tax consequences on items of income or deductions for certain taxpayers, including among them financial institutions, certain insurance companies, recipients of Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits, and those that are deemed to incur or continue indebtedness to acquire or carry tax-exempt obligations. The

applicability and extent of these or other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status or other items of income and expense of the owner of the Bonds. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding such consequences.

From time to time, legislative proposals are pending in Congress that would, if enacted, alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters referred to above in certain respects or would adversely affect the market value of the Bonds. Neither the form nor enactment of any such proposals can be predicted, and there can be no assurance that such proposals will not apply to the Bonds.

The foregoing is not intended as a detailed or comprehensive description of all possible tax consequences of purchasing or holding the Bonds. Persons considering the purchase of the Bonds should consult with their tax advisors as to the consequences of buying or holding the Bonds in their particular circumstances.

ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT/ORIGINAL ISSUE PREMIUM

Original Issue Discount

The Bonds that mature on June 15 in the years 2007 and 2010 and bear interest at the rates of 2.10% and 3.00% respectively (the "Discount Bonds") are being offered and sold to the public at an original issue discount ("OID") from the amounts payable at maturity thereon. OID is the excess of the stated redemption price of a bond at maturity (the face amount) over the "issue price" of such bond. The issue price is the initial offering price to the public (other than to bond houses, brokers or similar persons acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers) at which a substantial amount of bonds of the same maturity are sold pursuant to that initial offering. For federal income tax purposes, OID on each bond will accrue over the term of the bond, and for the Discount Bonds, the amount of accretion will be based on a single rate of interest, compounded semiannually (the "yield to maturity"). The amount of OID that accrues during each semi-annual period will do so ratably over that period on a daily basis. With respect to an initial purchaser of a Discount Bond at its issue price, the portion of OID that accrues during the period that such purchaser owns the Discount Bond is added to such purchaser's tax basis for purposes of determining gain or loss at the maturity, redemption, sale or other disposition of that Discount Bond and thus, in practical effect, is treated as stated interest, which is excludible from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Holders of Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the treatment of OID and the tax consequences of the purchase of such Discount Bonds other than at the issue price during the initial public offering and as to the treatment of OID for state tax purposes.

Original Issue Premium

The Bonds that mature on June 15 in the years 2004 through 2011 but excluding those Bonds previously defined as Discount Bonds (the "Premium Bonds") are being initially offered and sold to the public with "Acquisition Premium," which is the excess of the cost of a bond over the stated redemption price of such bond at maturity or, for bonds that have one or more

earlier call dates, the amount payable at the next earliest call date. For federal income tax purposes, a ratable portion of the Acquisition Premium will reduce the amount of interest excludible from gross income ("tax-exempt interest") deemed received on such Premium Bonds and will also reduce the bondholder's basis in such bonds. The deemed reduction in tax-exempt interest will not increase the bondholder's taxable income. The amount of Acquisition Premium that is taken into account for any period is determined ratably, on a daily basis, using the "constant yield" method, compounded semi-annually using the bondholder's basis. No amount of the amortized Acquisition Premium may be deducted in determining a bondholder's taxable income for federal income tax purposes.

Holders of any Premium Bonds, both original purchasers and any subsequent purchasers, should consult their own tax advisors as to the actual effect of such Acquisition Premium with respect to their own tax situation and as to the treatment of the Acquisition Premium for state tax purposes.

CERTAIN LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the issuance of the Bonds and with regard to the tax-exempt status of the interest thereon are subject to the legal opinion of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur LLP, Bond Counsel. Signed copies of the Bond Counsel opinion, dated as of, and speaking only as of, the date of original delivery of the Bonds, will be delivered to the Underwriters at the time of that original delivery. The proposed text of the legal opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth as Appendix B hereto. The legal opinion to be delivered may vary from this text if necessary to reflect facts and law on the date of delivery. The opinion will speak only as of its date, and subsequent distribution of the opinion by recirculation of the Official Statement or otherwise shall create no implication that Bond Counsel have reviewed or expressed any opinion concerning any of the matters referred to in the opinion subsequent to its date.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Forbes, Fields & Associates Co., LPA, Underwriters' Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Department by its Counsel, the Attorney General of Ohio, Jim Petro. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Treasurer by its counsel, the Attorney General of Ohio, and its special counsel, Crabbe, Brown & James, LLP.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATE OF OHIO

Attached hereto as Appendix A is a discussion of certain matters relating to State finances, debt, population, employment, agriculture, resources, tax bases and related subjects. This Appendix has been provided by the State from its official records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The information is intended to show recent historical information and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or other positions of the State. No representation is made that past experience, as might be shown by such financial and other information, will necessarily continue in the future.

The Bonds are special obligations of the State, secured under the Trust Agreement solely by a pledge of the Pledged Receipts (as defined herein), and payable primarily from

the deposits to be made by the Department under the Certificate and Agreement and certain funds held by the Trustee pursuant to the Trust Agreement. The obligation of the Department to make the deposits required under the Certificate and Agreement is subject to and dependant upon biennial appropriations being made to the Department for such purpose by the General Assembly of Ohio (the "General Assembly"). The failure of the General Assembly to so appropriate moneys to the Department will result in the termination of the Department's obligations involving expenditures under the Certificate and Agreement, including the obligation to cause moneys to be deposited with the Treasurer sufficient for the payment of Bond Service Charges with respect to the Bonds. The Bonds do not represent or constitute a debt of the Treasurer, the Department or the State, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, or a pledge of the taxing power of the State, and the Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds shall have no right to have moneys raised by taxation by the State obligated or pledged for the payment of Bond Service Charges.

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriters have jointly and severally agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the Treasurer at a price of \$120,302,329.62 (consisting of the principal amount thereof plus net original issue premium of \$7,121,328.80 and less Underwriter's compensation and expenses of \$583,999.18). The Underwriters are obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any are purchased. The Bonds may be offered and sold by the Underwriters to certain dealers at prices lower than the public offering prices, and the public offering prices may be changed from time to time.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Public Financial Management, Inc. has served as financial advisor to the Treasurer in connection with the issuance and sale of the Bonds.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The Treasurer has agreed, for the benefit of the Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds, in accordance with SEC Rule 15c2-12 to provide or cause to be provided such financial information and operating data ("Annual Information"), audited financial statements and notices, in such manner as may be required for purposes of paragraph (b)(5)(i) of SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the "Continuing Disclosure Agreement"), including specifically the following:

1. To each SEC-designated nationally recognized municipal securities information repository ("NRMSIR") and to the Ohio state information depository ("SID"):

- (a) Annual Information for each state Fiscal Year (beginning with state Fiscal Year 2004) not later than the 90th day following the end of the state Fiscal Year (or, if that is not a State business day, the next State business day), consisting of annual financial information and operating data of the type included in this Official Statement under the caption "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" and included in Appendix A of this Official

Statement under the captions "FISCAL MATTERS", "STATE DEBT" and "TAX LEVELS AND TAX BASES". The Director of Budget and Management has agreed to provide the Annual Information. The Annual Information may be provided by reference to other documents, such as the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and subsequent final Official Statements relating to other bonds issued by the State.

- (b) When and if available, audited general purpose financial statements of the State for each state Fiscal Year. The Treasurer expects such financial statements to be provided by the Director of Budget and Management, that they will be available separately from the Annual Information, and that the accounting principles to be applied in their preparation will be as described under and by reference in "Accounts and Reports; Controls" in Appendix A.

2. To each NRMSIR or to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"), and to the SID, in a timely manner, notice of:

- (a) The occurrence of any of the following events, within the meaning of the Rule, with respect to the Bonds, if material: principal and interest payment delinquencies; non-payment related defaults; unscheduled draws on any debt service reserves or credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds; modifications to rights of Holders or Book-Entry Interest Owners; bond calls; defeasances; release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; and rating changes. There are initially no credit enhancements or credit or liquidity providers applicable to the Bonds, or any property (except the Pledged Receipts) securing their repayment;
- (b) The failure to provide the Annual Information within the time specified above; and
- (c) Any change in the accounting principles applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements, any change in state Fiscal Year, any failure of the General Assembly to appropriate moneys for the purpose of paying costs to be incurred by the State to perform the Continuing Disclosure Agreement for the applicable state fiscal period (biennium), and termination of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.

The Treasurer will reserve the right to amend the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, and to obtain the waiver of non-compliance with any provision of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the Treasurer's or the State's compliance with any applicable federal securities law or rules, to cure any ambiguity, inconsistency or formal defect or omission, and to address any change in circumstances arising

from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the Treasurer. Any such amendment or waiver will not be effective unless the Continuing Disclosure Agreement (as amended or taking into account such waiver) would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the primary offering of the Bonds, after taking into account any applicable amendments to or official interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances, and until the Treasurer shall have received either (i) a written opinion of bond or other qualified independent special counsel selected by the Treasurer that the amendment or waiver would not materially impair the interest of Holders or Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds, or (ii) the written consent to the amendment, or waiver, by the Holders of at least a majority of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the applicable Bonds.

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement will be solely for the benefit of the Holders and Book-Entry Interest Owners of the Bonds. The right to enforce the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement is limited to the extent permitted by law, to an action for mandamus or specific performance to compel compliance of the obligations of the Treasurer and the State under the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.

Any non-compliance with the Continuing Disclosure Agreement will not be a default or failure to comply for purposes of the default provisions of the Trust Agreement. The Trustee has no responsibility for monitoring compliance with the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.

The performance by the State, as the only obligated person with respect to the Bonds, of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement will be subject to the biennial appropriation by the General Assembly of moneys for that purpose.

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement will remain in effect for the Bonds only for such period that the Bonds are outstanding in accordance with their terms and the State remains an obligated person with respect to the Bonds within the meaning of the Rule.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

Quotations in this Official Statement from, and summaries and explanations of, the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Revised Code, the Trust Agreement, the Certificate and Agreement, the General Bond Order, and the Series 2003-1 Bond Order, do not purport to be complete. Reference is made to the pertinent provisions of the Ohio Constitution and Ohio Revised Code and those documents for complete statements of their provisions. Copies of the Trust Agreement and Certificate and Agreement are available upon request from the Treasurer, 30 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43266-0421 (Telephone: (614) 466-2160).

To the extent that any statements in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly stated to be such, those statements are made as such and not as representations of fact or certainty, and no representation is made that any of those statements will be realized. Information in this Official Statement has been derived by the State, the Treasurer and the Department from official and other sources and is believed by the State, the Treasurer and the Department to be reliable, but information other than that obtained from official records by the State has not been independently confirmed or verified by the State, the Treasurer or the Department and its accuracy is not guaranteed. This Official Statement is not to

be construed as a contract or agreement between the State or the Treasurer or the Department and the Underwriters or subsequent Holders of any of the Bonds or owners of any interests therein.

This Official Statement has been prepared, approved and delivered by the Treasurer of State of the State of Ohio, and executed by him in his official capacity.

STATE OF OHIO

/s/ Joseph T. Deters
Joseph T. Deters,
Treasurer of State of Ohio

GLOSSARY

When used herein the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below. The definitions set forth below are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Trust Agreement, the Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement, and the Certificate and Agreement, copies of which are available from the Authority. Use of the singular includes plural and use of the plural includes singular, where applicable.

“Act” means Section 5531.10 of the Ohio Revised Code, together with the provisions of any act or resolution of the General Assembly authorizing or limiting the issuance of the Bonds or the uses of the proceeds of the Bonds.

“Additional Bonds” means any bonds or obligations issued pursuant to the Act except the Bonds.

“Administrative Expenses” means the administrative fees and expenses and other fees, expenses and obligations, other than Bond Service Charges, incurred by the Treasurer and the Department in connection with Bonds and Additional Bonds, including without limitation, regular and special fees and reasonable expenses of the Trustee, Bond Registrars, Paying Agents, Authenticating Agents, Rating Agencies, tender agents, depositories, financial advisors, accounting experts, attorneys, and other consultants and independent contractors, including printing services incurred in connection with the issuance, carrying, securing, paying, redeeming or retirement of Bonds and Additional Bonds, including costs and expenses relating to letters of credit, lines of credit, insurance, put agreements, stand-by purchase agreements, remarketing and administrative agreements, interest swap or hedging agreements and related costs, and any other credit enhancement, liquidity, remarketing, renewal or refunding arrangements.

“Administrative Expense Fund” means the Major New State Infrastructure Project Administrative Expense Fund established by the Treasurer in the custody of the Trustee.

“Bond” or “Bonds” or “Series 2003-1 Bonds” means the \$113,765,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2003-1.

“Bond Service Charges” means the principal, including any mandatory sinking fund requirements for retirement of Bonds and Additional Bonds, interest, and redemption premium, if any, required to be paid by the State on Bonds and Additional Bonds, or, as provided in the applicable Bond Proceedings, estimated to be paid by the State on Bonds and Additional Bonds.

“Book-Entry Interest Owner” means a person who is the owner of a beneficial interest in Bonds or Additional Bonds, and the right to Bond Service Charges, which are maintained in Book Entry Form.

“Business Day” means any day of the year, other than: (a) a Saturday; (b) a Sunday; (c) a legal holiday; (d) a day on which banking institutions located in the State are required or authorized by law to close; or (e) a day on which the Trustee or any applicable Paying Agent is unable to open or be open for reasons not related to its financial condition.

“Butler County TID” means the Butler County, Ohio Transportation Improvement District.

“Butler County TID Bonds” means the \$158,485,000 Butler County Transportation District Highway Improvement Bonds, Series 1997A.

“Certificate and Agreement” means the Certificate and Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2003, between the Director of the Department and the Treasurer, as amended from time to time.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time. References to the Code and Sections of the Code include relevant applicable regulations (including temporary regulations thereunder), and any successor provisions to those Sections or regulations.

“Credit Support Instrument” means an insurance policy, letter of credit, line of credit or other credit enhancement, support or liquidity device provided pursuant to an agreement by any financial institution, insurance company or governmental official or body to enhance the security or liquidity of any Bonds or Additional Bonds or series or part of any series of Bonds or Additional Bonds or to provide, in whole or in part, a required reserve in a bond service reserve account.

“Department” means the Department of Transportation of the State, created by Section 121.02 of the Ohio Revised Code.

“Depository” means any Securities Depository, and, as to the Bonds, initially means The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, a limited purpose trust company, and its nominee, CEDE & Co.

“Director” means that officer of the State, appointed pursuant to Section 121.03 of the Ohio Revised Code, who administers and is the executive head of the Department of Transportation created by Section 121.02 of the Ohio Revised Code or the officer who performs the functions of that office.

“Director of Budget and Management” means that officer of the State, appointed pursuant to Section 121.03 of the Ohio Revised Code, who administers and is the executive head of the Office of Budget and Management created by Section 121.02 of the Ohio Revised Code or the officer who performs the functions of that office.

“Eligible Investments”, unless otherwise provided in the applicable Series Bond Order, with respect to moneys held by the Treasurer, means any investment in which the Treasurer is authorized to invest by State law, and with respect to moneys held by the Trustee, means any of the following securities:

- (i) direct obligations of the United States of America;

- (ii) obligations, whether representing principal and interest or either principal or interest, guaranteed as to payment by the United States of America, or to the payment of which the faith of the United States of America is pledged;
- (iii) obligations issued by any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America which are accepted by Moody's and Standard & Poor's for refunding purposes generally, and that result in the particular refunded obligations being assigned the highest rating of Moody's and Standard & Poor's;
- (iv) general obligations of the State or any political subdivision of the State that are rated at one of the two highest ratings of Moody's and Standard & Poor's;
- (v) certificates of deposit, whether negotiable or non-negotiable, issued by a national bank located in the State or a bank (as defined in Section 1101.01 of the Ohio Revised Code) subject to inspection by the State Superintendent of Banks, which bank has a combined capital and surplus of at least One Hundred Million Dollars (\$100,000,000) in dollars of the United States of America and is rated at least "A" (or its equivalent) by Moody's and Standard & Poor's, provided, that such certificates of deposit (a) do not exceed in the aggregate ten percent (10%) of the combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of the issuing bank and (b) shall be in the possession of the Trustee or its agents and shall be either (A) continuously and fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or its successors and (B) to the extent not so insured, continuously and fully secured by securities ("Pledged Securities") as are described in clauses (i) through (iii), inclusive, above, which shall have a market value (exclusive of any accrued interest) at all times at least equal to the principal amount of the certificates of deposit; and the bank issuing a certificate of deposit required to be secured as provided in clause (B) above shall furnish the Trustee with an undertaking satisfactory to it that the aggregate market value of all such Pledged Securities securing each certificate of deposit will at all times be an amount at least equal to the principal amount of each such certificate of deposit and the Trustee shall be entitled to rely on each such undertaking;
- (vi) any repurchase agreement for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days with any eligible institution described in clause (v) above having capital and surplus of at least One Hundred Million Dollars (\$100,000,000) in dollars of the United States of America and rated at least "A" (or its equivalent) by Moody's and Standard & Poor's and described in Section 135.03 of the Ohio Revised Code that is fully and continuously collateralized at all

times by interest bearing Pledged Securities based upon the market value of such Pledged Securities; and

- (vii) any no front end load money market fund that is rated at least "A" (or its equivalent) by Moody's and Standard & Poor's invested solely in obligations described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) above;

provided that for the purposes of clauses (v) and (vi) the respective Pledged Securities are to be in the possession of the Trustee or the Trustee's agent and are to be free and clear of all liens or rights of any third party, and in which obligations the Trustee is to have a first perfected security interest.

"Event of Default" means:

- (a) Default in the payment of any interest on any Bond or Additional Bond when due and payable;
- (b) Default in the payment of the principal of or any redemption premium on any Bond or Additional Bond when due and payable, whether at stated maturity or by mandatory redemption;
- (c) Any other default, and the continuance thereof for a period of 60 days after written notice of such default is given to the Treasurer by the Trustee or the Holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of affected Bonds and Additional Bonds then outstanding.

"Federal Fiscal Year" means a period of twelve consecutive months commencing on the first day of October of any year and ending on the last day of September of the following year, or such other period of twelve consecutive months as may by law be designated as the Federal Fiscal Year for general federal fiscal purposes.

"Federal-aid Highway Receipts" means all moneys apportioned by the Secretary of Transportation under the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code, as amended, or any successor legislation, or any other federal law relating to federal aid for highways.

"Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement" means the Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2003, between the Treasurer and the Trustee, as amended from time to time.

"Fitch Ratings" means Fitch Ratings, a Delaware corporation, its successors and assigns.

"General Assembly" means the body in which the legislative power of the State is vested.

"General Bond Order" means the General Bond Order of the Treasurer, as the same may be amended from time to time in accordance with its provisions or the provisions of the Trust Agreement.

“Holder” or “Holder of Bonds”, or any similar term, means any person in whose name a Bond or Additional bond is registered on the Register.

“Interest Payment Date” means, as to the Bonds, the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, commencing June 15, 2004.

“Major New State Infrastructure Project” means a State Infrastructure Project described in a Certificate and Agreement.

“Moody’s” means Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., a Delaware corporation, its successors and assigns.

“Obligations” means Bonds, Additional Bonds, notes or other evidence of obligation, including coupons pertaining thereto, issued pursuant to the Act to pay costs of State Infrastructure Projects.

“Original Trust Agreement” means the Trust Agreement, dated as of May 1, 1998, by and between the Treasurer and the Trustee as amended from time to time.

“Parity Obligations” means any obligation, other than the Bonds and Additional Bonds, of any person which is payable from, or the security for which is, Pledged Federal Highway Receipts and which obligation is not expressly by its terms subordinated to the Bonds and Additional Bonds, including without limitation the Butler County TID Bonds and any future obligations issued by the Butler County TID.

“Paying Agent” means the Trustee, and any other bank, trust company or financial institution or the Treasurer, designated as additional paying agents or places of payment of Bond Service Charges or specified Bond Service Charges on Bonds of a series by or pursuant to the Series Bond Order authorizing that series of Bonds, and their successors designated pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

“Pledged Federal Highway Receipts” means all moneys apportioned by the Secretary of Transportation under the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code, as amended, or any successor legislation, or any other federal law relating to federal aid for highways and to be received as a grant by the State, to the extent that the State is not prohibited by federal or State law from using such moneys to pay Bond Service Charges.

“Pledged Receipts” means (a) accrued interest received from the sale of Obligations; (b) all amounts standing to the credit of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund including without limitation all amounts credited to the Major New Project Debt Service Account and any other accounts and subaccounts in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund, other than amounts in an account or subaccount which are limited to certain series of Bonds or Parity Obligations and other than any moneys in the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund raised by taxation by the State; (c) any gifts, grants, donations and pledges, and receipts therefrom, received by the State available for the payment of Bond Service

Charges, to the extent not previously pledged and to the extent not prohibited by the terms of such gifts, grants donations or pledges; (d) any amounts on deposit in the state infrastructure bank created pursuant to Section 5531.09 of the Ohio Revised Code and available for the payment of Bond Service Charges; and (e) any other moneys accruing to the State from sources described in Section 5531.10(A)(6) of the Ohio Revised Code, which are hereafter pledged to the payment of Bond Service Charges by a Series Bond Order. If the amounts standing to the credit of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund and available monies in the state infrastructure bank are insufficient for the payment of Bond Service Charges, "Pledged Receipts" also means all Pledged Federal Highway Receipts, excepting the portions thereof to be deposited in the Administrative Expense Fund, the Construction Fund, the Rebate Fund or an account or subaccount created pursuant to Section 9 of the General Bond Order, as provided in the General Bond Order or in any Series Bond Order."

"Rebate Fund" means the Major New State Infrastructure Project Rebate Fund established by the Treasurer in the custody of the Trustee pursuant to Section 11 of the General Bond Order.

"Regular Record Date" means, with respect to any Bond or Additional Bond and unless otherwise provided in the Series Bond Order authorizing the particular series of Bonds or Additional Bonds, the first day of the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date applicable to the Bond occurs.

"Register" means the books kept and maintained by the Bond Registrar for registration and transfer of Bonds and Additional Bonds pursuant to Section 2.04 of the Original Trust Agreement.

"Registrar" means the Bond Registrar appointed under the Trust Agreement, initially National City Bank.

"Rule" means Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12, as amended from time to time, promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended from time to time.

"Securities Depository" means any securities depository that is a clearing agency under federal law operating and maintaining, with its participants or otherwise, a system to record the beneficial ownership of Bonds or right to Bond Service Charges and to effect transfers of Bonds in Book Entry Form.

"Series 1998-1 Bonds" means the \$70,000,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 1998-1.

"Series 1999-1 Bonds" means the \$20,000,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 1999-1.

"Series 2001-1 Bonds" means the \$100,000,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2001-1.

“Series 2002-1 Bonds” means the \$135,000,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2002-1.

“Series Bond Order” means an order of the Treasurer authorizing the issuance of a series of Bonds or Additional Bonds in accordance with the General Bond Order, and particularly Section 4 thereof, and includes any order providing for the award, sale, terms or forms of Bonds or Additional Bonds authorized by a Series Bond Order.

“Special Record Date” means, with respect to any Bond and unless otherwise provided in the applicable Series Bond Order, the date established by the Trustee in connection with the payment of overdue interest on that Bond pursuant to the General Bond Order.

“Standard & Poor’s” means Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, its successors and assigns.

“State” means the State of Ohio.

“State Fiscal Year” means a period of twelve consecutive months commencing on the first day of July of any year and ending on the last day of June of the following year, or such other period of twelve consecutive months as may by law be designated as the State Fiscal Year for general State fiscal purposes.

“State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund” means such fund as defined in Section 5531.10(R) of the Ohio Revised Code.

“State Infrastructure Project” means such a project as defined in Section 5531.10(A)(8) of the Ohio Revised Code.

“Supplemental Trust Agreement” means any trust agreement supplementing the Original Trust Agreement and entered into pursuant to the terms of the Original Trust Agreement as amended from time to time, and includes the applicable Series Bond Order.

“Treasurer” means the Treasurer of State of Ohio, elected pursuant to Section 113.01 of the Ohio Revised Code, or the officer who by law performs the functions of that office.

“Trust Agreement” means the Original Trust Agreement, as amended and the Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement, including the General Bond Order and Series Bond Order No. 2003-1.

“Trustee” means the Trustee at the time serving under the Trust Agreement, initially National City Bank, and any successor Trustee as determined or appointed under or pursuant to Section 6.03 or Section 6.06 of the Original Trust Agreement.

“Underwriters” means the original purchasers of the Series 2003-1 Bonds as stated in the Bond Purchase Agreement dated December 10, 2003.

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APPENDIX A - INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATE OF OHIO

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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATE OF OHIO

The following discusses certain matters relating to State finances, debt, population, employment, agriculture, resources, tax bases and related subjects. It has been provided by the State from its official records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources, to summarize and describe current and recent historical information. It is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial or other positions of the State. No representation is made that past experience, as might be shown by this financial and other information, will necessarily continue in the future.

Owners of the Series 2003-1 Bonds have no right to have taxes or excises levied by the General Assembly to pay Bond Service Charges.

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; for example, the current fiscal biennium began July 1, 2003 and ends June 30, 2005. 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 **Recent and Current Finances – Current Biennium** for discussion of the recently enacted 2004-05 biennial appropriations.

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-use taxes are the major GRF sources. The last complete fiscal biennium ended June 30, 2003 with a GRF fund balance of \$52,338,000. The State also maintains a “rainy day” fund -- the Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) -- generally funded by transfer from the Fiscal Year GRF surplus, if any, and which under current law and until used is intended to carry a balance of approximately 5% of the GRF revenue for the preceding Fiscal Year. See the discussion below under **Recent and Current Finances – 2002-03** of the June 30, 2003 ending BSF balance of \$180,705,000 after prior appropriation for the 2002-03 biennium of the entire July 1, 2001 BSF balance of \$1,015,595,000.

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, he 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 did implement this directive in both years of the 2002-03 biennium and some prior Fiscal Years.

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.

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.

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."

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.

The State has enacted legislation allocating its anticipated share of the proceeds of the national tobacco settlement. A comprehensive allocation has been made through Fiscal Year 2012 and a partial allocation has been made thereafter through Fiscal Year 2025. (In light of the constitutional two-year limitation on appropriations, those allocations are subject to the General Assembly making biennial appropriations to fund them, and those allocations themselves are subject to adjustment by the General Assembly.) As currently allocated and except for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2004, none of the moneys is to be applied to existing operating programs of the State. (As discussed below under **Recent and Current Finances – 2002-03 and Current Biennium**, there has been and is to be a use of a portion of settlement moneys to assist in addressing the State's recent GRF revenue shortfall situation.) Under current allocations, the main portion of the moneys in future bienniums is to go to assist in the financing of elementary and secondary school capital facilities. Other amounts are targeted for new programs for smoking cessation and other health-related purposes, biomedical research and technology transfer, and assistance to the tobacco growing areas in the State.

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 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 the Auditor of State 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 the Auditor of State 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 General Purpose Financial Statements (GPFS) for that Fiscal Year as examined by the Auditor of State. The State has delivered the CAFR for Fiscal Year 2002 to each nationally-recognized municipal securities information repository and to the Ohio State Information Depository. The most recent CAFRs are accessible via OBM's home page on the Internet at <http://www.state.oh.us/obm> under "Media", and copies may be obtained by

contacting the State Debt Coordinator at OBM, 30 E. Broad Street, 34th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215, phone (614) 466-4034. The 1990 through 2001 CAFRs received the Government Finance Officers Association Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.

The GPFS 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 GPFS 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.

OBM also has published *The Ohio Budgetary Financial Report* for Fiscal Year 2002. The most recent Budgetary Financial Reports are accessible via OBM's home page on the Internet at <http://www.state.oh.us/obm> under "Media", and copies are available upon request to OBM.

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 **Recent and Current Finances – Current Biennium** regarding the recently enacted 2004-05 biennial appropriations.

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Recent Receipts and Disbursements

The following summary statements, prepared by OBM and based on its records, include: (i) governmental and proprietary appropriated funds, cash receipts and cash disbursements, and (ii) GRF cash basis activity.

Governmental and Proprietary Appropriated Funds Summary Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

The following summary presents all Fiscal Year cash transactions for the governmental and proprietary funds. These encompass the General Fund (which includes the GRF), as well as special revenue, debt service, capital projects, and enterprise and internal service fund types, all as defined and included in each GPFS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT GOVERNMENTAL AND PROPRIETARY APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$ in 000,000)

Cash Receipts

SOURCE OF RECEIPTS	Fiscal Year				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Taxes:					
Personal Income	\$7,173.8	\$8,084.6	\$8,119.3	\$8,157.1	\$8,256.5
Sales and Use	5,840.0	6,227.2	6,250.7	6,357.1	6,715.6
Corporate Franchise	1,150.3	1,029.9	973.0	774.4	808.3
Gasoline	1,370.7	1,404.9	1,307.3	1,383.3	1,456.2
Public Utilities (a)	670.6	675.3	712.3	869.2	878.6
Cigarette	290.6	287.7	282.5	281.3	599.9
Foreign Insurance	278.8	260.2	232.3	230.2	233.8
Highway Use	64.3	66.9	75.3	69.4	71.4
Estate	141.4	140.0	166.0	116.3	100.8
Alcoholic Beverages	54.5	56.0	55.7	56.4	57.3
Liquor Gallonage	27.6	28.5	29.0	29.3	29.7
Domestic Insurance Franchise	77.6	88.7	109.4	132.5	160.3
Other	<u>46.7</u>	<u>52.2</u>	<u>55.3</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>67.1</u>
Total Taxes	17,186.9	18,402.1	18,368.1	18,506.5	19,435.5
Licenses, Permits and Fees	1,086.3	1,352.9	1,356.9	1,699.5	1,757.5
Sales, Services and Charges	1,533.6	1,544.9	1,436.4	1,502.0	1,466.5
Federal Government	8,516.2	9,207.5	10,794.0	11,633.7	12,975.6
Other(b)	2,245.2	2,481.3	2,714.0	3,741.4	3,230.6
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds and Notes	<u>1,274.8</u>	<u>1,104.0</u>	<u>1,110.8</u>	<u>1,231.0</u>	<u>1,481.5</u>
Total Cash Receipts	\$31,843.0	\$34,092.7	\$35,780.2	\$38,314.1	\$40,347.2

(a) Includes the kilowatt-hour excise tax imposed beginning in May of Fiscal Year 2001.

(b) Includes investment income in all Fiscal Years, tobacco settlement receipts beginning in Fiscal Year 2000 and in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003 transfers from the BSF to the GRF.

Cash Disbursements

FUND TYPE

General Fund:

General Revenue Fund(c)	\$18,018.3	\$19,243.6	\$21,144.2	\$21,627.4	\$22,653.3
General Services Fund(d)	496.0	578.3	565.0	1,081.3	1,186.1
Budget Stabilization Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	534.3	131.8
Special Revenue Fund(e)	10,162.3	11,044.8	12,423.5	14,536.0	15,088.0
Capital Projects Fund(f)	1,021.5	1,057.6	864.8	448.5	491.4
Debt Service Fund(g)	248.0	281.2	383.3	434.3	486.0
Enterprise Fund	1,109.7	1,320.6	1,198.1	1,175.3	1,148.6
Internal Service Fund	<u>256.9</u>	<u>273.0</u>	<u>275.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total Cash Disbursements	\$31,312.7	\$33,799.1	\$36,853.9	\$39,837.1	\$41,185.2

(c) Includes balances in the Education Improvement Fund for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999.

(d) Includes the Internal Service Fund, beginning in Fiscal Year 2002.

(e) Includes local government support disbursements.

(f) Includes amounts disbursed from proceeds of general obligation bonds, and of certain other obligations issued by the Ohio Public Facilities Commission, Ohio Building Authority and the State Treasurer.

(g) Includes the several bond retirement funds for bonds secured by a pledge of taxes and excises.

General Revenue Fund -- Summary Statement of Cash Basis Activity

The following statement portrays all GRF cash activity.

SUMMARY STATEMENT GENERAL REVENUE FUND CASH BASIS ACTIVITY (\$ in 000,000)

	Fiscal Year				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Beginning Cash Balance.....	\$1,649.0	\$1,512.5	\$1,506.2	\$817.1	\$619.2
Cash Receipts:					
Taxes:					
Personal Income.....	6,416.8	7,232.0	7,263.4	7,304.1	7,420.7
Sales and Use.....	5,545.3	5,913.7	5,935.6	6,038.0	6,397.9
Corporate Franchise.....	1,084.1	969.4	915.3	712.3	747.2
Public Utilities(a).....	637.6	642.1	663.3	583.4	558.5
Cigarette.....	290.6	287.7	282.5	281.3	599.9
Foreign Insurance.....	271.6	252.3	220.6	214.3	216.4
Other.....	306.6	320.6	368.8	340.9	377.3
Total Taxes.....	14,552.6	15,617.8	15,649.5	15,474.3	16,317.8
Federal Government.....	3,428.6	3,729.5	4,527.9	4,387.2	5,061.4
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....	36.1	33.7	32.9	31.1	33.7
Investment Income.....	148.4	122.6	153.4	79.0	14.3
Other(b).....	129.4	110.9	181.7	982.4	504.8
Total Cash Receipts.....	18,295.2	19,614.5	20,545.4	20,954.0	21,932.0
Cash Disbursements:					
Current					
Primary, Secondary and Other Education(c).....	4,715.9	5,068.4	5,512.9	6,044.7	6,236.1
Higher Education(d).....	1,938.9	2,076.3	2,194.2	2,113.0	2,088.1
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	6,476.8	6,898.2	8,033.1	8,102.9	8,848.9
Health and Human Services.....	1,021.6	1,071.3	1,059.0	1,056.3	1,065.4
Justice and Public Protection.....	1,472.0	1,618.4	1,673.1	1,668.0	1,673.9
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	105.0	119.6	116.7	102.5	100.1
Transportation.....	33.5	39.2	37.5	43.3	31.7
General Government.....	256.8	263.9	273.5	264.0	247.5
Community and Economic Development.....	117.9	134.6	153.0	140.2	137.4
Tax Relief(e) and Other.....	1,028.7	1,082.0	1,145.9	1,190.2	1,315.6
Capital Outlay.....	9.8	17.4	50.8	0.0	0.0
Debt Service(f).....	840.0	854.3	894.5	902.3	908.6
Total Cash Disbursements.....	18,016.9	19,243.6	21,144.2	21,627.4	22,653.3
Cash Transfers:					
Transfers-in(g).....	770.1	436.2	763.9	508.5	517.5
Transfers-out(h).....	(1,184.9)	(813.4)	(854.2)	(33.0)	(18.9)
Total Cash Transfers (Net).....	(414.8)	(377.2)	(90.3)	475.5	498.6
Ending Cash Balance.....	\$1,512.5	\$1,506.2	\$817.1	\$619.2	\$396.5

(a) Includes the kilowatt-hour excise tax imposed beginning in May of Fiscal Year 2001.

(b) Includes fines and penalties, rental receipts, refunds and certain intrastate transfers, and in Fiscal Year 2002 \$534.3 million from the BSF and \$183.9 million from tobacco settlement receipts and in Fiscal Year 2003 \$131.8 million from the BSF and \$165.0 million from tobacco settlement receipts.

(c) Mainly subsidies to local school districts.

(d) Mainly subsidies to colleges and universities. Higher education institutions maintain their own discrete funds and accounts.

(e) The State currently reimburses taxing subdivisions for the 10% property tax rollback granted to owners of real property (12.5% to homeowners), for partial real property tax exemptions for the elderly and handicapped, and for a portion of revenue reductions resulting from exempted (or reduced tax value) tangible personal property. This program's cost to the State is determined by total property taxes levied on the local level.

(f) Debt service on general obligations, lease-rental obligations, and certain other State debt paid from the GRF. Excludes highway-related debt, and OBA-issued obligations for Department of Transportation and Department of Public Safety facilities and a Bureau of Workers Compensation facility, debt service on which is paid from non-GRF sources.

(g) Includes transfers from liquor profits, from the Income Tax Reduction Fund in Fiscal Years 1998-2001, in Fiscal Year 2002 \$48.4 million from the BSF, \$100 million from the Family Services Stabilization Fund, and \$105.7 million from tobacco settlement receipts, and in Fiscal Year 2003 \$115.4 million from the BSF and \$115.5 million from tobacco settlement receipts.

(h) Includes transfers to the BSF in Fiscal Years 1998 to 2001, and to the Income Tax Reduction Fund in Fiscal Years 1998 to 2000.

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 slightly more cyclical than in some other states and in the nation as a whole. The GRF ending (June 30) biennial fund balance is reduced during less favorable national economic periods and then increases during more favorable economic periods. Recent biennium-ending GRF balances were:

Biennium	Fund Balance	Cash Balance
1992-93	\$111,013,000	\$393,634,000
1994-95	928,019,000	1,312,234,000
1996-97	834,933,000	1,367,750,000
1998-99	976,778,000	1,512,528,000
2000-01	219,414,000	817,069,000
2002-03	52,338,000	396,539,000

Actions have been and may be taken by the State during less favorable economic periods to ensure resource/expenditure balances (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 2004-05 biennium include all necessary appropriations for debt service on State obligations and for lease payments relating to lease obligations issued by the Ohio Building Authority and the Treasurer of State, and previously by the Ohio Public Facilities Commission.

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 Bienniums

1992-93

State and national fiscal uncertainties necessitated several actions to achieve positive GRF ending balances. An interim appropriations act was enacted effective July 1, 1991 that included appropriations for both years of the biennium for debt service and lease rental payments on State obligations payable from the GRF, even though most other GRF appropriations were made for only one month. The general appropriations act for the entire biennium was then passed on July 11, 1991. Included in the GRF resources appropriated was a transfer of \$200,000,000 from the BSF to the GRF.

To address a projected Fiscal Year 1992 imbalance, the Governor ordered most State agencies to reduce GRF spending in the final six months of that Fiscal Year by a total of \$184,000,000, the entire \$100,400,000 BSF balance and additional amounts from certain other funds were transferred to the GRF, and other revenue and spending actions were taken.

Steps to ensure positive biennium-ending GRF balances for Fiscal Year 1993 included the Governor ordering selected GRF spending reductions totaling \$350,000,000 and tax revisions that produced additional revenue of \$194,500,000. As a first step toward BSF replenishment, \$21,000,000 from the GRF ending balance was deposited in the BSF.

1994-95

Expenditures were below those authorized, primarily as the result of lower than expected Medicaid spending, and tax receipts (primarily auto sales/use) were significantly above estimates. Transfers from the biennium-ending GRF fund balance included \$535,200,000 to the BSF and \$322,800,000 to other funds, including a family services stabilization fund in anticipation of possible federal programs changes.

1996-97

From a higher than forecasted mid-biennium GRF fund balance, \$100,000,000 was transferred for elementary and secondary school computer network purposes and \$30,000,000 to a new State transportation infrastructure fund. Approximately \$400,800,000 served as a basis for temporary 1996 personal income tax reductions aggregating that amount. Of the GRF biennium-ending fund balance, \$250,000,000 was directed to school buildings, \$94,400,000 to the school computer network, \$44,200,000 to school textbooks and instructional materials and a distance learning program, \$34,400,000 to the BSF, and \$262,900,000 to the State Income Tax Reduction Fund (ITRF).

1998-99

GRF appropriations of approximately \$36 billion provided for significant increases in funding for primary and secondary education. Of the first Fiscal Year (ended on June 30, 1998) ending fund balance of over \$1.08 billion, approximately \$701,400,000 was transferred to the ITRF, \$200,000,000 into public school assistance programs, and \$44,184,200 into the BSF. Of the GRF biennium-ending fund balance, \$325,700,000 was transferred to school building assistance, \$293,185,000 to the ITRF, \$85,400,000 to SchoolNet (a program to supply computers for classrooms), \$4,600,000 to interactive video distance learning, and \$46,374,000 to the BSF.

2000-01

The State's financial situation varied substantially in the 2000-01 biennium. The first Fiscal Year of the biennium ended with a GRF cash balance of \$1,506,211,000 and a fund balance of \$855,845,000. A transfer of \$49,200,000 from that balance increased the BSF to \$1,002,491,000 (or 5% of GRF revenue for the preceding Fiscal Year). An additional \$610,400,000 was transferred to the State Income Tax Reduction Fund.

In the middle of the second year of the biennium, the State enacted supplemental appropriations of \$645,300,000 to address shortfalls in its Medicaid and disability assistance programs. The State's share of this additional funding was \$247,600,000, with \$125,000,000 coming from Fiscal Year 2001 GRF spending reductions and the remainder from available GRF moneys. The reductions were implemented by OBM prior to March 1, 2001 by a 1 to 2% cut applying to most State departments and agencies. Expressly excluded from the reductions, in addition to debt service and lease rental payments relating to State obligations, were elementary and secondary education.

In March 2001, new lowered revenue estimates for Fiscal Year 2001 and for Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003 were announced. Based on indications that the Ohio economy continued to be affected by the national economic downturn, GRF revenue estimates for Fiscal Year 2001 were reduced by \$288,000,000. In addition, OBM projected higher than previously anticipated Medicaid expenditures. Among the more significant steps taken to ensure the positive GRF ending fund balance at June 30, 2001 were further spending reductions (with the same exceptions mentioned above for debt service and education) and authorization to transfer from the BSF to the GRF amounts necessary to ensure an ending GRF fund balance of \$188,200,000. The State ended Fiscal Year 2001 with a GRF fund balance of \$219,414,000, making that transfer unnecessary.

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 economic conditions. Budgetary pressures during this period were primarily due to continuing lower than previously anticipated levels of receipts from certain major revenue sources.

Consideration came in four general time frames – the June 2001 biennial appropriation act, late fall and 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. Some of the major program funding increases over the original appropriations for the preceding 2000-01 biennium were: Medicaid, 29%; primary and secondary education, 17%; adult and juvenile corrections, 6.2%; mental health and mental retardation, 2.8%; and higher education, 2.4%.

That original appropriations act provided for the following uses of certain reserves, aimed at achieving Fiscal Year and biennium ending positive GRF fund balances, based on then current estimates and projections:

- Transfer of up to \$150,000,000 from the BSF to the GRF for increased Medicaid costs.
- An additional \$10,000,000 transfer from the BSF to an emergency purposes fund.
- Transfer to the GRF in Fiscal Year 2002 of the entire \$100,000,000 balance in the Family Services Stabilization Fund.

Necessary GRF debt service and lease rental appropriations for the biennium were requested in the Governor's proposed budget, incorporated in the related appropriations bills as introduced, and included in the versions as passed by the House and the Senate and in the act as passed and signed. The same was true for separate appropriations acts that included lease-rental appropriations for certain OBA-financed projects for the departments of Transportation and Public Safety, and Bureau of Workers' Compensation.

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. Based on reduced revenue collections in certain categories (particularly personal income taxes and, at that time, sales taxes), OBM then projected GRF revenue shortfalls of \$709,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2002 and \$763,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2003. Executive and legislative actions were taken based on those new estimates, including:

- The Governor promptly ordered reduced appropriations spending by most State agencies (expressly excepted were appropriations for or relating to debt service on State obligations), and limits on hiring and major purchases. Reductions were at the annual rate of 6% for most State agencies (including higher education institutions), with lesser reductions for correctional and other institutional agencies, and with exemptions for primary and secondary education and the adjutant general.
- December 2001 legislation, the more significant aspects of which included:
 - Authorizing transfer of up to \$248,000,000 from the BSF to the GRF during the current biennium. This was in addition to the \$160,000,000 in transfers from the BSF provided for in the original appropriations act (and would reduce the BSF balance to approximately \$604,000,000).
 - Reallocating to the GRF a \$260,000,000 portion of tobacco settlement receipts in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003, intended to be replenished from settlement receipts in Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014.
 - Reducing appropriation spending authorizations for the legislative and judicial branches.
 - Making certain tax-related changes (including accelerating the time for certain payments).
 - Authorizing Ohio's participation in a multi-state lottery game, estimated to generate \$41,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2003. This participation has begun, although litigation has sought, to date unsuccessfully, to enjoin the authorization on State constitutional grounds.

Continuing economic conditions, among other factors, then led OBM in the spring of 2002 to project a higher than previously estimated GRF revenue shortfall. Among areas of continuing concern were lower than anticipated levels of receipts from personal income and corporate franchise taxes. These updated GRF

shortfall estimates were approximately \$763,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2002 and \$1.15 billion in Fiscal Year 2003. Further executive and legislative actions were taken for Fiscal Year 2002 to ensure a positive GRF fund balance for Fiscal Year 2002 and the biennium. In addition to further administrative and management steps, such as additional restraints on spending, those actions included legislation providing for among other things:

- Authorization of additional transfers to the GRF from the BSF of its entire previously unappropriated balance (\$607,000,000) as needed in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003, and of \$50,800,000 of unclaimed funds to the GRF.
- \$50,000,000 reduction in the Fiscal Year 2002 ending GRF balance (to \$100,000,000 from its previously budgeted level of \$150,000,000).
- Increased cigarette tax by 31¢ per pack (to a total 55¢ a pack), estimated by OBM to produce approximately \$283,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2003.
- Transfers to the GRF of \$345,000,000 from tobacco settlement money received in Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003. That amount had previously been earmarked and appropriated for elementary and secondary school facilities construction; moneys for that purpose will instead be provided by way of \$345,000,000 in additionally authorized general obligation bonds.
- Extension of the State income tax to Ohio-based trusts (a "sunset" provision ends this tax December 31, 2004), and exemption of certain Ohio business taxes from recent federal tax law "economic stimulus changes" by modifying existing State law tie-ins to the federal tax base. The combination was and is estimated by OBM to produce approximately \$283,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2003.
- Selective additional appropriation cuts for certain departments.

Certain other provisions of the legislation were aimed at the future, rather than the 2002-03 biennium, including the indexing of State income tax brackets to the Gross Domestic Product beginning in July 2005.

As shown in the summary statements above (under **Fiscal Matters**), several categories of Fiscal Year 2002 GRF tax receipts were below those in the prior Fiscal Year. Overall, total GRF tax receipts were 1.1% below those in Fiscal Year 2001. Fiscal Year 2002 nevertheless did end with positive GRF balances of \$108,306,000 (fund) and \$619,217,000 (cash). This was accomplished by the remedial steps described above, including significant transfers from the BSF (\$534,300,000) and from tobacco settlement moneys (\$289,600,000). The Fiscal Year ending BSF balance was \$427,904,000, with that entire balance appropriated for GRF use if needed in Fiscal Year 2003.

On July 1, 2002, the first day of the Fiscal Year 2003, the Governor issued an executive order directing a total of approximately \$375,000,000 in GRF spending cutbacks for Fiscal Year 2003 (based on prior appropriations) by agencies and departments in his administration, as well as limitations on hiring, travel and major purchases. This cutback order reflected and was consistent with prior budget balancing discussions between the Governor and General Assembly. Annual cutbacks ranged generally from 7.5% to 15%, with allocation of amounts and manners determined by the OBM Director in consultation with the affected agencies and departments. Excluded from those cutbacks were elementary and secondary education, higher education, alcohol and drug addiction services, and the adjutant general. Also expressly excluded were appropriations for debt service including lease rental contracts and all State office building rent, 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 for the holidays) and projected additional Medicaid spending of \$40,000,000, OBM in late January announced an additional GRF shortfall of \$720,000,000 for Fiscal Year 2003. The Governor ordered immediate additional reductions in appropriations spending intended to generate an estimated \$121,600,000 of GRF savings through the end of the Fiscal Year (expressly excepted were appropriations for or relating to debt service on State obligations). The Governor also proposed for the General Assembly's prompt consideration the following additional revenue enhancements, transfers and expenditure reductions for Fiscal Year 2003 requiring legislative authorization to achieve the indicated financial effects as estimated by OBM:

- A 2.5% reduction in local government fund distributions to most subdivisions and local libraries, producing an estimated \$30,000,000 savings. This reduction is in addition to the prior local government fund distribution adjustments noted below.
- Transfers to the GRF from unclaimed funds (\$35,000,000) and various rotary funds (\$21,400,000).
- A one-month acceleration in sales tax collections by vendors filing electronically, to produce \$286,000,000.
- An additional increase in the cigarette tax of 45 cents per pack (to a total of \$1.00 a pack), to produce approximately \$140,000,000.
- A doubling of the current taxes on spirituous liquor and beer and wine, to net an additional \$18,700,000.

The Governor proposed enactment of these legislative authorizations by March 1, 2003 in order to produce the indicated financial effects by the June 30 end of the Fiscal Year and biennium. The General Assembly gave its final approval on February 25 to legislation authorizing the first three elements (see above) of the Governor's proposal, but that legislation did not include the proposed additional taxes on cigarettes and spirituous liquor and beer and wine.

OBM projected at the time that the Governor's proposal to the General Assembly and the additional expenditure reductions ordered by the Governor in January, coupled with the previously authorized transfer to the GRF of the then available and unused balance in the BSF, would result in a positive GRF fund balance at June 30, 2003. To offset the General Assembly's enactment of legislation that did not include the 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 \$200,000,000 over 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 \$193,000,000 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 fund and cash balances of \$52,338,000 and \$396,539,000, respectively, and a balance in the BSF of \$180,705,000.

Additional appropriations actions during the biennium, affecting most subdivisions and local libraries in the State, relate 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.

Current Biennium

The GRF appropriations bill for the Fiscal Year 2004-05 biennium (beginning July 1, 2003) was passed by the General Assembly on June 19, 2003 and promptly signed (with selective vetoes) by the Governor June 26. Necessary GRF debt service and lease-rental appropriations for the entire biennium were requested in the Governor's proposed budget, incorporated in the related appropriations bill as introduced and in the bill's versions as passed by the House and the Senate, and in the Act as passed and signed. (The same is true for the separate Department of Transportation and Bureau of Workers' Compensation appropriations acts containing lease-rental appropriations for certain OBA-financed ODOT, DPS and BWC projects.)

The Act provides for total GRF biennial expenditures of approximately \$48.8 billion. Those authorized GRF expenditures for Fiscal Year 2004 are approximately 5.8% higher than the actual Fiscal Year 2003 expenditures (taking into account Fiscal Year 2003 expenditure reductions), and for Fiscal Year 2005 are approximately 3.5% higher than for Fiscal Year 2004. The following are examples of increases in authorized GRF biennial expenditures compared with actual 2002-03 expenditures in major program categories: primary and secondary education 5.1%; higher education 4.4%; mental health and mental retardation 4.1%; Medicaid 19.9%; and adult and juvenile corrections 5.7%.

The above expenditure levels reflect among other expenditure controls in the Act: 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 limitation on local government assistance fund distributions to most subdivisions and local libraries to the lesser of the equivalent monthly payments in Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 or the amount that would have been distributed under the standard formula.

The GRF expenditure authorizations for the biennium also reflect and are 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 to which it applies.
- Expansion of the sales tax base to include dry-cleaning/laundry services, towing, personal care and other services, and satellite television, projected in the aggregate to produce approximately \$69,000,000 annually. (The inclusion of satellite television in the sales tax base, projected to produce approximately \$21,000,000 annually, is subject to a legal challenge.)
- Moving local telephone companies from the public utility tax base to the corporate franchise and sales tax, projected to produce approximately \$29,000,000 annually.
- Elimination of the sales tax exemption for WATS and 800 telecom services coupled with the enactment of a more limited exemption for call centers, projected to produce approximately \$64,000,000 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 in the aggregate to produce approximately \$35,000,000 annually.

The Act also reflects the draw down during the biennium of an additional approximately \$582,000,000 of federal block grant and Medicaid assistance aid made available to the State under a federal law effective May 28, 2003.

Litigation pending in the Ohio Court of Claims contests the Ohio Department of Human Services (ODHS, now Ohio Department of Job and Family Services) former Medicaid financial eligibility rules for married couples when one spouse is living in a nursing facility and the other resides in the community. ODHS promulgated new eligibility rules effective January 1, 1996. ODHS appealed an order of the federal court directing it to provide notice to persons potentially affected by the former rules from 1990 through 1995, and the Court of Appeals ruled in favor of ODHS; plaintiff's petition for certiorari was not granted by the U.S. Supreme Court. As to the Court of Claims case, it is not possible to state the period (beyond the current Fiscal Year) during which necessary additional Medicaid expenditures would have to be made. Plaintiffs have estimated total additional Medicaid expenditures at \$600,000,000 for the retroactive period and, based on current law, it is estimated that the State's share of those additional expenditures would be approximately \$240,000,000. The Court of Appeals has certified the class action and notice has been sent to the members of the class. Trial for liability only was completed in the Court of Claims in January 2003 and all post-trial briefs have been filed with that Court.

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 has planned for and has encountered some monthly GRF cash flow deficiencies in all recent Fiscal Years. For example, GRF cash flow deficiencies have ranged from occurring in 11 months in Fiscal Year 2003 to four months in Fiscal Years 1995, 1997 and 2000. The highest GRF end-of-month cash flow deficiencies were \$1,152,152,000 in 2001, \$1,449,546,000 in 2002 and \$1,623,028,000 in 2003. GRF cash flow deficiencies have been and are expected by OBM to remain within the TOF limitations discussed above.

STATE DEBT

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 17 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 three that funded bonuses for veterans and one that funded coal technology research and development. 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, and conservation. Although supported by the general obligation pledge, highway debt is 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 specified purposes 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 Ohio Building Authority (OBA) issues special obligations 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 and others (DAS), the Department of Transportation (ODOT) and the Department of Public Safety (DPS); juvenile detention facilities for the Department of Youth Services (DYS) and other governmental entities; Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) prisons and correctional facilities including certain local and community-based facilities; office buildings for the Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR); Ohio Arts and Sports Facilities Commission (ASFC) facilities; and school district technology and security facilities. The Treasurer (replacing the Ohio Public Facilities Commission (OPFC) for the purpose) issues obligations for mental health and parks and recreation purposes, and has previously issued obligations for certain elementary and secondary school facilities. Debt service on obligations issued under Section 2i is paid from GRF appropriations, with the exception of debt issued for ODOT and DPS facilities which is paid from highway user receipts and for BWC facilities which is paid from the BWC Administrative Cost Fund.

A 1999 constitutional amendment provides an annual debt service "cap" applicable to future issuances of State general obligations and other State direct obligations payable from the GRF or net State lottery proceeds. Generally, new bonds may not be issued if future Fiscal Year debt service on those new and the then outstanding bonds of those categories would exceed 5% of the total estimated GRF revenues plus net State lottery proceeds during the Fiscal Year of issuance. Those direct obligations of the State include, for example, special obligation bonds issued by the Ohio Building Authority and the Treasurer of State, and previously by the OPFC, that are paid from GRF appropriations, but exclude bonds such as highway bonds that are paid from highway user receipts. Pursuant to the amendment and implementing legislation, the Governor has designated the OBM Director as the State official to make the 5% determinations and certifications. Application of the cap may be waived in a particular instance by a three-fifths vote of each house of the General Assembly and may be changed by future constitutional amendments.

In addition to its issuance of highway bonds, the State has also financed selected highway infrastructure projects by entering into agreements that call for payments to be made from federal transportation funds allocated to the State. Payments by the State under those agreements are subject to biennial appropriations by the General Assembly. OBM estimates the highest future Fiscal Year payments under those current arrangements to be \$79,602,448. In the event of any insufficiency in those anticipated federal allocations to make payments on State bonds, the payments are to be made from any lawfully available federal moneys appropriated to ODOT for the purpose, and in the case of continued insufficiency the ODOT Director is to request a General Assembly appropriation 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 liquor sales. The General Assembly has authorized the issuance of these obligations with a general maximum of \$500,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time (excluding bonds issued to meet guarantees, if any). The aggregate amount from the liquor profits to be used in any Fiscal Year in connection with these bonds (except for bonds issued to meet guarantees) may not exceed \$45,000,000. The total of unpaid guaranteed loan amounts and unpaid principal of direct loans may not exceed \$800,000,000. A 1996 issue of \$168,740,000 of taxable bonds refunded outstanding bonds and provided additional loan moneys for facilities and equipment. \$101,980,000 of taxable forward purchase bonds were issued in 1998 to refund, as of 2006, term bonds of the 1996 issue stated to mature in 2016 and 2021. The State, in July 2003, issued \$50,000,000 in bonds for Innovation Ohio projects and in November 2003, issued \$50,000,000 in bonds for research and development projects. Pursuant to a 2000 constitutional amendment referred to below under **Additional Authorizations**, the State has issued a first series of \$50,000,000 of bonds for revitalization purposes that are also payable from State liquor profits. The maximum annual debt service on all state bonds payable from State liquor profits is \$26,777,576 in Fiscal Year 2009.

Certificates of Participation. State agencies also have participated in office building 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 that represent fractionalized interests in or are payable from the State's anticipated payments. The number and amount of COPs issued in connection with those agreements have varied and will continue to vary. OBM estimates the highest future Fiscal Year payments under those agreements, which are primarily made from GRF appropriations, to be \$4,603,524. Payments by the State are subject to biennial appropriations by the General Assembly with the lease terms subject to renewal if appropriations are made. Generally, the OBM Director's approval of such agreements is required, particularly 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**.

The following table presents a summary of State debt obligations as of December 15, 2003, including the Series 2003-1 Bonds. The General Assembly has appropriated sufficient moneys to meet debt service requirements for the current biennium (ending June 30, 2005) on all of the obligations included in this and accompanying tables.

Obligations Payable from the GRF

	Authorized by General Assembly	Issued(a)	Outstanding(b)
<u>General Obligations</u>			
Coal Development(c)	\$150,000,000	\$137,000,000	\$38,600,000
Infrastructure(d)	2,040,000,000	1,919,986,136	1,261,690,146(e)
Natural Resources(f)	287,000,000	240,000,000	177,795,000
Common School Facilities	1,983,000,000	1,590,000,000	1,507,325,000(e)
Higher Education Facilities	1,798,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,006,095,000
Conservation(f)	100,000,000	50,000,000	45,315,000
<u>Special Obligations</u>			
DRC Prison Facilities	\$1,828,000,000	\$1,602,100,000	\$865,425,346
DYS Facilities	257,000,000	232,000,000	177,835,000
DAS Facilities(g)	1,461,000,000	1,288,300,000	780,920,000
ASFC Facilities	384,000,000	323,690,000	193,545,000
DNR Facilities	12,160,000	12,160,000	4,775,000
Higher Education Facilities	4,817,590,000	4,817,590,000	1,168,545,000
Mental Health Facilities	1,315,000,000	1,237,085,000	279,680,000
Parks & Recreation Facilities	313,000,000	264,900,000	100,885,000
Elementary & Secondary Education	333,640,000	333,640,000	116,115,000

Obligations Payable from Non-GRF Sources

	Authorized by General Assembly	Issued(a)	Outstanding(b)
<u>Highway User Receipts</u>			
G.O. Highway(h)	\$1,745,000,000	\$1,745,000,000	\$43,500,000
G.O. Highway(i)	1,770,000,000	1,135,000,000	737,500,000
ODOT Facilities	155,800,000	155,800,000	50,520,000
DPS Facilities	143,000,000	123,200,000	80,510,000
<u>Net Liquor Profits</u>			
Economic Development(j)	n.a.	268,740,000	236,550,000
Revitalization Projects(k)	100,000,000	50,000,000	47,590,000
<u>Other</u>			
ODOT Highway Infrastructure(l)	n.a.	597,250,000	472,415,000
BWC Facilities(m)	214,255,000	214,255,000	142,500,000

- (a) Excludes refunding bonds; includes bonds refunded.
- (b) Excludes bonds refunded; includes refunding bonds.
- (c) Not more than \$100,000,000 may be outstanding at any time.
- (d) Not more than \$120,000,000 may be issued in any Fiscal Year, and the total issued may not exceed \$2.4 billion.
- (e) Includes \$226,300,000 in adjustable rate bonds for infrastructure and \$67,000,000 in adjustable rate bonds for common schools.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Primarily for State office buildings in Columbus, Cleveland, Akron and Toledo, and a State computer center in Columbus. Debt service for the Akron and Toledo office buildings is supported in part by payments from local government agencies using portions of those facilities.
- (h) Authority to issue expired in 1996.
- (i) 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.
- (j) 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 \$500,000,000 may be outstanding at any time.
- (k) Net liquor profits are statutorily designated as the source of payment of debt service.
- (l) Debt service paid from federal transportation grants apportioned to the State (Title 23 of the U.S. Code).
- (m) Debt service paid from appropriations from the BWC Administrative Cost Fund.

The following table shows total Fiscal Year debt service on State obligations paid from the GRF.

Annual Debt Service Requirements on State Obligations Paid from GRF

FY	General Obligations			Special Obligations		Total GRF Debt Service		
	Education(a)	Infra-structure(b)	All Other(c)	Treasurer(d)	OBA(e)	Principal	Interest	Total
2004	\$200,688,813	\$139,160,168	\$33,445,659	\$342,560,346	\$298,899,153	\$633,780,409	\$ 380,962,411	\$1,014,742,820
2005	227,368,158	146,333,026	35,475,648	306,300,386	297,999,892	641,232,207	372,244,902	1,013,477,109
2006	220,199,245	146,612,539	33,300,173	289,005,603	283,138,569	625,979,569	346,646,742	972,626,311
2007	219,523,151	147,632,446	29,676,856	288,998,311	266,695,109	640,825,726	311,999,448	952,825,174
2008	218,840,127	146,760,669	29,688,089	280,171,988	237,891,290	629,806,587	283,772,533	913,579,120
2009	218,233,978	146,418,380	29,720,588	173,759,768	219,548,294	528,459,042	259,375,118	787,834,160
2010	217,678,781	146,382,991	29,604,095	166,155,325	200,849,410	530,798,599	229,949,603	760,748,201
2011	216,936,901	135,674,573	26,158,183	141,427,798	184,635,123	503,915,913	200,916,664	704,832,577
2012	216,165,315	135,610,931	26,153,010	111,616,556	176,412,418	477,846,933	188,111,297	665,958,230
2013	215,634,038	124,514,981	19,588,424	81,495,033	152,481,743	423,962,649	169,751,567	593,714,217
2014	215,164,554	115,403,378	17,693,850	25,334,595	136,260,036	379,726,268	130,130,146	509,856,414
2015	201,166,813	95,830,157	14,888,378	17,960,993	122,343,975	346,278,397	105,911,917	452,190,315
2016	175,165,031	85,563,239	11,952,384	13,238,550	100,278,853	300,078,600	86,119,456	386,198,056
2017	174,843,266	76,587,354	10,129,118	8,077,475	84,167,000	283,820,000	69,984,213	353,804,213
2018	174,624,052	66,895,849	5,572,520	2,882,250	75,285,906	268,690,000	56,570,577	325,260,577
2019	174,371,561	47,919,971	0	0	52,258,556	230,475,000	44,075,088	274,550,088
2020	174,570,452	37,654,419	0	0	27,816,750	206,845,000	33,196,621	240,041,621
2021	158,508,814	27,901,734	0	0	27,822,500	191,345,000	22,888,048	214,233,048
2022	146,256,002	27,848,126	0	0	17,950,563	178,390,000	13,664,691	192,054,691
2023	116,958,518	18,291,400	0	0	8,186,213	137,590,000	5,846,131	143,436,131
2024	14,794,000	0	0	0	0	14,225,000	569,000	14,794,000
						\$8,174,070,900	\$3,312,686,172	\$11,486,757,072

Note: Rows are rounded.

(a) Consists of common schools and higher education general obligation bonds and includes estimated debt service on \$67,000,000 of adjustable rate bonds.

(b) Includes estimated debt service on \$226,300,000 of adjustable rate bonds.

(c) Includes natural resources, coal development and conservation general obligation bonds.

(d) Includes lease-rental bonds issued by the Treasurer for mental health and parks and recreation facilities. Also includes lease-rental bonds previously issued for elementary and secondary education and for higher education facilities.

(e) Includes lease-rental bonds issued by the Ohio Building Authority (OBA) for various state capital facilities.

The following table shows total Fiscal Year debt service on certain State obligations paid from the indicated non-GRF revenues. This table includes the Series 2003-1 Bonds.

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

FY	Highway User Receipts			Net Liquor Profits			Other	
	Highway C.O.	ODOT/DPS Facilities(a)	Total	Economic Development(b)	Revitalization(c)	Total	BWC(d)	Federal Transportation Grants(e)
2004	\$184,970,821	\$25,424,204	\$210,395,025	\$19,112,084	\$4,709,525	\$23,821,609	\$ 6,193,902	\$78,625,853
2005	154,563,126	25,012,004	179,575,130	22,063,561	4,711,100	26,774,661	11,877,595	79,602,448
2006	138,790,098	24,677,603	163,467,700	22,065,802	4,707,425	26,773,227	19,661,595	77,719,335
2007	128,406,900	22,527,900	150,934,800	22,067,070	4,707,525	26,774,595	20,050,895	75,727,635
2008	110,586,675	22,197,871	132,784,546	22,063,361	4,711,138	26,774,498	20,361,525	73,698,688
2009	85,839,960	15,261,753	101,101,713	22,067,576	4,710,000	26,777,576	20,611,445	62,988,438
2010	62,015,491	15,054,678	77,070,169	22,060,695	4,709,750	26,770,445	19,796,795	45,773,588
2011	36,585,005	12,481,641	49,066,646	22,064,727	4,706,875	26,771,602	18,974,395	27,394,738
2012	14,898,980	8,883,788	23,782,768	22,063,682	4,710,875	26,774,557	18,216,365	12,535,138
2013	14,199,750	1,564,209	15,763,959	22,061,382	4,711,250	26,772,632	17,458,370	12,620,050
2014	0	1,563,600	1,563,600	22,063,343	4,707,750	26,771,093	15,951,100	12,616,263
2015	0	1,564,588	1,564,588	22,062,378	4,709,875	26,772,253	0	12,616,850
2016	0	1,567,025	1,567,025	22,060,789	4,707,125	26,767,914	0	12,615,275
2017	0	1,565,888	1,565,888	22,065,885	4,709,000	26,774,885	0	12,620,256
2018	0	1,566,038	1,566,038	22,065,835	4,709,875	26,775,710	0	0
2019	0	1,567,200	1,567,200	22,061,134	0	22,061,134	0	0
2020	0	1,567,875	1,567,875	22,064,173	0	22,064,173	0	0
2021	0	1,568,250	1,568,250	22,067,295	0	22,067,295	0	0
2022	0	0	0	15,172,080	0	15,172,080	0	0
2023	0	0	0	8,987,580	0	8,987,580	0	0
2024	0	0	0	8,859,312	0	8,859,312	0	0

Note: Rows are rounded.

(a) Lease rental payments are paid from highway user receipts for these Ohio Department of Transportation and 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.

(c) Special obligation bonds for which net liquor profits have been statutorily designated as the source of payment of debt service.

(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 scheduled to be outstanding as of July 1 of the indicated years:

Obligations Payable from the GRF				Non-GRF Obligations	
Year	Education(a)	Other GO(b)	Special Obligations(c)	Highway User Receipts(d)	Net Liquor Profits(e)
2005	\$2,355,180,000	\$1,391,295,046	\$3,152,583,238	\$622,920,000	\$272,020,000
2010	1,781,140,000	850,923,762	1,311,125,000	91,005,000	217,035,000
2015	1,082,990,000	362,008,600	366,460,000	8,075,000	142,085,000
2020	403,120,000	68,245,000	50,185,000	1,530,000	49,880,000

(a) Includes obligations for common schools and higher education capital facilities.

(b) Includes natural resources, coal development, infrastructure improvement and conservation general obligation bonds.

(c) Includes lease-rental obligations for various state capital facilities.

(d) Includes general obligations for highways and lease-rental obligations for ODOT/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.

Year	Principal Amount Outstanding (as of July 1)	Outstanding Debt Per Capita	Outstanding Debt As % of Annual Personal Income
1980	\$1,991,915,000	\$184	1.83%
1990	3,707,054,994	341	1.82
1999	6,007,699,710	534	1.96
2000	6,308,680,025	556	1.96
2001	6,570,863,174	578	2.01
2002	7,086,317,648	620	2.11
2003	7,559,386,132	662(a)	2.25(b)

Fiscal Year	Debt Service Payable	Total GRF Revenue and Net State Lottery Proceeds	Debt Service as % of GRF Revenue and Lottery Proceeds	Debt Service as % of Annual Personal Income
1980	\$187,478,382	\$ 4,835,670,223	3.88%	0.17%
1990	488,676,826	12,230,681,298	4.00	0.24
1999	843,207,365	19,736,607,701	4.27	0.28
2000	871,313,814	20,711,678,217	4.21	0.27
2001	918,248,422	21,921,275,724	4.19	0.28
2002	926,142,216	22,072,703,100	4.20	0.28
2003	959,489,678	23,055,920,100	4.16	0.29(b)

(a) Based on July 2002 population estimate.

(b) Based on 2002 personal income data.

Additional Authorizations

Only a portion of State capital needs can be met by direct GRF appropriations, and so additional State borrowing for capital purposes has been and will continue to be required. Capital appropriations for the 2003-04 capital biennium provided for the following additional GRF-supported borrowings for the various purposes, all of which are reflected in the preceding tables:

General Obligation

- \$1,033,000,000 for capital improvements for elementary and secondary public schools.
- \$586,690,000 for higher education capital facilities projects, including \$50,000,000 for research and technology development facilities.
- \$240,000,000 for local infrastructure projects.
- \$15,000,000 for natural resources facilities.
- \$50,000,000 for conservation purposes.

Special Obligation

- \$25,000,000 for prisons and local jails.
- \$5,000,000 for DYS facilities.
- \$68,000,000 for DAS facilities.
- \$43,000,000 for ASFC facilities (including both arts and sports facilities).
- \$34,000,000 for mental health facilities (including local projects).
- \$22,000,000 for parks and recreation facilities.
- \$50,000,000 for revitalization purposes.

Currently applicable or proposed constitutional authorizations are:

- 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 \$50,000,000 in principal amount to be issued in any Fiscal Year and not more than \$200,000,000 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 \$120,000,000 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 \$220,000,000 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, for the benefit of State residents, which are guaranteed to cover a specified amount when applied to the cost of higher education tuition. 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. (A 1965 constitutional provision that authorized, but did not require, State student loan guarantees payable from available state moneys has never been implemented, apart from a "guarantee fund" approach funded essentially from program revenues.)
- 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.

ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Although manufacturing (including auto-related manufacturing) in Ohio remains an integral part of the State's economy, the greatest growth in Ohio's economy in recent years has been in the non-manufacturing sectors. In 2000, Ohio's economic output as measured by gross state product (GSP) totaled \$373 billion, ranking it seventh among all states. The State ranks third within the manufacturing sector as a whole (\$89 billion) and third in durable goods (\$60 billion). As a percent of Ohio's 2000 GSP, manufacturing was responsible for 24%, with 19% attributable to the services sector and 16% to the finance, insurance and real estate sector. Ohio is the eighth largest exporting state with 2001 merchandise exports totaling \$27 billion. The State's leading export products are machinery (including electrical machinery) and motor vehicles, which together accounted for nearly 60% of that total.

Payroll employment in Ohio, in a diversifying employment base, showed a steady upward trend until 1979, then decreased until 1982. It increased through 1991, decreased slightly in both early 1992 and late 1993, but otherwise has increased steadily through 2000. Growth in recent years has been concentrated among non-manufacturing industries, with manufacturing employment tapering off since its 1969 peak. The "non-manufacturing" sector employs approximately 81% of all non-farm payroll workers in Ohio. The growth in employment and changing mix of employment sectors nationally and in Ohio are shown in the following tables.

Ohio Nonfarm Payroll Jobs by Industry Type
Not Seasonally Adjusted (in 000)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002*</u>
Natural Resources & Mining	21	31	18	13	12
Construction.....	164	167	195	246	236
Manufacturing.....	1,410	1,264	1,112	1,083	885
Trade, Transportation & Public Utilities*	998	1,180	1,390	1,599	1,064
Information*.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	101
Financial Activities	154	204	256	308	308
Services.....	568	831	1,189	1,592	1,554
Leisure & Hospitality*.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	487
Government	<u>566</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>799</u>
TOTAL	3,881	4,367	4,882	5,625	5,446

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National and State Current Employment Statistics.

* Reflects a change in the basis for industry classification from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System.

Distribution of Nonfarm Payroll Jobs by Industry Type (%)

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1990</u>		<u>2000</u>		<u>2002*</u>	
	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Natural Resources & Mining	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Construction.....	4.2	5.1	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.3	5.2
Manufacturing	36.3	27.3	29.0	22.4	22.8	17.4	19.2	14.0	16.3	11.7
Trade, Transportation & Public Utilities*	25.7	27.6	27.0	28.2	28.5	5.3	28.4	28.3	19.5	19.6
Information*.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	2.6
Financial Activities.....	4.0	5.1	4.7	5.7	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.6	6.0
Services.....	14.6	16.3	19.0	19.8	24.4	25.5	28.3	30.7	28.5	28.8
Leisure & Hospitality*.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.9	9.2
Government	14.6	17.7	15.8	18.0	14.8	16.7	14.0	15.7	14.7	16.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National and State Current Employment Statistics. The distribution percentages are as calculated by OBM.

* Reflects change in the bases for industry classification from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Ohio and U.S. unemployment rates have been as follows:

Average Monthly Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
1980.....	8.4%	7.1%
1985.....	8.9	7.2
1990.....	5.7	5.5
1995.....	4.8	5.6
1998.....	4.3	4.5
1999.....	4.3	4.2
2000.....	4.0	4.0
2001.....	4.2	4.7
2002.....	5.7	5.8
2003 January	5.6	5.7
February	6.1	5.8
March	6.2	5.8
April	6.3	6.0
May	6.1	6.1
June	6.3	6.4
July	6.3	6.2
August	5.8	6.1
September.....	5.8	6.1
October.....	5.6	6.0

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information.

The following are the private sector employers that had the highest number of full-time equivalent employees (estimated and rounded) in Ohio in 2002:

OHIO'S TOP 25 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS – 2002

<u>Company</u>	<u>Estimated Employment Headcount</u>	<u>Sector</u>
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	37,000	Retail General Merchandiser
Kroger Company	29,000	Retail Food Stores
Cleveland Clinic Health System	23,700	Health
General Motors Corporation	21,350	Motor Vehicles
Delphi Automotive	20,300	Motor Vehicles Parts
General Electric Company	20,300	Aerospace/Electrical Equipment
Ford Motor Company	17,800	Motor Vehicles
University Hospitals Health System	17,070	Health
Ohio Health	15,000	Health
Proctor & Gamble Company	15,000	Soaps and Cosmetics
Meijer, Inc.	14,970	Retail General Merchandiser
Honda Motor Company	14,000	Motor Vehicles
United Parcel Service of America, Inc.	13,500	Air, Freight and Package Delivery
Bob Evans Farms, Inc.	13,300	Restaurants
Health Alliance of Greater Cincinnati	13,140	Health
Banc One Corporation	13,000	Financial Services
Nationwide Insurance	12,400	Insurance
National City Corp.	12,050	Financial Services
ProMedica Health Systems	12,000	Health
DaimlerChrysler Corporation	11,000	Motor Vehicles
KeyCorp	10,700	Financial Services
SBC	10,500	Telecommunications
FirstEnergy Corporation	9,500	Electric Utilities
Whirlpool Corporation	9,400	Consumer Products
Airborne Express	8,100	Air, Freight and Package Delivery

Note: Boldface indicates headquartered in Ohio.

Source: Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research.

POPULATION

Ohio's 2000 decennial census population of 11,353,140 indicated a 4.7% population growth over 1990 and ranked Ohio seventh among the states in population. The following tables show selected census figures.

Ohio Population — Total and by Age Group

Year	Total	Rank Among States	Decennial Growth Rate	1-19 Years	20-64 Years	65 and Over
1970	10,657,500	6	9.7%	4,124,400	5,539,600	993,500
1980	10,797,600	6	1.4	3,502,900	6,125,200	1,169,500
1990	10,847,100	7	0.5	3,141,000	6,299,100	1,407,000
2000	11,353,100*	7	4.7	3,216,000	6,629,400	1,507,800

* Census population estimate July 2002 is 11,421,300.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Web Site, State Population Estimates, Population and Reports, Demographic Profiles.

Population of Ohio Metropolitan Areas(a)

	1970	1980	1990	2000
Cleveland.....	2,063,729	1,898,825	2,202,069(b)	2,250,871
Cincinnati.....	1,106,821	1,100,983	1,526,092(c)	1,646,395
Columbus.....	1,017,847	1,093,316	1,345,450(d)	1,540,157
Dayton.....	852,531	830,070	951,270(e)	950,558
Akron.....	679,239	660,328	657,575	694,960
Toledo.....	643,443	656,940	614,128	618,203
Youngstown-Warren.....	537,124	531,350	600,895(f)	594,746
Canton.....	393,789	404,421	394,106	406,934
Lorain-Elyria.....	256,843	274,909	(b)	(b)
Hamilton-Middletown.....	226,207	258,787	291,479	332,807
Lima.....	210,074	218,244	154,340	155,084
Mansfield.....	129,997	131,205	174,007(f)	175,818
Steubenville.....	96,193	91,564	142,523(g)	132,008

(a) SMSAs in 1970 & 1980, MSAs in 1990 and 2000 (PMSA's for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Akron, and Hamilton-Middletown).

(b) Lorain-Elyria included with Cleveland.

(c) Includes 12 counties (two in Indiana and six in Kentucky).

(d) Newark added.

(e) Springfield added.

(f) Includes three counties.

(g) Weirton added; includes two counties in West Virginia.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Web Site, Metropolitan Area Population Estimates.

AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCES BASES

With 14.8 million acres (of a total land area of 26.4 million acres) in farmland and an estimated 78,000 individual farms, agriculture combined with related agricultural sectors is an important segment of Ohio's economy. Ohio's 2000 crop production value of \$2.86 billion represented 3.1% of the U.S. total value. Ohio ranks in the top five states in the production of soybeans, wheat, corn, tomatoes, eggs, swiss and cottage cheese, milk sherbet, and mushrooms. In 2000, Ohio's agricultural sector output (consisting of crops, animal and dairy, and services and forestry) totaled \$5.5 billion with agricultural exports (primarily soybeans, feed grains and wheat, and their related products) estimated at a value of \$1.1 billion.

The availability of natural resources, such as water and energy, is of vital nationwide concern. Ohio has large quantities of these important natural resources. With Lake Erie and the Ohio River on its borders, and many lakes and streams throughout the State, water is readily available for all uses. Additionally, Ohio has sizable coal resources, ranking seventh among the states in coal reserves and ninth in coal production.

[Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2002, Section 18 Natural Resources.]

STATE EMPLOYEES AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The following table shows the number of regular State employees, computed on an average monthly/Fiscal Year basis from OBM records. The figures do not include employees who are not paid by State warrant, such as state university employees. For comparative national figures, see "Government Payrolls" in the table of "Comparative Government Statistics" below. Census data for 2000 shows Ohio as having the eighth lowest cost per capita for state personal services payroll among all states.

Number of Regular State Employees (Average Monthly)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>		<u>Fiscal Year</u>	
1980.....	60,167	2001.....	63,693
1985.....	55,326	2002.....	62,233
1990.....	59,995	2003.....	60,846
1995.....	63,431	2004 (November) ...	60,440
2000.....	63,114		

The State engages in collective bargaining with six employee unions representing 21 bargaining units and generally operates under three-year agreements most of which were recently renegotiated and ratified, and expire in March through June 2006.

The State has established five public retirement systems to provide retirement, disability retirement, and survivor benefits. 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 Police and Fire Pension Fund (PFPF) covers local safety forces.

These retirement systems were created by and operate pursuant to State law. The General Assembly has the power to amend the format and benefit levels, impose or revise contribution rates or amounts, or to make other changes. The systems are not currently subject to the funding and vesting requirements of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). Federal law requires new hires 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 retirement funds of public bodies and to other aspects of public employee retirement.

The State is required to make an employer contribution 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, 2.5% are in HPRS and 1.5% are in STRS. The State's employer contributions to those systems totaled \$676,590,000 in the 2000-01 biennium, \$776,120,000 in the 2002-03 biennium and are estimated to be \$796,900,000 in the 2004-05 biennium. The State also has funded and continues to fund subsidies to the systems (most for specific groups of retirants) to pay for new or additional benefits mandated by law and not otherwise funded. The aggregate subsidies were \$52,519,877 in the 2000-01 biennium, \$52,639,584 in the 2002-03 biennium, and are appropriated at \$54,500,000 for the 2004-05 biennium.

The following table presents summary State and local membership and financial data for each of the retirement systems for the most recent year reported by the particular system (not including assets or liabilities for post-employment healthcare benefits (\$ in millions)):

	<u>PERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>SERS</u>	<u>PFPF</u>	<u>HPRS</u>
as of:	12/31/02	6/30/02	6/30/02	12/31/02	12/31/02
Active Members.....	365,424	178,557	120,254	28,328	1,548
Retirants and Beneficiaries	141,019	105,300	67,772	23,413	1,231
Employer/Employee Contributions (% of Salary)(a)	13.3/8.5(b)	14.0/9.3	14.0/9.0	(b)	24.5/10.0
Active Member Payroll	\$11,207.1	\$8,747.1	\$2,175.6	\$1,534.3	\$79.0
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$50,872.0	\$63,215.6	\$9,986.3	\$9,785.8	\$663.1
Value of Assets (c)	\$43,706.0	\$48,958.8	\$8,879.0	\$9,076.5	\$527.6
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$7,166.0	\$14,256.8	\$1,107.3	\$709.3	\$135.5
Funding Ratio (Assets to AAL (%))	85.9	77.4	88.9	92.8	79.6

(a) For PERS, STRS, and SERS the maximum employer and employee contribution rates under law are 14% and 10% respectively.

(b) State employee rates. PERS local is 13.55/8.5% and law enforcement is 16.7/10.1%. Police is 19.5/10% and fire 24/10%.

(c) Recognizes the cost of assets adjusted for realized and unrealized gains and losses amortized over a four-year period, except for PFPF which values assets under a five-year expected market value technique.

Sources: Retirement systems' comprehensive annual financial reports and 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 Official Statement. Census figures for 2001 showed that Ohio then ranked 34th in state taxes per capita. As examples of rates of major taxes, the State sales tax is currently levied at the rate of 6% see **Recent and Current Finances – Current Biennium**. The highest potential aggregate of State and permissive local sales taxes is currently 9%, and the highest currently levied in any county is 8%. The State gasoline tax was raised two-cents per gallon effective July 1, 2003 to 24¢ per gallon, and is authorized to increase up to two cents in each of the next two years to a maximum of 28¢ per gallon (one cent of this tax is specifically directed to local highway-related infrastructure projects).

Two major tax bases in the State, personal income (taxed by the State and municipalities, and, with voter approval, by certain school districts) and real and tangible personal property (taxed by local governments), are described below.

Personal Income

Current State personal income tax rates, applying generally to federal adjusted gross income, range from 0.743% on \$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. Reflecting amounts transferred from Fiscal Year ending GRF balances to the Income Tax Reduction Fund, reductions in personal income tax rates for each of the 1996 through 2000 tax years were 6.61%, 3.99%, 9.34%, 3.63% and 6.93%, respectively. Based on Fiscal Years 2001 through 2003 financial results, no transfers were made to the Income Tax Reduction Fund for those years.

Under current law, beginning in July 2005 the State income tax brackets will be indexed to Gross Domestic Product figures.

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 and school 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 2002 was 2.85%. A school district income tax is currently approved in 127 districts.

Since 1960 the ratio of Ohio to U.S. aggregate personal income has declined, with Ohio's ranking among the states moving from fifth in 1960 and 1970 to eighth in 1990, increasing to seventh in 1994 through 2001 and moving back to eighth in 2002. 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 (Total \$ in Billions)

		<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>Ohio Percent of U.S.</u>	<u>Ohio Rank Among States</u>
1970	Total	\$ 834.5	\$ 43.7	5.2%	5
	per capita.....	4,095	4,101	100.1	16
1980	Total	2,313.9	109.1	4.7	6
	per capita.....	10,183	10,103	99.2	21
1990	Total	4,885.5	204.1	4.2	7
	per capita.....	19,572	18,788	96.0	21
2000	Total	8,398.9	319.6	3.8	7
	per capita.....	29,760	28,130	94.5	20
2002	Total	8,922.3	335.8	3.8	8
	per capita.....	30,941	29,405	95.0	21

Note: District of Columbia included in U.S. total, excluded in ranking.

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

Property

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 2001 show that these property taxes represent 3.59% of Ohio personal income.

		<u>Assessed Value (a)</u>	<u>Percent of True Value (b)</u>	<u>Taxes Charged</u>
1970	Real(c).....	\$24,817,430,805	31.2%	\$1,175,288,092
	Tangible(d).....	10,393,488,318	54.1	58,830,992
	Public Utility(c).....	5,140,995,900	82.0	223,864,399
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(f)	28.0	1,149,643,000(f)
	Public Utility(c)(g).....	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(f)	25.0	1,720,740,378(f)
	Public Utility(c)(g).....	13,635,709,860	67.0	967,674,709
2001	Real.....	173,975,282,762	35.0	9,183,387,507(e)
	Tangible(d).....	24,046,239,068(f)	25.0	1,802,487,778(f)
	Public Utility(c)(g).....	9,717,399,920(h)	49.8	715,307,242
2002	Real.....	186,756,854,520	35.0	9,807,854,076(e)
	Tangible(d).....	23,296,013,406(f)	25.0	1,768,343,517(f)
	Public Utility(c)(g).....	10,069,184,268(h)	50.0	746,058,859

- (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) were scheduled until 25% was reached in 1993. The Constitution permits separate classes of land and improvements (one class being residential and agricultural, the second being all other uses) for certain taxation purposes.
- (c) Excludes public utility real property.
- (d) Includes machinery, inventories, fixtures; excludes public utility.
- (e) Includes the statutory 10% rollback (12.5% for owner-occupied residences since 1984) and elderly/handicapped partial exemption amounts, paid by the State to local taxing entities to compensate for statutory reductions in local tax collections.
- (f) A new exemption took effect in 1984. State reimbursement of resulting local revenue losses is not included in "Taxes Charged".
- (g) 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.
- (h) Beginning in 2001, the statutory assessment rate for electric and gas utilities decreased from 88% to 25%.

Source: Ohio Department of Taxation.

Recent State legislation schedules reductions in the assessed (tax) valuation of general categories of tangible personal property. Effective for collection year 2002, the assessed valuation of electric utility production equipment decreased from 100% and natural gas utility property from 88% of true value, both to 25%; makeup payments in varying and declining amounts are to be made through 2016 to taxing subdivisions by the State from State resources. Effective in 2002, the assessed valuation of personal property constituting "inventory" is being reduced over time from the rate of 24% of true value to zero; annual adjustments are to be made through 2007 based on certain historic collection figures and beginning in 2008 the rate is to be reduced annually in 1% increments.

Property tax relief payments by the State to local subdivisions totaled \$2.17 billion in the 2000-01 biennium, \$2.44 billion in the 2002-03 biennium, and are appropriated at \$2.69 billion for the 2004-05 biennium.

SCHOOLS AND MUNICIPALITIES

Schools

Litigation, similar to that in other states, has been pending in Ohio courts since 1991 questioning the constitutionality of Ohio's system of school funding and compliance with the constitutional requirement that the State provide a "thorough and efficient system of common schools". On December 11, 2002, the Ohio Supreme Court, in a 4-3 decision on a motion to reconsider its own decision rendered in September 2001, concluded (as it had in its 1997 and 2000 opinions in that litigation) that the State did not comply with that requirement, even after again noting and crediting significant State steps in recent years.

In its prior decisions, the Court stated as general base threshold requirements that every school district have enough funds to operate, an ample number of teachers, sound and safe buildings, and equipment sufficient for all students to be afforded an educational opportunity.

With particular respect to funding sources, the Court concluded in 1997 and 2000 decisions that property taxes no longer may be the primary means of school funding in Ohio.

On March 4, 2003, the plaintiffs filed with the original trial court a motion to schedule and conduct a conference to address compliance with the orders of the court in that case, the State petitioned the Supreme Court to issue a writ prohibiting that conference on compliance, and the trial court subsequently petitioned the Supreme Court for guidance as to the proper course to follow. On May 16, 2003, the Supreme Court granted that writ and ordered the dismissal of the motion before the trial court. And on October 20, 2003 the United States Supreme Court declined to accept the plaintiff's subsequent petition requesting further review of the case.

The General Assembly has taken several steps, including significantly increasing State funding for public schools, as discussed below. In addition, at the November 1999 election electors approved a constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of State general obligation debt for school buildings and for higher education facilities (see discussion under State Debt). December 2000 legislation addressed certain mandated programs and reserves, characterized by the plaintiffs and the Court as "unfunded mandates."

Under the current financial structure, Ohio's 612 public school districts and 49 joint vocational school districts receive a major portion (but less than 50%) of their operating moneys from State subsidy appropriations (the primary portion of which is known as the Foundation Program) distributed in accordance with statutory formulas that take into account both local needs and local taxing capacity. The Foundation Program amounts have steadily increased in recent years, including small aggregate increases even in those Fiscal Years in which appropriations cutbacks were imposed.

School districts also rely upon receipts from locally voted taxes. In part because of provisions of some State laws, such as that partially limiting the increase (without further vote of the local electorate) in voted property tax collections that would otherwise result from increased assessed valuations, some school districts have expressed varying degrees of difficulty in meeting mandated and discretionary increased costs. Local electorates have largely determined the total moneys available for their schools. Locally elected boards of education and their school administrators are responsible for managing school programs and budgets within statutory requirements.

The State's present school subsidy formulas are structured to encourage both program quality and local taxing effort. Until the late 1970's, although there were some temporary school closings, most local financial difficulties that arose were successfully resolved by the local districts themselves by some combination of voter approval of additional property tax levies, adjustments in program offerings, or other measures. For more than 20 years, requirements of law and levels of State funding have sufficed to prevent school closings for financial reasons, which in any case are prohibited by current law.

To broaden the potential local tax revenue base, local school districts also may submit for voter approval income taxes on the district income of individuals and estates. Many districts have submitted the question, and income taxes are currently approved in 127 districts.

Original State basic aid appropriations for the 1992-93 biennium of \$9.5 billion provided for 1.5% and 4.8% increases in the two Fiscal Years of the biennium over appropriations in the preceding biennium. The reduction in appropriations spending for Fiscal Year 1992 (discussed under **Fiscal Matters—Recent Bienniums**) included a 2.5% overall reduction in annual Foundation Program appropriations, and a 6% reduction in other primary and secondary education programs. The reductions were in varying amounts, and had varying effects, with respect to individual districts; there were no reductions for the 172 districts with the lowest per pupil tax valuations. Foundation payments were excluded from the Governor's Fiscal Year 1993 cutback order.

Subsequent biennial school funding State appropriations from the GRF and Lottery Profits Education Fund (but excluding federal and other special revenue funds) were:

- 1994-95 – \$8.9 billion provided for 2.4% and 4.6% increases, respectively, in State aid in the biennium's two Fiscal Years.
- 1996-97 – \$10.1 billion representing a 13.6% increase over the preceding biennium total.
- 1998-99 – \$11.6 billion (18.3% over the previous biennium).
- 2000-01 – \$13.3 billion (15% over the previous biennium).
- 2002-03 - \$15.2 billion (17% over the previous biennium before the expenditure reductions discussed under **Fiscal Matters – 2002-03**).

State appropriations for the purpose made for the 2004-05 biennium were \$15.7 billion (3.3% over the previous biennium), and represented an increase of 0.01% in Fiscal Year 2004 over 2003 and 2.2% in Fiscal Year 2005 over 2004 when compared to original State appropriations.

Those total State 2004-05 biennial appropriations excluded non-GRF and federal appropriations, but include appropriations from the GRF and the lottery profits education fund (LPEF). The amount of lottery profits transferred to the LPEF totaled \$686,020,000 in Fiscal Year 2000, \$655,036,000 in Fiscal Year 2001, \$635,150,000 in Fiscal Year 2002, and \$671,352,000 in Fiscal Year 2003. Ohio participation in the multi-state lottery commenced in May 2002. A constitutional provision requires that net lottery profits be paid into LPEF to be used solely for the support of elementary, secondary, vocational and special education purposes, including application to debt service on general obligation bonds to finance common school facilities.

In response to the 1997 Ohio Supreme Court decision holding certain provisions for local school district borrowing unconstitutional, the General Assembly created the school district solvency assistance program. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1999, local school districts in fiscal emergency status as certified by the Auditor of State could apply for an advancement of future year Foundation Program distributions. The amount advanced was then deducted, interest free, from the district's foundation payments over the following two-year period. Six school districts received a total of approximately \$12,100,000 in solvency assistance advancements during Fiscal Year 1999, with another six districts receiving a total of approximately \$8,657,000 in Fiscal Year 2000. This solvency assistance program was held to be not in compliance with the Constitution by the Supreme Court. In Fiscal Year 2001 four districts received approximately \$3,800,000 under a restructured solvency assistance program. The program was further modified in December 2000 to allow districts that experience an unforeseen catastrophic event to apply for a grant. In Fiscal Year 2002, three districts received catastrophic grants totaling \$2,569,970 and one district received a solvency advance in the amount of \$421,000. In Fiscal Year 2003, three districts received solvency advances in the amount of \$8,742,000 and no districts received catastrophic grants.

Legislation was enacted in 1996 to address school districts in financial straits. It is similar to that for municipal "fiscal emergencies" and "fiscal watch" discussed below under **Municipalities**, but is particularly tailored to certain school districts and their then existing or potential fiscal problems. There are currently five school districts in fiscal emergency status and seven in fiscal watch status. New legislation has created a third, more preliminary, category of "fiscal caution." A current listing of school districts in each status is on the Internet at <http://www.auditor.state.oh.us>.

Federal courts have ruled that the State shared joint liability with the local school districts for segregation in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Lorain. Subsequent trial court orders directed that some remedial costs be shared by the State and the respective local districts. For that purpose, recent appropriations, decreasing in each biennium, were \$100,800,000 in 1998-99, \$23,700,000 in 2000-01, and \$1,000,000 in 2002-03. All cases were settled prior to the end of Fiscal Year 2003 and there is no further State liability.

Municipalities

Ohio has a mixture of urban and rural population, with approximately three-quarters urban. There are 943 incorporated cities and villages (municipalities with populations under 5,000) in the State. Five cities have populations of more than 100,000 and 16 cities exceed 50,000 in population.

A 1979 act established procedures for identifying and assisting those few cities and villages experiencing defined "fiscal emergencies". A commission composed of State and local officials, and private sector members experienced in business and finance appointed by the Governor, is to monitor the fiscal affairs of a

municipality facing substantial financial problems. That act requires the municipality to develop, subject to approval and monitoring by its commission, a financial plan to eliminate deficits and cure any defaults and otherwise remedy fiscal emergency conditions and to take other actions required under its financial plan. It also provides enhanced protection for the municipality's bonds and notes and, subject to the act's stated standards and controls, permits the State to purchase limited amounts of the municipality's short-term obligations (used only once, in 1980).

As noted in the discussion above under **Fiscal Matters – 2002-03 and Current Biennium**, the amount of distributions in those bienniums to most local governments, including municipalities, from the several State local government revenue assistance funds were and generally capped at the equivalent monthly amounts in Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001.

The fiscal emergency legislation has been amended to extend its potential application to counties (88 in the State) and townships. This extension is on an "if and as needed" basis and is not aimed at particularly identified existing fiscal problems of those subdivisions. There are currently nine municipalities and one township in fiscal emergency status and seven municipalities in fiscal watch status. A current listing in each status is on the Internet at <http://www.auditor.state.oh.us>.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

The following table, prepared by OBM, sets forth selected comparative Ohio and U.S. statistics (from federal government sources, not verified by the State) for 2001.

Selected State Government Statistics - 2001 Comparative Ohio and U.S.

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Ohio</u>	<u>Ohio Rank Among States</u>
Government Revenues:			
General Revenues (millions)	\$1,049,296.3	\$38,195.7	8
per capita	3,685.1	3,353.4	38
Taxes (millions).....	559,679.1	19,617.9	8
per capita	1,965.6	1,722.4	34
Per Capita:			
Sales taxes	629.8	552.0	32
Personal income taxes	730.8	729.2	22
Corporate income taxes	111.3	58.2	38
Government Expenditures:			
Total Expenditure (millions).....	\$1,184,146.1	\$47,880.1	6
per capita	4,158.6	4,203.7	23
Direct Expenditure (millions).....	833,822.9	33,285.9	6
per capita	2,928.3	2,922.4	27
Payments to other Government Units (millions)	350,323.2	14,594.2	6
per capita	1,230.3	1,281.3	10
Personal Service Payroll*	\$154,551.2	\$5,186.8	8
per capita*	550.3	456.9	44
Debt:			
Outstanding Debt (Year End in millions)	\$576.6	\$18,748.3	9
per capita	2,024.9	1,646.0	33
State Government Assets:			
Cash and Securities, All Funds (millions)	\$2,537,488.5	\$156,985.7	4
per capita	8,911.5	13,782.8	5

* Personal services payroll statistics are for calendar year 2000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Federal, State, and Local Governments, State Government Finances 2001.

The first part of the report describes the background of the project and the objectives of the study. It also outlines the methodology used for data collection and analysis. The second part of the report presents the results of the study, which are discussed in detail in the following sections. The third part of the report discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, where participants were asked to perform a series of tasks under controlled conditions. The data collected from these tasks were analyzed using statistical methods to determine the significance of the results. The findings of the study are presented in the following sections.

The results of the study show that there is a significant difference between the two groups of participants. This difference is attributed to the experimental conditions and the tasks performed. The findings suggest that the experimental conditions have a significant impact on the results of the study.

The implications of the findings are discussed in detail in the following sections. The results suggest that the experimental conditions have a significant impact on the results of the study. This finding has important implications for future research and for the development of new experimental procedures.

The study was conducted in a laboratory setting, where participants were asked to perform a series of tasks under controlled conditions. The data collected from these tasks were analyzed using statistical methods to determine the significance of the results. The findings of the study are presented in the following sections.

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APPENDIX B - FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

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January 6, 2004

State of Ohio
Treasurer of State
Columbus, Ohio

State of Ohio
Director of Transportation
Columbus, Ohio

National City Bank, Trustee
Cleveland, Ohio

First Albany Capital
For itself and the other Underwriters
Chicago, Illinois

We have examined the certified transcript of proceedings (the "Transcript") relating to the issuance by the State of Ohio (the "Issuer"), acting by and through its Treasurer of State (the "Treasurer") of its \$113,765,000 State of Ohio Major New State Infrastructure Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2003-1 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 5531.10 of the Ohio Revised Code (the "Act") for the purposes described in the Trust Agreement between the Issuer and National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, as Trustee (the "Trustee"), dated as of May 1, 1998, as amended, and as supplemented by the Fifth Supplemental Trust Agreement between the Issuer and the Trustee, dated as of December 1, 2003 (collectively, the "Trust Agreement"). The Ohio Director of Transportation (the "Director") has entered into a Certificate and Agreement with the Treasurer (the "Certificate and Agreement") pursuant to which the Ohio Department of Transportation (the "Department") has agreed to make deposits with the Treasurer equal to the Bond Service Charges on the Bonds (the "Bond Service Charges") plus certain related costs primarily from Pledged Federal Highway Receipts (as herein defined). The documents in the Transcript examined include executed counterparts of the following: (i) the Certificate and Agreement and (ii) the Trust Agreement. We have also examined a copy of a fully registered, executed and authenticated Bond, certified by the Trustee to be a true copy of the lowest-numbered Bond authenticated.

Based on this examination, we are of the opinion that, as of the date hereof, under existing Federal and State of Ohio statutes, as now judicially construed, together with existing regulations, rulings and court decisions:

1. The Bonds, the Certificate and Agreement and the Trust Agreement have been duly and validly authorized, executed and delivered by the Treasurer, and are legal,

valid, binding and enforceable against the Issuer in accordance with their respective terms. Pursuant to the Certificate and Agreement, the Department has agreed to make payments to the Treasurer sufficient to pay the Bond Service Charges on the Bonds; pursuant thereto, those payments are to be paid by the Department from funds appropriated to the Department for that purpose by the Ohio General Assembly; and the agreement of the Department to make those payments during any two-year period for which appropriations may lawfully be made by the Ohio General Assembly is effective and binding upon the Department only when and to the extent that funds have been appropriated and are available for that purpose and for that period; the Ohio General Assembly is not at any time obligated to make appropriations to pay those amounts.

2. The Bonds constitute special obligations of the Issuer, and the Bond Service Charges, together with the principal of and interest on Additional Bonds heretofore and hereafter issued and outstanding, are payable from, and secured under the Trust Agreement solely by, the Pledged Receipts and other monies pledged and assigned by the Trust Agreement to secure that payment. Those Pledged Receipts include (a) accrued interest received from the sale of Obligations; (b) all amounts standing to the credit of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund, other than amounts which are limited to a certain series of Bonds or Additional Bonds and other than any monies therein raised by taxation by the State of Ohio; (c) any gifts, grants, donations and pledges, and receipts therefrom received by the State available for the payment of Bond Service Charges, to the extent not previously pledged and to the extent not prohibited; (d) any amounts on deposit in the State Infrastructure Bank created pursuant to Section 5531.09 of the Ohio Revised Code and available for the payment of Bond Service Charges; and (e) any other monies accruing to the State from the sources described in the Act. If the amounts standing to the credit of the State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bond Service Fund and available monies in the State Infrastructure Bank are insufficient for the payment of Bond Service Charges, "Pledged Receipts" also means all moneys apportioned as a grant to the State by the United States Secretary of Transportation under Title 23 of the United States Code, or any successor legislation, or any other federal law relating to federal aid for highways, which are lawfully available to pay Bond Service Charges (the "Pledged Federal Highway Receipts") (excepting portions thereof designated for payment of certain other expenses or limited to a certain series of Bonds or Additional Bonds). The Bonds and the payment of debt service are not secured by an obligation or pledge of any moneys raised by taxation and the Bonds do not represent or constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the Issuer, the Treasurer or the Department.

3. Under laws, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions in effect on the date hereof, the interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the

“Code”), and is not treated as a specific item of tax preference under Section 57(a)(5) of the Code for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations.

4. Interest on, the transfer of, and any profit made on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the Bonds are exempt from the Ohio personal income tax, the Ohio corporation franchise tax (to the extent calculated on the net income basis), and income taxes imposed by municipalities and other political subdivisions in Ohio.

In giving the foregoing opinion with respect to the treatment of the interest on the Bonds and the status of the Bonds under the federal tax laws, we have assumed and relied upon compliance with the Issuer’s covenants and the accuracy of the Issuer’s representations and certifications contained in the transcript. The accuracy of those representations and certifications, which we have not independently verified, and the Issuer’s compliance with those covenants, may be necessary for the interest on the Bonds to be and remain excluded from gross income and for the other tax effects stated above. Failure to comply with certain requirements subsequent to issuance of the Bonds could cause interest thereon to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, in some cases retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

Portions of the interest on the Bonds earned by corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) may be subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax that is imposed under the Code on a portion of the excess of the corporation’s adjusted current earnings over its other alternative minimum taxable income. In addition, interest on the Bonds may be subject to the branch profits tax imposed under Section 884 of the Code on certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States and to the tax imposed on the excess net passive income of certain S corporations under Section 1375 of the Code.

The opinions set forth herein are qualified in their entirety as follows: (i) the terms and provisions of any instrument or agreement are subject to the application of bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors’ rights and, in addition, are subject generally to the application of equitable principles; (ii) the remedy of specific performance is generally discretionary with the court and may not be available with respect to the enforcement of the terms and provisions of any instrument or agreement; (iii) judicial decisions indicate that public policy may make unenforceable provisions in agreements respecting payment by a debtor of the costs of enforcement, including, without limitation, attorneys’ fees; and (iv) certain of the notice, waiver and remedial provisions contained in the instruments and agreements referred to in this opinion may be unenforceable in whole or in part; it being our opinion, however, that the inclusion of any such provisions does not affect the overall validity thereof and will not materially interfere with the practical realization of the benefits of any liens or security interests provided for therein.

Very truly yours,

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APPENDIX C - BOOK-ENTRY FORM

For the purpose of this document, the following information is provided:

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General

The information in this section concerning The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and DTC's book-entry only system has been obtained from DTC and the Treasurer, the State, the Department, the Underwriters and the Trustee take no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy thereof. The Treasurer, the State, the Underwriters and the Trustee cannot and do not give any assurances that DTC, Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will distribute to the Beneficial Owners (a) payments of interest or principal with respect to the Bonds, (b) certificates representing ownership interests in or other confirmation or ownership interests in the Bonds, or (c) redemption or other notices sent to DTC or Cede & Co., its partnership nominee, as the registered owner of the Bonds, or that they will so do on a timely basis or that DTC, Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current "Rules" applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the current "Procedures" of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity and interest rate of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity and interest rate, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 85 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation, (NSCC, GSCC, MBSCC, and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly

("Indirect Participants"). DTC has Standard & Poor's highest rating: AAA. The DTC rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bonds. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the Bond Registrar and request that copies of the notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the State as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds, distributions and dividend payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the State or the Bond Registrar, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC (nor its nominee), the Bond Registrar, or the State, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions and dividends to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Treasurer or the Bond Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

Revision of Book-Entry System; Replacement Bonds

The Trust Agreement provides for the physical delivery of fully registered Bonds ("Replacement Bonds") directly to Holders, other than DTC, of Bonds in the event that DTC determines not to continue to act as securities depository for the Bonds. Upon the occurrence of such an event with respect to the Bonds, the Treasurer may, in its discretion, attempt to have established a securities depository/book-entry relationship with another qualified securities depository for the Bonds. If the Treasurer does not, or is unable to, establish such a relationship and after the Trustee has made provisions for notification of the Book-Entry Interest Owners of the affected Bonds by appropriate notice to DTC, the Trustee will authenticate and deliver the Replacement Bonds in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof to or at the direction of, and, if the event is not the result of the Treasurer's action or inaction, at the expense (including printing costs) of, DTC's assigns.

Bond Service Charges on the Replacement Bonds will be payable when due without deduction for the services of the applicable paying agent. Principal of and premium on any Replacement Bonds will be payable to the Holder thereof upon presentation and surrender thereof at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee. Interest thereon will be payable by the Trustee by check or draft, mailed to the Holder of record on the Bond Register maintained by the Trustee as of the first day of the calendar month in which the Interest Payment Date occurs.

Replacement Bonds will be exchangeable for Replacement Bonds of authorized denominations, and transferable, at the office of the Trustee without charge (except taxes or other governmental fees).

Transfer of Book-Entry Interest in Bonds

The rights of Book-Entry Interest Owners in the Bonds and the manner of transferring or pledging those interests is subject to applicable state law. Book-Entry Interest Owners in the Bonds may wish to discuss the manner of transferring or pledging their book-entry interests in such Bonds with their legal advisors.

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