Chapter 8: The Ohio Budget Process
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State Treasury Revenue and Expenditures

Legislators consider many hundreds of bills during a typical biennial session of the General Assembly, but no legislation is more important to the operation of state government than the bills that compose the state budget. It is through the enactment of these bills that the General Assembly is able to allocate the state’s financial resources among the thousands of competing spending priorities.

Involvement in the budget process by the General Assembly is mandated by the Ohio Constitution, primarily by Article II, Section 22, which states:

No money shall be drawn from the state treasury, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation, made by law; and no appropriation shall be made for a longer period than two years.

Since a specific appropriation made by law is required in order to spend state money, the General Assembly, as the law-making branch of government, is an essential participant in spending decisions.

A state fiscal year begins on July 1, runs through June 30 of the following year, and is known by the calendar year in which it ends. Therefore, FY 2020 runs from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020.

The state budget is normally in effect for a period of two fiscal years, although the Constitution permits appropriations for shorter periods. The state fiscal year begins on July 1 and runs through June 30 of the following year. The new budget must be adopted before spending authority under the old budget expires.

From the perspective of the legislature, work on the budget occurs primarily in the first six months of the biennial session of the General Assembly. This work entails the introduction, hearing, and enactment of:

1. The main operating appropriations bill, which provides funding for most state agencies, the legislature, and the judiciary.
2. The transportation appropriations bill for programs funded with motor vehicle fuel taxes and registration fees (primarily in the departments of Transportation and Public Safety);
3. Appropriations bills for the Bureau of Workers’ Compensation and the Industrial Commission, which are agencies that are funded by public and private sector employers.

In the second year of a biennium, two other important appropriations bills are generally enacted. One, known as the capital appropriations bill, appropriates money for projects involving the acquisition, construction, equipment, or renovation of buildings and other facilities of agencies other than the Department of Transportation. (The Department of Transportation’s capital appropriations are normally included in the transportation appropriations bill.) The second, known as the capital reappropriations bill, reappropriates any amounts of the original appropriations for such projects that have not yet been obligated or expended and that are still needed for the projects. This is a common occurrence, since construction projects frequently take longer to complete than the two-year life of an appropriation.

Frequently, the capital appropriations bill or capital reappropriations bill also includes supplemental operating appropriations and corrections of provisions enacted in earlier appropriations acts. Additionally, the General Assembly may enact other appropriations bills during any session should there be a need to do so.
General Revenue Fund

During the budget process, the General Assembly primarily focuses on estimated revenues for and proposed appropriations from the General Revenue Fund (GRF). The GRF is the largest state fund from which all major state agencies receive financing. Moneys in the GRF are available for expenditures for any lawful public purpose specified by the General Assembly in its discretion.

The pie charts on pages 67 and 68 summarize the sources of state government revenue in Ohio and the various purposes for which these revenues are authorized to be spent. The first chart depicts the state-source revenue that was credited to the General Revenue Fund, local government funds, and Lottery Profits Education Fund during FY 2019. The second chart depicts the expenditures of state-source revenue that were made from these funds in that fiscal year.

Budget Requirements to Consider

As part of its responsibility to enact a budget for the operation of Ohio’s state government, the General Assembly must consider the requirements that the budget must be balanced and that it must meet certain appropriation limitations.

Balanced Budget Requirements

No one statute or section of the Ohio Constitution explicitly states that Ohio must keep its budget in balance. However, there are several provisions that, when read together, make it clear that the state may not spend more money than is available. The following directives in the Constitution and the Revised Code ensure that Ohio keeps its budget balanced by:

- Limiting the state’s ability to incur debt (Article VIII, Sections 1 through 3);
- Requiring the General Assembly to provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray state expenses each year (Article XII, Section 4);
- Permitting money in the state treasury to be spent only pursuant to an appropriation made by law (Article II, Section 22);
- Limiting the duration of appropriations to two years (Article II, Section 22);
- Requiring the Governor to curtail spending in the event of insufficient revenue (Revised Code 126.05).

If appropriations bills that set forth a balanced budget cannot be enacted and approved by the Governor in time to become effective on or shortly after July 1 of the new fiscal biennium, an “interim” appropriations bill is necessary to provide for continued funding on an emergency basis.

State Appropriation Limitation

In addition to the constitutional budget limitations, the Revised Code requires the Governor to include a state appropriation limitation as part of the Governor’s executive budget proposal submitted at the beginning of each new General Assembly. The spending the Governor proposes in the executive budget cannot exceed each year’s limitation. The law prohibits the General Assembly from exceeding the limitation when making aggregate GRF appropriations for each fiscal year of the biennium covered by that budget. (For the purposes of this requirement, aggregate GRF appropriations do not include appropriations of federal funds or of monetary gifts to the state, or appropriations made for tax relief or for refunds of taxes and other overpayments.) The limitation is adjusted each year, and every fourth fiscal year, it is recalculated based on the prior year’s aggregate GRF appropriations.

The General Assembly may exceed the limitation for a fiscal year under either of two circumstances. First, excess appropriations may be made in response to the Governor’s proclamation of an emergency concerning such things as an act of God, a pandemic disease, or terrorist attacks. The excess amounts may be used only for that emergency. Second, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of each house, the General Assembly may make excess appropriations through a bill that identifies the purpose of the appropriations and complies with other requirements stated in the law. Any appropriations made in response to an emergency proclamation are not included as aggregate GRF appropriations for purposes of determining the limitation.

The Budget Process

Although all are considered part of the budget process, the operating appropriations bills and the capital appropriations bill follow different timetables.

Operating Appropriations Bills

In the case of the operating appropriations bills, the process begins in the middle of each even-numbered year.

Executive Branch Process

The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) initiates the process by submitting to agencies receiving appropriated funds detailed instructions on the process and formats they are to follow in preparing their budget requests, as well as the date by which the requests must be submitted to OBM.
State Sources of Revenue for the General Revenue Fund, Local Government Funds,* and Lottery Profits Education Fund

Total = $25.95 billion in FY 2019

- Personal Income Tax: 36%
- Sales & Use Tax: 42%
- Cigarette Tax: 4%
- Public Utilities Taxes: 3%
- Business Taxes: 7%
- Other Taxes: 3%
- Lottery Profits: 4%
- Non-Tax Income: 2%

Public Utilities Taxes include Public Utility Excise Tax, Kilowatt Hour Tax, and Natural Gas Distribution (Mcf) Tax.

Business Taxes include Commercial Activity Tax, Corporate Franchise Tax, Financial Institutions Tax, and Petroleum Activity Tax.

Other Taxes include Domestic & Foreign Insurance Taxes, Alcoholic Beverage Tax, Liquor Gallonage Tax, Estate Tax, and Business & Property Taxes.

Lottery Profits refer to lottery profits transfers to the Lottery Profits Education Fund.

Non-Tax Income includes earnings on investments and various charges, including licenses and fees.

*Local Government Funds include the Local Government Fund and the Public Library Fund.
Expenditures (excluding Federal Funds) by Program from the General Revenue Fund, Local Government Funds,* and Lottery Profits Education Fund

Total = $24.73 billion in FY 2019

- Education (44%)
- Human Services (26%)
- Corrections (8%)
- General Government (8%)
- Higher Education (11%)
- Local Government (3%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Department of Education, Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, Broadcast Educational Media Commission, Ohio State School for the Blind, and Ohio School for the Deaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Services</td>
<td>Departments of Aging, Developmental Disabilities, Health, Job &amp; Family Services, Medicaid, and Mental Health &amp; Addiction Services; and Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>Department of Higher Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Government</td>
<td>Elected Officials; Regulatory and Non-Regulatory Boards and Commissions; Judicial &amp; Legislative Agencies; Departments of Administrative Services, Agriculture, Commerce, Natural Resources, Taxation, Transportation, and Veterans Services; Arts Council; Controlling Board; Office of Budget &amp; Management; Ohio History Connection; Development Services Agency; and Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>Departments of Rehabilitation &amp; Correction and Youth Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>Subsidies for political subdivisions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Local Government Funds include the Local Government Fund and the Public Library Fund.
After receiving an agency’s budget request, OBM reviews the request and holds meetings and budget hearings with the agency as needed. OBM then works with the Governor and his or her staff to formulate preliminary budget recommendations. By law, budget requests of the legislative and judicial branches are exempt from approval, disapproval, or modification by OBM and the Governor during this process. Ultimately, all of the recommended appropriations, including those for the legislature and judiciary, are published in the executive budget document. Also published in the document is a report on “tax expenditures” – revenue not available to the General Revenue Fund because of deductions, exemptions, and credits in tax laws. This part of the document is prepared by the Department of Taxation.

The Governor is required to present the executive budget to the General Assembly within four weeks after its organization early in January of every odd-numbered year. However, in years in which a new Governor takes office, the main operating budget may be presented as late as March 15.

**Legislative Branch Process**

The staff of the Legislative Service Commission (LSC) drafts the Governor’s proposed budget in the form of legislation.

**House**

By tradition, the bills are introduced in the House of Representatives. House committee hearings on the main operating appropriations bill are conducted by the full Finance Committee and by its standing subcommittees. Near the end of the hearing process, the chairperson of the committee hearing the bill usually instructs LSC to draft a substitute bill that makes changes to the bill as introduced. Many of the changes to the bill are based on recommendations of the subcommittees. The substitute bill is then considered and amended in full committee, reported, and sent to the House floor for third consideration.

The committee process in the House for the transportation operating appropriations bill is handled in a similar manner as the main operating appropriations bill. However, in recent General Assemblies, the operating appropriations bills for the Bureau of Workers’ Compensation and the Industrial Commission have been referred to and heard by the House committees with jurisdiction over the respective subject matters and thereafter re-referred to the Finance Committee for examination.

**Senate**

After the House passes the operating appropriations bills, they are introduced in the Senate. The transportation appropriations bill and the appropriations bills for the Bureau of Workers’ Compensation and the Industrial Commission are usually referred to the Senate committees with jurisdiction over the respective subject matters. Due to the limited amount of time available, the Senate Finance Committee and its subcommittees ordinarily begin their hearings on the main operating appropriations bill while the bill is still in the House Committee. At some point, LSC staff are instructed to draft substitute bills to incorporate the changes the Senate would like included to the House-passed versions of the bills. The substitute bills are considered and amended in full committee and then passed by the Senate.

**Conference Committee**

Since it is unusual for the House to concur in the Senate amendments to the main operating appropriations bill, the bill is normally sent to a committee of conference. Conference committee meetings usually take place over a period of at least two weeks, after which the conference committee prepares a committee report to submit to the House and Senate.

**Governor’s Action**

If both houses agree to the conference committee report, the act is quickly enrolled so that it can be reviewed by the appropriate executive agencies and signed by the Governor. Since the Constitution empowers the Governor to veto any item in an act making an appropriation, approval of the act is usually accompanied by the Governor’s line-item veto (disapproval of specific items in the act). The Governor sets forth the reasons for vetoing these items in a written veto message. The General Assembly can override a line-item veto by a three-fifths majority vote of each house.

**Capital Appropriations Bill**

The process of enacting a biennial capital appropriations bill is simpler and shorter than the one for enacting the operating appropriations bills. It also occurs within the context of another activity – the preparation of the state’s six-year Capital Improvements Plan. This plan is updated biennially by OBM on the basis of recommendations it receives from affected state agencies. The process usually begins in the late summer of each odd-numbered year, when OBM distributes guidelines to the agencies for the preparation of both the Capital
Budget and the six-year Capital Improvements Plan. As with the operating appropriations bills, OBM reviews the agencies’ submissions and sends its preliminary recommendations to the Governor. When final decisions have been made, the Governor’s recommendations are generally drafted as a bill by LSC staff. Unlike the months-long process of considering the operating appropriations bills, the process of considering the capital appropriations bill usually concludes within a matter of weeks. The pie chart on page 71 illustrates expenditures made from capital appropriations for FY 2019.

Understanding Appropriations Bills

Operating Appropriations

The operating appropriations bills usually contain both line-item appropriations and language appropriations.

Line-Item Appropriations

The example on page 72 is an excerpt from Section 325.10 of Am. Sub. H.B. 166 of the 133rd General Assembly. Section 325.10 contains line-item appropriations to the State Library Board, which provides library and information services to various entities in Ohio. The appropriations are made from money credited to six different funds, each of which is identified by an abbreviation of its fund name or by its fund number. OBM classifies all state funds into fund groups including, in the State Library Board example, the General Revenue Fund Group, Dedicated Purpose Fund Group, Internal Service Activity Fund Group, and Federal Fund Group. The largest of the fund groups contains only one fund – the General Revenue Fund.

Following the fund’s abbreviation or number is the appropriation line item (ALI). The first ALI in the appropriations section for the State Library Board is “350321.” The first three numerals of the ALI (“350”) denote the agency or division of the agency to which money is being appropriated. The last three numerals of the ALI denote the object of expenditure. These numerals indicate specific types of accounts listed in the state’s chart of accounts. Following the ALI “350321” is the ALI title describing the type of expenditure, in this case “Operating Expenses.” An appropriation may be spent only for the object of expenditure indicated unless the Controlling Board subsequently agrees to transfer all or part of the amount from one account of the agency to another account of the same agency.

To the right of the ALI title are the amounts appropriated for the first and second fiscal years of the biennium. Appropriations made for a specific fiscal year may be expended to pay liabilities incurred in that fiscal year only, unless an exception to this provision is provided by law. One exception, enacted every biennium, is for the largest line-item appropriation in the main operating appropriations bill, the “Medicaid/Health Care Services” appropriation to the Department of Medicaid. Another exception allows for payment of liabilities that were incurred in a prior fiscal year but had not been paid at the close of that fiscal year.

Members who serve on the finance committees of the House and Senate face a very high level of legislative activity as the General Assembly considers the major appropriations bills each session. At each stage of the process, these members may receive information from state agencies, lobbyists, special interest groups, and other legislators. These members participate in lengthy committee hearings evaluating testimony from numerous witnesses who offer detailed reasons and sometimes impassioned pleas for or against specific provisions of the bills. Although not every legislator can serve on the finance committees, all members can request LSC staff to draft amendments, and all have the opportunity to vote on appropriations bills when they reach the House or Senate floor.

Accounts that are numbered “100” are reserved for personal services, “200” for maintenance, and “300” for equipment. A “321” appropriation may be spent on personal services, maintenance, or equipment in whatever proportions the agency decides. The “400” accounts denote special purpose accounts. Money appropriated from a special purpose account may be spent only for the purpose indicated. The “500” appropriations denote subsidies. In general, money from a “500” account is distributed as a subsidy and not used for operating costs of the state agency that distributes the subsidy. The “600” appropriations denote special revenue funds. Money that is credited to a special revenue fund usually comes from a narrow range of sources, such as specific taxes or fees, and often is restricted by statute to be used for specified purposes related to those sources.

Earmarking and Intent Language

Following the line-item appropriations, there may be intent or earmarking language. This language is included in the bill when the General Assembly sees a need to qualify or elaborate upon the spending being authorized in a line-item appropriation. Intent language may express
Expenditures Made from Capital Appropriations by Agency*
FY 2019

Total = $1.16 billion

*This number excludes capital expenditures made from operating appropriations, such as state and federal funding for highway construction and maintenance.
# Excerpt of Line-Item Appropriations from Am. Sub. H.B. 166, 133rd General Assembly

## SECTION 325.10. LIB STATE LIBRARY BOARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Appropriation Line Item (ALI)</th>
<th>ALI Title</th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Revenue Fund</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRF</td>
<td>350321</td>
<td>Operating Expenses</td>
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<td>GRF</td>
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<td>GRF</td>
<td>350502</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dedicated Purpose Fund Group</td>
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<tr>
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<td>350603</td>
<td>Services for Libraries</td>
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<td>TOTAL DPF Dedicated Purpose Fund Group</td>
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<td>Internal Service Activity Fund</td>
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<td>1390</td>
<td>350602</td>
<td>Services for State Agencies</td>
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<td>TOTAL ISA Internal Service Activity Fund Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Fund Group</td>
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<td>3130</td>
<td>350601</td>
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<td>TOTAL FED Federal Fund Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL ALL BUDGET FUND GROUPS</td>
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<td>$21,891,780</td>
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</table>
is hereby appropriated, out of moneys in the state treasury from the fund credited as provided in section 126.37 of the Revised Code, that amount sufficient to pay such warrants when approved by the Office of Budget and Management.

Capital Appropriations

Capital appropriations are formatted differently from operating appropriations. Among the most obvious differences are the ALIs, the first character of which is the letter “C” followed by three numerals denoting the agency or division of the agency to which money is being appropriated. Another difference is the ALI title, for which the object of appropriation is always a capital project. A third difference is the period for which the appropriation is made – the entire biennium, rather than each fiscal year of the biennium. An example of capital appropriations can be found on the following page.

Some capital improvements are financed directly by appropriations from the GRF or some other state fund that is credited with revenue from taxes or fees. However, most capital improvements are financed from funds that are credited with bond proceeds. For example, Section 233.40 of H.B. 529 of the 132nd General Assembly provides:

Section 233.40. The Treasurer of State is hereby authorized to issue and sell, in accordance with Section 2i of Article VIII, Ohio Constitution, Chapter 154. of the Revised Code and other applicable sections of the Revised Code, original obligations in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $21,000,000 in addition to the original issuance of obligations heretofore authorized by prior acts of the General Assembly. These authorized obligations shall be issued, subject to applicable constitutional and statutory limitations, as needed to provide sufficient moneys to the credit of the Juvenile Correctional Building Fund (Fund 7028) to pay the costs of capital facilities for the Department of Youth Services or its functions.

Principal and interest on the bonds are then paid from amounts appropriated from the GRF. Specifically,
Comparison Document

The most significant resource of budget information, especially for decision-making purposes, is the Comparison Document (or “compare doc”). With the exception of its “As Introduced” version, which just describes the executive recommendations contained in the bill, this document compares the current version of the budget bill, provision by provision, with prior versions of the bill. This comparison includes an estimate of each provision’s fiscal effect but does not include line-item appropriations which are detailed in the appropriation spreadsheet. The compare doc is organized by agency. A special compare doc

Redbooks and Greenbooks

In the case of the main operating budget bill, LSC’s Legislative Budget Office (LBO) staff produce “redbooks” (named for their traditionally red cover, when they were printed), each of which analyzes a specific portion of the “As Introduced” version of the bill. As mentioned earlier, this version comprises the Governor’s budget recommendations. A redbook is prepared for each agency. It starts with a “quick look” summary of the agency and its recommended appropriations, including, for larger agencies, charts showing the sources and the uses of those appropriations. Redbooks also include an overview of the agency and its programs and a detailed analysis of funding recommendations, including new law provisions, line-item descriptions, and appropriation recommendations.

LBO staff also prepare greenbooks. While redbooks are the analyses of the executive budget proposal and are produced at the beginning of the budget process, greenbooks are analyses of the enacted version of agency budgets and are produced following enactment of the operating budgets.

Section 421.10 of Am. Sub. H.B. 166 of the 133rd General Assembly provides:

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
LEASE RENTAL BOND PAYMENTS

The foregoing appropriation item 470412, Juvenile Correctional Facilities Lease Rental Bond Payments, shall be used to meet all payments during the period from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2021, by the Department of Youth Services under the leases and agreements for facilities made under Chapters 152. and 154. of the Revised Code. These appropriations are the source of funds pledged for bond service charges on related obligations issued under Chapters 152. and 154. of the Revised Code.

Budget Support Documents

LSC staff produce special support documents to assist the members of the General Assembly in the analysis of the state’s major appropriations bills. All are available on the LSC website at the Budget Central link (http://www.lsc.ohio.gov).

Excerpt from Capital Appropriations Bill, H.B. 529, 132nd General Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 279.10. DYS Department of Youth Services</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Correctional Building Fund (Fund 7028)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C47001 Fire Suppression/Safety/Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C47002 General Institutional Renovations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C47003 Community Rehabilitation Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C47022 Building Additions – Circleville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Correctional Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Juvenile Correctional Building Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
that lists only the matters of difference between the “As Introduced,” “As Passed by the House,” and “As Passed by the Senate” versions of the bill is prepared for conference committee deliberations.

**Appropriation Spreadsheet**

The appropriation spreadsheet lists agency appropriations for all fund groups and appropriation amounts by appropriation line item for each version of the main operating budget bill. The spreadsheet includes appropriations for each year of the biennium for which the budget decisions are deliberated and two to five years of historical expenditure data depending on the version of the budget. The appropriation spreadsheet is available in both pdf and Excel format.

**Catalog of Budget Line Items**

LBO staff publish the Catalog of Budget Line Items (COBLI). For each state agency, the catalog describes the legal authority, purpose, and revenue source for each line item. It also lists actual disbursements from the previous four years and appropriations for the current biennium. The COBLI is updated at the beginning and end of the biennial main operating budget process and in the fall of every year.

**Budget Infographics**

LBO staff prepare documents to explain budget information through tables and graphs that are available as infographics on the LSC website (https://www.lsc.ohio.gov/pages/budget/documents/infographics.aspx). Topics for these infographics include, for example, state government operating expenses, the budget stabilization fund, the GRF budget, and federal grants in the main operating budget.

**Fees**

For main operating budget bills, LBO staff prepare a table identifying all provisions of the bill that create new fees, or alter existing fees charged by state agencies or local governments. The initial table indicates the fee provisions included in the “As Introduced” version. LBO staff update the table throughout the budget process to reflect changes made by the House-passed, Senate-passed, and “As Enacted” versions. The table also provides the estimated annual revenue change that will occur as a result of each provision.

**Historical Revenue and Expenditure Spreadsheets**

LSC revenue and expenditure spreadsheet tables available on the LSC website (https://www.lsc.ohio.gov/pages/reference/current/historicalrevandexpenditure.aspx) provide a history of sources and allocations of major state resources and can provide useful information. For example, the revenue spreadsheet for GRF and lottery profits and local government funds (Table 1) organizes revenues into three categories: tax revenues, non-tax revenues such as license fees and other fees, and revenue transfers from liquor profits, lottery profits, and other sources. Of these revenue sources, the general sales and use tax and the personal income tax are the two largest, accounting for 77% of total state-source receipts in FY 2019.

The expenditure spreadsheet for state-source GRF, lottery profits, and local government funds (Table 2) lists seven categories of expenditures: primary and secondary education, higher education, human services, corrections, transportation, local government funds, and other. Other spreadsheets provide history for GRF-only revenue (Table 1A), total state and federal GRF expenditures (Table 3), and Medicaid expenditures for all funds (Table 4).

**Documents for Other Appropriations Bills**

Budget support documents for capital appropriations and reappropriations bills include detailed reports of capital projects by agency, fund, and county. These are prepared by LBO staff and are available on the LSC website at the Budget Central link.

Some bills include an appropriation but are not one of the major appropriations bills. Budget support documents are not prepared for these bills. However, the fiscal impact of these bills and the appropriations included in them are addressed in the bill’s fiscal note prepared by LBO staff and updated during the bill’s progress through the legislative process.

**Bill Analyses**

Office of Research and Drafting (ORD) staff of LSC produce an analysis for each bill that is scheduled for a committee hearing. The analysis for an appropriations bill is organized by agency and provides a summary of the bill’s provisions, followed by a detailed analysis describing the bill’s content and operation. The analysis focuses on codified law provisions and nonappropriation uncodified law provisions. For main operating budget bills, an analysis is prepared following the bill’s introduction and passage by each house. After a budget bill becomes law, ORD staff also prepare a final analysis. For a more detailed discussion of bill analyses, see Chapter 5.
1. **Power of the purse** – No expenditure of state funds may be made from the state treasury without the authorization of the General Assembly, referred to as an appropriation (Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 22).

2. **Appropriation duration** – An appropriation can be made for no longer than two years (Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 22).

3. **State budget required** – The Governor must submit a state budget containing a complete financial plan for the next biennium to the General Assembly within four weeks after a new General Assembly organizes, or by March 15 in a year a new Governor is inaugurated. The Governor’s transportation budget proposal, however, must always be submitted within four weeks after a new General Assembly organizes. (R.C. 107.03.)

4. **Capital budget required** – The Governor must also submit a capital budget for public improvements. Typically, the capital budget is submitted during the second year of a General Assembly. (R.C. 126.03.)

5. **Appropriation limitations** – General Revenue Fund (GRF) appropriation growth is limited to the greater of 3.5% or the sum of the inflation rate plus the rate of population change. Exemptions are provided for appropriations made for emergency situations, tax relief or refunds, or made with a 2/3 supermajority vote, and for appropriations of federal funds or donations. (R.C. 107.032 to 107.035 and 131.55 to 131.60.)

6. **Item veto** – The Governor may veto “any item or items in any bill making an appropriation of money” (Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 16).

7. **Balanced budget required** – These two requirements, operating together, are interpreted to require a balanced budget:
   
   a. **State debt prohibited** – The state is prohibited from incurring debt except to finance specified capital improvements, to fund casual deficits in amounts not to exceed $750,000, to defend the state in time of war or rebellion, and to fund certain other items that have been approved through constitutional amendment. (Ohio Constitution, Article VIII, Sections 2 and 3);

   b. **Adequate revenues required** – The General Assembly must provide for raising sufficient revenue to offset state expenses each year (Ohio Constitution, Article XII, Section 4).

8. **Mandatory spending reductions** – If anticipated receipts and available balances of the GRF for the current fiscal year will likely be less than GRF appropriations for the year, the Governor must order GRF spending reductions to prevent a deficit, and may order spending reductions if that situation occurs with respect to any other fund (R.C. 126.05).

9. **Fiscal emergency** – Additionally, if the available revenue receipts and balances in any fund or across funds will likely be less than the appropriations for the year, the Governor may declare a “fiscal emergency” and issue orders to (a) reduce expenditures or (b) implement personnel actions consistent with such an emergency, including mandatory cost savings days (R.C. 126.05).
10. **Controlling Board** – The seven-member Controlling Board provides legislative oversight of executive actions by ruling on agency requests for approval of (a) transfers of money from one fund, line item, or fiscal year to another, (b) the release or expenditure of appropriated funds, (c) the waiver of competitive selection to purchase goods and services, and (d) the expenditure of excess or unanticipated revenue. The Board may authorize the expenditure of unexpected revenues for a specific or related purpose or item in any fiscal year in an amount less than 0.05% of the GRF appropriations for that fiscal year. (R.C. 131.35.)

11. **5% debt cap** – State bonds or other obligations cannot be issued if the total amount of debt service payments (principal and interest) that would be made in any future fiscal year from the GRF and net state lottery proceeds would exceed 5% of the total estimated GRF and net state lottery proceeds revenue during the fiscal year of issuance. The General Assembly can waive this limitation by the vote of at least 3/5 of the members of each house. (Ohio Constitution, Article VIII, Section 17.)

12. **Budget stabilization fund** – Maintained in an amount equal to approximately 8.5% of GRF revenue for the preceding fiscal year. After this level has been reached and certain other reserves have been provided for, any remaining budget surplus is used to provide a temporary reduction in income tax rates through the Income Tax Reduction Fund. (R.C. 131.43 and 131.44.)

13. **Motor vehicle taxes** – The spending of money derived from taxes and fees related to the use of motor vehicles on the public highways (including gasoline taxes) is restricted to (a) highway purposes such as construction and maintenance, (b) state enforcement of traffic laws, (c) administration of the tax and fee laws, and (d) hospitalization of indigent persons injured in motor vehicle accidents (Ohio Constitution, Article XII, Section 5a).

14. **Gambling proceeds** – Net state lottery proceeds can be used only for the support of elementary, secondary, vocational, and special education programs. The tax collected on gross casino revenue is distributed to local governments and oversight agencies in accordance with a specified formula. (Ohio Constitution, Article XV, Section 6.)

15. **Income, estate, and inheritance taxes** – At least 50% of income, estate, and inheritance taxes that may be collected by the state must be returned to the county, school district, city, village, or township in which the tax originates, or to any of the same (Ohio Constitution, Article XII, Section 9).

16. **Application of the referendum and effective dates** – Appropriations for the current expenses of state government and laws providing for tax levies go into immediate effect and are not subject to the referendum (Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 1d).

17. **Binding of future General Assemblies** – One General Assembly cannot bind the legislative authority of a future General Assembly through the enactment of a law, because all future General Assemblies have the authority to amend or repeal that law (Ohio Constitution, Article II, Sections 1 and 15).