



March 10, 2015

MEMORANDUM TO: The Honorable John R. Kasich, Governor
The Honorable Mary Taylor, Lt. Governor

FROM: Timothy S. Keen, Director **TK**

SUBJECT: Monthly Financial Report

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

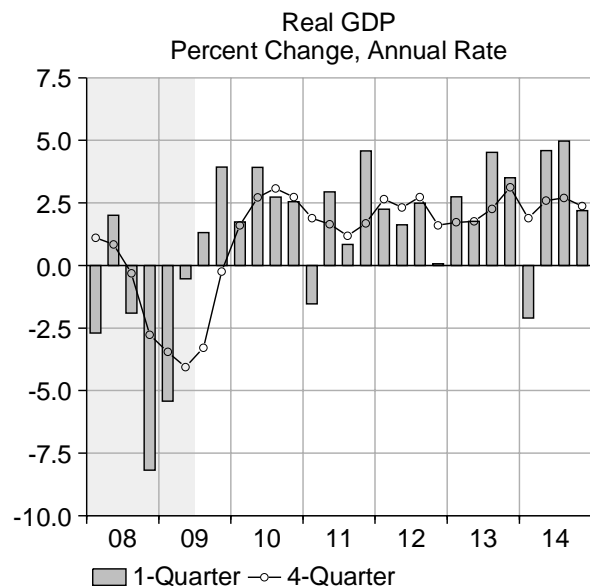
Economic Performance Overview

- Economic growth slowed to a 2.2% pace in the fourth quarter from approximately 4.8% during the middle two quarters. The economy expanded by 2.4% for the year.
- U.S. employment increased by a strong 295,000 jobs in February, although the gain in January was revised down slightly. The unemployment rate decreased to 5.5% – a new low for the expansion.
- Ohio employment increased by 25,100 jobs in January. Employment growth in 2014 was revised upward to 72,000 jobs. As of January, Ohio employment is higher by 396,100 jobs since the cycle low in February 2010. The unemployment rate held steady in January at a revised 5.1% – 0.6 percentage points below the national unemployment rate that month.
- Despite a softening recently in some measures of national economic activity, leading indicators remain consistent with uninterrupted growth at a moderate pace across the country and in Ohio.

Economic Growth

Real GDP growth in the fourth quarter was revised down from 2.6% to 2.2%. The economy expanded by 4.6% and 5.0% in the middle two quarters of the year, respectively, and contracted by 2.1% in the first quarter. For all of 2014, real GDP grew 2.4%, measured both from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 and for the entire year.

Even after the revision, growth during the fourth quarter came almost entirely from personal consumption expenditures, which contributed 2.8 percentage points to overall growth. Nonresidential fixed investment



contributed 0.6 percentage points, followed by exports, which contributed 0.4 percentage points, and inventory accumulation and investment in residential structures, each of which added 0.1 percentage points.

Growth was constrained by an increase in imports, which subtracted 1.6 percentage points, and by federal defense expenditures, which subtracted 0.6 percentage points following an unsustainably large increase in the third quarter. The greater penetration of imports likely reflects the effects of the recent strengthening in the foreign exchange value of the dollar, which has made foreign goods and services less expensive to domestic purchasers and will be an ongoing factor.

The deceleration in real GDP in the fourth quarter resulted from the increase in imports, the decrease in federal defense spending, and slower growth in nonresidential fixed investment and exports. Working against these factors were the increases in personal consumption expenditures, private inventory investment, and an acceleration in state and local government spending.

The downward revision from the initial estimate of fourth quarter growth primarily reflected a downward revision to private inventory investment and an upward revision to imports. Upward revisions to nonresidential fixed investment and to state and local government spending partially offset the downward adjustments from other sectors.

Leading economic indicators remain generally consistent with the continuation of the economic expansion. The composite **Leading Economic Index** from the Conference Board increased 0.2% in January, with six of the ten components making positive contributions during the month. The 6-month smoothed annual rate of change was 5.7% – the slowest in approximately a year but still well ahead of the trend since mid-2011 and comfortably above zero. The Leading Economic Index does not point to either acceleration or deceleration in economic activity in the near-term.

The diffusion indexes of state-level coincident and leading economic indexes compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia continued to point toward economic expansion in December. The values for January will not be released until late March.



The consensus among economic forecasters is that growth will remain moderate in the near-term, with a chance that the sharply lower price of oil will result in somewhat faster growth this year. The **price of oil** is widely expected to remain in its new lower range for much or all of 2015. The effects are likely to vary greatly in nature and magnitude across regions of the country and across companies and industries.

In general, however, the consensus is that the lower price for oil will boost overall economic activity, principally because the country uses more oil than it produces. Consumer spending is widely anticipated to be higher than otherwise, while capital spending in energy-related areas is anticipated to be lower.

Another potential change that could affect the macro economy would be a major shift in **Federal Reserve monetary policy**. The Fed ended its monthly bond purchases last fall and in recent policy meetings indicated that it is drawing closer to raising its target for the overnight federal funds rate. The change is not expected before mid-year and might even be delayed by developments in the economy or financial markets, but shifts in monetary policy have in the past had strong effects on the economy.

Employment

Labor markets across the country continued to strengthen into the first quarter. **Nonfarm payrolls** increased by 295,000 jobs in February. The January gain was revised lower by 18,000 jobs and the December gain was not revised. Monthly job gains averaged 293,000 during the six months ending in February and 275,000 during the past twelve months.

The recent pattern in **initial claims** for unemployment compensation is also consistent with sound labor market fundamentals. The 4-week average at the end of February ticked up to its highest level since early last July, but has been stable near the 300,000 level for the past fifteen weeks – consistent with ongoing economic expansion and the improvement that is increasingly evident in the recent acceleration in employment.

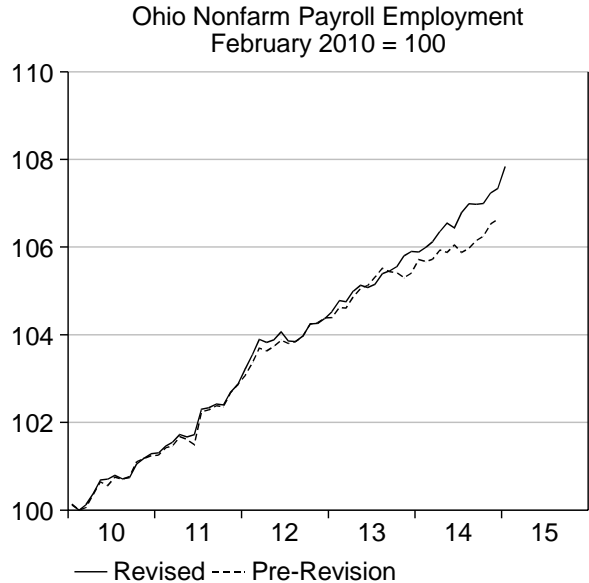
The **unemployment rate** decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 5.5% in February. In addition, the broadest measure of unemployment – the so-called U-6 rate – which includes people who want to work but have stopped looking because of poor perceived prospects, decreased 0.3 percentage points to 11.0% – down 1.6 percentage points from a year earlier and the lowest mark since August 2008.

The gain in jobs was once again solid across major sectors, led by leisure and hospitality (+66,000), trade, transportation, and utilities (+62,000), and professional and business services (+51,000). Construction added 29,000 jobs, and manufacturing added 8,000 jobs. All major sectors registered employment gains for the month. Retail trade accounted for more than one half of the rise in trade, transportation and utilities employment. One of the few negatives was that employment at temporary help agencies, which is often viewed as a leading indicator of hiring trends, declined 7,800 jobs during February.

Ohio nonfarm payroll employment increased by 25,100 jobs in January. Most months dating back to January 2007 were adjusted higher as part of the annual benchmark revision. Year-end employment was revised higher by 29,000 for 2013 and by 39,500 for 2014, lifting job growth during 2014 from 61,500 (+1.2%) before the revision to 72,000 (+1.4%) after revision.

Ohio employment increased by 392,200 jobs from the cycle low in February 2010 through January 2015, led by professional and business services (+106,900), leisure and hospitality (+78,300), and manufacturing (+68,700). Among the major sectors, the level of employment is lower only in government (-32,700) and information (-6,300).

The **Ohio unemployment rate** held steady at 5.1% in January. According to the household survey, the labor force grew by about 21,000 people, while the number of employed grew by about 22,000 and the number of unemployed grew by 1,000. The unemployment rate has declined by more than half since the peak of 10.6% reached in February 2010.



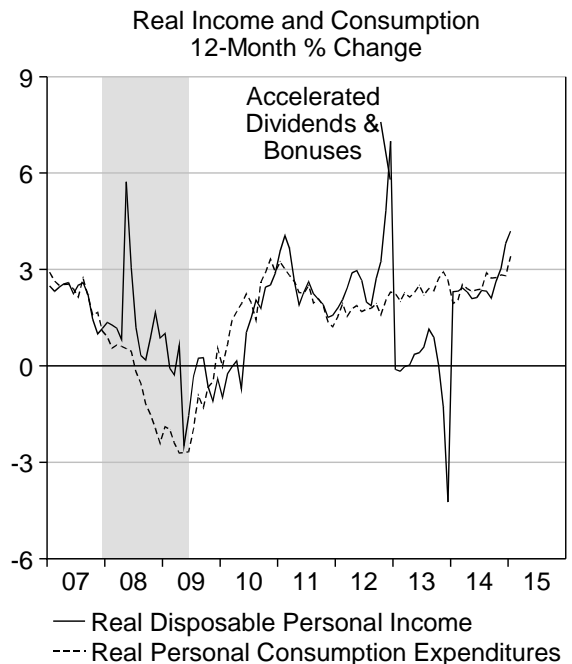
Consumer Income and Consumption

Personal income increased 0.3% in January for the second month in a row. **Wage and salary disbursements** accelerated from 0.1% in December to 0.6% in January, and **personal current transfer receipts** accelerated from 0.5% in December to 1.0% in January. The acceleration in current transfer receipts primarily reflected a 1.7% cost-of-living increase in social security benefits and other federal transfer payment programs. Health insurance premium subsidies also contributed to the acceleration.

Compared with a year earlier, personal income was up 4.6% and wage and salary disbursements were up 4.9%. In comparison, consumer prices were down 0.2% year-over-year in January.

Personal consumption expenditures fell for the second month in a row – down 0.3% in December and down 0.2% in January. Spending on durable goods fell 0.1% after a 1.4% decline in December. **Sales of light motor vehicles** fell 1.5% in January to an annual rate of 16.5 million units. Vehicle sales fell to 16.2 million units in February – the third straight monthly decline. Spending on non-durable goods fell 2.2% in January, also after a 1.4% decline in December. Spending on services increased 0.5%.

The incidence of back-to-back drops in nominal consumer spending is rare, having occurred in only about 3% of the months since 1959. During the most recent fifteen years, it has occurred only in conjunction with broad-based declines in the consumer price level, as is the case in the current



episode. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined 0.3% in November and December and another 0.7% in January. Declines were led by energy prices, but have included declines in prices of durable goods, such as new and used cars.

The recent weakness in consumer spending despite continued growth in incomes reflects the sharply lower price of gasoline, the likely temporary pullback in spending on motor vehicles, and possibly a natural ebbing from the burst in spending last fall (note that in the GDP analysis consumer spending growth actually exceeded GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2014). Moderately strong employment growth and high levels of **consumer confidence** – which remain high despite deterioration in February – suggest that consumer spending will begin rising again soon.

Manufacturing

Industrial production increased 0.2% in January, but the December change that was originally reported as a 0.1% decline was revised down to a 0.3% decline. Similarly, manufacturing production increased 0.2% in January, but the December change was revised from a gain of 0.3% to no change. Compared with a year earlier, industrial production was higher by 4.8% and manufacturing production was higher by 5.6%.

The recent slower growth in manufacturing has been evident in surveys of activity, including the monthly purchasing managers report. The **Purchasing Managers Index** from the Institute for Supply Management declined for the fourth straight month in January to 52.9. The index remains above the neutral level of 50, and the number of consecutive declines and size of the total decline are well within the historical range of normal fluctuations during economic expansions since 1948.

The sub-indexes for new orders and production both declined in February, but also remained above neutral.

The most notable area of weakness is new export orders, which fell to 48.5 for the second consecutive reading below neutral. The export index was as high as 55.0 last November. The recent declines illustrate that the increase in the foreign exchange value of the dollar and slower growth abroad have begun to affect manufacturing activity in the U.S.

In contrast to stable industrial production reports, **factory orders and shipments** have weakened in recent months. Shipments declined in the four months ending in January and in five of the most recent six months. New orders declined in all six months following a very large increase seven months ago.

Growth in manufacturing employment slowed in February to 8,000 jobs, down from an average of 27,000 jobs per month during the previous four months. Jobs numbers are particularly difficult



to interpret at this time of year, because the adjustments for regular seasonal factors can be so large; however, the continued growth in seasonally adjusted manufacturing employment suggests that activity in the sector continues to expand.

Production in industries of particular importance to Ohio improved during January. Production of **primary metal, fabricated metal, and machinery** increased 1.7%, 0.4%, and 0.7%, respectively. Together with the motor vehicle industry, these three industries account for almost one-half of manufacturing jobs in Ohio and approximately one out of every thirteen private sector jobs in the state. The large decline in the price of oil is expected to boost industrial production overall during 2015. Cheaper energy should add more to demand for consumer-related goods than it subtracts from production of investment and energy-related goods.

Construction

Construction put-in-place decreased 1.1% in January for the second decline in three months. The December change was revised higher from 0.4% to 0.8%; however, construction activity in January was 0.9% below the level of last October. Private construction fell 0.5%, reflecting a 1.6% decline in nonresidential construction that was not fully offset by a 0.6% rise in residential construction. Both single family (+0.6%) and multi-family (+1.9%) contributed to the increase in residential construction. Public construction declined by 2.6% for the fourth decline in six months. Both public residential (-1.7%) and nonresidential (-2.6%) decreased during the month.

Housing starts slipped 0.8% in January on a 3-month moving average basis, as a 1.0% rise in multi-family starts was insufficient to overcome a 1.8% decline in single-family starts. In the Midwest, starts fell 4.8% on a 3-month moving average basis, as both single-family (-3.4%) and multi-family (-7.6%) starts declined.

The more-forward-looking **housing permits** fell 1.3% in January on a 3-month moving average basis after an upwardly revised 0.7% rise in December. A decline in multi-family permits more than offset increases in permits for single-family structures. Weakness continued in the Midwest, where permits fell for the fifth consecutive month on a 3-month moving average basis.

Sales of existing houses fell across the country and in the Midwest during January on a 3-month moving average basis – the third consecutive decline. **Sales of newly built homes** rose 0.9% across the country in January after a 1.9% rise in December, but fell in the Midwest by 1.7% on top of a 4.3% decline in December – all on a 3-month moving average basis. Inventories of both existing and new homes remained balanced in January.

Home prices continued their recent rebound in December, rising 0.7% across the country for the sixth straight monthly increase, according to the Case-Shiller national home price index. Home prices in Cleveland also increased for the sixth straight month in December. Prior to the recent six month streak of increases, prices had declined across the country for the 4-month stretch ending in June after rising continuously for 27 months. Home prices increased 4.6% across the country from December 2013 to December 2014 to stand 23.7% above the cycle low reached in May 2009, but 5.6% below the all-time high set in March 2006.

REVENUES

NOTE: Estimates in the revenue tables are based on July 2014 OBM revisions and do not include or reflect updated fiscal year 2015 annual estimates contained in the Executive Budget for fiscal years 2016-2017.

February **GRF receipts totaled \$2,126.7 million** and were \$12.1 million (0.6%) above the estimate. Monthly tax receipts totaled \$1,377.3 million and were \$10.7 million (0.8%) below estimate, while non-tax receipts totaled \$755.4 million and were \$28.9 million (4.0%) above estimate. Variances for the fiscal year-to-date by category are provided in the following table (\$ in millions).

Category	Includes:	YTD Variance	% Variance
Tax receipts	Sales & use, personal income, corporate franchise, financial institutions, commercial activity, MCF, public utility, kilowatt hour, foreign & domestic insurance, other business & property taxes, cigarette, alcoholic beverage, liquor gallonage, & estate	\$203.6 million	1.5%
Non-tax receipts	Federal grants, earnings on investments, licenses & fees, other income, intrastate transfers	(\$225.1 million)	-3.4%
Transfers	Budget stabilization, liquor transfers, capital reserve, other	\$11.2 million	169.3%
TOTAL REVENUE VARIANCE:		(\$10.3 million)	-0.1%

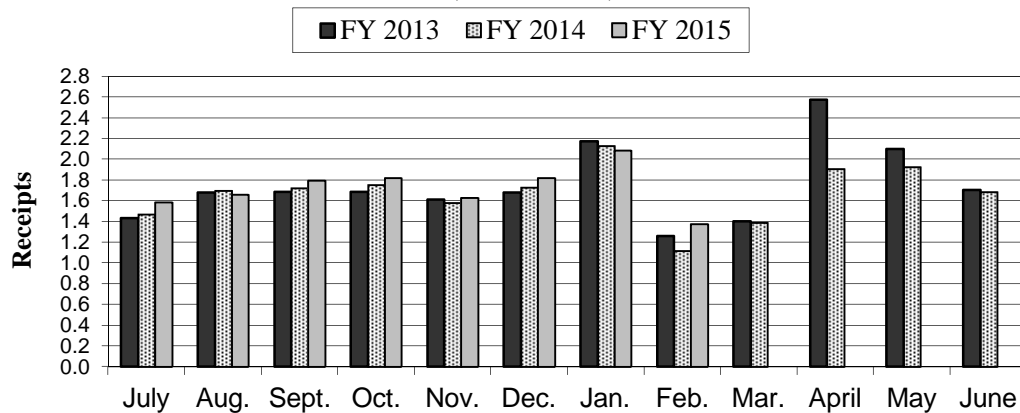
On a year-over-year basis, monthly receipts were \$355.2 million (20.0%) higher than in February of the previous fiscal year, mainly due to better performance in the sales and use tax (\$105.7 million, 17.5%), the personal income tax (\$140.3 million, 94.9%), and federal grants (\$103.8 million, 16.1%).

GRF Revenue Sources Relative to Monthly Estimates – February 2015
(\$ in millions)

<u>Individual Revenue Sources Above Estimate</u>		<u>Individual Revenue Sources Below Estimate</u>	
Non-Auto Sales Tax	\$6.1	Personal Income Tax	(\$5.4)
Corporate Franchise Tax	\$2.7	Financial Institutions Tax	(\$18.9)
Commercial Activity Tax	\$17.2	Petroleum Activity Tax	(\$6.0)
Natural Gas Distribution Tax	\$5.0	Kilowatt Hour Tax	(\$1.0)
Federal Grants	\$31.6	Foreign Insurance Tax	(\$12.2)
		License and Fees	(\$2.0)
		Transfers In - Other	(\$6.1)
Other Sources Above Estimate	\$2.4	Other Sources Below Estimate	(\$1.3)
Total above	\$65.0	Total below	(\$52.9)

(Note: Due to rounding of individual sources, the combined sum of sources above and below estimate may differ slightly from the total variance.)

Tax Revenue Comparison by Month
(\$ in billions)



Non-Auto Sales and Use Tax

February non-auto sales and use tax collections totaled \$628.2 million and were \$6.1 million (1.0%) above estimate following two months of underperformance for this tax source. Despite improving economic conditions and consumer confidence in the nation and in Ohio, the growth trend for the non-auto sales tax has not accelerated from its pace earlier in the year. This month's performance signals a possible uptick in the growth trend, yet OBM will continue to monitor this tax source closely and analyze the underlying fundamentals. The year-to-date overage increased to \$18.6 million (0.3%) above the estimate. Total year-to-date tax collections for the sales and use tax (including the auto sales tax) are above the estimate by \$56.5 million (0.9%).

On a year-over-year basis, February 2015 receipts were \$95.4 million (17.9%) above collections in the same month of the previous fiscal year. February 2014 receipts were abnormally low due to a \$32.0 million refund against prior years' collections, as well as depressed retail sales connected to the persistent bitterly cold winter. Also, this February's higher collections are due in part to strong increases in tax revenue from Medicaid health insuring corporations (MHICs) managed care premium growth.

February comparisons should be unaffected by the tax rate increase that took effect last fiscal year, although year-to-date comparisons are still influenced by the rate increase because of its impact on July through October results. Year-to-date collections are above the same point of the previous fiscal year by \$545.9 million (10.4%).

Auto Sales Tax

February auto sales tax collections totaled \$81.5 million and were \$0.6 million (0.8%) above estimate. National demand for light-vehicles declined somewhat in February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) of 16.2 million units, the lowest monthly SAAR level since April 2014, which could affect auto sales tax collections in coming months (particularly March). Regardless, analysts remain confident in the industry's performance and attribute this month's lower demand to weather conditions. Year-to-date receipts are currently above the estimate by \$37.9 million (4.8%). On a year-over-year basis, monthly receipts were \$10.2 million (14.3%) above the amount collected in February of last year.

Personal Income Tax

February personal income tax receipts totaled \$288.2 million and were \$5.4 million (1.8%) below the estimate. Small dollar variances in the withholding, quarterly estimated payments, trust payments, and miscellaneous categories combined to offset lower than estimated refunds.

Withholding collections in February totaled \$649.8 million and were \$4.1 million (0.6%) below estimate. As a result, withholding collections for the year-to-date are now \$4.5 million (0.1%) short of the estimate. February refunds meanwhile totaled \$353.8 million and were \$6.2 million (1.7%) lower than the estimate of \$360.0 million. Quarterly estimated payments, trust payments and the miscellaneous category were also below estimate by \$2.5 million, \$0.1 million, and \$5.3 million respectively.

For the year to date, GRF income tax collections are \$135.9 million (2.6%) above the estimate. Quarterly estimated payments and refunds combine to account for \$156.9 million worth of the overage, while all the other components show small shortfalls and are collectively \$21.0 million below the estimate.

On a year-over-year basis, February personal income tax receipts were \$140.3 million (94.9%) above the February 2014 amount. Higher withholding payments and lower refunds accounted for more than the entirety of the increase. Withholding increased by \$19.0 million (3.0%), while refunds were \$126.1 million (25.0%) lower than for the same month in fiscal year 2014. Partially

offsetting these increases were lower collections in quarterly estimated payments (\$2.5 million, 0.1%) and the miscellaneous categories (\$2.7 million, 2.5%).

FY2015 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RECEIPTS BY COMPONENT (\$ in millions)						
	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL	\$	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL	\$ VAR
	FEB	FEB	VAR	Y-T-D	Y-T-D	Y-T-D
Withholding	\$653.9	\$649.8	(\$4.1)	\$5,383.1	\$5,378.6	(\$4.5)
Quarterly Est.	\$9.1	\$6.6	(\$2.5)	\$648.8	\$735.6	\$86.8
Trust Payments	\$1.4	\$1.3	(\$0.1)	\$27.7	\$25.0	(\$2.7)
Annual Returns & 40 P	\$8.6	\$8.9	\$0.3	\$136.1	\$136.1	\$0.0
Other	\$16.3	\$11.0	(\$5.3)	\$73.9	\$62.1	(\$11.8)
Less: Refunds	(\$360.0)	(\$353.8)	\$6.2	(\$727.3)	(\$657.2)	\$70.1
Local Distr.	(\$35.7)	(\$35.6)	\$0.1	(\$239.5)	(\$241.6)	(\$2.1)
Net to GRF	\$293.6	\$288.2	(\$5.4)	\$5,302.8	\$5,438.7	\$135.9

Corporate Franchise Tax

As noted in previous months' reports, although the corporate franchise tax has been eliminated, prior year settlement activity continues. This results in some amount of monthly activity for this tax, whether settlement payments or refunds, which by definition create variances, since the estimate for this tax is now zero. Although these monthly variances have generally been small, readers of this report will recall that November was an exception due to considerable refund activity. February saw more moderate activity as receipts totaled \$2.7 million. For the year-to-date receipts now total -\$24.7 million compared to the estimate of zero.

Financial Institutions Tax

February receipts for the financial institutions tax totaled \$39.8 million and were \$18.9 million (32.2%) below the \$58.7 million estimate. The monthly variance was largely due to the timing of the due date for the tax (January 31st) and a larger portion of payments being received and processed in January as opposed to February. As readers of the monthly report may recall, due to this timing issue, this tax was \$17.2 million above the estimate in January and to assess the performance of the tax it is necessary to look at the two months in total. The combined two-month shortfall is only \$1.7 million.

For the year, revenues are \$24.6 million below estimate, but that is almost all due to after-the-fact adjustments to payments received in FY 2014. Credits and deductions claimed on returns, after estimated payments had been made led to revenues being \$22.8 million below estimate for the July-December period.

Commercial Activity Tax

February commercial activity tax (CAT) receipts continued their fiscal year 2015 rebound as the GRF share of the tax totaled \$189.7 million and was \$17.2 million (10.0%) above the estimate. Year-to-date, GRF CAT receipts totaled \$644.1 million and were \$68.9 million (12.0%) above estimate. Year-over-year growth in GRF CAT receipts through the first eight months of the fiscal year was \$51.7 million (8.7%).

All-funds February CAT receipts (net of refunds, attorney general fees, and deposits to the motor fuel fund), meanwhile totaled \$382.7 million and were \$37.7 million (10.9%) above the estimate. Year-to-date, all funds receipts total \$1299.7 million and are \$148.7 million (12.9%) above estimate. Year-over-year growth in all funds CAT receipts through the first eight months of the fiscal year were \$43.9 million (3.5%) above the same period in the previous fiscal year. Once one adjusts fiscal year 2014 collections to remove \$52.2 million in motor fuel deposit amounts (which are now subject to the petroleum activity tax) an apples-to-apples comparison of year-over-year performance reveals an increase of \$96.2 million (8.0%).

Petroleum Activity Tax

February petroleum activity tax receipts deposited in the GRF were \$0 compared to an estimate of \$6.0 million. This variance is in part due to estimates that assumed deposits to the GRF in February as opposed to March. As a result, OBM expects this tax to be above estimate in March, but not enough to offset the February shortfall.

Kilowatt-Hour Tax

February kilowatt hour tax receipts totaled \$27.7 million and were \$1.0 million (3.4%) below the estimate. The year-to-date shortfall increased to \$7.5 million (3.7%) below estimate. Year-over-year collections were \$0.4 million (1.4%) below collections in February of the previous fiscal year. Given the ease of access to natural gas and its declining cost, it is possible there is some consumer substitution reflected in tax collections for this source compared to other energy taxes, such as the natural gas distribution tax, which is ahead of the year-to-date estimate by \$8.0 million (28.2%).

Natural Gas Distribution Tax (MCF Tax)

February natural gas distribution tax receipts totaled \$15.9 million and were \$4.9 million (45.0%) above the estimate. Year-to-date receipts were above estimate by \$8.0 million (28.2%). Receipts for February 2015 were almost the same as collections for the same month of the previous fiscal year. Year-to-date collections are \$0.3 million (0.7%) below the same point last year; however, this tax source is performing better than the forecast, as mentioned above.

Foreign Insurance Tax

February foreign insurance tax receipts totaled \$19.0 million and were \$12.2 million (39.2%) below the estimate. The monthly variance was primarily due to the due date of the foreign insurance tax payment being March 1st and a smaller than expected portion of receipts being deposited in late February. To evaluate this tax, it is necessary to look at February and March receipts in total in order to determine performance relative to estimate. Due to the timing issues, it is expected that March receipts will be above estimate by an amount similar to the February shortfall.

Cigarette and Other Tobacco Tax

The cigarette and other tobacco tax receipts for February were slightly lower than estimated as receipts totaled \$53.3 million and were \$0.6 million (1.2%) below the estimate of \$53.9 million. February 2015 cigarette tax receipts were \$0.9 million (1.6%) above the level for the same month of the previous fiscal year. Year-to-date receipts are now \$8.3 million (1.7%) above the estimate, but \$8.9 million (1.8%) below the collections in the first eight months of fiscal year 2014.

GRF non-tax receipts totaled \$755.4 million in February and were \$28.9 million (4.0%) above the estimate. As usual, federal grants dominated this category as federal receipts were \$31.6 million (4.4%) above estimate. On the other side, License and Fees and Other Income revenues were \$2.0 million and \$0.7 million below their respective estimates. Transfers in totaled -\$5.9 million and were \$6.1 million below estimate. The negative transfer amount was due to the correction of a duplicate transfer that occurred in January but was not corrected until early February.

Table 1
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2015 VS ESTIMATE FY 2015
(\$ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	ACTUAL FEBRUARY	ESTIMATE FEBRUARY	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL Y-T-D	ESTIMATE Y-T-D	\$ VAR	% VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	628,191	622,100	6,091	1.0%	5,789,787	5,771,200	18,587	0.3%
Auto Sales & Use	81,522	80,900	622	0.8%	829,330	791,400	37,930	4.8%
Subtotal Sales & Use	709,714	703,000	6,714	1.0%	6,619,117	6,562,600	56,517	0.9%
Personal Income	288,232	293,600	(5,368)	-1.8%	5,438,672	5,302,800	135,872	2.6%
Corporate Franchise	2,680	0	2,680	N/A	(24,685)	0	(24,685)	N/A
Financial Institutions Tax	39,791	58,700	(18,909)	-32.2%	61,922	86,500	(24,578)	-28.4%
Commercial Activity Tax	189,732	172,500	17,232	10.0%	644,061	575,200	68,861	12.0%
Petroleum Activity Tax	0	6,000	(6,000)	N/A	1,944	13,300	(11,356)	-85.4%
Public Utility	23,796	23,100	696	3.0%	60,634	71,700	(11,066)	-15.4%
Kilowatt Hour	27,723	28,700	(977)	-3.4%	198,180	205,700	(7,520)	-3.7%
Natural Gas Distribution	15,948	11,000	4,948	45.0%	36,409	28,400	8,009	28.2%
Foreign Insurance	18,961	31,200	(12,239)	-39.2%	172,780	179,300	(6,520)	-3.6%
Domestic Insurance	52	0	52	N/A	7,415	1,800	5,615	311.9%
Other Business & Property	27	0	27	N/A	47	0	47	N/A
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	53,278	53,900	(622)	-1.2%	481,958	473,700	8,258	1.7%
Alcoholic Beverage	4,057	3,300	757	22.9%	37,350	35,300	2,050	5.8%
Liquor Gallonage	3,275	3,000	275	9.2%	29,387	27,600	1,787	6.5%
Estate	0	0	0	N/A	2,357	0	2,357	N/A
Total Tax Receipts	1,377,265	1,388,000	(10,735)	-0.8%	13,767,546	13,563,900	203,646	1.5%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Federal Grants	749,061	717,447	31,614	4.4%	6,398,496	6,616,809	(218,313)	-3.3%
Earnings on Investments	0	0	0	N/A	11,393	9,500	1,893	19.9%
License & Fees	5,637	7,656	(2,019)	-26.4%	17,579	24,374	(6,795)	-27.9%
Other Income	692	1,341	(650)	-48.4%	23,065	15,620	7,445	47.7%
ISTV'S	2	0	2	1661.6%	263	9,619	(9,355)	-97.3%
Total Non-Tax Receipts	755,392	726,444	28,948	4.0%	6,450,796	6,675,922	(225,125)	-3.4%
TOTAL REVENUES	2,132,657	2,114,444	18,213	0.9%	20,218,343	20,239,822	(21,479)	-0.1%
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Liquor Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	(5,925)	200	(6,125)	-3062.7%	17,774	6,600	11,174	169.3%
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers	(5,925)	200	(6,125)	-3062.7%	17,774	6,600	11,174	169.3%
TOTAL SOURCES	2,126,732	2,114,644	12,087	0.6%	20,236,117	20,246,422	(10,305)	-0.1%

Table 2
GENERAL REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS
ACTUAL FY 2015 VS ACTUAL FY 2014
(\$ in thousands)

REVENUE SOURCE	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	FEBRUARY FY 2015	FEBRUARY FY 2014	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL FY 2015	ACTUAL FY 2014	\$ VAR	% VAR
TAX RECEIPTS								
Non-Auto Sales & Use	628,191	532,746	95,446	17.9%	5,789,787	5,243,850	545,937	10.4%
Auto Sales & Use	81,522	71,303	10,219	14.3%	829,330	750,588	78,741	10.5%
Subtotal Sales & Use	709,714	604,049	105,665	17.5%	6,619,117	5,994,439	624,678	10.4%
Personal Income	288,232	147,915	140,317	94.9%	5,438,672	5,484,450	(45,777)	-0.8%
Corporate Franchise	2,680	(4,864)	7,544	155.1%	(24,685)	(10,099)	(14,586)	-144.4%
Financial Institutions Tax	39,791	42,220	(2,429)	-5.8%	61,922	83,513	(21,591)	-25.9%
Commercial Activity Tax	189,732	174,237	15,495	8.9%	644,061	592,359	51,702	8.7%
Petroleum Activity Tax	0	0	0	N/A	1,944	0	1,944	N/A
Public Utility	23,796	22,072	1,724	7.8%	60,634	70,168	(9,534)	-13.6%
Kilowatt Hour	27,723	28,112	(389)	-1.4%	198,180	202,054	(3,873)	-1.9%
Natural Gas Distribution	15,948	16,004	(57)	-0.4%	36,409	36,680	(271)	-0.7%
Foreign Insurance	18,961	29,194	(10,232)	-35.1%	172,780	175,835	(3,055)	-1.7%
Domestic Insurance	52	51	1	2.1%	7,415	149	7,265	N/A
Other Business & Property	27	21	6	28.3%	47	476	(429)	-90.2%
Cigarette and Other Tobacco	53,278	52,418	860	1.6%	481,958	490,891	(8,933)	-1.8%
Alcoholic Beverage	4,057	4,052	5	0.1%	37,350	36,721	629	1.7%
Liquor Gallonage	3,275	3,055	220	7.2%	29,387	28,242	1,145	4.1%
Estate	0	85	(85)	-100.0%	2,357	30,129	(27,773)	-92.2%
Total Tax Receipts	1,377,265	1,118,622	258,644	23.1%	13,767,546	13,216,006	551,540	4.2%
NON-TAX RECEIPTS								
Federal Grants	749,061	645,258	103,803	16.1%	6,398,496	6,200,391	198,105	3.2%
Earnings on Investments	0	0	0	N/A	11,393	8,420	2,973	35.3%
License & Fee	5,637	6,490	(853)	-13.1%	17,579	20,542	(2,963)	-14.4%
Other Income	692	1,208	(517)	-42.8%	23,065	13,031	10,034	77.0%
ISTV'S	2	0	2	1543.7%	263	7,741	(7,477)	-96.6%
Total Non-Tax Receipts	755,392	652,956	102,436	15.7%	6,450,796	6,250,125	200,671	3.2%
TOTAL REVENUES	2,132,657	1,771,578	361,079	20.4%	20,218,343	19,466,131	752,211	3.9%
TRANSFERS								
Budget Stabilization	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Liquor Transfers	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Transfers In - Other	(5,925)	0	(5,925)	N/A	17,774	47,215	(29,441)	-62.4%
Temporary Transfers In	0	0	0	N/A	0	5,516	(5,516)	N/A
Total Transfers	(5,925)	0	(5,925)	N/A	17,774	52,730	(34,956)	-66.3%
TOTAL SOURCES	2,126,732	1,771,578	355,154	20.0%	20,236,117	19,518,862	717,255	3.7%

DISBURSEMENTS

February GRF disbursements, across all uses, totaled \$2,349.7 million and were \$80.2 million (3.3%) below estimate. This was primarily attributable to lower than estimated disbursements in the Justice and Public Protection and Primary and Secondary Education categories. On a year-over-year basis, February total uses were \$15.6 million (0.7%) higher than those of the same month in the previous fiscal year, with the Primary and Secondary Education category largely responsible for the increase. Year-to-date variances by category are provided in the table below.

Category	Description	YTD Variance	% Variance
Expenditures and transfers between agencies (ISTVs)	State agency operations, subsidies, tax relief, debt service payments, and pending payroll (if applicable)	(\$375.3 million)	-1.7%
Transfers	Temporary or permanent transfers out of the GRF that are not agency expenditures	\$1.6 million	0.3%
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS VARIANCE:		(\$373.7 million)	-1.7%

GRF disbursements are reported according to functional categories. This section contains information describing spending and variances within each of these categories.

Primary and Secondary Education

This category contains GRF spending for the Ohio Department of Education, minus property tax reimbursements. February disbursements for this category totaled \$673.0 million and were \$23.5 million (3.4%) below estimate. Expenditures for the school foundation program totaled \$569.7 million and were \$24.3 million (4.1%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the timing of the school choice payments, which disbursed in January rather than in February, as estimated. Additional variation was due to the use of prior fiscal year average daily membership (ADM), as well as the use of prior fiscal year actuals in the calculation of community school deductions for traditional districts as part of the school foundation program. The Department of Education plans to begin using updated fiscal year data as it becomes available in the coming months.

Year-to-date disbursements were \$4,982.9 million, which was \$71.5 million (1.5%) above estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$96.4 million (16.7%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$16.1 million (0.3%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2014.

Higher Education

February disbursements for the Higher Education category, which includes non-debt service GRF spending by the Board of Regents, totaled \$196.5 million and were \$1.6 million (0.8%) below estimate for the month. The majority of the monthly variance was due to spending in the Choose Ohio First, Ohio College Opportunity Grant Scholarship and the Ohio National Guard Scholarship Programs being below estimate by \$2.6 million as a result of lower than expected

requests for reimbursement from higher education institutions, which was partially offset by spending in the eStudent Services and Ohio Technical Center programs being above estimate by a combined total \$1.5 million.

Year-to-date disbursements were \$1,439.6 million, which was \$7.4 million (0.5%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$3.1 million (1.6%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$35.7 million (2.5%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2014.

Other Education

This category includes non-debt service expenditures made by the Broadcast Education Media Commission, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, the Ohio State School for the Blind, the Ohio School for the Deaf, as well as disbursements made to libraries, cultural, and arts organizations.

February disbursements in this category totaled \$2.6 million and were at estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were \$40.9 million, which was \$1.8 million (4.3%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$0.5 million (26.6%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$6.2 million (17.7%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2014.

Medicaid

This category includes all Medicaid disbursements from the H.B. 59-created “650 series” Medicaid line items. Therefore, this category includes all Medicaid spending on services and program support by the following six agencies: the Department of Medicaid (651 prefix), the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (652), the Department of Developmental Disabilities (653), the Department of Health (654), the Department of Job and Family Services (655), and the Department of Aging (656).

Please note that the total GRF disbursement estimates in fiscal year 2015, which were established in July 2014, are lower than the original appropriations by \$845.6 million. Budgeted transfers and other projected lapses account for \$148.7 million. The remaining \$697.0 million is due to an adjustment for lower than expected caseload. While enrollment steadily increased each month in fiscal year 2014, the rate of growth was lower than initially expected and was a key driver of the lower than expected spending. This spending trend is expected to continue in fiscal year 2015, and the disbursement estimates have been adjusted accordingly.

Expenditures

February GRF disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled \$1,197.7 million and were \$6.7 million (0.6%) below the estimate, and \$4.7 million (0.4%) above the same point in the previous fiscal year. Year-to-date GRF disbursements for the Medicaid Program totaled \$10,457.5 million and were \$357.5 million (3.3%) below the estimate, and \$781.7 million (8.1%) above the same point in the previous fiscal year.

February all-funds disbursements totaled \$1,868.8 million and were \$1.3 million (0.1%) above the estimate, and \$53.3 million (2.8%) below disbursements in the same point of the previous fiscal year. Year-to-date all-funds disbursements totaled \$15,260.8 million and were \$190.2 million (1.2%) below the estimate, and \$2,181.4 million (16.7%) above disbursements at the same point of the previous fiscal year.

The February variance was due to greater than anticipated enrollment in the Covered Families and Children (CFC) eligibility category, which resulted in over-estimated spending in the Managed Care-CFC spending category. Fee-for-service costs for Nursing Facilities were also greater than anticipated in February due to lower costs for the MyCare managed care program as claims for this population have not yet shifted to managed care plans. These greater than anticipated costs were offset, in part, by lower-than-anticipated costs in the other fee-for-service categories, which include hospitals, physicians and prescription drugs.

Year-to-date disbursements are below the estimate. This is due to lower-than-anticipated costs in the fee-for-service categories, along with lower-than-anticipated costs for the Health Homes program, and a managed care payment reconciliation that occurred in July.

The chart below shows the current month’s disbursement variance by funding source.

(in millions, totals may not add due to rounding)

	Feb. Projection	Feb. Actual	Variance	Variance %
GRF	\$ 1,204.3	\$ 1,197.7	\$ (6.7)	-0.6%
Non-GRF	\$ 663.2	\$ 671.1	\$ 7.9	1.2%
All Funds	\$ 1,867.5	\$ 1,868.8	\$ 1.3	0.1%

Enrollment

Total February enrollment across all categories was 2.99 million. The most significant components are the Covered Families and Children (CFC) category, which increased by 27,231 persons to a February total of 2.36 million persons, and the Aged, Blind and Disabled (ABD) category, which decreased by 3,198 people to a February total of 418,125 covered lives. Individuals covered under Medicaid extension (eligibility group VIII) are included as part of the larger CFC category.

Total enrollment across all categories for the same period last year was 2.55 million covered persons, including 1.87 million persons in the CFC category and 435,608 people in the ABD category.

Please note that these data are subject to revision.

Health and Human Services

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures for the following state agencies: Job and Family Services, Health, Aging, Developmental Disabilities, Mental Health and Addiction Services, and others. Examples of expenditures in this category include: child care, TANF,

administration of the state's psychiatric hospitals, operating subsidies to county boards of developmental disabilities, various immunization programs, and Ohio's long term care ombudsman program. To the extent that these agencies spend GRF to support Medicaid services, that spending is reflected in the previous category.

February disbursements in this category totaled \$95.8 million and were \$2.3 million (2.5%) above estimate for the month. Year-to-date disbursements were \$936.9 million, which was \$25.0 million (2.6%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$20.7 million (17.8%) lower than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$65.7 million (7.5%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2014.

Department of Job and Family Services

February disbursements for the Department of Job and Family Services totaled \$57.1 million and were \$1.4 million (2.6%) above estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to several lines. First, Information Technology Projects disbursements were \$1.7 million (40.9%) above estimate due to the timing of receipt of invoices. Second, Child, Family, and Adult Community and Protective Services disbursements were \$1.1 million (389.6%) above estimate due to the timing of county draws. Third, TANF State/Maintenance of Effort disbursements were \$2.0 million (15.4%) below estimate due to cash assistance caseloads being lower than estimated. Finally, Disability Financial Assistance disbursements were \$1.0 million (79.1%) below estimate due to refunds reported by counties.

Department of Health

February disbursements for the Department of Health totaled \$5.5 million and were \$2.0 million (26.7%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to Immunization disbursements being \$2.3 million (76.6%) below estimate due to vaccine purchases estimated for February being moved to future months instead.

Opportunity for Ohioans with Disabilities

February disbursements for Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities totaled \$3.5 million and were \$1.6 million (80.0%) above estimate. This was primarily attributable to Services for People with Disabilities disbursements being \$1.6 million (82.7%) above estimate due to subsidy payments originally planned for January being moved to February instead.

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

February disbursements for the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services totaled \$26.1 million and were \$1.3 million (5.4%) above estimate. This variance was attributable to two lines. First, Hospital Services disbursements were \$1.7 million (9.0%) below estimate due primarily to the purchase of a three-month pharmaceutical supply at the beginning of January rather than as monthly purchases as originally estimated. Second, Community Behavioral Health disbursements were \$3.2 million (66.5%) above estimate due to spending in the Residential State Supplement program occurring in February instead of January as estimated.

Justice and Public Protection

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the Department of Rehabilitation & Correction, the Department of Youth Services, the Attorney General, judicial agencies, and other justice-related entities.

February disbursements in this category totaled \$125.5 million and were \$39.1 million (23.8%) below estimate for the month. Year-to-date disbursements were \$1,298.8 million, which was \$21.9 million (1.7%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$2.8 million (2.2%) higher than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$67.7 million (5.5%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2014.

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

February disbursements for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction totaled \$98.9 million and were \$33.3 million (25.2%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the disbursement of a payroll payment at the end of January rather than in February as estimated. Year-to-date disbursements were \$1,000.5 million, which was \$4.0 million (0.4%) below estimate.

General Government

This category includes non-debt service GRF expenditures by the Department of Natural Resources, Development Services Agency, Department of Agriculture, Department of Taxation, Office of Budget and Management, non-judicial statewide elected officials, legislative agencies, and others.

February disbursements in this category totaled \$24.5 million and were \$1.8 million (6.9%) below estimate. Year-to-date disbursements were \$240.8 million, which was \$11.8 million (4.7%) below estimate. On a year-over-year basis, disbursements in this category were \$0.4 million (1.6%) lower than for the same month in the previous fiscal year while year-to-date expenditures were \$0.3 million (0.1%) higher than at the same point in fiscal year 2014.

Department of Taxation

February disbursements for the Department of Taxation totaled \$4.4 million and were \$1.6 million (26.4%) below estimate. This variance was primarily attributable to the timing of postage payments and rent charges, in which disbursements planned for February were made in January instead. Year-to-date, disbursements totaled \$40.6 million and were \$4.3 million (9.7%) below estimate. The yearly under spending reflects payroll savings resulting from attrition and planned efficiencies.

Department of Administrative Services

February disbursements for the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) totaled \$5.3 million and were \$1.6 million (42.2%) above estimate. This variance was primarily due to the timing of payments for Ohio Business Gateway support and rent for GRF-supported state agencies and vacant space in state buildings managed by DAS.

Property Tax Reimbursements

Payments from the property tax reimbursement category are made to local governments and school districts to reimburse these entities for revenues foregone as a result of the 10.0 percent and 2.5 percent rollback, as well as the homestead exemption. February disbursements of property tax reimbursements were essentially \$0 (-\$0.001 million) and were \$0.3 million (100.2%) below the marginal estimate of \$0.3 million for the month. Year-to-date disbursements totaled \$908.1 million and were \$5.2 million (0.6%) below estimate.

Debt Service

February payments for debt service totaled \$40.0 million and were \$3.6 million (8.2%) below the estimate of \$43.5 million. The majority of the monthly variance (\$3.1 million) was the result of payments on certificates of participation for the OAKS, STARS, and MARCS systems that were estimated for February, but that occurred in January. Year-to-date, debt service payments totaled \$993.4 million and were \$16.0 million (1.6%) below estimate.

Transfers Out

February transfers out totaled -\$6.0 million and were below the estimate of \$0 by that amount. The negative transfer was the result of the correction of an erroneous transfer that occurred during the month of January but that was not corrected until early February.

Table 3
GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2015 VS ESTIMATE FY 2015
(\$ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	ACTUAL FEBRUARY	ESTIMATED FEBRUARY	\$ VAR	% VAR	YTD ACTUAL	YTD ESTIMATE	\$ VAR	% VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	673,014	696,549	(23,536)	-3.4%	4,982,901	4,911,432	71,468	1.5%
Higher Education	196,549	198,174	(1,625)	-0.8%	1,439,608	1,446,982	(7,373)	-0.5%
Other Education	2,592	2,592	(1)	0.0%	40,896	42,714	(1,818)	-4.3%
Medicaid	1,197,690	1,204,343	(6,654)	-0.6%	10,457,542	10,815,054	(357,512)	-3.3%
Health and Human Services	95,847	93,535	2,312	2.5%	936,874	961,900	(25,027)	-2.6%
Justice and Public Protection	125,475	164,563	(39,088)	-23.8%	1,298,795	1,320,745	(21,949)	-1.7%
General Government	24,547	26,365	(1,818)	-6.9%	240,832	252,656	(11,825)	-4.7%
Property Tax Reimbursements	(1)	300	(301)	-100.2%	908,134	913,352	(5,218)	-0.6%
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Debt Service	39,968	43,519	(3,551)	-8.2%	993,355	1,009,385	(16,030)	-1.6%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	2,355,680	2,429,941	(74,260)	-3.1%	21,298,937	21,674,220	(375,284)	-1.7%
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	(5,952)	0	(5,952)	N/A	582,835	581,234	1,601	0.3%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total Transfers Out	(5,952)	0	(5,952)	N/A	582,835	581,234	1,601	0.3%
Total Fund Uses	2,349,728	2,429,941	(80,213)	-3.3%	21,881,772	22,255,454	(373,682)	-1.7%

Table 4
GENERAL REVENUE FUND DISBURSEMENTS
ACTUAL FY 2015 VS ACTUAL FY 2014
(\$ in thousands)

Functional Reporting Categories Description	MONTH				YEAR-TO-DATE			
	FEBRUARY FY 2015	FEBRUARY FY 2014	\$ VAR	% VAR	ACTUAL FY 2015	ACTUAL FY 2014	\$ VAR	% VAR
Primary and Secondary Education	673,014	576,574	96,440	16.7%	4,982,901	4,966,846	16,055	0.3%
Higher Education	196,549	193,437	3,112	1.6%	1,439,608	1,403,943	35,665	2.5%
Other Education	2,592	2,047	544	26.6%	40,896	34,745	6,151	17.7%
Medicaid	1,197,690	1,193,017	4,672	0.4%	10,457,542	9,675,802	781,740	8.1%
Health and Human Services	95,847	116,558	(20,711)	-17.8%	936,874	871,223	65,650	7.5%
Justice and Public Protection	125,475	122,723	2,753	2.2%	1,298,795	1,231,058	67,737	5.5%
General Government	24,547	24,949	(403)	-1.6%	240,832	240,537	295	0.1%
Property Tax Reimbursements	(1)	(2)	1	66.6%	908,134	893,054	15,080	1.7%
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Debt Service	39,968	104,810	(64,842)	-61.9%	993,355	994,374	(1,019)	-0.1%
Total Expenditures & ISTV's	2,355,680	2,334,114	21,567	0.9%	21,298,937	20,311,583	987,354	4.9%
Transfers Out:								
BSF Transfer	0	0	0	N/A	0	995,930	(995,930)	N/A
Operating Transfer Out	(5,952)	0	(5,952)	N/A	582,835	210,513	372,322	176.9%
Temporary Transfer Out	0	0	0	N/A	0	5,516	(5,516)	N/A
Total Transfers Out	(5,952)	0	(5,952)	N/A	582,835	1,211,959	(629,124)	-51.9%
Total Fund Uses	2,349,728	2,334,114	15,614	0.7%	21,881,772	21,523,542	358,230	1.7%

FUND BALANCE

Table 5 describes the estimated General Revenue Fund (GRF) unencumbered ending fund balance for FY 2015. Based on the estimated revenue sources for FY 2015 and the estimated FY 2015 disbursements, transfers, and encumbrances, the GRF unencumbered ending fund balance for FY 2015 is an estimated \$631.6 million.

The GRF unencumbered ending fund balance should not be considered as a balance available for expenditure in FY 2015 nor should it be considered as equivalent to the FY 2015 surplus calculation as defined in Section 131.44 of the Ohio Revised Code.

It is important to note that the GRF unencumbered ending fund balance will be impacted by any GRF expenditures or transfers that may be authorized by the General Assembly or by the Controlling Board during the course of the fiscal year.

Table 5
 FUND BALANCE
 GENERAL REVENUE FUND
 FISCAL YEAR 2015
 (\$ in thousands)

July 1, 2014 Beginning Cash Balance	\$ 1,700,065
Plus FY 2015 Estimated Revenues	21,139,610
Plus FY 2015 Estimated Federal Revenues	8,990,764
Plus FY 2015 Estimated Transfers to GRF	648,386
Total Sources Available for Expenditure & Transfer	32,478,825
Less FY 2015 Estimated Disbursements	30,912,416
Less FY 2015 Estimated Total Encumbrances as of June 30, 2015	328,448
Less FY 2015 Estimated Transfers Out	606,390
Total Estimated Uses	31,847,253
FY 2015 UNENCUMBERED ENDING FUND BALANCE	631,572

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