
Introduction to the Executive Budget

The Reader's Guide is an introductory section of the Executive Budget that contains general information to help readers understand and use the contents of Governor Strickland's budget proposal for fiscal years 2008 and 2009. It contains the following informational sections:

- Demographic information about Ohio
- Glossary of key terms
- Summary of the state's financial accounting method
- Description of the process used to develop the state budget, including a budget calendar
- Description and listing of state funds
- Frequently asked questions about the budget
- Guide to reading and understanding the budget tables that are included in the summaries for each agency

Background

The state's first Constitution was adopted in 1802 and Ohio entered the union in 1803. Ohio's present Constitution was modified by a state Constitutional Convention in 1851 and has since been amended on numerous occasions. The Constitution establishes a state governmental structure similar to the federal model, with three separate branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial.

The executive branch consists of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who are jointly elected, and four additional statewide elected officials: the Attorney General, the Auditor of State, the Secretary of State, and the Treasurer of State. All of these officials are elected to four-year terms. Approximately 100 departments, agencies, boards, and commissions are part of the executive branch of government and receive appropriations from the legislature, along with three judicial and five legislative agencies.

The state legislature in Ohio is referred to as the General Assembly and consists of two separate chambers, the Senate, a 33-member body, and the House of Representatives, a 99-member body. Each member of the General Assembly is elected to represent the residents of a geographical district for a specified term. Members of Ohio's General Assembly are subject to term limits; Senators are restricted to serving two four-year terms, and Representatives are restricted to serving four two-year terms. Each chamber has a presiding officer to call the chamber to order and direct the calendar of events. The presiding officer in the Senate is the President of the Senate, and the presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the Speaker of the House. A new General Assembly is convened in January of each odd-numbered year. The legislature that convened in January 2007 is the state's 127th General Assembly.

Along with the establishment of the state governmental structure, the state constitution requires Ohio to have a balanced budget. Ohio's budget is prepared for a period of two years – a biennium – which begins on July 1 of odd-numbered years and ends 24 months later on June 30. Within a biennium are two separate fiscal years, each beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The budget proposed by Governor Strickland in this document is for the two-year period beginning July 1, 2007 and ending June 30, 2009.

Overview

The Executive Budget for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, as submitted to the General Assembly by Governor Strickland, consists of two separate documents. Book One, prepared by the Office of Budget and Management, contains detailed spending and revenue information, required by law, and summary information to help readers understand the policy and financial context of the Governor's proposals. Book Two, a report on the state's tax expenditures, is prepared by the Department of Taxation. This section focuses on the organization of Book One.

Governor's Message

The first item in the Executive Budget is a letter from Governor Strickland to the people of Ohio and the General Assembly. Governor Strickland's letter provides an overview of his spending recommendations and outlines his goals and priorities for the fiscal years 2008 and 2009 biennium.

Introduction to the Executive Budget

Section A Reader's Guide

The Reader's Guide section is intended to help the reader understand the Executive Budget document. The Guide provides a glossary of key terms, a summary of the state's financial accounting method, a description of the budget process, a listing and description of state funds, answers to frequently asked questions about the budget, and a guide to reading the tables.

Section B Economic Forecast and Income Estimates

This section contains information on the forecasts for the national and state economies for fiscal years 2008 and 2009. It describes the methods used to estimate future revenues and also contains a summary table of historical and estimated revenues and ending balances.

Section C Budget Overview

This section summarizes revenue estimates and spending recommendations for fiscal years 2008 and 2009. It contains information describing historical and estimated General Revenue Fund (GRF) balances, information describing the relationship between debt service spending and GRF revenues, and ending fund balances by budget fund group for each year of the biennium. It also contains information on the state's capital and tobacco budgets.

Section D Special Analyses

This section contains analyses of some of Governor Strickland's priorities for the fiscal years 2008 and 2009 biennium.

Section E Agency Budget Recommendations

This section contains historical and recommended spending information as well as narrative descriptions for all state agencies. The agencies appear in alphabetical order by the first key word in an agency's name. The narrative provides an overview of the particular agency's role, followed by the Governor's funding recommendations for each agency program series and program for the fiscal years 2008 and 2009 biennium.

Narratives for certain agencies may also include an Appropriation Line Item Analysis, which could include one or all of the following additional analyses:

- Line Item Restructuring Analysis is provided for agencies that have changed their line item structures to accommodate a more programmatic presentation of funding. With a new line item structure, it is difficult for the reader to understand how funding levels have changed over time. In order to illustrate changes in funding for new line items, estimated fiscal year 2007 amounts are converted from the current line item structure into the proposed line item structure and are compared to recommended funding levels for fiscal years 2008 and 2009.
- Summary of Agency Restructuring analysis appears for agencies that receive new functions transferred from other agencies. The presentation of this section is similar to the Line Item Restructuring Analysis. Estimated fiscal year 2007 funding levels are converted from the line item structure of the agencies from which the programs are transferred into the line item structure of the receiving agencies.
- Line Item Note that offers additional information regarding a recommendation for an appropriation line item. The line item name and number are given.

Each agency also has three main budget tables that provide historical and recommended spending information. The budget tables are described in more detail in the Guide to Reading the Budget Tables, which begins on page A-23.

State of Ohio Demographic Information

TOTAL POPULATION 11,464,042			
		Female	5,876,435
		Male	5,587,607
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin		Population by Age	
White	9,768,243	Under 5 years	6.4%
African-American	1,362,446	5 to 19 years	20.5%
Native American	26,025	20 to 39 years	26.5%
Asian	159,094	40 to 59 years	28.8%
Pacific Islander	3,556	60 to 79 years	13.8%
Two or More Races	139,647	80 years or more	4.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	252,269	Median age (years)	37.5
Total Minority*	1,911,626		
<small>* "Total Minority" is the total population minus white non-Hispanic Source: Population Estimates Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census</small>			

Demographics

Ohio's population of approximately 11.5 million is ranked seventh in the nation and holds 3.9% of the total U.S. population. During the 1950's, Ohio gained 1.8 million residents, growing 22% compared to 19% for the nation. However our rate of growth has slowed and from April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 Ohio's population grew 1.0% (110,902), while the nation's population grew 5.3%. Ohio ranked 27th in numeric growth and 47th in percentage change. However, two Ohio counties rank among the fastest 100 growing counties in the nation. Delaware County ranks 12th with a 37% increase in population from 2000 to 2005, and Warren County ranks 65th with a 24% increase.

The geographic location of the majority of the population has been fairly consistent over the last several decades with four out of five Ohioans living in a metropolitan area. Just under half of all Ohioans live in the three largest metro areas of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus. Approximately one-third of Ohioans live in the four northeast Ohio metro areas of Akron, Canton, Cleveland, and Youngstown, while approximately one in five live in the southwestern metro areas of Cincinnati and Dayton.

Personal income grew at a rate of 4.2% in 2005. Ohio's per capita income is currently \$23,322 and median household income is currently \$43,493 compared to the national average of \$46,242. The average civilian labor force unemployment rate for 2005 was 5.9% in Ohio compared to 5.1% for the nation. This represented a 0.3% reduction in unemployment from 2004 for Ohio and a decrease of 0.4% for the nation. Ohio has the 7th highest unemployment rate in the nation at an average of 5.9% in 2005, which is a decrease from 6.2% in 2004. Total employment in Ohio is expected to increase 9.7% over the ten year period from 2002-2012, which is a projected gain of 562,000 jobs.

History

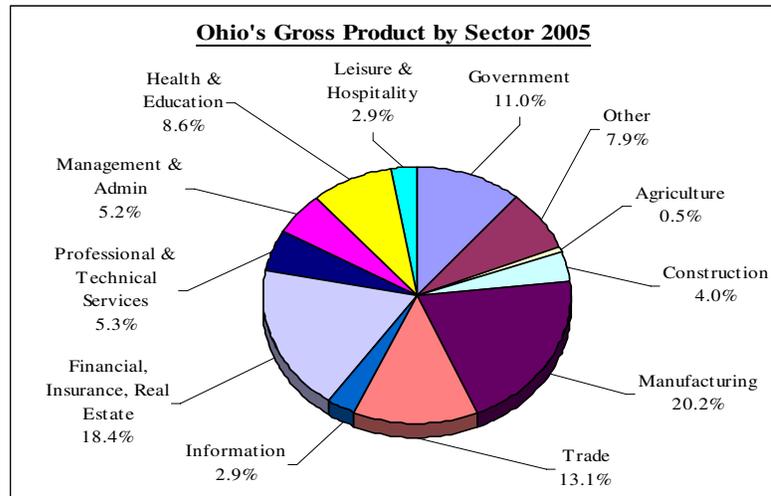
Of Ohio's first inhabitants during the prehistoric era, the Adena (800 BC – 100 AD) were the first to farm Ohio, and the Hopewell (100 BC – 400 AD) built Ohio's mounds that can still be seen today. Marietta, established in 1788 by New England Revolutionary War veterans, was the first permanent white settlement in the state. Ohio was admitted to the union as the 17th state in 1803, and was the first state created from the Northwest Territory. Chillicothe was designated as the first capital of the new state until 1810, when the capital was moved to Zanesville. The capital was temporarily moved back to Chillicothe in 1812, and Columbus became the state's permanent capital in 1816.

Ohioans have played important roles in our nation's history. There have been eight presidents from Ohio, earning Ohio the nickname "the Mother of Presidents." Ohio is also the birthplace of world famous inventors, actors, athletes, authors, and astronauts. March 1, 2003, marked the 200th anniversary of statehood for Ohio, a state with many accomplishments, rich history and culture, and a strong future.

Economy

Ohio's gross state product (GSP) was \$442 billion in 2005, making Ohio the seventh largest state economy. Ohio ranks third among the 50 states in manufacturing gross state product.

Because of its diverse population and its location, Ohio has become home to a variety of businesses and industries, including the service industry, manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism. Sixty percent of all U.S. and Canadian households lie within 600 miles of Ohio. Manufacturing is the largest of Ohio's major sectors, based on gross state product. The state's factories lead the nation in the production of plastics, rubber, and electrical equipment and appliances. The state's largest manufacturing industries are transportation equipment and fabricated metals. These two industries are closely identified with a number of nationally recognized firms with a major presence in Ohio, including General Motors, DaimlerChrysler, Ford, Honda, General Electric, Mittal Steel, Timken, Whirlpool, and Worthington Industries. Other diversified manufacturers include Masco, Emerson, Goodyear, Berkshire Hathaway, Sherwin-Williams, Parker Hannifin, Siemens, Owens Corning, Eaton, and Rockwell Automation.



Ohio is the headquarters for 62 members of the Fortune 1000 including Procter & Gamble, Kroger, Cardinal Health, Federated Department Stores, Nationwide, Progressive, FirstEnergy, American Electric Power, National City, Limited Brands, Fifth Third, KeyCorp, NCR, Western & Southern Financial, American Financial, Cincinnati Financial, Wendy's, and Cintas. Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus are among the 20 U.S. cities with the most Fortune 1000 company headquarters. Ohio is home to the Cleveland Clinic, Ohio State University, Case Western Reserve University, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Battelle Memorial Institute, NASA's Lewis Research Center, leading hospitals, and a major operations center for JP Morgan Chase. Ohio's service-producing sectors generate 75 percent of the state GSP. The state's two leading export commodities are machinery and motor vehicles. Ohio firms ship products to 209 countries and the state accounts for about 4.0 percent of the U.S. export total. Ohio's merchandise exports were \$34.8 billion in 2005.

Ohio's companies are also technology intensive. Recently, Battelle using federal government standards identified over 28,000 establishments employing 820,000 people as Ohio's technology engine. Overall, Ohio has a 14% higher concentration of technology operations than the nation. In research, Ohio's educational institutions and private research facilities have core strengths in advanced manufacturing, biosciences, instruments and controls, power and propulsion, and information technology.

Appropriation: An authorization granted by the Ohio General Assembly to make expenditures and incur obligations for specific purposes. An appropriation limits the amount that may be spent for a given purpose in a given period of time. No appropriation may be made for a period longer than 2 years.

Appropriation Line Item, or ALI, or Line Item: An ALI is a 6 digit numeric code (in the format xxx-xxx), used to identify and account for amounts appropriated for the activities of an agency. The first three characters identify the administering agency, division, or activity responsible for the specific purpose. The last three characters indicate the specific purpose.

Biennium: A two-year period that begins July 1 and ends 24 months later on June 30.

Budget: A plan for the expenditure of funds to support an agency, program, or project.

Budget Fund Group: The categories used to group similar funds for Ohio's budgetary reporting purposes. Ohio's funds are categorized according to their revenue sources and the purposes for which they are used.

Budget-In-Brief: The "Budget in Brief" is a document that often accompanies the Executive Budget. It highlights the spending priorities presented in the Governor's budget recommendations to the General Assembly. It discusses the policy goals and budget proposals underlying the major program areas. The "Budget in Brief" gives special attention to the key policy initiatives in program areas such as children's services, education, economic development, corrections, and natural resources. The document also summarizes expenditures and proposed funding for all agencies.

Budget Object Class: See Object Class.

Budget Request Limitation: The Budget Request Limitation concept replaced the "core budget level" and "budget request cap" concepts from prior biennia. The Budget Request Limitation is imposed by fund and limits the amount of funding that an agency can request. For the fiscal year 2007 budget process, the limitation for General Revenue Fund (GRF) requests was 103% of fiscal year 2007 appropriations, while the limitation for non-GRF requests was 100%. Agencies could submit appeals to increase both GRF and non-GRF limitations.

Budget Stabilization Fund: A reserve balance account that receives transfers from the GRF. The balance in this fund is intended to stabilize budgets against cyclical changes in revenues and expenditures. This fund can carry a balance of up to 5 percent of prior-year GRF revenues.

Capital Budget: The budget for the acquisition or construction of major capital items, including land, buildings, structures, and equipment and is completed in two-year periods beginning in odd-numbered years. Moneys for these projects are typically appropriated from funds whose revenue comes from bond sales.

Cash: Actual balance of moneys available to support disbursements and appropriations. All state special revenue funds (revenue generated by the agency), federal special revenue funds, and bond funds must have an available cash balance to support disbursements. Agencies that receive a GRF appropriation are not required to monitor cash balances for disbursements.

Custodial Accounts: Some accounts are created "in the custody of the State Treasurer" but are not a part of the state treasury. These accounts are referred to as custodial accounts. A custodial account must have specific language that establishes it in the custody of the State Treasurer.

Debt Service: The payment of principal, interest, and associated costs on the state's bonded indebtedness. Debt service appropriations are usually made to the agency on whose behalf the bonds were issued.

Encumbrance: Reservation of appropriation authority typically representing purchase orders and contracts entered into by state agencies.

Equipment: Expenditures for durable goods such as computers, desks, chairs, or cars.

Executive Budget: Also known as the “Blue Book”, the Executive Budget provides the legislature and the public with the Governor’s funding recommendations for the next budget biennium. Proposed funding levels, historical spending patterns, and descriptive narratives are presented for each agency. It also includes information about the budget process, revenue sources and estimates, economic forecasts, capital improvements, state funds, and special program areas. The document is the executive’s financial plan for state government and is made available via Office of Budget and Management’s (OBM) website.

Expenditures: Payments against appropriations that reduce the cash balance after legal requirements have been met. A fiscal year’s expenditures are payments actually made in that fiscal year, regardless of the state fiscal year in which the appropriations were reserved or encumbered for such payments.

Extended Program Budget Requests: Agencies use Extended Program Budget Requests to show the proposed uses of funding above the request limitations, by program, for non-GRF funds for which an appeal has been granted.

Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED): A group of funds whose revenues are federal grants or entitlements. Expenditures for these funds are made in accordance with state and federal law.

Fiscal Year (FY): A 12-month period used for fiscal planning purposes. The state fiscal year (SFY) begins July 1 and ends the following June 30. The federal fiscal year (FFY) begins October 1 and ends the following September 30.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): For budget development purposes, OBM uses this method of calculating personnel levels, in which one FTE works 2,080 hours per year.

Fund: A fund is a separate fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. A fund created in the state treasury usually has one or more appropriation items from which expenditures are made. If the fund has only one appropriation line item, the line item name often is the same as the fund name.

Fund Balance: The unencumbered cash remaining in a fund at the end of a specified time period, usually the end of the fiscal year.

General Revenue Fund (GRF): The GRF is the primary operating fund of the state. This fund receives the unrestricted revenues of the state, primarily from such revenue sources as the personal income tax, the sales and use tax, the corporate franchise tax, and the public utilities excise tax. The fund also receives significant federal revenues in support primarily of human services programs.

General Services Fund (GSF) Group: This fund group consists of funds not easily classified into or appropriately accounted for in another fund group. Many of the funds in this group receive payments from other funds for services provided or receive interagency grants.

Lapse: Appropriations not encumbered or expended prior to their expiration.

Line Item Veto: A provision that allows a Governor to veto components of the legislative budget on a line-by-line basis.

Glossary of Key Terms

Maintenance: Expenditures for expendable goods and supplies such as utilities, gasoline, postage, paper, pens, repairs, telephone, and travel.

Multi-Program Series Agency: For agencies that perform more than one distinct activity, the activities of the agency are divided into program series. The program series may have multiple programs.

Non-recurring/One-time Appropriation: An appropriation made for a one-time item or project. Examples include capital or major equipment purchases, special studies, and information technology upgrades.

Object Class: Two-digit code used to categorize expenses.

- **Personal Service (10):** Payroll, including fringe benefits;
- **Purchased Services (13):** Purchased or contracted services (e.g. consultants);
- **Supplies & Maintenance (20):** Expendable goods and supplies such as utilities, gasoline, postage, paper, pens, repair and travel;
- **Equipment (30):** Durable goods such as computers, furniture or vehicles;
- **Subsidy (50):** Distributions made to individuals, organizations, school districts, higher education facilities, or other local government units;
- **Goods for Resale (60):** Goods or services purchased by one state agency to be sold or resold to another state agency or to the public;
- **Capital (70):** Significant fixed assets such as land and buildings; and
- **Transfers & Non-Expense Disbursements (90):** Cash disbursements and other transactions that reduce cash resources but are not an operating expense.

Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS): An Enterprise Resource Planning system that will integrate the functions of capital improvements, financials, fixed assets, human resources, and procurement. When implemented, OAKS will replace the Central Accounting System, Capital Improvement Project Tracking System, Fixed Assets Management System, and the human resources system.

Operating Budget: The budget established for the operation of a state agency or program, typically based on legislative appropriation, and completed in two-year periods beginning with even numbered years.

Performance Measures: Performance measures are used by an agency to evaluate the effectiveness of its programs. They may indicate a level of agency activity or output, or a level of outcomes experienced by an agency's customers. Over time, performance measures help agencies identify ways to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

Personal Services: Expenditures for payroll, including fringe benefits and related services such as consultants, physicians, and temporary services.

Program: A program is a discrete activity within an agency's organization that is intended to provide a specific good or service in response to identified social or individual need or problem. A various number of programs can be grouped under each program series. An example of a program is the Ohio Public Defender Commission's Pro Bono Training Program that provides continuing legal education training programs to public defenders and private counsel who provide representation to indigent persons in criminal and juvenile matters.

Program Series: A program series groups closely related programs into an overarching category that captures the state's efforts to provide for a public need. A program series corresponds with a major area of focus or goal for a state agency and in most cases is composed of two or more programs. Most agencies are characterized by more than one program series. An example of a program series is the Department of Development's Technology Development Program Series that includes the Thomas Edison, Third Frontier, and other technology programs.

Reappropriation: Legislative action that provides for the renewal of a previous capital appropriation. Agencies sometimes are not able to spend what is in the current capital bill or the current reappropriations bill by the end of the biennium. However, they will continue to need the appropriation or a portion of the appropriation for projects designated in those bills.

Single Program Series Agency: For budget purposes, small agencies are generally single program series agencies, as they usually have a more narrowly defined purpose.

State Appropriation Limitation (SAL): An act passed in Senate Bill 321 of the 126th General Assembly that limits, with certain exceptions, GRF appropriation increases to 3.5% of prior fiscal year spending and allows for adjustments based on the consumer price index (CPI) and population growth.

State Special Revenue (SSR) Fund Group: This fund group consists of funds that receive special revenues for specified activities that are required by law.

Subsidy Account: An appropriation line item used to legally restrict appropriations and account for distributions for designated purposes. Such distributions are made to individuals, organizations on behalf of individuals, school districts, higher education facilities, local governmental units, or other recipients.

Zero-Based Budgeting: A budgeting system that, instead of only expenditures in excess of the previous period's funding requires the justification of all requested expenditures. Senate Bill 321 of the 126th General Assembly included a provision requiring the incorporation of zero-based budgeting principles into the budget preparation process.

Introduction

The legislatively enacted budget plays a central role in the state's financial management system. The budget is a plan of financial operations that embodies an estimate of proposed expenditures for each fiscal year of the biennium.

The objective of budgetary control is to manage the state's finances within limitations set forth in its approved budget. Budgetary control allows the state to keep its expenditures within limitations of available appropriations and available revenues.

The state has designed its Central Accounting System to ensure and demonstrate compliance with the budget. The appropriated budget is "integrated" into the accounting system. This means that the accounting system is specifically designed to provide ongoing and timely information on what is still available to be spent within established budget limitations.

The following discussion addresses specifics about the state's budgetary process and related policies, including the level of budgetary control, the basis of budgetary accounting, and the use of encumbrance accounting.

Budgetary Process

As required by the Ohio Revised Code, the Governor submits the biennial operating and capital budgets to the General Assembly. The particular budget, which includes those funds of the state subject to appropriation pursuant to Ohio law, is comprised of all proposed expenditures for the state and of estimated revenues and borrowings for a biennium.

The General Assembly enacts the budget through passage of specific departmental line item appropriations. Line item appropriations are established within funds by program or major object of expenditure. The Governor may veto any item in an appropriation bill. Such vetoes are subject to legislative override.

The state's Controlling Board, comprised of six members of the General Assembly and the Director of the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) or a designee, can transfer or increase a line-item appropriation within the limitations set under Chapter 127 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Board has delegated the authority to the Director of OBM to transfer appropriations between existing operating expenditure/expense line item appropriations within a state agency in amounts not to exceed a cumulative total of \$50,000 (or \$75,000 for institutional agencies) from each line item appropriation within a fiscal year.

Budgetary Control

The state maintains its legal level of budgetary control at the departmental line item appropriations level. Ohio's Central Accounting System controls expenditures at this level; therefore, at no time can expenditures exceed appropriations and financial-related legal compliance is assured.

Basis of Accounting

Ohio prepares its budget using the modified cash basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, the state recognizes revenues when cash is received and expenditures when paid. Furthermore, at the close of a fiscal year the state reserves cash sufficient to cover the payment of outstanding encumbrances and other obligations. For external financial reporting purposes, the state issues the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). This report is prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Because the state budgets on a modified cash basis of accounting, which differs from GAAP, the required reconciliation of the differences between the state's budgetary financial statements and its GAAP-basis financial statements is presented in the CAFR.

Encumbrance Accounting

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are recorded as a reserve of the applicable appropriations, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration

in the state's accounting system. Outstanding encumbrances at the end of the fiscal year are recorded as reservations of fund balance for expenditure in subsequent years. Operating encumbrances are generally cancelled five months after the end of the fiscal year while capital encumbrances are generally cancelled two years after the biennial period for which they are appropriated. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the biennium budget period.

For external reporting in its non-GAAP budgetary financial statements, the state also reports encumbrances as expenditures in the year when related purchase commitments are made.

From preparation of the Executive Budget through enactment of the appropriation bills, the following calendar was followed:

June 2006	The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) distributes guidelines to state agencies for preparation of the Executive Budget for fiscal years 2008 and 2009.
August 2006	Agency appeal letters requesting increased Budget Request Limitations for non-GRF funds are due to OBM.
October 2006	All agencies' budget requests, prepared in the program series and program format, are due to OBM.
October through December 2006	OBM completes review and analysis of agency requests; agencies may be asked to provide additional information to assist in the development of recommendations.
November 2006	New Governor is elected.
November 2006	OBM prepares revenue estimates internally for the upcoming biennium.
Dec. 2006 through March 2007	OBM evaluates agencies' budgets and makes recommendations on funding priorities to the Governor within established revenue projections.
February 2007	The first of the budget bills is introduced in the House of Representatives.
March 2007	Governor makes final decisions for the Executive Budget. The Executive Budget is submitted to the General Assembly. OBM and the Legislative Service Commission prepare the main operating appropriations bill based on the Executive Budget document.
March 2007	The main operating budget bill is introduced in the House of Representatives.
March through June 2007	The House and Senate hold hearings and vote on the budget bills.
June 2007	The Conference Committee works out differences between the versions of the budget bill passed by the House and Senate. The House and Senate vote on the Conference Committee report. The Governor signs the appropriations bill, which takes effect July 1, 2007. If the budget bill is not signed by June 30, 2007, an interim budget must be enacted.

Introduction

Every two years, the Governor is required by state law to propose a new budget for state activities. The operating budget proposal must be submitted to the General Assembly not later than four weeks after its organization and is usually submitted to the legislature in early February of each odd-numbered year. In years of a new Governor's inauguration, however, state law permits the budget proposal to be submitted to the legislature by March 15. More than a statutory requirement, however, the budget represents a statement of priorities. It sets a strategic policy direction for the activities of state government. Therefore, a detailed budget preparation process is necessary to generate information that will help the Governor and the General Assembly reach consensus regarding the priorities of the state and the most effective use of state resources. The process can be divided into the following steps:

- Development of the Governor's Executive Budget
- Enactment by the legislature
- Gubernatorial approval and vetoes

Development of the Governor's Executive Budget

The Office of Budget and Management (OBM) is the executive agency charged with preparing the Governor's budget recommendations. In June 2006, OBM issued to all agencies the *Operating Budget Guidance for Ohio's State Agencies for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009* that specified the format, content, and due dates for agency budget requests to OBM.

Agency budget submissions were subject to established limitations and due October 2. Once budget requests were received, the Office of Budget and Management worked closely with agency representatives to gain a full understanding of the budget submission, agency circumstances, and needs. This process continued as Governor Strickland was elected on November 7, 2006. According to Ohio Revised Code section 107.29 a transition team was assembled with the Director of OBM as the chairperson.

In addition to reviewing the spending requests, OBM must assess and predict the availability of revenue to support the proposed state expenditures. In January 2007, a meeting of the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors was held to construct a consensus forecast of key economic indicators for the United States and Ohio. OBM and the Department of Taxation worked together to produce revenue estimates based on the consensus forecast. As revenue projections were finalized, the director of OBM worked closely with the Governor and his key advisors to ensure that this spending plan reflected the Governor's priorities.

Enactment by the Legislature

Although the Governor is required to make budget recommendations, the authority to appropriate money rests with the legislature. The Governor's spending plan, along with any statutory and temporary law necessary to make it operational, is drafted into a bill. Separate budget bills are prepared for the Bureau of Workers' Compensation, the Industrial Commission, and the non-GRF portions of the budget for the Departments of Transportation and Public Safety.

Traditionally, budget bills are introduced in the House of Representatives under the sponsorship of the chairman of the House Finance and Appropriations Committee. Once introduced, the bill is referred to the House Finance and Appropriations Committee. The committee and its various subcommittees conduct extensive hearings, reviewing all aspects of agency budgets and law changes. The full committee concludes its work when it reports, after modifying the Governor's plan through substitutions and amendments, a bill with a favorable vote by a majority of the committee members. The bill is then considered before the full House of Representatives, where further amending may take place, until the bill is passed by a majority of the members.

Once passed by the House, the bill is sent to the Senate for consideration. It is referred to the Senate Finance Committee where, again, extensive hearings are held. The committee reports a modified bill, which then goes to the full Senate for further amending and passage.

Typically, differences exist between the House and Senate versions of the budget bill, thus requiring the appointment of a Conference Committee. The Conference Committee is comprised of three members of each chamber and is responsible for resolving the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. Once all differences are resolved, the committee prepares a report that it recommends to both chambers for final approval. Majority affirmative votes in each house are required to accept the report of the Conference Committee and enact the budget bill.

Gubernatorial Approval and Vetoes

A bill usually becomes law upon signature of the Governor. In Ohio, the Governor is empowered to veto all or any item of an appropriations bill. Upon receipt of the bill passed by the legislature, the Governor conducts a thorough review of its contents and determines whether any items should be disapproved. Disapproved items are noted in the bill signed by the Governor, and the bill, along with the written objections, is returned to the legislature. The bill must be signed by July 1, the first day of the new fiscal year. The legislature is empowered by a three-fifths majority vote of each house to override any vetoed item.

Capital Budgeting Process

Apart from the operating budget process, Ohio also must budget for capital expenditures – the construction or rehabilitation of structures and the purchase of permanently affixed equipment. The capital bill is generally submitted every even-numbered year, while the operating bill is submitted on each odd-numbered year.

Tobacco Settlement Budgeting Process

Since calendar year 2002, OBM has been charged with preparing and recommending, with the concurrence of the Governor, to the General Assembly a biennial budget for the use of the revenue received by Ohio pursuant to the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA). In November 1998, the Attorneys General of 46 states, five U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia signed the MSA with the nation's largest tobacco manufacturers. This Agreement ended litigation brought by the Attorneys General against the manufacturers in 1996 for state health care expenses attributed to smoking-related claims. Based on OBM's recommendations, the tobacco bill is drafted and typically introduced every even-numbered year.

The state's funds are organized into budget fund groups – categories used to group similar funds for budgetary reporting purposes. The funds are categorized according to their revenue sources and the purposes for which they are used. The budget fund group (BFG) concept is used in the Executive Budget to summarize history and recommendations for fiscal years 2004 to 2009 for each agency. The list below contains descriptions of all existing budget fund groups.

The State's Budget Fund Groups

<u>Budget Fund Group</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Budget Fund Group</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Accrued Leave Liability	ALF	Juvenile Correctional Building	028
Administrative Building	026	Liquor Control	LCF
Adult Correctional Building	027	Local Infrastructure Improvement	LIF
Agency	AGY	Local Transportation Improvement	052
Arts Facilities Building	030	Lottery Profits Education	LPE
Auditor of State	AUS	Mental Health Facilities Improvement	033
Budget Stabilization	013	Ohio Parks and Natural Resources	031
Clean Ohio Conservation Program	CLF	Parks and Recreation Improvement	035
Clean Ohio Revitalization Program	CLR	Revenue Distribution	RDF
Coal Research and Development	046	School Building Assistance	SBA
Debt Service	DSF	Sports Facilities Building	024
Education Improvement	006	State Highway Safety	HSF
Facilities Establishment	037	State Lottery	SLF
Federal Special Revenue	FED	State Special Revenue	SSR
General Revenue	GRF	Third Frontier Research & Development	011
General Services	GSF	Tobacco Settlement	TSF
Higher Education Improvement	034	Transportation Building	029
Highway Capital Improvement	042	Underground Parking Garage	UPG
Highway Operating	HOF	Volunteer Fire Fighters' Dependents	085
Highway Safety Building	025	Waterways Safety	WSF
Holding Account Redistribution	090	Wildlife	WLF
Infrastructure Bank Obligations	045	Workers' Compensation	WCF
Job Ready Site Development	012		

The budget fund groups are described below.

Accrued Leave Liability (ALF): The Accrued Leave Liability Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive direct payroll charges and interest. Major expenditures consist of payments to state employees for accrued vacation, sick and personal leave time, disability benefits, and payments associated with the state's self-insured health care plan.

Administrative Building (026): The Administrative Building Budget Fund Group consists of the Administrative Building Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for capital improvements to state office buildings and structures.

Adult Correctional Building (027): The Adult Correctional Building Budget Fund Group consists of the Adult Correctional Building Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for capital improvements for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Agency (AGY): The Agency Budget Fund Group consists of funds used to account for cash receipts held by the state as custodian or agent. Ultimately, cash is distributed from these funds to individuals, corporations, private organizations, other state funds, or local governmental units.

Arts Facilities Building (030): The Arts Facilities Building Budget Fund Group consists of the Arts Facilities Building Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for the conservation of and improvements to various arts and sciences facilities at the state and local levels.

Auditor of State (AUS): The Auditor of State Budget Fund Group consists of funds used to operate the Office of Auditor of State. Primary sources of revenue include the sale of audit services to local governments and other state agencies. Expenditures cover the cost of providing audit services.

Budget Stabilization (013): The Budget Stabilization Budget Fund Group consists of the Budget Stabilization Fund that receives transfers from the General Revenue Fund. The purpose of the Budget Stabilization Fund is to help reduce the impact of an economic downturn that may result in the reduction of revenues to the General Revenue Fund.

Clean Ohio Conservation Program (CLF): The Clean Ohio Conservation Program Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive proceeds from general obligation debt issuances. Expenditures from these funds are used for conservation projects across the state.

Clean Ohio Revitalization Program (CLR): The Clean Ohio Revitalization Program Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive proceeds from revenue debt issuances. Expenditures from these funds are used for revitalization projects across the state.

Coal Research and Development (046): The Coal Research and Development Budget Fund Group consists of the Coal Research and Development Fund that receives proceeds from general obligation debt issuances. Expenditures from this fund are for grants to industries and universities for coal research and development projects.

Debt Service (DSF): The Debt Service Budget Fund Group consists of several debt service funds that receive taxes, interest revenue, and transfers from the General Revenue Fund. Expenditures from these funds provide for payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and associated costs.

Education Improvement (006): The Education Improvement Budget Fund Group consists of the Education Improvement Fund that receives transfers from the General Revenue Fund. Expenditures from this fund are for education improvement programs in elementary and secondary schools.

Facilities Establishment (037): The Facilities Establishment Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds that are used for loans and loan guarantees to assist businesses in building or expanding Ohio-based facilities. The fund also receives repayments of those loans.

Federal Special Revenue (FED): The Federal Special Revenue Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive federal grants or entitlements. Expenditures from these funds are made in accordance with state and federal laws.

General Revenue (GRF): The General Revenue Budget Fund Group consists of the General Revenue Fund that accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Primary sources of revenue include sales, income, and corporate franchise taxes. General Revenue Fund expenditures support education, human services, general government, and property tax relief.

General Services (GSF): The General Services Budget Fund Group consists of funds not easily classified into or appropriately accounted for in one of the other budget fund groups. Many of the funds in this group receive

payments from other funds for services provided. Also included in this group are funds that receive interagency grants. The Income Tax Reduction Fund is one of the many funds in this group.

Higher Education Improvement (034): The Higher Education Improvement Budget Fund Group consists of the Higher Education Improvement Fund that receives proceeds from general obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are made for improvements to state-assisted higher education facilities.

Highway Capital Improvement (042): The Highway Capital Improvement Budget Fund Group consists of the Highway Capital Improvement Fund that receives proceeds from general obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for capital improvements to highways.

Highway Operating (HOF): The Highway Operating Budget Fund Group consists of transportation-related funds that receive motor fuel taxes and highway use taxes. Expenditures are made primarily for the maintenance and expansion of the highway system.

Highway Safety Building (025): The Highway Safety Building Budget Fund Group consists of the Highway Safety Building Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for capital improvements for the Department of Public Safety.

Holding Account Redistribution (090): The Holding Account Redistribution Budget Fund Group consists of several funds used to account for moneys collected but for which the correct fund for deposit is unknown or the money is not yet determined to be earned by the state. In instances when moneys on deposit in these funds are determined not to be earned by the state, a refund disbursement is recorded.

Infrastructure Bank Obligations (045): The Infrastructure Bank Obligations Budget Fund Group consists of the Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund that receives proceeds from revenue debt issuances. Expenditures are made to provide financial assistance to public and private entities for transportation projects.

Job Ready Site Development (012): The Job ready Site Development Budget Fund Group consists of the Job ready Site Development fund that receives proceeds from general obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for infrastructure capital improvements.

Juvenile Correctional Building (028): The Juvenile Correctional Building Budget Fund Group consists of the Juvenile Correctional Building Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for capital improvements for the Department of Youth Services.

Liquor Control (LCF): The Liquor Control Budget Fund Group consists of funds used to operate the Division of Liquor Control in the Department of Commerce, the Investigative Unit in the Department of Public Safety, and the Liquor Control Commission. Primary sources of revenue include retail and wholesale liquor sales. Major expenditures consist of liquor purchases, operating costs, and debt service on economic development bonds and revitalization bonds issued under the Clean Ohio Program. Additionally, a portion of the liquor profits is transferred monthly to the General Revenue Fund.

Local Infrastructure Improvement (LIF): The Local Infrastructure Improvement Budget Fund Group consists of funds created to assist local subdivisions in financing public infrastructure capital improvements. Proceeds from general obligations debt issuances are credited to these funds.

Local Transportation Improvement (052): The Local Transportation Improvement Budget Fund Group consists of the Local Transportation Improvement Program Fund that receives transfers from the State and Local Government Highway Distribution Fund within the Revenue Distribution Budget Fund Group. Expenditures are for grants to local subdivisions for projects approved by the Ohio Public Works Commission.

Lottery Profits Education (LPE): The Lottery Profits Education Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive lottery profits for the support of elementary, secondary, vocational, and special education programs.

Mental Health Facilities Improvement (033): The Mental Health Facilities Improvement Budget Fund Group consists of the Mental Health Facilities Improvement Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for improvements to state and community mental health and mental retardation facilities.

Ohio Parks and Natural Resources (031): The Ohio Parks and Natural Resources Budget Fund Group consists of the Ohio Parks and Natural Resources Fund that receives proceeds from general obligation debt issuances. Expenditures from this fund are for projects related to parks and natural resources.

Parks and Recreation Improvement (035): The Parks and Recreation Improvement Budget Fund Group consists of the Parks and Recreation Improvement Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for improvements to parks and recreation facilities.

Revenue Distribution (RDF): The Revenue Distribution Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive tax and license fees for distribution to other state funds or local governmental units.

School Building Assistance (SBA): The School Building Assistance Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive general obligation debt issuances and loan repayments from local school districts. Expenditures are for loans to local school districts for the costs of capital improvements.

Sports Facilities Building (024): The Sports Facilities Building Budget Fund Group consists of the Sports Facilities Building Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for capital improvements to various Ohio sports facilities.

State Highway Safety (HSF): The State Highway Safety Budget Fund Group consists of several highway safety-related funds that receive transfers from the Highway Operating Fund, federal grants, fees, fines, and taxes on motor vehicles. Expenditures are restricted to support motor vehicle safety and law enforcement programs.

State Lottery (SLF): The State Lottery Budget Fund Group consists of the funds used to operate the Ohio Lottery Commission. Primary sources of revenue are lottery ticket sales and license fees. Major expenditures consist of operating costs, commissions to agents, and lottery prizes. The state uses the net proceeds after expenditures for the support of elementary, secondary, vocational, and special education programs.

State Special Revenue (SSR): The State Special Revenue Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive specific revenues for specified activities that are required by law.

Third Frontier Research & Development (011): The Third Frontier Research & Development Budget Fund Group consists of the Third Frontier Research & Development fund that receives proceeds from general obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for research, development, and commercialization projects.

Tobacco Settlement (TSF): The Tobacco Settlement Budget Fund Group consists of funds that account for various health, education, economic, and law enforcement-related programs. The primary source of revenue is money received under the Master Settlement Agreement with the nation's largest tobacco companies.

Transportation Building (029): The Transportation Building Budget Fund Group consists of the Transportation Building Fund that receives proceeds from special obligation debt issuances. Expenditures are for the construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of various capital facilities for the Department of Transportation.

Underground Parking Garage (UPG): The Underground Parking Garage Budget Fund Group consists of the Underground Parking Garage Operating Fund used to operate the underground parking garage. The primary source of revenue is parking fees. Expenditures are for the administration and operation of the garage.

Volunteer Fire Fighters' Dependents (085): The Volunteer Fire Fighters' Dependents Budget Fund Group consists of the Volunteer Fire Fighters' Dependents Fund. The primary purpose of this budget fund group is to account for fire district and political subdivision premiums for distribution in support of compensation to disabled fire fighters and to surviving spouses and families in the case of death.

Waterways Safety (WSF): The Waterways Safety Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive watercraft license fees and fines. Expenditures are restricted to supporting watercraft operations and watercraft law enforcement and education programs.

Wildlife (WLF): The Wildlife Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive wildlife license fees and fines. Expenditures are restricted to supporting wildlife preservation and wildlife law enforcement programs.

Workers' Compensation (WCF): The Workers' Compensation Budget Fund Group consists of funds that receive assessments on the State Insurance Fund (non-appropriated). Expenditures support the Bureau of Workers' Compensation and the Industrial Commission's administrative, adjudicatory, and programmatic responsibilities.

What is the state budget?

The state budget is an agreement between the legislative and executive branches of government on a spending plan for state government. It represents a statement of priorities for a two-year period. The state budget generally refers to the operating budget, not the capital budget. The capital budget directs the expenditure of funds for infrastructure and maintenance needs, such as buildings, parks, and historical sites.

What is a biennial budget?

Ohio prepares a biennial budget, which is a spending plan for a two-year period. Appropriations are made separately for the two fiscal years in a biennium. The state's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends the following June 30. The Executive Budget shows recommended spending levels for fiscal year 2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008) and fiscal year 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009).

Where does the money for the budget come from?

Revenue to support governmental operations comes from a variety of sources. The largest portion of this revenue is derived from the general unrestricted taxes imposed by the state. Ohio also receives money through special fees, the sale of goods and services, and from the federal government. More information as well as graphical depictions of the major sources of state revenues can be found in Section C under "Revenue Summaries."

How does the state know how much money it will have to spend?

The Office of Budget and Management, working with the Department of Taxation, prepares projections for state revenues. Projections are usually prepared in November preceding the issuance of the Executive Budget, and revenues are forecast for more than a 30-month period. Revenue estimates are updated throughout the process of enacting the budget as the state has more experience with actual receipts from different revenue sources. The Legislative Service Commission also prepares independent revenue estimates, which are compared to the administration's forecast. Consensus between the legislature and the executive must be built around the revenue assumptions that support the final version of the budget. Ultimately, no method of forecasting is 100 percent accurate so forecasts will always deviate from the actual performance of state revenue sources. Hopefully, however, this deviation ends up being small and manageable.

What is the GRF?

The GRF is the General Revenue Fund. It is the largest fund of the state and receives the majority of the state's tax receipts. Since there are few restrictions on how GRF dollars can be used, much of the focus of the budget process is on development of a spending plan for GRF resources. Federal dollars that reimburse the state for certain human services-related expenditures are also deposited into the GRF.

How big is the budget?

Many people think of the "size" of the budget in terms of the level of recommended spending from the GRF. Recommended spending from the GRF is \$25.67 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$27.22 billion in fiscal year 2009. However, the true size of the budget is the amount appropriated from all funds¹. Appropriations from all operating funds total \$57.16 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$59.29 billion in fiscal year 2009.

How much is the budget growing?

When compared to fiscal year 2007 estimated spending, the GRF spending declines by 1.6 percent in fiscal year 2008 and then grows by 6.0 percent in fiscal year 2009, and total budget for all operating funds grows by 1.8 percent in fiscal year 2008 and 3.7 percent in fiscal year 2009. The fiscal year 2008 and 2009 Executive Budget recommends the lowest GRF growth budget in 42 years.

¹ Capital appropriations are not included in the comparisons, except for the Department of Transportation, because the department's capital is historically appropriated on the same cycle as the main operating budget.

Which agencies have the largest budgets?

The agency with the largest budget in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 is the Department of Job and Family Services. Total recommended appropriations in fiscal year 2008 are \$17.17 billion, and total recommended appropriations in fiscal year 2009 are \$18.22 billion. Not only does the department have the largest total budget each year, it also has the largest General Revenue Fund budget (\$10.15 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$11.12 billion in fiscal year 2009) and the single largest line item in the GRF—line item 600-525, Health Care/Medicaid (\$8.90 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$9.84 billion in fiscal year 2009).

Based on total funding, the agencies with the next largest budgets are as follows:

- Department of Education, with total appropriations of \$10.03 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$10.39 billion in fiscal year 2009. GRF appropriations total \$6.90 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$7.21 billion in fiscal year 2009.
- Department of Transportation, which is primarily funded with state and federal motor fuel tax revenues and has total appropriations of \$3.23 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$3.08 billion in fiscal year 2009.
- Board of Regents, primarily funded from GRF, with total appropriations of \$2.68 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$2.67 billion in fiscal year 2009.
- Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, with total funding of \$1.76 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$1.82 billion in fiscal year 2009. Of this amount, \$1.54 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$1.59 billion in fiscal year 2009 are from the GRF.
- Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, which is recommended to receive total funding of \$1.17 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$1.25 billion in fiscal year 2009. The GRF provides \$369.67 million in fiscal year 2008 and \$389.28 million in fiscal year 2009.
- Department of Mental Health, with total appropriations of \$1.14 billion in fiscal year 2008 and \$1.19 billion in fiscal year 2009. Of this amount, \$574.26 million in fiscal year 2008 and \$576.63 million in fiscal year 2009 come from the GRF.

How big is the budget deficit?

Ohio has no budget deficit. This question is usually asked by those who confuse the state budget with the federal budget. The Ohio Constitution prohibits the state from borrowing money to fund operating expenses. Therefore, the budget must be balanced.

How big is the budget surplus?

The concept of a “surplus” is not one that is specifically defined. It is generally understood, however, to be funds that remain above and beyond any planned uses (including planned reserves and planned carryover balances). Typically a surplus is an unexpected result of higher-than-anticipated revenues or lower-than-anticipated spending. Amounts typically excluded from consideration as part of the surplus include one-half of one percent of GRF revenues (considered to be a necessary amount for a beginning carryover fund balance), amounts in the Budget Stabilization Fund up to 5% of GRF revenues, and funds needed to support appropriations made by the General Assembly. Based on statute, state budget surpluses cannot accumulate because the law requires that any “surplus” at the end of each fiscal year be deposited into the Income Tax Reduction Fund and returned to Ohio taxpayers.

What is the Blue Book?

Years ago, the Executive Budget document was printed with a blue cover and, as a result, people began to call the document the “Blue Book.” Over the years, each Executive Budget has been presented with a blue cover, and it is now considered a tradition. Beginning with the Executive Budget for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, the Executive Budget was no longer published in hardcopy. The Executive Budget was made available on the OBM website and on CD-ROM. Beginning with the Executive Budget for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, the Executive Budget is only available on the OBM Website: <http://www.obm.ohio.gov/>.

What is a program series and program?

A program series groups closely related programs into an overarching category that captures the state's efforts to provide for a public need. A program series corresponds with a major area of focus or goal for a state agency and in most cases is composed of two or more programs. Most agencies are characterized by more than one program series. An example of a program series is the Department of Development's Technology Development Program Series that includes the Thomas Edison, Third Frontier, and other technology programs.

A program is a discrete activity within an agency's organization that is intended to provide a specific good or service in response to an identified social or individual need or problem. A varying number of programs can be grouped under each program series. An example of a program is the Ohio Public Defender Commission's Pro Bono Training Program that provides continuing legal education training programs to public defenders and private counsel who provide representation to indigent persons in criminal and juvenile matters.

Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

The purpose of this section is to help the reader understand the tables included in the Executive Budget for each agency. Each agency has budget tables that contain the Governor's detailed spending plan for the fiscal year 2008-2009 biennium.

What are Budget Tables?

A majority of agencies have at least three budget tables: an Agency Summary of Budget History and Recommendations, a specific Program Recommendation Summary, and an Appropriation Line Item Summary (titled Line Item Summary). The Agency Budget History and Recommendations and the Appropriation Line Item Summary tables show spending history for fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006, estimated spending for fiscal year 2007 (since fiscal year 2007 will not end until June 30, 2007), and recommended spending by the Governor for fiscal years 2008 and 2009. The Program Recommendation Summaries identify the Governor's recommended funding levels by specific program.

Where are the Tables?

Starting with Section E, the Executive Budget contains Governor Strickland's funding recommendations for each agency. The agencies appear in alphabetical order and each agency has its own section that begins with an overview narrative followed by the agency's Summary of Budget History and Recommendations table. Following the summary table are narratives for each agency program series and program. Immediately after the individual program narratives are tables that identify the Governor's recommended funding levels for that specific program by appropriation line item. Finally, at the end of each agency section, a table totals and groups by fund the individual recommendations into an Appropriation Line Item Summary.

Agency Summary of Budget History and Recommendation Tables

The Agency Summary of Budget History and Recommendation table can be found following an agency's overview narrative in the Executive Budget document. This summary shows actual agency spending in fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006; estimated spending in fiscal year 2007; and the Governor's recommended appropriations for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 by budget fund group and by object of expense. A diagram of this table appears on page A-22.

Program Recommendation Tables

The Program Recommendation table can be found immediately following each agency's program narrative in the Executive Budget document. This table identifies the Governor's recommended funding levels for that specific program by appropriation line item for fiscal years 2008 and 2009. Since a line item can support multiple programs, the reader must refer to the Appropriation Line Item summary to find the total amount recommended for a line item. A diagram of this table appears on page A-23.

Appropriation Line Item Summary Tables

All agencies have one Appropriation Line Item Summary at the end of the agency program series and program narratives and associated tables. Each table shows, by line item, actual spending for fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006; estimated spending in fiscal year 2007; and the Governor's recommended appropriations for fiscal years 2008 and 2009. The line items listed on this table are grouped and subtotaled by budget fund group. Totals for the agency appear at the bottom of the table. A diagram of this table appears on page A-24.

More Detail Available

For some agencies, two asterisks (“**”) appear in the “% Change” columns of the Appropriation Line Item Summary table for certain line items. This signals the reader to refer to a following Appropriation Line Item Analysis for additional detail.

Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

Immediately following each agency's executive priority section is an **Agency Summary of Budget History and Recommendations** table. The table shows summary budget information for the agency by budget fund group and object of expense. The diagram below uses the State Library Board's Agency Summary table as an example.

Summary of Budget History and Recommendations

(In thousands)	ACTUAL			ESTIMATE	%	RECOMMENDED			
BUDGET FUND GROUP	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 06-07	FY 2008	%	FY 2009	%
General Revenue Fund	9,081	13,044	12,731	13,105	2.9	13,105	.0	13,105	.0
General Services Fund Group	7,142	3,553	3,229	4,601	42.5	5,717	24.3	5,717	.0
Fed Special Revenue Fund Group	6,431	5,717	5,173	5,644	9.1	5,692	.8	5,692	.0
TOTAL	22,654	22,314	21,133	23,350	10.5	24,514	5.0	24,514	.0

(In thousands)	ACTUAL			ESTIMATE	%	RECOMMENDED			
OBJECT OF EXPENSE	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 06-07	FY 2008	%	FY 2009	%
Personal Services	5,907	5,929	5,516	6,001	8.8	6,022	.4	6,316	4.9
Purchased Services	349	275	154	119	(23.0)	63	(47.3)	55	(12.8)
Maintenance	6,313	6,661	6,209	8,007	29.0	8,342	4.2	8,271	(.9)
Equipment	3,060	3,385	3,656	3,330	(8.9)	4,188	25.7	4,115	(1.7)
Subsidy	7,024	6,064	5,595	5,890	5.3	5,897	.1	5,754	(2.4)
Transfer & Other	1	1	2	2	35.9	2	.0	2	.0
TOTAL	22,654	22,314	21,133	23,350	10.5	24,514	5.0	24,514	.0

The "Summary of Budget History and Recommendations" section summarizes information by Budget Fund Group and by Object of Expense.

The "Recommended" columns show the Governor's Recommendation for FYs 2008 and 2009.

Reductions appear in parentheses.

Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

Within each agency, funding is designated to a program within a program series. A **program series** groups closely related programs into an overarching category that captures the state's efforts to provide for a public need. A program series corresponds with a major area of focus or goal for a state agency and in most cases is composed of two or more programs. A **program** is a discrete activity within an agency's organization that is intended to provide a specific good or service in response to identified social or individual need or problem.

The first two digits of the program numbering convention designate the program series, while the second two designate the program. The top table is program one within program series one.

Program name

Program 01.01: Educational and Interpretive Services				RECOMMENDED	
FUND GROUP	FUND	ALI	ALI NAME	FY 2008	FY 2009
GRF	GRF	360-501	Operating Subsidy	1,183,179	1,183,179
GRF	GRF	360-502	Site & Museum Operations	6,344,736	6,344,736
GRF	GRF	360-505	Nat'l Afro-American Museum	762,433	762,433
GRF	GRF	360-506	Hayes Presidential Center	514,323	514,323
GRF	GRF	360-508	State Historical Grants	75,000	75,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				8,879,671	8,879,671

Program 01.02: State Archives, Library, and Artifact Collections				RECOMMENDED	
FUND GROUP	FUND	ALI	ALI NAME	FY 2008	FY 2009
GRF	GRF	360-501	Operating Subsidy	1,727,002	1,727,002
GRF	GRF	360-502	Site & Museum Operations	1,801,719	1,801,719
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,528,721	3,528,721

Total recommended funding for program 01.01 Educational and Interpretive Services.

One line item can fund multiple programs. Recommendations within programs add up to the **Line Item Summary Table** for the agency.

Guide to Reading the Budget Tables

Each agency will have a Line Item Summary table that summarizes historical spending and recommended spending information by appropriation line item. The spending and recommendations are presented by fund and subtotaled by budget fund group.

LINE ITEM SUMMARY - Veterans' Home

The two "% Change" columns show the percent change between (1) the FY2007 Estimate and FY2008 Recommended columns and (2) the FY2008 and FY2009 Recommended columns.

Table with columns: FUND, ALI, ALI TITLE, FY 2004 ACTUAL, FY 2005 ACTUAL, FY 2006 ACTUAL, FY 2007 ESTIMATE, FY 2008 RECOMMENDED, % CHANGE, FY 2009 RECOMMENDED, % CHANGE. Rows include Personal Services, Maintenance, Hall of Fame, Veterans Home Services, Medicare Services, Veterans Home Operating-Federal, Veterans Home Operating, and Veterans Home Improvement.

Subtotals are shown for each budget fund group.

A "***" in the "% Change" column refers the reader to the applicable section of an agency's narrative or to a restructuring table for additional information.

Reductions appear in parentheses.