



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



STATE OF OHIO
SINGLE AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
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ATTACHMENT

State of Ohio *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*

NOTE: The State of Ohio *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, including the Independent Auditor's Report, has been issued under separate cover by the Ohio Office of Budget and Management. This report is included as an attachment herein and can also be viewed at the following website: <http://obm.ohio.gov/>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2024 STATE OF OHIO SINGLE AUDIT

AUDIT OF BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

There are 11 separate opinion units included in the basic financial statements of the State of Ohio for the state fiscal year (FY) ended June 30, 2024. For six of the 11 opinion units, our opinion was based, in whole or in part, on audits performed by independent accounting firms under contract with the Auditor of State. Audits for the remaining five opinion units were performed by audit staff of the Auditor of State. This information is described on page 1 in our Independent Auditor's Report included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The State of Ohio Annual Comprehensive Financial Report is included as an attachment to this report.

We audited the basic financial statements of the State of Ohio as of and for the period ended June 30, 2024, following auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). The objective of our audit was to express our opinion concerning whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the State of Ohio, and cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We issued unmodified opinions on all 11 opinion units. Our opinion letter, dated December 18, 2024, was provided to the Ohio Office of Budget and Management who released it on their website as part of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

In addition to our opinions on the basic financial statements, we issued an Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*, dated December 18, 2024. There was one significant deficiency required to be reported in this letter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITIES AND REPORTING UNDER FEDERAL UNIFORM GUIDANCE

The Single Audit Act requires an annual audit of the State's federal financial assistance programs. The specific audit and reporting requirements utilized for the June 30, 2024, audit are set forth in Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) reports federal expenditures for each federal financial assistance program by federal agency, as identified by the Assistance Listing (AL) number. As detailed on pages 11 through 20, the State administered 362 federal programs from 24 Federal agencies with total federal expenditures of \$44 billion in FY 2024. This represents a \$945.7 million (2.1%) decrease in total assistance, as compared to the prior year, and a 55.3% increase in total assistance, as compared to the pre-pandemic funding in 2019. The 2024 Schedule included approximately \$4.1 billion in funding for various programs as a result of the pandemic, a \$2.8 billion decrease from the prior year. The 2024 Schedule also included additional federal funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) which provides grants over a five-year period to improve public safety and create jobs related to transportation and infrastructure, including areas such as energy and power infrastructure, access to broadband internet, and water infrastructure. Of the major programs tested during FY 2024, approximately \$1.8 billion in IIJA funding was expended related to Highway Planning and Construction (\$1.7 billion), Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (\$87.9 million), and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (\$17.5 million) programs.

The Schedule is used for identifying Type A and Type B programs. For FY 2024, Type A federal programs for the State of Ohio were those programs with annual federal expenditures exceeding \$66.1 million. There were 31 programs at or above this amount. All other programs were identified as Type B in accordance with the Uniform Guidance requirements. The identification of Type A and B programs is utilized for determining which federal programs will be tested in detail for compliance with federal laws and regulations. Under the Uniform Guidance, the auditor uses a risk-based approach to testing. Once programs are classified as Type A or B, they are then assessed as either high or low risk programs. All high-risk Type A programs are considered major programs and are tested in detail for compliance with federal regulations. Low-risk Type A programs must be tested at least once every three years. Auditors are not required to identify more high-risk Type B programs than 1/4 the number of low-risk Type A programs and are required to test as a major program each Type B program that is identified as high-risk. The State of Ohio Single Audit included testing of 24 Type A programs and two high-risk Type B programs as major programs in FY 2024 (listed on pages 36 through 39), representing 91.97% of total federal assistance to the State of Ohio.

Included in the Schedule are monies paid by the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services and the Ohio Department of Medicaid to their subrecipient county agencies to administer applicable portions of the Medicaid Cluster, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), CCDF Cluster, Child Support Enforcement, and SNAP Cluster federal programs. The related county federal schedules will report expenditures for all disbursements made at the county level. However, for the Medicaid, CHIP, TANF (Ohio Works First portion), Adoption Assistance, CCDF Cluster, and SNAP Cluster federal programs, the counties performed selected functions and maintained case records to support benefits paid by the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services and the Ohio Department of Medicaid related to these programs. We selected 10 of 88 counties and performed testing related to the specific county level activities for these six major programs. The results of our county level audit procedures did not result in any findings reported in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

The federal financial assistance for the State's colleges and universities, which was approximately \$3.28 billion in FY 2024, is excluded from the State's Schedule although their financial activities are included in the State's financial statements (Discretely Presented Component Units). The State's colleges and universities included in the State's reporting entity are subject to separate audits under the Uniform Guidance.

In accordance with the Uniform Guidance, we issued an *Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance*. Our report on compliance includes our opinion on compliance with the 26 major federal financial assistance programs and describes instances of noncompliance with Federal requirements we detected that require reporting per the Uniform Guidance. This report also describes any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies we identified related to controls used to administer Federal financial assistance programs. Due to the significance of 10 of our audit findings, we qualified our opinion on compliance related to Activities Allowed or Unallowed applicable to Medicaid Cluster and CHIP; Cash Management applicable to Opioid STR and Block Grants for Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services; Eligibility applicable to TANF, Medicaid Cluster, and CHIP; Reporting applicable to Child Nutrition Cluster, Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation, COVID-19 Emergency Rental Assistance Program, and Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; and, Special Tests and Provisions – Provider Eligibility applicable to Medicaid Cluster and CHIP federal programs.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

The FY 2024 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs contains 19 findings (summarized on pages 40 and 41) related to the *Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance*, of which 10 were repeated from the FY 2023 State of Ohio Single Audit.

The 19 federal findings, beginning on page 43, relate to the federal programs at seven state agencies. Of these federal findings, many of which were rated as more than one type, two resulted in questioned costs totaling \$924,725 (one also included noncompliance), 15 were noncompliance (some also included control deficiencies), 16 were identified as material weaknesses, and two were significant deficiencies.

The schedule below identifies the number of reportable items included in the State of Ohio Single Audit, by state agency, for fiscal years 2019 through 2024.

State Agency	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	2	3	9	10	14	6
Ohio Department of Medicaid	5	6	2	3	4	6
Ohio Department of Education and Workforce	1	1	3	2	5	7
Ohio Department of Development	8	5	4	3	3	1
Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities	0	0	0	1	1	1
Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	1	2	3	2	5	3
Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	1
Ohio Department of Natural Resources	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	4
Ohio Department of Public Safety	0	1	2	3	0	N/A
Ohio Office of Budget and Management	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ohio Department of Transportation	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	1
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Office of the Ohio Attorney General	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A
Ohio Department of Adjutant General	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1
Ohio Department of Administrative Services	0	0	1	1	1	1
Ohio Department of Aging	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1
Ohio Department of Health	0	1	0	0	0	N/A
Ohio Facilities Construction Commission	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total:	19	19	24	25	38	33

N/A – no major programs tested for this agency.

In addition to the findings included in this report, the State of Ohio and each state agency may receive management letters which would include internal control and compliance deficiencies that did not rise to the level required for inclusion in this report. Those management letters are not part of this report.

We also identified three other issues related to Findings for Recovery, which are included in the “Other” findings section of the report starting on page 31. These issues did not impact our GAGAS or Single Audit Compliance and Controls reports.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S
REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE
AND INTERNAL CONTROLS**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable Mike DeWine, Governor
State of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio 43215

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Ohio (the State) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 18, 2024.

We noted the State reported known fraud and non-fraud Unemployment Compensation overpayments totaling \$604.1 million to the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) as of June 30, 2024. Of the total overpayments reported to the DOL, \$499.7 million was fraud and \$104.4 million was non-fraud. These overpayments were regular unemployment as well as federal pandemic unemployment benefits. Additionally, the State has flagged as possible overpayments, certain claims with one or more fraud identifiers, for both regular and federal pandemic unemployment benefits with an accumulated amount of \$280.5 million. Despite being flagged as potential overpayments, until the claims are fully adjudicated, no determination can be made on the outcome.

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the following organizations, as described in our report on the State's financial statements:

Opinion Unit	Organization	Percent of Opinion Unit's Total	
		Assets	Expenditures/ Expenses/ Deductions
Governmental Activities (GA)	Treasurer of State Lease Revenue Bonds and Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority (BTSFA)	2%	1%
Business-Type Activities (BTA)	Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation and Ohio Tuition Trust Authority	89%	26%
GA/BTSFA Revenue Bonds	Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	100%	100%
BTA / Workers' Compensation	Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation	100%	100%

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Opinion Unit	Organization	Percent of Opinion Unit's Total	
		Assets	Expenditures/ Expenses/ Deductions
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	Bowling Green State University; Cleveland State University; Columbus State Community College; JobsOhio; Kent State University; Miami University; Ohio State University; Ohio University; Shawnee State University; University of Akron; University of Cincinnati; University of Toledo; Wright State University; and Youngstown State University	91%	95%
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	State Highway Patrol Retirement System; State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio; Treasurer of State Lease Revenue Bonds; and Ohio Tuition Trust Authority	42%	6%

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of JobsOhio, as described in our report on the State of Ohio's financial statements. The financial statements of JobsOhio, which represents five percent of the total assets and nine percent of the total expenses of the aggregate discretely presented component units, were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and accordingly, this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters associated with JobsOhio within the aggregate discretely presented component units or that are reported on separately by those auditors who audited the financial statements of JobsOhio.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the State's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purposes of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the State's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the State's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

State's Response to Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the State's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs and corrective action plan. The State's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

December 18, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

The Honorable Mike DeWine, Governor
State of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the State of Ohio's (the State) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect each of the State of Ohio's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The State's major federal programs are identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Qualified Opinion on Major Federal Programs

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the *Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions* section of our report, the State of Ohio complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Child Nutrition Cluster, Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation, COVID-19 – Emergency Rental Assistance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), COVID-19 CHIP, Medicaid Cluster, COVID-19 – Medicaid Cluster, Opioid STR, and Block Grants for Substance Use Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Unmodified Opinion on Each of the Other Major Federal Programs

In our opinion, the State complied in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its other major federal programs identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section of our report.

State of Ohio
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control
Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

We are required to be independent of the State and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified and unmodified opinions on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the State's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Matters Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on the Major Federal Programs Listed in the Table

As described in the findings listed in the table below, identified in the summary of findings and questioned costs on pages 40 and 41, and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, the State did not comply with requirements regarding the following:

Assistance Listing #	Program (or Cluster) Name	Finding #(s)	State Agency	Compliance Requirement(s)
10.553/10.555/ 10.556/10.559/ 10.582	Child Nutrition Cluster	2024-010	Ohio Department of Education & Workforce	Reporting
15.252	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation	2024-020	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Reporting
21.023	COVID-19 – Emergency Rental Assistance Program	2024-008	Ohio Department of Development	Reporting
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	2024-012	Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	Eligibility
93.568	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2024-003 2024-004	Ohio Department of Development	Reporting
93.767	CHIP COVID-19 – CHIP	2024-014	Ohio Department of Medicaid	Activities Allowed or Unallowed Eligibility
93.767	CHIP COVID-19 – CHIP	2024-016 2024-017	Ohio Department of Medicaid	Special Tests and Provisions – Provider Eligibility
93.775/93.777/ 93.778	Medicaid Cluster COVID-19 – Medicaid Cluster	2024-014	Ohio Department of Medicaid	Activities Allowed or Unallowed Eligibility
93.775/93.777/ 93.778	Medicaid Cluster COVID-19 – Medicaid Cluster	2024-016 2024-017	Ohio Department of Medicaid	Special Tests and Provisions – Provider Eligibility
93.788	Opioid STR	2024-019	Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	Cash Management
93.959	Block Grants for Substance Use Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services	2024-019	Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	Cash Management

Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the State to comply with the requirements applicable to these programs.

Other Matter – Federal Expenditures Not Included in the Compliance Audit

The State's basic financial statements include the operations of State Colleges and Universities, which expended approximately \$3.28 billion in federal awards which is not included in the State's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards during the year ended June 30, 2024. Our compliance audit, described in the "Qualified and Unmodified Opinions" section, does not include the operations of State Colleges and Universities because the component units engaged other auditors to perform an audit of compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance. The following State Colleges and Universities were not included in the State's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards:

State Colleges and Universities	
Bowling Green State University	Ohio University
Central State University	Owens State Community College
Cincinnati State Community College	Shawnee State University
Clark State Community College	Southern State Community College
Cleveland State University	Terra State Community College
Columbus State Community College	University of Akron
Edison State Community College	University of Cincinnati
Kent State University	University of Toledo
Miami University	Washington State College of Ohio
Northeast Ohio Medical University	Wright State University
Northwest State Community College	Youngstown State University
The Ohio State University	

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

The State's Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the State's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the State's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the State's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on

a test basis, evidence regarding the State's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- obtain an understanding of the State's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures also disclosed instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance. These instances of noncompliance are listed in the table below, identified in the summary of findings and questioned costs on pages 40 and 41, and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

State Agency	Noncompliance Finding Numbers
Ohio Department of Development	2024-002 and 2024-005 through 2024-007
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	2024-012 and 2024-013
Ohio Department of Medicaid	2024-014 and 2024-015

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the State's responses to the noncompliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The State's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance listed in the table below, identified in the summary of findings and questioned costs on pages 40 and 41, and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be material weaknesses.

State Agency	Material Weakness Finding Numbers
Ohio Department of Development	2024-003 through 2024-009
Ohio Department of Education & Workforce	2024-010
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	2024-011
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	2024-012
Ohio Department of Medicaid	2024-014 through 2024-017
Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services	2024-019
Ohio Department of Natural Resources	2024-020

A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance listed in the table below, identified in the summary of findings and questioned costs on pages 40 and 41, and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be significant deficiencies.

State Agency	Significant Deficiency Finding Numbers
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	2024-013
Ohio Department of Medicaid	2024-018

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the State's responses to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The State's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of this testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. We issued our unmodified report thereon dated December 18, 2024. Our opinion also explained the State reported known regular and pandemic Unemployment Compensation overpayments totaling \$604.1 million to the U.S. Department of Labor as of June 30, 2024, which included \$499.7 million related to fraud and \$104.4 million related to non-fraud. The federal government gave discretion to states to waive the need for repayment of pandemic funding related to non-fraud. Due to the nature of these known overpayments along with federal waiver discretion, most of these monies have not been subject to a collection process.

Additionally, the State has flagged as possible overpayments, certain claims with one or more fraud identifiers, for both regular and federal pandemic unemployment benefits with an accumulated amount of \$280.5 million. Despite being flagged as potential overpayments, until the claims are fully adjudicated, no determination can be made on the outcome.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. We have not performed any procedures on the audited financial statements subsequent to December 18, 2024. The accompanying Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards by Federal Agency and Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards by Federal Agency and Federal Program (schedules) are presented for purposes of additional analyses as required by the Uniform Guidance and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records management used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected these schedules to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements.

We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling these schedules directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, these schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

March 19, 2025

**SUPPLEMENTARY
SCHEDULES OF
EXPENDITURES OF
FEDERAL AWARDS**

STATE OF OHIO
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
SUMMARIZED BY FEDERAL AGENCY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Federal Agency	Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to
		Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture	4,500,800,592	983,253,170
U.S. Department of Commerce	19,661,856	10,364,840
U.S. Department of Defense	64,650,571	2,518,490
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	118,727,089	110,905,709
U.S. Department of the Interior	82,617,030	13,401,457
U.S. Department of Justice	64,561,521	49,168,412
U.S. Department of Labor	1,143,113,513	118,390,805
U.S. Department of Transportation	2,062,008,401	456,655,754
U.S. Department of Treasury	915,716,213	555,598,033
U.S. Appalachian Regional Commission	5,003,041	4,421,593
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	673,059	-
General Services Administration	63,746	-
National Endowment for the Arts	1,412,602	1,412,602
Institute of Museum and Library Services	5,330,184	3,012,331
U.S. Small Business Administration	5,849,883	4,111,589
U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs	19,834,355	-
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	311,398,924	272,444,080
U.S. Department of Energy	49,811,447	46,311,286
U.S. Department of Education	3,766,471,050	3,381,878,092
U.S. Election Assistance Commission	5,273,289	518,081
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	30,680,774,337	1,600,275,441
Corporation for National and Community Service	11,395,702	10,317,325
Social Security Administration	83,300,565	-
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	175,777,817	164,089,112
Total Expenditures	\$ 44,094,226,787	\$ 7,789,048,202

**STATE OF OHIO
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
BY FEDERAL AGENCY AND FEDERAL PROGRAM
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

FEDERAL AGENCY/ASSISTANCE LISTING (AL) NUMBER/PROGRAM TITLE		Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
<i>SNAP Cluster:</i>			
10.551	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.....	\$ 3,226,335,515	\$ -
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.....	133,713,487	78,710,347
10.561	COVID-19 -- State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.....	9,030,273	6,773,897
	Total State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.....	142,743,760	85,484,244
	<i>Total SNAP Cluster.....</i>	<i>3,369,079,275</i>	<i>85,484,244</i>
<i>Child Nutrition Cluster:</i>			
10.553	School Breakfast Program.....	160,612,316	160,604,551
10.553	COVID-19 -- School Breakfast Program.....	293,037	-
	Total School Breakfast Program.....	160,905,353	160,604,551
10.555	(b) National School Lunch Program.....	66,547,266	66,547,266
10.555	National School Lunch Program.....	451,942,069	451,172,113
10.555	COVID-19 -- National School Lunch Program.....	42,645,024	42,601,896
	Total National School Lunch Program.....	561,134,359	560,321,275
10.556	Special Milk Program for Children.....	221,027	221,027
10.559	Summer Food Service Program for Children.....	16,553,719	16,210,649
10.582	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.....	4,629,886	4,629,886
	<i>Total Child Nutrition Cluster.....</i>	<i>743,444,344</i>	<i>741,987,388</i>
<i>Food Distribution Cluster:</i>			
10.565	Commodity Supplemental Food Program.....	2,311,096	-
10.568	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs).....	5,047,102	-
	<i>Total Food Distribution Cluster.....</i>	<i>7,358,198</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster:</i>			
10.665	Schools and Roads - Grants to States.....	315,538	315,538
	<i>Total Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster.....</i>	<i>315,538</i>	<i>315,538</i>
10.025	Plant and Animal Disease, Pest Control, and Animal Care.....	5,189,895	-
10.069	Conservation Reserve Program.....	83,428	-
10.093	Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program.....	692,066	-
10.163	Market Protection and Promotion.....	1,341,328	-
10.170	Specialty Crop Block Grant Program - Farm Bill.....	469,236	387,305
10.171	Organic Certification Cost Share Programs.....	158,191	157,031
10.182	Pandemic Relief Activities: Local Food Purchase Agreements with States, Tribes, and Local Governments.....	10,085,727	-
10.187	The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) Commodity Credit Corporation Eligible Recipient Funds.....	2,452,500	-
10.190	Resilient Food System Infrastructure Program.....	43,672	-
10.304	Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (FADI).....	194,432	-
10.475	(b) Cooperative Agreements with States for Intrastate Meat and Poultry Inspection.....	128,287	-
10.475	Cooperative Agreements with States for Intrastate Meat and Poultry Inspection.....	5,925,277	-
10.479	Food Safety Cooperative Agreements.....	148,221	-
10.525	Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network Competitive Grants Program.....	338,491	336,272
10.541	Child Nutrition-Technology Innovation Grant.....	490,013	-
10.542	COVID-19 -- Pandemic EBT Food Benefits.....	5,399,427	-
10.557	WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.....	222,937,081	49,335,378
10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program.....	101,414,122	99,937,916
10.560	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition.....	7,457,277	-
10.572	WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP).....	652,322	-
10.575	Farm to School Grant Program.....	62,266	6,000
10.576	Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program.....	1,726,266	1,721,266
10.576	COVID-19 -- Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program.....	574,117	481,401
	Total Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program.....	2,300,383	2,202,667
10.579	Child Nutrition Discretionary Grants Limited Availability.....	1,939,319	1,939,319
10.580	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Process and Technology Improvement Grants.....	92,701	-
10.645	Farm to School State Formula Grant.....	116,119	-
10.649	COVID-19 -- Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs.....	4,603,131	-
10.664	(c) Cooperative Forestry Assistance.....	3,225,121	972,873
10.676	Forest Legacy Program.....	52,222	-
10.680	(c) Forest Health Protection.....	593,701	19,802
10.691	Good Neighbor Authority.....	39,672	-
10.697	State & Private Forestry Hazardous Fuel Reduction Program.....	109,398	-
10.698	State & Private Forestry Cooperative Fire Assistance.....	262,451	128,444
10.699	Partnership Agreements.....	2,030	-
10.707	Research Joint Venture and Cost Reimbursable Agreements.....	1,718	-
10.716	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Prescribed Fire/Fire Recovery.....	50,000	-
10.720	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Community Wildfire Defense Grants.....	38,845	-
10.721	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Temporary Bridge Program.....	78,082	-
10.727	Inflation Reduction Act Urban & Community Forestry Program.....	256,500	42,993
10.902	Soil and water conservation.....	495,441	-
10.912	Environmental Quality Incentives Program.....	560,492	-
10.931	Agricultural Conservation Easement Program.....	34,369	-

STATE OF OHIO
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
BY FEDERAL AGENCY AND FEDERAL PROGRAM
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL AGENCY/ASSISTANCE LISTING (AL) NUMBER/PROGRAM TITLE		Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture (Continued)			
10.932	Regional Conservation Partnership Program.....	88,283	-
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	4,500,800,592	983,253,170
U.S. Department of Commerce			
<i>Economic Development Cluster:</i>			
11.307	Economic Adjustment Assistance.....	4,291,839	688,144
	<i>Total Economic Development Cluster.....</i>	<i>4,291,839</i>	<i>688,144</i>
11.032	State Digital Equity Planning and Capacity Grant.....	740,794	654,590
11.035	Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program.....	2,832,282	-
11.407	Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986.....	16,518	16,518
11.419	Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards.....	2,659,362	870,368
11.420	Coastal Zone Management Estuarine Research Reserves.....	916,534	51,520
11.473	Office for Coastal Management.....	1,902,550	1,781,723
11.611	Manufacturing Extension Partnership.....	6,301,977	6,301,977
	Total U.S. Department of Commerce.....	19,661,856	10,364,840
U.S. Department of Defense			
12.002	Procurement Technical Assistance For Business Firms.....	1,042,671	776,368
12.113	State Memorandum of Agreement Program for the Reimbursement of Technical Services.....	400,345	-
12.401	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Projects.....	60,648,980	-
12.600	Community Investment.....	1,742,122	1,742,122
12.620	Troops to Teachers Grant Program.....	98,515	-
12.UNKNOWN (b)	1033 Excess Military Property Program.....	717,938	-
	Total U.S. Department of Defense.....	64,650,571	2,518,490
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii.....	42,721,550	41,997,647
14.228	COVID-19 -- Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii.....	18,100,765	18,027,678
	<i>Total Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii.....</i>	<i>60,822,315</i>	<i>60,025,325</i>
14.231	Emergency Solutions Grant Program.....	5,548,742	5,378,034
14.231	COVID-19 -- Emergency Solutions Grant Program.....	5,156,921	5,075,793
	<i>Total Emergency Solutions Grant Program.....</i>	<i>10,705,663</i>	<i>10,453,827</i>
14.235	Supportive Housing Program.....	4,955,916	4,608,468
14.239	Home Investment Partnerships Program.....	18,772,662	17,681,272
14.241	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS.....	2,625,112	2,625,112
14.267	Continuum of Care Program.....	652,700	652,700
14.275	Housing Trust Fund.....	15,548,634	14,859,005
14.401	Fair Housing Assistance Program.....	2,617,176	-
14.900	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control in Privately-Owned Housing.....	2,026,911	-
	Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	118,727,089	110,905,709
U.S. Department of the Interior			
<i>Fish and Wildlife Cluster:</i>			
15.605 (a)	Sport Fish Restoration.....	697,818	693,169
15.605	Sport Fish Restoration.....	6,101,902	1,404,446
15.611 (a)	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education and Safety.....	1,018,199	1,018,199
15.611	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education and Safety.....	23,999,038	3,084,874
	<i>Total Fish and Wildlife Cluster.....</i>	<i>31,816,957</i>	<i>6,200,688</i>
15.018	Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP).....	10,598,944	-
15.073	Earth Mapping Resources Initiative.....	40,056	-
15.250	Regulation of Surface Coal Mining and Surface Effects of Underground Coal Mining.....	1,175,030	-
15.252	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR).....	27,803,189	2,657,906
15.433	Flood Control Act Lands.....	121,578	121,578
15.437	Minerals Leasing Act.....	3,245	3,245
15.438	National Forest Acquired Lands.....	220,932	220,932
15.608	Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance.....	101,258	-
15.615	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	361,702	763
15.616	Clean Vessel Act.....	109,055	107,515
15.622	Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act.....	1,694,832	1,694,832
15.634 (a)	State Wildlife Grants.....	787,345	781,686
15.634	State Wildlife Grants.....	1,281,420	969,140
15.662 (c)	Great Lakes Restoration.....	1,404,366	643,172
15.808	U.S. Geological Survey Research and Data Collection.....	62,115	-
15.810	National Cooperative Geologic Mapping.....	92,301	-
15.916	Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development and Planning.....	4,884,112	-
15.980	National Ground-Water Monitoring Network.....	58,593	-
	Total U.S. Department of the Interior.....	82,617,030	13,401,457

STATE OF OHIO
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
BY FEDERAL AGENCY AND FEDERAL PROGRAM
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL AGENCY/ASSISTANCE LISTING (AL) NUMBER/PROGRAM TITLE		Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Justice			
16.017	Sexual Assault Services Formula Program.....	758,970	758,970
16.034	COVID-19 -- Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program.....	1,396,303	1,373,263
16.2023-96	Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.....	331,452	-
16.2024-90	Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.....	41,863	-
16.320	Services for Trafficking Victims.....	282,914	157,326
16.321	Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve.....	189,561	72,228
16.540	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.....	1,248,084	1,069,652
16.548	Delinquency Prevention Program.....	315,182	301,537
16.550	(a) State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers.....	32,932	-
16.550	State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers.....	3,325	-
16.554	National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP).....	158,375	-
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance.....	36,514,881	33,799,620
16.576	Crime Victim Compensation.....	927,000	-
16.582	Crime Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants.....	92,326	60,555
16.585	Treatment Court Discretionary Grant Program.....	335,220	-
16.588	(a) Violence Against Women Formula Grants.....	1,726	-
16.588	Violence Against Women Formula Grants.....	3,997,480	3,785,626
16.593	(a) Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners.....	896	-
16.593	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners.....	997,626	884,048
16.606	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.....	135,428	-
16.609	(a) Project Safe Neighborhoods.....	554	-
16.609	Project Safe Neighborhoods.....	338,219	305,531
16.710	Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants.....	1,184,193	-
16.735	PREA Program: Strategic Support for PREA Implementation.....	35,240	35,240
16.738	(a) Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.....	350,344	253,814
16.738	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.....	5,062,673	4,243,986
16.741	DNA Backlog Reduction Program.....	1,790,653	-
16.742	(a) Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program.....	392	-
16.742	Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program.....	571,830	385,209
16.750	Support for Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program.....	584,418	-
16.754	Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.....	1,510,559	-
16.812	Second Chance Act Reentry Initiative.....	244,887	86,273
16.816	John R. Justice Prosecutors and Defenders Incentive Act.....	123,550	-
16.827	Justice Reinvestment Initiative.....	191,259	-
16.834	Domestic Trafficking Victim Program.....	14,411	-
16.835	Body Worn Camera Policy and Implementation.....	249,709	-
16.838	(a) Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and other Substances Use Program.....	180,204	173,682
16.838	Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and other Substances Use Program.....	1,642,405	1,421,852
16.839	STOP School Violence.....	611,838	-
16.922	Equitable Sharing Program.....	2,112,639	-
Total U.S. Department of Justice.....		64,561,521	49,168,412
U.S. Department of Labor			
<i>Employment Service Cluster:</i>			
17.207	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities.....	24,685,248	1,415,362
17.801	Jobs for Veterans State Grants.....	7,287,701	-
<i>Total Employment Service Cluster.....</i>		<i>31,972,949</i>	<i>1,415,362</i>
<i>WIOA Cluster:</i>			
17.258	WIOA Adult Program.....	35,508,356	34,507,932
17.259	WIOA Youth Activities.....	42,322,194	40,834,747
17.278	WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants.....	46,369,459	24,526,135
<i>Total WIOA Cluster.....</i>		<i>124,200,009</i>	<i>99,868,814</i>
17.002	Labor Force Statistics.....	2,342,665	-
17.005	Compensation and Working Conditions.....	179,865	-
17.225	Unemployment Insurance.....	927,604,860	6,514,983
17.225	COVID-19 -- Unemployment Insurance.....	20,317,962	-
<i>Total Unemployment Insurance.....</i>		<i>947,922,822</i>	<i>6,514,983</i>
17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program.....	3,344,846	3,273,489
17.245	Trade Adjustment Assistance.....	10,327,884	227,494
17.268	H-1B Job Training Grants.....	37,640	-
17.270	(c) Reentry Employment Opportunities.....	1,183,277	-
17.271	Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program (WOTC).....	1,245,963	-
17.273	Temporary Labor Certification for Foreign Workers.....	589,738	-
17.277	WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants.....	7,880,938	6,138,602
17.277	COVID-19 -- WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants.....	355,397	355,397
<i>Total WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants.....</i>		<i>8,236,335</i>	<i>6,493,999</i>
17.285	Registered Apprenticeship.....	4,722,493	495,542
17.504	Consultation Agreements.....	1,625,914	-
17.600	Mine Health and Safety Grants.....	276,805	-
17.720	Disability Employment Policy Development.....	4,903,186	100,000

STATE OF OHIO
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
BY FEDERAL AGENCY AND FEDERAL PROGRAM
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL AGENCY/ASSISTANCE LISTING (AL) NUMBER/PROGRAM TITLE		Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Labor (Continued)			
17.804	Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program.....	1,122	1,122
	Total U.S. Department of Labor.....	1,143,113,513	118,390,805
U.S. Department of Transportation			
<i>FMCSA Cluster:</i>			
20.218	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance.....	13,484,357	-
20.237	Motor Carrier Safety Assistance High Priority Activities Grants and Cooperative Agreements.....	836,352	-
	Total FMCSA Cluster.....	14,320,709	-
<i>Federal Transit Cluster:</i>			
20.526	Buses and Bus Facilities Formula, Competitive, and Low or No Emissions Programs.....	3,454,849	3,454,849
	Total Federal Transit Cluster.....	3,454,849	3,454,849
<i>Transit Services Programs Cluster:</i>			
20.513	Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities.....	11,012,499	10,907,891
	Total Transit Services Programs Cluster.....	11,012,499	10,907,891
<i>Highway Safety Cluster:</i>			
20.600	State and Community Highway Safety.....	10,557,292	5,866,582
20.616	National Priority Safety Programs.....	7,196,517	1,673,289
	Total Highway Safety Cluster.....	17,753,809	7,539,871
20.106	Airport Improvement Program, COVID-19 Airports Programs, and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Programs.....	437,585	-
20.200	Highway Research and Development Program.....	5,938,421	72,527
20.205 (a)	Highway Planning and Construction.....	5,275,110	-
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction.....	1,925,867,986	376,918,958
20.215	Highway Training and Education.....	331,625	-
20.219	Recreational Trails Program	1,505,150	-
20.224	Federal Lands Access Program.....	90,391	72,376
20.301	Railroad Safety.....	66,039	-
20.325	Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements.....	4,812,312	-
20.505	Metropolitan Transportation Planning and State and Non-Metropolitan Planning and Research.....	10,147,264	-
20.509	Formula Grants for Rural Areas and Tribal Transit Program.....	41,632,513	39,891,619
20.528	Rail Fixed Guideway Public Transportation System State Safety Oversight Formula Grant Program.....	663,058	-
20.608	Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated.....	1,188,263	1,188,263
20.614	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Discretionary Safety Grants and Cooperative Agreements.....	160,000	-
20.700	Pipeline Safety Program State Base Grant.....	1,429,420	-
20.703	Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants.....	518,375	350,873
20.707	Hazardous Materials State Inspection (HMSI) Grant.....	82,343	-
20.933	National Infrastructure Investments.....	15,320,680	16,258,527
	Total U.S. Department of Transportation.....	2,062,008,401	456,655,754
U.S. Department of Treasury			
21.016	Equitable Sharing.....	151,193	-
21.023	COVID-19 -- Emergency Rental Assistance Program.....	79,680,514	75,838,021
21.027 (a)	COVID-19 -- Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.....	332,346	257,924
21.027	COVID-19 -- Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.....	827,030,570	471,949,753
21.029	COVID-19 -- Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund.....	444,500	-
21.031	COVID-19 -- State Small Business Credit Initiative Technical Assistance Grant Program.....	519,594	519,594
21.034	COVID-19 -- State Small Business Credit Initiative Competitive Technical Assistance Program.....	7,557,496	7,032,741
	Total U.S. Department of Treasury.....	915,716,213	555,598,033
U.S. Appalachian Regional Commission			
23.002	Appalachian Area Development.....	5,003,041	4,421,593
	Total U.S. Appalachian Regional Commission.....	5,003,041	4,421,593
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission			
30.EEO45017C0075	Employment Discrimination Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.....	673,059	-
	Total U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	673,059	-
General Services Administration			
39.003 (b)	Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property.....	63,746	-
	Total General Services Administration.....	63,746	-
National Endowment for the Arts			
45.025	Promotion of the Arts Partnership Agreements.....	1,412,602	1,412,602
	Total National Endowment for the Arts.....	1,412,602	1,412,602
Institute of Museum and Library Services			
45.310	Grants to States.....	5,330,184	3,012,331
	Total Institute of Museum and Library Services.....	5,330,184	3,012,331

STATE OF OHIO
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
BY FEDERAL AGENCY AND FEDERAL PROGRAM
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL AGENCY/ASSISTANCE LISTING (AL) NUMBER/PROGRAM TITLE		Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Small Business Administration			
59.007	7(j) Technical Assistance.....	779,155	-
59.037	Small Business Development Centers.....	4,767,804	3,808,665
59.061	State Trade Expansion.....	302,924	302,924
	Total U.S. Small Business Administration.....	5,849,883	4,111,589
U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs			
64.005	Grants to States for Construction of State Home Facilities.....	34,814	-
64.014	Veterans State Domiciliary Care.....	2,234,388	-
64.015	Veterans State Nursing Home Care.....	17,565,153	-
	Total U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs.....	19,834,355	-
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			
66.001	Air Pollution Control Program Support.....	4,223,954	687,361
66.032	State Indoor Radon Grants.....	395,580	-
66.034	(b) Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act.....	279,353	-
66.034	Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act.....	1,463,179	917,982
66.040	Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) State Grants.....	213,320	213,320
66.046	Climate Pollution Reduction Grants.....	665,078	-
66.204	Multipurpose Grants to States and Tribes.....	94,169	-
66.419	Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support.....	5,146,006	-
66.432	State Public Water System Supervision.....	2,460,910	-
66.433	State Underground Water Source Protection.....	246,261	-
66.444	Voluntary School and Child Care Lead Testing and Reduction Grant Program (SDWA 1464(d)).....	121,895	-
66.454	Water Quality Management Planning.....	1,605,662	597,278
66.458	Clean Water State Revolving Fund.....	165,531,120	165,531,120
66.460	Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants.....	5,564,128	3,018,191
66.461	Regional Wetland Program Development Grants.....	116,881	-
66.468	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.....	100,324,820	97,024,032
66.469	Geographic Programs - Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.....	5,944,544	4,003,638
66.472	Beach Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants.....	216,312	134,964
66.485	Support for the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan.....	593,376	316,194
66.605	Performance Partnership Grants.....	979,142	-
66.708	Pollution Prevention Grants Program.....	9,623	-
66.716	Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies.....	30,840	-
66.801	Hazardous Waste Management State Program Support.....	8,386,537	-
66.802	Superfund State, Political Subdivision, and Indian Tribe Site-Specific Cooperative Agreements.....	778,274	-
66.804	Underground Storage Tank (UST) Prevention, Detection, and Compliance Program.....	773,260	-
66.805	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Corrective Action Program.....	2,164,862	-
66.817	State and Tribal Response Program Grants.....	1,457,984	-
66.818	Brownfields Multipurpose, Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements.....	1,583,831	-
66.920	Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Infrastructure Grants.....	28,023	-
	Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.....	311,398,924	272,444,080
U.S. Department of Energy			
81.041	State Energy Program.....	3,448,777	2,845,297
81.042	Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons.....	45,392,872	43,272,948
81.104	Environmental Remediation and Waste Processing and Disposal.....	882,585	193,041
81.136	Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance.....	87,213	-
	Total U.S. Department of Energy.....	49,811,447	46,311,286
U.S. Department of Education			
<i>Special Education (IDEA) Cluster:</i>			
84.027	Special Education Grants to States.....	538,833,410	517,454,980
84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants.....	15,528,849	13,890,706
	Total Special Education (IDEA) Cluster.....	554,362,259	531,345,686
84.002	(a) Adult Education - Basic Grants to States.....	1,457,601	1,149,385
84.002	Adult Education - Basic Grants to States.....	16,517,239	15,946,060
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies.....	665,208,579	651,046,302
84.011	Migrant Education State Grant Program.....	1,522,219	1,486,528
84.013	Title I State Agency Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth.....	1,363,839	-
84.048	Career and Technical Education -- Basic Grants to States.....	52,062,415	45,739,536
84.126	Rehabilitation Services Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States.....	149,894,405	-
84.144	Migrant Education Coordination Program.....	71,284	71,284
84.177	Rehabilitation Services Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind.....	2,245,546	-
84.181	Special Education-Grants for Infants and Families.....	23,529,694	18,174,842
84.184	School Safety National Activities.....	1,114,377	645,772
84.187	Supported Employment Services for Individuals with the Most Significant Disabilities.....	622,251	-
84.196	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	6,316,380	3,596,332
84.282	Charter Schools.....	947,845	896,200
84.287	Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers.....	48,412,367	44,094,175
84.323	Special Education - State Personnel Development.....	1,681,518	1,681,518

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U.S. Department of Education (Continued)			
84.325	Special Education - Personnel Development to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities.....	260,330	-
84.326	Special Education Technical Assistance and Dissemination to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities.....	187,426	174,071
84.334	Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs.....	3,304,045	1,681,780
84.358	Rural Education.....	2,562,123	2,221,616
84.365	English Language Acquisition State Grants.....	13,729,964	12,678,860
84.367	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (formerly Improving Teacher Quality State Grants).....	77,554,071	71,268,159
84.369	Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities.....	16,296,641	-
84.371	Comprehensive Literacy Development.....	12,693,512	12,275,583
84.372	Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems.....	1,018,307	-
84.421	Disability Innovation Fund (DIF).....	794,683	-
84.424	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program.....	64,038,056	60,754,139
84.425C	COVID-19 -- Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER I and II) Fund.....	14,208,254	13,271,310
84.425D	COVID-19 -- Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER Fund).....	256,630,321	215,785,298
84.425R	COVID-19 -- Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools Program.....	32,510,475	-
84.425U	COVID-19 -- American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund.....	1,678,820,903	1,665,988,341
84.425V	COVID-19 -- American Rescue Plan Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools.....	53,970,515	-
84.425W	COVID-19 -- American Rescue Plan -- Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief -- Homeless Children and Youth.....	10,561,606	9,905,315
	Total Education Stabilization Fund.....	2,046,702,074	1,904,950,264
Total U.S. Department of Education		3,766,471,050	3,381,878,092
U.S. Election Assistance Commission			
90.404	HAVA Election Security Grants.....	5,273,289	518,081
Total U.S. Election Assistance Commission		5,273,289	518,081
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
<i>Aging Cluster:</i>			
93.044	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers.....	14,498,380	13,324,095
93.044	COVID-19 -- Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers.....	8,612,408	8,556,248
	Total Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers.....	23,110,788	21,880,343
93.045	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services.....	24,507,403	22,988,995
93.045	COVID-19 -- Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services.....	13,172,640	13,172,640
	Total Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services.....	37,680,043	36,161,635
93.053	Nutrition Services Incentive Program.....	2,493,483	2,493,483
	Total Aging Cluster.....	63,284,314	60,535,461
<i>Head Start Cluster:</i>			
93.600	Head Start.....	159,225	28,358
	Total Head Start Cluster.....	159,225	28,358
<i>CCDF Cluster:</i>			
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	233,542,408	20,693,026
93.575	COVID-19 -- Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	342,097,123	53,869
	Total Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	575,639,531	20,746,895
93.596	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund.....	145,533,004	-
	Total CCDF Cluster.....	721,172,535	20,746,895
<i>Medicaid Cluster:</i>			
93.775	State Medicaid Fraud Control Units.....	11,726,826	-
93.777	State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers (Title XVIII) Medicare.....	16,998,683	-
93.778	Medical Assistance Program.....	26,289,776,031	169,476,142
93.778	COVID-19 -- Medical Assistance Program.....	275,432,681	-
	Total Medical Assistance Program.....	26,565,208,712	169,476,142
	Total Medicaid Cluster.....	26,593,934,221	169,476,142
93.008	Medical Reserve Corps Small Grant Program.....	224,829	184,747
93.041	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 3, Programs for Prevention of Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation...	159,535	159,535
93.042	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 2, Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals.....	720,705	190,612
93.042	COVID-19 -- Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 2, Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals.....	363,469	-
	Total Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 2, Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals..	1,084,174	190,612
93.043	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services.....	652,413	625,225
93.043	COVID-19 -- Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services.....	525,096	525,096
	Total Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services.....	1,177,509	1,150,321
93.048	COVID-19 -- Special Programs for the Aging, Title IV, and Title II, Discretionary Projects.....	352,787	7,938
93.052	National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E.....	5,708,084	5,232,976
93.052	COVID-19 -- National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E.....	2,696,322	2,696,322
	Total National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E.....	8,404,406	7,929,298

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)			
93.069	Public Health Emergency Preparedness.....	20,228,526	14,089,021
93.070	Environmental Public Health and Emergency Response.....	910,445	107,500
93.071	Medicare Enrollment Assistance Program.....	1,196,220	647,729
93.079	Cooperative Agreements to Promote Adolescent Health through School-Based HIV/STD Prevention and School-Based Surveillance.....	74,639	-
93.088	Advancing System Improvements for Key Issues in Women's Health.....	8,719	-
93.092	Affordable Care Act (ACA) Personal Responsibility Education Program.....	1,575,470	881,988
93.103	Food and Drug Administration Research.....	2,373,203	-
93.104	Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances (SED).....	308,162	262,363
93.110	Maternal and Child Health Federal Consolidated Programs.....	1,573,212	531,874
93.116	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements for Tuberculosis Control Programs.....	1,986,561	64,257
93.130	Cooperative Agreements to States/Territories for the Coordination and Development of Primary Care Offices.....	247,235	-
93.136	Injury Prevention and Control Research and State and Community Based Programs.....	8,215,788	2,909,203
93.150	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH).....	1,803,219	1,761,177
93.165	Grants to States for Loan Repayment.....	845,302	-
93.197	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Projects, State and Local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Surveillance of Blood Lead Levels in Children.....	699,998	-
93.217	Family Planning Services.....	7,005,825	6,173,552
93.235	Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Title V State SRAE) Program.....	2,331,267	2,195,846
93.236	Grants to States to Support Oral Health Workforce Activities.....	216,710	-
93.240	State Capacity Building.....	494,578	-
93.241	State Rural Health Flexibility Program.....	171,320	-
93.243	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance.....	7,709,034	7,556,018
93.251	Universal Newborn Hearing and Screening.....	184,110	-
93.251	COVID-19 -- Universal Newborn Hearing and Screening.....	9,998	-
	Total Universal Newborn Hearing and Screening.....	194,108	-
93.262	COVID-19 -- Occupational Safety and Health Program.....	95,040	-
93.268	(b) Immunization Cooperative Agreements.....	175,359,894	-
93.268	Immunization Cooperative Agreements.....	7,602,874	2,680,217
93.268	COVID-19 -- Immunization Cooperative Agreements.....	9,749,050	2,736,621
	Total Immunization Cooperative Agreements.....	192,711,818	5,416,838
93.270	Viral Hepatitis Prevention and Control.....	260,543	-
93.301	Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program.....	446,456	343,795
93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC).....	24,369,514	25,000
93.323	COVID-19 -- Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC).....	86,523,672	32,602,743
	Total Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC).....	110,893,186	32,627,743
93.324	State Health Insurance Assistance Program.....	1,697,560	-
93.336	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.....	427,365	-
93.336	COVID-19 -- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.....	11,407	-
	Total Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.....	438,772	-
93.354	COVID-19 -- Public Health Emergency Response: Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response.....	24,324,852	20,747,855
93.367	Flexible Funding Model - Infrastructure Development and Maintenance for State Manufactured Food Regulatory Programs.....	363,310	-
93.369	ACL Independent Living State Grants.....	4,296,032	-
93.387	National and State Tobacco Control Program.....	2,391,399	651,628
93.391	COVID-19 -- Activities to Support State, Tribal, Local and Territorial (STLT) Health Department Response to Public Health or Healthcare Crises.....	14,546,664	7,769,995
93.421	Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health.....	80,282	79,249
93.426	The National Cardiovascular Health Program.....	1,302,103	-
93.434	Every Student Succeeds Act/Preschool Development Grants.....	1,254,072	-
93.436	Well-Integrated Screening and Evaluation for Women Across the Nation (WISEWOMAN).....	137,260	-
93.439	State Physical Activity and Nutrition (SPAN).....	1,120,194	365,111
93.471	Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program.....	3,027,019	2,538,057
93.472	Title IV-E Prevention Program.....	2,232,037	2,231,559
93.478	Preventing Maternal Deaths: Supporting Maternal Mortality Review Committees.....	395,444	172,826
93.495	Community Health Workers for Public Health Response and Resilient.....	1,975,133	1,922,515
93.495	COVID-19 -- Community Health Workers for Public Health Response and Resilient.....	3,952,724	3,791,131
	Total Community Health Workers for Public Health Response and Resilient.....	5,927,857	5,713,646
93.497	COVID-19 -- Family Violence Prevention and Services/ Sexual Assault/Rape Crisis Services and Supports.....	1,668,547	1,585,952
93.499	COVID-19 -- Low Income Household Water Assistance Program.....	17,138,073	17,069,792
93.547	National Health Service Corps.....	904,410	-
93.556	MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program.....	9,379,576	3,829,129
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.....	663,372,411	251,412,956
93.563	Child Support Services.....	201,423,385	164,728,560
93.564	Child Support Services Research.....	943,913	626,480

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FEDERAL AGENCY/ASSISTANCE LISTING (AL) NUMBER/PROGRAM TITLE		Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)			
93.566	Refugee and Entrant Assistance State/Replacement Designee Administered Programs.....	25,028,757	85,837
93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance.....	222,475,874	214,395,240
93.569	Community Services Block Grant.....	35,143,056	33,575,040
93.586	State Court Improvement Program.....	995,922	565,550
93.590	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants.....	2,179,883	-
93.590	COVID-19 -- Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants.....	1,919,021	-
	Total Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants.....	4,098,904	-
93.597	Grants to States for Access and Visitation Programs.....	318,555	-
93.599	Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV).....	1,115,254	-
93.599	COVID-19 -- Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV).....	26,383	-
	Total Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV).....	1,141,637	-
93.603	Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments.....	10,083	-
93.630	Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants.....	2,306,501	742,944
93.634	Support for Ombudsman and Beneficiary Counseling Programs for States Participating in Financial Alignment Model		
	Demonstrations for Dually Eligible Individuals.....	875,352	433,725
93.643	Children's Justice Grants to States.....	356,458	-
93.645	Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program.....	19,222,925	2,031,179
93.648	Child Welfare Research Training or Demonstration.....	403,288	-
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E.....	254,929,004	57,931,592
93.659	Adoption Assistance.....	189,069,893	101,145,554
93.665	COVID-19 -- Emergency Grants to Address Mental and Substance Use Disorders During COVID-19.....	16,809	16,809
93.667	Social Services Block Grant.....	115,017,132	97,326,994
93.669	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants.....	2,131,689	-
93.670	Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Activities.....	486,368	-
93.671	(a) Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services.....	3,124	-
93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services.....	3,793,593	3,578,534
93.671	COVID-19 -- Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services.....	3,727,445	3,571,781
	Total Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services.....	7,524,162	7,150,315
93.674	John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood.....	4,104,328	3,447,701
93.686	Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America — Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Parts A and B.....	1,278,855	976,128
93.747	Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program.....	645,376	645,376
93.747	COVID-19 -- Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program.....	1,804,212	1,534,998
	Total Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program.....	2,449,588	2,180,374
93.761	Evidence-Based Falls Prevention Programs Financed Solely by Prevention and Public Health Funds (PPHF).....	105,349	82,743
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program.....	689,868,064	4,906,881
93.767	COVID-19 -- Children's Health Insurance Program.....	6,037,883	71,201
	Total Children's Health Insurance Program.....	695,905,947	4,978,082
93.773	Medicare Hospital Insurance.....	7,704,360	-
93.774	Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance.....	303,870	-
93.788	Opioid STR.....	110,373,520	87,682,588
93.791	Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration.....	16,075,346	6,232,656
93.791	COVID-19 -- Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration.....	99,680	-
	Total Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration.....	16,175,026	6,232,656
93.796	State Survey Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers (Title XIX) Medicaid.....	11,890,689	-
93.796	COVID-19 -- State Survey Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers (Title XIX) Medicaid.....	183,101	-
	Total State Survey Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers (Title XIX) Medicaid.....	12,073,790	-
93.810	Paul Coverdell National Acute Stroke Program National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.....	623,300	223,503
93.829	Section 223 Demonstration Programs to Improve Community Mental Health Services.....	329,517	162,016
93.870	Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Grant.....	7,690,434	7,035,057
93.870	COVID-19 -- Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Grant.....	735,230	-
	Total Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Grant.....	8,425,664	7,035,057
93.889	National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program.....	6,721,464	4,682,534
93.898	Cancer Prevention and Control Programs for State, Territorial and Tribal Organizations.....	4,512,037	1,072,606
93.912	(c) Rural Health Care Services Outreach, Rural Health Network Development and Small Health Care		
	Provider Quality Improvement.....	623,733	-
93.913	Grants to States for Operation of Offices of Rural Health.....	280,678	21,600
93.917	HIV Care Formula Grants.....	24,156,184	6,689,711
93.940	HIV Prevention Activities Health Department Based.....	12,289,035	9,504,622
93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services.....	27,251,723	23,142,290
93.958	COVID-19 -- Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services.....	15,686,376	10,949,184
	Total Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services.....	42,938,099	34,091,474
93.959	Block Grants for Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services.....	63,342,409	59,804,090
93.959	COVID-19 -- Block Grants for Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services.....	19,932,980	15,815,556
	Total Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse.....	83,275,389	75,619,646

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)			
93.967	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Collaboration with Academia to Strengthen Public Health.....	8,956,604	6,509,132
93.977	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Prevention and Control Grants.....	2,520,311	818,431
93.977	COVID-19 -- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Prevention and Control Grants.....	6,857,125	6,455,903
	Total Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Prevention and Control Grants.....	9,377,436	7,274,334
93.988	Cooperative Agreements for Diabetes Control Programs.....	646,213	-
93.991	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant.....	6,908,881	4,001,768
93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States.....	25,787,810	6,905,381
	Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	30,680,774,337	1,600,275,441
Corporation for National and Community Service			
94.003	AmeriCorps State Commissions Support Grant.....	575,455	-
94.006	AmeriCorps State and National 94.006.....	10,641,131	10,317,325
94.008	AmeriCorps Commission Investment Fund 94.008.....	179,116	-
	Total Corporation for National and Community Service	11,395,702	10,317,325
Social Security Administration			
<i>Disability Insurance/SSI Cluster:</i>			
96.001	Social Security Disability Insurance.....	83,300,565	-
	<i>Total Disability Insurance/SSI Cluster:</i>	<i>83,300,565</i>	<i>-</i>
	Total Social Security Administration	83,300,565	-
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
97.008	Non-Profit Security Program.....	3,690,825	3,609,315
97.012	Boating Safety Financial Assistance.....	4,833,078	555,764
97.023	Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE).....	240,766	-
97.029	Flood Mitigation Assistance.....	1,344,206	1,319,039
97.036	Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters).....	11,108,744	10,900,426
97.036	COVID-19 -- Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters).....	122,374,593	122,161,437
	Total Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters).....	133,483,337	133,061,863
97.039	Hazard Mitigation Grant.....	4,587,394	4,448,629
97.039	COVID-19 -- Hazard Mitigation Grant.....	5,805,725	4,647,381
	Total Hazard Mitigation Grant.....	10,393,119	9,096,010
97.041	National Dam Safety Program.....	1,077,185	394,167
97.042	Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	10,401,314	7,869,856
97.042	COVID-19 -- Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	6,006	3,006
	Total Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	10,407,320	7,872,862
97.044	Assistance to Firefighters Grant.....	290,054	-
97.045	Cooperating Technical Partners.....	111,949	-
97.047	BRIC: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities.....	642,608	476,104
97.052	Emergency Operations Center.....	34,809	34,809
97.056	Port Security Grant Program.....	113,231	-
97.067	Homeland Security Grant Program.....	8,622,000	7,639,179
97.091	Homeland Security Biowatch Program.....	343,417	30,000
97.137	State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program Tribal Cybersecurity Grant Program.....	149,913	-
	Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security	175,777,817	164,089,112
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 44,094,226,787	\$ 7,789,048,202

(a) These programs are a part of the Research and Development Cluster, as defined by OMB Uniform Guidance. See Note 3 to the Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

(b) These programs receive non-cash assistance, as defined by OMB Uniform Guidance. See Note 2 to the Supplementary Schedule Awards of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

(c) These programs receive assistance from non-federal entities. The table below represents the amounts expended with funding received from the non-federal entities.

Assistance Listing Number	Program Title	Pass-Through Entity	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
10.664	* Cooperative Forestry Assistance.....	American Forest Foundation, Holden Arboretum, & National Association of Conservation Districts	18-DG-11420004-142, 21-DG-11094200-049	\$ 13,440	\$ -
10.680	* Forest Health Protection.....	Slow the Spread Foundation	24-1-07, 23-1-07	375,597	-
15.662	* Great Lakes Restoration.....	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	22-DG-11094200-214	159,189	2,512
17.270	* Reentry Employment Opportunities.....	National Restaurant Association Educational Foundation Award	DRCF0209	8,559	-
93.912	* Rural Health Care Services Outreach, Rural Health Network Development and Small Health Care Provider Quality Improvement.....	Community Health Center Inc.	100341-01	22,500	-

* - The State of Ohio receives a direct federal award under this same Assistance Listing number in addition to receiving the subaward from another entity.



**STATE OF OHIO
NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance) requires a Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Supplementary Schedule). The State of Ohio reports this information using the following presentations:

- Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Summarized by Federal Agency
- Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards by Federal Agency and Federal Program

1. Federal Financial Assistance

The Supplementary Schedules report the federal financial assistance for the State of Ohio. Federal financial assistance is defined in the Uniform Guidance as assistance that non-Federal entities receive or administer in the form of grants, cooperative agreements, non-cash contribution or donations of property, direct appropriations, food commodities, loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, insurance, and other financial assistance.

2. Assistance Listing Number

The Assistance Listing Number is a government-wide compendium of individual federal financial assistance programs. Programs are assigned a five-digit Assistance Listing Number (ALN) and program name. The schedules report total disbursements for each federal financial assistance program, as listed in the Assistance Listing Number. The State of Ohio reports each federal financial assistance program not officially assigned an Assistance Listing Number with a two-digit number that identifies the federal grantor agency number followed by a federal contract number, grant number, or 'UNKNOWN', when applicable.

3. Cluster of Programs

Closely related programs that share a common compliance requirement are considered a cluster of programs. OMB identifies those programs that comprise a program cluster. The Supplementary Schedules present federal financial assistance by cluster preceding individual programs. The Research and Development (R&D) Cluster is presented by Federal Agency and Federal Program within the Supplementary Schedule. Refer to NOTE 3 to see a consolidated view of the Federal Programs comprising the R&D Cluster.

B. Reporting Entity

The Supplementary Schedules include all federal programs the State of Ohio has administered for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The State's financial reporting entity includes the primary government and its component units.

The State of Ohio's primary government includes all funds, account groups, elected officials, departments and agencies, bureaus, boards, commissions, and authorities that make up the State's legal entity. Component units, legally separate organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable, also comprise, in part, the State's reporting entity. Additionally, other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete should be included in a government's financial reporting entity.



**STATE OF OHIO
NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial accountability is defined by GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, and amended by GASB Statement No. 61 *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*. The financial accountability of a primary government for a legally separate organization is set forth in two ways as follows:

- the primary government appoints the voting majority of the organization's governing body, and the primary government is able to impose its will upon the component unit or there is a possibility that the component unit may provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government, or
- the component unit is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government.

The State has included federal financial assistance for the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, a Discretely Presented Component Unit, as the Commission is not required to have separate financial statements prepared or audited. The State has excluded federal financial assistance reported in all other Discretely Presented Component Units from the Supplementary Schedules. If applicable, the respective schedules of expenditures of federal awards for the following organizations, which constitute component units of the State since they impose or potentially impose financial burdens on the primary government, are subject to separate audits under the Uniform Guidance.

Discretely Presented Component Units:

State Universities:

Bowling Green State University
Central State University
Cleveland State University
Kent State University
Miami University
Northeast Ohio Medical University
Ohio State University
Ohio University
Shawnee State University
University of Akron
University of Cincinnati
University of Toledo
Wright State University
Youngstown State University

State Community Colleges:

Cincinnati State Community College
Clark State Community College
Columbus State Community College
Edison State Community College
Northwest State Community College
Owens State Community College
Southern State Community College
Terra State Community College
Washington State Community College

Other Discretely Presented Component Units:

Ohio Air Quality Development Authority – N/A
Ohio Capital Fund – N/A
Jobs Ohio – N/A
Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission – N/A

C. Basis of Accounting

The State prepares the Supplementary Schedules on the cash basis of accounting; therefore, the State recognizes expenditures when paid rather than when it incurs obligations.

1. Direct Costs

Direct costs are those made for the benefit of one federal program and are allocable to that program. The State recognizes direct costs as disbursements in the Supplementary Schedules.

2. Indirect Costs

Indirect costs benefit more than one federal program and are not directly allocable to the programs receiving the benefits. The State recovers these costs from the federal government by applying federally approved indirect cost rates or by allocating the indirect costs among benefiting programs in accordance with federally approved plans.



**STATE OF OHIO
NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Appendix VII to 2 CFR Part 200 requires State departments or agencies that receive more than \$35 million in direct Federal funding in the fiscal year to negotiate an indirect cost rate proposal with the cognizant agency. Those entities that have not received a negotiated indirect cost rate, and receive less than \$35 million, may elect to use a 10% *de minimus* indirect cost rate. Effective October 1, 2024, new or amended awards may use a 15% *de minimus* indirect cost rate, if the program permits. The State recognizes indirect costs as disbursements in the Supplementary Schedules. The State does not apply the *de minimus* indirect cost rate for any of its programs.

3. Intrastate Activity Elimination

The State excludes intrastate disbursements of federal moneys among State agencies to avoid the overstatement of federal financial assistance reported on the Supplementary Schedules.

NOTE 2 NON-CASH FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The State participated in several federal programs in which non-cash benefits were provided through the state to eligible program participants. These include:

- *Cooperative Agreements with States for Intrastate Meat and Poultry Inspection (ALN # 10.475)*
A portion of the federal assistance for this program represents the value of in-kind assistance the State used during the fiscal year. The U.S. Department of Agriculture provided IT services and equipment to the State. The Supplementary Schedules include in-kind assistance, as of June 30, 2024, in the amount of \$128,287.
- *National School Lunch Program (ALN # 10.555)*
A portion of the federal assistance for this program represents the value of food the State distributes to subrecipients during the fiscal year. The U.S. Department of Agriculture assigns the prices at which the State values donated food commodities. The Supplementary Schedules include food commodity distributions of \$66,547,266. The outstanding inventory balance for food commodities as of June 30, 2024, was \$271,132.
- *1033 Excess Military Property Program (ALN # 12.UNKNOWN)*
Federal assistance for this program represents the fair market value of donated federal surplus personal property the State distributes to subrecipients during the fiscal year. The State calculates fair value at 23.34 percent of the property's original costs, in conformity with guidelines the U.S. General Services Administration establishes in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Defense. The Supplementary Schedules include surplus property distributions of \$717,938.
- *Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property (ALN # 39.003)*
Federal assistance for this program represents the fair market value of federal surplus personal property the State distributes to subrecipients during the fiscal year. The State calculates fair value at 23.34 percent of the property's original acquisition costs, in conformity with guidelines the U.S. General Services Administration establishes. The Supplementary Schedules include surplus property distributions of \$63,746.
- *Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act (ALN # 66.034)*
A portion of the federal assistance for this program represents the value of in-kind assistance the State used during the fiscal year. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency determines the cost of the in-kind services and supplies provided to the State. The in-kind services and supplies are for specialized lab analysis of particulate matter in air sampling filters, the auditing of the air sampling monitors, and the supplying of filters for air monitors. The Supplementary Schedules include in-kind assistance, as of June 30, 2024, in the amount of \$279,353.



**STATE OF OHIO
NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE 2 NON-CASH FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (Continued)

• *Immunization Cooperative Agreements (ALN # 93.268)*

A portion of the federal assistance for this program represents the value of immunizations distributed, in lieu of cash, directly to the State and/or on behalf of the State to vaccinating providers. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services determined the value of vaccines received during fiscal year 2024 to be \$175,359,894, which is included in the Supplementary Schedules. The outstanding inventory balance for immunizations as of June 30, 2024, was \$19,947,172.

NOTE 3 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER

The State has reported the following federal programs under the Research and Development Cluster on the Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards by Federal Agency and Federal Program.

Assistance Listing Number #	Federal Program Title	Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
15.605	Sport Fish Restoration.....	\$ 697,818	\$ 693,169
15.611	Wildlife Restoration and Basic Hunter Education and Safety.....	1,018,199	1,018,199
15.634	State Wildlife Grants.....	787,345	781,686
16.550	State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers.....	32,932	-
16.588	Violence Against Women Formula Grants.....	1,726	-
16.593	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners.....	896	-
16.609	Project Safe Neighborhoods.....	554	-
16.738	Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.....	350,344	253,814
16.742	Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program.....	392	-
16.838	Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and other Substances Use Program.....	180,204	173,682
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction.....	5,275,110	-
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.....	332,346	257,924
84.002	Adult Education - Basic Grants to States.....	1,457,601	1,149,385
93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services.....	3,124	-
Total Research and Development Cluster.....		\$ 10,138,591	\$ 4,327,859

NOTE 4 TRANSFERS BETWEEN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

During fiscal year 2024, the State made allowable transfers of approximately \$63.9 million from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (93.558) program to the Social Services Block Grant (93.667) program. The Supplementary Schedule shows the State spent approximately \$663.4 million on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. The amount reported for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program on the Supplementary Schedule excludes the amount transferred to the Social Services Block Grant program. The amount transferred to the Social Services Block Grant program is included in the federal program expenditures for this program. The following table shows the gross amount drawn for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program during fiscal year 2024 and the amount transferred to the Social Services Block Grant program.



**STATE OF OHIO
NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE 4 TRANSFERS BETWEEN FEDERAL PROGRAMS (Continued)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.....	\$	727,287,790
Social Services Block Grant.....		(63,915,379)
Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.....	\$	<u>663,372,411</u>

NOTE 5 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – ALN 17.225

The unemployment compensation system is a unique federal-state partnership, founded upon federal law, but implemented through state law. As prescribed by the U.S. Department of Labor in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, certain state monies, in addition to federal monies, were considered federal awards for determining Type A programs, and were included in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. The amount presented in the schedule consists of the following:

Non-Federal Unemployment Compensation Benefits.....	\$	824,154,095
Federal Unemployment Compensation Benefits.....		7,564,627
Federal Administrative Costs.....		<u>116,204,100</u>
Total Expenditures.....	\$	<u>947,922,822</u>

NOTE 6 COVID-19 PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Beginning in March 2020, the State of Ohio received additional federal funding to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic made available from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) act, the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021, and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. The State has reported the following federal COVID-19 programs on the Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards by Federal Agency and Federal Program.

Assistance Listing #	Federal Program Title	Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
10.542	Pandemic EBT Food Benefits.....	\$ 5,399,427	\$ -
10.553	School Breakfast Program.....	293,037	-
10.555	National School Lunch Program.....	42,645,024	42,601,896
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.....	9,030,273	6,773,897
10.576	Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program.....	574,117	481,401
10.649	Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs.....	4,603,131	-
14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii.....	18,100,765	18,027,678
14.231	Emergency Solutions Grant Program.....	5,156,921	5,075,793
16.034	Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program.....	1,396,303	1,373,263
17.225	Unemployment Insurance.....	20,317,962	-
17.277	WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants.....	355,397	355,397
21.023	Emergency Rental Assistance Program.....	79,680,514	75,838,021
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.....	827,362,916	472,207,677
21.029	Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund.....	444,500	-
21.031	State Small Business Credit Initiative Technical Assistance Grant Program.....	519,594	519,594
21.034	State Small Business Credit Initiative Competitive Technical Assistance Program.....	7,557,496	7,032,741



**STATE OF OHIO
NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE 6 COVID-19 PROGRAM EXPENDITURES (Continued)

Assistance Listing #	Federal Program Title	Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
84.425C	Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER I and II) Fund.....	14,208,254	13,271,310
84.425D	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER Fund).....	256,630,321	215,785,298
84.425R	Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools Program.....	32,510,475	-
84.425U	American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund.....	1,678,820,903	1,665,988,341
84.425V	American Rescue Plan Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools.....	53,970,515	-
84.425W	American Rescue Plan – Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief – Homeless Children and Youth.....	10,561,606	9,905,315
93.042	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 2, Long Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals.....	363,469	-
93.043	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services.....	525,096	525,096
93.044	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers.....	8,612,408	8,556,248
93.045	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services.....	13,172,640	13,172,640
93.048	Special Programs for the Aging, Title IV, and Title II, Discretionary Projects.....	352,787	7,938
93.052	National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E.....	2,696,322	2,696,322
93.251	Universal Newborn Hearing and Screening.....	9,998	-
93.262	Occupational Safety and Health Program.....	95,040	-
93.268	Immunization Cooperative Agreements.....	9,749,050	2,736,621
93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC).....	86,523,672	32,602,743
93.336	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.....	11,407	-
93.354	Public Health Emergency Response: Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response.....	24,324,852	20,747,855
93.391	Activities to Support State, Tribal, Local and Territorial (STLT) Health Department Response to Public Health or Healthcare Crises.....	14,546,664	7,769,995
93.495	Community Health Workers for Public Health Response and Resilient.....	3,952,724	3,791,131
93.497	Family Violence Prevention and Services/ Sexual Assault/Rape Crisis Services and Supports.....	1,668,547	1,585,952
93.499	Low Income Household Water Assistance Program.....	17,138,073	17,069,792
93.575	Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	342,097,123	53,869
93.590	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants.....	1,919,021	-
93.599	Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV).....	26,383	-
93.665	Emergency Grants to Address Mental and Substance Use Disorders During COVID-19.....	16,809	16,809
93.671	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services.....	3,727,445	3,571,781
93.747	Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program.....	1,804,212	1,534,998
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program.....	6,037,883	71,201
93.778	Medical Assistance Program.....	275,432,681	-
93.791	Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration.....	99,680	-
93.796	State Survey Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers (Title XIX) Medicaid.....	183,101	-
93.870	Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Grant.....	735,230	-
93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services.....	15,686,376	10,949,184
93.959	Block Grants for Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services.....	19,932,980	15,815,556
93.977	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Prevention and Control Grants.....	6,857,125	6,455,903
97.036	Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters).....	122,374,593	122,161,437
97.039	Hazard Mitigation Grant.....	5,805,725	4,647,381
97.042	Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	6,006	3,006
Total COVID-19 Grants.....		\$ 4,056,624,573	\$ 2,811,781,080

NOTE 7 CCDF CLUSTER – FUNDING SOURCES

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Cluster consists of three separate funding sources: Discretionary Fund (ALN 93.575), Mandatory Fund (ALN 93.596), and Matching Fund (ALN 93.596). In addition, supplemental CCDF cluster funding was appropriated to the State under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to aid in the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The distinct funding sources of CCDF cluster expenditures on the Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are presented in the table below.



**STATE OF OHIO
NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE
OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

NOTE 7 CCDF CLUSTER – FUNDING SOURCES (Continued)

Assistance Listing #	Funding Source	Federal Program Title	Total Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
93.575	Discretionary	Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	\$ 233,542,408	\$ 20,693,026
93.575	ARPA	COVID-19 -- Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	330,283,083	53,869
93.575	CRRSA	COVID-19 -- Child Care and Development Block Grant.....	11,814,040	-
93.596	Mandatory	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund.....	69,782,164	-
93.596	Matching	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund.....	75,750,840	-
Total CCDF Cluster.....			\$ 721,172,535	\$ 20,746,895

NOTE 8 ESEA PROGRAMS – CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS

The State consolidates available administrative funding under certain Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) programs. The following table shows the amounts of administrative funds consolidated by program and amount.

Assistance Listing #	Federal Program Title	Total Administrative Funds Consolidated
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies.....	13,609,311
84.011	Migrant Education State Grant Program.....	35,691
84.013	Title I State Agency Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth.....	50,578
84.196	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	2,720,047
84.287	Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers.....	2,480,763
84.358	Rural Education.....	340,507
84.365	English Language Acquisition State Grants.....	844,683
84.367	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (formerly Improving Teacher Quality State Grants).....	2,033,291
84.424	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program.....	1,239,011
84.425D	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER Fund).....	442,878
84.425U	American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund.....	995,347
84.425V	American Rescue Plan Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools.....	34,516
		\$ 24,826,623

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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

2 CFR § 200.515

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS		
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weaknesses reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	Yes
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	Yes
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	Yes
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified and Qualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	Yes
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs	See pages 36 through 39
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/Type B Programs	A: >\$66,141,340 B: All Others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	No

**2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS**

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

Finding Number: 2024-001
State Agency: Ohio Department of Medicaid
State Agency Number: MCD-01

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Finding Number 2024-014, MEDICAID CLUSTER – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS, detailed in Section 3 below on page 63, describes deficiencies in the Ohio Department of Medicaid's (MCD) eligibility processes that resulted in ineligible individuals receiving federal Medicaid Cluster benefits for the managed care program and the fee for services medical claims. We believe this finding also represents a significant deficiency for the General and Job, Family, and Other Human Services opinion units under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards* which requires us to also report this finding in this section of this Schedule.

The Views of Responsible Officials for our finding related to the financial statements is described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan on pages 83 through 100.

Auditor of State Conclusion:

The response to this finding included within the State of Ohio Corrective Action Plan indicated the Department disagreed with our sampling methodology and with a portion of the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP eligibility errors which required an Auditor of State Conclusion.

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS (Continued)

The Auditor of State follows the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) *Audit Sampling Guide* and the AICPA's *Single Audit Guide* for its financial and single audits. Sample sizes are determined based on population size; variability in sampling units; expected and tolerable error; control, inherent and other risks; and desired audit risk. Sampling risk can be reduced without increasing the sample sizes for item-based samples by stratifying the population by size or other characteristics, to permit different "intensities" of sampling for different strata. The sample sizes vary with the auditor's assessment of the risk of material misstatement associated with each stratum and as such, stratifying a population may lead to a more efficient (smaller) sample. We stratified our samples for the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP eligibility testing based on the above factors and risks to create a representative and efficient sample in order to project the errors to the populations.

For the Medicaid recipients, eligibility was determined based on older income and the county caseworker did not obtain current income information and/or the recipient failed to report an increase in income or new employment to the county in a timely manner. For the CHIP recipients, eligibility was determined based on inaccurate information reported by the recipient in which the Hub ping was not successfully ran and alerts were identified for unreported income. Additionally, for another CHIP recipient, an unrecorded source of income was not included when determining eligibility.

Based on this information, we believe our sampling approach is valid, and these recipients would have been over the income limits for their aid categories and deemed ineligible to receive Medicaid Cluster and CHIP benefits. Therefore, the finding will remain as stated above.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

The findings and questioned costs are summarized by state agency and type on pages 40 and 41.

The questioned costs are summarized by federal agency, program, and amount on page 42.

The findings and questioned costs are detailed by state agency on pages 43 through 82.

The Views of Responsible Officials for our noncompliance findings and findings on internal control over compliance are described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan on pages 83 through 100.

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

4. OTHER – FINDINGS FOR RECOVERY

In addition, we identified the following other issues related to Findings for Recovery. These issues did not impact our GAGAS or Single Audit Compliance and Controls reports.

1. FINDINGS FOR RECOVERY/FINDING FOR RECOVERY REPAID UNDER AUDIT – IMPROPER TECHCRED PROGRAM PAYMENTS

Finding Number:	2024-021
State Agency:	Ohio Department of Development
State Agency Number:	DEV-09

Ohio Rev. Code § 122.178 created the TechCred program to be developed by the Ohio Department of Development (the Department) for the purpose of reimbursing employers for training costs for prospective and incumbent employees to earn industry-recognized microcredentials, credentials or a certificate approved by the Chancellor of Higher Education and completed within one year. Employers seeking to participate in the program must apply to the Department before submitting claims for reimbursement.

Specifically, Ohio Rev. Code § 122.178(E) states, in part:

(1) Each participating employer seeking reimbursement for training costs for a prospective or incumbent employee shall submit an application to the director that includes all of the following information for each prospective or incumbent employee:

(a) The prospective or incumbent employee's name and position, if applicable, at the time of submitting the application;

(b) The actual amount the employer paid to the training provider for the training;

...

(2) The amount of the reimbursement shall be not more than two thousand dollars for each microcredential a prospective or incumbent employee receives. . .

In March 2023, the Department referred to the Office of the Ohio Inspector General (the OIG) concerns about the validity of information submitted by various employers as proof of payment and course completion for trainings provided by BridgePort Digital, a provider of online information technology training, as part of the TechCred program. The OIG opened an investigation and reviewed pertinent documentation from the Department to determine which companies improperly applied for and received reimbursement for microcredentials obtained from BridgePort Digital. This review identified 24 employers that failed to comply with TechCred program requirements, including submitting reimbursement requests for individuals not classified as prospective or incumbent employees, obtaining reimbursement from the Department before submitting payment to BridgePort Digital, and claiming payment amounts for reimbursement above what was paid to BridgePort Digital. Improper payments to these 24 employers totaled \$1,141,500. We have reviewed the documentation of the OIG and agree with the amounts identified.

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

1. FINDINGS FOR RECOVERY/FINDING FOR RECOVERY REPAID UNDER AUDIT – IMPROPER TECHCRED PROGRAM PAYMENTS (Continued)

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code §§ 117.24 & 117.28, Findings for Recovery for public monies illegally expended are hereby issued against the following 23 employers and for the following amounts in favor of the Ohio Department of Development's Fund 5HR0:

Employer	Payment Amount
AfricaHouse International	\$ 60,000
Aja, Principled Living, Good Company	\$ 170,000
Bronzeville IT Academy, LLC	\$ 25,500
Chinetha Hall, LLC	\$ 90,000
Cinsityprints Inc.	\$ 24,000
D&L Express Delivery, LLC	\$ 18,000
FranceJone' Institute of Art, Inc.	\$ 30,000
Global Air Entertainment, LLC	\$ 38,000
Grayson n Son Lawncare n Snowplow Removal, LLC	\$ 26,000
Greater Heights Institute, Inc.	\$ 26,000
Hasani Management, Inc.	\$ 120,000
Heart for the Hopeless	\$ 28,000
Holmes Potentia Motus Enterprise D/B/A Covenant Seed	\$ 60,000
Lady Stasya, LLC	\$ 30,000
Look At Her Hair, LLC	\$ 2,000
Mee Mee D, LLC	\$ 30,000
Rhylee Sue Designs, LLC	\$ 20,000
Royal Sugarmamaz Sweetz Catering Company	\$ 30,000
Secureco Global, Inc.	\$ 12,000
The Econo Team, LLC	\$ 90,000
The Heaux Sto, LLC	\$ 60,000
The Walker Group, LLC	\$ 90,000
Wynnett, LLC	\$ 60,000
Total	\$ 1,139,500

The House of October was also improperly reimbursed \$2,000 for training obtained from BridgePort Digital; however, on March 18, 2024, The House of October repaid the Department \$2,000 via money transfer which was deposited into fund 5HR0. In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code §§ 117.24 & 117.28, a Finding for Recovery Repaid Under Audit for public monies illegally expended is hereby issued against The House of October.

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

2. FINDING FOR RECOVERY – SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT ON STATE TIME

Finding Number:	2024-022
State Agency:	Ohio Department of Public Safety
State Agency/Number:	DPS-01

Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 124 promulgates laws related to state employment. To help comply with those laws and related state payroll administrative policies, the Ohio Department of Public Safety (the Department) requires state employees to complete a timesheet for the hours worked and attest to the accuracy of those reported hours. In addition, the Department's Work Rule – Secondary Employment Policy, DPS-501.13, states, in part:

No employee shall accept or engage in secondary employment if the Department determines that the activity interferes with the employee's job attendance or performance, or it is physically not possible to perform both activities.

...

No employee shall accept or engage in any secondary employment unless an *Application for Secondary Employment* (DPS 0042) has been submitted and finally approved pursuant to this policy, or if a request for secondary employment has been denied.

...

Failure to obtain prior approval (DPS 0042) for any secondary employment, failing to complete an *Application for Secondary Employment* (DPS 0042) when required, or working secondary employment without following the conditions or limitations of approval, may result in discipline.

Brandy Ward worked as an IT Administrative Professional for the Department from November 13, 2018 to December 4, 2024. During her period of employment, it was discovered that Ms. Ward held secondary employment with Robert Half International, Inc. (Robert Half) from March 2, 2022 to August 21, 2023 as an In-House Temp. When her employment with Robert Half ended, Ms. Ward inappropriately filed for Unemployment Compensation through the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (JFS) and the Department was identified as an employer to be notified. Once notified, the Department determined Ms. Ward did not have a secondary employment form on file. Through further investigation, it was discovered that Ms. Ward's work hours for Robert Half were Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., which were concurrent with her scheduled work hours at the Department from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 pm. As a result, the Department referred the matter to the Office of the Ohio Inspector General (OIG), who opened an investigation.

Because the matter related to Ms. Ward's improper Unemployment Compensation claim was ultimately resolved with JFS, the OIG investigation focused solely on Ms. Ward's failure to report and obtain authorization for secondary employment with the Department and the concurrent reported hours for Robert Half and the Department. As part of the investigation, Ms. Ward's location records, timesheets, and other pertinent records were reviewed to determine how much time was spent working at Robert Half while on Department time. In addition to the wages the Department paid Ms. Ward for this time, she also received employer-paid benefits which consisted of premiums for health, vision, dental, and life insurance, as well as retirement payments made to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System. We reviewed the OIG's documentation and determined Ms. Ward worked 1,785.5 hours at Robert Half while on Department time, totaling \$68,896.42 in wages and employer paid benefits.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code §§ 117.24 & 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public monies illegally expended is hereby issued against Brandy Ward in the amount of \$68,896.42, and in favor of the Ohio Department of Public Safety's Fund 5TM0.

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

2. FINDING FOR RECOVERY – SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT ON STATE TIME (Continued)

We recommend the Department continue to annually remind employees (through training, e-mails, and other methods) about its policies regarding secondary employment. These reminders should reinforce that employees are prohibited from completing secondary employment activities during regular work hours for the Department. Management should also evaluate existing control procedures for monitoring secondary employment and make any necessary changes. These procedures should be reviewed periodically to ensure they are operating as intended.

3. FINDING FOR RECOVERY– IMPROPER ACTIVITIES ON STATE TIME

Finding Number:	2024-023
State Agency:	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
State Agency/Number:	MHA-02

Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 124 promulgates laws related to state employment. To help comply with those laws and related state payroll administrative policies, the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (the Department) requires state employees to complete a timesheet for the hours worked and attest to the accuracy of those reported hours. In addition, the Department's Secondary Employment Policy (MHAS No. HR-32), states, in part:

(D)(3) Employees are prohibited from engaging in activities in the pursuit of personal profit while on state time or state property.

...

(D)(4) Outside employment shall not involve the use of state time, facilities, personnel, copiers, computer or internet and telecommunications resources, vehicles, equipment, supplies, or any other state resource.

...

Furthermore, NOPH [Northwest Ohio Psychiatric Hospital] Policy No. HR-0329 *Personal Cell Phone Use*, states, in part:

(B)(6) Personal cell phones may be used for personal business only during breaks and lunch periods in designated private break areas or outside facility where the employee is not visible to patients, families, or visitors.

...

Dr. Christian Maduoma worked as a Physician Specialist at NOPH for the Department from January 2015 until his termination in August 2024. During this time, Dr. Maduoma also engaged in secondary employment for a private clinic he owned and operated. The Office of the Ohio Inspector General (OIG) opened an investigation due to concerns of improper activity by Dr. Maduoma for providing services and completing paperwork for patients from his private clinic during time he was working for and being paid by the Department. As part of the investigation, Dr. Maduoma's phone records, email accounts, payroll information, and other pertinent records were reviewed to determine how much time he spent on personal and/or private clinic activities while on Department time. This review identified calls between May 2022 and October 2023 that were made and/or received on Dr. Maduoma's personal cell phone during his NOPH workdays related to his private clinic and/or personal matters. As a result, overpayments were made to, or on behalf of, Dr. Christian Maduoma for work not performed for the Department. These overpayments also included employer-paid benefits which consisted of premiums for health, vision, dental, and life insurance,

STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

3. FINDING FOR RECOVERY– IMPROPER ACTIVITIES ON STATE TIME (Continued)

as well as retirement payments made to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, as outlined below:

Type of Calls	Length of Calls (Hours:Minutes:Seconds)	Wages Paid (including employer-paid benefits)
Secondary Employment	70:16:37	\$6,152.52
Personal In Nature	154:53:40	\$12,933.40
Total:	225:10:17	\$19,085.92

We reviewed the OIG's documentation and agreed with the amounts identified.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code §§ 117.24 & 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public monies illegally expended is hereby issued against Dr. Christian Maduoma in the amount of \$19,085.92, and in favor of the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services' Fund GRF.

We recommend the Department periodically remind employees (through training, e-mails, and other methods) about its policies regarding outside employment and personal activities on state time. These reminders should reinforce that employees are prohibited from completing outside employment activities and/or personal matters during regular work hours for the Department and from using state resources to complete such activities. Management should also evaluate existing control procedures for monitoring outside employment and improper use of state resources and make any necessary changes. These procedures should be reviewed periodically to ensure they are operating as intended.

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

AL #	Program Name / State Agency	Disbursements	Percent of Total
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture</u>			
<u>SNAP Cluster *</u>			
10.551 / 10.561			
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 3,368,688,990	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 390,285	
	Total SNAP Cluster	\$ 3,369,079,275	7.64%
<u>Child Nutrition Cluster *</u>			
10.553/10.555/10.556/10.559/10.582			
	Ohio Department of Education and Workforce	\$ 742,358,116	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 1,086,228	
	Total Child Nutrition Cluster	\$ 743,444,344	1.69%
10.557	WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children		
	Ohio Department of Health	\$ 222,937,081	
	Total Assistance Listing #10.557	\$ 222,937,081	0.51%
10.558	Child and Adult Care Food Program		
	Ohio Department of Education and Workforce	\$ 101,414,122	
	Total Assistance Listing #10.558	\$ 101,414,122	0.23%
<u>U.S. Department of the Interior</u>			
15.252	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation		
	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	27,803,189	
	Total Assistance Listing #15.252	\$ 27,803,189	0.06%
<u>U.S. Department of Labor</u>			
17.225	Unemployment Insurance *		
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 947,922,822	
	Total Assistance Listing #17.225	\$ 947,922,822	2.15%
<u>WIOA Cluster</u>			
17.258 / 17.259 / 17.278			
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 123,215,120	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 984,889	
	Total WIOA Cluster	\$ 124,200,009	0.28%
<u>U.S. Department of Transportation</u>			
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction		
	Ohio Department of Transportation	\$ 1,931,096,066	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 47,030	
	Total Assistance Listing #20.205	\$ 1,931,143,096	4.38%

**STATE OF OHIO
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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

AL #	Program Name / State Agency	Disbursements	Percent of Total
<u>U.S. Department of Treasury</u>			
21.023	Emergency Rental Assistance *		
	Ohio Department of Development	\$ 79,680,514	
	Total Assistance Listing #21.023	\$ 79,680,514	0.18%
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds *		
	Ohio Department of Aging	\$ 39,317,215	
	Ohio Department of Development	\$ 318,282,072	
	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	\$ 24,950,191	
	Ohio Department of Public Safety	\$ 99,587,209	
	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	\$ 20,712,523	
	Ohio Facilities Construction Commission	\$ 100,456,627	
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 32,851,190	
	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	\$ 59,738,896	
	Ohio Office of Budget and Management	\$ 108,498,653	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 22,968,340	
	Total Assistance Listing #21.027	\$ 827,362,916	1.88%
<u>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</u>			
66.468	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund		
	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	\$ 100,324,820	
	Total Assistance Listing #66.468	\$ 100,324,820	0.23%
<u>U.S. Department of Education</u>			
	<u>Special Education (IDEA) Cluster</u>		
	84.027/84.173		
	Ohio Department of Education and Workforce	\$ 553,959,498	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 402,761	
	Total Special Education (IDEA) Cluster	\$ 554,362,259	1.26%
84.425	Education Stabilization Fund *		
	Ohio Department of Education and Workforce	\$ 2,028,069,541	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 18,632,533	
	Total Assistance Listing #84.425	\$ 2,046,702,074	4.64%
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</u>			
93.268	Immunization Cooperative Agreements *		
	Ohio Department of Health	\$ 192,711,818	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.268	\$ 192,711,818	0.44%
93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases *		
	Ohio Department of Health	\$ 109,235,487	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 1,657,699	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.323	\$ 110,893,186	0.25%

STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

AL #	Program Name / State Agency	Disbursements	Percent of Total
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (continued)</u>			
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families		
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 663,372,411	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.558	\$ 663,372,411	1.50%
93.563	Child Support Services		
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 201,423,385	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.563	\$ 201,423,385	0.46%
93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance		
	Ohio Department of Development	\$ 222,047,324	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 428,550	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.568	\$ 222,475,874	0.50%
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E		
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 253,880,767	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 1,048,237	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.658	\$ 254,929,004	0.58%
93.659	Adoption Assistance		
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 189,069,893	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.659	\$ 189,069,893	0.43%
93.667	Social Services Block Grant		
	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	\$ 102,104,536	
	Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities	\$ 7,746,156	
	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	\$ 5,166,440	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.667	\$ 115,017,132	0.26%
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program *		
	Ohio Department of Medicaid	\$ 682,378,589	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 13,527,358	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.767	\$ 695,905,947	1.58%
<u>Medicaid Cluster *</u>			
93.775 / 93.777 / 93.778			
	Ohio Department of Medicaid	\$ 23,817,907,086	
	Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities	\$ 2,555,349,650	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 220,677,485	
	Total Medicaid Cluster	\$ 26,593,934,221	60.31%
93.788	Opioid STR		
	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	\$ 110,373,520	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.788	\$ 110,373,520	0.25%

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

AL #	Program Name / State Agency	Disbursements	Percent of Total
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (continued)</u>			
93.958	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services *		
	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	\$ 42,688,099	
	Other Agencies (Not Tested as a Major Program)	\$ 250,000	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.958	\$ 42,938,099	0.10%
93.959	Block Grants for Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services *		
	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services	\$ 83,275,389	
	Total Assistance Listing #93.959	\$ 83,275,389	0.19%
Total Major Federal Programs		\$ 40,552,696,400	91.97%
Other Federal Programs		\$ 3,541,530,387	8.03%
Total Federal Awards Expenditures		\$ 44,094,226,787	100.00%

* Denotes major program expenditures included COVID-19 funding. See pages 11 through 20 for the Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards by Federal Agency and Federal Program for further detail on the amount of COVID-19 expenditures made from each major federal program.

STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

The findings listed below represent items which are being reported in the *Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Major Federal Programs and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance*.

AGENCY/FINDINGS	FINDING NUMBER	TYPE OF FINDING	PAGE REFERENCE
Ohio Department of Development (DEV)			
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Period of Performance	2024-002	Questioned Costs	43
2. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Transparency Act Reporting	2024-003	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	44
3. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Reporting	2023-004	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	45
4. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund - Subrecipient Monitoring	2024-005	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	46
5. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund - Reporting	2024-006	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	48
6. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund - Suspension & Debarment	2024-007	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	49
7. Emergency Rental Assistance - Reporting	2024-008	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	50
8. Emergency Rental Assistance - Earmarking	2024-009	Material Weakness	52
Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (DEW)			
1. Child Nutrition Cluster - Transparency Act Reporting	2024-010	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	53
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)			
1. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund - Loan Payment Monitoring	2024-011	Material Weakness	55
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (JFS)			
1. SNAP Cluster and TANF - IEVS Alerts	2024-012	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	57
2. IT - UI FUTA Certification Matches	2024-013	Noncompliance/ Significant Deficiency	61
Ohio Department of Medicaid (MCD)			
1. Medicaid Cluster/CHIP - Ineligible Recipients	2024-014	Questioned Costs/ Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	63
2. Medicaid Cluster/CHIP - IEVS Alerts	2024-015	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	69
3. IT – Medicaid Cluster/CHIP - Provider Revalidations	2024-016	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	73
4. IT – Medicaid Cluster/CHIP - Provider License Renewal and Exception Reports	2024-017	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	75
5. Medicaid Cluster/CHIP - Surveillance Utilization Reviews	2024-018	Significant Deficiency	77

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JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

AGENCY/FINDINGS	FINDING NUMBER	TYPE OF FINDING	PAGE REFERENCE
Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHA)			
1. Opioid STR and SUPTRS BG - Cash Management	2024-019	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	79
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (DNR)			
1. Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation - Transparency Act Reporting	2024-020	Noncompliance/ Material Weakness	81

The finding listed below is also reported in the Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards*.

AGENCY/FINDINGS	FINDING NUMBER	TYPE OF FINDING	PAGE REFERENCE
Ohio Department of Medicaid (MCD)			
1. Medicaid Cluster – Ineligible Recipients *	2024-001	Significant Deficiency	29

* Finding 2024-014, starting on page 63, details noncompliance and weaknesses in internal control related to the Medicaid Cluster major federal program.

The findings listed below represent other issues related to Findings for Recovery (FFR). These issues do not impact the Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* or the Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by Uniform Guidance.

AGENCY/FINDINGS	FINDING NUMBER	TYPE OF FINDING	PAGE REFERENCE
Ohio Department of Development (DEV)			
1. FFRs/FFR Repaid Under Audit - Improper TechCred Program Payments	2024-021	FFR	31
Ohio Department of Public Safety (DPS)			
1. FFR - Secondary Employment on State Time	2024-022	FFR	33
Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHA)			
1. FFR - Improper Activities on State Time	2024-023	FFR	34

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SUMMARY OF QUESTIONED COSTS BY FEDERAL AGENCY AND PROGRAM

FEDERAL AGENCY/ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER/ PROGRAM TITLE	PAGE REFERENCE	QUESTIONED COSTS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		
93.568 – Low Income Home Energy Assistance	43	\$ 576,505
93.767- Children's Health Insurance Program	63	\$ 67,373
93.775/93.777/93.778 - Medicaid Cluster	63	\$ 280,847
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		\$ 924,725
TOTAL QUESTIONED COSTS – STATE OF OHIO		\$ 924,725

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

1. LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Finding Number:	2024-002
State Agency Number:	DEV-01
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	93.568 Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	2201OHLIEA / 2022
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Period of Performance
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

QUESTIONED COSTS

2 C.F.R. § 300.1 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Health and Human Services for 45 C.F.R. § 75.309 which states:

- (a) A non-Federal entity may charge to the Federal award only allowable costs incurred during the period of performance . . . and any costs incurred before the HHS awarding agency or pass-through entity made the Federal award that were authorized by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity. Funds available to pay allowable costs during the period of performance include both Federal funds awarded and carryover balances.
- (b) A non-Federal entity must liquidate all obligations incurred under the award not later than 90 days after the end of the funding period (or as specified in a program regulation) to coincide with the submission of the final Federal Financial Report (FFR). This deadline may be extended with prior written approval from the HHS awarding agency.

During the audit period, the Department disbursed approximately \$225.5 million in LIHEAP funds to eligible entities on behalf of eligible low-income households to help reduce costs associated with home energy bills, weatherization, and minor energy-related home repairs. Although the Department had various controls in place over the LIHEAP expenditure process, these controls did not prevent or detect the Department's non-compliance with the program's period of performance requirements.

As a result, the Department did not obligate the funds of two subawards, totaling \$576,505, by the close of the period of performance date of September 30, 2023. Funds were obligated on November 1, 2023 for both subawards, which was 32 days past the period of performance end date. Additionally, one of these two subawards, totaling \$475,209, was not liquidated within 90 calendar days after the period of performance end date or December 29, 2023. The subaward was liquidated on May 7, 2024, which is 130 days past the liquidation period. As such, we will question these costs, totaling \$576,505. Based on discussion with management, the late obligation and liquidation of these subawards were caused by the Department providing an extension to one entity and management oversight.

Failure to obligate and liquidate funds in the required time frames could result in repayment, reduction of future federal funding, or sanctions imposed by the federal grantor agency.

We recommend the Department evaluate its current policies and procedures relating to the processing of LIHEAP expenditure transactions and update them, as necessary, to reasonably ensure compliance with period of performance requirements. The Department should consider performing interim and periodic reviews of LIHEAP subaward and expenditure activity in advance of the obligation and liquidation period end dates to ensure the federal awards are obligated and liquidated within the required time frames. Management should periodically monitor these procedures to ensure they are operating effectively and as intended.

**STATE OF OHIO
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SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

2. LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING

Finding Number:	2024-003
State Agency Number:	DEV-02
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	93.568 Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
Federal Award Identification Numbers / Years:	2301OHLIEE / 2023
	2301OHLIEI / 2023
	2301OHLIEA / 2023
	2401OHLIEA / 2024
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Reporting
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Audit Finding Number:	2023-006

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282, as amended by Section 6202 of Public Law 110-252, hereafter referred to as the “Transparency Act” that are codified in 2 C.F.R. Part 170) requires prime recipients of federal awards who make first-tier subawards to report the subaward on the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) website maintained by the federal Office of Management and Budget. Under the requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 170, recipients (i.e., direct recipients) of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of \$30,000 or more on the FSRS website. Prime recipients must report by the end of the month following the month in which the obligation is made. It is management's responsibility to design and implement internal controls to reasonably ensure compliance with laws and regulations and to ensure management's objectives are achieved.

The State of Ohio is considered the prime recipient for federal funds applicable to Transparency Act reporting and the state agencies receiving these federal funds are expected to report the subawards obligated in accordance with the Transparency Act. During the audit period, the Department obligated approximately \$161.2 million for 294 LIHEAP first-tier subawards that exceeded \$30,000 and were required to be reported on the FSRS website in accordance with the Transparency Act. The Department's Finance Division manages the Transparency Act reporting for all applicable programs. Monthly, the Finance Division obtains information about the subgrants required to be reported or updated on the FSRS website from an automated monthly encumbrance report. Once prepared, the identified subawards are entered into the FSRS website, the month following the obligation date of the subaward. Each month the Finance Division reconciles the subawards reported in the FSRS website to the Department's internal reports to ensure accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of subawards reported. Although the Department had various controls in place over the Transparency Act reporting, the following errors were noted:

<i>Transactions Tested</i>	<i>Subaward not reported</i>	<i>Report not timely</i>	<i>Subaward amount incorrect</i>	<i>Subaward missing key elements</i>
42	0	6	0	42
<i>Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions</i>	<i>Subaward not reported</i>	<i>Report not timely</i>	<i>Subaward amount incorrect</i>	<i>Subaward missing key elements</i>
\$15,047,472	\$0	\$1,637,500	\$0	\$15,047,472

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

**2. LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING
(Continued)**

By not complying with Federal Transparency Act reporting requirements, the Department risks federal funding being reduced, taken away, or other sanctions imposed by the federal grantor agency. If the subawards are not reported accurately and timely within FSRS, the risk exists that those using the Transparency Reports could be relying on inaccurate information. Based on discussions with management, this was caused by staffing shortages which resulted in changes to roles and responsibilities within the Department.

We recommend the Department continues to evaluate its internal controls over the FSRS reporting process by collecting and reporting complete, accurate, and timely information regarding the subawards subject to the Transparency Act. We also recommend the Department cross-train employees over the LIHEAP Transparency Act reporting process to ensure the FSRS reporting can be performed by various personnel during vacations or with employee turnover. Management should periodically review these procedures to ensure they promote compliance with federal regulations and are operating as intended.

3. LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – REPORTING

Finding Number:	2024-004
State Agency Number:	DEV-03
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	93.568 Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
Federal Award Identification Numbers / Years:	2301OHLIEE / 2023 2301OHLIEI / 2023 2301OHLIEA / 2023
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Reporting
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2 C.F.R. § 300.1 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for 45 C.F.R. § 96.81(b) which states:

Each grantee must submit a report to the Department by August 1 of each year, containing the information in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section. The Department shall make no payment to a grantee for a fiscal year unless the grantee has complied with this paragraph with respect to the prior fiscal year.

- (1) The amount of funds that the grantee requests to hold available for obligation in the next (following) fiscal year, not to exceed 10 percent of the funds payable to the grantee;
- (2) A statement of the reasons that this amount to remain available will not be used in the fiscal year for which it was allotted;
- (3) A description of the types of assistance to be provided with the amount held available; and
- (4) The amount of funds, if any, to be subject to reallocation

It is management's responsibility to implement control policies and procedures to reasonably ensure the federal reports they submit are accurate, complete, and in compliance with program requirements. It is imperative management maintain the underlying data and related program documentation used to prepare and support these reports.

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3. LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – REPORTING (Continued)

The Department's Office of Community Assistance is responsible for preparing and submitting of the LIHEAP Annual Carryover and Reallotment Report to HHS. The report is submitted utilizing the Online Data Collection System (OLDC) website and is due by August 1 of each year, with the final version due by the end of December. The Office of Community Assistance management reviews the report for completeness and accuracy before submitting it electronically to HHS. However, the LIHEAP Annual Carryover and Reallotment Report submitted to HHS during the audit period was not mathematically accurate and did not trace to the support provided by the Department. The Department overstated the carryover amount for the 2023 program year by \$165,075. The carryover amount was reported as \$10,540,821 but should have been reported as \$10,375,746.

Reporting inaccurate or incomplete information could subject the Department to federal sanctions, limiting the amount of funding for program activities. This also increases the risk that those using the reports could be relying on inaccurate information. Based on discussion with management, the inaccurate reporting was caused by the Department mistakenly using old payroll and administrative expense amounts and not adequately agreeing the reports to internal support during the review process.

We recommend the Department reinforce and evaluate existing procedures and consider altering them or implementing additional procedures, as necessary, to provide management reasonable assurance the data being reported to the federal government is accurate and traces to the proper supporting documentation. Management should periodically review these procedures to ensure they are operating as intended.

4. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS – SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING

Finding Number:	2024-005
State Agency Number:	DEV-04
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	21.027 COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	SLFRP2610 / 2021 SLFRP0130 / 2021
Federal Agency:	Department of Treasury
Compliance Requirement:	Subrecipient Monitoring
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Audit Finding Number:	2023-004

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2 C.F.R. § 1000.10 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Treasury for 2. C.F.R. § 200.332, which establishes requirements over subawards for pass-through entities and states:

All pass-through entities must:

...

(d) Monitor the activities of the subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward; and that subaward performance goals are achieved. Pass-through entity monitoring of the subrecipient must include:

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4. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS – SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING (Continued)

(1) Reviewing financial and performance reports required by the pass-through entity.

(2) Following-up and ensuring that the subrecipient takes timely and appropriate action on all deficiencies pertaining to the Federal award provided to the subrecipient from the passthrough entity detected through audits, on-site reviews, and written confirmation from the subrecipient, highlighting the status of actions planned or taken to address Single Audit findings related to the particular subaward.

...

It is management's responsibility to design and implement internal control procedures over subrecipient monitoring to ensure federal funds are being spent for allowable purposes and in accordance with program requirements. It is also management's responsibility to monitor these control procedures to ensure they are operating effectively and as intended.

During state fiscal year 2024, the Department expended approximately \$242.3 million in subawards to SLFRF subrecipients. The Department created several subprograms for various development and community-related activities as part of the SLFRF program. The subrecipients of these subprograms were required to submit a quarterly program report which includes data on projects funded, expenditures, contracts, and subawards equal to or greater than \$50,000, to the Department through the Salesforce System. However, during the audit period, the Department's Governor's Office of Appalachia, which manages the ARPA Appalachian Community Grants, and the Department's Community Services Division, which manages the Lead Prevention and Workforce Housing programs, did not have procedures in place to monitor subrecipients. The Community Services Division also oversees the Water Sewer Quality program; however, for 11 out of 17 (64.7%) Water Sewer Quality subrecipients selected for testing, the Department did not obtain the required quarterly program reports from its subrecipients. Further, the Community Services Division did not have a process in place to follow-up with its subrecipients to obtain the missing program reports.

Without adequate procedures in place to collect program reports from subrecipients to monitor their compliance with federal statutes, laws, and regulations, there is an increased risk subrecipients may misuse federal funds for unauthorized purposes. This could lead to fines, penalties, or repayment of program funds being imposed by the federal grantor agency. Based on discussions with management, the lack of subrecipient monitoring for the two subprograms was caused by management oversight and the lapse in monitoring procedures was caused by employee turnover, slowing the monitoring of subrecipient's report submissions.

We recommend the Department design and implement internal control procedures to ensure all subprograms and subrecipients are adequately monitored for program compliance. We also recommend the Department evaluate existing control procedures, and add or alter if necessary, to reasonably ensure the quarterly program reports submitted through the Salesforce System are timely, accurate, and complete. These procedures should be adequately documented and maintained to ensure the internal controls are in place and operating as management intended. Management should periodically monitor these procedures to ensure they are working as intended.

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5. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS – REPORTING

Finding Number:	2024-006
State Agency Number:	DEV-05
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	21.027 COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	SLFRP2610 / 2021 SLFRP0130 / 2021
Federal Agency:	Department of Treasury
Compliance Requirement:	Reporting
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Audit Finding Number:	2023-004

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

31 C.F.R. § 35.4(c) related to reporting for pandemic relief funds states, in part,

Reporting and requests for other information. During the period of performance, recipients shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing detailed accounting of the uses of funds, modifications to a State or Territory's tax revenue sources, and such other information as the Secretary may require for administration of this section. In addition to regular reporting requirements, the Secretary may request other additional information as may be necessary or appropriate, including as may be necessary to prevent evasions of the requirements of this subpart. . .

It is management's responsibility to design and implement control policies and procedures to reasonably ensure the federal reports they submit are accurate, complete, and in compliance with program requirements. Management is also responsible for ensuring internal controls over reporting are operating effectively and as intended.

During State Fiscal Year 2024, the Department expended approximately \$318.3 million in SLFRF program expenditures. To facilitate this spending, the Department created several subprograms for various development and community-related activities which are administered by various divisions/offices within the Department. During the audit period, the Department was responsible for compiling SLFRF program activity for these subprograms and submitting it to the Ohio Office of Budget and Management (OBM) which compiled and submitted the quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports to the Department of Treasury on behalf of the State of Ohio for all SLFRF activities. However, the Department did not have a process in place to coordinate the SLFRF program activity collection, compilation, and submissions to OBM but relied on the various divisions/offices to do so. The Department's Community Services Division was responsible for compiling and submitting the Water Sewer Quality subprogram's quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports. The Department's Governor's Office of Appalachia contracted with a vendor to compile the reports for the ARPA Appalachian Community Grants subprogram and the Department's Finance Division submitted it to OBM. All other SLFRF subprogram reports were compiled and submitted by the Department's Finance Division. In addition, the quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports were compiled from different sources of financial data. The Community Services Division utilized the Department's internal accounting system, Salesforce, which interfaces with the State's accounting system, OAKS. All other SLFRF subprogram reports were compiled utilizing data obtained directly from OAKS. Lastly, the following items were noted:

- The Community Services Division did not have any review in place over reports submitted to OBM until the third quarter of the fiscal year. This affected 39 of the 126 (30.9%) quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports submitted during the audit period.

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5. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS – REPORTING (Continued)

- Seven of 13 (53.8%) quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports selected for testing were not mathematically accurate and did not agree to support used in the reports submitted to OBM.

A lack of internal controls over federal reporting increases the risk of financial and programmatic information submitted to the federal grantor agency being inaccurate which could result in federal funds being reduced, taken away, or other sanctions imposed by the federal grantor agency. Additionally, by not creating policies to facilitate consistent reporting, the risk of inaccurate reporting also is further increased. Based on discussions with management, the reporting issues identified were caused by employee turnover experienced during the audit period.

We recommend the Department design and implement internal controls over its reporting process to reasonably ensure the information presented in the quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports is current, accurate, and complete prior to submission to OBM. We also recommend the Department implement procedures to compile the reports from the same system/source and coordinate the submission to OBM to promote consistency. These procedures should be adequately documented and maintained to ensure the internal controls are in place and operating as management intended. Management should periodically monitor these procedures to ensure they are working as intended. Lastly, we recommend the Department cross train employees so in the event of turnover or extended leave, the reporting process can continue without disruption or delays.

6. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS – SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT

Finding Number:	2024-007
State Agency Number:	DEV-06
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	21.027 COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	SLFRP2610 / 2021 SLFRP0130 / 2021
Federal Agency:	Department of Treasury
Compliance Requirement:	Suspension and Debarment
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2 C.F.R § 1000.10 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Treasury for 2 C.F.R Parts 200 and 180, which provide government-wide suspension and debarment requirements for covered transactions, which 2 C.F.R. § 180.20 indicates include both procurement and nonprocurement transactions. Procurement transactions are contracts for goods or services expected to equal or exceed \$25,000, while nonprocurement transactions include grants and cooperative agreements regardless of the amount. Federal regulations require that before entering into a covered transaction with an entity at a lower tier, the State must verify the entity is not suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded from entering into the transaction. This verification may be accomplished by checking the System for Award Management (SAM) Exclusions website, obtaining a certification about not being suspended or debarred from the entity, or adding a clause or condition to the covered transactions with that entity.

It is management's responsibility to ensure adequate procedures are in place to provide reasonable assurance they do not enter into any covered transaction involving federal funds with an entity that is suspended, debarred or otherwise excluded from entering into the transaction.

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6. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS – SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT (Continued)

During state fiscal year 2024, the Department provided 372 awards totaling \$64.6 million to subrecipients for various purposes under the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds program, including Lead Prevention and Ohio Arts Economic Relief. The Department also entered into purchasing contracts with 22 different vendors for program-related non-payroll administrative expenses, totaling approximately \$16 million. Although the Department had procedures in place to confirm the vendors it entered into contracts with related to these expenditures were not suspended or debarred, the Department was unable to provide evidence of these verifications during the audit period. The auditor subsequently determined that these vendors were not suspended or debarred and were eligible to receive federal funds.

By not verifying whether vendors are suspended or debarred in advance of entering into a contract and disbursing funds, the Department risks providing federal funds to entities that are not allowed to participate in and receive funds from federal programs. This could result in disallowed costs or the Department being required to repay funds to the federal government. Noncompliance with federal requirements could also subject the Department to fines, sanctions, and/or reduction/termination of future federal funding. Based on discussion with management, the lack of support for suspension and debarment verification was caused by employee turnover.

We recommend the Department evaluate existing policies and procedures related to suspension and debarment verification for all potential vendors to provide reasonable assurance it does not enter into contracts with entities that are suspended or debarred. This verification process should be documented in some manner to provide management reasonable assurance it was completed properly based on current and accurate information. We also recommend management periodically reevaluate and update these policies and procedures.

7. EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – REPORTING

Finding Number:	2024-008
State Agency Number:	DEV-07
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	21.023 COVID-19 – Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERA)
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	ERAE0063 / 2021
Federal Agency:	Department of Treasury
Compliance Requirement:	Reporting
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Audit Finding Number:	2023-005

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2 C.F.R. § 1000.10 gives regulatory effect to the Department of Treasury for 2 C.F.R. § 200.329(b), which establishes requirements over federal reporting, and states:

Reporting program performance. The Federal awarding agency must use OMB-approved common information collections, as applicable, when providing financial and performance reporting information. As appropriate and in accordance with above mentioned information collections, the Federal awarding agency must require the recipient to relate financial data and accomplishments to performance goals and objectives of the Federal award. Also, in accordance with above mentioned common information collections, and when required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award, recipients must provide cost information to demonstrate cost effective practices (e.g., through unit cost data). In some

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7. EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – REPORTING (Continued)

instances (e.g., discretionary research awards), this will be limited to the requirement to submit technical performance reports (to be evaluated in accordance with Federal awarding agency policy). Reporting requirements must be clearly articulated such that, where appropriate, performance during the execution of the Federal award has a standard against which non-Federal entity performance can be measured.

It is management's responsibility to implement internal control procedures to reasonably ensure the federal reports they submit are accurate, complete, and in compliance with program requirements. It is imperative that management be able to provide the underlying data and related program documentation required to prepare and support these reports.

The Department's Office of Community Assistance is responsible for the preparation of the quarterly ERA Compliance Report, as required by 2 C.F.R. § 200.329(b) for the ERA program. The Office of Community Assistance compiles these reports by generating a combination of internal financial data and data submitted by the Department's subrecipients. Financial information is uploaded with the performance data information in the ERA Compliance Report along with various information relating to the demographics of the project. However, the Office of Community Assistance's review of these quarterly reports was not adequate and/or operating effectively throughout the audit period. As a result, for two of two (100%) quarterly ERA Compliance Reports tested, the Department was unable to provide supporting documentation for the amounts reported or provided insufficient supporting documentation for amounts reported that resulted in inaccuracies and missing information for key data elements.

A lack of adequate internal controls over federal reporting increases the risk of inaccurate and incomplete reports being submitted to the federal grantor agency. Reporting inaccurate or incomplete information could also subject the Department to federal sanctions, limiting the amount of funding for program activities. Based on discussions with management, the inaccurate or missing information in the reports was caused by not adequately comparing the reports to internal support during the review process, as well as oversight and lack of data verification and reconciliation procedures.

We recommend the Department re-evaluate its existing internal control procedures over the ERA Compliance Reports to reasonably ensure the data being reported for the ERA program is accurate, complete, and agrees to supporting documentation. These procedures should include a review of the data submitted by subrecipients to ensure all required data elements are present and properly reported. We also recommend management implement and or enhance existing procedures to include a final review and reconciliation of the report's data elements to supporting information/documentation to ensure the report is complete and accurate prior to submission to the federal grantor agency. Management should periodically review these procedures to ensure they are operating as intended.

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8. EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – EARMARKING

Finding Number:	2024-009
State Agency Number:	DEV-08
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	21.023 COVID-19 – Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERA)
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	ERA0006 / 2021 ERAE0063 / 2021
Federal Agency:	Department of Treasury
Compliance Requirement:	Earmarking
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Section 501 of Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Pub. L. No. 116-260 related to ERA 1 program funding allows a grantee to use up to 10 percent of the total award amount for direct and indirect administrative costs. Also, Subsection (d) of Section 3201 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-2 related to ERA 2 program funding allows a grantee to use up to 15 percent of the total award amount for direct and indirect administrative costs and 10 percent of the total award amount for housing stability services.

It is management's responsibility to implement policies and procedures to reasonably ensure all applicable federal program requirements are adhered to. These policies should include monitoring by management to ensure the procedures are working as intended.

The Department was initially awarded approximately \$564.8 million for the ERA 1 program and was subsequently awarded approximately \$446.9 million for the ERA 2 program. During the audit period, the Department disbursed approximately \$79.7 million in ERA program funds to eligible entities on behalf of eligible households to provide financial assistance and housing stability services, and to cover costs for other affordable rental housing and eviction prevention activities. Although the Department had various controls in place over the ERA expenditure process and did not exceed the earmarking thresholds during the audit period, it did not have controls in place to ensure disbursements did not exceed the allowable earmarking amounts for administrative costs and housing stability services.

Without procedures in place to monitor the earmarking thresholds and use of ERA program funds, the Department risks exceeding the allowed limits for administrative costs or housing stability costs which could result in the claw back or repayment of funds. Based on discussion with management, the lack of internal controls was caused by the Department being unaware of these earmarking compliance requirements.

We recommend the Department design and implement controls over its earmarking process to ensure all program funds are being properly utilized according to the thresholds outlined in the federal requirements. These procedures should be well documented and maintained to ensure they are being properly followed by Department personnel. Management should periodically monitor these procedures to ensure they are working as intended.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE

1. CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER – TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING

Finding Number:	2024-010
State Agency Number:	DEW-01
Assistance Listing Numbers and Titles:	10.553 School Breakfast Program 10.553 COVID-19 School Breakfast Program 10.555 National School Lunch Program 10.555 COVID-19 National School Lunch Program 10.556 Special Milk Program for Children 10.559 Summer Food Service Program for Children 10.582 Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program
Federal Award Identification Numbers / Years:	222OH062N1099 / 2022 222OH062N1199 / 2022 222OH062N8903 / 2022 232OH062N1099 / 2023 232OH062N1199 / 2023 232OH062N8903 / 2023 242OH062N1099 / 2024 242OH062N1199 / 2024 242OH062N8903 / 2024
Federal Agency:	Department of Agriculture
Compliance Requirement:	Reporting
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282, as amended by Section 6202 of Public Law 110-252, hereafter referred to as the “Transparency Act” that are codified in 2 C.F.R. Part 170) requires prime recipients of federal awards who make first-tier subawards to report the subaward on the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) website maintained by the federal Office of Management and Budget. Under the requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 170, recipients (i.e., direct recipients) of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of \$30,000 or more on the FSRS website. Prime recipients must report by the end of the month following the month in which the obligation is made. It is management’s responsibility to design and implement internal controls to reasonably ensure compliance with laws and regulations and to ensure management’s objectives are achieved.

The State of Ohio is considered the prime recipient for federal funds applicable to Transparency Act reporting and the state agencies receiving these federal funds are expected to report the subawards obligated in accordance with the Transparency Act. During state fiscal year 2024, the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce (the Department) disbursed approximately \$648 million to 1,039 subrecipients for the Child Nutrition Cluster whose reimbursements exceeded \$30,000 and were required to be reported on the FSRS website in accordance with the Transparency Act. The Child Nutrition Cluster is an entitlement grant as opposed to a subaward, as a result, funds are not obligated in the same manner as subawards. Communications between the Department’s Office of Nutrition and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) instructed the Department to report the Child Nutrition Cluster’s actual expenditures

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE

1. CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER – TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING (Continued)

within FSRS since the subaward information is not available. However, the Department had no control procedures in place to ensure the Child Nutrition Cluster's expenditures were accurately entered into the FSRS website for the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program, as follows:

School Breakfast Program

<i>Transactions tested</i>	<i>Subaward not reported</i>	<i>Report not timely</i>	<i>Subaward amount incorrect</i>	<i>Subaward missing key elements</i>
758	758	0	0	0
<i>Dollar amount of tested transactions</i>	<i>Subaward not reported</i>	<i>Report not timely</i>	<i>Subaward amount incorrect</i>	<i>Subaward missing key elements</i>
\$156,568,195	\$156,568,195	\$0	\$0	\$0

National School Lunch Program

<i>Transactions tested</i>	<i>Subaward not reported</i>	<i>Report not timely</i>	<i>Subaward amount incorrect</i>	<i>Subaward missing key elements</i>
1,039	1,039	0	0	0
<i>Dollar amount of tested transactions</i>	<i>Subaward not reported</i>	<i>Report not timely</i>	<i>Subaward amount incorrect</i>	<i>Subaward missing key elements</i>
\$491,566,732	\$491,566,732	\$0	\$0	\$0

A lack of effective internal controls over the preparation and review of reports increases the risk the reports submitted to the federal grantor agency are inaccurate and incomplete. By not complying with federal Transparency Act reporting requirements, the Department risks federal funding being reduced, taken away, or other sanctions imposed by the federal grantor agency. If the expenditures are not reported accurately and timely within FSRS, the risk exists that those using the Transparency Reports could be relying on inaccurate information. Based on discussions with management, these issues were caused by unclear instructions within the federal regulations and the lack of guidance from the USDA.

We recommend the Department design and implement internal controls over its Transparency Act reporting to ensure the accuracy and completeness of expenditures entered in the FSRS website for all federal programs within the Child Nutrition Cluster. These procedures should include a supervisory review of the expenditure information and ensure compliance with federal regulations before it is entered into the FSRS website. We also recommend the Department communicate with the USDA if there are questions regarding the Child Nutrition Cluster's Transparency Act reporting to ensure the federal compliance requirements are adhered to and consistently reported each fiscal year. Management should periodically review these control procedures to ensure they are operating as intended.

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OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1. DWSRF – LOAN PAYMENT MONITORING

Finding Number:	2024-011
State Agency Number:	EPA-01
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	66.468 Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF)
Federal Award Identification Numbers / Years:	98595420 / 2020
	98595421 / 2021
	98595422 / 2022
	98595423 / 2023
	00E03243 / 2022
	01E03243 / 2023
	00E03246 / 2022
	01E03246 / 2023
	00E03332 / 2022
	01E03332 / 2023
Federal Agency:	Environmental Protection Agency
Compliance Requirements:	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs / Cost Principles
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

It is management's responsibility to design and implement an internal control structure capable of providing reasonable assurance that objectives are being achieved. As the prime recipient of federal funds awarded through the DWSRF program, the Agency must implement internal controls that reasonably ensure amounts paid to borrowers (usually local government agencies), through the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA), are processed accurately, completely, and in compliance with the applicable federal laws and regulations.

During the audit period, the Agency expended approximately \$100.3 million in federal funds for the DWSRF program to borrowers, providing low interest financing for costs associated with the planning, design, and construction of their eligible drinking water improvement projects and activities to protect human health. Ohio Rev. Code (ORC) § 6111.036 requires the Agency and OWDA to share responsibility for the management of the program. An interagency agreement between the Agency and OWDA establishes the responsibilities to be performed by each agency, including assigning OWDA the authority to make payments to program recipients in accordance with the approved loan agreement and the disbursement protocol. Prior to providing funding for a project, the Agency enters into a loan agreement with the borrower and prepares a disbursement protocol agreement, which establishes the eligible costs and source of funds for the project. After receiving invoices for construction projects, the borrower completes the electronic Fund Payment Request form (FPR) via OWDA's website. OWDA reviews the FPR for reasonableness and compliance with the loan agreement, approves the FPR, disburses the funds to the borrower, and forwards the documentation to the Agency. Agency coordinators review the documentation to ensure the disbursement was allowable under the grant requirements and saves a copy of the FPR and supporting documentation in the Assistance Information Management System (AIMS). The Agency maintains a written procedure which states this review should be performed within 45 days of the disbursement by OWDA and should be performed for 70% of disbursement vouchers. However, the Agency did not maintain evidence that management was monitoring these procedures to ensure 70% of disbursement voucher reviews were

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1. DWSRF – LOAN PAYMENT MONITORING (Continued)

completed. In addition, 18 of 60 (30%) disbursements selected for testing were not reviewed within 45 days in AIMS. The disbursements were reviewed 49 to 394 days after payment, averaging 104 days late.

Additionally, the Agency completes quarterly reconciliations over DWSRF program revenue and expenditure activity by examining internal records maintained for disbursements, transfers, and grant balances, OWDA records, and bank statements. The completed reconciliation spreadsheet is reviewed and approved by the Agency's Chief Financial Officer. Although the Agency completed quarterly reconciliations during the audit period, they were either not completed timely, or the Agency was unable to provide evidence of when the reconciliation was completed. Three of the four reconciliations (Q1-Q3 fiscal year 2024) were completed/reviewed in November 2024, five months after the end of the audit period. The Agency was unable to provide evidence of when the Q4 fiscal year 2023 reconciliation was completed. Based on discussion with management, the untimely disbursement reviews and reconciliations were caused by staffing shortages, a high number of active drinking water improvement projects, and management's reliance on OWDA.

Without performing timely reviews of invoices and FPRs submitted for reimbursement by the borrower or performing other monitoring activities, the Agency cannot be reasonably assured OWDA's review process ensured payments made to borrowers were accurate and for allowable activities. If the Agency does not perform timely reviews, there is an increased risk that noncompliance will not be identified in a timely manner. As a result, there is a risk federal funding will be reduced or withdrawn, or other sanctions will be imposed by the federal grantor agency. Additionally, without performing timely reconciliations between the Agency's internal records and bank statements and subsequently investigating and resolving any significant differences noted, there is an increased risk that account balances may be miscoded or inaccurate.

We recommend management evaluate existing policies regarding disbursement reviews and reconciliations and update them as necessary to ensure appropriate monitoring procedures are in place and their objectives are being met. Management should evaluate the transactions processed to identify areas of risk and other relevant criteria when designing the procedures regarding the Agency's review of invoices received from OWDA. We also recommend management implement periodic monitoring procedures to ensure the disbursement review and reconciliation procedures are performed timely and consistently.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES**

1. SNAP CLUSTER AND TANF – IEVS ALERTS

Finding Number:	2024-012
State Agency Number:	JFS-01
Assistance Listing Numbers and Titles:	10.551/10.561 – SNAP Cluster 93.558 – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	222OH102S2514 / 2022 (SNAP Cluster) 222OH102S6018 / 2022 (SNAP Cluster) 232OH102S2514 / 2023 (SNAP Cluster) 232OH102S6018 / 2023 (SNAP Cluster) 242OH102S2514 / 2024 (SNAP Cluster) 242OH102S6018 / 2024 (SNAP Cluster) 2201OHTANF / 2022 (TANF) 2301OHTANF / 2023 (TANF) 2401OHTANF / 2024 (TANF)
Federal Agencies:	Department of Agriculture Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirements:	Eligibility, Special Tests and Provisions – Income Eligibility Verification System
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Audit Finding Numbers:	2023-010

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

7 C.F.R. § 272.8(c), states the following regarding the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Cluster:

(1) State agency action on information items about recipient households shall include: (i) Review of the information and comparison of it to case record information; (ii) For all new or previously unverified information received, contact with the households and/or collateral contacts to resolve discrepancies as specified in §§ 273.2(f)(4)(iv) and 273.2 (f)(9)(iii) and (f)(9)(iv); and (iii) If discrepancies warrant reducing benefits or terminating eligibility, notices of adverse action.

(2) State agencies must initiate and pursue the actions on recipient households specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section so that the actions are completed within 45 days of receipt of the information items. Actions may be completed later than 45 days from the receipt of information if:

- (A) The only reason that the actions cannot be completed is the nonreceipt of verification requested from collateral contacts; and
- (B) The actions are completed as specified in § 273.12 of this chapter when verification from a collateral contact is received or in conjunction with the next case action when such verification is not received, whichever is earlier.

(3) When the actions specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section substantiate an over issuance, State agencies must establish and take actions on claims as specified in § 273.18 of this chapter.

(4) State agencies must use appropriate procedures to monitor the timeliness requirements in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

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1. SNAP CLUSTER AND TANF – IEVS ALERTS (Continued)

45 C.F.R. § 205.56(a)(1)(iv) states the following regarding the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program:

For individuals who are recipients when the information is received or for whom a decision could not be made prior to authorization of benefits, the State agency shall within forty-five (45) days of its receipt, initiate a notice of case action or an entry in the case record that no case action is necessary, except that: Completion of action may be delayed beyond forty-five (45) days on no more than twenty (20) percent of the information items targeted for follow-up, if:

- (A) The reason that the action cannot be completed within forty-five (45) days is the nonreceipt of requested third-party verification; and
- (B) Action is completed promptly, when third party verification is received or at the next time eligibility is redetermined, whichever is earlier. If action is completed when eligibility is redetermined and third party verification has not been received, the State agency shall make its decision based on information provided by the recipient and any other information in its possession.

As the lead agency responsible for administering the SNAP Cluster and TANF federal programs for the State of Ohio, the Department is responsible for providing reasonable assurance only eligible individuals receive assistance and documentation maintained is accurate, complete, and properly recorded in the Ohio Benefits system to ensure appropriate eligibility determinations. It is the Department's responsibility to implement sufficient controls, systems, processes, and procedures to reasonably ensure compliance with the rules and regulations associated with these programs and only eligible recipients receive benefits. When automated systems are utilized to perform certain functions related to this compliance, management must ensure the system is properly designed and operating effectively. The Department is also responsible for overall program compliance and must have appropriate oversight and monitoring procedures in place to ensure those they rely on are operating in accordance with all expectations, guidelines, and requirements related to their tasks. As part of monitoring, the Department's Fraud Control Section conducts Fraud Triad Reviews, which in part, includes a review of 1) Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) processing timeliness, 2) proper verifications, 3) proper disposition coding and 4) random supervisory reviews. The Fraud Control Section also conducts random reviews of cases with an IEVS alert to ensure they were cleared properly and timely, as well as monitor the JFSR 4005, IEVS Monthly Summary Report to track completion of IEVS alerts and to identify counties that need technical assistance.

The SNAP Cluster and TANF federal programs are administered using a multi-agency approach: overall compliance and administration of the programs fall under the Department, and programming and administration of the State's eligibility determination computer system, Ohio Benefits, falls under the Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS). The Department also utilizes the 88 Ohio County Departments of Job and Family Services (counties) in the eligibility determination process to work with applicants, receive/enter eligibility documentation into the Ohio Benefits system, and follow up on alerts issued by the system.

The Ohio Benefits system was utilized for processing eligibility for the SNAP Cluster and TANF programs with total expenditures to recipients of approximately \$3.2 billion and \$216 million, respectively, during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. The Ohio Benefits system contains the eligibility and benefit information/determinations for these programs, including the IEVS functionality which compares reported recipient income to income information maintained by outside data sources (Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), etc.). Information that does not agree is communicated in the form of an Ohio Benefits system alert. The Ohio Benefits system then determines if the alert is a 'match' that requires action. The IEVS match, indicated by 'Yes' in the Ohio Benefits system, is forwarded to the appropriate county agency for investigation and resolution. Each match has a defined due date, which is unique based

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES

1. SNAP CLUSTER AND TANF – IEVS ALERTS (Continued)

on the priority level and other policy and process related factors. However, we noted the following weaknesses:

- **Volume of Alerts** – During SFY 2024, more than 21.2 million alerts (2.8 million IEVS alerts and 18.4 million non-IEVS alerts) were issued for all public assistance programs that utilize Ohio Benefits, including the SNAP Cluster and TANF programs. Alerts can be generated by Ohio Benefits via interface outputs/updates, batch outputs or other triggers within the system. However, the volume of incoming alerts being sent to the county caseworkers results in an increased workload and ineffective application of the alert process.
- **Caseworker Reliance/Training** – The current process relies heavily on the knowledge and judgement of county caseworkers in the eligibility process, including reviewing IEVS matches. The Department utilizes its monitoring of the JFSR 4005, IEVS Monthly Summary Report to better identify those county agencies which require additional training and technical assistance. The Department also continues to conduct statewide trainings and individual trainings for county agencies to assist them in working IEVS alerts/matches; however, these trainings are typically optional and/or attended by a representative of the county agency who is expected to relay the information to others.

Additionally, we noted the following noncompliance with federal regulations where IEVS alerts were not cleared timely.

- **Clearing Alerts** – While the Department has controls and procedures in place to review and monitor IEVS alerts and matches generated and processed by the Ohio Benefits system, there were instances when matches were not being completed by the county agencies in accordance with the required timeframes established in 7 C.F.R. § 272.8, and 45 C.F.R. § 205.56. Furthermore, an Ohio Benefits data file containing IEVS matches showed 185,585 of the 349,893 (53%) IEVS alerts sent to the county agencies during the audit period were not cleared within 45 days as required. The matches were cleared between one and 447 days beyond the 45-day requirement, for an average of 137 days late.

Failure to implement system enhancements timely, perform monitoring activities, mandate training for county caseworkers, and complete IEVS alerts within the established timeframes increases the risk benefits given to ineligible recipients or for inappropriate amounts will not be identified timely. This condition could adversely affect the Department's ability to comply with IEVS requirements for these federal programs which could result in federal sanctions or penalties. Based on discussions with management, this was caused by the Department's county administered approach creating challenges to making training mandatory. Training is continued to be offered and made available to county personnel. Further, management indicated they continue to work with DAS to monitor the system and enhancements to ensure they meet the desired impact of clearing alerts in a timely manner, as well as reach out to county and state personnel to offer technical assistance. However, the high volume of alerts presents difficulties to the caseworkers.

We recommend Department management continue to work collectively with DAS to implement/update robust processes, procedures, and system controls to address the weaknesses associated with the IEVS process within the Ohio Benefits system. These changes/updates should include, but not be limited to:

- Including a more centralized evaluation of alert/match activity and/or better use of automated tools to vet and prioritize items requiring follow-up at the county level. This would allow Department level personnel to become more experienced and adept at identifying and investigating anomalies and help focus the resources of both Department and county personnel.

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1. SNAP CLUSTER AND TANF – IEVS ALERTS (Continued)

- Continuing to perform periodic and timely reviews of the JFSR 4005, IEVS Monthly Summary Report at the Department level to monitor the status and completion of IEVS matches, as well as identify areas of training for the counties. Such procedures should also include required monitoring by each County IEVS Coordinator or other supervisory personnel (through the eligibility system). The Department should clearly communicate the expectations for these monitoring procedures to the counties and implement procedures to ensure the counties are properly completing them, possibly as part of the Fraud Triad Reviews.
- Requiring mandatory IEVS training for all county agency employees who are entering the assistance group information into Ohio Benefits to help ensure proper and complete information is being collected, entered, and verified prior to an individual's eligibility determination being made. The Department should continue to provide this training initially to ensure all users are knowledgeable of the process, procedures, and impacts of the work they do. As changes occur to the rules/regulations, system, or process, detailed training should be required of all users on those changes.
- Continuing to monitor the IEVS alert processing procedures guide for the matches issued by the Ohio Benefits system to ensure matches are properly documented within the system, worked within the proper timeframes, and proper verification documentation is obtained and maintained by the county agencies for resolved matches.
- Continuing to identify and coordinate Ohio Benefits program changes to address the system design weaknesses as discovered. This should include working collaboratively with DAS to prioritize program changes which could directly impact the eligibility determinations or benefit amounts to ensure they are corrected in a timely manner to prevent and detect further improper payments. In addition, the Department should continue to evaluate these enhancements to assist DAS in determining if the desired outcome was achieved.

We also recommend Department management continue to monitor the status of system enhancements and roll-out of resources to the appropriate personnel to ensure they are implemented timely and as planned.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES

2. IT – UI FUTA CERTIFICATION MATCH

Finding Number:	2024-013
State Agency Number:	JFS-02
Assistance Listing Numbers and Titles:	17.225 – Unemployment Insurance 17.225 COVID-19 – Unemployment Insurance
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	UI-35668-21-55-A-39 / 2021 UI-37243-22-55-A-39 / 2022 UI-39342-23-55-A39 / 2023 24-A-55-UI000039 / 2024
Federal Agency:	Department of Labor
Compliance Requirement:	Special Tests and Provisions – Match with IRS 940 FUTA Tax Form
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

NONCOMPLIANCE AND SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

26 C.F.R. § 31.3302(a)-3(a), pertaining to proof of credit states, in part:

Credit against the tax for any calendar year for contributions paid into State unemployment funds shall not be allowed unless there is submitted to the district director:

- (a) A certificate of the proper officer of each State (the laws of which required the contributions to be paid) showing, for the taxpayer:
 - (1) The total amount of contributions required to be paid under the State law with respect to such calendar year (exclusive of penalties and interest) which was actually paid on or before the date the Federal return is required to be filed; and
 - (2) The amounts and dates of such required payments (exclusive of penalties and interest) actually paid after the date the Federal return is required to be filed.
- (b) A statement by the taxpayer that no part of any payment made by him into a State unemployment fund for such calendar year, which is claimed as a credit against the tax, was deducted or is to be deducted from the remuneration of individuals in his employ. Such statement shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury.
- (c) Such other or additional proof as the Commissioner or the district director may deem necessary to establish the right to the credit provided for under section 3302(a).

States are required to annually certify for each taxpayer the total amount of contributions required to be paid under the State law for the calendar year and the amounts and dates of such payments in order for the taxpayer to be allowed the credit against the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) tax (26 C.F.R. § 31.3302(a)-3(a)). In order to accomplish this certification, States annually perform a match of employer tax payments with credit claimed for these payments on the employer's IRS 940 FUTA tax form. The State of Ohio Unemployment Resource for Claimants and Employers (SOURCE) Unemployment Insurance Tax System is the web-based system used to collect and process Ohio unemployment taxes and store and report wage information for Ohio employers. During state fiscal year 2024, approximately \$1.21 billion in

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES

2. IT – UI FUTA CERTIFICATION MATCH (Continued)

unemployment compensation taxes were collected and processed by the SOURCE system. However, two of 60 (3.3%) certifications selected for testing from the IRS FUTA Identification Extract did not match the payments documented in the SOURCE system.

Wage reports provide the basis for possible benefit claim awards. Inaccurate reporting increases the risk taxpayers may not be able to properly claim credit against FUTA taxes. Errors or discrepancies in reporting may also require additional reporting for the employer. Based on discussion with management, the two tested certifications from the IRS FUTA Identification Extract that did not match the payments included in the SOURCE system were caused by a bug within the source code of the system that did not allow the unemployment tax payment information to be properly populated in the IRS FUTA Identification Extract.

We recommend the Department review existing FUTA certification controls and update the application code to ensure tax payments meet the stated criteria for the FUTA tax credits allowance (e.g., accurate state unemployment tax filings and payments). Additionally, we recommend Department management continually monitor these controls to ensure the compliance requirements of the program, as well as management's overall objectives, are being met.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

Finding Number:	2024-014
State Agency Number:	MCD-02
Assistance Listing Numbers and Titles:	93.767 – Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) 93.767 COVID 19 – CHIP 93.775/93.777/93.778 – Medicaid Cluster 93.775/93.777/93.778 COVID-19 – Medicaid Cluster
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	2205OH5022 / 2022 (CHIP) 2305OH5023 / 2023 (CHIP) 2405OH5024 / 2024 (CHIP) 2205OH5MAP / 2022 (Medicaid) 2305OH5MAP / 2023 (Medicaid) 2405OH5MAP / 2024 (Medicaid)
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Audit Finding Number:	2023-012

QUESTIONED COSTS, NONCOMPLIANCE, AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

NOTE: Finding numbers 2024-001¹ and 2024-015 detail deficiencies and weaknesses in internal control related to the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP programs regarding the Department’s eligibility processes. These findings are integral to and should be read in conjunction with this finding.

42 C.F.R. § 435.10, State Plan requirements, pertaining to the Medicaid Cluster states, in part

A State plan must---

- (a) Provide that the requirements of this part are met; and
- (b) Specify the groups to whom Medicaid is provided, as specified in subparts B, C, and D of this part, and the conditions of eligibility for individuals in those groups. . .

42 C.F.R. § 435.914, Case documentation, pertaining to the Medicaid Cluster states, in part:

- (a) The agency must include in each applicant's case record facts to support the agency's decision on his application. . .

42 C.F.R. § 435.916, Regularly scheduled renewals of Medicaid eligibility, states in part:

- (a) *Frequency of renewals.* . .

¹ Finding number 2024-001, starting on page 29, represents a significant deficiency under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States’ *Government Auditing Standards* related to the State of Ohio’s eligibility process for the Medicaid Cluster federal program.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS (Continued)

- (1) The eligibility of Medicaid beneficiaries not described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section must be renewed once every 12 months, and no more frequently than once every 12 months.
- (2) The eligibility of qualified Medicare beneficiaries described in section 1905(p)(1) of the Act must be renewed at last once every 12 months, and no more frequently than once every 6 months.

(b) Renewals of eligibility –

- (1) Renewal on basis of information available to agency. The agency must make a redetermination of eligibility for all Medicaid beneficiaries without requiring information from the individuals if able to do so based on reliable information contained in the individual's account or other more current information available to the agency, including but not limited to information through any data bases accessed by the agency . . .

42 C.F.R. § 435.912(c), Timely determination and redetermination of eligibility, states in part:

- (3) . . . the determination of eligibility for any applicant or individual whose account was transferred from another insurance affordability program may not exceed—
 - (i) 90 calendar days for applicants who apply for Medicaid on the basis of disability; and
 - (ii) 45 calendar days for all other applicants.

42 U.S.C. § 1397bb(b), pertaining to the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) states, in part:

(1) Eligibility Standards

- (A) The plan shall include a description of the standards used to determine the eligibility of targeted low-income children for child health assistance under the plan. . .

42 C.F.R. § 457.380(d), Eligibility verification pertaining to CHIP states:

Income. If the State does not accept self-attestation of income, the State must verify the income of an individual by using the data sources and following standards and procedures for verification of financial eligibility consistent with § 435.945(a), § 435.948, and § 435.952 of this chapter.

42 C.F.R. § 457.960, Reporting changes in eligibility and redetermining eligibility pertaining to CHIP states:

If the State requires reporting of changes in circumstances that may affect the enrollee's eligibility for child health assistance, the State must:

- (a) Establish procedures to ensure that enrollees make timely and accurate reports of any such change; and
- (b) Promptly redetermine eligibility when the State has information about these changes.

Ohio Rev. Code § 5164.57(A)(1), Recovery of Medicaid Overpayments states, in part:

. . . the department of medicaid may recover a medicaid payment or portion of a payment made to a medicaid provider to which the provider is not entitled if the department notifies the provider of the overpayment during the five-year period immediately following the end of the state fiscal year in which the overpayment was made.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS (Continued)

Ohio Admin. Code § 5160-26-02.1, Managed care: termination of enrollment states, in part:

. . .

(B) The Ohio department of Medicaid (ODM) will terminate a member from enrollment in a managed care organization [MCO] for any of the following reasons: . . .

(3) The member dies, in which case MCO enrollment ends on the date of death

(D) All of the following apply when enrollment in an MCO or the SPBM [Single Pharmacy Benefit Manager] is terminated for any of the reasons set forth in paragraph (B) or (C) of this rule: . . .

(5) ODM shall recover from the MCO or the SPBM any capitation paid for retroactive enrollment termination occurring . . .

The Medicaid and CHIP State Plan outlines the specific eligibility conditions and standards within Sections 2.2 – Coverage and Conditions of Eligibility and 2.6 A – Financial Eligibility, Eligibility Conditions and Requirements for Medicaid, and Section 4 – Eligibility Standards and Methodology for CHIP. It is management's responsibility to implement policies and procedures to provide reasonable assurance they have complied with these requirements.

As the lead agency for administering the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP federal grant awards for the State of Ohio, the Department is responsible for providing reasonable assurance only eligible individuals receive assistance and the documentation maintained is accurate, complete, and properly recorded in the Ohio Benefits system to ensure appropriate eligibility determinations. It is also the Department's responsibility to implement sufficient controls, systems, processes, and procedures to reasonably ensure compliance with the rules and regulations associated with these programs and only eligible recipients receive benefits. The Department is responsible for overall program compliance and must have appropriate oversight and monitoring procedures in place to ensure those they rely on are operating in accordance with all expectations, guidelines, and requirements related to their tasks.

During state fiscal year (SFY) 2024, the Department disbursed a combined total of \$26.8 billion in public assistance benefits to recipients processed through the Ohio Benefits system related to the following programs:

<i>Assistance Listing Number & Title</i>	<i>Benefits Paid</i>	<i># of Recipients*</i>
93.767 - CHIP	\$758,102,089	241,067
93.775/93.777/93.778 – Medicaid Cluster	\$26,094,738,226	2,864,484
Combined Total	\$26,852,840,315	3,105,551
<i>* We did not separately identify recipients who could be covered under both programs.</i>		

These programs are administered using a multi-agency approach, as follows: overall compliance and administration of the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP programs fall under the Department, and programming and administration of the State's eligibility determination computer system, Ohio Benefits, falls under the Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS). The Ohio Benefits system contains the eligibility and benefit information/determinations for these programs. The Department also, through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services (JFS), utilizes the 88 County Departments of Job & Family Services (CDJFS) in the eligibility determination process to work with applicants, receive/enter eligibility documentation into the Ohio Benefits system, and follow up on alerts issued by the system.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS (Continued)

Currently, individuals applying to receive public assistance benefits complete an application through various methods. The CDJFS collect and maintain any documentation provided by the individual either in a paper case file or in the OnBase Enterprise Documentation Management System (EDMS) maintained under contract by DAS and utilized by the Department. After collecting documentation, the county caseworker enters the individual's information into the Ohio Benefits system which determines the initial eligibility benefit amount and assigns the benefit aid category, where applicable. This process is also used to perform eligibility redeterminations on an annual basis or when prompted through a system alert. Once the determination is made, the Ohio Benefits system uploads the eligibility information to the Department's new Ohio Medicaid Enterprise System's (OMES) Fiscal Intermediary (FI) to process the provider payments.

The following noncompliance was noted related to eligibility for the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP programs, which included questioned costs for Medicaid totaling \$27,856 and CHIP totaling \$67,373:

- Six of 80 (7.5%) Medicaid recipients and nine of 80 (11.3%) CHIP recipients selected for testing were not eligible to receive benefits on the date services were performed as they were not validly enrolled beneficiaries based on information in Ohio Benefits, the State's official eligibility determination system. Therefore, these items will result in questioned costs for all claims paid for services provided for these individuals during the time they were ineligible, totaling \$27,856 for Medicaid and \$67,373 for CHIP. The items noted included issues such as:
 - The recipient failed to timely report an increase in income and/or new employment.
 - The caseworker failed to timely update Ohio Benefits with an increase in income.
 - The wrong household size was utilized when determining eligibility; as a result, the recipient was over the income limit.
 - The CHIP recipient's mother was receiving benefits from another state at the time the benefits were paid.
- Six of 80 (7.5%) Medicaid recipients and nine of 80 (11.3%) CHIP recipients selected for testing were not placed in the correct benefit aid category. These errors were included in the first bullet and deemed ineligible for both programs.
- Six of 80 (7.5%) Medicaid recipients and nine of 80 (11.3%) CHIP recipients selected for testing did not have adequate documentation to support the Department's decision on the recipient's eligibility, or incorrect information was entered into Ohio Benefits. These errors were included in the first bullet and deemed ineligible for both programs.
- One of 12 (8.3%) Medicaid recipients and three of 12 (25%) CHIP recipients selected for testing did not have the initial eligibility determination completed within 45 days.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONED COSTS:

The Ohio Benefits system is designed to generate alerts to notify the CDJFS caseworkers of a deceased match. The Department has 10 calendar days to process a re-determination when a change has been reported affecting a recipient's ongoing eligibility. When the Department has been notified of a potential death of a recipient, the recipient is to be removed from managed care and placed in fee for service until confirmation of the death is received.

An analysis of the Medicaid Cluster's managed care capitation payments and the fee for service medical claims paid during SFY 2024 were compared to the death master file received from the Ohio Department of Health to identify any payments with a capitation month or date of service after the recipient's date of death. The Department made 7,408 payments, totaling \$946,941, on behalf of 1,190 deceased individuals receiving Medicaid benefits. We selected 50 of the 1,190 deceased individuals for further testing to

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS (Continued)

determine if the Department took the appropriate action to identify and/or recover the payments. Thirty-one of 50 (62%) Medicaid recipients tested had an unallowable capitation or fee for service payment made on behalf of these deceased individuals which was not recovered by the Department, resulting in questioned costs, totaling \$252,991. We also noted the following regarding these 31 recipients:

- The system indicated CDJFS caseworkers sent death inquiries to family members, caretakers, and/or facilities to verify the date of death; however, no responses were received, and no further follow-up action was taken.
- The Department processed nursing facility claims for eight recipients in which questioned costs were noted, totaling \$60,046. These per diem claims are submitted monthly and include the dates for which the recipient is considered a resident of the nursing facility. The Department will complete a post payment review of these claims to identify and correct any billing issues due to the recipient's death.
- The Department recouped overpayments or reversed unallowable claims for eight recipients, totaling \$223,530, and collected partial recoupments for 12 different recipients, totaling \$64,013. The questioned costs noted above only includes the outstanding amounts.

The items noted above under Noncompliance and Additional Questioned Costs resulted in questioned costs for both the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP, as summarized in the table below:

<i>Summary of Questioned Costs by Category</i>	<i>Medicaid Cluster</i>	<i>CHIP</i>
Ineligible Recipients	\$ 27,856	\$67,373
Deceased Individuals	\$252,991	N/A*
Total Questioned Costs:	\$280,847	\$67,373
<i>*We did not complete testing over deceased individuals for CHIP since the related payments were only \$200.</i>		

Without proper controls for entering, processing, and maintaining recipient information, including working system alerts in a timely manner, there is an increased risk that benefits paid to or on behalf of recipients will be inaccurate or unallowable. Overpayments or payments to or on behalf of ineligible recipients may subject the Department to penalties or sanctions which may jeopardize future funding and limit its ability to fulfill program requirements to provide benefits to those in need. Based on discussions with management, the issues identified were caused by oversight and systemic issues.

We recommend the Department evaluate and seek reimbursement for all claims that were incorrectly paid. We also recommend management continue to work collectively with the related state agencies to implement/update robust processes, procedures, and system programming to address the weaknesses in the overall eligibility process, including those associated with the Ohio Benefits system. We also recommend the Department regularly evaluate selected benefit payments to verify the recipient's eligibility, verify the recipient information entered into Ohio Benefits by the CDJFS is accurate and the information is being maintained to support the Department's eligibility decision, and ensure initial eligibility determinations and redeterminations are completed timely. Any problems noted should be promptly corrected to reduce the risk of benefit payments being made on behalf of ineligible individuals and additional training provided to the State and/or county employees affected.

Lastly, we recommend the Department evaluate current processes for identifying deceased individuals to ensure Ohio Benefits and OMES FI are updated in a timely manner. Controls should be implemented to ensure CDJFS caseworkers are following up with the Social Security Administration, Ohio Department of Health, or other death indicators in a timely manner. This should include developing a process for confirming an individual's death if the family member, caretaker, or facility is not responding to the CDJFS caseworkers and ensuring the recipient is disenrolled from the managed care plan and converted to fee for services until date of death is confirmed. We further recommend the Department develop procedures to identify the improper payments to providers on behalf of deceased individuals and seek recovery, reimbursement, or offset future payments, when necessary.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – INELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS (Continued)

Auditor of State Conclusion:

The response to this finding included within the State of Ohio Corrective Action Plan indicated the Department disagreed with our sampling methodology and with a portion of the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP eligibility errors which required an Auditor of State Conclusion.

The Auditor of State follows the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) *Audit Sampling Guide* and the AICPA's *Single Audit Guide* for its financial and single audits. Sample sizes are determined based on population size; variability in sampling units; expected and tolerable error; control, inherent and other risks; and desired audit risk. Sampling risk can be reduced without increasing the sample sizes for item-based samples by stratifying the population by size or other characteristics, to permit different "intensities" of sampling for different strata. The sample sizes vary with the auditor's assessment of the risk of material misstatement associated with each stratum and as such, stratifying a population may lead to a more efficient (smaller) sample. We stratified our samples for the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP eligibility testing based on the above factors and risks to create a representative and efficient sample in order to project the errors to the populations.

For the Medicaid recipients, eligibility was determined based on older income and the county caseworker did not obtain current income information and/or the recipient failed to report an increase in income or new employment to the county in a timely manner. For the CHIP recipients, eligibility was determined based on inaccurate information reported by the recipient in which the Hub ping was not successfully ran and alerts were identified for unreported income. Additionally, for another CHIP recipient, an unrecorded source of income was not included when determining eligibility.

Based on this information, we believe our sampling approach is valid, and these recipients would have been over the income limits for their aid categories and deemed ineligible to receive Medicaid Cluster and CHIP benefits. Therefore, the finding will remain as stated above.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

2. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – IEVS ALERTS

Finding Number:	2024-015
State Agency Number:	MCD-03
Assistance Listing Numbers and Titles:	93.767 – Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) 93.767 COVID-19 – CHIP 93.775/93.777/93.778 – Medicaid Cluster 93.775/93.777/93.778 COVID-19 – Medicaid Cluster
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	2205OH5022 / 2022 (CHIP) 2305OH5023 / 2023 (CHIP) 2405OH5024 / 2024 (CHIP) 2205OH5MAP / 2022 (Medicaid Cluster) 2305OH5MAP / 2023 (Medicaid Cluster) 2405OH5MAP / 2024 (Medicaid Cluster)
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Eligibility
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Audit Finding Number:	2023-014

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

NOTE: Finding number 2024-014 details deficiencies and weaknesses in internal control related to the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP programs regarding the Department’s eligibility processes. This finding is integral to and should be read in conjunction with this finding.

42 C.F.R. § 435.945 states, in part, the following regarding the Medicaid Cluster program:

- (a) Except where the law requires other procedures . . . the agency may accept attestation of information needed to determine the eligibility of an individual for Medicaid . . . without requiring further information (including documentation) from the individual.
- (b) The agency must request and use information relevant to verifying an individual's eligibility for Medicaid in accordance with § 435.948 through § 435.956 . . .

42 C.F.R. § 457.380, states, in part, the following regarding the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP):

- (a) *General requirements.* Except where law requires other procedures . . . the State may accept attestation of information needed to determine the eligibility of an individual for CHIP. . . without requiring further information (including documentation) from the individual.
- (b) *Status as a citizen, national or a non-citizen.* (1) Except for newborns identified in § 435.406(a)(1)(iii)(E) of this chapter, who are exempt from any requirement to verify citizenship, the agency must—

...

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – IEVS ALERTS (Continued)

- (ii) Provide a reasonable opportunity period to verify such status in accordance with § 435.956(a)(5) and (b) of this chapter and provide benefits during such reasonable opportunity period to individuals determined to be otherwise eligible for CHIP.

Furthermore, 42 U.S.C. § 1320b–7(a) Requirements of State eligibility systems states, in part:

In order to meet the requirements of this section, a State must have in effect an income and eligibility verification system which meets the requirements of subsection (d) and under which—

- (1) the State shall require, as a condition of eligibility for benefits under any program listed in subsection (b), that each applicant for or recipient of benefits under that program furnish to the State his social security account number (or numbers, if he has more than one such number), and the State shall utilize such account numbers in the administration of that program so as to enable the association of the records pertaining to the applicant or recipient with his account number;
- (2) wage information from agencies administering State unemployment compensation laws available pursuant to section 3304(a)(16) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, wage information reported pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection, and wage, income, and other information from the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service available pursuant to section 6103(l)(7) of such Code, shall be requested and utilized to the extent that such information may be useful in verifying eligibility for, and the amount of, benefits available under any program listed in subsection (b), as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services
- (4) the State agencies administering the programs . . . adhere to standardized formats and procedures . . . under which —
 - (A) the agencies will exchange with each other information in their possession which may be of use in establishing or verifying eligibility or benefit amounts under any other such program . . .
 - (C) the use of such information shall be targeted to those uses which are most likely to be productive in identifying and preventing ineligibility and incorrect payments. . . .

In order to comply with 42 C.F.R. § 435.945 and 42 U.S.C. § 1320b-7, the State of Ohio codified specific rules related to its Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) in the Ohio Administrative Code.

Ohio Admin. Code 5160:1-1-04 states, in part:

- (A) This rule describes the requirements in section 1137 of the Social Security Act and in section 42 C.F.R. 435.945 . . . requiring state agencies administering certain federally funded, state administered public assistance programs, to establish procedures for obtaining, using and verifying information relevant to determinations of eligibility. The Ohio department of medicaid shall obtain and share income and benefit information with the following sources:

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1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – IEVS ALERTS (Continued)

- (1) The social security administration (SSA).
- (2) The internal revenue service (IRS).
- (3) The state wage information collection agency (SWICA).
- (4) Agencies administering the unemployment compensation (UC) benefits.
- ...
- (C) Administrative agency responsibilities. Within forty-five days of receipt of the information, the administrative agency shall initiate, pursue, and complete the actions specified . . .
 - (3) Review and compare against the case record all information received from the IEVS data matches to determine whether the information affects the individual's eligibility, in accordance with 42 C.F.R. 435.948.
 - (4) Obtain additional information or documentation from the individual, if needed, to determine eligibility and initiate appropriate action in accordance with 42 C.F.R. 435.952(c).
 - (5) . . . The administrative agency shall verify information. . . .
 - (6) Update case information and redetermine eligibility when the verification received is discrepant from information currently listed in the electronic eligibility system. . . .

As the lead agency responsible for administering the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP federal programs for the State of Ohio, the Department is responsible for providing reasonable assurance only eligible individuals receive assistance and documentation maintained is accurate, complete, and properly recorded in the Ohio Benefits system to ensure appropriate eligibility determinations. It is the Department's responsibility to implement sufficient controls, systems, processes, and procedures to reasonably ensure compliance with the rules and regulations associated with these programs and only eligible recipients receive benefits. When automated systems are utilized to perform certain functions related to this compliance, management must ensure the system is properly designed and operating effectively. The Department is also responsible for overall program compliance and must have appropriate oversight and monitoring procedures in place to ensure those they rely on are operating in accordance with all expectations, guidelines, and requirements related to their tasks.

The Medicaid Cluster and CHIP federal programs are administered using a multi-agency approach: overall compliance and administration of the programs fall under the Department, and programming and administration of the State's eligibility determination computer system, Ohio Benefits, falls under the Ohio Department of Administrative Services (DAS). The Department also, through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services (JFS), utilizes the 88 Ohio counties in the eligibility determination process to work with applicants, receive/enter eligibility documentation into the Ohio Benefits system, and follow up on alerts issued by the system.

The Ohio Benefits system was utilized for processing eligibility for the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP programs' recipients with total expenditures of approximately \$26.1 billion and \$758.1 million, respectively during state fiscal year (SFY) 2024. The Ohio Benefits system contains the eligibility and benefit information/determinations for these programs, including the Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) functionality which compares reported recipient income to income information maintained by outside data sources (Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), etc.). Information that does not agree is communicated in the form of an Ohio Benefits system alert. The Ohio Benefits system then determines if the alert is a 'match' that requires action. The IEVS match, indicated by 'Yes' in the Ohio Benefits system, is forwarded to the appropriate county agency for investigation and resolution. Each match has a defined due date, which is unique based on the priority level and other policy and process related factors.

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1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – IEVS ALERTS (Continued)

However, we noted the following weaknesses:

- Volume of Alerts – During SFY 2024, more than 21.2 million alerts (2.8 million IEVS alerts and 18.4 million non-IEVS alerts) were issued for all public assistance programs that utilize Ohio Benefits, including the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP programs. Alerts can be generated by Ohio Benefits via interface outputs/updates, batch outputs, or other triggers within the system. The volume of incoming alerts/matches being sent to the county caseworkers results in an increased workload and ineffective application of the alert process.
- Caseworker Reliance/Training – The current process relies heavily on the knowledge and judgement of county caseworkers in the eligibility process, including reviewing IEVS matches. The Department relies heavily on JFS to coordinate with and provide statewide and individual trainings for county agencies to assist them in working IEVS alerts/matches; however, these trainings are typically optional and/or attended by a representative of the county agency who is expected to relay the information to others.

Additionally, we noted the following noncompliance with federal regulations where IEVS alerts were not cleared timely.

- Clearing Alerts – While the Department has controls and procedures in place to review and monitor IEVS alerts and matches generated and processed by the Ohio Benefits system, there were instances when matches were not being completed by the county agencies in accordance with the required timeframes. Furthermore, an Ohio Benefits data file containing IEVS matches showed 897,093 of the 1,783,944 (50.3%) IEVS alerts sent to the county agencies during the audit period were not cleared within 45 days as required. The matches were cleared between one and 448 days beyond the 45-day requirement, for an average of 225 days late.

Failure to implement system enhancements timely, perform monitoring activities, mandate training for county caseworkers, and complete IEVS alerts within the established timeframe increases the risk benefits given to ineligible recipients or for inappropriate amounts will not be identified timely. This condition could adversely affect the Department's ability to comply with IEVS requirements for these federal programs which could result in federal sanctions or penalties. Based on discussions with management, the high volume of alerts generated likely caused the timeliness issues. Management indicated they will continue to work with JFS and DAS to enhance the statewide eligibility system to reduce the high volume of alerts.

We recommend the Department continue to work collectively with the related state agencies to implement/update robust processes, procedures, and system controls to address the weaknesses associated with the IEVS process within the Ohio Benefits system. These changes/updates should include, but not be limited to:

- Including a more centralized evaluation of alert/match activity and/or better use of automated tools to vet and prioritize items requiring follow-up at the county level. This would allow Department level personnel to become more experienced and adept at identifying and investigating anomalies and help focus the resources of both Department and county personnel.
- Requiring mandatory IEVS training for all county agency employees who are entering the assistance group information into Ohio Benefits to help ensure proper and complete information is being collected, entered, and verified prior to an individual's eligibility determination being made. The Department should continue to provide this training initially to ensure all users are knowledgeable of the process, procedures, and impacts of the work they do. As changes occur to the rules/regulations, system, or process, detailed training should be required of all users on those changes.

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1. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – IEVS ALERTS (Continued)

- Continuing to monitor the IEVS alert processing procedures guide for the matches issued by the Ohio Benefits system to ensure matches are properly documented within the system, worked within the proper timeframes, and proper verification documentation is obtained and maintained by the county agencies for resolved matches.
- Continuing to identify and coordinate Ohio Benefits program changes to address the system design weaknesses as discovered. This should include working collaboratively with DAS to prioritize program changes which could directly impact the eligibility determinations or benefit amounts to ensure they are corrected in a timely manner to prevent and detect further improper payments. In addition, the Department should continue to evaluate these enhancements to assist DAS in determining if the desired outcome was achieved.

We also recommend the Department continue to monitor the status of system enhancements and roll-out of resources to the appropriate personnel to ensure they are implemented timely and as planned.

3. IT – MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – PROVIDER REVALIDATIONS

Finding Number:	2024-016
State Agency Number:	MCD-04
Assistance Listing Numbers and Titles:	93.767 – Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) 93.767 COVID-19 – CHIP 93.775/93.777/93.778 – Medicaid Cluster 93.775/93.777/93.778 COVID-19 – Medicaid Cluster
Federal Award Identification Numbers / Years:	2205OH5022 / 2022 (CHIP) 2305OH5023 / 2023 (CHIP) 2405OH5024 / 2024 (CHIP) 2205OH5MAP / 2022 (Medicaid Cluster) 2305OH5MAP / 2023 (Medicaid Cluster) 2405OH5MAP / 2024 (Medicaid Cluster)
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Special Tests and Provisions – Provider Eligibility
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Year Finding Number:	2023-015

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

42 C.F.R. § 455.414, Revalidation of enrollment, states:

The State Medicaid agency must revalidate the enrollment of all providers regardless of provider type at least every 5 years.

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3. IT – MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – PROVIDER REVALIDATIONS (Continued)

It is management's responsibility to develop and implement internal control procedures to validate provider licenses timely to ensure their eligibility to continue participation in the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP programs.

During state fiscal year 2024, the Department disbursed approximately \$26.1 billion for the Medicaid Cluster and \$758.1 million for Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The Department administers the Ohio Medicaid Enterprise System (OMES), an automated application, to determine if services provided to eligible recipients were by an eligible provider and allowable prior to payment. The Department's provider revalidation process requires all providers (except Managed Care) be subject to a 5-year or 3-year time limited agreement if they are required to be recertified. With the implementation of the OMES Provider Network Management (PNM) module and centralized credentialing, a provider's revalidation is initiated by the Department 120 days prior to the Medicaid Agreement end date. A 120-day Revalidation Notice is sent to the provider which contains the Registration ID and instructions on how to enter the PNM portal in order to revalidate their provider agreement. Providers are also issued a 90-day, 60-day, and 30-day notice if the revalidation has not been initiated at any of these points in time. However, for six of 60 (10%) providers selected for testing, the Re-Enrollment Due Date did not agree with the Revalidation Date documented in the PNM module.

If the provider revalidation process is not properly followed and adequately documented, the Department increases the risk of disbursing unallowable payments to ineligible Medicaid Cluster and CHIP providers. Failure to comply with federal laws and regulations could result in a reduction of future federal funding or sanctions imposed by the federal grantor agency. Based on discussions with management, the inaccurate dates were caused by at least three software issues with setting revalidation dates.

We recommend the Department follow its documented provider revalidation processes and procedures to help ensure the enrollment of all providers are properly revalidated and the re-enrollment due dates agree with the dates in the PNM module. We also recommend the Department work with its vendor to correct any system defects in the provider revalidation process to help ensure providers are properly revalidated.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

4. IT – MEDICAID/CHIP – PROVIDER LICENSE RENEWAL AND EXCEPTION REPORTS

Finding Number:	2024-017
State Agency Number:	MCD-05
Assistance Listing Numbers and Titles:	93.767 – Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) 93.767 COVID-19 – CHIP 93.775/93.777/93.778 – Medicaid Cluster 93.775/93.777/93.778 COVID-19 – Medicaid Cluster
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	2205OH5022 / 2022 (CHIP) 2305OH5023 / 2023 (CHIP) 2405OH5024 / 2024 (CHIP) 2205OH5MAP / 2022 (Medicaid Cluster) 2305OH5MAP / 2023 (Medicaid Cluster) 2405OH5MAP / 2024 (Medicaid Cluster)
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Special Tests and Provisions – Provider Eligibility
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Audit Finding Number:	2023-016

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

42 C.F.R. § 455.412, Verification of provider licenses, states:

The State Medicaid agency must do all of the following:

- (a) Have a method for verifying that any provider purporting to be licensed in accordance with the laws of any State is licensed by such State.
- (b) Confirm that the provider’s license has not expired and that there are no current limitations on the provider’s license.

It is management’s responsibility to develop and implement internal control procedures to reasonably ensure provider licenses are properly verified. Management is also responsible for ensuring the internal control procedures are operating effectively throughout the audit period.

During state fiscal year (SFY) 2024, the Department disbursed approximately \$26.1 billion for the Medicaid Cluster and \$758.1 million for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The Department administers the Ohio Medicaid Enterprise System (OMES), which is an automated application, to determine if the services provided to eligible recipients were by an eligible provider and allowable prior to payment. During the audit period, the Department had a variety of processes in place to help ensure providers were eligible to provide medical services, including provider revalidation (required every five or three years), generating and reviewing of the monthly license renewal report, identification and termination of providers with disciplinary action taken by the State licensing boards, and automated checks against exclusion databases over the entire provider master file. The Department also had an automated process in place to update the provider license records in OMES monthly, with data received from the State licensing boards via the eLicense system. License Exception Reports are generated by OMES when the system is unable to update the license information (out-of-state providers, name mismatches, etc.) or when the matching

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4. IT – MEDICAID/CHIP – PROVIDER LICENSE RENEWAL AND EXCEPTION REPORTS (Continued)

criteria is unable to make a 100% match via the automated process. The Department maintains procedures for manually reviewing and updating license information for providers who are documented on these exception reports; however, the following exceptions were noted:

- Review and manual updating of 'Out of State' provider licenses on the License Renewal Reports was not completed timely (ranging from two to 10 months after the reporting month) for all 12 months of SFY 2024.
- Review and manual updating of 'Ohio' provider licenses on the License Renewal Reports was not fully completed for nine of 12 months of SFY 2024. For the other three months of SFY 2024, the reports were worked in full, but not timely (ranging from five to 12 months after the reporting month).
- Between July 2023 and March 2024, the eLicense job error reports did not contain the job verification exceptions report; therefore, it could not be manually reviewed for these months. The eLicense job error reports for April 2024, May 2024, and June 2024 contained the job verification exception report; however, there was no evidence of Department staff's manual review of the verification exception reports.

Without complete and timely reviews of provider licensing, there is an increased risk payments will be made to unlicensed, ineligible providers, resulting in the misuse of state resources or federal program monies. This could result in the federal awarding agency requiring the Department to repay these funds or imposing penalties or sanctions.

Based on discussion with management, due to the system transition from the Medicaid Information Technology System to the OMES Provider Network Management (PNM) module, the license job error reports were not fully initiated until May 2023. Once the eLicense automated check was in place, the Department experienced a large volume of false positive matches on the Ohio e-License verification, resulting in a high number of exceptions to be reviewed and verified manually. While the Department added staff resources to perform the manual review and verification, it was a time-consuming process, and the Department experienced delays. The sheer volume of exceptions on this report was not manageable even with the addition of more staff, which resulted in delayed reviews and incomplete in-state reviews. Needed refinements to the match criteria for the monthly eLicense automated check and an automated process to terminate out of state licensed providers that did not make updates to their license information did not occur before the end of fiscal year 2024.

Additionally, out of state providers are identified on the License Renewal Report. For the audit period, the Department manually reviewed and verified licenses for out of state providers. However, the Department experienced longer delays completing these reviews for the first 6 months of the state fiscal year due to staffing issues but started to see improvements in the second half of the state fiscal year.

We recommend the Department reinforce and strengthen internal control procedures over the License Renewal Reports and eLicense job error reports reviews to ensure providers are eligible to provide services to Medicaid Cluster and CHIP recipients. The Department should ensure these report reviews are completed timely, consistently, and are properly documented/maintained. Management should periodically monitor these procedures to ensure they are operating effectively and as intended.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAID

5. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – SURVEILLANCE UTILIZATION REVIEWS

Finding Number:	2024-018
State Agency Number:	MCD-06
Assistance Listing Numbers and Titles:	93.767 – Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) 93.767 COVID-19 – CHIP 93.775/93.777/93.778 – Medicaid Cluster 93.775/93.777/93.778 COVID-19 – Medicaid Cluster
Federal Award Identification Numbers / Years:	2205OH5022 / 2022 (CHIP) 2305OH5023 / 2023 (CHIP) 2405OH5024 / 2024 (CHIP) 2205OH5MAP / 2022 (Medicaid Cluster) 2305OH5MAP / 2023 (Medicaid Cluster) 2405OH5MAP / 2024 (Medicaid Cluster)
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Special Tests and Provisions – Utilization Control
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	Yes
Prior Year Finding Number:	2023-013

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

The Ohio Department of Medicaid (the Department) is the lead agency responsible for administering the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP federal grant programs for the State of Ohio. It is the Department’s responsibility to design and implement a system of internal controls to safeguard against unnecessary utilization of care and services associated with the Medicaid Cluster and CHIP programs. The Department is responsible for overall program compliance and must have appropriate oversight and monitoring procedures in place to ensure its statewide surveillance and utilization program safeguards against unnecessary or inappropriate use of Medicaid services against excess payments, assesses the quality of those services, and provides for the control of the utilization of all services provided under the state plan.

During state fiscal year (SFY) 2024, the Department disbursed approximately \$26.1 billion and \$758.1 million in Medicaid Cluster and CHIP benefits, respectively, to providers for the managed care program and the fee for service medical claims through the Ohio Medicaid Enterprise System (OMES) Fiscal Intermediary (FI) module. The Department’s Surveillance and Utilization Review section utilized a vendor to identify the over-utilization of inpatient and outpatient hospital Medicaid services, including the State’s psychiatric hospitals. The vendor supports the Department by reviewing medical claims to determine if they were for an allowable use according to program requirements. If the vendor identifies an improper claim (i.e., billing errors, lack of pre-admission review, lack of medical necessity, etc.), the take back claim (an adjustment request for the provider overpayment) information is recorded on an inpatient/outpatient report and provided to the Department. However, in September 2023 the Department suspended the processing of these inpatient and outpatient hospital take back claims through OMES FI which resulted in the Department postponing the recoupment of provider overpayments. Furthermore, the Department anticipates a backlog of take back claims that will need to be reviewed and processed once the system is fixed.

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5. MEDICAID CLUSTER/CHIP – SURVEILLANCE UTILIZATION REVIEWS (Continued)

A lack of effective internal controls related to the over utilization of inpatient and outpatient hospital claims, increases the risk of improper and/or unnecessary medical claims going undetected. By not safeguarding against unnecessary or inappropriate use of Medicaid and CHIP services, there is an increased risk of provider payments being noncompliant with federal program requirements. Based on discussions with the Department, this issue was caused by the inability to override certain edits in OMES FI resulting in ineffective processing of take back claims.

We recommend the Department re-evaluate its internal controls over its utilization reviews to reasonably ensure the inpatient and outpatient hospital take back claims are processed through the OMES FI module accurately and in a timely manner. The Department should take the necessary steps to correct the edits attributing to the untimely and ineffective processing of these take back claims. The Department should also develop and implement a process for reviewing the backlog of these take back claims to reasonably ensure improper payments to providers are recouped in a timely manner.

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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES

1. OPIOID STR & SUPTRS BG – CASH MANAGEMENT

Finding Number:	2024-019
State Agency Number:	MHA-01
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	93.788 – Opioid STR 93.959 – Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant (SUPTRS BG) 93.959 – COVID -19 SUPTRS BG
Federal Award Identification Number / Year:	H79TI085753 / 2022 (Opioid STR) B08TI083961 / 2021 (SUPTRS BG)
Federal Agency:	Department of Health and Human Services
Compliance Requirement:	Cash Management
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

U.S. Treasury regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 205, which implemented the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990 (CMIA), require state recipients enter into agreements that prescribe specific methods of drawing down Federal funds (funding techniques) for selected large programs. The Opioid STR and SUPTRS BG programs were not included in the state fiscal year 2024 CMIA Agreement; therefore, 31 C.F.R. § 205.33(a) sets guidelines which states, in part:

A State must minimize the time between the drawdown of Federal funds from the Federal government and their disbursement for Federal program purposes. A Federal Program Agency must limit a funds transfer to a State to the minimum amounts needed by the State and must time the disbursement to be in accord with the actual, immediate cash requirements of the State in carrying out a Federal assistance program or project. The timing and amount of funds transfers must be as close as is administratively feasible to a State's actual cash outlay for direct program costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs...

The Department draws federal funds for the Opioid STR and SUPTRS BG programs similarly to those which follow the Modified Pre-Issuance funding technique and considers eight business days a reasonable amount of time to disburse the drawn federal funds for program expenses. It is management's responsibility to implement control policies and procedures to reasonably ensure draws of federal funds are for immediate cash needs, processed accurately, and disbursed timely in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

During state fiscal year 2024, the Department drew down approximately \$109.4 million and \$82.3 million in federal funding for the Opioid STR program and the SUPTRS BG program, respectively. Once voucher payments are approved in the Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS) and the Payment Management System (PMS), the Department draws the Opioid STR and SUPTRS BG funds electronically from PMS to cover the amount of the vouchers, as the account is to maintain a zero cash balance. Before drawing down funds, the Senior Financial Analyst prepares a Cash Request noting the amount to be drawn and OAKS coding. The Cash Request is then forwarded to a different Senior Financial Analyst who draws the funds down in PMS and sends the support documentation back to the original analyst for creation of the revenue receipt in OAKS. The revenue receipt is then submitted to the Community Funding Operations Manager and Ohio Treasurer of State's Office for approval. Once approved, the Department makes a payment in the form of an electronic funds transfer or check.

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES

1. OPIOID STR & SUPTRS BG – CASH MANAGEMENT (Continued)

However, the Department's controls did not prevent noncompliance with the cash management timeliness requirements as follows:

- Of 19 disbursements tested from 19 Opioid STR draws, the Department did not disburse two payments (10.5%) within eight business days of the receipt of federal funds, as required by 31 C.F.R. § 205.33(a). The Department disbursed the funds two and 33 days after the required disbursement date.
- Of 18 disbursements tested from 18 SUPTRS BG draws, the Department did not disburse one payment (5.6%) within eight business days of receipt of federal funds, as required by 31 C.F.R. § 205.33(a). The Department disbursed the funds 15 days after the required disbursement date.

Not having effective controls over the timely disbursement of federal funds could lead to the Department not limiting draws to immediate cash needs and not expending funds timely. This could result in noncompliance with 31 C.F.R. § 205.33(a) and could subject the Department to sanctions, other penalties, or a repayment of part of the grant award amounts. In addition, noncompliance could subject the Department to paying interest charges on these draws. Based on discussions with management and review of supporting documents, this was caused by voucher processing and approval delays.

We recommend the Department evaluate its existing cash management control procedures and update them as necessary to reasonably ensure all federal draw requests are disbursed timely and are drawn only for immediate cash needs, based on the funding technique established in accordance with 31 C.F.R. § 205.33(a). We also recommend the Department establish procedures to periodically monitor its compliance with the cash management requirements and initiate necessary actions to resolve any noncompliance that results.

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
OHIO DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES**

1. ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION – TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING

Finding Number:	2024-020
State Agency Number:	DNR-01
Assistance Listing Number and Title:	15.252 – Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation
Federal Award Identification Numbers / Years:	S18AF20022 / 2018
	S19AF20016 / 2019
	S20AF20010 / 2020
	S21AF10044 / 2021
	S21AF10034 / 2021
	S22AF00035 / 2022
	S22AF00025 / 2022
	S23AF00045 / 2023
	S23AF00006 / 2023
	S23AF00103 / 2023
	S24AF00033 / 2024
Federal Agency:	Department of Interior
Compliance Requirement:	Reporting
Repeat Finding from Prior Audit?	No

NONCOMPLIANCE AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282, as amended by Section 6202 of Public Law 110-252, hereafter referred to as the “Transparency Act” that are codified in 2 C.F.R. Part 170) requires prime recipients of federal awards who make first-tier subawards to report the subaward on the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) website maintained by the federal Office of Management and Budget. Under the requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 170, recipients (i.e., direct recipients) of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of \$30,000 or more on the FSRS website. Prime recipients must report by the end of the month following the month in which the obligation is made. It is management’s responsibility to design and implement internal controls to reasonably ensure compliance with laws and regulations and to ensure management’s objectives are achieved.

The State of Ohio is considered the prime recipient for federal funds applicable to Transparency Act reporting and the state agencies receiving these federal funds are expected to report the subawards obligated in accordance with the Transparency Act. During state fiscal year 2024, the Department obligated approximately \$22 million for 9 subawards which exceeded \$30,000 and were required to be reported on the FSRS website in accordance with the Transparency Act for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation program. However, the Department did not have controls in place and did not submit subawards within the FSRS website during the audit period for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation program. As a result, the following errors were noted:

<i>Transactions Tested</i>	<i>Subaward not reported</i>	<i>Report not timely</i>	<i>Subaward amount incorrect</i>	<i>Subaward missing key elements</i>
9	9	0	0	0

**STATE OF OHIO
JULY 1, 2023 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2024
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

OHIO DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

1. ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION – TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING (Continued)

<i>Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions</i>	<i>Subaward not reported</i>	<i>Report not timely</i>	<i>Subaward amount incorrect</i>	<i>Subaward missing key elements</i>
\$22,717,981	\$22,717,981	\$0	\$0	\$0

By not complying with federal Transparency Act reporting requirements, the Department risks federal funding being reduced, taken away, or other sanctions imposed by the federal grantor agency. If the subawards are not reported within FSRS, the risk exists that those using the Transparency Reports could be relying on inaccurate information. Based on discussion with management, this issue was caused by oversight of the federal Transparency Act reporting requirements by the Department.

We recommend the Department design and implement internal control procedures to collect and report on the FSRS website complete and accurate information regarding subawards made for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation's Transparency Act reporting requirements. These procedures should include a supervisory review of the report information before it is submitted on the FSRS website. Management should periodically review these control procedures to ensure they are operating as intended.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Management's Corrective Action Plans



State of Ohio

Finding Number: 2024-001
State Agency: Ohio Department of Medicaid
Finding Description: Medicaid Cluster – Ineligible Recipients

Corrective Action Plan:

Although Medicaid concurs with a majority of the findings, it should be noted that the Department responded to the Auditor in December 2024 identifying concerns that the Auditor's sampling methodology led to the finding of errors that may not be representative of all Medicaid eligibility determinations based on the stratification and methodology of the sample selected.

ODM concurs with four of the six Medicaid errors identified, but it does not agree with findings on two errors. In these two cases where the individual failed to report new employment, the State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA) matches were not known to the eligibility system at the time of the renewal as the system receives SWICA matches two quarters behind. Eligibility was determined based on the best available information known at the time, which was reasonably compatible when compared with electronic data sources. ODM concurs with six of the nine CHIP errors identified. In all three errors with which the Department disagrees, the income was verified electronically.

The Department agrees with the Auditor's recommendation to continue to work collectively with the related state agencies to implement/update robust processes, procedures, and system programming to address weaknesses in the overall eligibility process and in the Ohio Benefits system. The Department will continue to work with other state agencies as recommended to ensure County Departments of Job and Family Services (CDJFS) receive needed training to reduce county eligibility determination errors. The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) released a Program Integrity Pathway on the Training Academy tile through the Ohio Benefits Resources Portal. Two web-based trainings were released as a part of this launch, including IEVS Processing and Safeguarding Federal Tax Information and the Death Master File. This provides accessibility for training for new staff or refresher training for existing staff at any time, instead of just one time per year. The Department is planning a PARIS alerts training for mid-2025.

The Department will continue to work with other state agencies to ensure updates and fixes are made timely in Ohio Benefits. As a result of the collaboration between agencies, two Alert Sprints were deployed into production to enhance the logic to reduce the volume of all alerts being generated in Ohio Benefits. In January 2025, SWICA, Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) and National New Hire (NNH) alerts were targeted. A third sprint is planned for March 2025 and will target BENDEX alerts. By reducing the number of all system-generated alerts, county workers have more time to focus on the most crucial. This and past work has resulted in a significant improvement in the Department's eligibility error rate as evidenced by the Auditor's findings from the SFY 2021 single audit that found one of 80 members tested was potentially not eligible for services, from the SFY 2022 single audit that found three out of 80 members tested were potentially not eligible for services, and from the SFY 2023 single audit that found zero out of 80 members tested were potentially not eligible for services.

ODM's work on Medicaid eligibility has been extensive and has included reduction of system-generated alerts, repair of system defects, increased county training, remediation sprints improving Ohio benefits with the assistance of a third-party vendor, and increased county engagement and solicitation of feedback. This work is ongoing, and the Department continues to prioritize work to improve eligibility determination processes.

The Department agrees with the recommendation to regularly evaluate recipient eligibility and resulting provider payments. This is conducted through the Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control (MEQC) team as federally required. The MEQC team is beginning the calendar year 2025 MEQC Pilot and will report the results of the review of 800 Medicaid and CHIP eligibility determinations to CMS at the end of the pilot review. As error and technical deficiency findings are determined by the MEQC team, they are sent to the CDJFS agencies to determine the root cause and explain any corrective actions taken. Remediation will be required through the designated MEQC Pilot Corrective Action Plan (CAP) process.

The Department will evaluate the current processes for identifying deceased individuals to ensure Ohio Benefits and the Fiscal Intermediary are updated as timely as possible. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) Department of Vital Statistics (DVS) historically sent a cumulative file of every Ohio resident who passed during the year. The Department matched this file with Medicaid recipient social security numbers, name, and date of birth. As of April 2024, the Department has direct access to the DVS file allowing earlier monthly file generation. However, ODH's new policy to include only the last four digits of the individual's SSN hampers our ability to match individuals. The file continues to be provided to the managed care reconciliation team to remove individuals from managed care. The DVS file can have a lag between the date of death and when the file is updated. In one example, two people had the same date of death of January 1, 2025. One of the individuals had a date of death identified on the file as quickly as January 3rd, while the other date of death was not updated until January 30th. The Department is working with ODH to determine whether we can obtain the full social security number.

While the above process is occurring, Ohio Benefits receives information from other sources that trigger an alert to the CDJFS. Based on federal statute, the Department is not permitted to use date of death information provided via an electronic data source (sources such as BENDEX, SDX, SVES, SOLQ, and the NTIS source because it uses SSA Death Master File data) to update case information. Based on federal regulations, this is considered a lead and the individual's date of death must be independently verified by the worker. Independent verification requires investigation and confirmation of specific information relating to an individual that is used as a basis for an adverse action against the individual. Although the redetermination upon change needs to be completed within 10 calendar days of getting the notice, if electronic verification cannot be completed, our requirements for requesting manual verifications of the date of death include two written requests. The second manual request must be sent no more than 20 days after the date of redetermination. The Department will continue to train CDJFS workers on the importance of verifying and updating an individual's date of death timely and will research the potential use of automation to access the ODH DVS file to discontinue Medicaid eligibility.

A work group will review the current processes described above to identify areas of improvement considering system, county, and federal limitations. The team will discuss the lag between the date of death and when OB receives the first alert about it from either SSA or NTIS (approximately 105 days) and whether automation via a bot can be used to discontinue Medicaid eligibility for individuals considering federal requirements that sources be independently verified. This process of removing the individual from managed care and recouping the capitation payment will also be reviewed by this workgroup. The Department is currently developing a report to identify capitation payments after the Medicaid eligibility has been end dated. The report is expected to be ready for use by the managed care reconciliation team in April 2025.

Regarding the Auditor's recommendation to seek reimbursement for all claims that were incorrectly paid, the Department's Bureau of Program Integrity (BPI) conducts provider audits and limited reviews to identify provider fraud, waste, and abuse and recover incorrectly paid claims. When a Medicaid provider renders services to individuals who are enrolled in the Medicaid program, the provider is held harmless as they provided the service in good faith with the information provided to them. BPI will continue to conduct provider claim audits and will recoup inappropriately paid claims from providers. Managed care capitation

payments will continue to be recouped through a reconciliation process either performed by the Department-contracted actuary or by the Department managed care reconciliation team.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

The corrective action is expected to be fully completed by August 2026.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Megan Powell, Audit Remediation Manager
50 West Town Street, Suite 300, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-752-3844, E-Mail Address: megan.powell@medicaid.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-002
State Agency: Ohio Department of Development
Finding Description: Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program – Period of Performance

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department of Development will evaluate our existing policies and procedures relating to the processing of LIHEAP expenditure transactions and update them as necessary to reasonably ensure compliance with period of performance requirements. The Department will evaluate whether performing interim and periodic reviews of LIHEAP subaward and expenditure activities in advance of the obligation and liquidation period end dates would ensure the federal awards are obligated and liquidated within the required time frames.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

June 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Thomas Fitz Gibbon, Deputy Chief, Division Support
77S. High Street, 26th Fl, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone Number: 614-466-0043, E-Mail Address: thomas.fitzgibbon@development.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-003
State Agency: Ohio Department of Development
Finding Description: Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program – Transparency Act Reporting

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department of Development will evaluate its internal controls over the FSRS reporting process and update the process by which information is collected to report on subawards subject to the Transparency Act. Additionally, the Department will cross train employees over the LIHEAP reporting process to ensure the FSRS reporting can be performed by various personnel during vacations or with employee turnover.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

June 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Sherita Montgomery, Financial Manager of Reporting & Accounting
77 S. High Street, 27th Floor

Phone Number: 614-466-5938, E-Mail Address: sherita.montgomery@development.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-004
State Agency: Ohio Department of Development
Finding Description: Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Reporting

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department of Development will reinforce and evaluate the existing procedures and consider altering them or implementing additional procedures, as necessary, to provide management reasonable assurance the data being reported to the federal government is accurate and traces to the proper supporting documentation.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

June 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Thomas Fitz Gibbon, Deputy Chief, Division Support
77S. High Street, 26th Fl Columbus, Ohio 43215

Phone Number: 614-466-0043, E-Mail Address: thomas.fitzgibbon@development.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-005
State Agency: Ohio Department of Development
Finding Description: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – Subrecipient Monitoring

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department of Development will design and implement internal controls to ensure all subprograms and subrecipients are adequately monitored for program compliance. The Department will evaluate existing control procedures and update to reasonably ensure the quarterly program reports submitted through Salesforce are timely, accurate, and complete. These procedures will be documented and maintained to ensure the internal controls are in place and operating as management intended.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

June 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colin Grisier, Grant Strategy Administrator
77 South High Street Columbus OH 43215

Phone Number: 614-466-2625, E-Mail Address: colin.grisier@development.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-006
State Agency: Ohio Department of Development
Finding Description: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – Reporting

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department of Development will design and implement internal controls over its reporting process to reasonably ensure the information presented in the quarterly performance and expenditure reports is current, accurate, and complete prior to the submission to OBM. Development will also implement procedures to compute reports from the same system/source and coordinate the submission to OBM to promote consistency. These procedures will be documented and maintained to ensure the internal controls are in place and operating as management intended. Finally, the Department will cross-train employees so the reporting process can continue without disruption or delay.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

June 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colin Grisier, Grant Strategy Administrator
77 South High Street Columbus OH 43215
Phone Number: 614-466-2625, E-Mail Address: colin.grisier@development.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-007
State Agency: Ohio Department of Development
Finding Description: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – Suspension & Debarment

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department of Development will evaluate its existing policies and procedures related to suspension and debarment verification for all potential vendors to provide reasonable assurance it does not enter into contract with entities that are suspended or debarred. This process will be documented to provide management reasonable assurance it was completed properly based on current and accurate information.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

June 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Jim Oswald, Procurement Manager, Finance
77 South High Street Columbus OH 43215
Phone Number: 614-466-2382, E-Mail Address: jim.oswald@development.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-008
State Agency: Ohio Department of Development
Finding Description: Emergency Rental Assistance Program - Reporting

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department of Development will re-evaluate our existing internal control procedures over the ERA compliance reports to reasonably ensure that the data being reported for the ERA program is accurate, complete, and agrees to supporting documentation. These procedures will include a review of the data submitted by subrecipients to ensure all required data elements are resent and properly reported. Development will also assess the procedures to include a final review and reconciliation of the report's data elements to supporting information/documentation to ensure the report is complete and accurate prior to submission to the federal grantor agency.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

June 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Latisha Chastang, Deputy Chief, Office of Community Assistance

77 S. High Street, 26th Fl. Columbus, Ohio 43215

Phone Number: 614-728-2821, E-Mail Address: Latisha.chastang@development.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-009
State Agency: Ohio Department of Development
Finding Description: Emergency Rental Assistance Program - Earmarking

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department of Development will design and implement controls over its earmarking process to ensure that all program funds are being properly utilized according to the thresholds outlined in the federal requirements. These procedures will be documented and maintained to ensure they are being followed properly.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

June 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Latisha Chastang, Deputy Chief, Office of Community Assistance

77 S. High Street, 26th Fl. Columbus, Ohio 43215

Phone Number: 614-728-2821, E-Mail Address: Latisha.chastang@development.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-010
State Agency: Ohio Department of Education and Workforce
Finding Description: Child Nutrition Cluster – Transparency Act Reporting

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department will design and implement additional internal controls over Transparency Act reporting to ensure that the Child Nutrition Cluster expenditures are timely and accurately entered into the FSRS website. These procedures will include a supervisory review of the expenditure information to ensure compliance with federal regulations before it is entered into the FSRS website. The Department is corresponding with USDA and other states to help determine the most effective way to report these expenditures in a timely manner going forward.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

July 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Corey Fronk, Administrator of Audits and Risk Management
 25 S. Front Street, 7th Floor; Columbus, OH 43215
 Phone Number: (614) 644-7812, E-Mail Address: Corey.Fronk@education.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-011
State Agency: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Finding Description: DWSRF – Loan Payment Monitoring

Corrective Action Plan:

- A. The Agency will update the written payment request procedure to include a monitoring process which will be conducted by the DEFA Project Coordination Unit Supervisor and/or Manager. Further, the procedure will be updated to revise the voucher review process to update the time for compliance from 45 to 60 days.
- B. Within 5 days of the quarter ending, the senior financial manager (SFA) will verify with the senior budget analyst (SBA) that the disbursements, transfers, grant balances, bank statements and any other necessary records have been requested from OWDA. Within 10 days of the quarter ending, if requested documents have not been received from OWDA, the SFM will reach out to OWDA. Within 30 days of the quarter ending the SFM will receive the completed reconciliation from the SBA. If the reconciliation has not been completed, the SFM will assist the SBA with completing the reconciliation. The completed reconciliation will be submitted to the CFO for review and within 45 days the reconciliation will be reviewed, signed and dated by the CFO. All work papers will be attached to the signed and dated reconciliation. The SFA and SBA will add calendar reminders for each of these deadlines to their respective calendars.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

- A. The Agency will complete revisions of the procedure document by March 31, 2025. Implementation of the new procedure will begin on July 1, 2025. Review of SFY 2024 vouchers will be performed and any corrections made by July 1, 2025.

- B. Corrective action will begin immediately by catching up any reconciliations that are not completed through December 31, 2024, and reconciliation for the quarter ending March 31, 2025, will be completed by May 15.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Steve Adams, Senior Financial Manager
 Ohio EPA, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43215
 Phone Number: 614-644-3432, E-Mail Address: steven.adams@epa.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-012
State Agency: Ohio Department of Job & Family Services
Finding Description: SNAP Cluster and TANF – IEVS Alerts

Corrective Action Plan:

The Ohio Benefits team, in partnership with the Program Office, continues to develop and implement system enhancements to assist in the reduction of the work effort related to IEVS for the county workers. A complete end to end review has been conducted and requests for updates to the match thresholds are being slotted. A previous estimate for the reduction of the volume of SWICA matches is 20%. This change was implemented in the **4.14.1** release on **1/18/25** and the state will continue to monitor the impact. Additional changes are planned for three other IEVS sources (UCB, BENDEX, and SDX/SSI) in the 5.1.1 release on **8/16/25**. These changes are expected to have a significant impact on the volume of matches related to these sources. Estimates below are with an update to thresholds of \$150. However, the threshold will be \$250 meaning an even greater expected decrease. Those final numbers are not available as of the completion of this CAP but will be shared at a later date.

Source	Current Volume (yearly)	Volume Post Threshold Update (yearly)
UCB	12K	1-2K
BENDEX	62K	15K
SDX/SSI	278K	20-30K

Lastly, the state has requested a waiver from FNS related to the requirement to interface with the IRS Unearned Income data source. If this waiver is approved, we will drop this interface, eliminating approximately one million matches per year. If the waiver is not approved, a separate effort will be made to update the threshold to match the other data sources listed above. Reduction of the volume of these matches is anticipated to lead to improvements in the timely completion of matches on the part of the county worker while continuing to remain compliant with IEVS policies.

The Department continues to offer IEVS Alert/Match Processing Training, and county IEVS workers may either attend the actual training as it is presented or view the recording of the training session. The IEVS Training is continually updated as needed. The Statewide IEVS Training was presented in a Teams Live Event to all county IEVS workers on 10/25/2023. The Department conducted sixteen (16) one-on-one IEVS training and technical assistance sessions during SFY 24.

The Fraud Control Triad Reviews and Assessments were conducted throughout the FY 24. Eighteen (18) Triad Reviews and Twenty-One (21) Triad Assessments were conducted during SFY 24. Fraud Control Triad Reviews and Assessments continue to be conducted in SFY 25.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

Additional changes are planned for three other IEVS sources (UCB, BENDEX, and SDX/SSI) in the 5.1.1 release on 8/16/25. Additional information should be available by the end of August 2025.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Chris Dickens, Fraud Control Section Chief
30 E. Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215
Phone Number: 614-387-5499, E-Mail Address: Chris.Dickens@jfs.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-013
State Agency: Ohio Department of Job & Family Services
Finding Description: IT – UI FUTA Certification Match

Corrective Action Plan:

Process coding, query logic and refreshes of the information are being updated to satisfy the IRS PUB 4485 and ensure accuracy. We are working with the most recent file from the IRS and testing logic output to ensure accuracy of layout and information.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

Due date for the current file to IRS is April 15, 2025.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Jonathon S. Noble, Unemployment Insurance Supervisor
30 E Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone Number: 614-644-2815, E-Mail Address: Jonathon.Noble@jfs.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-014
State Agency: Ohio Department of Medicaid
Finding Description: Medicaid Cluster/CHIP – Ineligible Recipients

Corrective Action Plan:

Although Medicaid concurs with a majority of the findings, it should be noted that the Department responded to the Auditor in December 2024 identifying concerns that the Auditor's sampling methodology led to the finding of errors that may not be representative of all Medicaid eligibility determinations based on the stratification and methodology of the sample selected.

ODM concurs with four of the six Medicaid errors identified, but it does not agree with findings on two errors. In these two cases where the individual failed to report new employment, the State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA) matches were not known to the eligibility system at the time of the renewal as the system receives SWICA matches two quarters behind. Eligibility was determined based on the best available information known at the time, which was reasonably compatible when compared with electronic data sources. ODM concurs with six of the nine CHIP errors identified. In all three errors with which the Department disagrees, the income was verified electronically.

The Department agrees with the Auditor's recommendation to continue to work collectively with the related state agencies to implement/update robust processes, procedures, and system programming to address weaknesses in the overall eligibility process and in the Ohio Benefits system. The Department will continue

to work with other state agencies as recommended to ensure County Departments of Job and Family Services (CDJFS) receive needed training to reduce county eligibility determination errors. The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) released a Program Integrity Pathway on the Training Academy tile through the Ohio Benefits Resources Portal. Two web-based trainings were released as a part of this launch, including IEVS Processing and Safeguarding Federal Tax Information and the Death Master File. This provides accessibility for training for new staff or refresher training for existing staff at any time, instead of just one time per year. The Department is planning a PARIS alerts training for mid-2025.

The Department will continue to work with other state agencies to ensure updates and fixes are made timely in Ohio Benefits. As a result of the collaboration between agencies, two Alert Sprints were deployed into production to enhance the logic to reduce the volume of all alerts being generated in Ohio Benefits. In January 2025, SWICA, Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) and National New Hire (NNH) alerts were targeted. A third sprint is planned for March 2025 and will target BENDEX alerts. By reducing the number of all system-generated alerts, county workers have more time to focus on the most crucial. This and past work has resulted in a significant improvement in the Department's eligibility error rate as evidenced by the Auditor's findings from the SFY 2021 single audit that found one of 80 members tested was potentially not eligible for services, from the SFY 2022 single audit that found three out of 80 members tested were potentially not eligible for services, and from the SFY 2023 single audit that found zero out of 80 members tested were potentially not eligible for services.

ODM's work on Medicaid eligibility has been extensive and has included reduction of system-generated alerts, repair of system defects, increased county training, remediation sprints improving Ohio benefits with the assistance of a third-party vendor, and increased county engagement and solicitation of feedback. This work is ongoing, and the Department continues to prioritize work to improve eligibility determination processes.

The Department agrees with the recommendation to regularly evaluate recipient eligibility and resulting provider payments. This is conducted through the Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control (MEQC) team as federally required. The MEQC team is beginning the calendar year 2025 MEQC Pilot and will report the results of the review of 800 Medicaid and CHIP eligibility determinations to CMS at the end of the pilot review. As error and technical deficiency findings are determined by the MEQC team, they are sent to the CDJFS agencies to determine the root cause and explain any corrective actions taken. Remediation will be required through the designated MEQC Pilot Corrective Action Plan (CAP) process.

The Department will evaluate the current processes for identifying deceased individuals to ensure Ohio Benefits and the Fiscal Intermediary are updated as timely as possible. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) Department of Vital Statistics (DVS) historically sent a cumulative file of every Ohio resident who passed during the year. The Department matched this file with Medicaid recipient social security numbers, name, and date of birth. As of April 2024, the Department has direct access to the DVS file allowing earlier monthly file generation. However, ODH's new policy to include only the last four digits of the individual's SSN hampers our ability to match individuals. The file continues to be provided to the managed care reconciliation team to remove individuals from managed care. The DVS file can have a lag between the date of death and when the file is updated. In one example, two people had the same date of death of January 1, 2025. One of the individuals had a date of death identified on the file as quickly as January 3rd, while the other date of death was not updated until January 30th. The Department is working with ODH to determine whether we can obtain the full social security number.

While the above process is occurring, Ohio Benefits receives information from other sources that trigger an alert to the CDJFS. Based on federal statute, the Department is not permitted to use date of death information provided via an electronic data source (sources such as BENDEX, SDX, SVES, SOLQ, and the NTIS source because it uses SSA Death Master File data) to update case information. Based on federal regulations, this is considered a lead and the individual's date of death must be independently verified by

the worker. Independent verification requires investigation and confirmation of specific information relating to an individual that is used as a basis for an adverse action against the individual. Although the redetermination upon change needs to be completed within 10 calendar days of getting the notice, if electronic verification cannot be completed, our requirements for requesting manual verifications of the date of death include two written requests. The second manual request must be sent no more than 20 days after the date of redetermination. The Department will continue to train CDJFS workers on the importance of verifying and updating an individual's date of death timely and will research the potential use of automation to access the ODH DVS file to discontinue Medicaid eligibility.

A work group will review the current processes described above to identify areas of improvement considering system, county, and federal limitations. The team will discuss the lag between the date of death and when OB receives the first alert about it from either SSA or NTIS (approximately 105 days) and whether automation via a bot can be used to discontinue Medicaid eligibility for individuals considering federal requirements that sources be independently verified. This process of removing the individual from managed care and recouping the capitation payment will also be reviewed by this workgroup. The Department is currently developing a report to identify capitation payments after the Medicaid eligibility has been end dated. The report is expected to be ready for use by the managed care reconciliation team in April 2025.

Regarding the Auditor's recommendation to seek reimbursement for all claims that were incorrectly paid, the Department's Bureau of Program Integrity (BPI) conducts provider audits and limited reviews to identify provider fraud, waste, and abuse and recover incorrectly paid claims. When a Medicaid provider renders services to individuals who are enrolled in the Medicaid program, the provider is held harmless as they provided the service in good faith with the information provided to them. BPI will continue to conduct provider claim audits and will recoup inappropriately paid claims from providers. Managed care capitation payments will continue to be recouped through a reconciliation process either performed by the Department-contracted actuary or by the Department managed care reconciliation team.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

The corrective action is expected to be fully completed by August 2026.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Megan Powell, Audit Remediation Manager
50 West Town Street, Suite 300, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-752-3844, E-Mail Address: megan.powell@medicaid.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-015
State Agency: Ohio Department of Medicaid
Finding Description: Medicaid Cluster/CHIP – IEVS Alerts

Corrective Action Plan:

The Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM) continues to work with the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) and the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) to enhance the Ohio Benefits eligibility system to continue to reduce the high volume of all alerts. This work continues, as anytime a new program is added to the Ohio Benefits system (as childcare was added in 2021) or changes are made to a program or process (as ex parte was updated in 2023) new program-specific alerts are generated.

As a result of the collaboration between agencies, which now includes the Department of Children and Youth (DCY), two Alert Sprints were deployed into production to further enhance the logic to reduce the

volume of all alerts being generated in Ohio Benefits. In November 2024, the Departments targeted alerts associated with the Asset Verification System (AVS). These alerts accounted for 35% of the alerts created in 2024. In January 2025, State Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA), Public Assistance Reporting Information System (PARIS) and National New Hire (NNH) alerts were targeted. Several of these sources are quarterly matches, so further improvements are expected to be seen after the next cycle runs in March 2025. By reducing the number of all system generated alerts, county workers have more time to focus on the most crucial, such as IEVS.

The number of IEVS alerts generated was down from 4.3 million IEVS alerts in the SFY 2023 single audit to 2.8 million in the SFY 2024 single audit. There continues to be work to refine and reduce alerts.

Overall, since 2020, ODM has worked hard to reduce the volume of alerts experienced by county workers. In 2020, through Ohio Benefits system upgrades, ODM reduced the alert volume by nearly 700,000. That number jumped to 8.55 million in 2021. In each of the following three years, 2022, 2023, and 2024, ODM reduced the number of alerts by 11 to 12 million per year. This work cleared out unnecessary notices to county workers, allowed them to better focus on alerts with changes that needed reviewed, and removed the distraction of an abundance of alerts. In 2025, in addition to the alert sprint targeting SWICA, PARIS and NNH alerts, a third sprint is planned for March and will target BENDEX alerts.

Beyond alerts, ODM has worked hard to identify and correct hundreds of defects in the Ohio Benefits system.

SFY	Defects Corrected
2020	190
2021	379
2022	186
2023	343
2024	237
2025	127 thus far

Many of these defects required time-consuming manual work around processes and the remediation of system defects has allowed county case workers to spend more time focusing on processing eligibility cases and less time with manual workarounds. The combination of this work is improving efficiency and allowing case workers to focus on substantive alerts that require attention. Notwithstanding the hard work and progress, ODM agrees that continued reduction of alerts is important for efficiency of county caseworker efforts and, as described above, the Department will target areas such as BENDEX for alert reduction. The Department is currently exploring potential changes to IEVS logic in Ohio Benefits for late 2025.

AOS recommended including a more centralized evaluation of alert/match activity and/or use of automated tools to vet and prioritize items requiring county follow-up. The Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control (MEQC) team will continue to review alert activities as part of their ongoing eligibility determination reviews. The Technical Assistance, Compliance and County Engagement teams regularly engage counties in training and technical assistance. Regarding automation, ODJFS researched the use of IEVS alerts automation through bots; however, there is a prohibition for use of automation in IEVS alert processing. While this prohibition is specific to SNAP benefits, the alerts cross all programs and cannot be used for Medicaid benefits individually. ODM will continue to discuss with ODJFS to determine if a bot could be implemented in the future.

AOS noted noncompliance with federal regulations where IEVS alerts were not cleared timely. Although we agree county workers need to improve in this area of working the IEVS alerts by reviewing and validating the information received, the final step of clearing the alert is not a federal requirement. The system shows

approximately 50% of matches were not cleared timely, but this does not mean the information was not reviewed timely. The Department will continue to train counties on the importance of taking the final step of clearing the alert in the system.

AOS recommends mandatory IEVS training for county staff. ODM and ODJFS will continue to collaborate on IEVS-related training. On February 25, 2025, ODJFS posted a web-based training that is available on-demand to county staff on the Ohio Benefits project website, in the training academy.

AOS recommends that the Department continue monitoring the alerts issued by Ohio Benefits to ensure the alerts are being generated, identified properly, and contain the proper timeframes to be worked, etc. If there is a federal rule change, DAS applies it appropriately and Medicaid is monitoring the alerts to ensure the processing procedures have been updated. ODM agrees with this recommendation and will continue to monitor the alerts.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

Alerts being generated from IEVS sources; BENDEX, Unemployment Compensation Benefits (UCB), and SSI/SDX will be targeted for enhancement in the Ohio Benefits system in fall of 2025.

During calendar year 2025, ODM and ODJFS will work on improving IEVS alert training and availability to ensure it is in a web-based format that is accessible to county agencies. ODJFS posted the updated IEVS training on February 24, 2025. ODM will continue to monitor alerts.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Megan Powell, Audit Remediation Manager
50 West Town Street, Suite 300, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-752-3844, E-Mail Address: megan.powell@medicaid.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-016
State Agency: Ohio Department of Medicaid
Finding Description: IT – Medicaid Cluster/CHIP – Provider Revalidations

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department agrees with the Auditor's recommendation to work with our vendor to correct any system defects in the provider revalidation process to help ensure providers are properly revalidated and the dates are reflected correctly within PNM and the provider notifications. The Department will follow our documented provider revalidation processes and procedures to help ensure the enrollment of all providers are properly revalidated.

The Department has reviewed the six providers identified by the Auditor whose revalidation letters did not reflect the correct re-enrollment/revalidation date with the vendor. The Department determined there was an error in calculating revalidation dates during the workflow by PNM. This is actively being worked on by the vendor under JIRA OHPNM-18648. The JIRA will correct the identified logic error that is affecting the three provider types of 86-nursing facility, 88-state ICF and 89-non-state ICF. The JIRA is scheduled for the 04/08/2025 release. Once the ticket has been resolved the Department will work with the vendor to determine providers who may require a data fix.

The Department has successfully implemented two system fixes to address revalidation issues. The JIRA ticket OHPNM-15139 was released as a data fix for providers who were assigned a revalidation date beyond the five years. This issue was caused by an error during conversion. This JIRA was executed in

April 2024 into production correcting all affected providers. The JIRA OHPNM-15570 was applied to the provider types 84 and 95 due to PNM not setting the 3-year revalidation on the providers PNM profile, even though the letter issued reflected the correct date. The vendor ran a script in the 04/03/2024 release to correct those providers. A separate JIRA was created to correct the logic and was included in the 03/2024 release.

There were two other JIRA tickets including OHPNM-14277 to update credentialed providers where the revalidation date was set beyond the 3-year revalidation mark. A second JIRA OHPNM-14276 was then released in January 2024 to correct the logic within PNM when setting those revalidation dates for credential providers.

After the correction of these issues the Department is utilizing its policies and procedures to determine revalidation schedules. We do not anticipate any ongoing issues with revalidation date setting for the next audit cycle.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

The corrective action will be completed in April 2025 when the Department and its vendor complete the release of JIRA OHPNM-18648 to correct the remaining identified logic error.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

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Finding Number: 2024-017
State Agency: Ohio Department of Medicaid
Finding Description: IT – Medicaid/CHIP – Provider License Renewal and Exception Reports

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department agrees with the Auditor's recommendation to strengthen internal control procedures over License Renewal Reports and eLicense job error report reviews and has implemented protocols to reach full compliance with license verifications.

Due to a system transition from MITS to the OMES Provider Network Management (PNM) module, the license reports were not fully initiated until May 2023. Since that time, the Department has implemented aggressive protocols to reach full compliance with license verifications. The Department refined the match criteria for the monthly PNM automated checks against Ohio E-license data in March 2024 and implemented an automated PNM job in July 2024 to terminate out of state licensed providers who do not make updates to their license information.

There were delays in reviewing the license reports timely during the SFY 2024 audit period. Until ODM could implement a PNM system change, a large volume of false positive matches on the Ohio e-license verification resulted in a high number of exceptions to be reviewed and verified manually. The Department took corrective measures to refine the PNM match criteria and deployed changes in the PNM mid-March 2024, significantly reducing the false positives. The Department is now able to maintain a current and timely review process. These exceptions are identified in the License Exception Report.

Out-of-state providers are identified in the License Renewal Report. For a full corrective action solution, as of July 2024, the Department fully enabled the PNM automated process to terminate out of state licensed

practitioners with an expired license. These providers are issued a notice 30 days in advance of their license expiration date in the PNM, requesting they make an update before the end date, or their Ohio Medicaid provider agreement will be terminated. This automated termination for expired out of state licenses has been in effect since July 2024, thus effectively correcting the issue of any potentially expired out of state licensed providers remaining in the system without an updated license.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

The license reports were fully initiated in May 2023. Since that time, the Department has implemented aggressive protocols to reach full compliance with license verifications. The Department refined the match criteria for the monthly PNM automated checks against Ohio E-license data in March 2024 and implemented an automated PNM job in July 2024 to terminate out of state licensed providers who do not update their license information.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Megan Powell, Audit Remediation Manager
50 West Town Street, Suite 300, Columbus, Ohio 43215
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Finding Number: 2024-018
State Agency: Ohio Department of Medicaid
Finding Description: Medicaid Cluster/CHIP – Surveillance Utilization Reviews

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department agrees with the Auditor's recommendation to evaluate internal controls over the utilization reviews of hospital claims to reasonably ensure the claims are processed through the FI module accurately and timely. ODM does have a monitoring process in place once the claim adjustments resume. When the FI vendor processes the file, the Surveillance and Utilization Review Section (SURS) team will be notified of the claim status. SURS tracks these claims to ensure accurate reprocessing.

The process to recoup claims is currently in place but has been temporarily paused due to system logic. ODM intentionally stopped hospital recoupments because system issues prevented hospitals from being able to resubmit corrected claims after recoupments. The vendor's findings may be billing or coding errors that may or may not affect payment. Findings may result in overpayment or underpayment, or no change in payment at all. When the vendor identifies a billing error the hospital may be allowed to rebill with corrections to obtain the proper payment amount. Recouping claims before the system logic is corrected could create a hardship for hospitals that provided medically necessary services to eligible individuals.

This system update is documented and underway. The fix is currently being tested with one hospital. Once the fix is tested, the SURS team will forward the file to the vendor to process.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

This corrective action will be completed no later than August 2025.

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Megan Powell, Audit Remediation Manager
50 West Town Street, Suite 300, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-752-3844, E-Mail Address: megan.powell@medicaid.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-019
State Agency: Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
Finding Description: Opioid STR and SUPTRS BG – Cash Management

Corrective Action Plan:

The Department will utilize staff trained in LeanOhio techniques to conduct process mapping of the federal cash disbursement cycle, including processes to draw and deposit federal cash, and the processing of vouchers and disbursements related to those cash draws. Department staff will then analyze the process to reconfigure workflows to ensure efficiencies and to identify and resolve any potential points in the process where delays may be likely to occur.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

October 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Dex Stanger, Chief Financial Officer
30 E Broad St, 11th Floor, Columbus OH
Phone Number: 614-214-3472, E-Mail Address: Dex.Stanger@mha.ohio.gov

Finding Number: 2024-020
State Agency: Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Finding Description: Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation – Transparency Act Reporting

Corrective Action Plan:

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources will enter subrecipient information in the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) for all previously awarded subrecipient agreements for the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER) program. Going forward, subrecipient information will be entered in FSRS by the end of the month following the month in which the award was issued.

Anticipated Completion Date for Corrective Action:

May 2025

Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Jennifer Woodman, Assistant Chief, Division of Mineral Resources Management
2045 Morse Rd, Building H2, Columbus, Ohio 43229
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Management's Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings



State of Ohio

2021 Audit Findings

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

2021-010 / CCDF Cluster / TANF / SSBG – Ineligible Recipient

Questioned Costs: \$9,543

Status: Partially Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2021.

The audit finding is no longer valid and does not require further action because over two years have passed since the fiscal year 2021 Single Audit was submitted to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has not issued a management decision and is not currently engaged with the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services on the finding.

2022 Audit Findings

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

2022-010 / Unemployment Insurance – Pandemic Unemployment Assistance and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation

Questioned Costs: \$86,076

Status: Fully Corrected – Questioned Costs portion

A final federal determination letter was received from the U.S. Department of Labor to close the questioned costs portion of the finding. The questioned costs were not subject to collection. Relating to the noncompliance and control deficiency portion of the finding, these issues were repeated as an audit finding in the fiscal year 2023 Single Audit. The status will be tracked as part of the status for finding 2023-009 going forward.

2022-011 / SNAP Cluster – Ineligible Recipient

Questioned Costs: \$3,629

Status: Partially Corrected

The case records show the county made the overpayment referral in September 2023 but SNAP benefits had already been discontinued in July 2023, for failing to comply with Interim Reporting requirements. SNAP benefits have not been reopened since that time, so no direct recoupments have been made from ongoing SNAP benefits. The overpayment referral appears to remain active. A final federal determination letter pertaining to the questioned costs has not been received to close the finding.

Ohio Department of Medicaid

2022-018 / Medicaid/CHIP – Eligibility

Questioned Costs: Medicaid Cluster - \$181,308; CHIP - \$410,211

Status: Fully Corrected – Questioned Costs Portion

A final federal determination letter was received from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to close the questioned costs portion of the finding. The questioned costs were not subject to collection. Relating to the noncompliance and control deficiency portion of the finding, these issues were repeated as an audit finding in the fiscal year 2023 Single Audit. The status will be tracked as part of the status for finding 2023-014 going forward.

2023 Audit Findings

Ohio Department of Medicaid

2023-001 / Medicaid Cluster – Service Organization Monitoring

Status: Fully Corrected

Ohio Department of Development

2023-002 / Emergency Rental Assistance Program - Period of Performance

Questioned Costs: \$86,168

Status: Fully Corrected

The Department returned the funds which were expended after the deadline. A final federal determination letter has been received to close the finding.

2023-003 / Emergency Solutions Grant Program - Obligation, Expenditure, and Payment Requirements

Status: Partially Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2022.

The Department implemented a people solution where grants staff add calendar appts to their calendars with reminders of upcoming grant award deadlines. Additionally, efficiencies in processes are being made to ensure that grants are awarded in a more timely manner to ensure that deadlines are not exceeded. The Department has implemented a process to ensure that all reimbursement requests that are accepted can be approved within the acceptable timeframe. In any scenarios (FY year end, for example) where this would be challenging to meet the deadline, requests are not accepted; this has been abundantly communicated with grantees well in advance of such scenarios. Since the changes were not fully implemented by the end of fiscal year 2024, this resulted in a repeat finding.

Ohio Department of Development (Continued)

2023-004 / Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - Subrecipient Monitoring and Reporting

Status: Partially Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2023.

The Department has implemented a technology solution whereby automated reminders are sent through Salesforce to grantees who have not completed their quarterly report timely. The reminders include language that echoes the grant agreements to indicate that access to reimbursement funds may be limited until the subrecipient returns the necessary information to the Department. This solution has been implemented on a rolling basis as grants are awarded and is expected to be fully implemented at the start of fiscal year 2026. Substantial staff turnover resulted in a repeat finding.

2023-005 / Emergency Rental Assistance Program - Reporting

Status: Not Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2023.

The Development program team has created a TEAMS folder where all supporting documentation is kept to minimize the negative impact of staff turnover. The folder is accessible to both program staff and finance staff. Evolving compliance requirements have required continuous adjustments impacting the Department's ability to provide complete and precise documentation resulting in a repeat finding.

2023-006 / CDBG and LIHEAP - Transparency Act Reporting

Status: Partially Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2021.

The Department has evaluated internal controls regarding the collection of data, including changes/updates to subawards. The subaward information that is entered into the FSRS website is reconciled to internal records on a monthly basis. Policies and procedures over the FSRS reporting process are documented to internal records. The finance team created a TEAMS folder where all supporting documentation is kept to minimize the negative impact of staff turnover. The finance team includes a monthly tracker documenting FSRS reporting status to the TEAMS folder. Since the changes were not fully implemented by the end of fiscal year 2024, this resulted in a repeat finding.

Ohio Department of Education and Workforce

2023-007 / Education Stabilization Fund – Annual Report

Status: Fully Corrected

Ohio Department of Health

2023-008 / Opioid STR - Transparency Act Reporting

Status: Fully Corrected

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

2023-009 / Unemployment Insurance – Improper Payments

Questioned Costs: \$95,757

Status: Fully Corrected

A final federal determination letter has been received from the Department of Labor (DOL) to close the finding. The questioned costs are disallowed and not subject to Federal debt collection, however, the State should still pursue the recovery and repayment of those Federal funds.

2023-010 / SNAP Cluster and TANF – IEVS Alerts

Status: Partially Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 1997.

The Department implemented system enhancements, and procedures to provide technical assistance and training to the counties, which included ensuring the counties had access to current IEVS training. The Department is currently collaborating with a contractor to develop Web-Based Training (WBT) for IEVS Match Processing to be made available to all county staff involved with processing IEVS matches. The Fraud Control Specialists monitor and document the timeliness rates for their assigned county agencies on their Monthly Reports starting in April 2024. The Monthly Reports are then reviewed by Fraud Control Management. The high volume of the IEVS alerts/matches to be processed and staffing shortages resulted in a repeat finding.

2023-011 / Various Programs - Transparency Act Reporting

Status: Fully Corrected

Ohio Department of Medicaid

2023-012 / CHIP – Ineligible Recipients

Questioned Costs: \$60,862

Status: Partially Corrected

A final federal determination letter has been received from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Medicaid Services (CMS), to close the questioned costs portion of the finding. The questioned costs are not subject to recovery. Relating to the noncompliance and control deficiency portion of the finding, the training rollout process is in process and the alert generation logic is being modified. The Department continues to review renewals and the pilot reviews will begin in 2025. Since the changes were not fully implemented by the end of fiscal year 2024, this resulted in a repeat finding.

Ohio Department of Medicaid (Continued)

2023-013 / Medicaid/CHIP - Service Organization Monitoring

Status: Partially Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2023.

The Department continues to complete retrospective validation of all financial cycle payments since FI go-live in February 2023. The Department will receive, and review audited financial statements from the service organization as well. The service organization provided a SOC-1 report to the Department in November 2024. The Department is discussing a longer-term strategy to ensure SOC-1 reports are tracked and provided timely. Since the changes were not fully implemented by the end of fiscal year 2024, the single audit finding will be repeated.

2023-014 / Medicaid/CHIP – IEVS Alerts

Status: Not Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2017.

The Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control (MEQC) unit continues to monitor IEVS alerts, for timeliness and completion, on Medicaid eligibility reviews conducted by the unit. ODM and ODJFS continue to meet to discuss county IEVS alert processing and Triad review results. An Ohio Benefits (OB) system Sprint is slotted for implementation in November 2024 targeting the reduction of AVS (Asset Verification System) alerts which is one of the areas with the highest volume of alerts being generated in OB. This could potentially reduce approx. 4.7 million alerts from generating annually. Two additional Sprints are planned in fiscal year 2025 where IEVS alerts of less significance will be targeted for reduction. Since ODM was required to maintain individuals in Medicaid through March 2024, more alerts were generated resulting in a repeat finding.

2023-015 IT / Medicaid/CHIP - Provider Revalidations

Status: Not Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2023.

The Department worked with the vendor to correct any system defects that impacted the provider revalidation process. As for the MITS provider revalidations for the period of July through September 2022, there was a pause due to the public health emergency and providers could not initiate action in the systems. Therefore, revalidations were postponed. System workflows that evidence the revalidation process have been implemented. The changes were not fully implemented for fiscal year 2024 resulting in a repeat finding.

Ohio Department of Medicaid (Continued)

2023-016 / IT - Medicaid/CHIP - Provider License Exception Reports

Status: Not Corrected

Finding first reported in Fiscal Year 2023.

The Department worked with the IT vendor to enhance the eLicense match criteria to eliminate inaccurate results in the report. As of March 2024, the Department has begun a full review of the eLicense Exception report. The Department will continue to review the exception report on a monthly basis and management will continue to monitor progress to ensure reviews are completed accurately and timely. Since the changes have not been fully implemented yet, this resulted in a repeat finding.

2023-017 / IT - Medicaid/CHIP - Lack of Federal Exclusion Database Checks

Status: Fully Corrected

Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

2023-018 / Various Programs – Subrecipient Monitoring

Status: Fully Corrected

2023-019 / Various Programs – Transparency Act Reporting

Status: Fully Corrected

Ohio Department of Public Safety

2023-020 / Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - Subrecipient Monitoring

Status: Fully Corrected

ATTACHMENT



Office of Budget
and Management



Downtown Columbus Skyline

State of Ohio Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Report prepared by the
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Special appreciation is given to all fiscal and accounting personnel throughout the State whose extra efforts to contribute accurate, timely financial data for their agencies made this report possible.

STATE OF OHIO

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2024



Office of Budget and Management

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Prepared by OBM Grants and Financial Reporting

STATE OF OHIO
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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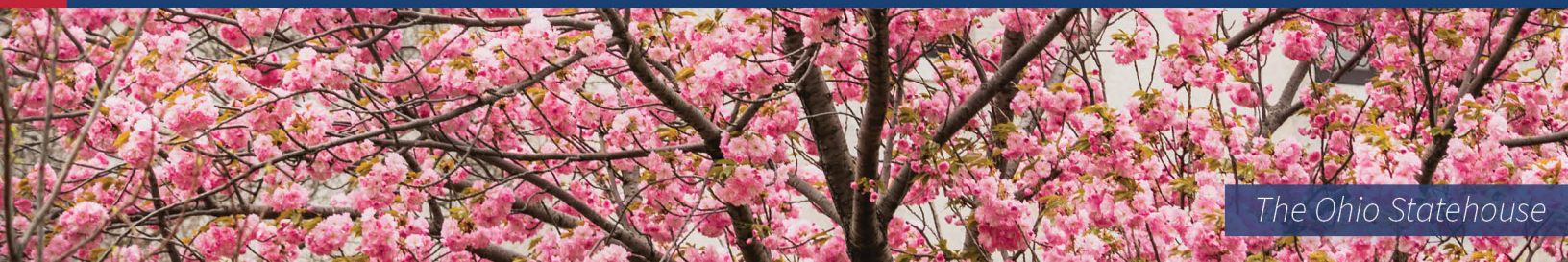
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Introductory Section



The Ohio Statehouse

December 18, 2024

The Honorable Mike DeWine, Governor of Ohio;
The Honorable Jon Husted, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio;
Members of the General Assembly;
Agencies, Boards, Commissions;
And fellow Ohioans:

It is my privilege to present the state of Ohio's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the year ended June 30, 2024, prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The Office of Budget and Management prepared this report pursuant to Section 126.21 of the Ohio Revised Code. The report includes the state's basic financial statements, providing an overview of the state's financial position and the management of Ohio's financial operations. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data presented and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the Office of Budget and Management.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the information presented is accurate in all material respects and reported in a manner that fairly depicts the financial position and results of operations of the state of Ohio. All disclosures necessary for a reasonable understanding of the state's financial activities have been included.

This letter of transmittal is intended to complement management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A provides an overview of the state's financial activities addressing both governmental and business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements.

The reporting format for our ACFR is significantly different from the way the state more typically presents its finances on a non-GAAP budgetary basis. The most obvious difference is that the "General Fund" in the ACFR includes more than the state's General Revenue Fund (GRF). The General Fund also includes the reimbursement-supported funds used for activities administered by state agencies for which special revenue or proprietary fund classifications were inappropriate.

The state is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that the state's assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and that the valuation of cost and benefit requires estimates and judgments by management.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT RESULTS

In compliance with the Ohio Revised Code, the Office of the Auditor of State performed an annual financial audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Included in the Financial Section of this report is the auditor's unmodified opinion. This opinion indicates there was no limitation on the scope of the auditors' examination and the financial statements were presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with GAAP.

Additionally, the Auditor of State audits the state's compliance with the requirements of the federal Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and related Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Uniform Guidance. The Single Audit report will be issued separately from the state's ACFR.

S&P Global Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings upgraded Ohio's issuer default and general obligation bond ratings to the highest ratings possible: "AAA/Aaa/AAA." Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 was the first time that Ohio was rated "AAA/Aaa" by all three rating agencies.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

History

Ohio'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 like the federal model, with three separate branches of government — executive, legislative, and judicial.

Governmental Structure

The executive branch consists of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who are jointly elected, and four additional statewide elected officials: Attorney General, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, and Treasurer of State. All of these officials are elected to four-year terms.

Approximately 100 agencies, boards, and commissions are part of the executive branch of government and receive appropriations from the legislature, as do several judicial and legislative agencies. An organizational chart of state government can be found on pages viii and ix.

The Ohio General Assembly consists of two separate chambers, the Senate, a 33-member body, and the House of Representatives, a 99-member body. Each member is elected to represent the residents of a geographical district for a specified term. Members of the General Assembly are subject to term-limits; senators are restricted to serving two consecutive four-year terms, and representatives are restricted to serving four consecutive 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.

Within the Judicial system, the Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Ohio. Most of its cases are appeals from the 12 district courts of appeal. The Chief Justice and six justices are elected to six-year terms.

Reporting Entity and Its Services

For financial reporting purposes, the state's reporting entity consists of (1) the primary government, (2) component units for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (3) other component units for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government is such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The criteria set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement 14, the Financial Reporting Entity, Statement 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units, an amendment of GASB 14, Statement 61, the Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus, an amendment of GASB 14 and Statement 80, Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units, an amendment of GASB 14, are used to determine the organizations for which the state is financially accountable. NOTE 1A to the financial statements explains more fully which financial activities are included in the state's reporting entity.

The state provides a wide range of services and support to its citizenry that are accounted for in the following functions or programs: primary, secondary, and other education, higher education support, public assistance and Medicaid, health and human services, justice and public protection, environmental protection and natural resources, transportation, general government, community and economic development, workers' compensation, lottery, unemployment compensation, tuition credits, and other business-type activities.

Retirement Systems

Employees of the primary government or its component units may be eligible to participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio, State Highway Patrol Retirement System, or an alternative retirement plan. Further information on the state's participation in retirement systems can be found in NOTE 9 to the financial statements.

Risk Management

As discussed in NOTE 1Q to the financial statements, the state's primary government is self-insured for claims under its traditional healthcare plan and its vehicle liability plan. Employee and public official fidelity bonding are placed with a private insurer. Tort liability is self-funded; however, several state agencies have also acquired private insurance. State-owned buildings are covered under a catastrophic property policy for both real and personal property losses. All other liability risk to state property is self-funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The state's primary government and its component units participate in a public entity risk pool, which is accounted for in the Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund, for the financing of their workers' compensation liability.

Budgetary Control and Accounting System

Ohio's Constitution requires a balanced state budget. The state's biennial operating budget begins on July 1 of odd-numbered years and ends 24 months later, on June 30. The state maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the appropriated budget approved by the General Assembly. Budgets are entered into the statewide accounting system when the appropriations bills become law. Controls are maintained first at the agency level, with additional control at the fund and appropriation level to ensure that expenditures do not exceed authorized limits.

The state's non-GAAP budgetary schedules are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting. This means that revenues are recognized when cash is received, and expenditures are recognized when cash is paid. Encumbrances, reservations of appropriation authority as of June 30, the end of the state fiscal year, are reflected as expenditures on the budgetary basis of accounting.

Budget-to-actual comparisons can be found in this report for each governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. For the General Fund; Job, Family, and Other Human Services Special Revenue Fund; and the Pandemic Relief Special Revenue Funds; comparisons are presented as part of the required supplementary information. For other budgeted non-major governmental funds with appropriated annual budgets, budget-to-actual comparisons are in the non-major governmental funds section of the ACFR.

Additional discussion of the budgetary and GAAP bases of accounting is provided in NOTE 1 to the financial statements.

The accounting system maintains all non-GAAP budgetary basis transactions and most GAAP basis adjustments. In addition to the information obtained from the accounting system for financial reporting, selected financial information provided by the state's agencies is compiled to complete the GAAP basis financial statements.

Differences between the two bases of accounting (GAAP vs. non-GAAP budgetary) include: 1) entity differences — the GAAP reporting entity may include organizations such as financing authorities and other component units that are not included in the state's budget; 2) basis differences — the GAAP basis results in the reporting of accruals while the non-GAAP budgetary basis results in the reporting of cash transactions; and 3) timing differences — for example, GAAP recognizes expenditures for payables for goods and services received, whereas the non-GAAP budgetary basis considers unliquidated encumbrances as expenditures. Reconciliation between the GAAP basis and non-GAAP budgetary basis fund balances is presented in the ACFR as a note to the budgetary section of required supplementary information.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The Economy in 2024

The economy in FY 2024 demonstrated resilience and continued growth in the face of prolonged headwinds due to elevated interest rates throughout the fiscal year. At the close of FY 2023, inflation loomed large in the minds of consumers and forecasters alike. The consumer price index (CPI) for all urban consumers decreased from an annualized rate of 8.4 percent in July 2023 to 3.1 percent in June 2024 but was still off from the Federal Reserve's stated long-run goal of 2 percent. Consequently, the Federal Reserve kept interest rates above 5 percent for the entirety of the fiscal year, yet consumer spending was largely not deterred. Additionally, the employment growth from FY 2023 carried through to FY 2024, and as the labor market came into better balance, the U.S. economy experienced continued growth in FY 2024 as inflation further receded.

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) grew at a seasonally adjusted rate of 4.4 percent in the first quarter of FY 2024. Comparatively, growth then decelerated, ultimately culminating in 3.1 percent annual growth during FY 2024, which was a 0.3 percentage point increase compared to growth during FY 2023.

Ohio's GDP charted a similar course to that of the national trend in FY 2024, increasing 4.5 percent at an annual rate during the first quarter. In the second quarter, growth decelerated compared to the first quarter but remained strong at 3.3 percent. In the third quarter, GDP growth was subdued before accelerating again in the fourth quarter of FY 2024 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.4 percent, ahead of the national growth rate.

Throughout the country, and in Ohio, the strong labor market conditions seen in FY 2023 carried through FY 2024. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ohio's unemployment rate moderately increased throughout FY 2024, culminating in a 4.4 percent unemployment rate in June of 2024. Ohio's labor force participation rate, in defiance of predictions, increased to 62.3 percent by the close of the fiscal year. This growth narrowed the gap between Ohio's labor force participation rate and the national rate, which remained comparatively steady at 62.7 percent in the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Wages and salaries grew both nationally and in Ohio over the course of FY 2024. These increases, coupled with moderating inflation expectations, improved consumer expectations. The Surveys of Consumers and Consumer Confidence Index, two leading surveys of consumer sentiment, both were remarkably stable throughout FY 2024. The Consumer Confidence Index stayed within a narrow range that prevailed for two years, and the Survey of Consumers began FY 2024 and ended FY 2024 only 3.3 points apart.

Ohio's Economic Outlook

Looking to the future, Ohio is well positioned to capitalize on the successes of FY 2024, through 2025 and beyond.

Ohio's economy thrives on technological and research advancements. CompTIA identified approximately 22,000 technology business establishments located in Ohio which employed more than 268,000 Ohioans in calendar year 2023. Ohio's educational institutions and private research facilities have core strengths in advanced manufacturing, biosciences, instruments and controls, power and propulsion, and information technology. These innovations are made by researchers at Proctor and Gamble, Rockwell Automation Technologies, Goodyear, The Ohio State University, Case Western Reserve University, Battelle Memorial Institute, Parker-Hannifin Corporation, and many others.

Ohioans' entrepreneurial spirit is part of what makes the state the heart of innovation. New business filings have grown dramatically in recent years, in FY 2024 filings were 26 percent above FY 2019's filings.

Overall, the economy in FY 2024 showed impressive resolve and resilience in the face of challenging economic headwinds due to lingering inflation and elevated interest rates. Ohio, in the first few months of FY 2025, continues to progress steadily forward. In September 2024, Ohio's labor force participation rate rose to 62.4 percent. The following month, Microsoft announced plans for the construction of three new data centers in the state, adding to the ever-expanding list of companies recognizing Ohio as the economic heart of it all.

FY 2024 State Finances in Review

Ohio General Revenue Fund (GRF) finances in FY 2024 reflect total state-source revenues performing close to forecast and prudently managed spending practices.

For the fiscal year, GRF tax revenues decreased by \$971.2 million (-3.4%) from FY 2023. Reductions in personal income tax rates account for the reduced total tax revenue intake. FY 2024 personal income receipts decreased by 11.8 percent. In comparison, tax receipts increased

by 2.6 percent for the non-auto sales tax and 10 percent for the commercial activity tax, while auto sales tax receipts decreased by 3.9 percent.

Total FY 2024 GRF tax revenues were \$484.7 million (-1.7%) less than the estimate (see table below for results of the four largest GRF tax sources).

Selected General Revenue Fund Tax Receipts Actual vs. Estimate (\$ in millions)				
	Actual FY 2024	Estimated FY 2024	Variance	Percent Variance
Non-Auto Sales & Use	\$ 11,783.3	\$ 11,788.0	\$ -4.7	0.0%
Auto Sales & Use	\$ 1,917.2	\$ 2,003.1	\$ -85.9	-4.3%
Personal Income	\$ 9,519.3	\$ 9,977.1	\$ -457.8	-4.6%
Commercial Activity Tax	\$ 2,366.0	\$ 2,273.0	\$ 93.0	4.1%

FY 2024 personal income tax revenue performance was a composite of steady income tax withholding and annual return collections that reached expectations, stronger than anticipated estimated payments, and refunds that exceeded estimate. Auto sales tax receipts did not reach estimate in FY 2024 as the used vehicle market nationally experienced a notable decline in average prices. In contrast, commercial activity tax receipts exceeded their FY 2024 estimate, fully offsetting the negative non-auto sales tax and auto sales tax variance.

Total tax and non-tax GRF receipts, including transfers, were below the FY 2024 estimate by \$928.1 million (-2.2%). Federal grant revenue was below estimate for the year by \$808.2 million (-6.0%), while other non-tax sources were \$364.7 million (96.5%) above the estimate. Excluding federal grant revenue, total tax and non-tax receipts and transfers showed a negative variance from estimate amounting to \$120 million (-0.4%).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to the financial reporting staff of the Office of Budget and Management's Grants and Financial Reporting Section and the staff of the various state agencies whose time and dedicated efforts made this report possible. I encourage you to review Ohio's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, or ACFR, at obm.ohio.gov. Also available for review is the Popular Annual Financial Report, or PAFR, which summarizes information from the ACFR and communicates the financial results of the state's operations in general terms with graphics and other visuals to enhance the financial message.

Very respectfully yours,



Kimberly A. Murnieks
Director

STATE OF OHIO OFFICIALS

As of June 30, 2024

EXECUTIVE

Mike DeWine
Governor

Jon Husted
Lieutenant Governor

Dave Yost
Attorney General

Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Robert Sprague
Treasurer of State

Frank LaRose
Secretary of State

LEGISLATIVE

Matt Huffman
President of the Senate

Jason Stephens
Speaker of the House

JUDICIAL

Sharon Kennedy
Chief Justice
Supreme Court

STATE OF OHIO ORGANIZATION CHART

FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY		
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
LEGISLATIVE Senate (33 Members) House of Representatives (99 Members)	EXECUTIVE Governor Lieutenant Governor Attorney General Auditor of State Secretary of State Treasurer of State State Board of Education (11 Elected Members, and 8 At-Large Members)	JUDICIAL Supreme Court Chief Justice and 6 Justices
Governmental Activities: <i>General Government:</i> Capitol Square Review & Advisory Board Senate House of Representatives Legislative Service Commission Legislative Committees	Governmental Activities: <i>Primary, Secondary and Other Education:</i> Arts Council Broadcast Educational Media Commission Department of Education and Workforce Deaf and Blind Education Services State Library Board <i>Higher Education Support:</i> Department of Higher Education State Board of Career Colleges and Schools <i>Public Assistance and Medicaid:</i> Department of Children and Youth Department of Job and Family Services Department of Medicaid <i>Health and Human Services:</i> Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs Commission on Minority Health Department of Aging Department of Developmental Disabilities Department of Health Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services Department of Veteran Services Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities <i>Justice and Public Protection:</i> Adjutant General's Department Board of Tax Appeals Civil Rights Commission Department of Public Safety Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Department of Youth Services Ethics Commission Office of the Attorney General Public Defender Commission <i>Environmental Protection and Natural Resources:</i> Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Review Appeals Commission Lake Erie Commission <i>Transportation:</i> Department of Transportation	Governmental Activities: <i>Justice and Public Protection:</i> Supreme Court Judicial Conference Judiciary Court of Claims

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT (Continued)		
	<i>General Government:</i> Consumers' Counsel Department of Administrative Services Department of Commerce Department of Insurance Department of Taxation Office of Budget and Management Office of the Governor Office of the Inspector General Office of the Lieutenant Governor Office of the Secretary of State Office of the Treasurer of State Public Utilities Commission Sinking Fund Commission State Racing Commission Other Boards and Commissions <i>Community and Economic Development:</i> Department of Agriculture Department of Development Expositions Commission Public Works Commission Business-Type Activities: Bureau of Workers' Compensation and Industrial Commission Department of Job and Family Services— Unemployment Compensation Program Lottery Commission Office of the Auditor of State Tuition Trust Authority	

COMPONENT UNITS		
Blended Component Units: Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority (included as Governmental Activities) Fiduciary Component Unit: State Highway Patrol Retirement System Discretely Presented Component Units: <i>Financing Authorities and Commissions:</i> Ohio Air Quality Development Authority Ohio Capital Fund Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission <i>Nonprofit Organizations:</i> Jobs Ohio	Discretely Presented Component Units (continued): <i>State Universities:</i> Bowling Green State University Central State University Cleveland State University Kent State University Miami University Northeast Ohio Medical University Ohio State University <i>State Community Colleges:</i> Cincinnati State Clark State Columbus State Edison State Northwest State	Ohio University Shawnee State University University of Akron University of Cincinnati University of Toledo Wright State University Youngstown State University Owens State Southern State Terra State Washington State

FIDUCIARY
STABLE Program STAR Ohio Variable College Savings Plan Custodial Funds

JOINT VENTURES	RELATED ORGANIZATIONS
Great Lakes Protection Fund Local Community Colleges Technical Colleges	Higher Educational Facility Commission Ohio Housing Finance Agency Ohio Legal Assistance Foundation Ohio Water Development Authority Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board



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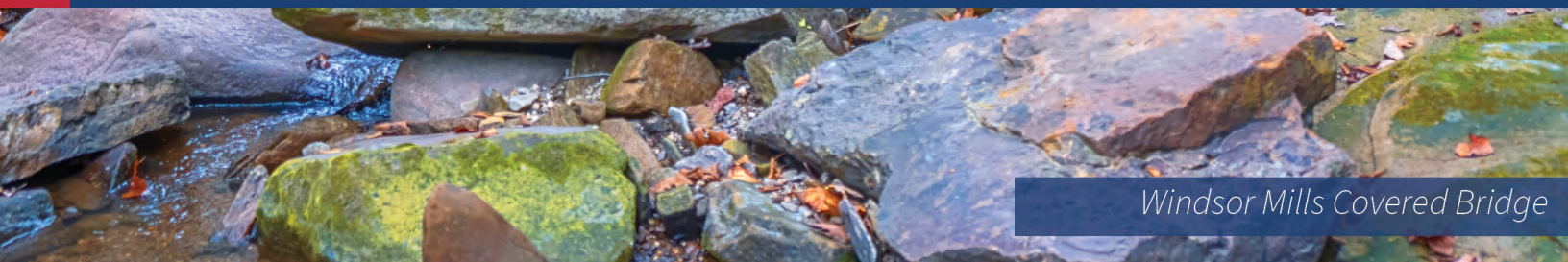
June 30, 2023

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO



Financial Section



Windsor Mills Covered Bridge



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Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 466-3402 or (800) 443-9275
StateRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mike DeWine, Governor
State of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Ohio (the State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the following organizations which represent the percentages of total assets and expenditures/expenses/deductions indicated for the related opinion units as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof for the year then ended:

Opinion Unit	Organization	Percent of Opinion Unit's Total	
		Assets	Expenditures/ Expenses/ Deductions
Governmental Activities (GA)	Treasurer of State Lease Revenue Bonds and Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority (BTSFA)	2%	1%
Business-Type Activities (BTA)	Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation and Ohio Tuition Trust Authority	89%	26%
GA/BTSFA Revenue Bonds	Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	100%	100%
BTA / Workers' Compensation	Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation	100%	100%
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	Bowling Green State University; Cleveland State University; Columbus State Community College; JobsOhio; Kent State University; Miami University; The Ohio State University; Ohio University; Shawnee State University; University of Akron; University of Cincinnati; University of Toledo; Wright State University; and Youngstown State University	91%	95%
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	State Highway Patrol Retirement System; State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio; Treasurer of State Lease Revenue Bonds; and Ohio Tuition Trust Authority	42%	6%

Efficient • Effective • Transparent

Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for these independently audited organizations, are based solely on the reports of other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the State, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The financial statements of JobsOhio, which represents five percent of total assets and nine percent of the total expenses of the aggregate discretely presented component units, were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 20 to the financial statements, the State reported known fraud and non-fraud Unemployment Compensation overpayments totaling \$604.1 million to the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) as of June 30, 2024. Of the total overpayments reported to the DOL, \$499.7 million was fraud and \$104.4 million was non-fraud. These overpayments were regular unemployment as well as federal pandemic unemployment benefits. The federal government gave discretion to states to waive the need for repayment of pandemic funding related to non-fraud. Due to the nature of these known overpayments along with federal waiver discretion, most of these monies have not been subject to a collection process. Additionally, the State has flagged as possible overpayments, certain claims with one or more fraud identifiers. These flagged claims were both regular unemployment and federal pandemic unemployment benefits with an accumulated amount of \$280.5 million. Despite being flagged as potential overpayments, until the claims are fully adjudicated, no determination can be made on the outcome. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are

considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *management's discussion and analysis, required budgetary comparison schedules, schedules for infrastructure assets accounted for using the modified approach, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions* be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with evidence sufficient to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The financial section's combining statements and individual fund statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the financial section's combining statements and individual fund statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 18, 2024, on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

December 18, 2024

State of Ohio

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

(Unaudited)

Introduction

This section of the State of Ohio's annual financial report presents management's discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The management's discussion and analysis section should be read in conjunction with the preceding transmittal letter and the State's financial statements, which follow.

Financial Highlights

Government-wide Financial Statements

During fiscal year 2024, net position of the State's primary government increased by \$191.2 million and ended fiscal year 2024 with a \$50.52 billion balance. Net position of the State's component units increased by \$2.36 billion (after a restatement of beginning balance) and ended fiscal year 2024 with a \$20.49 billion balance. See additional discussion beginning on page 9.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$29.03 billion that was comprised of \$169.5 million in nonspendable, \$10.44 billion restricted for specific purposes, \$3.1 billion committed, \$12.16 billion in assigned, and \$3.16 billion in unassigned. See additional discussion beginning on page 13.

As of June 30, 2024, the General Fund's fund balance was approximately \$17.78 billion, including \$31.6 million in nonspendable, \$1.57 billion in restricted, \$859 million in committed, \$12.16 billion in assigned, and \$3.16 billion in unassigned. The General Fund's fund balance decreased by \$1.95 billion (exclusive of a \$4 million increase in inventories) or 9.9 percent during fiscal year 2024. See additional discussion beginning on page 13.

Proprietary funds reported net position of \$10.86 billion, as of June 30, 2024, an increase of \$713.8 million or 7 percent over the prior fiscal year. This increase is largely due to the net increases of \$353.5 million in the Unemployment Compensation Fund and \$386.8 million in the Workers' Compensation Fund. For more information, see additional discussion beginning on page 14.

Capital Assets

The carrying amount of capital assets, including lease and subscription-based information technology (IT) assets, for the State's primary government decreased to \$30.7 billion at June 30, 2024. The majority of the \$642.5 million decrease during fiscal year 2024 was from reductions made to machinery and equipment, construction-in-progress, and buildings. See additional discussion beginning on page 15.

Long-Term Debt — Bonds and Notes Payable and Certificates of Participation Obligations

Overall, the carrying amount of total long-term debt for the State's primary government decreased \$1.12 billion or 6.7 percent during fiscal year 2024, for an ending balance of \$15.55 billion. During the year, the State issued a par amount of \$749.1 million dollars in long-term debt of which \$435.1 million was refunding bonds. See additional discussion beginning on page 16.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three required components: management's discussion and analysis, basic financial statements, including the accompanying notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information. In addition, this report includes an optional section that contains combining statements and schedules for the non-major governmental funds, nonmajor proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component unit funds.

The basic financial statements are comprised of the government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements. The table on the following page summarizes the major features of these statements.

Major Features of the State of Ohio's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements				
	Government-wide Statements	Fund Statements		
		Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire State government (except fiduciary funds) and the State's component units	The activities of the State that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as general government, transportation, justice and public protection, etc.	Activities the State operates similar to private businesses, such as the workers' compensation insurance program, lottery, tuition credit program, etc.	Instances in which the State is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
Required Financial Statements	• Statement of Net Position • Statement of Activities	• Balance Sheet • Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	• Statement of Net Position • Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position • Statement of Cash Flows	• Statement of Fiduciary Net Position • Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Government-wide Financial Statements – Reporting the State as a Whole

The two government-wide financial statements, prepared on a basis and focus similar to those used by private-sector companies, report the State's net position and how it has changed. Net position — the difference between the State's assets/deferred outflows of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources — is one way to measure the State's financial health, or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the State's net position indicate whether its financial health has improved or deteriorated, respectively. However, a reader should consider additional nonfinancial factors, such as changes in the State's economic indicators and the condition of the State's highway system, when assessing the State's overall financial status.

These statements, found on pages 22 through 25 of this report, are divided into three categories as follows.

Governmental Activities — Most of the State's basic services are reported under this category, such as primary, secondary and other education, higher education support, public assistance and Medicaid, and transportation. Taxes, federal grants, and charges for services, fees, fines and forfeitures finance most of these activities.

Business-type Activities — The State charges fees to customers to help cover the costs of certain services it provides. The State reports the following programs and activities as business-type: workers' compensation insurance program, lottery operations, unemployment compensation program, guaranteed college tuition credit program, and the Auditor of State's governmental auditing and accounting services.

Component Units — The State presents the financial activities of the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, Ohio State University, and other entities as discretely presented component units under a separate column in the government-wide financial statements. The Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority is presented as a blended component unit with its activities blended and included under governmental activities. Although legally separate, the State is financially accountable for its component units. For further explanation and a complete list of component units, see NOTE 1A. to the financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements – Reporting more detail about the State's most significant funds

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. State law and bond covenants mandate the use of some funds. The Ohio General Assembly establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that the State is properly using certain taxes and grants. The State employs fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The basic fund financial statements can be found on pages 26 through 45 of this report while the combining fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 185 through 235. The State has three kinds of funds as follows:

Governmental Funds — Most of the State's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out (i.e., near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources) and the balances remaining at year-end that are available for spending (i.e., balances of spendable resources). Consequently, the governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the financial statement reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the State's programs. Because these statements do not encompass the long-term focus of the government-wide statements, a reconciliation schedule, which follows each of the governmental fund financial statements, explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

The State's governmental funds include the General Fund, Job, Family and Other Human Services Special Revenue Fund, Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund, and Pandemic Relief Funds Special Revenue Fund, all of which are considered major funds. Data from the other governmental funds, which are classified as nonmajor funds, are combined into an aggregated presentation under a single column on the basic governmental fund financial statements. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

For budgeted governmental funds, the State also presents budgetary comparison schedules in required supplementary information and combining statements to demonstrate compliance with the appropriated budget. The State's budgetary process is explained further in NOTE 1D. to the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds — Services for which the State charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Financial statements for the proprietary funds, which are classified as enterprise funds, provide both long- and short-term financial information.

Presented under separate columns on the three statements is information for the Workers' Compensation, Lottery Commission, and Unemployment Compensation enterprise funds, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other enterprise funds, which are classified as nonmajor funds, are combined into an aggregated presentation under a single column on the statements. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor proprietary funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The enterprise funds are the same as the State's business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, but the proprietary fund financial statements provide more detail and additional information, such as information on cash flows.

Fiduciary Funds — The State is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that — because of a trust arrangement — can only be used for the trust beneficiaries. The State is also the fiduciary of some custodial funds. The State is responsible for ensuring the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. The State Highway Patrol Retirement System Pension Trust Fund, Private Purpose Trust Funds, STAR Ohio Investment Trust Fund, and the Custodial Funds are presented on two statements. Fiduciary information is excluded from the government-wide financial statements because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Individual fund data for the Private Purpose Trust Funds and Custodial Funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Discretely Presented Component Unit Statements (Component Unit)

Following the fund financial statements, the State includes statements for its major discretely presented component units within the basic financial statements section. Nonmajor discretely presented component units are also presented in aggregation under a single column in the component unit financial statements and in combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The basic financial statements section includes notes that more fully explain the information in the government-wide and fund financial statements; the notes provide additional detail that is essential to a full understanding of the data presented in the financial statements. The notes can be found on pages 50 through 149 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

Following the notes is a section of required supplementary information in three parts. The first part discusses the assessed condition and estimated and actual maintenance and preservation costs of the state's highway and bridge infrastructure assets that are reported using the modified approach. Limited in application to a government's infrastructure assets, the modified approach provides an alternative to the traditional recognition of depreciation expense. The second part presents schedules disclosing the following for the various retirement systems in which the State participates: the State's share of pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) obligations, required employer contributions for pension/actuarially determined employer contributions for OPEB as compared to employer contributions actually paid, and covered payroll. The final part is the budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund and major special revenue funds and the accompanying note that explains the GAAP versus budgetary basis. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 151 through 183 of this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

Net Position

During fiscal year 2024, as shown in the table below, the combined net position of the State's primary government increased by \$191.2 million or by 0.4 percent. Net position reported for governmental activities decreased approximately \$522.6 million or 1.3 percent, compared to the net position on July 1, 2023, and business-type activities increased \$713.8 million, or 7 percent. Condensed financial information derived from the Statement of Net Position for the primary government is presented in the following table.

	Net Position					
	As of June 30, 2024 and 2023					
	(dollars in thousands)					
	As of June 30, 2024			As of June 30, 2023		
	Govern- mental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Govern- mental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total Primary Government
Current and Other Assets	\$ 46,274,392	\$ 25,824,179	\$ 72,098,571	\$ 45,226,835	\$ 24,822,967	\$ 70,049,802
Capital Assets.....	30,626,890	71,439	30,698,329	31,256,475	84,344	31,340,819
Total Assets.....	76,901,282	25,895,618	102,796,900	76,483,310	24,907,311	101,390,621
Deferred Outflows of Resources.....	5,208,066	118,278	5,326,344	6,535,751	189,268	6,725,019
Current and Other Liabilities.....	17,700,475	620,016	18,320,491	15,930,549	460,759	16,391,308
Noncurrent Liabilities.....	22,717,084	14,510,103	37,227,187	24,892,752	14,483,716	39,376,468
Total Liabilities.....	40,417,559	15,130,119	55,547,678	40,823,301	14,944,475	55,767,776
Deferred Inflows of Resources.....	2,029,350	25,775	2,055,125	2,010,729	7,940	2,018,669
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	27,671,314	67,986	27,739,300	27,135,969	78,735	27,214,704
Restricted.....	9,532,489	10,420,895	19,953,384	7,983,141	9,676,425	17,659,566
Unrestricted.....	2,458,636	369,121	2,827,757	5,065,921	389,004	5,454,925
Total Net Position.....	\$ 39,662,439	\$ 10,858,002	\$ 50,520,441	\$ 40,185,031	\$ 10,144,164	\$ 50,329,195

As of June 30, 2024, the primary government's net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure, and construction-in-progress) was \$27.74 billion. Restricted net position was approximately \$19.95 billion, resulting in an unrestricted \$2.83 billion balance. Net position is restricted when constraints placed on their use are either 1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or 2) legally imposed through constitutional or enabling legislation. Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets." The State's Budget Stabilization Fund balance of approximately \$3.79 billion at June 30, 2024, is included within unrestricted net position.

The government-wide Statement of Net Position reflects a \$2.46 billion balance for unrestricted governmental activities, a significant decrease from the \$5.07 billion balance reported at June 30, 2023. The decrease in unrestricted and total net position is attributable to multiple factors. Although somewhat offset by increases in other types of revenues, income tax receipts and operating grants, contributions, and restricted investment income decreased by \$1.42 billion and \$1.54 billion, respectively. In addition, expenses rose in all areas, the largest of which were \$1.26 billion in primary, secondary, and other education and \$1.34 billion in transportation. The unrestricted net position, which makes up 6.2 percent of total net position for fiscal year 2024, is heavily influenced by the following three factors:

1) The State of Ohio, like many other state governments, issues general and special obligation debt, the proceeds of which benefit local governments and component units. The proceeds are used to build facilities for public-assisted colleges and universities and local school districts and finance infrastructure improvements for local governments. The policy of selling general obligation and special obligation bonds for these purposes has been the practice for many years. Of the \$9.17 billion of outstanding general obligation and special obligation debt at June 30,

2024, \$6.32 billion is attributable to debt issued for state assistance to component units (Ohio Facilities Construction Commission and the colleges and universities) and local governments. The balance sheets of component unit and local government recipients reflect ownership of the related constructed capital assets without the burden of recording the debt. Unspent proceeds related to these bond issuances are included on the Statement of Net Position as restricted net position. By issuing such debt, the State is left to reflect significant liabilities without the benefit of recording the capital assets constructed with the proceeds from the debt issuances.

2) The State reported liabilities of \$5.47 billion as of June 30, 2024, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the associated pension plans that provide benefits to State employees. This liability was a 15 percent decrease from fiscal year 2023.

3) The State reported net OPEB liabilities of \$218.2 million as of June 30, 2024. This liability was a 39.9 percent decrease from fiscal year 2023.

For more information related to pensions and OPEB see NOTES 9, 14, 15, and 18.

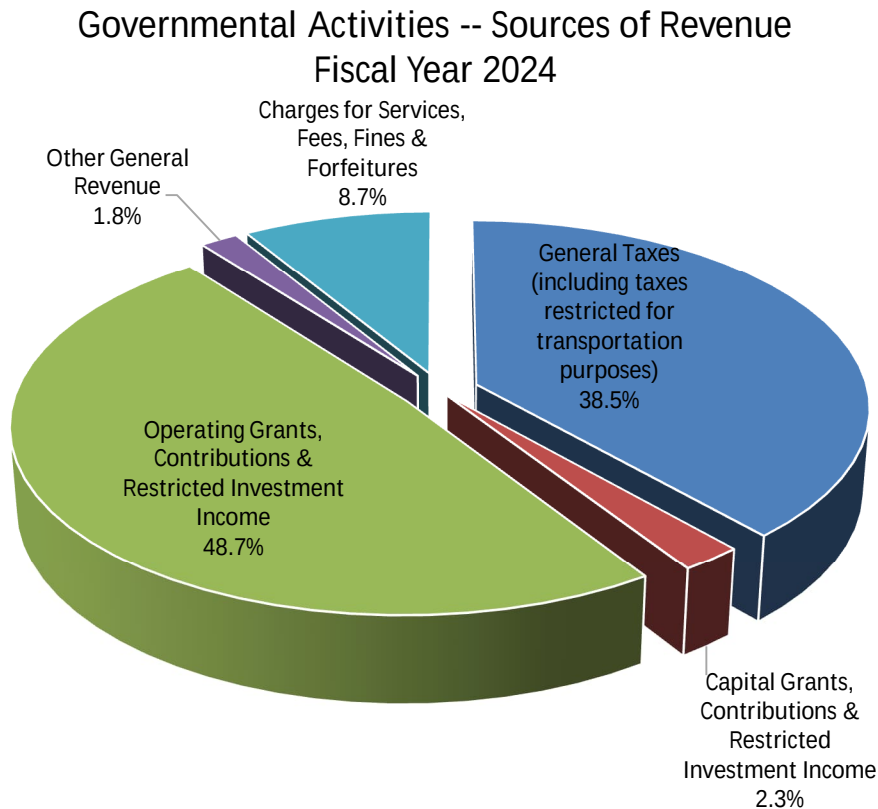
Condensed financial information derived from the Statement of Activities, which reports how the net position of the State's primary government changed during fiscal years 2024 and 2023 follows.

Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
	Fiscal Year 2024			Fiscal Year 2023		
	Govern- mental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Govern- mental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total Primary Government
Program Revenue:						
Charges for Services, Fees,						
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 7,356,012	\$ 8,475,450	\$ 15,831,462	\$ 6,785,647	\$ 8,509,569	\$ 15,295,216
Operating Grants, Contributions and						
Restricted Investment Income/ (loss)	41,069,481	1,109,003	42,178,484	42,606,974	662,859	43,269,833
Capital Grants, Contributions and						
Restricted Investment Income/ (loss)	1,917,902	-	1,917,902	1,615,242	-	1,615,242
Total Program Revenues	<u>50,343,395</u>	<u>9,584,453</u>	<u>59,927,848</u>	<u>51,007,863</u>	<u>9,172,428</u>	<u>60,180,291</u>
General Revenues:						
General Taxes	29,653,123	-	29,653,123	31,074,196	-	31,074,196
Taxes Restricted for Transportation	2,741,108	-	2,741,108	2,651,100	-	2,651,100
Tobacco Settlement	321,021	-	321,021	413,591	-	413,591
Escheat Property	299,042	-	299,042	291,051	-	291,051
Unrestricted Investment Income	866,439	36	866,475	262,470	20	262,490
Other	127	-	127	41	-	41
Total General Revenues	<u>33,880,860</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>33,880,896</u>	<u>34,692,449</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>34,692,469</u>
Total Revenue	<u>84,224,255</u>	<u>9,584,489</u>	<u>93,808,744</u>	<u>85,700,312</u>	<u>9,172,448</u>	<u>94,872,760</u>
Expenses:						
Primary, Secondary and Other Education..	18,261,598	-	18,261,598	17,000,395	-	17,000,395
Higher Education Support	2,998,656	-	2,998,656	2,802,275	-	2,802,275
Public Assistance and Medicaid	44,163,398	-	44,163,398	43,665,114	-	43,665,114
Health and Human Services	2,800,790	-	2,800,790	2,411,658	-	2,411,658
Justice and Public Protection	4,985,242	-	4,985,242	4,531,559	-	4,531,559
Environmental Protection and						
Natural Resources	947,033	-	947,033	793,528	-	793,528
Transportation	3,820,735	-	3,820,735	2,483,326	-	2,483,326
General Government	2,731,049	-	2,731,049	1,981,880	-	1,981,880
Community and Economic Development	5,432,464	-	5,432,464	4,956,127	-	4,956,127
Interest on Long-term Debt						
(excludes interest charged as						
program expense)	97,335	-	97,335	76,937	-	76,937
Workers' Compensation	-	1,870,014	1,870,014	-	1,693,103	1,693,103
Lottery Commission	-	4,445,266	4,445,266	-	4,292,276	4,292,276
Unemployment Compensation	-	950,417	950,417	-	710,732	710,732
Tuition Trust Authority	-	23,629	23,629	-	26,374	26,374
Office of Auditor of State	-	93,620	93,620	-	93,965	93,965
Total Expenses	<u>86,238,300</u>	<u>7,382,946</u>	<u>93,621,246</u>	<u>80,702,799</u>	<u>6,816,450</u>	<u>87,519,249</u>
Surplus/ (Deficiency) Before Gains (Losses)						
and Transfers	(2,014,045)	2,201,543	187,498	4,997,513	2,355,998	7,353,511
Gain (Loss) on Extinguishment of Debt	3,748	-	3,748	3,922	-	3,922
Transfers - Internal Activities	1,487,705	(1,487,705)	-	1,446,817	(1,446,817)	-
Change In Net Position	<u>(522,592)</u>	<u>713,838</u>	<u>191,246</u>	<u>6,448,252</u>	<u>909,181</u>	<u>7,357,433</u>
Net Position, July 1	40,185,031	10,144,164	50,329,195	33,736,779	9,234,983	42,971,762
Net Position, June 30	<u>\$ 39,662,439</u>	<u>\$ 10,858,002</u>	<u>\$ 50,520,441</u>	<u>\$ 40,185,031</u>	<u>\$ 10,144,164</u>	<u>\$ 50,329,195</u>

Governmental Activities

Expenses exceeded revenues during fiscal year 2024 for governmental activities. Revenues of \$84.22 billion for fiscal year 2024 were \$1.48 billion lower than those reported for fiscal year 2023. General taxes (including taxes restricted for transportation purposes) comprised 38.5 percent of fiscal year 2024 total revenues and reflects a decrease of 4 percent from the prior fiscal year. Operating grants, contributions, and restricted investment income, making up 48.8 percent of total revenues, decreased by 3.6 percent compared to fiscal year 2023. Expenses for fiscal year 2024 increased \$5.54 billion or 6.9 percent over the prior fiscal year primarily in the primary, secondary and other education and transportation functions. Fiscal year 2024 net transfers-in of \$1.49 billion reflect a 2.8 percent increase over fiscal year 2023. Of the net transfers-in balance, \$1.51 billion transfer-in is from the Lottery Commission Enterprise Fund to the Lottery Profits Education Fund for educational funding purposes sourced from lottery profits.

The following chart illustrates revenues by source of governmental activities as percentages of total reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.



Total FY 2024 Revenue for Governmental Activities = \$84.22 Billion

The following table presents the total expenses and net cost of each of the State's governmental programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, with comparative numbers from June 30, 2023. The net cost (total program expenses less revenues generated by the program) represents the financial burden that was placed on the State's taxpayers by each of these programs. This cost is essentially funded with the State's general revenues from taxes, tobacco settlement, escheat property, and unrestricted investment income.

Program Expenses and Net Costs of Governmental Activities by Program
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(dollars in thousands)

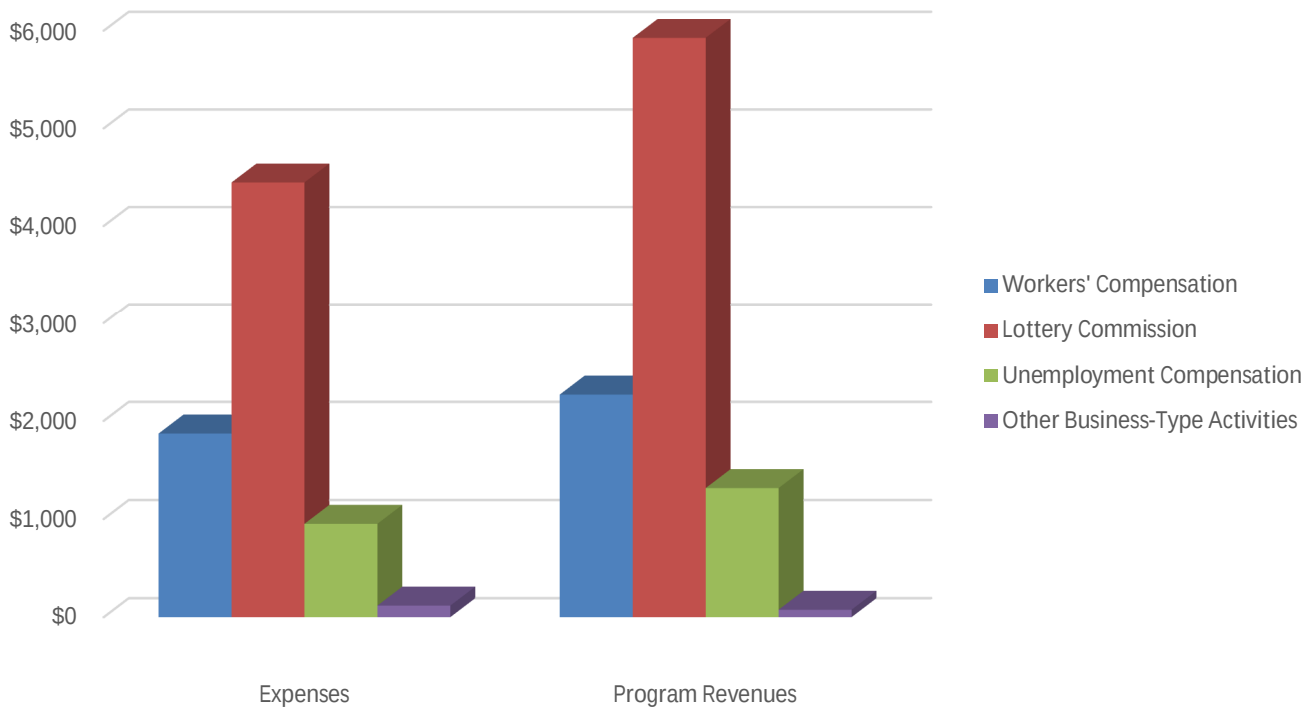
Program	Program Expenses	Percent of Total Expense	Net Cost of Program		Net Cost as Percentage of Total Expenses for Program		Net Cost as Percentage of Total Expenses — All Programs	
			2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Primary, Secondary and								
Other Education.....	\$ 18,261,598	21.2%	\$ 13,553,229	\$ 12,396,880	74.2%	72.9%	15.7%	15.4%
Higher Education Support.....	2,998,656	3.5%	2,961,176	2,770,208	98.8%	98.9%	3.4%	3.4%
Public Assistance and Medicaid...	44,163,398	51.2%	8,000,642	6,330,378	18.1%	14.5%	9.3%	7.9%
Health and Human Services.....	2,800,790	3.2%	1,128,814	809,971	40.3%	33.6%	1.3%	1.0%
Justice and Public Protection.....	4,985,242	5.8%	3,184,651	2,848,399	63.9%	62.9%	3.7%	3.5%
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	947,033	1.1%	432,377	379,488	45.7%	47.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Transportation.....	3,820,735	4.4%	1,569,287	595,929	41.1%	24.0%	1.8%	0.7%
General Government.....	2,731,049	3.2%	1,077,593	115,817	39.5%	5.8%	1.2%	0.1%
Community and								
Economic Development.....	5,432,464	6.3%	3,889,801	3,370,929	71.6%	68.0%	4.5%	4.2%
Interest on Long-Term Debt.....	97,335	0.1%	97,335	76,937	100.0%	100.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Governmental Activities.....	\$ 86,238,300	100.0%	\$ 35,894,905	\$ 29,694,936	41.5%	36.8%	41.5%	36.8%

Business-Type Activities

The State's enterprise funds reported net position of \$10.86 billion, as of June 30, 2024, compared to \$10.14 billion, as of June 30, 2023, an increase of \$713.8 million, or 7 percent. The Unemployment Compensation Fund reported a \$353.5 million increase in net position over the prior year, primarily due to overall revenues exceeding expenses. The Workers' Compensation Fund reported a \$386.8 million increase in net position during fiscal year 2024 primarily due to a gain in investment income.

The chart below compares expenses and program revenues for business-type activities. Additional analysis of the Business-Type Activities' revenues, expenses, and other changes in net position is included with the discussion of the Proprietary Funds beginning on page 14.

Business-Type Activities — Expenses and Program Revenues
Fiscal Year 2024
(dollars in millions)



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

The State uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds reported the following results, as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023 (dollars in thousands).

	As of and for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024			
	General Fund	Other Major Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Unassigned Fund Balance (Deficit).....	\$ 3,156,549	\$ (222)	\$ -	\$ 3,156,327
Total Fund Balance.....	17,779,412	4,940,512	6,309,188	29,029,112
Total Revenues.....	45,752,716	22,865,066	14,968,897	83,586,679
Total Expenditures.....	45,119,494	23,190,371	18,799,530	87,109,395

	As of and for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023			
	General Fund	Other Major Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Unassigned Fund Balance (Deficit).....	\$ 10,285,174	\$ (2,192)	\$ (2,352)	\$ 10,280,630
Total Fund Balance.....	19,721,357	5,361,906	5,608,224	30,691,487
Total Revenues.....	47,284,589	23,879,593	14,353,422	85,517,604
Total Expenditures.....	41,172,479	23,820,594	18,058,877	83,051,950

General Fund

The main operating fund of the State is the General Fund. Total fund balance at June 30, 2024, decreased by \$1.94 billion or 9.9 percent (including a \$4 million increase in inventories). Contributing to the decrease in fund balance was a combination of decreasing revenues as well as increasing expenditures. During fiscal year 2024, The State saw a decrease in income tax revenue of \$1.49 billion, at least partly a consequence of a reduction in tax rates retroactive to January 2023. Additionally, federal revenue decreased \$1.2 billion. Expenditures increased in all categories with the largest of \$946 million being in primary, secondary, and other education. The phase-in of the school funding formula enacted in fiscal year 2022 with an increase of 50 percent in fiscal year 2024 provided schools with more funding to provide additional payments to support literacy initiatives, career-technical education programs, and other programs. The State's Budget Stabilization Fund closed fiscal year 2024 with a record-high balance of approximately \$3.79 billion, which is included in unassigned fund balance.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The State ended the first year of its 2024-25 biennial budget on June 30, 2024, with a General Fund budgetary fund balance (cash less encumbrances) of \$14.18 billion. Total budgetary sources for the General Fund (including \$6.15 billion in transfers from other funds) in the amount of \$50.02 billion were below final estimates by \$1.4 billion or 2.5 percent during fiscal year 2024. Total tax receipts were below final estimates by \$484.7 million or 1.6 percent due to lower-than-expected personal income tax receipts.

Total budgetary uses for the General Fund (including \$8.23 billion in transfers to other funds) in the amount of \$60.03 billion were below final estimates by \$4.12 billion or 6.4 percent for fiscal year 2024. The majority of lower than appropriated spending came from Medicaid and economic development programs. There was no budget stabilization designation at June 30, 2023, for use in balancing the final fiscal year 2024 budget.

The main appropriations act (Act) for the 2024-25 biennium for the General Revenue Fund (GRF), the largest, non-GAAP, budgetary-basis operating fund included in the State's General Fund, was passed in four bills by the General Assembly and signed (with selective vetoes) by the Governor, the last on July 4, 2023. This is a conservative and structurally balanced budget that focuses on Ohio's children, invests in people, supports communities, and advances a thriving and innovative economy. The Act provided for GRF appropriations of approximately \$41.5 billion in fiscal year 2024, a 9.7 percent increase from fiscal year 2023 expenditures, and approximately \$44.8 billion in fiscal year 2025, an 8 percent increase from fiscal year 2024 appropriations.

GRF appropriations for major program categories in fiscal year 2024, relative to 2023 actual spending, and 2025, relative to 2024 appropriations, reflect the following changes: 10.8 percent increase in Medicaid in fiscal year 2024 and 13.9 percent increase in fiscal year 2025; increases of 10.4 percent in fiscal year 2024 and 3.6 percent in fiscal year 2025, which include transfers from the GRF in support of student wellness and success, for primary and secondary education; and increases of 6.8 percent in fiscal year 2024 and 2 percent in fiscal year 2025 for higher education.

The Act reflected numerous tax law changes. These items included personal income tax reductions that will reduce the number of tax brackets to just two (one for taxable income between \$26,051 and \$100,000 and the other for income over \$100,000, with no tax liability for taxable income of \$26,050 or below); the sports gaming tax rate increases to 20 percent with proceeds dedicated to the school funding formula; and a 90 percent reduction in the number of businesses subject to the commercial activities tax by excluding up to \$3 million in gross receipts per business in 2024 and up to \$6 million per business in 2025. The 2024-25 Act also eliminated the state sales tax on baby products, such as diapers and strollers, which will save Ohio families \$16 million per year, and created new tax credits related to housing, such as to support the supply of affordable single-family housing. Additionally, the Act raised the cap on the Budget Stabilization Fund's balance, currently at an all-time high, to 10 percent of the GRF, thus allowing the fund to continue to grow.

The Ohio Constitution prohibits the State from borrowing money to fund operating expenditures in the GRF. Therefore, by law, the GRF's budget must be balanced so that appropriations do not exceed available cash receipts and cash balances for the current fiscal year.

The State ended fiscal year 2024 with a GRF cash balance of \$2.14 billion and a GRF budgetary fund balance of \$1.09 billion. In addition to meeting the State's statutory target to maintain an ending fund balance reflecting one-half of one percent of fiscal year 2024 GRF revenues, the State made several transfers in early fiscal year 2025, including \$600 million to the Foundation Funding-All Students Fund.

Other Major Governmental Funds

The *Job, Family and Other Human Services Fund* had a fund balance of \$1.12 billion at June 30, 2024, a decrease of \$301.7 million, or 21.2 percent, compared to fiscal year 2023. Overall, expenditures exceeded revenues by \$321.9 million, largely due to a \$1.05 billion decrease in federal revenue during fiscal year 2024. Public assistance and Medicaid expenditures likewise decreased, as the state continues to resume more routine operations following the pandemic.

The fund balance for the *Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority Revenue Bonds Fund*, as of June 30, 2024, totaled approximately \$3.81 billion dollars, a decrease of \$119 million or 3 percent from the prior fiscal year. Overall expenditures exceeded revenues resulting in a net decrease in fund balance. Tobacco settlement revenue decreased by \$47.6 million during fiscal year 2024.

Fund balance for the *Pandemic Relief Fund* was \$16.1 million at June 30, 2024, a decrease of \$751 thousand from the prior year. The fund was created in late fiscal year 2020 to receive federal funding for emergency expenditures related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Both Federal government revenue and expenditures decreased during fiscal year 2024 by over \$200 million, as a result of continuing pandemic recovery. The balance of funding received but not expended as of June 30, 2024, is reported as a \$1.96 billion unearned revenue liability.

Proprietary Funds

Major Proprietary Funds

The State's proprietary fund financial statements report the same type of information found in the business-type activities portion of the government-wide financial statements, but in a slightly different format.

The *Workers' Compensation Fund's* fiscal year 2024 net position increased by \$386.8 million or 5 percent, to \$8.17 billion, as compared to the prior year. A \$428.4 million increase in investment income is the main reason for the increase in net position over the prior year.

For fiscal year 2024, the *Lottery Commission Fund* reported \$1.48 billion in net income before transfers out of approximately \$1.52 billion to the Lottery Profits Education Fund. Net position at June 30, 2024, in the amount of \$398.3 million, decreased 8.1 percent from fiscal year 2023.

The *Unemployment Compensation Fund* ended fiscal year 2024 with a net position of \$2.21 billion. The Fund reported a \$353.5 million net position increase due to stable revenues which continued to outpace expenses. The unemployment rate remained low at 3.9 percent in fiscal year 2024, as compared to 3.8 percent in the prior year.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets Including Lease and Subscription-Based Information Technology (IT) Assets

As of June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, the State's primary government had invested \$30.7 billion and \$31.34 billion, respectively, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization of \$5.9 billion and \$5.67 billion, respectively, in a broad range of capital assets, as detailed in the following table.

The total decrease in the State's net capital assets for the current fiscal year was 2.1 percent (a 2 percent decrease for governmental activities and a 15.3 percent decrease for business-type activities). Depreciation/amortization expense increased 25.8 percent for governmental activities and increased 5.4 percent for business-type activities.

The State completed construction on a variety of infrastructure, facilities, and software projects during fiscal year 2024 totaling approximately \$1.1 billion, as compared with \$615.4 million in the previous fiscal year. As further detailed in the notes to the financial statements (NOTE 20E), the State had \$842.2 million in major construction commitments (unrelated to infrastructure), as of June 30, 2024, compared to \$710.3 million for the prior year.

Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization						
As of June 30, 2024 and 2023						
(dollars in thousands)						
	As of June 30, 2024			As of June 30, 2023		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Land	\$ 2,756,007	\$ 9,466	\$ 2,765,473	2,697,414	9,466	\$ 2,706,880
Buildings	1,625,064	4,844	1,629,908	1,934,376	5,623	1,939,999
Land Improvements	152,836	-	152,836	163,851	-	163,851
Machinery and Equipment	789,709	36,252	825,961	981,728	48,102	1,029,830
Vehicles	189,596	777	190,373	167,234	907	168,141
Infrastructure:						
Highway Network:						
General Subsystem	9,164,482	-	9,164,482	9,155,123	-	9,155,123
Priority Subsystem	9,634,678	-	9,634,678	9,329,810	-	9,329,810
Bridge Network	2,935,952	-	2,935,952	2,924,680	-	2,924,680
Parks, Recreation, and						
Natural Resources System	271,153	-	271,153	315,158	-	315,158
Leases:						
Buildings	105,709	12,377	118,086	131,153	13,275	144,428
Land	2,509	-	2,509	2,722	-	2,722
Machinery and Equipment	3,807	47	3,854	4,070	67	4,137
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subscription IT.....	49,678	1,860	51,538	59,249	4,047	63,296
	27,681,180	65,623	27,746,803	27,866,568	81,487	27,948,055
Construction-in-Progress	2,945,710	5,816	2,951,526	3,389,907	2,857	3,392,764
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 30,626,890	\$ 71,439	\$ 30,698,329	\$ 31,256,475	\$ 84,344	\$ 31,340,819

Modified Approach

For reporting its highway and bridge infrastructure assets, the State has adopted the use of the modified approach. To use this approach, a government must maintain an asset management system and demonstrate that the infrastructure is being preserved approximately at or above an established condition level. Under this approach, infrastructure is not depreciated, and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed. Infrastructure assets accounted for using the modified approach include approximately 43,437 lane miles of highway and approximately 108.2 million square feet of deck area that comprises 14,179 bridges for which the State has the responsibility for ongoing maintenance.

Ohio accounts for its pavement network in two subsystems: Priority and General. It is the State's goal to allow no more than 25 percent of the total lane-miles reported for each of the priority and general subsystems to be classified with a "poor" condition rating. The most recent condition assessment, completed by the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) for fiscal year 2024, indicates that 5.6 percent and 3 percent of the priority and general

subsystems, respectively, were assigned a “poor” condition rating. Comparatively, 3.8 percent and 2.3 percent of the priority and general subsystems, respectively, were assigned a “poor” condition rating in fiscal year 2023.

For the bridge network, it is the State’s intention to allow no more than 15 percent of the total number of square feet of deck area to be in “fair” or “poor” condition. The most recent condition assessment, completed by ODOT for fiscal year 2024, indicates that only 2.3 percent of the number of square feet of bridge deck area was considered to be in “fair” or “poor” conditions, a 0.3 percent decrease over the prior year.

Fiscal year 2024 total actual maintenance and preservation costs for the pavement network were \$1.16 billion, compared to estimated costs of \$827.7 million, while total actual maintenance and preservation costs for the bridge network were \$448.2 million, \$87.5 million above estimate. In the previous fiscal year, total actual maintenance and preservation costs for the pavement network were \$1.1 billion, compared to estimated costs of \$862 million, while total actual maintenance and preservation costs for the bridge network were \$368.7 million, \$43.7 million above estimate. Overall, the State’s costs for actual maintenance and preservation for highway infrastructure assets have exceeded estimates over the past two years due to steadily increasing underlying costs for the materials and labor associated with infrastructure projects.

More detailed information on the State’s capital assets can be found in NOTE 8 to the financial statements and in the Required Supplementary Information Infrastructure section of this report.

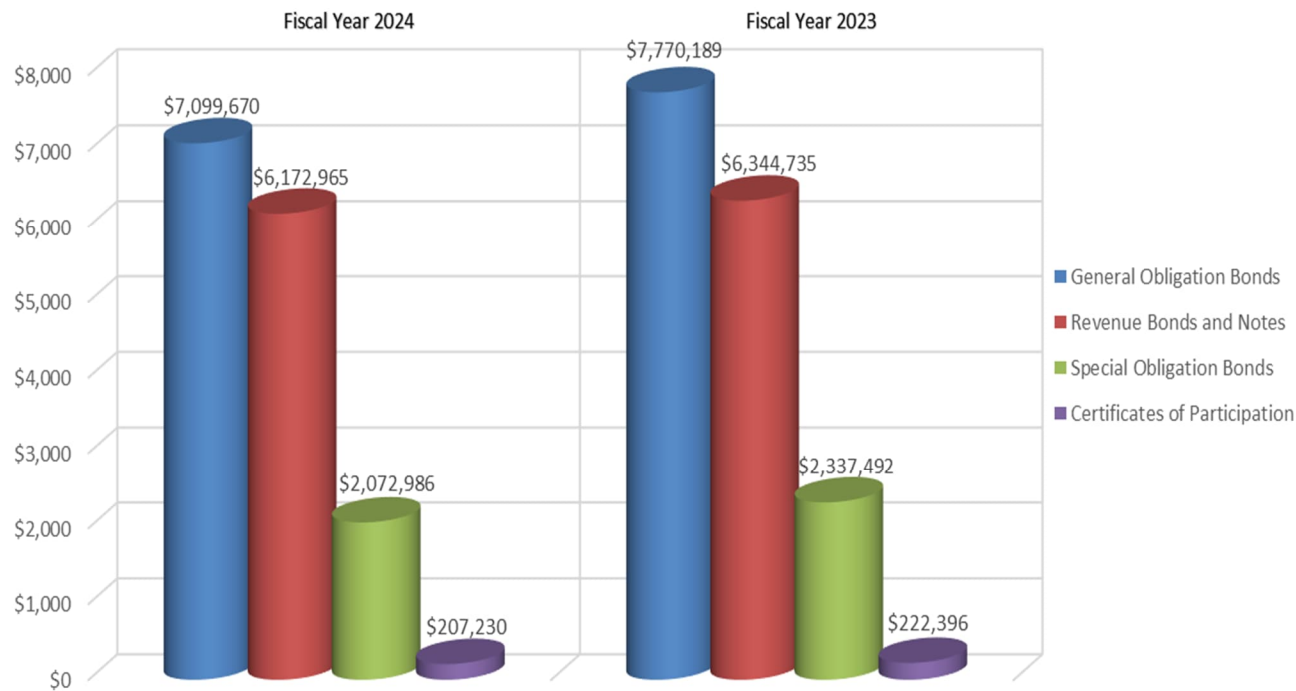
Debt — Bonds and Notes Payable and Certificates of Participation Obligations

The State’s general obligation bonds are backed by its full faith and credit. Revenue bonds and notes are secured with revenues pledged for the retirement of debt principal and the payment of interest. Special obligation bonds are supported with lease payments from tenants of facilities constructed with the proceeds from the bonds. Under certificate of participation (COPs) financing arrangements, the State is required to pay base rent (subject to appropriation) that approximates interest and principal payments made by trustees to certificate holders.

During fiscal year 2024, the State issued a par amount of \$725.9 million in general obligation bonds and \$23.2 million in certificates of participation. Of the general obligation bonds issued, \$435.1 million were refunding bonds. The total decrease in the State’s debt for the current fiscal year, based on carrying amount, was 6.7 percent, all in governmental activities.

As of June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, the State had total debt, all in governmental activities, of approximately \$15.55 billion and \$16.67 billion, respectively, as shown in the following chart.

Bonds and Notes Payable and Certificates of Participation
As of June 30, 2024 and 2023
(dollars in thousands)



Credit Ratings

Ohio's long-term Issuer Default Rating, "IDR", is the highest ratings possible, validation that Ohio is financially sound and well managed. All three major credit rating agencies - S&P Global Ratings (October 2022), Moody's Investors Service (December 2023), and Fitch Ratings (December 2023) - upgraded Ohio's IDR to "AAA/Aaa/AAA", respectively. Both the State's general obligation and special obligation bonds carry a "stable" credit outlook from Moody's Investor Services, Inc., Fitch Ratings, and S&P Global Ratings. The Highway Capital Improvements General Obligations Bonds also carry a "stable" credit outlook from Kroll Bond Rating Agency. A credit outlook is an indication of the pressure on the rating over the near-to-intermediate term and should not be viewed as a precursor to a rating change. In addition, Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority's 2032 A-2 maturity (CUSIP 118217CN6) and the 2033 A-2 maturity (CUSIP 118217CP1) were upgraded from A- to A on November 4, 2022, and October 16, 2023, respectively.

The ratings and rating outlooks in effect from time to time reflect only the views of the particular rating organization. An explanation of its view of the meaning and significance of its rating or outlook may be obtained from the respective rating agency. Generally, the rating agencies base their rating on submitted information and on their own investigations, studies, and assumptions. There can be no assurance that the ratings or outlooks assigned will continue for any given time. Rating agencies may lower or withdraw a rating at any time, if in its judgment circumstances so warrant.

The State's bonds and notes are rated as follows:

Credit Ratings As of June 30, 2024						
Bonds and Notes	Issuer	Fitch Inc.	Kroll Bond Rating Agency	Moody's Investor Services, Inc.	S & P Global Ratings Services	Security and Source of Funds
General Obligations Bonds:						
Common Schools Capital Facilities	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Higher Education Capital Facilities	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Highway Capital Improvements	Treasurer of State	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Highway User Receipts
Infrastructure Improvements	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Coal Research and Development	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Natural Resources Capital Facilities	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Conservation Projects	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Third Frontier Research and Development	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Site Development	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Veterans' Compensation	Ohio Public Facilities Commission	AAA	N/A	Aaa	AAA	General Revenue Funds
Revenue Bonds:						
Major New State Infrastructure.....	Treasurer of State	N/A	N/A	Aa1	AA+	Federal Transportation Grants
Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed.....	Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority	N/A	N/A	N/A	BBB+ to A*	Pledged Receipts from the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement
*The Class 2 Senior Current Interest Bonds and the Class 2 Turbo Capital Appreciation Bonds are Non-Rated. The 2032 A-2 maturity (CUSIP 118217CN6) and the 2033 A-2 maturity (CUSIP 118217CP1) were upgraded from A- to A on November 4, 2022 and October 16, 2023, respectively.						
Special Obligation Bonds:						
Mental Health Facilities.....	Treasurer of State	AA+	N/A	Aa1	AA+	General Revenue Funds
Parks and Recreation Facilities.....	Treasurer of State	AA+	N/A	Aa1	AA+	General Revenue Funds
Cultural and Sports Facilities.....	Treasurer of State	AA+	N/A	Aa1	AA+	General Revenue Funds
Adult Correctional Facilities.....	Treasurer of State	AA+	N/A	Aa1	AA+	General Revenue Funds
Administrative Facilities.....	Treasurer of State	AA+	N/A	Aa1	AA+	General Revenue Funds
Juvenile Correctional Facilities.....	Treasurer of State	AA+	N/A	Aa1	AA+	General Revenue Funds
Transportation Building Projects.....	Treasurer of State	AA+	N/A	Aa1	AA+	Highway User Receipts
Highway Safety Facilities.....	Treasurer of State	AA+	N/A	Aa1	AA+	Highway User Receipts

Limitations on Debt

Section 17 of Article VIII of the Ohio Constitution, approved by Ohio voters in November 1999, establishes an annual debt service "cap" applicable to future issuances of direct obligations payable from the GRF or net state lottery proceeds. Generally, new obligations may not be issued if debt service for any future fiscal year on those new and the then outstanding bonds of those categories would exceed five percent of the total of estimated GRF revenues plus net state lottery proceeds for the fiscal year of issuance.

Those direct obligations of the State include general obligation and special obligation bonds that are paid from the State's GRF but exclude general obligation debt for Third Frontier Research and Development, development of sites and facilities, and veterans' compensation, and general obligation bonds payable from non-GRF funds (such as highway bonds that are paid from highway user receipts). Pursuant to the implementing legislation, the Governor has designated the Director of the Ohio Office of Budget and Management as the State official responsible for making the five percent determinations and certifications. Application of the five percent cap may be waived in a particular instance by a three-fifths vote of each house of the Ohio General Assembly and may be changed by future constitutional amendments.

The State met the requirements of Section 17 of Article VIII of the Ohio Constitution. More detailed information on the State's long-term debt, including changes during the year, can be found in NOTES 10 through 13 and NOTE 15 to the financial statements.

Conditions Expected to Affect Future Operations

Economic Factors

Through October 2024, the economy remains strong and is well positioned to capitalize on FY 2024's successes. Ohio's unemployment rate increased from 3.6 percent in October 2023 to 4.3 percent in October 2024. In October 2024, Ohio's nonfarm payroll employment increased by approximately 53,000 jobs from October 2023.

Nationally, real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded in the third quarter at an annualized rate of 2.8 percent. The increase in GDP for the third quarter comes after growth in personal and government expenditures and fixed investments. Net exports and private inventories had a slight negative impact to GDP growth in the third quarter.

The national labor market outlook remained strong through October 2024, as the level of nonfarm payroll employment increased by 2.2 million jobs compared to October 2023. The U.S. unemployment rate for October 2024 was 4.1 percent, up slightly from 3.8 percent in October 2023.

General Revenue Fund

For fiscal year 2025, total fiscal year-to-date GRF receipts and transfers-in collected through October 2024 are \$313.3 million or 2.1 percent above estimates and \$43.4 million or 0.3 percent less than collections through October of the prior fiscal year. Total fiscal year-to-date GRF disbursements and transfers-out through October 2024 are \$525.3 million or 2.9 percent below estimates and \$5.08 billion or 22.5 percent less than the amount for the first four months of the prior fiscal year. The significant decrease is due to one-time transfers out in the first four months of fiscal year 2024 for economic development and infrastructure projects, primary and secondary education funding for student wellness and success measures, and economy expansion initiatives including the state sales tax holiday extension.

Budget Stabilization Fund

The Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) is Ohio's rainy-day savings account, a reserve balance set aside in good economic times to protect the State's budget from cyclical changes in revenues and expenditures should the economy become weakened unexpectedly. By law, the target balance for the BSF can be up to 10 percent of the prior fiscal year's GRF revenues. The BSF reported a record-high balance of approximately \$3.79 billion at the end of fiscal year 2024.

Workers' Compensation Fund

As part of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC) commitment to keep costs down for Ohio businesses, base rates will decrease an average of seven percent for private employers for the July 1, 2024, policy year and remain unchanged for PEC employers for the January 1, 2025, policy year. BWC continues to monitor trends that might affect its investment portfolio and maintain a stable financial position.

Contacting the Ohio Office of Budget and Management

This financial report is designed to provide the State's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. Questions regarding any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Ohio Office of Budget and Management, Grants and Financial Reporting Section, 30 East Broad Street, 34th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3457 or through the OBM Website at <https://obm.ohio.gov/help-center>.



Financial Section

Basic Financial Statements



Hocking Hills State Park

STATE OF OHIO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	COMPONENT UNITS
ASSETS:				
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 26,754,579	\$ 255,752	\$ 27,010,331	\$ 369,817
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	216,281	804,120	1,020,401	2,394,735
Deposit with Federal Government.....	—	2,035,329	2,035,329	—
Investments.....	2,944,717	20,723,679	23,668,396	18,190,886
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	5,721,236	53,767	5,775,003	77,471
Taxes Receivable.....	2,103,703	—	2,103,703	—
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	2,152,430	7,158	2,159,588	47,580
Premiums and Assessments Receivable.....	—	511,832	511,832	—
Investment Trade Receivable.....	—	188,636	188,636	—
Loans Receivable, Net.....	1,616,428	—	1,616,428	233,403
Receivable from Primary Government.....	—	—	—	20,371
Other Receivables.....	3,057,800	647,920	3,705,720	2,513,978
Inventories.....	169,246	—	169,246	258,390
Other Assets.....	49	3,728	3,777	2,162,949
Restricted Assets:				
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	—	623	623	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	409	736	1,145	345,168
Investments.....	349,806	446,854	796,660	3,140,227
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	—	127,551	127,551	—
Other Receivables.....	948,885	19	948,904	—
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	238,823	16,475	255,298	834
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net.....	3,123,311	56,157	3,179,468	16,724,078
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated.....	27,503,579	15,282	27,518,861	3,566,171
TOTAL ASSETS.....	76,901,282	25,895,618	102,796,900	50,046,058
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	5,208,066	118,278	5,326,344	2,077,068
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	82,109,348	26,013,896	108,123,244	52,123,126
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable.....	1,263,284	53,208	1,316,492	913,785
Accrued Liabilities.....	321,014	4,052	325,066	1,129,170
Medicaid Claims Payable.....	1,776,297	—	1,776,297	—
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	5,721,236	181,318	5,902,554	77,471
Investment Trade Payable.....	—	414,839	414,839	—
Intergovernmental Payable.....	2,385,024	437	2,385,461	8,618
Internal Balances.....	503,581	(503,581)	—	—
Payable to Primary Government.....	—	—	—	86
Payable to Component Units.....	20,371	—	20,371	—
Unearned Revenue.....	4,107,090	415,963	4,523,053	686,205
Benefits Payable.....	—	5,915	5,915	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	1,602,578	47,865	1,650,443	173,578
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Bonds and Notes Payable:				
Due in One Year.....	1,491,993	—	1,491,993	1,115,414
Due in More Than One Year.....	13,853,628	—	13,853,628	11,219,985
Certificates of Participation:				
Due in One Year.....	39,073	—	39,073	—
Due in More Than One Year.....	168,157	—	168,157	—
Other Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Due in One Year.....	295,848	1,917,128	2,212,976	865,481
Due in More Than One Year.....	6,868,385	12,592,975	19,461,360	10,656,935
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	40,417,559	15,130,119	55,547,678	26,846,728
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	2,029,350	25,775	2,055,125	4,790,752
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	42,446,909	15,155,894	57,602,803	31,637,480

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	COMPONENT UNITS
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):				
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	27,671,314	67,986	27,739,300	10,303,051
Restricted for:				
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	772,833	—	772,833	—
Higher Education Support.....	785,309	—	785,309	—
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	600,290	—	600,290	—
Health and Human Services.....	319,037	—	319,037	—
Justice and Public Protection.....	315,537	—	315,537	—
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	632,935	—	632,935	—
Transportation.....	3,620,969	—	3,620,969	213,197
General Government.....	274,143	—	274,143	—
Community and Economic Development.....	1,972,613	—	1,972,613	45,614
Pension, OPEB, and Other Benefits.....	238,823	21,261	260,084	834
Workers' Compensation.....	—	8,104,954	8,104,954	—
Unemployment Compensation.....	—	2,207,344	2,207,344	—
Tuition Trust Authority.....	—	87,336	87,336	—
Nonexpendable for				
Colleges and Universities.....	—	—	—	5,434,166
Expendable for				
Colleges and Universities.....	—	—	—	4,554,121
Unrestricted.....	2,458,636	369,121	2,827,757	(65,337)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ 39,662,439	\$ 10,858,002	\$ 50,520,441	\$ 20,485,646

STATE OF OHIO
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	PROGRAM REVENUES			
		CHARGES FOR SERVICES, FEES, FINES AND FORFEITURES	OPERATING GRANTS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND RESTRICTED INVESTMENT INCOME/(LOSS)	CAPITAL GRANTS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND RESTRICTED INVESTMENT INCOME/(LOSS)	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:					
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
Primary, Secondary					
and Other Education.....	\$ 18,261,598	\$ 31,176	\$ 4,677,193	\$ —	\$ (13,553,229)
Higher Education Support	2,998,656	4,972	32,508	—	(2,961,176)
Public Assistance and Medicaid	44,163,398	4,083,521	32,079,162	73	(8,000,642)
Health and Human Services	2,800,790	183,029	1,488,947	—	(1,128,814)
Justice and Public Protection	4,985,242	1,246,161	554,222	208	(3,184,651)
Environmental Protection					
and Natural Resources.....	947,033	310,730	203,926	—	(432,377)
Transportation	3,820,735	157,120	177,148	1,917,180	(1,569,287)
General Government	2,731,049	751,428	901,587	441	(1,077,593)
Community and Economic					
Development.....	5,432,464	587,875	954,788	—	(3,889,801)
Interest on Long-Term Debt					
(excludes interest charged as program expense).....	97,335	—	—	—	(97,335)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES.....	86,238,300	7,356,012	41,069,481	1,917,902	(35,894,905)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
Workers' Compensation.....	1,870,014	1,249,921	1,017,534	—	397,441
Lottery Commission.....	4,445,266	5,906,608	20,056	—	1,481,398
Unemployment Compensation.....	950,417	1,265,947	48,828	—	364,358
Tuition Trust Authority.....	23,629	6,543	22,585	—	5,499
Office of Auditor of State.....	93,620	46,431	—	—	(47,189)
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES.....	7,382,946	8,475,450	1,109,003	—	2,201,507
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT.....	\$ 93,621,246	\$ 15,831,462	\$ 42,178,484	\$ 1,917,902	\$ (33,693,398)
COMPONENT UNITS:					
Ohio Facilities Construction Commission.....	\$ 311,655	\$ 16,004	\$ 10,054	\$ —	\$ (285,597)
Ohio State University.....	10,116,903	7,776,768	1,144,473	57,232	(1,138,430)
Other Component Units.....	9,505,296	6,417,136	1,158,081	37,231	(1,892,848)
TOTAL COMPONENT UNITS.....	\$ 19,933,854	\$ 14,209,908	\$ 2,312,608	\$ 94,463	\$ (3,316,875)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	COMPONENT UNITS
CHANGES IN NET POSITION:				
Net (Expense) Revenue.....	\$ (35,894,905)	\$ 2,201,507	\$ (33,693,398)	\$ (3,316,875)
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Income.....	9,938,947	—	9,938,947	—
Sales.....	13,990,858	—	13,990,858	—
Corporate and Public Utility	3,493,888	—	3,493,888	—
Cigarette.....	750,573	—	750,573	—
Other.....	1,478,858	—	1,478,858	—
Restricted for Transportation Purposes:				
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....	2,741,107	—	2,741,107	—
Total Taxes.....	32,394,231	—	32,394,231	—
Tobacco Settlement.....	321,021	—	321,021	—
Escheat Property.....	299,042	—	299,042	—
Unrestricted Investment Income.....	866,439	36	866,475	1,831,223
State Assistance	—	—	—	2,840,510
Other.....	127	—	127	868,103
Gain (Loss) on Extinguishment of Debt.....	3,748	—	3,748	—
Additions to Endowments				
and Permanent Fund Principal.....	—	—	—	137,181
Transfers-Internal Activities.....	1,487,705	(1,487,705)	—	—
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES, GAINS (LOSSES), CONTRIBUTIONS, SPECIAL ITEMS AND TRANSFERS.....				
	35,372,313	(1,487,669)	33,884,644	5,677,017
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	(522,592)	713,838	191,246	2,360,142
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1 (as restated)....	40,185,031	10,144,164	50,329,195	18,125,504
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 39,662,439	\$ 10,858,002	\$ 50,520,441	\$ 20,485,646

STATE OF OHIO
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	MAJOR FUNDS		
	GENERAL	JOB, FAMILY AND OTHER HUMAN SERVICES	BUCKEYE TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FINANCING AUTHORITY REVENUE BONDS
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 16,670,860	\$ 1,534,094	\$ —
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	164,939	2,634	556
Investments.....	2,889,377	—	349,806
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	3,601,370	322,508	—
Taxes Receivable	1,911,006	—	—
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	1,140,685	353,142	—
Loans Receivable, Net	1,397,382	—	—
Other Receivables	1,196,885	1,845,034	948,885
Inventories	25,171	—	—
Other Assets	49	—	—
TOTAL ASSETS	28,997,724	4,057,412	1,299,247
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	—	—	3,455,416
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	\$ 28,997,724	\$ 4,057,412	\$ 4,754,663
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 379,961	\$ 314,727	\$ —
Accrued Liabilities.....	135,502	17,419	—
Medicaid Claims Payable.....	1,664,828	—	—
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	3,601,370	322,508	—
Intergovernmental Payable.....	1,649,302	182,481	—
Interfund Payable.....	399,272	8,725	—
Payable to Component Units.....	13,196	3,155	—
Unearned Revenue.....	—	1,974,226	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	1,598,885	3,693	—
Liability for Escheat Property.....	428,637	—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	9,870,953	2,826,934	—
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	1,347,359	111,863	948,885
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):			
Nonspendable.....	31,642	—	—
Restricted.....	1,568,909	102,170	3,805,631
Committed.....	859,005	1,016,445	—
Assigned.....	12,163,307	—	147
Unassigned.....	3,156,549	—	—
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	17,779,412	1,118,615	3,805,778
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 28,997,724	\$ 4,057,412	\$ 4,754,663

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

PAIDEMIC RELIEF FUNDS	NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
\$ 2,121,490	\$ 6,428,135	\$ 26,754,579
—	48,561	216,690
—	55,340	3,294,523
445,994	1,351,364	5,721,236
—	192,697	2,103,703
—	658,603	2,152,430
—	219,046	1,616,428
—	15,881	4,006,685
12,595	131,480	169,246
—	—	49
2,580,079	9,101,107	46,035,569
—	—	3,455,416
\$ 2,580,079	\$ 9,101,107	\$ 49,490,985
\$ 56,258	\$ 512,338	\$ 1,263,284
95	48,554	201,570
—	111,469	1,776,297
445,994	1,351,364	5,721,236
99,452	453,789	2,385,024
169	95,415	503,581
—	4,020	20,371
1,961,992	170,872	4,107,090
—	—	1,602,578
—	—	428,637
2,563,960	2,747,821	18,009,668
—	44,098	2,452,205
6,379	131,480	169,501
9,962	4,955,291	10,441,963
—	1,222,417	3,097,867
—	—	12,163,454
(222)	—	3,156,327
16,119	6,309,188	29,029,112
\$ 2,580,079	\$ 9,101,107	\$ 49,490,985

STATE OF OHIO

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds..... **\$ 29,029,112**

Total net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:

Net Pension Assets Reported for Governmental Activities are not Financing Resources and therefore are not Reported in the Funds..... 238,823

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:

Land.....	2,756,007
Buildings and Improvements, net of \$2,949,318 accumulated depreciation.....	1,625,064
Land Improvements, net of \$452,985 accumulated depreciation.....	152,836
Machinery and Equipment, net of \$1,519,198 accumulated depreciation.....	789,709
Vehicles, net of \$416,581 accumulated depreciation.....	189,596
Infrastructure, net of \$91,176 accumulated depreciation.....	22,006,265
Construction-in-Progress.....	2,945,710
Lease Assets, net of \$80,799 accumulated amortization.....	112,025
SBITA Assets, net of \$33,995 amortization.....	<u>49,678</u>

Total Capital Assets..... **30,626,890**

The following Deferred Outflows of Resources are not related to the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Hedging Derivative Instruments	(82)
Loss on Debt Refundings.....	144,467
Net Pension and OPEB Liability/Asset.....	<u>1,608,265</u>

Total Deferred Outflows of Resources..... **1,752,650**

The following liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Accrued Liabilities:	
Interest Payable.....	(119,444)
Bonds and Notes Payable:	
General Obligation Bonds.....	(7,099,670)
Revenue Bonds and Notes.....	(6,172,965)
Special Obligation Bonds.....	(2,072,986)
Certificates of Participation.....	(207,230)
Other Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Compensated Absences.....	(615,471)
Net Pension Liability.....	(5,465,481)
Net OPEB Liability.....	(218,246)
Lease Liability.....	(113,220)
Subscription Liability.....	(50,858)
Financed Purchases Obligations.....	(22,483)
Derivative Instruments.....	136
Pollution Remediation.....	(1,626)
Infrastructure Liabilities.....	<u>(248,347)</u>

Total Liabilities..... **(22,407,891)**

The following Deferred Inflows of Resources are not related to the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Resources from the Sale of Future Revenues.....	(795,172)
Net Pension and OPEB Liability/Asset.....	(523,800)
Debt Refundings.....	<u>(68,706)</u>
Less Unavailable Resources Reported in the Funds:	
Taxes Receivable.....	62,986
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	594,447
Other Receivables.....	<u>1,153,100</u>
	<u>1,810,533</u>

Total Deferred Inflows of Resources..... **422,855**

Total Net Position of Governmental Activities..... **\$ 39,662,439**

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATE OF OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

	MAJOR FUNDS		
	GENERAL	JOB, FAMILY AND OTHER HUMAN SERVICES	BUCKEYE TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FINANCING AUTHORITY REVENUE BONDS
REVENUES:			
Income Taxes.....	\$ 9,946,039	\$ —	\$ —
Sales Taxes.....	13,990,858	—	—
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes.....	3,385,365	—	—
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....	1,533,855	—	—
Cigarette Taxes.....	750,573	—	—
Other Taxes.....	922,624	775	—
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....	1,375,251	3,224,484	—
Sales, Services and Charges.....	147,539	27	—
Federal Government.....	11,263,232	17,834,816	—
Tobacco Settlement.....	449	—	231,795
Escheat Property.....	299,041	—	—
Investment Income.....	1,602,866	76,325	19,248
Other.....	535,024	363,750	10
TOTAL REVENUES.....	45,752,716	21,500,177	251,053
EXPENDITURES:			
CURRENT OPERATING:			
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	11,574,511	—	87,225
Higher Education Support.....	2,857,890	—	—
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	19,635,827	21,367,506	—
Health and Human Services.....	987,701	364,948	—
Justice and Public Protection.....	4,066,115	86,576	—
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	180,638	—	—
Transportation.....	110,771	—	—
General Government.....	1,755,619	2,765	73
Community and Economic Development.....	3,950,412	—	—
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	—	262	—
DEBT SERVICE.....	10	—	262,854
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	45,119,494	21,822,057	350,152
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	633,222	(321,880)	(99,099)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Bonds, Notes, and COPs Issued.....	173,970	—	—
Refunding Bonds and COPs Issued.....	—	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bond and COPs Escrow Agents.....	—	—	—
Premiums/Discounts.....	26,030	—	—
Leases, Subscriptions and Financed Purchases.....	28,600	—	—
Transfers-in.....	320,888	29,238	—
Transfers-out.....	(3,128,684)	(9,011)	(19,891)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	(2,579,196)	20,227	(19,891)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	(1,945,974)	(301,653)	(118,990)
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), July 1.....	19,721,357	1,420,268	3,924,768
Increase (Decrease) for Changes in Inventories.....	4,029	—	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 17,779,412	\$ 1,118,615	\$ 3,805,778

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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STATE OF OHIO

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances -- Total Governmental Funds.....	\$ (1,648,168)
Change in Inventories.....	(14,207)
	<u>(1,662,375)</u>

The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities is different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation/amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation/amortization in the current period.

Capital Outlay Expenditures.....	(163,183)
Depreciation/Amortization Expense.....	<u>(466,402)</u>
Excess of Capital Outlay Over Depreciation/Amortization Expense.....	<u>(629,585)</u>

Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current period, proceeds were received from:

General Obligation Bonds.....	(290,805)
Refunding Bonds, including Bond Premium/Discount, Net.....	(496,565)
Certificates of Participation.....	(23,195)
Premiums and Discounts, Net:	
General Obligation Bonds.....	(38,991)
Certificates of Participation.....	<u>(2,961)</u>
Total Debt Proceeds.....	<u>(852,517)</u>

Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current year, these amounts consist of:

Debt Principal Retirement and Defeasements:	
General Obligation Bonds.....	1,372,414
Revenue Bonds and Notes.....	158,935
Special Obligation Bonds.....	223,115
Certificates of Participation.....	<u>37,400</u>
Total Long-Term Debt Repayment.....	<u>1,791,864</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Some revenues and expenses reported in the Statement of Activities are not reported as revenue and expenditures in the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses, liabilities, and deferred resources are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting until due, rather than as it accrues. This adjustment combines the changes in the following balances:

<i>Increase in Net Pension and OPEB Assets.....</i>	<i>182,450</i>	
<i>Increase in Financed Purchase Obligation.....</i>	<i>(7,116)</i>	
<i>Decrease in Accrued Interest and Other Accrued Liabilities.....</i>	<i>7,543</i>	
<i>Amortization of Bond Premiums/Accretion of Bond Discount, Net.....</i>	<i>182,614</i>	
<i>Decrease in Refunding Loss Included in Deferred Outflows of Resources.....</i>	<i>(15,409)</i>	
<i>Decrease in Pension/OPEB Related Balances Included in Deferred Outflows of Resources.....</i>	<i>(1,205,252)</i>	
<i>Increase in Compensated Absences.....</i>	<i>(23,727)</i>	
<i>Decrease in Derivative Instrument Liabilities (Excluding Hedging Derivative Instruments)</i>	<i>(65)</i>	
<i>Decrease in Pollution Remediation.....</i>	<i>67</i>	
<i>Decrease in Infrastructure Liability.....</i>	<i>24,758</i>	
<i>Decrease in Net Pension Liability.....</i>	<i>960,987</i>	
<i>Decrease in OPEB Liability.....</i>	<i>144,737</i>	
<i>Decrease in Lease Liability.....</i>	<i>25,439</i>	
<i>Decrease in Subscription Liability.....</i>	<i>8,391</i>	
<i>Increase in Deferred Inflow of Resources.....</i>	<i>544,604</i>	
<i>Total Additional Revenues and Expenditures.....</i>		<u><i>830,021</i></u>
<i>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities.....</i>		<u><u><i>\$ (522,592)</i></u></u>

STATE OF OHIO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS -- ENTERPRISE

JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	MAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS		
	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	LOTTERY COMMISSION	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ASSETS:			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 22,271	\$ 198,522	\$ —
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	553,117	241,709	4,102
Deposit with Federal Government.....	—	—	2,035,329
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	4,682	41,735	—
Restricted Assets:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	—	623	—
Investments.....	—	36,515	—
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	—	127,551	—
Other Receivables.....	—	19	—
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	—	—	1,702
Premiums and Assessments Receivable.....	—	—	36,796
Investment Trade Receivable.....	188,636	—	—
Interfund Receivable.....	51,029	—	—
Other Receivables.....	428,076	78,801	139,998
Other Assets.....	—	3,728	—
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	1,247,811	729,203	2,217,927
NONCURRENT ASSETS:			
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	736	—	—
Investments.....	—	253,915	—
Pension and OPEB, Net.....	9,519	2,090	—
Investments.....	20,723,679	—	—
Premiums and Assessments Receivable.....	475,036	—	—
Interfund Receivable.....	452,257	—	—
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net.....	47,907	5,758	—
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated.....	9,466	—	—
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS.....	21,718,600	261,763	—
TOTAL ASSETS.....	22,966,411	990,966	2,217,927
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	77,818	12,514	—
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	23,044,229	1,003,480	2,217,927
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable.....	10,586	41,901	—
Accrued Liabilities.....	—	—	—
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	4,682	169,286	—
Investment Trade Payable.....	414,839	—	—
Intergovernmental Payable.....	—	—	437
Prize Awards Payable.....	—	35,874	—
Interfund Payable.....	—	124	—
Unearned Revenue.....	413,188	1,552	—
Benefits Payable.....	1,273,793	—	5,915
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	614,440	23,599	4,231
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	2,731,528	272,336	10,583
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Prize Awards Payable.....	—	282,809	—
Interfund Payable.....	—	1,039	—
Benefits Payable.....	10,529,835	—	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	1,592,515	46,844	—
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES.....	12,122,350	330,692	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	14,853,878	603,028	10,583
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	18,505	2,136	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	14,872,383	605,164	10,583
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	57,373	3,966	—
Restricted for Pension, OPEB, and Other Benefits.....	9,519	2,090	—
Restricted for Workers' Compensation.....	8,104,954	—	—
Restricted for Unemployment Compensation.....	—	—	2,207,344
Restricted for Tuition Trust Authority.....	—	—	—
Unrestricted.....	—	392,260	—
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ 8,171,846	\$ 398,316	\$ 2,207,344

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS		TOTAL	
\$	34,959	\$	255,752
	5,192		804,120
	—		2,035,329
	7,350		53,767
	—		623
	10,200		46,715
	—		127,551
	—		19
	5,456		7,158
	—		36,796
	—		188,636
	1,458		52,487
	1,045		647,920
	—		3,728
	<u>65,660</u>		<u>4,260,601</u>
	—		736
	146,224		400,139
	4,866		16,475
	—		20,723,679
	—		475,036
	—		452,257
	2,492		56,157
	<u>5,816</u>		<u>15,282</u>
	<u>159,398</u>		<u>22,139,761</u>
	<u>225,058</u>		<u>26,400,362</u>
	<u>27,946</u>		<u>118,278</u>
	<u>253,004</u>		<u>26,518,640</u>
	721		53,208
	4,052		4,052
	7,350		181,318
	—		414,839
	—		437
	—		35,874
	—		124
	1,223		415,963
	10,200		1,289,908
	<u>2,856</u>		<u>645,126</u>
	<u>26,402</u>		<u>3,040,849</u>
	—		282,809
	—		1,039
	37,800		10,567,635
	<u>103,172</u>		<u>1,742,531</u>
	<u>140,972</u>		<u>12,594,014</u>
	<u>167,374</u>		<u>15,634,863</u>
	<u>5,134</u>		<u>25,775</u>
	<u>172,508</u>		<u>15,660,638</u>
	6,647		67,986
	9,652		21,261
	—		8,104,954
	—		2,207,344
	87,336		87,336
	(23,139)		369,121
\$	<u>80,496</u>	\$	<u>10,858,002</u>

STATE OF OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS -- ENTERPRISE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

	MAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS		
	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	LOTTERY COMMISSION	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Charges for Sales and Services.....	\$ —	\$ 5,906,608	\$ 13,193
Premium and Assessment Income.....	1,238,848	—	1,147,329
Federal Government.....	—	—	4,761
Investment Income.....	—	—	—
Other.....	11,073	—	102,433
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES.....	1,249,921	5,906,608	1,267,716
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Costs of Sales and Services.....	—	—	—
Administration.....	64,599	186,260	—
Bonuses and Commissions.....	—	1,215,122	—
Prizes.....	—	3,011,996	—
Benefits and Claims.....	1,707,214	—	841,713
Depreciation.....	18,271	2,985	—
Other.....	79,930	11,187	108,704
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	1,870,014	4,427,550	950,417
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	(620,093)	1,479,058	317,299
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Investment Income.....	1,017,534	20,056	47,059
Interest Expense.....	—	(6,650)	—
Other.....	—	(11,066)	—
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES).....	1,017,534	2,340	47,059
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE GAIN (LOSS) AND TRANSFERS.....	397,441	1,481,398	364,358
Transfers-in.....	—	—	—
Transfers-out.....	(10,679)	(1,516,609)	(10,867)
TOTAL GAIN (LOSS) AND TRANSFERS.....	(10,679)	(1,516,609)	(10,867)
NET INCOME (LOSS).....	386,762	(35,211)	353,491
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....	7,785,084	433,527	1,853,853
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 8,171,846	\$ 398,316	\$ 2,207,344

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS		TOTAL	
\$	52,699	\$	5,972,500
	—		2,386,177
	—		4,761
	8,685		8,685
	14,175		127,681
	75,559		8,499,804
	88,605		88,605
	12,156		263,015
	—		1,215,122
	—		3,011,996
	14,620		2,563,547
	1,797		23,053
	—		199,821
	117,178		7,365,159
	(41,619)		1,134,645
	36		1,084,685
	(71)		(6,721)
	—		(11,066)
	(35)		1,066,898
	(41,654)		2,201,543
	50,450		50,450
	—		(1,538,155)
	50,450		(1,487,705)
	8,796		713,838
	71,700		10,144,164
\$	80,496	\$	10,858,002

STATE OF OHIO

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS -- ENTERPRISE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

	MAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS		
	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	LOTTERY COMMISSION	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash Received from Customers.....	\$ —	\$ 5,900,372	\$ —
Cash Received from Multi-State Lottery for Grand Prize Winner.....	—	10,459	—
Cash Received from Premiums and Assessments.....	1,498,614	—	1,199,207
Cash Received from Interfund Services Provided.....	53,158	—	—
Other Operating Cash Receipts.....	29,493	—	77,746
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services.....	(88,725)	(121,302)	—
Cash Payments to Employees for Services.....	(204,474)	(44,299)	—
Cash Payments for Benefits and Claims.....	(1,431,289)	—	(766,565)
Cash Payments for Lottery Prizes.....	—	(3,038,095)	—
Cash Payments for Bonuses and Commissions.....	—	(1,215,122)	—
Cash Payments for Premium Reductions and Refunds.....	(212,420)	—	—
Cash Payments for Interfund Services Used.....	(47,923)	(10,552)	—
Other Operating Cash Payments.....	—	(15,961)	(230,999)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	(403,566)	1,465,500	279,389
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers-in	—	—	—
Transfers-out	(10,679)	(1,516,609)	(10,867)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	(10,679)	(1,516,609)	(10,867)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments on Leases and Subscriptions.....	—	(1,006)	—
Interest Paid	—	(24)	—
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(5,588)	(1,347)	—
Proceeds from Sales of Capital Assets	219	—	—
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	(5,369)	(2,377)	—
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of Investments.....	(8,967,126)	(68,442)	—
Proceeds from the Sales and Maturities of Investments	9,067,658	71,240	—
Investment Income Received	572,200	30,725	47,059
Borrower Rebates and Agent Fees.....	(67,406)	(6,635)	—
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....	605,326	26,888	47,059
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	185,712	(26,598)	315,581
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JULY 1	390,412	467,452	1,723,850
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30	\$ 576,124	\$ 440,854	\$ 2,039,431

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS		TOTAL	
\$	35,792	\$	5,936,164
	—		10,459
	—		2,697,821
	10,064		63,222
	7,508		114,747
	(3,558)		(213,585)
	(91,274)		(340,047)
	—		(2,197,854)
	—		(3,038,095)
	—		(1,215,122)
	—		(212,420)
	(6,713)		(65,188)
	(14,621)		(261,581)
	(62,802)		1,278,521
	50,321		50,321
	—		(1,538,155)
	50,321		(1,487,834)
	(1,332)		(2,338)
	(71)		(95)
	(3,235)		(10,170)
	—		219
	(4,638)		(12,384)
	(25,890)		(9,061,458)
	41,111		9,180,009
	810		650,794
	—		(74,041)
	16,031		695,304
	(1,088)		473,607
	41,239		2,622,953
\$	40,151	\$	3,096,560

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS -- ENTERPRISE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

(continued)

	MAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS		
	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	LOTTERY COMMISSION	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET			
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating Income (Loss).....	\$ (620,093)	\$ 1,479,058	\$ 317,299
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to			
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Investment Income.....	—	—	—
Depreciation/Amortization.....	18,271	2,985	—
Provision for Uncollectible Accounts.....	43,573	—	—
Decrease (Increase) in Assets:			
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	—	—	(495)
Premiums and Assessments Receivable.....	8,415	—	1,682
Interfund Receivables.....	1,339	—	—
Other Receivables	2,453	(10,318)	(42,147)
Other Assets	—	2,769	—
Pension/OPEB Assets.....	—	—	—
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	(7,361)	9,436	—
Accrued Liabilities.....	—	—	—
Intergovernmental Payable.....	—	—	67
Prize Awards Payable.....	—	(12,994)	—
Interfund Payable.....	—	91	—
Unearned Revenue	4,834	(638)	—
Benefits Payable.....	94,529	—	782
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	50,474	(4,889)	2,201
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ (403,566)	\$ 1,465,500	\$ 279,389
NONCASH INVESTING,			
CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Change in Fair Value of Investments.....	\$ 491,058	\$ 92,267	\$ —
Acquiring an Asset through Lease/Subscription/Financed Purchase.....	—	13	—
Construction in Progress - Accounts Payable.....	—	—	—
Reassess Lease Term for a Building.....	—	—	—

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS		TOTAL	
\$	(41,619)	\$	1,134,645
	(8,685)		(8,685)
	1,779		23,035
	—		43,573
	(253)		(748)
	—		10,097
	(129)		1,210
	410		(49,602)
	—		2,769
	18,385		18,385
	(583)		1,492
	74		74
	—		67
	—		(12,994)
	—		91
	(76)		4,120
	(13,900)		81,411
	(18,205)		29,581
\$	(62,802)	\$	1,278,521

\$	—	\$	583,325
	1,262		1,275
	(142)		(142)
	(951)		(951)

STATE OF OHIO

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	PENSION TRUST - STATE HIGHWAY PATROL RETIREMENT SYSTEM (as of 12/31/23)	PRIVATE- PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS	INVESTMENT TRUST - STAR OHIO
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	50,660	421,143	716,870
Investments (at fair value):			
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations.....	31,881	—	496,399
Common and Preferred Stock.....	16,733	—	—
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	19,981	—	129,378
Municipal Obligations.....	—	—	—
Foreign Stocks and Bonds.....	3,354	—	—
Commercial Paper.....	—	—	7,561,226
Repurchase Agreements.....	—	—	4,640,553
Mutual Funds.....	481,439	17,614,939	544,407
Real Estate.....	83,377	—	—
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	—	—	4,323,982
Partnership and Hedge Funds.....	392,137	—	—
State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).....	—	—	—
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	—	—	—
Employer Contributions Receivable.....	1,410	—	—
Employee Contributions Receivable.....	1,124	—	—
Other Receivables.....	781	142,434	73,788
Other Assets.....	5	—	65
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	93	—	—
Capital Assets, Net.....	6	—	—
TOTAL ASSETS.....	1,082,981	18,178,516	18,486,668
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	665	—	—
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	1,083,646	18,178,516	18,486,668
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable.....	382	—	—
Accrued Liabilities.....	12,753	4,392	477
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	—	—	—
Intergovernmental Payable.....	—	—	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	1,194	136,863	3,549
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	14,329	141,255	4,026
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	57	—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	14,386	141,255	4,026
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Restricted for:			
Employees' Pension Benefits.....	946,225	—	—
Employees' Postemployment Healthcare Benefits.....	123,035	—	—
Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments.....	—	18,037,261	—
Pool Participants.....	—	—	18,482,642
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ 1,069,260	\$ 18,037,261	\$ 18,482,642

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

\$ 358,693
107,350

23,320

—

17,344

34,739

—

—

—

303

—

—

18,003

75,407

—

—

—

—

—

635,159

—

635,159

—

—

75,407

354,393

85,986

515,786

—

515,786

—

—

119,373

—

\$ 119,373

STATE OF OHIO

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

	PENSION TRUST - STATE HIGHWAY PATROL RETIREMENT SYSTEM (as of 12/31/23)	PRIVATE- PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS	INVESTMENT TRUST - STAR OHIO
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions from:			
Employer.....	\$ 33,040	\$ —	\$ —
Employees.....	16,212	—	—
Plan Participants.....	—	3,784,324	—
Other.....	5,688	—	—
Total Contributions.....	54,940	3,784,324	—
Investment Income:			
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments.....	120,707	1,521,687	—
Interest, Dividends and Other.....	23,283	549,744	942,062
Total Investment Income.....	143,990	2,071,431	942,062
Less: Investment Expense.....	8,028	38,831	6,257
Net Investment Income.....	135,962	2,032,600	935,805
Capital Share and Individual Account Transactions:			
Shares Sold.....	—	—	35,742,523
Reinvested Distributions.....	—	—	1,184,197
Shares Redeemed.....	—	—	(36,011,495)
Net Capital Share and Individual Account Transactions.....	—	—	915,225
Tax Collections for Local Governments.....	—	—	—
Child Support Collections.....	—	—	—
Detainee / Resident Home Personal Accounts.....	—	—	—
Other Organizations' Accounts.....	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	—
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	190,902	5,816,924	1,851,030
DEDUCTIONS:			
Pension Benefits Paid to Participants or Beneficiaries.....	84,416	—	—
Healthcare Benefits Paid to Participants or Beneficiaries.....	10,462	—	—
Refunds of Employee Contributions.....	543	—	—
Administrative Expense.....	2,227	—	—
Transfers to Other Retirement Systems.....	272	—	—
Distributions to Shareholders, Plans, Participants.....	—	3,778,043	935,805
Tax Distributions to Local Governments.....	—	—	—
Child Support Payments.....	—	—	—
Detainee / Resident Home Personal Accounts.....	—	—	—
Other Organizations' Accounts.....	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	—
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	97,920	3,778,043	935,805
CHANGE IN NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR:			
Employees' Pension Benefits.....	85,082	—	—
Employees' Postemployment Healthcare Benefits.....	7,900	—	—
Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments.....	—	2,038,881	—
Pool Participants.....	—	—	915,225
TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	92,982	2,038,881	915,225
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....	976,278	15,998,380	17,567,417
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 1,069,260	\$ 18,037,261	\$ 18,482,642

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

\$ —
1,759,043
—
—

1,759,043

—

4,836
4,836
—

4,836

107,513
—

(50,550)

56,963
4,770,904
1,674,881
94,173
188,817
1,705

8,551,322

—
—
—
—
—
1,759,043
4,770,904
1,674,881
92,521
191,063
611

8,489,023

—
—
62,299
—

62,299
57,074

\$ 119,373

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS		
	OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
ASSETS:			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 368,509	\$ —	\$ 1,308
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	1,166,632	1,228,103
Investments.....	7,484	2,215,831	4,306,235
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	77,471	—	—
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	—	312,898
Investments.....	—	—	79,513
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	—	2,680	44,900
Loans Receivable, Net.....	—	6,456	20,283
Receivable from Primary Government.....	—	—	20,371
Other Receivables.....	—	1,170,136	737,549
Inventories.....	—	118,554	139,836
Other Assets.....	—	104,062	120,472
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	453,464	4,784,351	7,011,468
NONCURRENT ASSETS:			
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	—	32,270
Investments.....	—	—	3,060,714
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	—	—	834
Investments.....	—	8,136,253	3,525,083
Loans Receivable, Net.....	—	27,410	179,254
Other Receivables.....	—	215,480	390,813
Other Assets.....	—	500,399	1,438,016
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net.....	—	6,611,109	10,112,969
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated.....	—	2,397,307	1,168,864
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS.....	—	17,887,958	19,908,817
TOTAL ASSETS.....	453,464	22,672,309	26,920,285
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	—	1,004,220	1,072,848
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	453,464	23,676,529	27,993,133
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable.....	2,049	514,347	397,389
Accrued Liabilities.....	567	379,281	749,322
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	77,471	—	—
Intergovernmental Payable.....	386,321	—	1,834
Unearned Revenue.....	—	387,754	329,440
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	7,723	181,196	439,614
Payable to Primary Government.....	—	—	86
Bonds and Notes Payable.....	—	694,965	420,449
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	474,131	2,157,543	2,338,134
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Intergovernmental Payable.....	396,524	—	11,755
Unearned Revenue.....	—	—	17,916
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	1,596	5,737,014	4,492,130
Bonds and Notes Payable.....	—	3,553,933	7,666,052
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES.....	398,120	9,290,947	12,187,853
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	872,251	11,448,490	14,525,987
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	2,813,745	1,084,833	892,174
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	3,685,996	12,533,323	15,418,161
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	—	4,272,696	6,030,355
Restricted for:			
Transportation.....	—	—	213,197
Community and Economic Development.....	6,481	—	39,133
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	—	—	834
Nonexpendable:			
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	—	645,571
Research.....	—	—	106,868
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments.....	—	2,051,766	2,026,108
Loans, Grants and Other College and University Purposes.....	—	—	603,853
Expendable:			
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	—	516,484
Research.....	—	—	210,354
Instructional Department Uses.....	—	—	256,206
Student and Public Services.....	—	—	163,363
Academic Support.....	—	—	248,268
Debt Service.....	—	—	32,981
Capital Purposes.....	—	—	185,631
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments.....	—	997,287	490,743
Current Operations.....	—	800,873	61,744
Loans, Grants and Other College and University Purposes.....	—	—	590,187
Unrestricted.....	(3,239,013)	3,020,584	153,092
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ (3,232,532)	\$ 11,143,206	\$ 12,574,972

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOTAL

\$ 369,817
2,394,735
6,529,550
77,471

312,898
79,513
47,580
26,739
20,371
1,907,685
258,390
224,534
12,249,283

32,270
3,060,714
834
11,661,336
206,664
606,293
1,938,415
16,724,078
3,566,171
37,796,775
50,046,058
2,077,068
52,123,126

913,785
1,129,170
77,471
388,155
717,194
628,533
86
1,115,414
4,969,808

408,279
17,916
10,230,740
11,219,985
21,876,920
26,846,728
4,790,752
31,637,480

10,303,051

213,197
45,614
834

645,571
106,868
4,077,874
603,853

516,484
210,354
256,206
163,363
248,268
32,981
185,631
1,488,030
862,617
590,187
(65,337)

\$ 20,485,646

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

	MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS		
	OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
EXPENSES:			
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	\$ 234,783	\$ —	\$ —
Transportation.....	—	—	133,537
Community and Economic Development.....	76,862	—	1,664,674
Education and General:			
Instruction and Departmental Research.....	—	1,364,360	2,033,803
Separately Budgeted Research.....	—	708,664	485,021
Public Service.....	—	211,283	293,893
Academic Support.....	—	354,520	599,322
Student Services.....	—	136,168	405,365
Institutional Support.....	—	328,492	781,384
Operation and Maintenance of Plant.....	—	167,276	409,367
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	106,674	269,383
Auxiliary Enterprises.....	—	458,464	775,029
Hospitals.....	—	5,478,642	525,698
Interest on Long-Term Debt.....	—	185,612	313,241
Depreciation.....	10	616,748	768,285
Other.....	—	—	47,294
TOTAL EXPENSES.....	311,655	10,116,903	9,505,296
PROGRAM REVENUES:			
Charges for Services, Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.....	16,004	7,776,768	6,417,136
Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income.....	10,054	1,144,473	1,158,081
Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income.....	—	57,232	37,231
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES.....	26,058	8,978,473	7,612,448
NET PROGRAM (EXPENSE) REVENUE	(285,597)	(1,138,430)	(1,892,848)
GENERAL REVENUES:			
Unrestricted Investment Income.....	—	988,951	842,272
State Assistance.....	667,237	589,552	1,583,721
Other.....	—	359,102	509,001
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES.....	667,237	1,937,605	2,934,994
ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS) TO ENDOWMENTS AND PERMANENT FUND PRINCIPAL.....	—	74,174	63,007
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	381,640	873,349	1,105,153
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1 (as restated).....	(3,614,172)	10,269,857	11,469,819
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ (3,232,532)	\$ 11,143,206	\$ 12,574,972

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

<u>TOTAL</u>	
\$	234,783
	133,537
	1,741,536
	3,398,163
	1,193,685
	505,176
	953,842
	541,533
	1,109,876
	576,643
	376,057
	1,233,493
	6,004,340
	498,853
	1,385,043
	47,294
	<u>19,933,854</u>
	14,209,908
	2,312,608
	94,463
	<u>16,616,979</u>
	<u>(3,316,875)</u>
	1,831,223
	2,840,510
	868,103
	<u>5,539,836</u>
	137,181
	<u>2,360,142</u>
	18,125,504
\$	<u><u>20,485,646</u></u>



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Ohio, as of June 30, 2024, and for the year then ended, conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are included in the GASB's *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*. The State's significant accounting policies are as follows.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The State of Ohio's primary government includes all funds, elected officials, departments and agencies, bureaus, boards, commissions, and authorities that make up the State's legal entity. Component units, legally separate organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable, also comprise, in part, the State's reporting entity. Additionally, other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete should be included in a government's financial reporting entity.

GASB 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, GASB 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*, and GASB 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units*, defines financial accountability. The criteria for determining financial accountability include the following circumstances:

- appointment of a voting majority of an organization's governing authority and the ability of the primary government to either impose its will on that organization or the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government, or
- an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government.

1. Blended Component Units

The Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority (BTSFA) is a legally separate organization for which the State has financial accountability through voting majority and the State has the potential to receive a financial benefit. The BTSFA provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the State or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, for the benefit of the State. Therefore, the State reports this organization's balances and transactions as though they were part of the primary government using the blending method.

2. Fiduciary Component Units

The State Highway Patrol Retirement System is a legally separate organization that provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the State or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, for the benefit of the State. Therefore, the State reports this organization's balances and transactions separately in the fiduciary fund financial statements.

3. Discretely Presented Component Units

The component units' columns in the basic financial statements include the financial data of another 28 organizations. The separate discrete column labeled, "Component Units," emphasizes these organizations' separateness from the State's primary government. Officials of the primary government appoint a voting majority of each organization's governing board.

The primary government can impose its will on the following organizations by modifying or approving their respective budgets, through policy modification authority, or by modifying or approving rate or fee changes.

Ohio Facilities Construction Commission
Ohio Air Quality Development Authority
Ohio Capital Fund
JobsOhio

The Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission has the potential to provide a financial benefit to the primary government.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The following organizations impose or potentially impose financial burdens on the primary government:

Ohio State University
University of Cincinnati
Ohio University
Miami University
University of Akron
Bowling Green State University
Kent State University
University of Toledo
Cleveland State University
Youngstown State University
Wright State University
Shawnee State University
Northeast Ohio Medical University
Central State University
Terra State Community College
Columbus State Community College
Clark State Community College
Edison State Community College
Southern State Community College
Washington State Community College
Cincinnati State Community College
Northwest State Community College
Owens State Community College

The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, a governmental component unit, does not issue separately audited financial reports.

Information on how to obtain financial statements for the State's component units that do issue their own separately audited financial reports is available from the Ohio Office of Budget and Management.

4. Joint Ventures and Related Organizations

As discussed in more detail in NOTE 19, the State participates in several joint ventures and has related organizations. The State does not include the financial activities of these organizations in its financial statements, in conformity with GASB 14, as amended by GASB 39, GASB 61 and GASB 80.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements — The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the primary government (the State) and its component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities.

Fiduciary funds of the primary government and component units that are fiduciary in nature are reported only in the statements of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position.

For the government-wide financial statements, eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the State. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole, or in part, by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The State presents the statement in a format that displays *assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources equal net position*. The *net position* section is displayed in three components:



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- The *Net Investment in Capital Assets* component consists of 1) capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and deferred outflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets or related debt less 2) outstanding balances of any bonds or other borrowings and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt. The portion of debt and deferred inflows of resources attributable to significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end is not included in the calculation of this net position component.
- The *Restricted Net Position* component represents the net position with constraints placed on its use that are either 1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or 2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. For component units with permanent endowments, restricted net position is displayed in two additional components — nonexpendable and expendable. Nonexpendable net position is for those endowments that are required to be retained in perpetuity.
- The *Unrestricted Net Position* component consists of the net position that does not meet the definition of the preceding two components.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the State's governmental activities and for the different business-type activities of the State. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular program or function. Centralized expenses have been included in direct expenses. Indirect expenses have not been allocated to the programs or functions reported in the Statement of Activities.

Program revenues include licenses, permits and other fees, fines, forfeitures, charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and grants, contributions, and investment earnings that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all tax, tobacco settlement, escheat property revenues, unrestricted investment income, and state assistance, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements — The fund financial statements provide information about the State's funds, including the fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category — governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary — are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and proprietary funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Governmental fund types include the General, special revenue, debt service, and capital projects funds. The proprietary funds consist of enterprise funds. Fiduciary fund types include pension trust, private-purpose trust, investment trust, and custodial funds.

Operating revenues for the State's proprietary funds mainly consist of charges for sales and services and premium and assessment income since these revenues result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the respective enterprise fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Revenue from the federal government for the underfunded regular and extended unemployment benefits is also reported as operating revenues for the Unemployment Compensation Fund since this source provides significant funding for the payment of unemployment benefits — the fund's principal activity. Investment income for the Tuition Trust Authority Fund is also reported as operating revenue since this source provides significant funding for the payment of tuition benefits. Nonoperating revenues for the proprietary funds result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities; nonoperating revenues are primarily comprised of investment income and federal operating grants.

Proprietary fund operating expenses principally consist of expenses for the cost of sales and services, administration, bonuses and commissions, prizes, benefits and claims, and depreciation. Nonoperating expenses principally consist of interest expense on debt and the amortization of discount on lottery prize liabilities, which is reported under "Other" nonoperating expenses.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

General — The General Fund, the State's primary operating fund, accounts for resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Job, Family and Other Human Services Special Revenue Fund — This fund accounts for public assistance programs primarily administered by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, which provides financial assistance, services, and job training to those individuals and families who do not have sufficient resources to meet their basic needs. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are licenses, permits and fees and the federal government.

Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund — This fund accounts for the payment of principal and interest on the revenue bonds issued to fund long-lived capital projects at State-supported institutions of higher education and to pay the State's share of the cost of rebuilding elementary and secondary school facilities across the State.

Pandemic Relief Funds — This fund accounts for federal pandemic funds to provide relief to the State for necessary expenditures incurred due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

The State reports the following major proprietary funds:

Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund — This fund accounts for the operations of the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation and the Industrial Commission of Ohio, which provide workers' compensation insurance services.

Lottery Commission Enterprise Fund — This fund accounts for the State's lottery operations.

Unemployment Compensation Enterprise Fund — This fund, which is administered by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, accounts for unemployment compensation benefit claims.

The State reports the following fiduciary fund types:

Pension Trust Fund — The State Highway Patrol Retirement System Pension Trust Fund accounts for resources that are required to be held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the defined benefit plan. The financial statements for the State Highway Patrol Retirement System Pension Trust Fund are presented for the year ended December 31st.

Private-Purpose Trust Fund — The Private-Purpose Trust Fund accounts for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit participants in the Variable College Savings Plan, which is administered by the Tuition Trust Authority and the STABLE Program, which is administered by the Treasurer of State's Office.

Investment Trust Fund — The STAR Ohio Investment Trust Fund accounts for the state-sponsored external investment pool, which the Treasurer of State administers for local government participants.

Custodial Funds — The Local Government Tax Fund, Child Support Fund, and Other Fund account for fiduciary resources held on behalf of local governments, custodial parents/guardians, individuals and other organizations, respectively.

The State reports the following major discretely presented component unit funds:

The *Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Fund* primarily accounts for grants that provide assistance to local entities for the construction of school buildings. The fund also provides construction services for arts and sports facilities.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The *Ohio State University Fund* is a business-type activity that uses proprietary fund reporting. It reports the university's operations, including the University's health system, supercomputer center, agricultural research and development center, and other legally separate entities subject to the control of the university's board.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide, Enterprise Fund, and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements — The State reports the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

The State recognizes revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions when the exchange takes place. When resources are received in advance of the exchange, the State reports the unearned revenue as a liability.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the State gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include derived taxes, grants, and entitlements. The revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions* and GASB 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*.

Under the accrual basis, the State recognizes assets from derived tax revenues (e.g., personal income, sales, and motor vehicle fuel taxes) in the fiscal year when the exchange transaction on which the tax is imposed occurs or when the resources are received, whichever occurs first. The State recognizes derived tax revenues, net of estimated refunds and estimated uncollectible amounts, in the same period that the assets are recognized, provided that the underlying exchange transaction has occurred.

Revenue from grants and entitlements is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Resources transmitted in advance of the State meeting eligibility requirements are reported as unearned revenue.

Investment income includes the net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements — The State reports governmental funds using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The State considers revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available when the revenues are collectible within 60 days after year-end or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Significant revenue sources susceptible to accrual under the modified accrual basis of accounting include:

- Personal income taxes
- Sales and use taxes
- Motor vehicle fuel taxes
- Charges for goods and services
- Federal government grants
- Tobacco settlement
- Investment income

The State recognizes assets from derived tax revenues (e.g., personal income, sales, and motor vehicle fuel taxes) in the fiscal year when the exchange transaction on which the tax is imposed occurs or when the resources are received, whichever occurs first. The State recognizes derived tax revenues, net of estimated refunds and estimated uncollectible amounts, in the same period that the assets are recognized, provided that the underlying exchange transaction has occurred, and the revenues are collected during the availability period.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

For revenue arising from exchange transactions (e.g., charges for goods and services), the State recognizes deferred inflows of resources when resources earned from the exchange are not received during the availability period and reports unearned revenue when resources are received in advance of exchange.

The governmental funds recognize federal government revenue in the period when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met and resources are available. Resources transmitted in advance of the State meeting eligibility requirements are reported as unearned revenue. The State recognizes deferred inflows of resources for reimbursement-type grant programs if the reimbursement is not received during the availability period.

Licenses, permits, fees, and certain other miscellaneous revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. The "Other" revenue account is comprised of refunds, reimbursements, recoveries, and other miscellaneous income.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, lease and financed purchase obligations, compensated absences, and claims and judgments. The governmental funds recognize expenditures for these liabilities to the extent they have matured or will be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources.

Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Proceeds from long-term debt issuances, including refunding bond proceeds, premiums, acquisitions under financed purchase arrangements, and lease additions, are reported as other financing sources while discounts and payments to refunded bond escrow agents are reported as other financing uses.

D. Budgetary Process

As the Ohio Revised Code requires, the Governor submits biennial operating and capital budgets to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly approves operating appropriations in annual amounts and capital appropriations in two-year amounts.

The General Assembly enacts the budget through passage of specific departmental line-item appropriations, the legal level of budgetary control. 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 can transfer or increase a line-item appropriation within the limitations set under Sections 127.14 and 131.35, Ohio Revised Code.

All governmental funds are budgeted except the following activities within the debt service and capital projects fund types:

- Improvements General Obligations
- Highway Improvements General Obligations
- Development General Obligations
- Highway General Obligations
- Public Improvements General Obligations
- Vietnam Conflict Compensation General Obligations
- Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bonds
- Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority Revenue Bonds
- Lease Rental Special Obligations
- Certificates of Participation as follows:
 - MARCS Certificates of Participation
 - OAKS Certificates of Participation
 - STARS Certificates of Participation
 - TMS Certificates of Participation
 - EDCS Certificates of Participation



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

BCIRS Certificates of Participation
VSA Certificates of Participation
UIS Certificates of Participation
DCS Certificates of Participation
MARCS Project
OAKS Project
STARS Project
TMS Project
EDCS Project
BCIRS Project
UIS Project
DCS Project

For budgeted funds, the State's Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS) controls expenditures by appropriation line-item, so at no time can expenditures exceed appropriations and financial-related legal compliance is assured. The State uses the modified cash basis of accounting for budgetary purposes.

The *Detailed Appropriation Summary by Fund Report* is available for public inspection at the Ohio Office of Budget and Management and on its web site at <https://obm.ohio.gov/reports-and-resources/11-dasf>. This Summary provides a more comprehensive accounting of activity on the budgetary basis at the legal level of budgetary control.

In the *Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances — Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) — General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds*, the State reports estimated revenues and other financing sources and uses for the General Fund only; the State does not estimate revenue and other financing sources and uses for the major special revenue funds or its budgeted nonmajor governmental funds.

Additionally, in the non-GAAP budgetary basis schedules, "actual" budgetary expenditures include cash disbursements and outstanding encumbrances, as of June 30.

The State Highway Patrol Retirement System Pension Trust Fund, the Variable College Savings Plan and STABLE Program Private-Purpose Trust Funds, and the STAR Ohio Investment Trust Fund are not legally required to adopt budgets. The State is not legally required to report budgetary data and comparisons for the budgeted proprietary funds. Also, the State does not present budgetary data for its discretely presented component units.

Because the State budgets on a modified cash basis of accounting, which differs from GAAP, the budgetary required supplementary information notes present a reconciliation of the differences between the GAAP basis and non-GAAP budgetary basis of reporting.

E. Cash Equity with Treasurer and Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equity with Treasurer consists of pooled demand deposits and investments carried at fair value. The State's cash pool under the Treasurer of State's administration has the general characteristics of a demand deposit account whereby additional cash can be deposited at any time and can also be effectively withdrawn at any time, within certain budgetary limitations, without prior notice or penalty.

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts on deposit with financial institutions and cash on hand. The cash and cash equivalents account also includes investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition for the Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund.

The Unemployment Compensation Enterprise Fund Trust Account has the general characteristics of a demand deposit account whereby additional cash can be deposited at any time and can also be effectively withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty. The balance in the account at fiscal year-end is reported by the State as "Deposit with Federal Government" and is considered a cash equivalent for cash flow purposes.

Cash equity with Treasurer and cash and cash equivalents, including the portions reported under "Restricted Assets" and the Deposit with Federal Government are considered to be cash equivalents, as defined in GASB Statement No. 9, for purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Additional disclosures on the State's deposits can be found in NOTE 4.

F. Investments

Investments include long-term investments that may be restricted by law or other legal instruments. With the exception of certain money market investments, which have remaining maturities at the time of purchase of one year or less and are carried at amortized cost, and holdings in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) investment pool, the State primarily reports investments at fair value. STAR Ohio reports investments at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

The colleges and universities report investments received as gifts at their fair value on the donation date.

The primary government does not manage or provide investment services for investments reported in the Fiduciary Custodial Funds that are owned by other entities that are not part of the State of Ohio's reporting entity.

Additional disclosures on the State's investments can be found in NOTE 4.

G. Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable represent amounts due to the State at June 30, which will be collected sometime in the future. In the government-wide financial statements, revenue has been recognized for the receivable. In the fund financial statements, only the portion of the receivable collected during the 60-day availability period has been recognized as revenue while the remainder is recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Additional disclosures on taxes receivable can be found in NOTE 5.

H. Intergovernmental Receivable

The intergovernmental receivable balance is primarily comprised of amounts due from the federal government for reimbursement-type grant programs. Advances of resources to recipient local governments before eligibility requirements have been met under government-mandated and voluntary nonexchange programs and amounts due for exchanges of State goods and services with other governments are also reported as intergovernmental receivables. Additional details on the intergovernmental receivable balance can be found in NOTE 5.

I. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost. Principal inventory cost methods applied include first-in/first-out, average cost, moving-average, and retail.

In the governmental fund financial statements, the State recognizes the costs of material inventories as expenditures when purchased. Inventories do not reflect current appropriable resources in the governmental fund financial statements. Therefore, the State reports an equivalent portion of fund balance as nonspendable.

J. Restricted Assets

The primary government reports assets restricted primarily for the payment of revenue bonds, workers compensation, unemployment compensation, and tuition benefits.

Generally, the component unit funds hold assets in trust under bond covenants or other financing arrangements that legally restrict the use of these assets.

K. Capital Assets

Primary Government

The State reports capital assets purchased with governmental fund resources in the government-wide financial statements at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost when no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are reported at acquisition value as of the donation date. The State does not report capital assets purchased with governmental fund resources in the fund financial statements. Governmental capital assets are reported net of accumulated depreciation, except for land, construction-in-progress, transportation infrastructure assets, and individual works of art and historical treasures, including historical land improvements and buildings. Transportation infrastructure assets are reported using the "modified approach," as discussed below, and therefore are not depreciable. Individual works of art and historical treasures, including historical land improvements and buildings, are considered to be inexhaustible, and therefore, are not depreciable.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The State reports capital assets purchased with enterprise fund resources and fiduciary fund resources in the government-wide and the fund financial statements at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost when no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are reported at acquisition value as of the donation date. Capital assets, except for land and construction-in-progress, are reported net of accumulated depreciation.

The State has elected to capitalize its transportation infrastructure assets, defined as bridges, general highways, and priority highways, using the modified approach. Under this approach, the infrastructure assets are not depreciated because the State has committed itself to maintaining the assets at a condition level that the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) has determined to be adequate to meet the needs of the citizenry. Costs of maintaining the bridge and highway infrastructure are not capitalized. New construction that represents additional lane-miles of highway or additional square-footage of bridge deck area and improvements that add to the capacity or efficiency of an asset are capitalized.

ODOT maintains an inventory of its transportation infrastructure capital assets and conducts annual condition assessments to establish that the condition level that the State has committed itself to maintaining is, in fact, being achieved. ODOT also estimates the amount that must be spent annually to maintain the assets at the desired condition level.

For its other types of capital assets, the State does not capitalize the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to an asset's value or materially extend its useful life. Costs of major improvements are capitalized. Interest costs associated with the acquisition of capital assets purchased using governmental fund resources are not capitalized, while those associated with acquisitions purchased using enterprise and fiduciary fund resources are capitalized.

The State does not capitalize collections of works of art or historical treasures that can be found at the Governor's residence, Malabar Farm (i.e., Louis Bromfield estate), which the Ohio Department of Natural Resources operates, the Ohio Arts Council, the State Library of Ohio, and the Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board for the following reasons:

- The collection is held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service rather than for financial gain.
- The collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved.
- The collection is subject to an organizational policy that requires the proceeds from sales of collection items to be used to acquire other items for collections.

The State has established the following capitalization thresholds:

Buildings.....	\$	100,000
Building Improvements.....		100,000
Land, including easements.....	All, regardless of cost	
Land Improvements.....		15,000
Machinery and Equipment (if not listed below).....		15,000
Furniture and Fixtures.....		15,000
Computers, electronics, printing presses.....		15,000
Construction related machinery.....		15,000
Works of art and historical treasures.....		15,000
Computer software.....		100,000
Trademarks.....		100,000
Vehicles.....		15,000
Infrastructure:		
Highway Network.....		500,000
Bridge Network.....		500,000
Park and Natural Resources Network.....	All, regardless of cost	



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

For depreciable assets, the State applies the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings.....	20-45 Years
Land Improvements	10-30 Years
Machinery and Equipment (if not listed below).....	3-15 Years
Computer Software.....	3-10 Years
Vehicles	7-15 Years
Park and Natural Resources	
Infrastructure Network.....	10-50 Years

GASB 87, *Leases*, requires the reporting of certain lease assets as capital assets due to the standard interpretation that leases are the right to use another entity's underlying asset. The State leases office space, machinery and equipment, and land from entities outside of the State's primary government. The State reports lease assets where payments are made with governmental fund resources in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities and where payments are made with enterprise funds, in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities and the proprietary fund financial statements. Lease assets are reported at the present value of payments to be made over the probable total lease term, plus any additional payments made at the inception of the lease. Lease assets are reported as net of accumulated amortization. The State has established a threshold of \$75 thousand for reporting lease assets. Amortization expense is applied to the assets in proportion to lease payments to be made over the lease term.

GASB 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, requires the reporting of certain subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITA) as capital assets. A SBITA is a licensing contract, agreement, or arrangement for IT software, database, or cloud storage for a period of time in exchange for payments or other resources. Like lease assets, the amount reported will be based on the present value of payments to be made over the probable subscription period and are reported net of accumulated amortization. The state has established a threshold of \$75 thousand for reporting SBITA assets. Amortization expense will be applied to the assets in proportion to subscription payments to be made over the subscription period.

Discretely Presented Component Unit Funds

The discretely presented component unit funds value capital assets at cost and donated capital assets at acquisition value on the donation date. They apply the straight-line method to depreciable capital assets. Lease and SBITA assets are reported as capital assets. The funds report lease and SBITA assets based on the present value of payments expected to be made over the lease term.

NOTE 8 contains additional disclosures about the primary government's and major discretely presented component unit's capital assets.

L. Medicaid Claims Payable

The Medicaid claims liability, which has an average maturity of one year or less, includes an estimate for incurred, but not reported claims.

M. Noncurrent Liabilities

Government-wide Financial Statements — Liabilities whose average maturities are greater than one year are reported in two components — the amount due in one year and the amount due in more than one year. Additional disclosures as to the specific liabilities included in noncurrent liabilities can be found in NOTES 10 through 15.

Fund Financial Statements — Governmental funds recognize noncurrent liabilities to the extent they have matured or will be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources.

The proprietary funds and discretely presented component unit funds report noncurrent liabilities expected to be financed from their operations.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. Compensated Absences

Employees of the State's primary government earn vacation leave, sick leave, and personal leave at various rates within limits specified under collective bargaining agreements or under law. Generally, employees accrue vacation leave at a rate of 3.1 hours every two weeks for the first four years of employment, up to a maximum rate of 9.2 hours every two weeks after 24 years of employment. Employees may accrue a maximum of three years vacation leave credit. At termination or retirement, the State pays employees, at their full rate, 100 percent of unused vacation leave, personal leave, and, in certain cases, compensatory time and 50 to 55 percent of unused sick leave.

Such leave is liquidated in cash, under certain restrictions, either annually in December, or at the time of termination from employment.

For the governmental funds, the State reports the matured compensated absences liability as a fund liability (included in the "Accrued Liabilities" account as a component of wages payable) to the extent it will be liquidated with expendable, available financial resources. For the primary government's proprietary funds and its discretely presented component unit funds, the State reports the compensated absences liability as a fund liability included in the "Refund and Other Liabilities" account.

The State's primary government accrues vacation, compensatory time, and personal leaves as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as at termination or retirement.

Sick leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met a minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

The State's primary government accrues sick leave using the vesting method. Under this method, the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments, as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

Included in the compensated absences liability is an amount accrued for salary-related payments directly and incrementally associated with the payment of compensated absences upon termination. Such payments include the primary government's share of Medicare taxes.

For the colleges and universities, vacation and sick leave policies vary by institution.

O. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension and net OPEB liabilities/(assets), Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from each fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension systems. For this purpose, pension benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Health care benefits are also recognized when due and payable, net of certain health care receipts, in accordance with benefit terms. The pension systems report investments at fair value. Additional disclosures on the pension systems can be found in NOTE 9.

P. Fund Balance Classification; Budget Stabilization Fund; Net Position/Fund Balance Spending Order

Fund balance reported in the governmental fund financial statements is classified as follows:

Nonspendable

The *nonspendable* fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either 1) not in spendable form, such as prepaids and inventories or 2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the corpus of a permanent fund.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Restricted

Fund balance amounts should be *restricted* when constraints placed on the use of resources are either 1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or 2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted

Committed

Amounts constrained for specific purposes by formal action (i.e., legislation) of the government's highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., General Assembly) should be reported as *committed* fund balance. Committed amounts cannot be used for other purposes unless the General Assembly passes legislation to remove the constraints.

Assigned

Amounts that are constrained by the government's *intent* to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed, should be reported as *assigned* fund balance, except for stabilization arrangements. The intent should be conveyed by the governing body itself or through delegation to a body or official authorized on behalf of the government to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. The Controlling Board created under Chapter 127, Ohio Revised Code, is an example of a body delegated by the government to make assignments. The Director of the Office of Budget and Management is an example of an authorized official granted assignment authority through legislative language, including enacted budget bills. While both the committed and assigned fund balance classifications include amounts constrained for specific use by actions taken by the government itself, the authority for making an assignment is not required to be the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Amounts should not be reported as assigned if the assignment would result in a deficit in unassigned fund balance.

Unassigned

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents spendable fund balance that has not been otherwise restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification should only be used to report a deficit balance due to overspending amounts that are restricted or committed.

Fund balance in the State's Budget Stabilization Fund, as discussed in Sections 131.43 and 131.44, Ohio Revised Code, does not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed and is, therefore, reported as unassigned in the General Fund.

For reporting purposes, restricted amounts are generally considered to have been spent first, followed by unrestricted amounts. Within the unrestricted fund balance amounts, the spending order is generally committed, followed by assigned, and then unassigned when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any unrestricted fund balance classification could be used.

Q. Risk Management

The State's primary government is self-insured for claims under its traditional healthcare plan and for vehicle liability while it has placed employee and public official fidelity bonding with a private insurer. The State self-funds tort liability although several agencies also choose to participate in private insurance programs. All State-owned buildings are covered under a catastrophic property policy that covers both real and personal property losses. All other liability risk to State property is self-funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

While not the predominant participants, the State's primary government and its discretely presented component units participate in a public entity risk pool, which is accounted for in the Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund, for the financing of their respective workers' compensation liabilities. These liabilities are reported in the governmental and proprietary funds under the "Interfund Payable" account. (See NOTE 7).



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. Interfund Balances and Activities

Interfund transactions and balances have been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements to the extent that they occur within either the governmental or business-type activities. Balances between governmental and business-type activities are presented as internal balances and are eliminated in the total column. Revenues and expenses associated with reciprocal transactions within governmental or within business-type activities have not been eliminated.

In the fund financial statements, interfund activity within and among the three fund categories (governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary) is classified and reported as follows:

Reciprocal interfund activity is the internal counterpart to exchange and exchange-like transactions. This activity includes:

Interfund Loans — Amounts provided with a requirement for repayment, which are reported as interfund receivables in lender funds and interfund payables in borrower funds. When interfund loan repayments are not expected within a reasonable time, the interfund balances are reduced and the amount that is not expected to be repaid is reported as a transfer from the fund that made the loan to the fund that received the loan.

Interfund Services Provided and Used — Sales and purchases of goods and services between funds for a price approximating their external exchange value. Interfund services provided and used are reported as revenues in seller funds and as expenditures or expenses in purchaser funds. Unpaid amounts are reported as interfund receivables and payables in the fund balance sheets or fund statements of net position.

Nonreciprocal interfund activity is the internal counterpart to nonexchange transactions. This activity includes:

Interfund Transfers — Flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. In governmental funds, transfers are reported as other financing uses in the funds making transfers and as other financing sources in the funds receiving transfers.

Interfund Reimbursements — Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them. Reimbursements are not displayed in the financial statements.

Details on interfund balances and transfers are disclosed in NOTE 7.

S. Intra-Entity Balances and Activities

Balances due between the primary government and its discretely presented component units are reported as receivables from component units or primary government and payables to component units or primary government. For the discretely presented component units, the nature and amount of significant transactions with the primary government are disclosed in NOTE 7.

Resource flows between the primary government and its discretely presented component units are reported like external transactions (i.e., revenues and expenses).

T. Derivative Instruments

The State's derivative instruments include investment derivative instruments and interest rate swaps. Interest rate swaps that are ineffective hedging derivative instruments are reported within the investment derivative instruments classification.

The State reports its derivative instruments at fair value in the Statement of Net Position. Changes in fair value for investment derivative instruments are recorded as investment income in the Statement of Activities. Changes in fair value for effective hedging derivative instruments are reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position and disclosed in NOTE 18.

Additional disclosures on the State's investment derivative instruments and its hedging derivative instruments can be found in NOTE 4 and NOTE 10, respectively.



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

U. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 RESTATEMENTS, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, EXTINGUISHMENTS OF DEBT AND SPECIAL ITEMS

A. Restatements

Restatements of fund balance/net position, as of June 30, 2023, for discretely presented component units are presented in the following table (dollars in thousands):

Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
Net Position, as of June 30, 2023, As Previously Reported	\$ 18,249,779
<i>Implementation of a New Accounting Standard:</i>	
GASB Statement No.101.....	(2,965)
<i>Change in Reporting Entity:</i>	
Central State University, excluded from reporting entity since most recent audited financial statements were for FY 2022.....	(121,310)
Total Changes in Net Position.....	(124,275)
Net Position, July 1, 2023, As Restated	\$ 18,125,504

B. Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements

GASB 99, *Omnibus 2022*, addresses requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53. There was no material impact to the primary government.

GASB 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, provides enhanced requirements to improve the accounting and financial reporting for accounting changes and error corrections. There was no material impact to the primary government.

C. New GASB Pronouncements for Fiscal Year 2025 Implementation Consideration

GASB 101, *Compensated Absences* updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences, providing a unified model and amending certain previously required disclosures.

GASB 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, provides guidance on certain risk disclosures by defining both concentrations and constraints and their disclosure requirements.

Management is assessing the impact the new GASB pronouncements will have on the State's financial statements.

D. Extinguishments of Debt – Major Funds

As of June 30, 2024, the State had no material extinguishments of debt to report.



NOTE 3 TAX ABATEMENTS

As of June 30, 2024, the State awarded tax abatements for the following programs – Job Creation Credit, Job Retention Credit, Historic Preservation Tax Credit, Motion Picture Tax Credit, New Markets Tax Credit, Rural Business Growth Tax Credit, Transformational Mixed-Use Development Tax Credit, and Opportunity Zone Tax Credit. The programs are described below:

Job Creation Credit

As established in Ohio Revised Code 122.17, a taxpayer proposing a project to create new jobs in the state may be granted a refundable tax credit through an agreement with the Ohio Tax Credit Authority. This tax credit applies to non-retail projects or the non-retail portion of a project only. The credit equals an agreed upon percentage of the taxpayer's "excess payroll", which is the taxpayer's "Ohio employee payroll" less "baseline payroll." "Ohio employee payroll" is compensation paid by an employer that is subject to Ohio income tax withholding requirements. "Baseline payroll" is "Ohio employee payroll," for the 12 months immediately preceding the agreement. The Ohio Tax Credit Authority must determine that the project will increase payroll; is economically sound, will provide increasing opportunities for employment, and will strengthen the economy; and the tax credit was a major factor in the decision to go forward with the project. The taxpayer is required to maintain operations at the project location for at least the greater of seven years or the term of the credit plus three years. The types of taxes to be abated are insurance, financial institutions, foreign insurance, petroleum activity, income, and commercial activity.

The tax abatements are subject to recapture if the taxpayer fails to maintain operations at the project location, or has failed to meet its commitments, which information should be included in annual reports the taxpayer is required to file.

Job Retention Credit

The job retention credit, established in Ohio Revised Code 122.171, allows an eligible business to be granted a nonrefundable tax credit through an agreement with the Ohio Tax Credit Authority. The credit is equal to a designated percentage of the taxpayer's Ohio employee payroll. The taxpayer is required to maintain operations at the project location for at least the greater of seven years or the term of the credit plus three years. The taxpayer must also retain at least 500 full-time equivalent employees at the project site and within this state for the entire term of the credit, maintain an annual Ohio employee payroll of at least \$35 million dollars for the entire term of the credit, or remain located in a foreign trade zone for the entire term of the credit. The types of taxes to be abated are insurance, financial institutions, foreign insurance, petroleum activity, income, and commercial activity.

The tax abatements are subject to recapture if the taxpayer fails to maintain operations at the project location, or has failed to meet its commitments, which information should be included in annual reports the taxpayer is required to file.

Historic Preservation Tax Credit

Ohio Revised Code section 149.311 establishes the historic preservation tax credit. The program provides a tax credit to leverage the private redevelopment of historically designated buildings. The State uses a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether rehabilitation of the historic building will result in a net revenue gain in state taxes once the building is placed into use. The analysis must be completed prior to eligibility approval. The credit shall equal 25 to 35 percent of the taxpayer's qualified rehabilitation expenditures, based on the population of the county, township, or municipality in which the project is located. The credit claimed shall not exceed \$10 million for any calendar or tax year. Tax credits received by the applicant shall be deemed to be an unpaid tax assessment subject to collection if all required criteria are not met. The tax credit can be applied to the financial institution tax, foreign and domestic insurance taxes and individual income tax.

Motion Picture Tax Credit

The motion picture tax credit is established by Ohio Revised Code 122.85. A refundable tax credit may be claimed for Ohio production expenditures by eligible motion picture or Broadway theatrical productions. The credit equals 30 percent of eligible expenditures. The credit is based on the lesser of initially budgeted production expenditures or actual production expenditures. No credits will be issued until a minimum of \$300 thousand in eligible expenditures have been made. The total amount of issued credits may not exceed \$50 million per fiscal year. The abated tax types are insurance, financial institutions, foreign insurance, and income tax.



NOTE 3 TAX ABATEMENTS (Continued)

No tax credits may be taken until the production is complete and a report has been filed showing the expenses that were incurred, which provides the basis for determining the amount of the tax credit. The Department of Taxation has the authority, under Ohio Revised Code 122.85(C)(3), to examine the claimed expenses for validity.

New Markets Tax Credit

Ohio Revised Code sections 5725.33, 5726.54, and 5729.16 establish the new markets tax credit. Taxpayers with an equity investment in a qualified community development entity may claim a nonrefundable tax credit equal to a designated percentage of the adjusted purchase price of qualified low-income community investments. The credit percentage is zero percent in the first two years of the investment, seven percent in the third year of the investment, and eight percent in the following four years. The taxes abated are insurance, financial institutions, and foreign insurance.

Rural Business Growth Tax Credit

Ohio Revised Code sections 122.151, 122.152, 5725.98, 5729.98 establish the rural business growth fund. An individual that has put forth a significant investment in operating companies located in rural areas may apply for certification as a rural business growth fund. The applicant must show that the investment will provide economic benefit to the state over a ten-year period. Approved applicants will receive a non-refundable credit on insurance premium taxes.

Transformational Mixed-Use Development Tax Credit

Ohio Revised Code sections 122.09, 5725.35, and 5729.18 establish the transformational mixed-use development tax credit. Taxpayers that own land in which new construction or construction improvement projects of vacant structures are planned or insurance companies contributing to these types of projects may apply for the tax credit. The receipt of the tax credit is contingent upon the completion of the mixed-use project as specified in the plans. The total credit for any one project shall not exceed ten percent of the actual development costs of the project or the sum of all credits initially approved by the tax credit authority. Total credits preliminary approved may not exceed \$100 million in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025. The total credits for projects located within ten miles of a major city cannot exceed \$80 million and \$40 million of which may not be for the same project.

Opportunity Zone Tax Credit

Ohio Revised Code section 122.84 establishes a nonrefundable tax credit for investors which hold investments in a qualified opportunity fund, where 100 percent of the fund's investment is in property in an Ohio opportunity zone. Taxpayers with qualified investments may be eligible for 10 percent credit on the investment in the fund, not to exceed two million dollars for any fiscal biennium. The total amount of credits issued may not exceed \$75 million for the two fiscal years of 2022 and 2023 in total, \$50 million in fiscal year 2024, and \$25 million for each fiscal year after that.



NOTE 3 TAX ABATEMENTS (Continued)

The foregone revenue through tax abatements for fiscal year 2024 is presented in the following table (dollars in thousands):

Abatement Program	Amount of Taxes Abated
Job Creation Credit	\$ 460,946
Job Retention Credit.....	23,772
Historic Preservation Credit	34,163
Motion Picture Tax Credit	40,265
New Markets Tax Credit	8,641
Rural Business Growth Funds.....	11,250
Transformational Mixed-Use Development Tax Credit	527
Opportunity Zone Tax Credit.....	42,103
Total of Tax Abatements	<u>\$ 621,667</u>

NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Legal Requirements

The deposit and investment policies of the Treasurer of State and the State Board of Deposit are governed by the Uniform Depository Act, Chapter 135, Ohio Revised Code, which requires state moneys to be maintained in one of the following classifications:

Active Deposits – Moneys required to be kept in cash or near cash status to meet current demands. Such moneys must be maintained either as cash in the State's treasury or in any of the following: a commercial account that is payable or about to be withdrawn, in whole or in part, on demand, a negotiable order of withdrawal account, a money market deposit account or a designated warrant clearance account.

Interim Deposits – Those moneys not required for immediate use. Interim deposits may be deposited with a public depository approved by the State Board of Deposit or invested in the following instruments:

- Certificates of deposit in the eligible institutions applying for interim moneys as provided in Section 135.08 of the Ohio Revised Code, including these linked deposit programs: agricultural linked deposits, as authorized under Section 135.64, Ohio Revised Code, small business linked deposits as authorized under Section 135.65, Ohio Revised Code, adoption linked deposits as authorized under Section 135.63, Ohio Revised Code, home improvement linked deposits as authorized under Section 135.66, and home ownership savings linked deposits, as authorized under Section 135.70, Ohio Revised Code;
- US Treasury bills, notes, bonds or other obligations or securities issued by or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality;
- Bonds and other direct obligations of the State of Ohio issued by the Treasurer of State and of the Ohio Public Facilities Commission, Ohio Housing Finance Agency, Ohio Water Development Authority, Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, Ohio Higher Educational Facility Commission, and higher education institutions;
- Commercial paper issued by any corporation that is incorporated under the laws of the United States or a state;
- Written repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with any eligible Ohio financial institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System or Federal Home Loan Bank, or any registered U.S. government securities dealer;
- No-load money market mutual funds;
- Securities lending agreements with any eligible financial institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System or Federal Home Loan Bank, or any recognized U.S. government securities dealer;



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- Banker's acceptances of any domestic bank or federally chartered domestic branch office of a foreign bank;
- Negotiable certificates of deposit denominated in U.S. dollars, issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association, a state or federal credit union, or a federally licensed branch of a foreign bank as authorized under Section 135.143(A)(9), Ohio Revised Code;
- The Treasurer of State's investment pool, as authorized under Section 135.45, Ohio Revised Code;
- Debt interests, other than commercial paper as described above, of corporations incorporated under the laws of the United States or a state, or foreign nations diplomatically recognized by the United States, or any instrument based on, derived from, or related to such interests that are denominated and payable in U.S. funds;
- Bonds, notes, and other obligations of any state or political subdivision thereof;
- Obligations of a board of education, as authorized under Section 133.10, Ohio Revised Code;
- Obligations of a political subdivision issued under Chapter 133, Ohio Revised Code, and
- Obligations of a nonprofit corporation or association doing business in Ohio and identified in an agreement described in Division K of Section 135.143, Ohio Revised Code.

The reporting entity's deposits must be held in insured depositories approved by the State Board of Deposit or appropriate governing authority and generally must be fully collateralized. However, financial institutions that are part of the Ohio Pooled Collateral System may apply to the Treasurer of State to be approved for a reduced collateral floor, at a level as low as 50 percent. The Treasurer of State then conducts an analysis to determine if the financial institution is eligible for a reduced collateral floor. The financial institution will then notify the Treasurer of State of each account holder's contractual collateral floor.

Deposit and investment policies of certain individual funds and component units are established by Ohio Revised Code provisions other than the Uniform Depository Act and by bond trust agreements. In accordance with applicable statutory authority, the State Highway Patrol Retirement System Pension Trust Fund, the Tuition Trust Authority Enterprise Fund, the Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund, and the higher education institutions may also invest in common and preferred stocks, domestic and foreign corporate and government bonds and notes, mortgage loans, limited partnerships, venture capital, real estate, and other investments.

B. State-Sponsored Investment Pools

The Treasurer of State is the investment advisor and administrator of the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio), a statewide external investment pool authorized under Section 135.45, Ohio Revised Code. STAR Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report, copies of which may be obtained by making a written request to: Director of Investments, Treasurer of State, 30 East Broad Street, 9th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215, by calling 1-800-648-7827, or by accessing the Treasurer of State's website at www.tos.ohio.gov.

The Treasurer of State also administers and manages the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio Separately Managed Accounts (STAR SMA). An Ohio government entity that has excess reserves can choose to participate in STAR SMA. "Excess reserves" is defined as the amount of the entity's public monies that exceed the three-year average of the annual operating expenses as reported in its prior fiscal year's financial report. STAR SMA can invest for a longer portfolio duration, with less diversification, generating higher returns. No State money is invested in STAR SMA.



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

C. Deposit and Investment Risks

Although exposure to risks is minimized by complying with the legal requirements explained above and internal policies adopted by the Treasurer of State and the investment departments at the various state agencies, the State's deposits and investments are exposed to risks that may lead to losses of value.

The following risk disclosures report investments by type. The "U.S. Agency Obligations" category includes securities issued by federal government agencies and instrumentalities, including government sponsored enterprises.

1. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits exists when a government is unable to recover deposits or recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution.

Deposits of the primary government and its component units are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance, and the deposits are uncollateralized, collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the depositor-government's name.

In Ohio, legal requirements for depositor-governments are met when uninsured deposits are collateralized in one of two methods. The Treasurer's office administers the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) that allows eligible financial institutions to pool collateral to secure Ohio's public deposits. The total fair value of pledged securities is 102 percent of all uninsured public deposits or at a percentage determined by the Treasurer's rules. Another option is for the financial institutions outside of OPCS to pledge 105 percent of the uninsured public deposits. In both methods, a qualified trustee must hold the eligible securities in an account indicating the public depositor's security interest in the eligible securities. The State's reporting entity has not established specific policies for managing custodial credit risk exposure for deposits.

The table below reports the carrying amount of deposits, as of June 30, 2024, held by the primary government, including fiduciary activities, and its major discretely presented component unit and the extent of exposure to custodial credit risk.

Primary Government (including Fiduciary Activities) and Major Discretely Presented Component Unit					
Deposits—Custodial Credit Risk					
As of June 30, 2024					
(dollars in thousands)					
				Uninsured Portion of Reported Bank Balance	
	Carrying Amount	Bank Balance	Uncollateralized	Collateralized with Securities Held by the Pledging Institution's Trust Department or Agent but not in the Depositor- Government's Name	Collateralized with Securities Held by the Pledging Institution
Primary Government	\$ 4,601,333	\$4,620,884	\$ 309,012	\$ 52,611	\$ -
Major Discretely Presented Component Unit:					
Ohio State University.....	262,454	305,219	-	-	300,287

Custodial credit risk for investments exists when a government is unable to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party in the event of a failure of a counterparty to a transaction.



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department but not in the government's name.

The State's reporting entity has not established specific policies for managing custodial credit risk exposure for investments.

The following table reports the fair value, as of June 30, 2024, of investments by type for the primary government, including fiduciary activities, and the extent of exposure to custodial credit risk:

Primary Government (including Fiduciary Activities) Investments - Fair Value and Custodial Credit Risk As of June 30, 2024 <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
	Fair Value	Uninsured, Unregistered, and Held by the Counterparty's Trust Department or Agent but not in the State's Name
<i>Investments Subject to Custodial Credit Risk Exposure:</i>		
U.S. Government Obligations.....	\$ 5,304,706	\$ 116,128
U.S. Government Obligations - strips.....	778,460	478,199
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	6,500,436	-
U.S. Agency Obligations-strips.....	20,815	-
Common and Preferred Stock.....	4,022,306	-
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	6,096,928	-
Municipal Obligations.....	238,930	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	10,142,831	-
Commercial Paper.....	13,962,083	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	6,259,719	-
Mortgage and Asset-Backed Securities.....	560,329	-
International Investments:		
Foreign Stocks.....	3,354	-
Foreign Bonds.....	1,041,402	-
Securities Lending Collateral:		
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	25,003	-
Commercial Paper.....	313,081	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	5,572,502	-
Variable Rate Notes.....	148,584	-
		<u>\$ 594,327</u>
<i>Investments Not Subject to Custodial Credit Risk Exposure:</i>		
Investments Held by Broker-Dealers under Securities Loans with Cash Collateral:		
U.S. Government Obligations.....	5,464,727	
U.S. Government Obligations-strips.....	124,677	
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	53,319	
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	277,342	
International Investments:		
Commingled Equity Funds.....	2,250,284	
Equity Mutual Funds.....	18,182,343	
Bond Mutual Funds.....	3,373,144	
Real Estate.....	3,252,171	
Partnerships and Hedge Funds.....	392,136	
Deposit with Federal Government.....	2,035,329	
Component Units' Equity in State Treasurer's Cash and Investment Pool.....	(447,288)	
Component Units' Equity in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio.....	(1,790,521)	
Total Investments — Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 94,159,132</u>	



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The following table reports investments with custodial credit risk exposure for the major discretely presented component unit. The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Component Unit has monies reported in “Cash Equity with Treasurer”. Risks associated with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission’s cash equity are included in the disclosures for the Primary Government. The Ohio State University’s policy is to hold investments in custodial accounts with the securities registered solely in the name of the university.

Major Discretely Presented Component Unit
Investments - Fair Value and Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	Fair Value	Uninsured, Unregistered, and Held by the Counterparty
<i>Ohio State University:</i>		
U.S. Government Obligations.....	\$ 479,206	\$ 479,206
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	96,694	96,694
Common and Preferred Stock.....	1,280,801	1,280,801
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	1,298,366	1,298,366
Municipal Obligations.....	16,213	16,213
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	200,180	200,180
Commercial Paper.....	100,962	100,962
Repurchase Agreements.....	4,900	4,900
International Investments:		
Foreign Bonds.....	38,898	38,898
Total Ohio State University.....		<u>\$ 3,516,220</u>

2. Credit Risk

The risk that an investment’s issuer or counterparty will not satisfy its obligation is called credit risk. The exposure to this risk has been minimized through the laws and policies adopted by the State.

For investments that are included in the treasury’s cash and investment pool and reported as “Cash Equity with Treasurer” and other investment securities managed by the Treasurer of State’s Office, Chapter 135, Ohio Revised Code, requires such investments to carry certain credit ratings at the time of purchase as follows:

- Commercial paper must carry a rating in the two highest categories by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs);
- Debt interests (other than commercial paper) must be rated in the three highest categories by two NRSROs. This requirement is met when either the debt interest or the issuer of the debt interest carries this rating;
- No-load money market mutual funds must carry a rating in the highest category by one NRSRO or consist exclusively of obligations issued by the U.S. treasury or any federal agency;
- Bonds, notes, and other obligations of any state or political subdivision thereof must be rated in the three highest categories by one NRSRO, provided the Treasurer of State is not the sole purchaser;
- Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, in the case when issued by a counterparty that is not an Ohio financial institution that is member of the Federal Reserve System or Federal Home Loan Bank or is not a registered U.S. government securities dealer, must have a short-term debt rating in the three highest categories by one or more of the NRSROs. If the counterparty is not explicitly rated in such a category, the counterparty must possess a guarantee from an NRSRO-rated parent company;
- Negotiable certificates of deposit must be rated in the two highest categories by two NRSROs; and



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- Municipal obligations issued by the state of Ohio, by any political subdivision thereof, or by or on behalf of any nonprofit corporation or association doing business in the state of Ohio and subject to a stand-by note purchase agreement with the Treasurer of State must be rated in the four highest categories by at least one NRSRO.

Investment policies of the Treasurer of State's Office further define required credit ratings as follows:

- Banker acceptances must carry a minimum of "A+" for long-term debt ("AAA" for foreign issuers) by a majority of the NRSROs rating the issuer. For short-term debt, the rating must be at least "A-1" or equivalent by at least two NRSROs; and
- Foreign debt, or the implicit rating of the issuer of the debt, must be rated in one of the three highest categories by at least two NRSROs.

Investment policies regarding credit risk that are in addition to Ohio Revised Code requirements and are specific to the following significant entities reported in the State's reporting entity are as follows:

Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund

The Fund requires investment-grade ratings by at least two of the following nationally recognized bond rating services: Moody's, Fitch or Standard & Poor's, for fixed income securities. If only one of the rating services rates a security, the rating must be investment grade.

Variable College Savings Plan Private-Purpose Trust Fund

The fixed income portfolio should consist primarily of domestic investment grade bonds and may be partially invested in below investment grade bonds. Any portion of the portfolio in below-investment grade securities should be mostly invested in "BB" and "B" rated securities.

STAR Ohio Investment Trust Fund

Investment policies governing the STAR Ohio external investment pool generally require that all securities must be rated the equivalent of "A-1+" or "A-1" by Standard & Poor's rating agency. Exceptions to the general policy are: mutual funds must be rated "AAA" or "AAAm" by Standard and Poor's, while commercial paper, corporate bonds and notes, and Banker's acceptances must have a second equivalent rating from another NRSRO, and municipal obligations must be rated in the three highest categories by Standard & Poor's.

The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Component Unit has monies reported in "Cash Equity with Treasurer". Risks associated with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission's cash equity are included in the disclosures for the Primary Government.



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

All investments, as categorized by credit ratings in the tables below and on the following page, meet the requirements of the State's laws and policies, when applicable.

Primary Government (including Fiduciary Activities)						
Investment Credit Ratings						
As of June 30, 2024						
(dollars in thousands)						
Investment Type	Credit Rating					
	AAA/Aaa	AA/Aa	A/A-1	BBB/Baa	BB/Ba	B
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	\$ 320,165	\$ 6,185,829	\$ -	\$ 3,918	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,346
U.S. Agency Obligations-strips.....	-	20,815	-	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	317,439	991,358	3,134,022	1,735,410	136,291	47,031
Municipal Obligations.....	33,290	120,642	82,202	2,176	-	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	4,129,845	1,925,000	3,780,000	-	-	-
Commercial Paper.....	3,455,501	49,984	2,970,013	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	20,902	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage and Asset-Backed Securities....	258,552	42,692	60,275	89,143	54,398	7,468
Bond Mutual Funds.....	1,569,031	1,083,779	668,831	9,055	11,035	-
International Investments:						
Foreign Bonds.....	838	21,299	480,637	456,931	63,165	16,787
Securities Lending Collateral:						
Corporate Bonds and Notes	-	-	25,003	-	-	-
Commercial Paper.....	-	-	313,081	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	-	-	3,355,000	2,217,502	-	-
Variable Rate Notes.....	-	-	148,584	-	-	-
Bond Mutual Funds.....	12,039	-	-	-	-	-
Total Primary Government.....	\$10,117,602	\$10,441,398	\$ 15,017,648	\$ 4,514,135	\$ 266,411	\$ 72,632

Investment Type	Credit Rating				Total
	CCC/Caa	CC/Ca	C	Unrated	
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,975	\$ 6,553,755
U.S. Agency Obligations-strips.....	-	-	-	-	20,815
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	12,225	20	474	-	6,374,270
Municipal Obligations.....	-	-	-	620	238,930
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	-	-	-	307,986	10,142,831
Commercial Paper.....	-	-	-	7,486,585	13,962,083
Repurchase Agreements.....	-	-	-	6,238,817	6,259,719
Mortgage and Asset-Backed Securities....	11,900	10,150	-	25,751	560,329
Bond Mutual Funds.....	-	-	-	19,374	3,361,105
International Investments:					
Foreign Bonds.....	1,161	584	-	-	1,041,402
Securities Lending Collateral:					
Corporate Bonds and Notes	-	-	-	-	25,003
Commercial Paper.....	-	-	-	-	313,081
Repurchase Agreements.....	-	-	-	-	5,572,502
Variable Rate Notes.....	-	-	-	-	148,584
Bond Mutual Funds.....	-	-	-	-	12,039
Total Primary Government.....	\$ 25,286	\$ 10,754	\$ 474	\$14,120,108	\$ 54,586,448



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Major Discretely Presented Component Unit						
Investment Credit Ratings						
As of June 30, 2024						
(dollars in thousands)						
Ohio State University:						
Investment Type	Credit Rating					
	AAA/Aaa	AA/Aa	A/A-1	BBB/Baa	BB/Ba	B
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	\$ 5,700	\$ 87,592	\$ 3,402	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	122,043	95,112	370,645	360,204	50,560	1,066
Municipal Obligations.....	-	3,033	12,724	-	-	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Paper.....	-	-	100,962	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	-	4,900	-	-	-	-
Bond Mutual Funds.....	24,130	119,554	39,158	60,258	20,223	11,830
International Investments:						
Foreign Bonds.....	12,175	-	14,925	2,479	-	-
Total Ohio State University.....	\$ 164,048	\$ 310,191	\$ 541,816	\$422,941	\$70,783	\$ 12,896
Ohio State University (continued):						
Investment Type	Credit Rating					
	CCC/Caa	Unrated	Total			
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,694			
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	7	298,729	1,298,366			
Municipal Obligations.....	-	456	16,213			
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	-	200,180	200,180			
Commercial Paper.....	-	-	100,962			
Repurchase Agreements.....	-	-	4,900			
Bond Mutual Funds.....	20,506	189,746	485,405			
International Investments:						
Foreign Bonds.....	-	9,319	38,898			
Total Ohio State University.....	\$ 20,513	\$ 698,430	\$2,241,618			

At June 30, 2024, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission had \$7.5 million invested in Bond Mutual Funds with a credit rating of AAA.

Descriptions of the investment credit ratings shown in the tables are as follows:

Rating	General Description of Credit Rating
AAA/Aaa	Extremely strong
AA/Aa	Very strong
A/A-1	Strong
BBB/Baa	Adequate
BB/Ba	Less vulnerable
B	More vulnerable
CCC/Caa	Currently vulnerable to nonpayment
CC/Ca	Currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment
C	Currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment due to certain conditions (e.g., filing of bankruptcy petition or similar action by issuer)
D	Currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment for failure to pay by due date



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

3. Concentration of Credit Risk

The potential for loss of value increases when investments are not diversified. The State has imposed limits on the types of authorized investments to prevent this type of loss.

For investments that are included in the treasury's cash and investment pool, and reported as "Cash Equity with Treasurer" and other investment securities managed by the Treasurer of State's Office, Chapter 135, Ohio Revised Code, requires the following:

- Investments in commercial paper may not exceed 40 percent of the State's total average portfolio;
- Banker's acceptances cannot exceed ten percent of the State's total average portfolio;
- Neither negotiable certificates of deposit nor debt interests (other than commercial paper) shall exceed 25 percent of the State's total average portfolio and when combined with commercial paper, the amount of a single issuer may not exceed five percent of the total average portfolio; and
- Debt interests in foreign nations may not exceed two percent of the State's portfolio.

Investment policies of the Treasurer of State further restrict concentrations of investments. Maximum concentrations as a percentage of the State's total average portfolio are as follows:

- Money market mutual funds may comprise 100 percent;
- Fixed rate U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency obligations may comprise 100 percent;
- Callable U.S. agency obligations may not exceed 55 percent;
- Variable rate U.S. agency obligations may not exceed ten percent;
- Repurchase agreements may not exceed 50 percent;
- STAR Ohio may not exceed 25 percent; and
- Bank deposits, certificates of deposit and municipal obligations are each limited to 20 percent.

The investment policies of the Treasurer of State's Office also specify that:

- Commercial paper and negotiable certificates of deposit, when combined with investments in other corporate obligations of a single issuer, are further limited to no more than five percent of the book value of the portfolio;
- Banker's acceptances are further limited to no more than five percent of the book value of the portfolio in any single issuer;
- Mutual funds are limited in that the Treasurer's holdings in a single mutual fund cannot be more than ten percent of the total assets of that mutual fund, nor can a single fund be more than ten percent of the book value of the portfolio;
- Repurchase agreements are limited in that any one counterparty may not exceed ten percent of the book value of the portfolio;
- Municipal obligations are limited to no more than two and one-half percent of the book value of the portfolio in any single issuer; and
- Obligations for each state institution of higher education are limited to \$50 million.



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investment policies regarding concentration of investments that are in addition to Ohio Revised Code requirements and are specific to the following significant entities reported in the State's reporting entity are as follows:

Lottery Commission Enterprise Fund

No more than two percent of the total average portfolio may be invested in the securities of any single issuer with the following exceptions: U.S. government obligations, 100 percent maximum; repurchase agreements, limited at the lesser of five percent or \$250 million; and mutual funds, 10 percent maximum.

State Highway Patrol Retirement System Pension Trust Fund

Policy prohibits the investment of more than ten percent of its fixed income portfolio in securities of any one issuer except for U.S. government securities, or the investment of more than five percent of the Fund's total investments in any one issue except for U.S. government securities.

STAR Ohio Investment Trust Fund

Investments in a single issuer are limited to no more than five percent of the net assets except as follows:

- U.S. Treasury obligations, limited at 100 percent;
- U.S. agency obligations, limited to 100 percent with no single U.S. agency exceeding 33 percent unless maturing in 30 days or less and rated "AA-" or higher;
- Repurchase agreements with terms to maturity of five days or less, limited at 100 percent; investments with any one counterparty limited at a maximum of five percent for "A-2" rated counterparties, a maximum of 25 percent for "A-1" rated counterparties, and at a maximum of 50 percent for "A-1+" rated counterparties, with further limitations based on the maturity of the investment;
- Reverse repurchase agreements, limited to 25 percent;
- Mutual funds, limited at 100 percent; with no more than 10 percent of the total average portfolio invested in any single mutual fund and limited to STAR Ohio representing no more than 10 percent of the total assets under management of any single mutual fund;
- Negotiable certificates of obligation and corporate obligations, limited to 25 percent each; when combined with investments in commercial paper, no more than five percent invested with any single issuer;
- Municipal bonds, limited at 10 percent and limited to no more than 2.5 percent with any single issuer;
- Commercial paper, limited to 40 percent, and when added to investments in other corporate obligations, no more than five percent invested with any single issuer;
- Illiquid investments, limited at 10 percent; and
- Banker's acceptances, limited at 10 percent, with no more than 5 percent invested with any single issuer.

As of June 30, 2024, all investments meet the requirements of the State's law and policies, when applicable. However, investments in certain issuers are at least five percent of investment balances, as follows (dollars in thousands):

Issuer	Amount	Percentage of Investment Balance
<i>Custodial Funds:</i>		
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 34,714	8%
<i>Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Component Unit Fund:</i>		
Federal Home Loan Bank	26,814	7%



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

4. Interest Rate Risk

Certain of the State's investments are exposed to interest rate risk. This risk exists when changes to interest rates will negatively impact the fair value of an investment. The State has adopted laws and policies to mitigate this risk.

For investments that are included in the treasury's cash and investment pool and reported as "Cash Equity with Treasurer" and other investment securities managed by the Treasurer of State's Office, Chapter 135, Ohio Revised Code, requires that bankers acceptances must mature in 270 days or less.

Investment policies governing the treasury's cash and investment pool, which is reported as "Cash Equity with Treasurer" and is managed by the Treasurer of State's Office, limit maturities of short-term investments to no more than 13 months with a weighted average maturity not to exceed 90 days. Assets categorized as intermediate funds have a maturity limit of no more than two years with an average weighted maturity not to exceed 365 days. For core fund investments, maturities are limited to five years or less, except for those that are matched to a specific obligation or debt of the State. A duration target of three years or less has been established for core fund investments. Policy also limits maturities for specific investment types as follows:

- Corporate notes and foreign debt - five years;
- Commercial paper and negotiable certificates of deposit - 397 days;
- U.S. agency obligations with a floating rate – three years;
- Repurchase agreements - 90 days; and
- Reverse repurchase agreements - five days.

Investment policies regarding investment maturities that are in addition to Ohio Revised Code requirements and are specific to the following significant entities reported in the State's reporting entity are as follows:

Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund

Policy requires each fixed-income portfolio to be invested with duration characteristics that are within a range consistent with Bloomberg Barclay's Fixed Income Index ranges.

Lottery Commission Enterprise Fund

Investments are required to have maturities of 30 years or less. In no case may the maturity of an investment exceed the expected date of disbursement of those funds.

Variable College Savings Plan Private-Purpose Trust Fund

Policy requires the fixed-income portfolio to be invested with duration characteristics that are within a range consistent with Barclay's Aggregate Index ranges.

STAR Ohio Investment Trust Fund

Investment policies limit maturities of investments to a final stated maturity of 397 days or less, with a 762-day limit for floating rate U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency obligations. The following investment types have a maturity limit of less than 397 days:

- Certificates of deposit - cannot exceed one year;
- Banker's acceptances - limited to 270 days;
- Repurchase agreements - limited to maturities of 30 business days.
- Reverse repurchase agreements - no longer than five days.

As of June 30, 2024, investments reported as "Cash Equity with Treasurer" have terms that make their fair values moderately sensitive to interest rate changes. The U.S. agency obligations investment type includes \$3.99 billion with call dates from fiscal years 2025 through 2027, and maturity dates from fiscal years 2025 through 2029. The Corporate Bonds and Notes investment type has \$2.08 billion with call dates and maturity dates from fiscal years 2025 through 2029.



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Additionally, several investments reported as “Investments” have terms that make their fair values moderately sensitive to interest rate changes. U.S. agency obligations of \$205 million have call dates in fiscal year 2025, and maturity dates from fiscal years 2025 through 2027. Corporate bonds in the amount of \$1.08 billion have call dates and maturity dates in fiscal year 2025.

The tables that follow list the investment maturities of the investments for the primary government, including fiduciary activities, and its major discretely presented component units. All investments at June 30, 2024, meet the requirements of the State's laws and policies, when applicable. The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission Component Unit Fund has monies reported in “Cash Equity with Treasurer”. Risks associated with the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission's cash equity are included in the disclosures for the Primary Government.

Primary Government (including Fiduciary Activities)
Investments Subject to Interest Rate Risk
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Investment Maturities (in years)				Total
	< 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	> 10	
U.S. Government Obligations.....	\$ 2,459,002	\$ 6,422,969	\$1,143,518	\$ 743,944	\$10,769,433
U.S. Government Obligations - strips.....	218,709	386,832	82,609	214,987	903,137
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	2,311,758	3,483,348	69,452	689,197	6,553,755
U.S. Agency Obligations-strips.....	8,104	11,152	1,559	-	20,815
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	1,012,718	2,345,691	405,965	2,609,896	6,374,270
Municipal Obligations.....	59,811	21,074	17,937	140,108	238,930
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	10,137,996	4,835	-	-	10,142,831
Commercial Paper.....	13,962,083	-	-	-	13,962,083
Repurchase Agreements.....	6,259,719	-	-	-	6,259,719
Mortgage and Asset-Backed Securities..	2,382	58,678	92,877	406,392	560,329
Bond Mutual Funds.....	1,546,115	51,183	1,105,643	658,164	3,361,105
International Investments:					
Foreign Bonds.....	60,782	327,122	161,804	491,694	1,041,402
Securities Lending Collateral:					
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	25,003	-	-	-	25,003
Commercial Paper.....	313,081	-	-	-	313,081
Repurchase Agreements.....	5,572,502	-	-	-	5,572,502
Variable Rate Notes.....	148,584	-	-	-	148,584
Bond Mutual Funds.....	12,039	-	-	-	12,039
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$44,110,388</u>	<u>\$13,112,884</u>	<u>\$ 3,081,364</u>	<u>\$5,954,382</u>	<u>\$ 66,259,018</u>

Major Discretely Presented Component Unit
Investments Subject to Interest Rate Risk
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

<i>Ohio State University:</i>					
Investment Type	Investment Maturities (in years)				Total
	< 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	> 10	
U.S. Government Obligations.....	\$ 55,056	\$ 307,587	\$ 81,680	\$ 34,883	\$ 479,206
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	1,717	21,666	22,540	50,771	96,694
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	134,078	824,775	174,590	164,923	1,298,366
Municipal Obligations.....	1,071	14,219	923	-	16,213
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	200,180	-	-	-	200,180
Commercial Paper.....	100,962	-	-	-	100,962
Repurchase Agreements.....	4,900	-	-	-	4,900
Bond Mutual Funds.....	16,519	104,020	121,201	243,665	485,405
International Investments:					
Foreign Bonds.....	15,932	9,251	9,369	4,346	38,898
Total Ohio State University.....	<u>\$ 530,415</u>	<u>\$ 1,281,518</u>	<u>\$ 410,303</u>	<u>\$ 498,588</u>	<u>\$ 2,720,824</u>

At June 30, 2024, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission had \$7.5 million invested in Bond Mutual Funds with a maturity of less than one year.



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

5. Foreign Currency Risk

Investments in stocks and bonds denominated in foreign currencies are affected by foreign currency risk which arises from changes in currency exchange rates.

As of June 30, 2024, investments denominated in the currency of foreign nations, as detailed in the following tables for the primary government, including fiduciary activities, and the Ohio State University, a major discretely presented component unit, meet the requirements of the State's laws and policies, when applicable.

**Primary Government (including Fiduciary Activities)
International Investments—Foreign Currency Risk
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)**

Currency	Commingled International Equity	Total
Australian Dollar.....	\$ 143,776	\$ 143,776
Bermudian Dollar.....	402	402
British Pound.....	275,316	275,316
Canadian Dollar.....	227,092	227,092
Chinese Renminbi.....	463	463
Danish Krone.....	78,075	78,075
Euro.....	659,796	659,796
Hong Kong Dollar.....	33,251	33,251
Israeli Shekel.....	14,226	14,226
Japanese Yen.....	445,048	445,048
Macau Pataca.....	592	592
New Zealand Dollar.....	4,986	4,986
Norwegian Krone.....	11,637	11,637
Singapore Dollar.....	26,597	26,597
Swedish Krona.....	63,666	63,666
Swiss Franc.....	200,125	200,125
Investments Held in Foreign Currency.....	<u>\$ 2,185,048</u>	<u>2,185,048</u>
Foreign Investments Held in U.S. Dollars.....		<u>1,109,992</u>
Total Foreign Investments - Primary Government, including Fiduciary Activities.....		<u>\$3,295,040</u>

**Major Discretely Presented Component Unit
International Investments—Foreign Currency Risk
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)**

Ohio State University:

Currency	Bonds	Commingled International Equity	Total
Australian Dollar.....	\$ 19,738	\$ -	\$ 19,738
British Pound.....	5,375	272,954	278,329
Canadian Dollar.....	3,082	-	3,082
Danish Krone.....	2,363	-	2,363
Euro.....	8,340	265,613	273,953
Swiss Franc.....	-	22,897	22,897
Total Foreign Currency Investments - Ohio State University.....	<u>\$ 38,898</u>	<u>\$ 561,464</u>	<u>\$ 600,362</u>

The State's laws and investment policies include provisions to limit the exposure to this type of risk. According to Chapter 135, Ohio Revised Code, investments managed by the Treasurer of State's Office, and reported as "Cash Equity with Treasurer", are limited to the debt of nations diplomatically recognized by the United States and that are backed by the full faith and credit of that foreign nation, and provided that all denomination of principal and interest be in U.S. dollars.



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

D. Securities Lending Transactions

The Treasurer of State participates in the securities lending programs for securities included in the “Cash Equity with Treasurer” and “Investments” accounts. Each lending program is administered by a custodial agent bank, whereby certain securities are transferred to an independent broker-dealer (borrower) in exchange for collateral.

At the time of the loan, the Treasurer of State requires its custodial agents to ensure that the State's lent securities are collateralized at no less than 102 percent of fair value, with the exception of U.S. Treasury Bills, which are purchased at a discount and are collateralized at par. At no point in time can the value of the collateral be less than 100 percent of the underlying securities.

Consequently, as of June 30, 2024, the State had no credit exposure since the amount the State owed to the borrowers at least equaled or exceeded the amount borrowers owed to the State.

The State invests cash collateral in short-term obligations, which have a weighted average maturity of 12 days while the weighted average maturity of securities loans is nine days.

According to the lending contracts the Treasurer of State executes for the State's cash and investment pool and for the Ohio Lottery Commission Enterprise Fund, the securities lending agent is to indemnify the Treasurer of State for any losses resulting from the insolvency default of the lending counterparty.

During fiscal year 2024, the State had not experienced any losses due to credit or market risk on securities lending activities.

In fiscal year 2024, the Treasurer of State lent U.S. government and agency obligations and corporate notes in exchange for cash collateral.

E. Investment Derivative Instruments

As of June 30, 2024, the State reports the following investment derivative instruments in its financial statements:

Investment Derivative Instruments					
As of June 30, 2024					
(dollars in thousands)					
		Fair Value at 6/30/2024		Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value	
	Notional	Amount	Reported as	Amount	Reported as
Governmental Activities:					
Investment Derivative Instruments:					
Pay-Fixed Interest Rate Swaps.....	\$ 13,000	\$ 54	Other Noncurrent Liability	\$ (66)	Investment Income Loss

For governmental activities, the pay-fixed swaps included in the table above do not meet the criteria for hedging derivative instruments as of June 30, 2024, and are reported as investment derivative instruments. The decrease in fair value for fiscal year 2024 of \$66 thousand is reported as investment income losses in the Statement of Activities.

The credit quality ratings of JPMorgan Chase, the counterparty, are “Aa2/A+/AA” as of June 30, 2024. The State was exposed to credit risk in the amount of the derivative instrument's fair value because these swaps had positive fair values at June 30, 2024.

Each swap counterparty is required to post collateral to a third party when their respective credit rating, as determined by specified nationally recognized credit rating agencies, falls below the trigger level defined in the swap agreement and based on the fair value of the swap. This arrangement protects the State by mitigating the credit risk, and therefore, termination risk, inherent in the swap. Collateral on all swaps must be in the form of cash or U.S. government securities held by a third-party custodian. Net payments are made on the same date, as specified in the agreements.



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

These swaps, maturing March 15, 2025, are associated with Common Schools Bonds, Series 2005A and Series 2005B. The underlying index is a variable rate based on SIFMA. The combination of the variable-rate bonds and a floating-to-fixed swap creates a low-cost, long-term synthetic fixed-rate debt that protects the State from rising interest rates.

F. Fair Value Disclosures

The State categorizes fair value measurements of its investments within the fair value hierarchy shown in the following tables:

Primary Government (including Fiduciary Activities)				
Investments - Fair Value Disclosures				
As of June 30, 2024				
(dollars in thousands)				
		Amount of Fair Value Measured Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	Fair Value			
Investments Measured by Fair Value Level:				
U.S. Government Obligations.....	\$ 10,769,441	\$ 3,516,970	\$ 7,252,471	\$ -
U.S. Government Obligations - strips.....	903,137	641,027	262,110	-
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	6,553,366	4,408	6,548,958	-
U.S. Agency Obligations-strips.....	20,815	-	20,815	-
Common and Preferred Stock.....	4,022,306	4,022,195	-	111
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	6,373,982	-	6,372,605	1,377
Municipal Obligations.....	238,930	-	238,930	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	7,406,081	-	7,406,081	-
Commercial Paper.....	10,497,168	-	10,497,168	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	6,259,719	23,419	6,236,300	-
Mortgage and Asset-Backed Securities.....	560,329	-	486,540	73,789
Equity Mutual Funds.....	17,535,411	17,534,855	556	-
Bond Mutual Funds.....	1,616,096	1,533,320	82,776	-
International Investments:				
Foreign Stocks.....	3,353	3,353	-	-
Foreign Bonds.....	1,041,402	-	778,902	262,500
Commingled Equity Funds.....	22,622	22,622	-	-
Securities Lending Collateral:				
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	25,003	-	25,003	-
Variable Rate Notes.....	148,584	-	148,584	-
Bond Mutual Funds.....	12,039	12,039	-	-
	<u>\$ 74,009,784</u>	<u>\$ 27,314,208</u>	<u>\$46,357,799</u>	<u>\$ 337,777</u>
Investment Derivative Instruments:				
Pay-Fixed Interest Rate Sw aps.....	\$ 54	\$ -	\$ 54	\$ -
	<u>\$ 54</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 54</u>	<u>\$ -</u>



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Primary Government (including Fiduciary Activities)
Investments - Fair Value Disclosures
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	Net Asset Value
<i>Investments Measured at Net Asset Value:</i>	
Equity Mutual Funds.....	\$ 638,758
Bond Mutual Funds.....	1,735,175
Real Estate.....	3,252,171
Partnerships and Hedge Funds.....	392,137
International Investments:	
Commingled Equity Funds.....	2,227,662
	<u>\$ 8,245,903</u>

For investments held by the Treasurer of State, \$13.2 million classified in Level 1 were valued using inputs based on published share price. Level 2 classifications in the amount of \$17.2 billion were valued using either matrix pricing, or, in the case of variable rate notes, were valued by discounting the current and future coupons using a yield calculation or scale based on the characteristics of the security. For matrix pricing, inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications were used. Interactive Data pricing used by the Treasurer's office also monitors market indicators, and industry and economic events. The Ohio Lottery Commission's structured investments are included in the Treasurer of State's Level 2 investments noted above. Investments in the amount of \$262.5 million, classified in Level 3, were bonds for which there is no secondary market, and were, therefore, valued at the original principal.

For investments held by the STAR Ohio investment pool, \$730.8 million in open-end investment companies, including money market funds, were classified in Level 1 and were valued using the daily redemption value as reported by the underlying fund, while the \$23.02 billion in short-term investments classified in Level 2 was valued using market inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids and offers. Market indicators and industry and economic events were also monitored to see if further market data was needed.

Investments held by the Department of Commerce in the amount of \$594.3 million for escheat property classified in Level 1, were valued using quoted prices for identical securities in an active market. Investments held by other state agencies in the amount \$28.8 million classified in Level 1, were valued using quoted prices in a large and active market.

For investments held by independently audited organizations of the primary government, more information regarding investment valuations can be found in the organizations' stand-alone financial reports. The stand-alone financial reports for the independently audited organizations included in the table above may be found as follows:

- STAR Ohio investment pool at the Treasurer of State's Office, at <https://www.tos.ohio.gov/>;
- Department of Development-Loan Servicing Office, at <https://development.ohio.gov/>;
- BTSFA, <https://obm.ohio.gov/bonds-and-investors/issuers/02-issuers>;
- Bureau of Workers' Compensation/Industrial Commission of Ohio, at <https://www.bwc.ohio.gov/>;
- Tuition Trust Authority, at <https://www.collegeadvantage.com/>;
- STABLE Account Plan, at <https://www.stableaccount.com/>;
- State Highway Patrol Retirement System, at <https://www.ohprs.org/ohprs/>;



NOTE 4 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The fair value investment hierarchy for the Ohio State University, a major discretely presented component unit, is reported in the table below:

Major Discretely Presented Component Unit Investments - Fair Value Disclosures As of June 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)				
		Amount of Fair Value Measured Using:		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<i>Ohio State University:</i>				
<i>Investments Measured by Fair Value Level:</i>				
U.S. Government Obligations.....	\$ 479,206	\$ 1,888	\$ 477,318	\$ -
U.S. Agency Obligations.....	96,694	-	96,694	-
Common and Preferred Stock.....	1,280,801	1,280,801	-	-
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	1,298,366	-	1,298,366	-
Municipal Obligations.....	16,213	-	16,213	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.....	200,180	200,180	-	-
Commercial Paper.....	100,962	-	100,962	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	4,900	-	4,900	-
Equity Mutual Funds.....	213,345	213,345	-	-
Bond Mutual Funds.....	282,645	282,645	-	-
Real Estate.....	136,886	109,331	-	27,555
Partnerships and Hedge Funds.....	63,291	-	-	63,291
Life Insurance.....	3,130	-	-	3,130
<i>International Investments:</i>				
Foreign Bonds.....	38,898	-	38,898	-
Commingled Equity Funds.....	22,422	-	-	22,422
	<u>\$ 4,237,939</u>	<u>\$ 2,088,190</u>	<u>\$ 2,033,351</u>	<u>\$ 116,398</u>
<i>Ohio State University:</i>				
	<u>Net Asset Value</u>			
<i>Investments Measured at Net Asset Value:</i>				
Equity Mutual Funds.....	\$ 1,763,922			
Bond Mutual Funds.....	202,760			
Real Estate.....	16			
Partnerships and Hedge Funds.....	3,612,770			
<i>International Investments:</i>				
Commingled Equity Funds.....	539,042			
	<u>\$ 6,118,510</u>			

More information on Ohio State University's fair value investment valuations can be found in its audited stand-alone financial report at <https://www.osu.edu/>.

The Ohio Facilities Construction Commission's investments in the amount of \$7.5 million were classified in Level 1 based on their valuation using the market approach.



NOTE 5 RECEIVABLES

A. Taxes Receivable – Primary Government

Current taxes receivable is expected to be collected in the next fiscal year while noncurrent taxes receivable is not expected to be collected until more than one year from the balance sheet date. As of June 30, 2024, approximately \$63 million of the net taxes receivable balance is also reported as Deferred Inflows of Resources on the governmental funds' balance sheet, all of which is reported in the General Fund.

Refund liabilities for income taxes, totaling approximately \$1.43 billion are reported as "Refund and Other Liabilities" for governmental activities on the Statement of Net Position and in the General Fund on the governmental funds' Balance Sheet.

The following table summarizes taxes receivable for the primary government (dollars in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		
	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Primary Government
Current-Due Within One Year:			
Income Taxes	\$ 528,358	\$ -	\$ 528,358
Sales Taxes	551,094	-	551,094
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes	160,191	163,089	323,280
Commercial Activity Taxes	547,256	24,465	571,721
Public Utility Taxes	102,826	-	102,826
Casino Taxes	-	5,143	5,143
	<u>1,889,725</u>	<u>192,697</u>	<u>2,082,422</u>
Noncurrent-Due in More Than One Year:			
Income Taxes	21,281	-	21,281
Taxes Receivable, Net	<u>\$1,911,006</u>	<u>\$ 192,697</u>	<u>\$2,103,703</u>

B. Intergovernmental Receivable – Primary Government

The intergovernmental receivable balance reported for the primary government, all of which is expected to be collected within the next fiscal year, consists of the following, as of June 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands):

	From Nonexchange Programs		From Sales of Goods and Services		Total Primary
	Federal Government	Local Government	Other State Governments	Local Government	Government
Governmental Activities:					
Major Governmental Funds:					
General	\$1,140,685	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,140,685
Job, Family and Other Human Services	320,422	32,720	-	-	353,142
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	596,491	51,684	-	10,428	658,603
Total Governmental Activities	<u>2,057,598</u>	<u>84,404</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,428</u>	<u>2,152,430</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Major Proprietary Funds:					
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	1,702	-	1,702
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	-	-	-	5,456	5,456
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,702</u>	<u>5,456</u>	<u>7,158</u>
Intergovernmental Receivable	<u>\$2,057,598</u>	<u>\$ 84,404</u>	<u>\$ 1,702</u>	<u>\$ 15,884</u>	<u>\$ 2,159,588</u>



NOTE 5 RECEIVABLES (Continued)

C. Loans Receivable

Loans receivable for the primary government, as of June 30, 2024, are detailed in the following table (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government - Loans Receivable			
Loan Program	Governmental Activities		
	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Primary Government
Economic Development-Loan Servicing Office.....	\$ 329,866	\$ -	\$ 329,866
Local Infrastructure Improvements	659,947	-	659,947
Housing Finance	407,569	-	407,569
Highway, Transit, & Aviation Infrastructure Bank.....	-	118,727	118,727
Third Frontier Program Loans.....	-	100,319	100,319
Loans Receivable, Net	<u>\$ 1,397,382</u>	<u>\$ 219,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,428</u>
Current-Due Within One Year	\$ 116,447	\$ 18,003	\$ 134,450
Noncurrent-Due in More Than One Year	1,280,935	201,043	1,481,978
Loans Receivable, Net	<u>\$ 1,397,382</u>	<u>\$ 219,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,428</u>

The “Loans Receivable” balance reported in the major discretely presented component units, as of June 30, 2024, is comprised of student loans and other miscellaneous loans.



NOTE 5 RECEIVABLES (Continued)

D. Other Receivables

The other receivables balances reported for the primary government, as of June 30, 2024, consists of the following (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government - Other Receivables					
Governmental Activities					
Major Governmental Funds					
		Job, Family & Other Human Services	Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority	Nonmajor Govern- mental Funds	
Types of Receivables	General		Revenue Bonds		Total
Manufacturers' Rebates	\$ 913,850	\$ 1,646,256	\$ -	\$ 4,045	\$ 2,564,151
Tobacco Settlement	-	-	948,885	-	948,885
Health Facility Bed Assessments	-	108,187	-	-	108,187
Managed Care Franchise Fees.....	-	70,218	-	-	70,218
Interest	264,510	-	-	-	264,510
Accounts	11,594	20,373	-	11,836	43,803
Miscellaneous	6,931	-	-	-	6,931
Other Receivables, Net.....	\$ 1,196,885	\$ 1,845,034	\$ 948,885	\$ 15,881	\$ 4,006,685
Current-Due Within One Year	\$ 1,196,885	\$ 1,845,034	\$ -	\$ 15,881	\$ 3,057,800
Noncurrent-Due in More Than One Year.....	-	-	948,885	-	948,885
Other Receivables, Net.....	\$ 1,196,885	\$ 1,845,034	\$ 948,885	\$ 15,881	\$ 4,006,685
Business-Type Activities					
Major Proprietary Funds					
	Workers'	Lottery	Unemployment	Nonmajor	
Types of Receivables	Compensation	Commission	Compensation	Proprietary Funds	Total
Accounts.....	\$ 330,640	\$ -	\$ 243,062	\$ -	\$ 573,702
Interest and Dividends (including restricted portion)..	98,785	19	-	1,045	99,849
Lottery Sales Agents.....	-	79,542	-	-	79,542
Other Receivables, Gross.....	429,425	79,561	243,062	1,045	753,093
Estimated Uncollectible.....	(1,349)	(741)	(103,064)	-	(105,154)
Other Receivables, Net-Due Within One Year.....	\$ 428,076	\$ 78,820	\$ 139,998	\$ 1,045	\$ 647,939
Total Primary Government.....					\$ 4,654,624

The "Other Receivables" balance reported in the fiduciary funds as of June 30, 2024, is comprised of interest due of \$87.7 million, investment trade receivables of \$129.2 million, health care receivables of \$60 thousand, and miscellaneous receivables of \$2 thousand.

In the major discretely presented component units, the "Other Receivables" balance reported, as of June 30, 2024, is primarily comprised of accounts receivable, interest receivable, pledges receivable, notes receivable, patient receivable, grants receivable, and other miscellaneous receivables.



NOTE 6 PAYABLES

A. Accrued Liabilities

Details on accrued liabilities for the primary government and fiduciary activities, as of June 30, 2024, follow (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government and Fiduciary Activities - Accrued Liabilities					
		Wages and Employee Benefits	Accrued Interest	Total Accrued Liabilities	
Governmental Activities:					
Major Governmental Funds:					
General.....	\$	135,502	\$ -	\$ 135,502	
Job, Family and Other Human Services.....		17,419	-	17,419	
Pandemic Relief Fund.....		95	-	95	
Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....		48,554	-	48,554	
		201,570	-	201,570	
Reconciliation of fund level statements to government- wide statements due to basis differences.....		-	119,444	119,444	
Total Governmental Activities.....		201,570	119,444	321,014	
Business-Type Activities:					
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds.....		4,052	-	4,052	
Total Primary Government.....		\$ 205,622	\$ 119,444	\$ 325,066	
		Wages and Employee Benefits	Health Benefit Claims	Management and Administrative Expenses	Total Accrued Liabilities
Fiduciary Activities:					
State Highway Patrol Retirement System					
Pension Trust (12/31/2023).....	\$	11,477	\$ 1,276	\$ -	\$ 12,753
Private-Purpose Trust:					
Variable College Savings Plan.....	-	-		4,017	4,017
STABLE Program.....	-	-		375	375
STAR Ohio Investment Trust.....	-	-		477	477
Total Fiduciary Activities.....	\$	11,477	\$ 1,276	\$ 4,869	\$ 17,622

The "Accrued Liabilities" balance reported in the major discretely presented component units, as of June 30, 2024, is comprised largely of payables similar to those of the primary government, such as wages and employee benefits, self-insurance, and accrued interest.



NOTE 6 PAYABLES (Continued)

B. Intergovernmental Payable

The intergovernmental payable balances for the primary government and fiduciary activities, as of June 30, 2024, are comprised of the following (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government and Fiduciary Activities - Intergovernmental Payable				
	Local Government			
	Shared Revenue and Local Permissive Taxes	Subsidies and Other	Federal Government	Total
Governmental Activities:				
Major Governmental Funds:				
General	\$ 1,472,019	\$ 103,777	\$ 73,506	\$ 1,649,302
Job, Family and Other Human Services	-	182,481	-	182,481
Pandemic Relief Fund.....	-	-	99,452	99,452
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	109,478	344,311	-	453,789
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,581,497</u>	<u>\$ 630,569</u>	<u>\$ 172,958</u>	<u>\$ 2,385,024</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Major Proprietary Funds:				
Unemployment Compensation	\$ -	\$ 80	\$ 357	\$ 437
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 357</u>	<u>\$ 437</u>
Total Primary Government.....				<u>\$ 2,385,461</u>
Fiduciary Activities:				
Custodial Funds.....	\$ 354,393	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 354,393
Total Fiduciary Activities	<u>\$ 354,393</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 354,393</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, a major discretely presented component unit, reported an intergovernmental payable balance totaling approximately \$782.8 million for long-term funding contracts the Commission has with local school districts. In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the intergovernmental payable balance for the Commission is included with "Other Noncurrent Liabilities." The contracts commit the State to cover the costs of construction of facilities of the school districts once the districts have met certain eligibility requirements.



NOTE 6 PAYABLES (Continued)

C. Refund and Other Liabilities

Refund and other liabilities for the primary government and fiduciary activities, as of June 30, 2024, consist of the balances, as follows (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government and Fiduciary Activities - Refund and Other Liabilities						
			Personal Income Tax Estimated Refund Claims	Payroll Withholding and Health Care Benefits	Other	Total
Governmental Activities:						
Major Governmental Funds:						
General			\$ 1,433,256	\$ 159,399	\$ 6,230	\$ 1,598,885
Job, Family and Other Human Services			-	-	3,693	3,693
Total Governmental Activities			<u>\$ 1,433,256</u>	<u>\$ 159,399</u>	<u>\$ 9,923</u>	<u>\$ 1,602,578</u>
	Reserve for Compensation Adjustment	Net Pension / OPEB Liability	Refund and Security Deposits	Compensated Absences	Other	Total
Business-Type Activities:						
Major Proprietary Funds:						
Workers' Compensation	\$ 1,672,100	\$ 224,956	\$ -	\$ 32,777	\$ 277,122	\$ 2,206,955
Lottery Commission	-	40,929	14,111	5,887	9,516	70,443
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	4,231	-	-	4,231
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	-	91,252	-	13,235	1,541	106,028
	<u>1,672,100</u>	<u>357,137</u>	<u>18,342</u>	<u>51,899</u>	<u>288,179</u>	<u>2,387,657</u>
Reconciliation of balances included in the "Other Noncurrent Liabilities" balance in the government-wide financial statements	(1,672,100)	(357,137)	-	(51,899)	(258,656)	(2,339,792)
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,342</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 29,523</u>	<u>\$ 47,865</u>
Total Primary Government						<u>\$ 1,650,443</u>
				Child Support Collections	Other	Total
Fiduciary Activities:						
State Highway Patrol Retirement System Pension Trust (12/31/2023)				\$ -	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,194
Private Purpose Trust Funds:						
Variable College Savings Plan				-	136,178	136,178
STABLE Program				-	685	685
STAR Ohio Investment Trust				-	3,549	3,549
Custodial Funds				62,491	23,495	85,986
Total Fiduciary Activities				<u>\$ 62,491</u>	<u>\$ 165,101</u>	<u>\$ 227,592</u>

In the major discretely presented component units, the "Refunds and Other Liabilities" balance reported, as of June 30, 2024, is comprised largely of payables similar to the primary government, such as refund and security deposits, compensated absences, leases, and other miscellaneous payables.



NOTE 7 INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH COMPONENT UNITS

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances, as of June 30, 2024, consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

Due from	Due To		Total
	Workers' Compensation	Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	
General	\$ 397,814	\$ 1,458	\$ 399,272
Job, Family and Other Human Services	8,725	-	8,725
Pandemic Relief Fund	169	-	169
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	95,415	-	95,415
Lottery Commission	1,163	-	1,163
Total.....	<u>\$ 503,286</u>	<u>\$ 1,458</u>	<u>\$ 504,744</u>

Interfund balances result from the time lag between dates that 1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures/expenses occur, 2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and 3) payments between funds are made.

The State's primary government is permitted to pay its workers' compensation liability on a terminal-funding (pay-as-you-go) basis. As a result, the Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund recognized \$503.3 million as an interfund receivable for the unbilled premium due for the primary government's share of the Bureau's actuarially determined liability for compensation. In the Statement of Net Position, the State includes the liability in the internal balance reported for governmental activities.

B. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers, for the fiscal year ended of June 30, 2024, consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

Transferred from	Transferred to				Total
	General	Job, Family & Other Human Services	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	
General	\$ -	\$ 14,972	\$ 3,063,262	\$ 50,450	\$ 3,128,684
Job, Family and Other Human Services ..	1,173	-	7,838	-	9,011
Buckeye Tobacco Settlement					
Financing Authority Revenue Bonds....	19,891	-	-	-	19,891
Pandemic Relief Fund.....	92,149	-	-	-	92,149
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	183,556	14,266	300,799	-	498,621
Workers' Compensation	10,679	-	-	-	10,679
Lottery Commission	2,573	-	1,514,036	-	1,516,609
Unemployment Compensation	10,867	-	-	-	10,867
Total.....	<u>\$ 320,888</u>	<u>\$ 29,238</u>	<u>\$ 4,885,935</u>	<u>\$ 50,450</u>	<u>\$ 5,286,511</u>

Transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them, to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, 2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts, to the debt service fund as the debt service payments become due, and 3) utilize unrestricted revenues collected in one fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budget authorizations.



NOTE 7 INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH COMPONENT UNITS (Continued)

C. Discretely Presented Component Units

For fiscal year 2024, the discretely presented component units reported \$2.84 billion in state assistance revenue from the primary government in the Statement of Activities.

Included in "Primary, Secondary, and Other Education" expenses reported for the governmental activities, is the funding that the primary government provided to the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission for capital construction at local school districts. The primary government also transferred bond proceeds to the Ohio Facilities Construction Commission to pay the State's share of the cost of rebuilding elementary and secondary school facilities across the State.

Additionally, the primary government provided financial support to the colleges and universities in the form of state appropriations for instructional and non-instructional purposes and capital appropriations for construction. This assistance is included in "Higher Education Support" expenses reported for governmental activities.

Details of balances and activity reported in the government-wide financial statements between the primary government and its discretely presented component units are summarized below:

Primary Government (dollars in thousands)						
Program Expenses for State Assistance to Component Units						
	Payable to the Component Units	Primary, Secondary, and Other Education Function	Higher Education Support Function	Transportation Function	Community and Economic Development Function	Total State Assistance to the Component Units
Major Governmental Funds:						
General	\$ 13,196	\$ 587,273	\$ 2,170,123	\$ 3,150	\$ 79,964	\$ 2,840,510
Job, Family and Other Human Services ...	3,155	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	4,020	-	-	-	-	-
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 20,371</u>	<u>\$ 587,273</u>	<u>\$ 2,170,123</u>	<u>\$ 3,150</u>	<u>\$ 79,964</u>	<u>\$ 2,840,510</u>
Discretely Presented Component Units (dollars in thousands)						
				Receivable from the Primary Government	Payable to the Primary Government	Total State Assistance from the Primary Government
Major Discretely Presented Component Units:						
Ohio Facilities Construction Commission.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 667,237
Ohio State University	-	-	-	-	-	589,552
Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units	20,371	86	1,583,721			
Total Discretely Presented Component Units	<u>\$ 20,371</u>	<u>\$ 86</u>	<u>\$ 2,840,510</u>			



NOTE 8 CAPITAL ASSETS

A. Primary Government

Capital asset activity, including lease and subscription-based information technology (IT) assets, for the year ended June 30, 2024, reported for the primary government was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Primary Government - Governmental Activities			
	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized:				
Land	\$ 2,697,414	\$ 62,612	\$ (4,019)	\$ 2,756,007
Buildings	65,311	-	-	65,311
Land Improvements	1,439	-	-	1,439
Construction-in-Progress	3,389,907	642,236	(1,086,433)	2,945,710
Infrastructure:				
Highway Network:				
General Subsystem	9,155,123	9,419	(60)	9,164,482
Priority Subsystem	9,329,810	304,868	-	9,634,678
Bridge Network	2,924,680	24,623	(13,351)	2,935,952
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized....	27,563,684	1,043,758	(1,103,863)	27,503,579
Other Capital Assets:				
Buildings	4,736,890	112,951	(340,770)	4,509,071
Land Improvements	595,190	10,026	(834)	604,382
Machinery and Equipment	2,454,749	76,820	(222,662)	2,308,907
Vehicles	556,365	78,870	(29,058)	606,177
Infrastructure:				
Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources Network...	397,912	8,616	(44,199)	362,329
Leases:				
Buildings	198,455	3,385	(18,218)	183,622
Land	3,257	140	-	3,397
Machinery and Equipment	5,486	319	-	5,805
Subscription IT.....	75,879	14,792	(6,998)	83,673
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost.....	9,024,183	305,919	(662,739)	8,667,363
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings	2,867,825	94,569	(13,076)	2,949,318
Land Improvements	432,778	20,606	(399)	452,985
Machinery and Equipment	1,473,021	236,876	(190,699)	1,519,198
Vehicles	389,131	52,505	(25,055)	416,581
Infrastructure:				
Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources Network...	82,754	8,422	-	91,176
Leases:				
Buildings	67,302	28,126	(17,515)	77,913
Land	535	353	-	888
Machinery and Equipment	1,416	582	-	1,998
Subscription IT.....	16,630	24,363	(6,998)	33,995
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	5,331,392	466,402	(253,742)	5,544,052
Other Capital Assets, Net	3,692,791	(160,483)	(408,997)	3,123,311
Governmental Activities - Capital Assets, Net.....	\$ 31,256,475	\$ 883,275	\$ (1,512,860)	\$ 30,626,890



NOTE 8 CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	Primary Government - Business-Type Activities			
	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized:				
Land	\$ 9,466	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,466
Construction-In Progress	2,857	3,042	(83)	5,816
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized	12,323	3,042	(83)	15,282
Other Capital Assets:				
Buildings	209,439	-	-	209,439
Machinery and Equipment	159,847	3,099	(2,142)	160,804
Vehicles	3,426	107	-	3,533
Leases:				
Buildings	28,877	4,960	(3,255)	30,582
Machinery and Equipment	111	13	(35)	89
Subscription IT	9,332	17	-	9,349
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost	411,032	8,196	(5,432)	413,796
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings	203,816	779	-	204,595
Machinery and Equipment	111,745	14,848	(2,041)	124,552
Vehicles	2,519	237	-	2,756
Leases:				
Buildings	15,602	4,908	(2,305)	18,205
Machinery and Equipment	44	33	(35)	42
Subscription IT	5,285	2,204	-	7,489
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	339,011	23,009	(4,381)	357,639
Other Capital Assets, Net	72,021	(14,813)	(1,051)	56,157
Business-Type Activities - Capital Assets, Net	\$ 84,344	\$ (11,771)	\$ (1,134)	\$ 71,439



NOTE 8 CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

For fiscal year 2024, the State charged depreciation expense relating to capital assets and amortization expense relating to lease and subscription IT assets to the following functions (dollars in thousands):

	<i>Depreciation/ Amortization Expense</i>
Governmental Activities:	
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	\$ 3,118
Higher Education Support.....	234
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	172,477
Health and Human Services.....	17,841
Justice and Public Protection.....	70,137
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	30,887
Transportation.....	92,147
General Government.....	86,014
Community and Economic Development.....	9,241
Total Depreciation/Amortization Expense for Governmental Activities.....	482,096
Gains (Losses) on Capital Asset Disposals Included in Depreciation.....	(15,694)
Fiscal Year 2024 Increases to Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization.....	<u>\$ 466,402</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Workers' Compensation.....	\$ 18,271
Lottery Commission.....	2,985
Tuition Trust Authority.....	9
Office of Auditor of State.....	1,788
Total Depreciation/Amortization Expense for Business-Type Activities.....	23,053
Gains (Losses) on Capital Asset Disposals Included in Depreciation.....	(44)
Fiscal year 2024 Increase to Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization.....	<u>\$ 23,009</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the State considered the following governmental capital asset balances as being impaired and removed from service (dollars in thousands):

Governmental Activities:	<i>Net Book Value</i>
Permanently Impaired Assets Removed from Service:	
Buildings.....	\$ 4,198
Land Improvements	225
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,423</u>

B. Major Discretely Presented Component Units

Capital asset activity, including lease and subscription IT assets, for the year ended June 30, 2024, reported for major discretely presented component unit funds with significant capital asset balances was as follows (dollars in thousands):



NOTE 8 CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	Major Discretely Presented Component Units			
	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2024
Ohio State University:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized:				
Land	\$ 179,900	\$ 12,413	\$ -	\$ 192,313
Construction-In Progress	2,196,086	1,004,180	(1,013,737)	2,186,529
Patents and Trademarks	18,465	-	-	18,465
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated/Amortized	2,394,451	1,016,593	(1,013,737)	2,397,307
Other Capital Assets:				
Buildings	8,541,667	730,725	(5,145)	9,267,247
Land Improvements	1,089,519	107,543	(258)	1,196,804
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	1,999,449	259,213	(35,232)	2,223,430
Library Books and Publications	206,697	4,792	(389)	211,100
Leases:				
Buildings	445,230	8,025	(20,263)	432,992
Machinery and Equipment	58,931	7,088	-	66,019
Subscription IT	276,934	39,107	(1,912)	314,129
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost	12,618,427	1,156,493	(63,199)	13,711,721
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings	4,053,747	301,727	(3,219)	4,352,255
Land Improvements	541,616	55,661	(248)	597,029
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	1,512,958	148,239	(30,192)	1,631,005
Library Books and Publications	185,473	4,624	(390)	189,707
Leases:				
Buildings	64,419	23,850	(2,162)	86,107
Machinery and Equipment	31,465	9,010	-	40,475
Subscription IT	119,663	73,637	(1,912)	191,388
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	6,509,341	616,748	(38,123)	7,087,966
Other Capital Assets, Net	6,109,086	539,745	(25,076)	6,623,755
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 8,503,537	\$1,556,338	\$ (1,038,813)	\$ 9,021,062
Less: Lease Assets netted against deferred inflows for lease-leaseback	9,820			12,646
Ohio State University - Capital Assets, Net	\$ 8,493,717			\$ 9,008,416

For fiscal year 2024, Ohio State University reported approximately \$616.7 million in depreciation/amortization expense.

NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS

All part-time and full-time employees and elected officials of the State, including its component units (unless otherwise excluded in Ohio Revised Code), are eligible to be covered by one of the following retirement plans:

- Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
- State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
- State Highway Patrol Retirement System
- Alternative Retirement Plan

GASB 68 and 75 require employers participating in cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement plans to recognize a proportionate share of net pension assets and/or liabilities, net OPEB assets and/or liabilities, expenses, and deferrals. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized total pension expense for all retirement plans of \$539.5 million, net pension liabilities of \$5.82 billion, net pension assets of \$65.5 million, deferred outflows of \$1.47 billion, and deferred inflows of \$187.7 million. The State also recognized total OPEB expense of \$(33.8) million, net OPEB liabilities of \$218.2 million, net OPEB assets of \$189.8 million, deferred outflows of \$259.4 million, and deferred inflows of \$361.6 million.



**NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)**

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Pension Benefits

OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system that administers three separate pension plans – the Traditional Pension Plan (Traditional Plan) which is a defined benefit plan, the Member-Directed Plan which is a defined contribution plan, and the Combined Plan with features of both the defined benefit plan and the defined contribution plan. Effective January 1, 2022, the Combined Plan is no longer available for new member selection and current members in other plans will no longer be able to make a plan change to the Combined Plan. Existing members in the Combined Plan will retain all current plan design features and experience no changes. During 2023, the General Assembly passed the state budget bill (HB 33) which allows OPERS to consolidate the Combined Plan with the Traditional Pension Plan.

OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report, which may be obtained by visiting <https://www.opers.org> or by making a written request to Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or calling (800) 222-7377.

As established under Chapter 145, Ohio Revised Code, OPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and survivor and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries enrolled in the defined benefit and combined plans.

New employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, are eligible to select one of the OPERS retirement plans, as listed above, in which they wish to participate. Members not eligible to select a plan include law enforcement patrol officers, who must participate in the State Highway Patrol Retirement System defined benefit plan (see NOTE 9C), college and university employees who choose to participate in one of the university's alternative retirement plans (see NOTE 9D), and re-employed OPERS retirees.

Senate Bill 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. Members eligible to retire under the law in effect prior to Senate Bill 343 or who will be eligible to retire no later than five years after January 7, 2013, comprise Transition Group A. Members with 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013, or who will be eligible to retire no later than 10 years after January 7, 2013, are included in Transition Group B. Those members who are not in Group A or B or were hired after January 7, 2013, are in Transition Group C.

The age and service requirements for State and Law Enforcement employees in all transition groups are shown in the table below:

Unreduced Benefit	Group A		Group B		Group C	
	Age	Service	Age	Service	Age	Service
State	Any	30	52	31	55	32
	N/A	N/A	Any	32	N/A	N/A
	65	5	66	5	67	5
Law Enforcement	48	25	50	25	52	25
	62	15	64	15	64	15

Reduced Benefit	Group A		Group B		Group C	
	Age	Service	Age	Service	Age	Service
State	55	25	55	25	57	25
	60	5	60	5	62	5
Law Enforcement	52	15	52	15	56	15
	N/A	N/A	48	25	48	25



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

The retirement allowance for the Traditional Plan (defined benefit) is calculated based on age, years of credited service, and the final average salary. The annual allowance for regular employees for members in Transition Groups A and B is determined by multiplying the final average salary by 2.2 percent for each year of Ohio contributing service up to 30 years and by 2.5 percent for all other years in excess of 30 years of credited service. The annual allowance for regular employees for members in Transition Group C is determined by multiplying the final average salary by 2.2 percent for each year of Ohio contributing service up to 35 years and by 2.5 percent for all other years in excess of 35 years of credited service. The annual allowance for law enforcement employees is determined by multiplying the final average salary by 2.5 percent for the first 25 years of Ohio contributing service, and by 2.1 percent for each year of service over 25 years. Retirement benefits increase three percent annually of the original base amount regardless of changes in the Consumer Price Index for those who retired prior to January 7, 2013. For those retiring after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the increase will be based on the average increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at three percent.

The retirement allowance for the Combined Plan (defined benefit portion) is calculated based on age, years of credited service, and the final average salary. The annual allowance for regular employees for members in Transition Groups A and B is determined by multiplying the final average salary by one percent for each year of Ohio contributing service up to 30 years and by 1.25 percent for all other years in excess of 30 years of credited service. The annual allowance for regular employees for members in Transition Group C is determined by multiplying the final average salary by one percent for each year of Ohio contributing service up to 35 years and by 1.25 percent for all other years in excess of 35 years of credited service. Retirement benefits for the defined benefit portion of the plan increase three percent annually of the original base amount regardless of changes in the Consumer Price Index, for those who retired prior to January 7, 2013. For those retiring after January 7, 2013, the increase will be based on the average increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at three percent. Additionally, retirees receive the proceeds of their individual retirement plans in a manner similar to retirees in the defined contribution plan, as discussed below.

Regular employees who participate in the Member-Directed Plan (defined contribution) may retire after they reach the age of 55. The retirement allowance for the defined contribution plan is based entirely on the total member and vested employer contributions to the plan, plus or minus any investment gains or losses. Employer contributions vest at a rate of 20 percent per year over a five-year vesting period. Retirees may choose from various payment options including the annuitization of their benefit account, a Partial Lump Sum Option Plan (PLOP) subject to limitations, rollovers to another eligible retirement plan, or made payable to the member, or various combinations of these options. When members choose to annuitize their defined contribution benefit, the annuitized portion of the benefit is reclassified to a defined benefit and will continue to be administered by OPERS.

Employer and employee required contributions to OPERS are established by the Retirement Board and are within the limits authorized by the Ohio Revised Code. The contribution rates are based on percentages of covered employees' gross salaries, which are calculated annually by the retirement system's actuaries. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14 percent of covered payroll for regular employees and 18.1 percent of covered payroll for law enforcement employees.

Contribution rates for fiscal year 2024, which are the same for the defined benefit, defined contribution, and combined plans, were as follows:



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

	Contribution Rates	
	Employee Share	Employer Share
<u>Regular Employees:</u>		
July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.....	10.00%	14.00%
<u>Law Enforcement Employees:</u>		
July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.....	13.00%	18.10%

In the Combined Plan, the employer's share finances the defined benefit portion of the plan, while the employee's share finances the defined contribution portion of the plan. In the Member Directed defined contribution plan, both the employee and employer share of the costs are used to finance the plan. The defined contribution portion on the Combined Plan and Member Directed Plan allows the participants to direct the investment of their accounts by selecting from professionally managed investment options.

At June 30, 2024, the State reports a liability of \$5.31 billion for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Traditional Plan and an asset for its proportionate share of the net pension asset of \$65.5 million for the Combined Plan. Ohio State University discretely presented component unit reports liabilities of \$2.83 billion for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Traditional Plan. The net pension liability/asset was measured as of December 31, 2023. The Plan's total pension liability used to calculate the Plan's net pension liability/asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023. The State's proportion of the net pension liability/asset is determined by a measure of the State's proportionate relationship of employer contributions made to OPERS to the total contributions made to OPERS by all employers and non-employer contributing entities to the Plan. At December 31, 2023, the State's proportion was 20.29 percent for the Traditional Plan based on employer contributions of \$470.3 million, as compared to the December 31, 2022, proportion of 21.31 percent. For the Combined Plan, the State's proportion at December 31, 2023, was 21.31 percent based on employer contributions of \$11.3 million, as compared to the December 31, 2022, proportion of 21.34 percent. The proportion for the Traditional Plan for Ohio State University discretely presented component unit was 11 percent based on employer contributions totaling \$289.7 million, compared to 10.6 percent for the previous fiscal year. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the system and additions to and deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, deductions are recorded when the liability is incurred, and revenues are recognized when earned. Refunds are payable two months after termination of the member's employment. All investments are reported at fair value.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized pension expense of \$553.9 million for the Traditional Plan and \$4 million for the Combined Plan. Ohio State University discretely presented component unit, recognized \$665.3 million in pension expense for the OPERS and STRS plans combined.



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

At June 30, 2024, the State reported Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pensions from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Pension	
	Primary Government	Ohio State University
Traditional Plan		
Deferred Outflow of Resources:		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 87,069	\$ 50,788
Changes of Assumptions	69	1,642
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings		
on Pension Plan Investments	1,076,349	563,122
Change in Employers' Proportionate Share	20,658	-
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	207,205	145,230
Total	<u>\$ 1,391,350</u>	<u>\$ 760,782</u>
Deferred Inflow of Resources:		
Change in Employers' Proportionate Share	\$ (166,158)	\$ (4,889)
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(182)	(4,243)
Total	<u>\$ (166,340)</u>	<u>\$ (9,132)</u>
Combined Plan	Primary Government	
Deferred Outflow of Resources:		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 2,579	
Change in Employers' Proportionate Share	127	
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings		
on Pension Plan Investments	10,358	
Change in Assumptions	2,363	
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	4,904	
Total	<u>\$ 20,331</u>	
Deferred Inflow of Resources:		
Change in Employers' Proportionate Share	\$ (3,235)	
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(6,299)	
Total	<u>\$ (9,534)</u>	

Deferred Outflows of Resources of \$207.2 million related to pensions resulting from State contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the Traditional Plan will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Deferred Outflows of Resources of \$4.9 million resulting from State contributions subsequent to the measurement period for the Combined Plan will be recognized as an increase to the net pension asset in the year ended June 30, 2025. Ohio State University, a discretely presented component unit, will recognize \$145.2 million resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement period as a reduction of its net pension liability in the following year.

Other amounts reported as Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):



**NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)**

Traditional Plan	Pension	
	Primary Government	Ohio State University
Year Ended June 30:		
2025.....	\$ 212,052	\$ 139,337
2026.....	306,533	188,611
2027.....	651,902	360,459
2028.....	(152,687)	(83,475)
2029.....	3	426
Thereafter.....	2	1,062

Combined Plan	Primary Government
Year Ended June 30:	
2025.....	\$ 862
2026.....	2,114
2027.....	5,295
2028.....	(2,281)
2029.....	(199)
Thereafter.....	102

OPEB Benefits

In addition to the pension plan, OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer postemployment health care plan for the Traditional Plan and Combined Plan. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care coverage, but qualify for a Retiree Medical Account.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible recipients, with one exception. Ohio law currently requires OPERS to provide a Medicare Part A equivalent coverage or Medicare Part A reimbursement for eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. Authority to establish and amend OPEB benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code as well.

Retirees enrolled in Medicare A and B, non-Medicare retirees, and eligible Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan retirees, can participate in the OPERS Connector (a vendor selected by OPERS) to assist with evaluation, selection, and purchase of a health care plan on the open market. Eligible retirees may receive a monthly allowance in a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) account that can be used to reimburse eligible health care expenses. The non-Medicare retiree monthly base allowance will be \$1,200 and \$350 per month for Medicare retirees. The retiree will receive a percentage (ranging between 51 to 90 percent) of the base allowance determined by their age and qualified years of service at retirement for both non-Medicare and Medicare retirees. When OPERS health care enrolled members become Medicare-eligible, they must enroll in Medicare Part A and Medicare Part B.

Retirement Date	Group A			Group B			Group C		
	Age	Total Service Credit	Total Qualified Health Care Service Credit	Age	Total Service Credit	Total Qualified Health Care Service Credit	Age	Total Service Credit	Total Qualified Health Care Service Credit
December 1, 2014 or Prior	Any	10	N/A	Any	10	N/A	Any	10	N/A
January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2021	60	20	N/A	52	31	N/A	55	32	N/A
				60	20	N/A			
	Any	30	N/A	Any	32	N/A	60	20	N/A
January 1, 2022 or after	59 or younger	N/A	30	Any	N/A	32	55	N/A	32
				52	N/A	31			
	60 to 64	30	20	60 to 64	31	20	60 to 64	32	20
	65 or older	N/A	20	65 or older	N/A	20	65 or older	N/A	20



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

The types of service credit that qualify for health care eligibility are contributing service, eligible service in another Ohio retirement system, military time that interrupts public service, unreported public service or OPERS redeposit (restored) service. Retirees who do not meet the requirement for coverage as a non-Medicare participant can become eligible for coverage at age 65 if they have at least 20 years of qualifying service.

The Member Directed Plan has a portion of the employer contribution credited to an individual retiree medical account and participants can use vested retiree medical account funds upon retirement for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses. Currently, an employee's interest in the medical account for qualifying health care expenses vests based on length of service, with 100 percent vesting attained after five years of credited service for employees hired prior to July 1, 2015. Members who elect the Member-Directed Plan after July 1, 2015, will vest at 15 years of service at a rate of 10 percent each year starting with the sixth year of participation.

Retirees may choose to become re-employed in an OPERS covered job, but it may affect continuing receipt of age and service retirement benefits. Contributions must begin from the first day of re-employment. Members re-employed within the first two months after their effective retirement benefit date will forfeit their retirement benefit during this two-month period. OPERS health coverage is not available during the two-month forfeiture period. During re-employment, the retiree participates in the Money Purchase Plan. Upon termination of re-employment, retirees under age 65 may receive a refund of their Money Purchase account consisting of their member contributions made during the period of re-employment, plus interest. Retirees age 65 and older may receive an annuity benefit or lump sum payment based on the amount of their member contributions during the period of re-employment, plus interest, and an amount from the employer's contributions established by the Board.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority which allows public employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS may be set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care benefits. Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of postemployment health care benefits. The OPEB contribution rates for regular and law enforcement employees for 2023 and 2024 was zero percent for the Traditional Plan and two percent for the Combined Plan. The employer contribution to the Member Directed Plan participants' health care accounts for 2023 was four percent. Employers make no further contributions to a member's health care account after retirement, nor do employers have any further obligation to provide postemployment health care benefits.

At June 30, 2024, the State reports an asset of \$182.9 million for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset compared to a liability of \$134 million at June 30, 2023. Ohio State University discretely presented component unit reports assets of \$101.1 million for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset, as compared to a \$68.1 million liability as of June 30, 2023. The net OPEB asset was measured as of December 31, 2023. The Plan's total OPEB liability used to calculate the Plan's net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2023, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payments, and interest accruals during the year. The State's proportion of the net OPEB asset is determined by a measure of the State's proportionate relationship of employer contributions made to OPERS to the total contributions made to OPERS by all employers. At December 31, 2023, the State's proportion was 20.27 percent based on total employer contributions to OPERS of \$500.8 million, as compared to the December 31, 2022, proportion of 21.25 percent. The proportion for the Ohio State University discretely presented component unit was 11.2 percent based on employer contributions totaling \$289.7 million, compared to 10.8 percent for the previous fiscal year. For purposes of measuring the net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the system and additions to and deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan. For this purpose, additions are recorded when the asset is incurred, and revenues are recognized when earned.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized OPEB expense of \$(9) million. Ohio State University discretely presented component unit, recognized \$665.3 million in OPEB expense for the OPERS and STRS plans combined. At June 30, 2024, the State reported Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB from the following sources (dollars in thousands):



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

	OPEB	
	Primary Government	Ohio State University
Deferred Outflow of Resources:		
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings		
on OPEB Plan Investments	\$ 110,488	\$ 56,143
Changes of Assumptions	47,245	25,096
Change in Employers' Proportionate Share	7,386	274
Total	<u>\$ 165,119</u>	<u>\$ 81,513</u>
Deferred Inflow of Resources:		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ (26,069)	\$ (14,173)
Changes of Assumptions	(78,631)	(43,443)
Change in Employers' Proportionate Share	(1,210)	(2)
Total	<u>\$ (105,910)</u>	<u>\$ (57,618)</u>

There were no State contributions related to OPEB subsequent to the measurement date and therefore, there will be no increase of the net OPEB asset resulting from state contributions subsequent to the measurement date recognized in the year ended June 30, 2025.

Other amounts reported as Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

	OPEB	
	Primary Government	Ohio State University
Year Ending June 30:		
2025.....	\$ (2,092)	\$ (3,872)
2026.....	11,525	3,416
2027.....	86,869	44,844
2028.....	(37,093)	(20,493)

Actuarial Assumptions for Pension and OPEB Liabilities

The total pension and OPEB liabilities were determined using the following actuarial assumptions listed in the individual tables below, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	Pension	
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Wage Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Salary Increases (including wage inflation)	2.75-10.75%	2.75-8.25%
Investment Rate of Return	6.90%	6.90%
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA *	3.00%	3.00%
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age (Both Plans)	

*The COLA, for both the Traditional and Combined Plans, for retirees prior to January 7, 2013, is three percent simple. For retirees after that date, the COLA is 2.30 percent simple through 2024, and then becomes 2.05 percent simple.



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

	OPEB
Wage Inflation	2.75%
Salary Increases (including wage inflation)	2.75%-10.75%
Single Discount Rate	5.70%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	3.77%
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	5.50% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2038
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

An experience study was conducted for the period from 2016 through 2020, comparing assumptions to actual results. The experience study determined the appropriate set of assumptions to keep the plan on a path toward full funding. In 2021, information from the study led to changes in both demographic and economic assumptions, the most notable reductions being the actuarially assumed rate of return from 7.2 percent to 6.9 percent, a reduction in the wage inflation rate from 3.25 percent to 2.75 percent, and a reduction in long-term expected price inflation from 2.5 percent to 2.35 percent. The cost-of-living adjustments rate assumption for pensions for post January 7, 2013, retirees changed since the prior measurement date from 0.5 percent simple through 2024 to 2.05 percent simple. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.9 percent, unchanged from the prior year. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and employee contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates. Based on the projection, the plan's fiduciary net position would be available to make all projected benefit payments for all current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 6.9 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total liability.

A single discount rate of 5.70 percent was used to measure the Plan's total OPEB asset on the measurement date of December 31, 2023, compared to 5.22 percent the prior year. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments and tax-exempt municipal bond rates based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date. This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6 percent, same as last year, and a municipal bond rate of 3.77 percent, as compared to 4.05 percent the prior year. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at the actuarially determined rate; therefore, the contributions were sufficient for health care costs to 2070. The health care investment rate was applied to projected costs to 2070, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

For the actuarial assumption tables above, Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on 130 percent of the Pub-2010 General Employees Mortality Table (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates are based on 115% of the PubG-2010 Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (males and females). For all mortality tables mentioned above, the base year is 2010 and the mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2020 mortality improvement scales (males and females) to those tables.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2023, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study covering a five-year period between 2016 through 2020. The pension and health care valuation results are valued and presented as of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively.

An estimate range for investment return assumption for pension and OPEB is developed and based on the target allocation adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

Asset Class	Pension		OPEB	
	Target Allocation	Weighted, Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*	Target Allocation	Weighted, Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Fixed Income	24%	2.85%	37%	2.82%
Domestic Equity	21%	4.27%	25%	4.27%
Real Estate	13%	4.46%	5%	4.68%
Private Equity	15%	7.52%	0%	0.00%
International Equities	20%	5.16%	25%	5.16%
Risk Parity	2%	4.38%	3%	4.38%
Other Investments	5%	3.46%	5%	2.43%
Total Fund	100%		100%	

*Geometric

Sensitivity of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table represents the net pension liability/(asset) as of December 31, 2023, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 6.9 percent. Also shown is what the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.9 percent) or one percentage point higher (7.9 percent) than the current assumption (dollars in thousands):

	Pension		
	1% Decrease 5.9%	Current Discount Rate 6.9%	1% Increase 7.9%
<u>Traditional Plan</u>			
Net Pension Liability/(Asset):			
Primary Government	\$ 8,360,632	\$ 5,310,804	\$ 2,774,232
Ohio State University	4,459,024	2,832,397	1,479,598
<u>Combined Plan</u>			
Net Pension (Asset):			
Primary Government	\$ (39,635)	\$ (65,499)	\$ (85,873)

The table below represents sensitivity of the State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) to changes in the current period single discount rate assumption of 5.7 percent, as of December 31, 2023. The table below shows the expected net OPEB liability/(asset) if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.7 percent) or one percentage point higher (6.7 percent) than the current single discount rate (dollars in thousands):

	OPEB		
	1% Decrease 4.7%	Current Single Discount Rate 5.7%	1% Increase 6.7%
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset):			
Primary Government	\$ 100,526	\$ (182,918)	\$ (417,711)
Ohio State University	55,510	(101,060)	(230,658)

Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability/(asset) . Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2024 is 5.5 percent. The actuaries project premium rate decreases to a level at, or near, wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.5 percent in the most recent valuation. The following table represents the net OPEB liability/(asset) calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability/(asset) if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rate assumption (dollars in thousands):



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

	OPEB		
	1%	Current Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumption	1%
	Decrease		Increase
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset):			
Primary Government	\$ (190,514)	\$ (182,918)	\$ (174,300)
Ohio State University	(105,201)	(101,060)	(96,248)

Early Retirement Incentives (ERI)

State agencies, or departments within agencies, may offer voluntary ERI under Section 145.297, Ohio Revised Code. Through the ERI Program, the State can offer to purchase up to a maximum of five years' worth of service credit from OPERS on behalf of employees who would then meet the age and service requirements to qualify for retirement. The ERI plan must remain in effect for at least one year and the employees must be given at least thirty days' notice before terminating the plan.

State agencies are also required under Section 145.298, Ohio Revised Code, to offer a generally similar ERI when the terminations equal or exceed the lesser of 350 employees or 40 percent of the agency's workforce, as a result of a closure of the agency or a lay-off within a six-month period. Under these circumstances, qualifying employees must decide whether to accept the offer in the time between the announcement of the layoffs and the effective date. The amount of service credit offered cannot exceed five years or 20 percent of the total service credited to any participant. The ERI agreements establish an obligation to pay specific amounts on fixed dates.

As of June 30, 2024, the State had no significant liabilities relative to existing ERI agreements with state employees covered by OPERS. During fiscal year 2024, the State did not incur any significant expenditures/expenses related to ERI agreements.

B. State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS)

Pension Benefits

STRS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system that administers three separate pension plans – the Defined Benefit Plan, the Defined Contribution Plan, and the Combined Plan with features of both the defined benefit plan and the defined contribution plan. STRS benefits are established under Chapter 3307, Ohio Revised Code. STRS also provides death, survivor, and disability benefits to members in the Defined Benefit and Combined Plans.

STRS issues a stand-alone financial report, copies of which may be obtained by making a written request to State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio, Attention: Chief Financial Officer, 275 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877 or by visiting the STRS Website at <https://www.strsoh.org>.

Employer and employee required contributions to STRS are established by the Board and limited under the Ohio Revised Code to employer and employee rates of 14 percent and are based on percentages of covered employees' gross salaries, which are calculated annually by the retirement system's actuary. Contribution rates for fiscal year 2024 were 14 percent for employers and 14 percent for employees for the Defined Benefit, Defined Contribution, and Combined Plans.

Employees hired after July 1, 2001, may choose to participate in the Combined Plan or the Defined Contribution Plan, in lieu of participation in the Defined Benefit Plan. For retirement dates between August 1, 2023, and July 1, 2028, participants in the Defined Benefit Plan may retire with an unreduced benefit after 34 years of credited service regardless of age, or age 65 with five years of credited service. Effective August 1, 2028, or after, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit at any age.



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

Any member may retire with reduced benefit amounts at any age with 30 years of service, or at age 55 with 29 years of credited service, or at age 60 with 5 years of credited service. Retirement eligibility for reduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 60; or 30 years of service credit regardless of age. Benefits are based on the final average salary based on the five highest years of earnings, and by multiplying 2.2 percent times the number of years of service credit. Retirees are entitled to a maximum annual retirement benefit, payable in monthly installments for life, equal to the "formula benefit" calculation.

For members who were eligible to retire on July 1, 2015, or later, the annual benefit amount will be the greater of either the benefit amount calculated under the current benefit formula as described above, or the benefit amount calculated as of July 1, 2015, under the previous benefit formula, as described below.

The previous benefit formula was based on years of credited service and the final average salary, which is the average of the member's three highest salary years. The annual allowance is determined by multiplying the final average salary by 2.2 percent, multiplied by years of credited service, or 2.5 percent of final average salary if the member has 35 or more years of contributing service credit. Each year over 30 years is incrementally increased by 0.1 percent, starting at 2.5 percent for the 31st year of contributing service up to a maximum 3.3 percent for the 39th year.

Retirees choose from one of four payment options, including annuity options and a "partial lump-sum" option. Under the partial lump-sum option, retirees may take a lump-sum payment that equals from six to 36 times their monthly service retirement benefit. Subsequent monthly benefits are reduced proportionally.

Participants in the Defined Contribution Plan are eligible to retire at age 50. All employee contributions are deposited into the member's individual account. Effective July 1, 2022, employers place 11.09 percent of salary into the members individual account and 2.91 percent of salary is allocated to pay for unfunded liabilities. Members direct the investment of their accounts by selecting from various professionally managed investment options. Members vest 20 percent per year in employer contributions, including associated gains and losses on those contributions. Employee contributions vest immediately. Retirees may select from various annuity payment plans or a lump-sum payment option.

Participants in the Combined Plan may start to collect the unreduced defined benefit portion of the plan at age 60 with five years of service, or participants may collect a reduced defined benefit portion of the plan before age 60 with five years of service. Of employee contributions, 12 percent of earned compensation is deposited into the defined contribution portion of the plan, while the remaining two percent is deposited into the defined benefit portion of the plan. Employee contributions are allocated among investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefits payment. The annual allowance for the defined benefit portion of the Plan is determined by multiplying the final average salary for the five highest paid years by one percent for each year of Ohio contributing service credit. Participants in the Combined Plan may also participate in the partial lump-sum option plan, as described previously, for the portion of their retirement benefit that is provided through the defined benefit portion of the plan. The defined contribution portion of the Plan may be taken as a lump sum if the member withdraws at or after the age of 50, or the defined benefit can be left on account for a benefit payable at the age of 60. The member may withdraw the defined benefit portion only if they also withdraw the defined contribution account.

A retiree of STRS or any other Ohio public retirement system is eligible for re-employment as a teacher after two months from the date of retirement. Members and the employer make contributions during the period of re-employment. Upon termination or the retiree reaches the age of 65, whichever comes later, the retiree is eligible for an annuity benefit or a lump-sum payment in addition to the original retirement allowance. Alternatively, the retiree may receive a refund of member contributions with interest before age 65 once employment is terminated.



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

At June 30, 2024, the State reports a liability of \$76.2 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability, as compared to \$79.2 million at June 30, 2023. Ohio State University discretely presented component unit reports a net pension liability of \$1.04 billion for its proportionate share, as compared to \$1.11 billion at June 30, 2023. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023. The Plan's total pension liability was used to calculate the net pension liability, as determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. The State's proportion of the net pension liability is determined by a measure of the State's proportionate relationship of employer contributions made to STRS to the total contributions made to STRS by all employers and non-employer contributing entities to the plan. At June 30, 2024, the State's proportion of 0.35 percent, compared to 0.36 percent the prior year, based on employer contributions totaling \$6.4 million. Ohio State University's proportionate share was 4.8 percent, as compared to 5 percent the prior year, based on employer contributions of \$93.1 million.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources and pension expenses, information about the fiduciary net position of the system and additions to and deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by STRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of member contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized pension expense of \$5.3 million.

At June 30, 2024, the State and Ohio State University reported Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pensions from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Pension	
	Primary Government	Ohio State University
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 2,778	\$ 37,801
Changes of Assumptions	6,275	87,644
Change in Employer Proportionate Share	48	2,303
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	6,774	-
Total	<u>\$ 15,875</u>	<u>\$ 127,748</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ (169)	\$ (2,301)
Changes of Assumptions	(4,723)	(66,529)
Differences Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	(228)	(3,107)
Change in Employer Proportionate Share	(1,419)	-
Total	<u>\$ (6,539)</u>	<u>\$ (71,937)</u>

Deferred Outflows of Resources of \$6.8 million related to pensions resulting from State contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Ohio State University discretely presented component unit will not recognize a reduction of its net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025, as there were no contributions related to pension subsequent to the measurement date.

Other amounts reported as Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

	Pension	
	Primary Government	Ohio State University
Year Ended June 30:		
2025.....	\$ (1,160)	\$ (9,303)
2026.....	(3,095)	(35,325)
2027.....	7,397	106,519
2028.....	(580)	(6,080)

OPEB Benefits

Additionally, STRS offers a cost-sharing, multiple employer health care plan which provides access to health care to eligible retirees who participate in the Defined Benefit Plan or Combined Plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physician's fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of a portion of the monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Health care premiums will be reduced by a Medicare Part B Premium credit beginning in 2023. Retirees enrolled in the Defined Contribution Plan receive no postemployment health care benefits.

Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 gives the STRS board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of associated health care costs are absorbed by the health care plan. All benefit recipients of the health care plan, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Medicare Part D allows STRS Ohio to recover part of the health care cost for providing prescription coverage through its health care plans which include creditable prescription drug coverage. For the Defined Benefit and Combined Plans, all employer contributions are used to fund pension obligations, and none was allocable to postemployment health care benefits for 2024. Under Ohio law, funding for the postemployment health care may be deducted from employer contributions. This action will reduce the amortization period for the pension fund. The Board has authority to direct part of the employer contribution back to the Health Care Fund in the future.

At June 30, 2024, the State reports a net OPEB asset of \$6.9 million for its proportionate share, as compared to \$9.2 million at June 30, 2023. Ohio State University discretely presented component unit reports a net OPEB asset of \$93.6 million for its proportionate share, as compared to \$128.9 million as of June 30, 2023. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2023. The Plan's total OPEB liability was used to calculate the net OPEB asset determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023. The State's proportion of the net OPEB asset is determined by a measure of the State's proportionate relationship of employer contributions made to STRS to the total contributions made to STRS by all employers to the plan. At June 30, 2024, the State's proportion was 0.35 percent remained the same as the prior year, based on employer contributions totaling \$6.4 million, as compared to 0.36 percent at June 30, 2023. Ohio State University's proportionate share was 4.8 percent, based on employer contributions of \$93.1 million, as compared to 5 percent the prior year.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB asset, related deferred inflows and outflows of resources and expenses, information about the fiduciary net position of the system and additions to and deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by STRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of member contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized OPEB expense of \$(414) thousand.

At June 30, 2024, the State and Ohio State University reported Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB from the following sources (dollars in thousands):



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

	OPEB	
	Primary Government	Ohio State University
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 11	\$ 145
Changes of Assumptions	1,014	13,794
Differences Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	12	167
Change in Employer Proportionate Share	17	37
Total	<u>\$ 1,054</u>	<u>\$ 14,143</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ (1,049)	\$ (14,281)
Changes of Assumptions	(4,540)	(61,781)
Change in Employer Proportionate Share	(79)	(41)
Total	<u>\$ (5,668)</u>	<u>\$ (76,103)</u>

There were no State contributions to OPEB subsequent to the measurement date and therefore, there will be no increase of the net OPEB asset resulting from subsequent contributions recognized in the year ended June 30, 2025.

Other amounts reported as Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

	OPEB	
	Primary Government	Ohio State University
Year Ending June 30:		
2025.....	\$ (2,086)	\$ (27,502)
2026.....	(931)	(13,277)
2027.....	(350)	(5,026)
2028.....	(478)	(6,572)
2029.....	(437)	(5,706)
Thereafter.....	(332)	(3,877)

Actuarial Assumptions for Pension and OPEB Liabilities

The total pension and OPEB liabilities in the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions, respectively, applied to all periods included in the measurement:



**NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)**

Pension		
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	
Inflation	2.50	percent
Salary Increases	2.5 to 8.5	percent, varies by service
Projected Payroll Growth	3.00	percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00	percent, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate	7.00	percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	0	percent
OPEB		
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	
Salary Increases	2.5 to 8.5	percent, varies by service
Payroll Increases	3.00	percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00	percent, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including inflation
Municipal Bond Yield	3.65	percent as of June 30, 2023
Discount Rate	7.00	percent, based on a blend of 3.65% municipal bond yield/expected return
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	0	percent
Health Care Cost Trends	-10.94 to 1.33	percent; 4.14 percent ultimate

Pension and OPEB mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table for pension and PUB-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for OPEB, both adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. The disabled rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were adopted by the board based on the results of an actuarial experience study for July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021.

The pension and OPEB actuarial assumptions used in this valuation for fiscal year 2023 are the same as the prior year except municipal bond yield changed from the prior year to 3.65 percent from 3.54 percent and the health care cost trends were adjusted to -10.94 to 1.33 percent; 4.14 per cent ultimate from -68.78 to -5.47 percent; 3.94 percent ultimate for OPEB in the prior year. The total pension liability for 2023 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, using actuarial assumptions related to inflation of 2.5 percent, investments rate of return of 7.00 percent, and zero percent for COLA.

An estimated range for investment return assumption is developed and based on the target allocation adopted by the STRS Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Pension and OPEB	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity	26%	6.60%
International Equity	22%	6.80%
Alternatives	19%	7.38%
Fixed Income	22%	1.75%
Real Estate	10%	5.75%
Liquidity Reserves	1%	1.00%
Total Fund	100%	

*10-year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent, and does not include investment expenses.



**NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)**

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and employee contributions will be made at statutory contribution rates. Only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and beneficiaries are included. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following table represents the net pension liability as of the June 30, 2023, measurement date, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent. Also shown in the table below is what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption (dollars in thousands):

	Pension		
	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Net Pension Liability:			
Primary Government	\$ 117,166	\$ 76,192	\$ 41,539
Ohio State University	1,594,411	1,036,827	565,264

The projection of cash flows used to determine the net OPEB liability/(asset) discount rates assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023. Shown in the table below is what the net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption (dollars in thousands):

	OPEB		
	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset):			
Primary Government	\$ (5,824)	\$ (6,881)	\$ (7,802)
Ohio State University	(79,252)	(93,638)	(106,166)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability/(asset) to changes in the health care cost trend rates calculated using the assumed trend rates as well as what the plan's net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher is presented below (dollars in thousands):

	OPEB		
	Current Health		
	Care Cost Trend		
	Rate		
	1% Decrease	Assumption	1% Increase
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset):			
Primary Government	\$ (7,844)	\$ (6,881)	\$ (5,721)
Ohio State University	(106,748)	(93,638)	(77,847)

Economic assumption changes since the last valuation include 2023 healthcare trend updates to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience as well as benefit changes.



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

C. State Highway Patrol Retirement System (SHPRS)

Pension Benefits

SHPRS, a component unit of the State, was established in 1941 by the General Assembly as a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan and is administered by the State. The plan covers employees of the State Highway Patrol, including officers with arrest authority, cadets in training, and members with the radio division.

The plan issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information, and the State reports the plan as a pension trust fund. Copies of the financial report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio State Highway Patrol Retirement System, 1900 Polaris Parkway, Suite 201, Columbus, Ohio 43240-4037, or by calling (614) 431-0781. SHPRS's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2023, may also be found at <https://www.ohprs.org>.

SHPRS is authorized under Chapter 5505, Ohio Revised Code, to provide retirement and disability benefits to retired members and survivor benefits to qualified dependents of deceased members of the Ohio State Highway Patrol.

Chapter 5505, Ohio Revised Code, requires contributions by active members and the Ohio State Highway Patrol. The employer and employee contribution rates are established by the General Assembly, and any change in the rates requires legislative action. By law, the employer rate may not exceed three times the employee contribution rate, nor be less than the employee rate paid by contributing members.

SHPRS' investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is the amount that the plan can reasonably expect to receive for an investment in a current sale, between a willing buyer and a willing seller – that is, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Securities traded on a national exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at the current exchange rate. The fair value of real estate and private equity investments are based on information provided by the Fund's managers or by independent appraisals. For actuarial purposes, assets are valued with a method that amortizes the difference between actual and assumed return over a closed, four-year period.

Employees are eligible for pension and health care benefits upon reaching both an age and service requirement. Employees with at least 20 years of service credit, may retire at age 52 with unreduced benefits, or age 48 with reduced benefits. Employees with more than 25 years of service may retire at age 48 with unreduced benefits. The pension benefit is a percentage of the member's final average salary, which is the average of the member's five highest salary years. For members with 20 or more years of service credit, the percentage is determined by multiplying 2.5 percent for the first 20 years of service, plus 2.25 percent for the next five years of service, plus two percent for each year in excess of 25 years of service. A member's pension may not exceed 79.25 percent of the final average salary. All members must retire upon attaining age 60.

Employees who left SHPRS prior to meeting the requirements for receiving an age and service pension, but who have at least 15 years of service credit but less than 20 years, are eligible for a deferred pension. Such employees may collect a pension at age 55, at a percentage of their final average salary determined by multiplying 1.5 percent times the number of years of service credit. These employees are not eligible for health care benefits.

Membership data for SHPRS is presented in the table below:

Membership Data as of December 31, 2023

Active Members	1,399
Retirees Receiving Benefits	1,887
Retirees not Receiving Benefits	45
	<u>3,331</u>



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

The SHPRS Board sets employee contribution rates and cost-of-living adjustment rates. Employee contribution rates may range between 10 and 14 percent and cost-of-living adjustments range between zero and three percent. The Board may set the cost-of-living adjustments annually, but in no case shall it exceed three percent. The cost-of-living adjustment eligibility is 60 years of age, or age 53 for members retired prior to January 7, 2013.

The employer and employee contribution rates, as of December 31, 2023, were 26.5 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Employee contribution rates rose to 14 percent in 2024. During calendar year 2023, employers' contributions funded zero percent to postemployment health care, compared to 3.4 percent the prior year. Starting January 1, 2024, zero percent of the employers' contributions funded postemployment health care. The employees' contributions funded pension benefits only.

The State's net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022, using key actuarial assumptions, methods, and other inputs as of December 31, 2023. Detailed information about SHPRS' pension plan fiduciary net position and the OPEB plan fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued SHPRS financial report. SHPRS uses the accrual basis of accounting, under which expenses are recorded when incurred and revenues are recorded when earned and measurable. Member and employer contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investment purchases and sales are recorded at the trade date.

The Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability is presented below (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal year ending December 31, 2023	Pension
Total Pension Liability:	
Service Cost	\$ 18,711
Interest on the Total Pension Liability	96,063
Benefit Changes	43
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	13,217
Assumption Changes	(3,292)
Benefit Payments	(85,095)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	39,647
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	1,348,841
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 1,388,488</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:	
Employer Contributions	\$ 33,040
Employee Contributions	18,659
Pension Plan Net Investment Income	127,085
Benefit Payments	(85,095)
Pension Plan Administrative Expense	(1,966)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	91,723
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	861,143
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 952,866</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 435,622
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	68.63%
Covered Payroll*	\$ 118,412
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	367.89%
Notes to Schedule:	N/A

*Includes members of the DROP (Deferred Retirement Option Program).



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized pension expense of \$23.6 million. The amount of employer contributions from the State for the calendar year ended December 31, 2023, totaled \$33 million for pension. At June 30, 2024, the State reported Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pensions from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Pension
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 17,053
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual	
Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	5,901
Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	17,080
Total	<u>\$ 40,034</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ (2,857)
Changes of Assumptions	(2,469)
Total	<u>\$ (5,326)</u>

Deferred Outflows of Resources of \$17.1 million related to pensions resulting from State contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Pension
Year Ending June 30:	
2025.....	\$ (2,659)
2026.....	8,770
2027.....	24,704
2028.....	(13,187)

OPEB Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, SHPRS, a single employer plan, is authorized by Chapter 5505, Ohio Revised Code, to provide a postemployment health care plan which includes medical, hospitalization and prescription drug coverage. Health care benefits are not guaranteed and are subject to change at any time, as determined by the Board and certified by the Office of Budget and Management. For actuarial purposes, assets are valued with a method that amortizes the difference between actual and assumed return over a closed, four-year period. Qualifications for postemployment health care coverage are described along with pension qualifications under the Pension Plan section.

During calendar year 2023, the employer's contribution rate for postemployment health care benefits was zero percent of payroll. None of the employees' contributions funded postemployment health care. The cost of retiree health care benefits is recognized as claims are incurred and premiums are paid.

The pension and OPEB plans' fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the pension plan.



**NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)**

The Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability is presented as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal year ending December 31, 2023	OPEB
Total OPEB Liability:	
Service Cost	\$ 9,308
Interest on the Total OPEB Liability	16,114
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	(1,716)
Assumption Changes	(27,495)
Benefit Payments	(7,493)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(11,282)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	353,427
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	<u>\$ 342,145</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:	
Net Investment Income	\$ 16,512
Benefit Payments (includes refunds of employee contributions)	(7,493)
OPEB Plan Administrative Expense	(256)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	8,763
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	115,136
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u>\$ 123,899</u>
Net OPEB Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 218,246</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	36.21%
Covered Payroll*	\$ 122,123
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	178.71%
Notes to Schedule:	N/A

*Includes members of the DROP.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the State recognized OPEB expense of \$(24.4) million. At June 30, 2024, the State reported Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	OPEB
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 2,650
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	1,128
Changes of Assumptions	89,489
Total	<u>\$ 93,267</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ (29,612)
Changes of Assumptions	(220,430)
Total	<u>\$ (250,042)</u>

There were no State contributions to OPEB subsequent to the measurement date and therefore, there will be no reduction of the net OPEB liability resulting from subsequent state contributions recognized in the year ending June 30, 2025.



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

Other amounts reported as Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

	OPEB
Year Ending June 30:	
2025.....	\$ (37,516)
2026.....	(21,641)
2027.....	(55,727)
2028.....	(37,023)
2029.....	(4,868)

Actuarial Assumptions for Pension and OPEB Liabilities

The total pension and OPEB liabilities at December 31, 2023, were determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement: an investment rate of return of 7.25 percent compounded annually, remained the same as the prior year. The projected salary increase of 2.75 percent was attributable to wage inflation, compared to the prior year of 3 percent, and additional projected salary increases ranging from 3.9 percent to 20.5 percent including inflation, as compared to 3.8 percent to 13.5 percent for the prior year. Price inflation of 2.5 percent annually, remained the same as prior year. The actuarial assumptions were based off a December 31, 2022, actuarial valuation date for funding purposes and a December 31, 2023, actuarial valuation date for financial reporting purposes. These assumptions have been adopted effective for the year ended December 31, 2020, following a five-year experience study covering the five-year period ending December 31, 2018.

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the PubS-2010 healthy public safety employee below median amount-weighted mortality, adjusted by a factor of 100.4 percent of gender specific table rates at each age, with generational improvements using 75 percent of the most recent projection scale, currently scale MP-2021, and base year 2010. Healthy retiree mortality tables used in evaluating allowances were based on PubS-2010 total healthy public safety annuitant amount-weighted mortality, adjusted by a factor of 94.5 percent of gender-specific table rates at each age, with generational improvements using 75 percent of most recent projection scale, currently scale MP-2021, and a base year of 2010. Disabled retiree mortality tables were the PubS-2010 total disabled public safety annuitant amount-weighted mortality, adjusted by a factor of 101.6 percent of gender-specific table rates at each age rates, with generational improvements using 75 percent of most recent projection scale, currently scale MP-2021, and a base year of 2010.

An estimated range for investment return assumptions is developed and based on the target allocation adopted by the SHPRS' Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

Asset Class	Pension and OPEB		
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*	OPEB Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Cash	4%	0.10%	0.30%
Domestic Equity	20%	4.10%	4.30%
Global Equity	22%	6.10%	6.30%
Non-US Equity	6%	4.20%	4.40%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	9%	2.80%	3.00%
Core Fixed Income	6%	1.40%	1.60%
Real Estate	8%	7.40%	7.60%
Private Equity	15%	8.00%	8.20%
Absolute Return	6%	3.70%	3.90%
Real Assets	4%	5.40%	5.60%
Total Fund	100%		

*Long-Term expected rates of return as shown were calculated arithmetically.

The single discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25 percent. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.25 percent and the municipal bond rate of 4 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes employer contribution rates allocated to pensions will be 26.5 percent for each year, employee contribution rates of 13 percent of payroll for 2023 and 14 percent for 2024 and each year thereafter, and administrative expenses projected to future periods using an assumed growth rate of 2.5 percent. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on investments and 4 percent on municipal bonds, was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of December 31, 2023.

Sensitivity of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following table represents the net pension liability as of December 31, 2023, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.25 percent. Also shown is what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.25 percent) than the current assumption (dollars in thousands):

Pension		
1% Decrease	Current Single Discount Rate	1% Increase
6.25%	7.25%	8.25%
\$ 593,079	\$ 435,622	\$ 304,157

Net OPEB Liability uses a single discount rate of 4.28 percent as compared to a single discount rate of 4.51 percent as of measurement date December 31, 2022. This Single Discount Rate was based on an expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 7.25 percent and a municipal bond rate of 4 percent. The municipal bond rate is based on the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as published by the S&P Dow Jones Indices and prescribed it for use in determining the discount rate under GASB accounting rules as of the measurement date.



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

The projection of cash flows used to determine this Single Discount Rate assumed no contributions, total payroll for the initial projection year consists of active membership payroll as of the valuation date who are expected to be actively employed on the measurement date, and average administrative expenses of the two most recent years were projected to increase 2.5 percent annually and allocated to employees based on the change in percentage of total membership attributable to each group. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to fund expected benefits through 2036. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied through 2036 and the municipal rate was applied thereafter. Shown in the table below is what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.28 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.28 percent) than the current assumption (dollars in thousands):

OPEB		
	Current Single	
1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
3.28%	4.28%	5.28%
\$ 282,711	\$ 218,246	\$ 168,294

It is assumed health care cost will increase between 4.75 percent and 7.65 percent per year until 2033, ultimately declining to 4.75 percent for future years. The sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the health care cost trend rates calculated using the assumed trend rates as well as what the plan's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher is presented below (dollars in thousands):

OPEB		
	Current Health	
	Care Cost Trend	
1% Decrease	Rate Assumption	1% Increase
\$ 162,627	\$ 218,246	\$ 291,552

D. Alternative Retirement Plan (ARP)
Pension Benefits

The ARP is a defined contribution retirement plan that is authorized under Section 3305.02, Ohio Revised Code. The ARP provides at least four or more alternative retirement plans for academic and administrative employees of Ohio's institutions of higher education, who otherwise would be covered by OPERS or STRS. Unclassified civil service employees hired on or after August 1, 2005, are also eligible to participate in the ARP.

The Board of Trustees of each public institution of higher education enters into contracts with each approved retirement plan provider. Once established, full-time faculty and unclassified employees who are hired subsequent to the establishment of the ARP, or who had less than five years of service credit under the existing retirement plans, may choose to enroll in the ARP. The choice is irrevocable for as long as the employee remains continuously employed in a position for which the ARP is available. For those employees that choose to join the ARP, any prior employee contributions that had been made to OPERS or STRS would be transferred to the ARP. The Ohio Department of Higher Education has designated the companies that are eligible to serve as plan providers for the ARP.

Ohio law requires that employee contributions be made to the ARP in an amount equal to those that would otherwise have been required by the retirement system that applies to the employee's position. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, these contribution rates are 10 percent for OPERS and 14 percent for STRS. Employees may also voluntarily make additional contributions to the ARP.



NOTE 9 PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS
(Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, each public institution of higher education was required to contribute 2.44 percent of a participating employee's salary to OPERS in cases when the employee would have otherwise been enrolled in OPERS.

Ohio law also requires each public institution of higher education to contribute 4.47 percent of a participating employee's gross salary, for the year ended June 30, 2024, to STRS in cases when the employee would have otherwise been enrolled in STRS.

The employer contribution amount is subject to actuarial review every fifth year to determine if the rate needs to be adjusted to mitigate any negative financial impact that the loss of contributions may have on OPERS and STRS. The Board of Trustees of each public institution of higher education may also make additional payments to the ARP based on the gross salaries of employees multiplied by a percentage the respective Board of Trustees approves.

The ARP vesting of all contributions made on behalf of participants is based on the employer's vesting requirements. The contributions are directed to one of the investment management companies as chosen by the participants. The ARP does not provide disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, postretirement health care benefits, or death benefits. Benefits are entirely dependent on the sum of the contributions and related investment income generated by each participant's choice of investment options.

For the State's major discretely presented component unit, employer and employee contributions required and made for the year ended June 30, 2024, for the ARP follow (dollars in thousands):

<u>Major Component Unit:</u>	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>
Ohio State University:		
Employer Contributions	\$ 37,686	\$ 48,306
Employee Contributions	32,600	70,964

NOTE 10 GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

At various times since 1921, Ohio voters, by 20 constitutional amendments (the last adopted May 2014 for a ten-year extension of the local government infrastructure program adopted in 2005), have authorized the incurrence of general obligation debt for the construction and improvement of common school and higher education facilities, highways, local infrastructure improvements, research and development of coal technology, natural resources, research and development support for high-tech business, business site development, and veterans compensation. Issuances for highway capital improvements, natural resources, and conservation are, in part, used for acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets. In practice, general obligation bonds are retired over periods of 10 to 25 years. The State's general obligation bonds are described below.

A 1999 constitutional amendment provided for the issuance of Common School Capital Facilities Bonds and Higher Education Capital Facilities Bonds. As of June 30, 2024, the General Assembly had authorized the issuance of \$6.42 billion in Common Schools Capital Facilities Bonds, of which \$5.61 billion has been issued. As of June 30, 2024, the General Assembly had also authorized the issuance of \$5.26 billion in Higher Education Capital Facilities Bonds, of which \$4.37 billion has been issued.

Through the approval of the November 1995 amendment, voters authorized the issuance of Highway Capital Improvements Bonds in amounts up to \$220 million in any fiscal year (plus any prior fiscal years' principal amounts not issued under the new authorization), with no more than \$1.2 billion outstanding at any time. As of June 30, 2024, the General Assembly has authorized the issuance of approximately \$4.05 billion in Highway Capital Improvements Bonds, of which \$3.58 billion has been issued.



NOTE 10 GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (Continued)

Constitutional amendments in 1995, 2005, and 2014 allowed for the issuance of \$5.63 billion of general obligation bonds for infrastructure improvements (Infrastructure Bonds). Not more than \$175 million of Infrastructure Bonds may be issued in each fiscal year beginning in 2018 through fiscal year 2022 and \$200 million in each fiscal year beginning in fiscal year 2023 through fiscal year 2027, plus any obligations unissued from previous fiscal years. As of June 30, 2024, the General Assembly had authorized \$5.43 billion of these bonds to be sold (excluding any amounts for unaccreted discount on capital appreciation bonds at issuance), of which \$4.87 billion has been issued (net of \$214 million in unaccreted discounts at issuance).

Coal Research and Development Bonds and Parks, Recreation, and Natural Resources Bonds may be issued as long as the outstanding principal amounts do not exceed \$100 and \$200 million, respectively. Not more than \$50 million of Natural Resources Bonds may be issued in any fiscal year. As of June 30, 2024, the General Assembly had authorized the issuance of \$256.3 million in Coal Research and Development Bonds, of which \$254 million has been issued. Legislative authorizations for the issuance of Natural Resources Capital Facilities Bonds totaled \$509 million, as of June 30, 2024, of which \$484.6 million has been issued.

Constitutional amendments in 2000 and 2008 allowed for outstanding Conservation Projects Bonds of up to \$400 million. No more than \$50 million may be issued during a fiscal year (plus any obligations unissued from previous fiscal years). As of June 30, 2024, the General Assembly had authorized the issuance of \$832.8 million in Conservation Projects Bonds of which \$682.6 million has been issued.

Through approval of the November 2005 and May 2010 amendments, voters authorized the issuance of \$1.2 billion of Third Frontier Research and Development Bonds. Obligations that may be issued are limited to \$175 million in any fiscal year (plus any obligations unissued from previous fiscal years). As of June 30, 2024, the General Assembly had authorized the issuance of \$1.08 billion in Third Frontier Research and Development Bonds, of which \$971 million has been issued.

A November 2005 amendment authorized the issuance of \$150 million of Site Development Bonds. As of fiscal year 2014, all \$150 million had been issued.

A 2009 constitutional amendment provided for the issuance of up to \$200 million in Veterans Compensation Bonds. No obligations may be issued after December 31, 2013. The General Assembly authorized all \$200 million in Veterans' Compensation Bonds, of which \$83.9 million had been issued.

General obligation bonds outstanding and future general obligation debt service requirements, as of June 30, 2024, are presented in the following table. For the variable-rate bonds, using the assumption that current interest rates remain the same over their term, the interest and net swap payment amounts are based on rates as of June 30, 2024. As rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments and net swap payments vary.



NOTE 10 GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (Continued)

**Primary Government-Governmental Activities
Summary of General Obligation Bonds
and Future Funding Requirements
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)**

	Fiscal Years Issued	Interest Rates	Maturing Through Fiscal Year	Outstanding Balance	Authorized But Unissued
Common Schools Capital Facilities	2005-24	1.3%-5.0%	2041	\$1,938,565	\$ 808,900
Higher Education Capital Facilities	2011-21	0.9%-5.3%	2041	1,855,502	889,555
Highway Capital Improvements	2010-24	4.0%-5.0%	2039	808,174	468,405
Infrastructure Improvements	2010-24	1.3%-5.5%	2043	1,988,282	556,304
Coal Research and Development	2016-20	4.0%-5.0%	2030	14,472	2,266
Natural Resources Capital Facilities	2012-20	3.0%-5.0%	2035	85,992	24,380
Conservation Projects	2016-24	2.0%-5.0%	2035	271,539	150,125
Third Frontier Research and Development	2016-20	2.1%-5.0%	2029	131,369	109,000
Veterans' Compensation	2020	2.0%-2.1%	2026	5,775	116,090
Total General Obligation Bonds				<u>\$7,099,670</u>	<u>\$3,125,025</u>

Future Funding of Fixed-Rate Bonds:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025.....	\$ 757,205	\$ 283,490	\$ 1,040,695
2026.....	624,425	248,559	872,984
2027.....	549,525	221,054	770,579
2028.....	519,185	196,098	715,283
2029.....	470,160	171,393	641,553
2030-2034.....	2,127,560	554,640	2,682,200
2035-2039.....	1,127,370	179,916	1,307,286
2040-2044.....	190,935	17,278	208,213
Total Fixed-Rate Bonds	<u>\$ 6,366,365</u>	<u>\$ 1,872,428</u>	<u>\$ 8,238,793</u>

Future Funding of Variable-Rate Bonds:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Total
2025.....	\$ 26,060	\$ 1,330	\$ 110	\$ 27,500
2026.....	13,620	408	56	14,084
Total Variable-Rate Bonds.....	<u>\$ 39,680</u>	<u>\$ 1,738</u>	<u>\$ 166</u>	<u>\$ 41,584</u>
Total General Obligation Bonds	\$6,406,045			
Unamortized Premium/(Discount), Net.....	693,625			
Total.....	<u>\$7,099,670</u>			

For the year ended June 30, 2024, NOTE 15 summarizes changes in general obligation bonds.

Hedging Derivative Instruments

As of June 30, 2024, approximately \$26.7 million of Common Schools Bonds have associated cash flow hedges with a fair value of \$82 thousand. The value of these bonds is reported as part of the Bonds and Notes Payable section and the fair value of the cash flow hedges is reported in the Other Noncurrent Liabilities section on the Statement of Net Position. The fair value decreased \$92 thousand during fiscal year 2024. This decrease is reported on the Statement of Net Position as part of Deferred Outflows of Resources. Fair value of the cash flow hedges is determined using the zero-coupon method. For information on the State's Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources, see NOTE 18.



NOTE 10 GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (Continued)

Terms and objectives of the State's hedging derivative instruments are provided in the following table:

Hedging Derivative Instruments As of June 30, 2024 <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
Issue	Type of Cash Flow Hedge	Notional Amount	Underlying Index	Counterparty's Sw ap Rate at 06/30/2024	State's Sw ap Rate at 06/30/2024	Effective Date	Termination (Maturity) Date
Common Schools, Series 2006B	Pay-fixed interest rate sw ap	\$13,340	LIBOR (see terms below)	3.80%	3.20%	11/21/2014	6/15/2026
Objective: Convert Series 2006B variable-rate bonds into a synthetic fixed rate to minimize exposure to changing interest rates Credit Quality Ratings of Counterparty: A2/A+/A+ US Bank National Association Terms: 65% of 1-month SOFR + 25 basis points							
Common Schools, Series 2006C	Pay-fixed interest rate sw ap	\$13,340	LIBOR (see terms below)	3.80%	3.20%	6/15/2006	6/15/2026
Objective: Convert Series 2006C variable-rate bonds into a synthetic fixed rate to minimize exposure to changing interest rates Credit Quality Ratings of Counterparty: Aa1/AA-/AA- Royal Bank of Canada Terms: 65% of 1-month SOFR + 25 basis points							

The State is exposed to credit risk in the amount of the derivative instrument's positive fair value.

Each swap counterparty is required to post collateral to a third party when their respective credit rating, as determined by specified nationally recognized credit rating agencies, falls below the trigger level defined in the swap agreement. This arrangement protects the State by mitigating credit risk, and therefore termination risk, inherent in the swap. Collateral on all swaps must be in the form of cash or U.S. government securities and held by a third-party custodian. Net payments are made on the same date, as specified in the agreements.

The combination of the variable-rate bonds and a floating-to-fixed swap creates a low-cost, long-term synthetic fixed-rate debt that protects the State from rising interest rates.

These swaps expose the State to basis risk or a mismatch between the floating rate received on the swap and the variable rate paid on the underlying variable-rate bonds. A mismatch would increase or decrease the interest cost paid by the State.

For Common Schools, Series 2006B and 2006C, the State assumes the risk of reductions in marginal federal tax rates or elimination of the tax preference for municipal securities, given that the variable swap receipt is based on a taxable index SOFR, due to the cessation of LIBOR. Those changes would increase the interest rates on the underlying variable-rate debt but would not impact the variable-rate swap receipt based on the SOFR index.



NOTE 10 GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS (Continued)

The State retains the right to terminate any swap agreement at the fair value prior to maturity. The State has termination risk under the contracts, particularly upon the occurrence of an additional termination event (ATE), as defined in the swap agreements. An ATE occurs if either the credit rating of the bonds associated with a specific swap or the credit rating of the swap counterparty falls below a threshold defined in each swap agreement. If the swap was terminated, the variable-rate bonds would no longer carry a synthetic interest rate. Also, if at the time of the termination the swap has a negative fair value, the State may be liable to the counterparty for a payment. Other termination events include failure to pay, bankruptcy, merger without assumption, and illegality. No termination events have occurred.

Refundings and Defeasances

During fiscal year 2024, there were three refundings of general obligation bonds. Proceeds of the refunding (new) bonds were placed in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments of the refunded (old) bonds. These refunded amounts are considered defeased and no longer outstanding. The various trust accounts' assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. Details on the refunding are presented in the table below.

During fiscal year 2024, the State paid cash to optionally redeem the debt outstanding for certain maturities in one bond series. The amounts are defeased and no longer outstanding.

In prior years, the State defeased certain bond issues by placing cash and other monetary assets and proceeds of refunding (new) bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the various trust accounts' assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. At June 30, 2024, Higher Education Bonds of \$173 million are outstanding and considered defeased.

**Primary Government — Governmental Activities
General Obligation Bonds
Details of Refundings
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)**

Refunding Bond Issue	Date of Refunding	Amount of Refunding Bonds Issued	True Interest Cost Rates of Refunding Bonds	Carrying Amount of Bonds Refunded (in substance)	Refunding Bond Proceeds Placed in Escrow	Reduction (Increase) in Debt Service Payments	Economic Gain / (Loss) Resulting from Refunding
Common Schools, Series 2023A....	12/21/2023	\$176,485	3.00%	\$ 200,150	\$202,552	\$ 37,234 / 14 yrs	\$ 30,651
Conservation, Series 2023A.....	12/21/2023	56,925	2.72%	61,640	62,444	6,885 / 9 yrs	6,131
Infrastructure, Series 2023A.....	12/21/2023	201,670	2.95%	226,845	229,277	31,679 / 15 yrs	26,503
Total		<u>\$435,080</u>		<u>\$ 488,635</u>	<u>\$494,273</u>		<u>\$ 63,285</u>



NOTE 11 REVENUE BONDS AND NOTES

The State Constitution permits state agencies and authorities to issue bonds and notes that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the State. These bonds and notes pledge income derived from user fees and rentals on the acquired or constructed assets to pay the debt service.

The Treasurer of State and the Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority (BTSFA) issue revenue bonds and notes for the primary government. The Treasurer of State issues bonds and notes on behalf of the Ohio Department of Transportation. The Ohio State University issues revenue bonds and notes as a major discretely presented component unit.

A. Primary Government

The Treasurer of State, since fiscal year 1998, has issued a total of \$3.13 billion in State Infrastructure Bank Bonds for various transportation construction projects financed by the Department of Transportation. The State has pledged federal highway receipts and loan repayments received under the State Infrastructure Bank Loan Program as the primary source of moneys for meeting the principal and interest requirements on the bonds.

Issuances for the State Infrastructure Bank are, in part, used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets. Total pledged federal highway receipts and loan repayments through the maturity of the bonds in 2035 are estimated at approximately \$797.4 million. For fiscal year 2024, principal and interest payments on the revenue bonds was \$144.3 million and pledged receipts was \$142.8 million.

BTSFA is authorized by the Ohio General Assembly to issue and to sell obligations, the aggregate principal amount of which shall not exceed \$6 billion, exclusive of obligations issued to refund, renew, or advance refund other obligations issued or incurred. On October 29, 2007, BTSFA successfully securitized 100 percent of the projected tobacco settlement receipts through the issuance of five series of asset-backed revenue bonds, aggregating in the amount of \$5.53 billion (Series 2007 Bonds). On March 4, 2020, the authority issued \$5.35 billion in Asset-Backed Refunding Bonds, Series 2020 Senior Bonds (Series 2020 Bonds), the proceeds of which were used to refund, through redemption and defeasance, all of the Authority's Series 2007 Bonds.

The Authority has pledged future tobacco settlement receipts, including related investment earnings, and net of specified operating and enforcement expenses, to repay the bonds, which have a final stated maturity in 2057. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds will require 100 percent of the net tobacco settlement receipts.

As of June 30, 2024, the total principal and interest payments remaining to be paid on the bonds was \$8.92 billion. Principal and interest paid and total net tobacco settlement receipts for fiscal year 2024 were \$262.9 million and \$251.1 million, respectively.

The Series 2007 Bonds were issued on a tax-exempt basis to fund long-lived capital projects at state-supported institutions of higher education and to pay the State's share of the cost of rebuilding elementary and secondary school facilities across the State. The Series 2020 Bonds were issued on a federally-tax basis and on a tax-exempt basis. After the bonds and any related operating expenses have been fully paid, any remaining tobacco settlement receipts will become payable to the State. Additional information on these bonds can be found in BTSFA's stand-alone financial report.

Revenue bonds and notes outstanding and future bond service requirements for the primary government, as of June 30, 2024, are presented in the following tables:



NOTE 11 REVENUE BONDS AND NOTES (Continued)

Primary Government-Governmental Activities
Summary of Revenue Bonds and Notes
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Years Issued	Interest Rates	Maturing Through Fiscal Year	Outstanding Balance
Treasurer of State: State Infrastructure Bank	2015-23	0.5%-5.0%	2035	\$ 732,639
Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority.....	2020	1.5%-5.6%	2057	5,440,326
Total Revenue Bonds and Notes				<u>\$6,172,965</u>

Primary Government-Governmental Activities
Future Funding Requirements for Revenue Bonds and Notes
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025.....	\$ 438,220	\$ 242,683	\$ 680,903
2026.....	208,570	223,324	431,894
2027.....	217,805	214,119	431,924
2028.....	228,750	203,862	432,612
2029.....	257,440	192,307	449,747
2030-2034.....	1,044,060	797,382	1,841,442
2035-2039.....	1,124,150	541,320	1,665,470
2040-2044.....	1,436,933	397,649	1,834,582
2045-2049.....	588,007	1,115,694	1,703,701
2050.....	45,291	197,138	242,429
	<u>5,589,226</u>	<u>4,125,478</u>	<u>9,714,704</u>
Unamortized Premium/(Discount), Net.....	583,739	-	583,739
Total	<u>\$6,172,965</u>	<u>\$ 4,125,478</u>	<u>\$10,298,443</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2024, NOTE 15 summarizes changes in revenue bonds and notes.

The preceding future funding table for the Authority's portion includes (i) serial bond maturities that the Authority must pay as of specific distribution dates in order to avoid an event of default under the Trust Indenture, (ii) turbo term bond payments that the Authority would pay according to the Trust Indenture if sufficient tobacco settlement receipts are collected; however, a failure to pay before final maturity does not constitute an event of default under the Trust Indenture, and (iii) capital appreciation turbo term bond maturities.

Refundings

There were no refundings during fiscal year 2024.

B. Major Discretely Presented Component Units

Future bond service requirements for revenue bonds and notes reported for the major discretely presented component units, as of June 30, 2024, are shown in the following table:



NOTE 11 REVENUE BONDS AND NOTES (Continued)

Major Discretely Presented Component Units
Future Funding Requirements for Revenue Bonds and Notes
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

Year Ending June 30,	Ohio State University		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2025.....	\$ 694,965	\$ 192,901	\$ 887,866
2026.....	78,332	164,507	242,839
2027.....	81,396	159,936	241,332
2028.....	86,946	155,176	242,122
2029.....	70,588	150,758	221,346
2030 – 2034.....	463,573	688,564	1,152,137
2035 – 2039.....	322,505	561,043	883,548
2040 – 2044.....	900,411	358,204	1,258,615
2045 – 2049.....	513,710	235,468	749,178
2050 – 2054.....	96,870	172,984	269,854
2055 – 2059.....	241,879	144,655	386,534
2060 – 2064.....	-	120,000	120,000
2065 – 2069.....	-	120,000	120,000
2070 – 2074.....	-	120,000	120,000
2075 – 2079.....	-	120,000	120,000
2080 – 2084.....	-	120,000	120,000
2085 – 2089.....	-	120,000	120,000
2090 – 2094.....	-	120,000	120,000
2095 – 2099.....	-	120,000	120,000
2100 – 2104.....	-	120,000	120,000
2105 – 2109.....	-	120,000	120,000
2110 – 2114.....	500,000	48,000	548,000
	4,051,175	4,232,196	8,283,371
Unamortized Premium/(Discount), Net.....	197,723	-	197,723
Total	<u>\$4,248,898</u>	<u>\$ 4,232,196</u>	<u>\$8,481,094</u>

The bonds and notes of the state universities and state community colleges are payable from the institutions' available receipts, including student fees, rental income, and gifts and donations, as may be provided for in the respective bond and note agreements. The proceeds of the bonds and notes are used for the construction of educational and student resident facilities and auxiliary facilities such as dining halls, hospitals, parking facilities, bookstores, and athletic facilities. The State is not obligated for the debt of its discretely presented component units.

The Ohio State University, a major discretely presented component unit, has entered into two pay fixed/receive floating interest rate swap agreements, which are considered effective hedging derivative instruments, to convert all or a portion of variable-rate debt into a synthetic fixed rate to protect against the potential of rising interest rates. Both swaps have a notional amount of \$164.4 million, effective date of June 1, 2023, termination date of June 1, 2043, and cancellation option June 1, 2035, at the University's option. The two swaps differ in their June 30, 2024, fair value, counterparty credit rating, and what fixed rate the University pays, with the respective information as: Swap one \$22.6 million, A1/A+, and 1.19 percent and Swap two \$21.6 million, Aa2/A+, and 1.26 percent. The derivative instruments are reported at fair value in noncurrent assets and changes in fair value are part of deferred inflows on the Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 12 SPECIAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Under the authority of Chapter 154, Ohio Revised Code, the Treasurer of State is the issuer of special obligation bonds that finance the cost of capital facilities for mental health and developmental disabilities institutions, parks and recreation, cultural and sports facilities, correctional facilities, office buildings for state departments and agencies, transportation, and in some cases, related facilities for local governments. These issuances are, in part, used for acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets.



NOTE 12 SPECIAL OBLIGATION BONDS (Continued)

Pledges of lease rental payments from appropriations made to the General Fund and the Highway Operating special revenue fund, moneys held by trustees pursuant to related trust agreements, and other receipts, as required by the respective bond documents, secure the special obligation bonds. The lease rental payments are reported in the fund financial statements as interfund transfers.

Special obligation bonds outstanding, bonds authorized but unissued, and future debt service requirements, as of June 30, 2024, are presented in the following tables:

Primary Government-Governmental Activities Summary of Special Obligation Bonds As of June 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)					
	Fiscal Years Issued	Interest Rates	Maturing Through Fiscal Year	Outstanding Balance	Authorized but Unissued
Treasurer of State Lease Rental Bonds	2013-2023	1.32-5.00%	2042	\$2,072,986	\$2,278,755
Total Special Obligation Bonds				<u>\$2,072,986</u>	<u>\$2,278,755</u>
Future Funding of Special Obligation Bonds:					
Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total		
2025	\$ 221,460	\$ 85,318	\$ 306,778		
2026	167,825	76,284	244,109		
2027	166,735	67,991	234,726		
2028	168,780	59,725	228,505		
2029	162,730	51,589	214,319		
2030-2034	582,170	154,176	736,346		
2035-2039	337,915	54,208	392,123		
2040-2042	77,980	3,897	81,877		
	<u>1,885,595</u>	<u>553,188</u>	<u>2,438,783</u>		
Unamortized Premium/(Discount), Net	187,391	-	187,391		
Total	<u>\$ 2,072,986</u>	<u>\$ 553,188</u>	<u>\$ 2,626,174</u>		

For the year ended June 30, 2024, NOTE 15 summarizes changes in special obligation bonds.

There were no refundings during fiscal year 2024.

In prior years, the Treasurer of State defeased certain bond issues by placing cash and other monetary assets and proceeds of new bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the various trust accounts' assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. At June 30, 2024, \$17.7 million of lease rental special obligations bonds are outstanding and considered defeased.

NOTE 13 CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

As of June 30, 2024, approximately \$207.2 million in certificate of participation (COP) obligations were reported in governmental activities.

Beginning in fiscal year 2015, the Ohio Department of Administrative Services participated in the issuance of \$105.4 million of COP obligations to finance the cost of acquisition of the Enterprise Data Center Solutions (EDCS).

Beginning in fiscal year 2013, the Ohio Department of Administrative Services participated in the issuance of \$72 million of COP obligations to finance the upgrade of the Ohio Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS).



NOTE 13 CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (Continued)

Beginning in fiscal year 2005, the Ohio Department of Administrative Services participated in the issuance of \$204.3 million of COP obligations to finance the acquisition of the Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS), a statewide Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. These issuances are, in part, used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets.

Beginning in fiscal year 2008, the Ohio Department of Administrative Services participated in the issuance of \$67 million of COP obligations to finance the cost of acquisition of the State Taxation Accounting and Revenue System (STARS).

In fiscal year 2015, the Ohio Treasurer of State's Office participated in the issuance of \$8.8 million of COP obligations to finance the cost of acquisition of the Treasury Management System (TMS).

In fiscal year 2017, the Ohio Attorney General's Office participated in the issuance of \$19.6 million of COP obligations to finance the cost of acquisition of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation Records System (BCIRS).

Beginning in fiscal year 2019, the Ohio Secretary of State participated in the issuance of \$92.9 million of COP obligations to finance Voting Systems Acquisitions (VSA).

In fiscal year 2020, the Ohio Department of Administrative Services participated in the issuance of \$12.2 million of COP obligations to finance the Unemployment Insurance System (UIS).

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Ohio Attorney General's Office participated in the issuance of \$44.6 million of COP obligations to finance the cost of acquisition of the Debt Collection System (DCS).

Under the COP financing arrangements, the State is required to make rental payments from the General Fund and Community and Economic Development Special Revenue Fund (subject to biennial appropriations) that approximate the interest and principal payments made by trustees to certificate holders.

Obligations outstanding and future commitments for the primary government under COP financing arrangements, as of June 30, 2024, are presented in the following tables:



NOTE 13 CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION (Continued)

Primary Government — Governmental Activities
Summary of Certificate of Participation Obligations
As of June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Years Issued	Interest Rates	Maturing Through Fiscal Year	Outstanding Balance
Attorney General:				
Bureau of Criminal Investigation Records System (BCIRS).....	2021	0.5%-1.0%	2027	\$ 7,105
Debt Collection System (DCS).....	2022-24	2.0%-5.0%	2040	48,883
Department of Administrative Services:				
Enterprise Data Center Solutions (EDCS).....	2015-20	1.4%-5.0%	2030	42,856
Multi-Agency Radio Communications System (MARCS)	2021	0.5%-1.3%	2028	25,255
Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS)	2017	5.0%	2027	7,096
State Taxation Accounting and Revenue System (STARS).....	2021	0.7%-1.2%	2027	5,615
Unemployment Insurance System (UIS).....	2020	5.0%	2030	8,715
Secretary of State:				
Voting Systems Acquisitions (VSA).....	2019-21	5.0%	2030	60,599
Treasurer of State:				
Treasury Management Systems (TMS).....	2015	5.0%	2025	1,106
Total Certificates of Participation				<u>\$ 207,230</u>

Future Commitments for Certificate of Participation Obligations:			
Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025.....	\$ 38,705	\$ 7,029	\$ 45,734
2026.....	33,275	5,987	39,262
2027.....	34,565	4,697	39,262
2028.....	26,515	3,481	29,996
2029.....	21,125	2,412	23,537
2030-2034.....	21,685	6,115	27,800
2035-2039.....	14,785	2,086	16,871
2040-2044.....	2,145	54	2,199
	<u>192,800</u>	<u>31,861</u>	<u>224,661</u>
Unamortized Premium, Net.....	14,430	-	14,430
Total	<u>\$ 207,230</u>	<u>\$ 31,861</u>	<u>\$ 239,091</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2024, NOTE 15 summarizes changes in COP obligations.

Refundings and Defeasances

There were no refundings of COP obligations during fiscal year 2024.



NOTE 14 OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

As of June 30, 2024, in addition to bonds, notes, and certificates of participation obligations discussed in NOTES 10 through 13, the State reports the following noncurrent liabilities in its financial statements (dollars in thousands):

Other Non-Current Liabilities	
Governmental Activities:	
Compensated Absences	\$ 615,471
Net Pension Liability	5,465,481
Net OPEB Liability	218,246
Lease Liability	113,220
Subscription Liability	50,858
Financed Purchase Obligations	22,483
Derivative Instruments	(136)
Pollution Remediation Liabilities	1,626
Infrastructure, Capital Assets	248,347
Liability for Escheat Property	428,637
Total Governmental Activities	<u>7,164,233</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Compensated Absences	51,899
Net Pension Liability	357,137
Lease Liability	12,847
Subscription Liability	2,253
Workers' Compensation:	
Benefits Payable	11,803,628
Other	1,915,656
Prize Awards Payable	318,683
Tuition Benefits Payable	48,000
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>14,510,103</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 21,674,336</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2024, NOTE 15 summarizes the changes in other noncurrent liabilities. Explanations of certain significant noncurrent liability balances reported in the financial statements follow:

A. Compensated Absences

For the primary government, the compensated absences liability, as of June 30, 2024, was \$667.4 million, of which \$615.5 million is allocable to governmental activities and \$51.9 million is allocable to business-type activities.

As of June 30, 2024, major discretely presented component units reported a total of \$257.2 million in compensated absences liabilities, as detailed by major discretely presented component unit in NOTE 15.

B. Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability

The State recognizes a net pension liability in the amount of \$5.82 billion, as of June 30, 2024, for the primary government of which \$5.47 billion is allocable to governmental activities and \$357.1 million is allocable to business-type activities. The net pension liability represents the State's proportionate share of the difference between the total pension liability and the fiduciary net position for OPERS traditional, STRS, and SHPRS. OPERS combined resulted in a net pension asset.

For the primary government, the State recognizes a net OPEB liability in the amount of \$218.2 million as of June 30, 2024, which all is allocable to governmental activities. The net OPEB liability represents the State's proportionate share of the difference between the total OPEB liability and the fiduciary net position for SHPRS, whereas OPERS and STRS resulted in a net OPEB asset. See NOTE 9 for further details.



NOTE 14 OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

C. Financed Purchase Obligations

Financed purchase arrangements are used for the acquisition of certain assets. Assets acquired through financed purchase arrangements are valued at the lower of fair value or the present value of the future minimum payments at the inception of the financed purchase arrangement. Future minimum commitments for financed purchases judged to be noncancelable, as of June 30, 2024, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Financed Purchases		
	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2025.....	\$ 7,659	\$ 499	\$ 8,158
2026.....	5,678	331	6,009
2027.....	3,598	207	3,805
2028.....	2,579	125	2,704
2029.....	1,992	59	2,051
2030-2034.....	977	13	990
Total Future Financed Purchase Payments.....	<u>\$ 22,483</u>	<u>\$ 1,234</u>	<u>\$ 23,717</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the primary government had the following capital assets under financed purchase arrangements (dollars in thousands):

	Capital Assets
	Governmental Activities
Equipment	\$ 4,080
Vehicles	43,926
Total	<u>\$ 48,006</u>

D. Lease Liability

The State's primary government leases buildings, machinery and equipment, and land. A lease under GASB 87 is a contract that conveys the right to use another entity's asset. The present value of future lease payments over the entirety of the lease term, which includes extension periods if it is probable the extension will be exercised, are reported as lease assets and lease liabilities. There were no significant variable lease, termination penalty, or residual value guarantee payments recorded by the State during fiscal year 2024 that were not included as part of the lease liability.

The primary government's total lease liabilities for fiscal year 2024 were approximately \$126 million of which \$113.2 million is allocable to governmental activities and \$12.8 million is allocable to business-type activities.

Future principal and interest payments related to lease commitments for the primary government, as of June 30, 2024, are as follows (dollars in thousands):



NOTE 14 OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

	Primary Government		
	Principal	Interest	Total
<i>Governmental Activities Future Lease Payments:</i>			
Year Ending June 30,			
2025.....	\$ 25,806	\$ 1,287	\$ 27,093
2026.....	18,239	980	19,219
2027.....	18,234	734	18,968
2028.....	13,567	517	14,084
2029.....	11,344	361	11,705
2030-2034.....	19,340	701	20,041
2035-2039.....	2,563	289	2,852
2040-2044.....	1,571	175	1,746
2045-2049.....	1,115	108	1,223
2050-2054.....	1,029	50	1,079
2055-2059.....	412	4	416
Total Future Lease Payments.....	<u>\$ 113,220</u>	<u>\$ 5,206</u>	<u>\$ 118,426</u>

Business-Type Activities Future Lease Payments:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Year Ending June 30,			
2025.....	\$ 6,795	\$ 404	\$ 7,199
2026.....	1,733	264	1,997
2027.....	1,814	176	1,990
2028.....	1,218	97	1,315
2029.....	1,287	31	1,318
Total Future Lease Payments.....	<u>\$ 12,847</u>	<u>\$ 972</u>	<u>\$ 13,819</u>

Future principal and interest payments related to lease commitments for the major discretely presented component unit funds, as of June 30, 2024, (dollars in thousands):

	Major Discretely Presented Component Units		
	Principal	Interest	Total
<i>Ohio State University Future Lease Payments:</i>			
Year Ending June 30,			
2025.....	\$ 11,128	\$ 3,638	\$ 14,766
2026.....	8,915	3,245	12,160
2027.....	8,912	2,890	11,802
2028.....	8,677	2,521	11,198
2029.....	6,716	2,183	8,899
2030-2034.....	9,081	7,608	16,689
2035-2039.....	6,827	5,212	12,039
2040-2044.....	4,739	3,953	8,692
2045-2049.....	5,552	2,795	8,347
2050-2054.....	3,113	1,515	4,628
2055-2059.....	2,179	527	2,706
2060-2064.....	1,112	256	1,368
2065-2069.....	512	23	535
2070-2074.....	2	0	2
Total Future Lease Payments.....	<u>\$ 77,465</u>	<u>\$ 36,366</u>	<u>\$113,831</u>

The major discretely presented component unit reported \$77.5 million in total lease liabilities for fiscal year 2024.



NOTE 14 OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

E. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the State implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs), which requires reporting of certain subscription information technology (IT) liabilities not previously reported. This standard is based on the foundational principle that SBITAs are financings of the right-to-use the underlying asset.

A SBITA under GASB 96 is an arrangement that conveys the right to use another entity's IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets for a specified period. The present value of future SBITA payments over the entirety of the SBITA term, which includes extension periods if it is probable the extension will be exercised, are reported as subscription assets and liabilities. There were no significant variable SBITAs, termination penalties, or residual value guarantee payments recorded by the State during fiscal year 2024 that were not included as part of the subscription liability.

The primary government's total subscription liabilities for fiscal year 2024 were approximately \$53.1 million of which \$50.9 million is allocable to governmental activities and \$2.2 million is allocable to business-type activities.

Future principal and interest payments related to SBITA commitments for the primary government, as of June 30, 2024, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Primary Government		
<i>Governmental Activities Future Subscription Payments:</i>			
Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025.....	\$ 19,987	\$ 1,363	\$ 21,350
2026.....	13,457	787	14,244
2027.....	4,460	487	4,947
2028.....	2,322	376	2,698
2029.....	1,847	308	2,155
2030-2034.....	8,780	717	9,497
2035-2039.....	5	0	5
Total Future Subscription Payments.....	<u>\$ 50,858</u>	<u>\$ 4,038</u>	<u>\$ 54,896</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities Future Subscription Payments:</i>			
Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025.....	\$ 2,192	\$ 28	\$ 2,220
2026.....	61	1	62
Total Future Subscription Payments.....	<u>\$ 2,253</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ 2,282</u>

Future principal and interest payments related to SBITA commitments for the major discretely presented component unit funds, as of June 30, 2024, (dollars in thousands):



NOTE 14 OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

	Major Discretely Presented Component Units		
	Principal	Interest	Total
<i>Ohio State University Future Subscription Payments:</i>			
Year Ending June 30,			
2025.....	\$ 26,124	\$ 1,111	\$ 27,235
2026.....	11,399	539	11,938
2027.....	8,243	225	8,468
2028.....	2,272	37	2,309
2029.....	401	0	401
Total Future Subscription Payments.....	\$ 48,439	\$ 1,912	\$ 50,351

The major discretely presented component unit reported \$48.4 million in total subscription liabilities for fiscal year 2024.

F. Derivative Instruments

For governmental activities, the State has reported \$136 thousand of investment and hedging derivative instruments as of June 30, 2024. Additional information regarding the State's derivative instruments is included in NOTE 4, NOTE 10, and NOTE 18.

G. Pollution Remediation Liabilities

The State recognizes a liability for pollution remediation in the amount of \$1.6 million, as of June 30, 2024. This represents the cost to the State to the extent that is probable for future clean up and reclamation of polluted sites within the State. See NOTE 20 for further detail.

H. Infrastructure, Capital Assets

The State records a liability for the Portsmouth Bypass Highway. Since the completion of construction in fiscal year 2019, the State has recognized payments of \$181.4 million. As of June 30, 2024, the liability totaled approximately \$248.3 million.

I. Litigation Liabilities

In instances when the unfavorable outcome of a pending litigation has been assessed to be probable, liabilities are recorded in the financial statements. As of June 30, 2024, no noncurrent liabilities ultimately payable from various governmental funds have been recorded for this purpose. For more information on the State's loss contingencies arising from pending litigation, see NOTE 20.

J. Liability for Escheat Property

The State records a liability for escheat property to the extent that it is probable that the escheat property will be reclaimed and paid to claimants. As of June 30, 2024, the liability totaled approximately \$428.6 million.

K. Worker's Compensation

Benefits Payable

As discussed in NOTE 21, the Worker's Compensation Enterprise Fund provides benefits to employees for losses sustained from job-related injury, disease, or death. The Bureau has computed a reserve for compensation, as of June 30, 2024, in the amount of approximately \$11.8 billion. The reserve, which includes estimates for reported claims and claims incurred but not reported, is included in the "Benefits Payable" balance reported for the enterprise fund.



NOTE 14 OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

L. Prize Awards Payable

Future installment payments for the prize awards payable are reported at present value based upon interest rates that the Treasurer of State provides to the Lottery Commission Enterprise Fund. The interest rates, ranging from two to six percent, represent the expected long-term rate of return on the assets restricted for the payment of prize awards. Once established for a particular prize award, the interest rate does not fluctuate with changes in the expected long-term rate of return. The difference between the present value and gross amount of the obligations is amortized into income over the terms of the obligations using the interest method. The State reduces prize liabilities by an estimate of the amount of the prize that will ultimately be unclaimed. As of June 30, 2024, the prize awards payable totals \$318.7 million.

Future payments of prize awards, stated at present value, as of June 30, 2024, follow (dollars in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	
2025.....	\$ 44,431
2026.....	32,323
2027.....	31,423
2028.....	30,542
2029.....	29,592
2030-2034.....	120,073
2035-2039.....	55,166
2040-2044.....	33,615
2045-2049.....	8,500
	<u>385,665</u>
Unamortized Discount	(66,982)
Net Prize Liability	<u>\$ 318,683</u>

M. Tuition Benefits Payable

The actuarial present value of future tuition benefits payable from the Tuition Trust Authority Enterprise Fund was approximately \$48 million, as of June 30, 2024. The valuation method reflects the present value of estimated tuition benefits that will be paid in future years and is adjusted for the effects of projected tuition increases in state universities and state community colleges and termination of participant contracts under the plan.

The following assumptions were used in the actuarial determination of tuition benefits payable: 4.64 percent rate of return, compounded annually, on the investment of current and future assets, a tuition inflation assumption equal to the maximum amount of tuition and mandatory fee increases permitted by the State of Ohio biennial budget of 4 percent.

As of June 30, 2024, the fair value of actuarial net position available for the payment of the tuition benefits payable was \$135.3 million.

N. Other Liabilities

The Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund reports approximately \$1.92 billion in other noncurrent liabilities, as of June 30, 2024, of which 1) \$1.67 billion is comprised of the compensation adjustment expenses liability for estimated future expenses to be incurred in the settlement of claims, as discussed further in NOTE 21, 2) \$185.6 million consists of retrospective rating adjustments for employers within similar industries that are enrolled in group experience rating plans, and 3) \$69.7 million consists of other miscellaneous liabilities.



NOTE 15 CHANGES IN NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

A. Primary Government

Changes in noncurrent liabilities, for the year ended June 30, 2024, are presented for the primary government in the following table:

Primary Government Changes in Noncurrent Liabilities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Governmental Activities:	Balance June 30, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2024	Amount Due Within One Year
Bonds and Notes Payable:					
General Obligation Bonds (NOTE 10)	\$ 7,770,189	\$ 826,361	\$ 1,496,880	\$ 7,099,670	\$ 794,534
Revenue Bonds and Notes (NOTE 11)	6,344,735	-	171,770	6,172,965	439,448
Special Obligation Bonds (NOTE 12)	2,337,492	-	264,506	2,072,986	258,011
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	16,452,416	826,361	1,933,156	15,345,621	1,491,993
Certificates of Participation (NOTE 13)	222,396	26,156	41,322	207,230	39,073
Other Noncurrent Liabilities (NOTE 14):					
Compensated Absences	591,744	434,096	410,369	615,471	81,964
Net Pension Liability	6,426,468	109	961,096	5,465,481	-
Net OPEB Liability	362,983	-	144,737	218,246	-
Lease Liability	138,659	1,931	27,370	113,220	25,806
Subscription Liability	59,249	12,398	20,789	50,858	19,987
Financed Purchase Obligations	15,367	14,271	7,155	22,483	7,659
Derivative Instruments	(293)	157	-	(136)	-
Pollution Remediation Liabilities	1,693	-	67	1,626	67
Infrastructure, Capital Assets	273,105	-	24,758	248,347	25,090
Liability for Escheat Property	348,965	221,101	141,429	428,637	135,275
Total Other Noncurrent Liabilities	8,217,940	684,063	1,737,770	7,164,233	295,848
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	\$ 24,892,752	\$ 1,536,580	\$ 3,712,248	\$ 22,717,084	\$ 1,826,914
Business-Type Activities:					
Other Noncurrent Liabilities (NOTE 14):					
Compensated Absences	\$ 50,588	\$ 28,711	\$ 27,400	\$ 51,899	\$ 6,517
Net Pension Liability	434,143	-	77,006	357,137	-
Net OPEB Liability	9,282	-	9,282	-	-
Lease Liability	13,803	8,168	9,124	12,847	6,795
Subscription Liability	4,388	17	2,152	2,253	2,192
Workers' Compensation:					
Benefits Payable	11,709,099	1,263,307	1,168,778	11,803,628	1,273,793
Other:					
Adjustment Expenses Liability	1,638,900	443,693	410,493	1,672,100	456,199
Miscellaneous	240,965	196,377	193,786	243,556	125,558
Prize Awards Payable	320,648	39,124	41,089	318,683	35,874
Tuition Benefits Payable	61,900	-	13,900	48,000	10,200
Total Other Noncurrent Liabilities	\$ 14,483,716	\$ 1,979,397	\$ 1,953,010	\$ 14,510,103	\$ 1,917,128

The State makes payments on bonds and notes payable and certificate of participation obligations that pertain to its governmental activities from the debt service funds. The General Fund and the nonmajor governmental funds will primarily liquidate the other noncurrent liabilities balance attributable to governmental activities.

For fiscal year 2024, the State's primary government included interest expense on its debt issues in the following governmental functions rather than reporting it separately as interest expense. The related borrowings are essential to the creation or continuing existence of the programs they finance and accordingly, such expense is not reported separately on the Statement of Activities under the expense category for interest on long-term debt. The various state subsidy programs supported by the borrowings provide direct state assistance to local governments for their respective capital and construction or research projects.



NOTE 15 CHANGES IN NONCURRENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

	(in 000s)
Governmental Activities:	
Primary, Secondary and Other Education	\$ 299,364
Higher Education Support	131,767
Health and Human Services.....	199
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources	1,376
Transportation.....	34,952
Community and Economic Development.....	89,980
Total Interest Expense Charged to Governmental Functions	<u>\$ 557,638</u>

B. Major Discretely Presented Component Units

Changes in noncurrent liabilities, for the year ended June 30, 2024, are presented in the following table for the State's major discretely presented component units:

**Major Discretely Presented Component Units
Changes in Noncurrent Liabilities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)**

	Balance June 30, 2023, Restated	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2024	Amount Due Within One Year
<i>Ohio Facilities Construction Commission</i>					
Intergovernmental Payable.....	\$ 825,509	\$ 280,723	\$ 323,388	\$ 782,844	\$ 386,321
Compensated Absences*	1,692	1,294	1,151	1,835	239
Total	<u>\$ 827,201</u>	<u>\$ 282,017</u>	<u>\$ 324,539</u>	<u>\$ 784,679</u>	<u>\$ 386,560</u>
<i>Ohio State University:</i>					
Compensated Absences*	\$ 240,460	\$ 35,446	\$ 20,551	\$ 255,355	\$ 20,551
Lease Liability*.....	90,884	12,237	25,656	77,465	11,128
Subscription Liability*.....	48,991	35,318	35,870	48,439	26,124
Net Pension Liability*	4,214,821	-	345,596	3,869,225	-
Net OPEB Liability*	92,020	-	69,050	22,970	-
Advance from Concessionaire*	983,464 ^	8,459	23,956	967,967	24,648
Other Liabilities*	587,875	629,335	540,421	676,789	98,745
Revenue Bonds & Notes Payable**.....	4,006,513	755,137	512,752	4,248,898	694,965
Total	<u>\$ 10,265,028</u>	<u>\$1,475,932</u>	<u>\$1,573,852</u>	<u>\$10,167,108</u>	<u>\$ 876,161</u>

*Liability is reported under the "Refund and Other Liabilities" account. **See Note 11.

^OSU changed beginning balance to reflect Amount Due Within One Year.

NOTE 16 CONDUIT DEBT

The State of Ohio, by action of the General Assembly, created various financing authorities for the expressed purpose of making available to non-profit and, in some cases, for profit private entities, lower cost sources of capital financing for facilities and projects found to be for a public purpose. Fees are assessed to recover related processing and application costs incurred. The authorities' debt instruments represent a limited obligation payable solely from payments made by the borrowing entities. Most of the bonds are secured by the property financed. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of acquired property transfers to the entity served by the bond issuance.

This debt is not deemed to constitute debt of the State or a pledge of the faith and credit of the State. Accordingly, these bonds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.



NOTE 16 CONDUIT DEBT (Continued)

Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund bonds are issued through the Treasurer of State for the purpose of financing eligible projects of private industry organizations. The actual bonds are sold through private placement. These bonds are not general obligations of the State of Ohio or of any political subdivision and are not payable from any tax source; therefore, the rights of the holders of the bonds for payments of amounts due are limited solely to the pledged receipts deposited into the Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund Accounts. The bonds represent conduit debt and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The scheduled payment of the bonds currently outstanding is, however, guaranteed through the Department of Development, Loan Servicing Office, under Chapter 166, Ohio Revised Code. As of June 30, 2024, no liability has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for guarantees extended to defaulted organizations.

Under Chapter 5531, Ohio Revised Code, the Ohio Department of Transportation is authorized to issue State Infrastructure Bond Program debt issuances through the Treasurer of State for highway and transit capital projects of eligible Ohio political subdivisions. These bonds are not general obligations of the State of Ohio or of any political subdivision and are not payable from any tax source; therefore, the rights of the holders of the bonds for payments of amounts due are limited to the pledged receipts and those special funds pledged by each debt issuance. The bonds represent conduit debt and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The scheduled payment of the bonds currently outstanding is, however, guaranteed through the State Infrastructure Bank program of the Ohio Department of Transportation. In the event of a borrower's default, amounts recovered from the secured capital project would be used to replenish any reserve funds and any remaining amounts would be transferred to the State Infrastructure Bank accounts. Any amounts provided to repay bonds using appropriations of the Ohio Department of Transportation would be submitted to the Attorney General's Office for collection. Currently, guarantees are outstanding through fiscal year 2044, when the bonds mature, and no circumstances presently exist that indicate the State will be required to make any payments as a result of these guarantees.

As of June 30, 2024, revenue bonds and notes outstanding that represent conduit debt for the State were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Outstanding Amount
Primary Government:	
Department of Development:	
Ohio Enterprise Bond Program	\$ 148,295
Ohio Department of Transportation:	
State Transportation Infrastructure Bond Fund Program.....	70,330
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 218,625</u>

NOTE 17 FUND DEFICITS AND FUND BALANCE REPORTING

A. Fund Balance Reporting-Constraints by Purpose

Fund balance constraints reported in the governmental funds, as of June 30, 2024, are presented by purpose in the table on the following page:



STATE OF OHIO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

Primary Government
Fund Balance Constraints by Purpose
(dollars in thousands)

	Major Funds					
	General	Job, Family & Other Human Services	Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority Bonds	Pandemic Relief Funds	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Fund Balance:						
<i>Nonspendable</i>						
Inventories.....	\$ 25,171	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,379	\$ 131,480	\$ 163,030
Advances to Local Government.....	6,471	-	-	-	-	6,471
Total Nonspendable.....	31,642	-	-	6,379	131,480	169,501
<i>Restricted</i>						
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	-	-	-	-	153,154	153,154
Higher Education Support.....	123,290	-	-	-	20,565	143,855
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	-	56,169	-	-	476,816	532,985
Health and Human Services.....	-	-	-	9,962	99,636	109,598
Justice and Public Protection.....	45,915	3,649	-	-	38,556	88,120
Environmental Protection/Natural Resources.....	8,228	-	-	-	393,387	401,615
Transportation.....	-	-	-	-	10,931	10,931
Transit Project Loans.....	-	-	-	-	261,601	261,601
Highway Construction/Preservation.....	-	-	-	-	1,919,771	1,919,771
General Government.....	7,418	42,352	-	-	69,478	119,248
Community and Economic Development.....	92,901	-	-	-	514,005	606,906
Grants/Loans-Local Govt Capital Projects.....	1,044,427	-	-	-	-	1,044,427
Local Government Road/Bridge Improvements..	246,730	-	-	-	-	246,730
Capital Outlay.....	-	-	-	-	985,954	985,954
Debt Service.....	-	-	3,805,631	-	11,437	3,817,068
Total Restricted.....	1,568,909	102,170	3,805,631	9,962	4,955,291	10,441,963
<i>Committed</i>						
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	-	-	-	-	356,653	356,653
Higher Education Support.....	-	-	-	-	2,212	2,212
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	-	966,506	-	-	83,317	1,049,823
Health and Human Services.....	337	7,834	-	-	35,032	43,203
Justice and Public Protection.....	3,238	7,270	-	-	150,566	161,074
Environmental Protection/Natural Resources.....	-	-	-	-	234,181	234,181
Transportation.....	-	-	-	-	13,666	13,666
General Government.....	74,013	34,835	-	-	123,918	232,766
Community and Economic Development.....	191,921	-	-	-	222,872	414,793
Business Development Loans.....	589,496	-	-	-	-	589,496
Total Committed.....	859,005	1,016,445	-	-	1,222,417	3,097,867
<i>Assigned</i>						
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	174,666	-	-	-	-	174,666
Higher Education Support.....	73,021	-	-	-	-	73,021
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	2,472,657	-	-	-	-	2,472,657
Health and Human Services.....	277,590	-	-	-	-	277,590
Justice and Public Protection.....	495,100	-	-	-	-	495,100
Environmental Protection/Natural Resources.....	309,986	-	-	-	-	309,986
Transportation.....	607,098	-	-	-	-	607,098
General Government.....	2,842,895	-	147	-	-	2,843,042
Escheat Investments for Mortgage Insurance/ Minority Contractor Bonding/Housing Loans....	2,839,758	-	-	-	-	2,839,758
Community and Economic Development.....	2,070,536	-	-	-	-	2,070,536
Total Assigned.....	12,163,307	-	147	-	-	12,163,454
<i>Unassigned</i>	3,156,549	-	-	(222)	-	3,156,327
Total Fund Balance.....	\$17,779,412	\$1,118,615	\$3,805,778	\$16,119	\$6,309,188	\$29,029,112



NOTE 17 FUND DEFICITS AND FUND BALANCE REPORTING (Continued)

As of June 30, 2024, the Budget Stabilization Fund had a fund balance of \$3.79 billion, which was included as a part of the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund.

B. Fund Deficits

The following individual funds reported deficits that are reflected in the State's basic financial statements, as of June 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government:

Nonmajor Proprietary Fund:

Office of Auditor of State.....	\$ (32,780)
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ (32,780)</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units:

Major Component Unit:

Ohio Facilities Construction Commission	\$ (3,232,532)

Nonmajor Component Units:

Ohio Capital Fund.....	(120,629)
Total Component Units.....	<u>\$ (3,353,161)</u>

Deficits are due to the timing of revenue recognition and the accrual of expenses not recorded under the cash basis of accounting.

NOTE 18 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

A. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Details on deferred outflows of resources for the primary government, as of June 30, 2024, follow (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government - Deferred Outflows of Resources					
	Net Pension and OPEB Liability/Asset	Hedging Derivative Instruments	Loss on Debt Refundings	Resources of a Future Period	Total
Governmental Activities:					
Major Governmental Funds:					
Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority Revenue Bonds.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,455,416	\$ 3,455,416
Total Governmental Activities	-	-	-	3,455,416	3,455,416
Reconciliation of fund level statements to government-wide statements due to basis differences.....					
	1,608,265	(82)	144,467	-	1,752,650
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,608,265</u>	<u>\$ (82)</u>	<u>\$ 144,467</u>	<u>\$ 3,455,416</u>	<u>\$ 5,208,066</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Major Proprietary Funds:					
Workers' Compensation.....	\$ 77,818	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,818
Lottery Commission.....	12,514	-	-	-	12,514
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	27,946	-	-	-	27,946
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 118,278</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 118,278</u>
Total Primary Government.....					<u>\$ 5,326,344</u>

As of June 30, 2024, Ohio State University, a major discretely presented component unit, reported Deferred Outflows of Resources totaling approximately \$984.2 million for net pension and OPEB liability/asset, \$18.5 million for losses on debt-related transactions and \$1.5 million for future asset retirement obligation.



NOTE 18 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES (Continued)

B. Deferred Inflows of Resources

The deferred inflows of resources for the primary government, as of June 30, 2024, are comprised of the following (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government - Deferred Inflows of Resources					
	Net Pension and OPEB Liability/Asset	Resources from the Sale of Future Revenues	Unavailable Resources and Other	Debt Refundings	Total
Governmental Activities:					
Major Governmental Funds:					
General	\$ -	\$ 641,672	\$ 705,687	\$ -	\$ 1,347,359
Job, Family and Other Human Services	-	-	111,863	-	111,863
Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing					
Authority Revenue Bonds.....	-	-	948,885	-	948,885
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	-	-	44,098	-	44,098
Total Governmental Activities	-	641,672	1,810,533	-	2,452,205
Reconciliation of fund level statements to government-wide statements due to basis differences.....	523,800	795,172	(1,810,533)	68,706	(422,855)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 523,800	\$ 1,436,844	\$ -	\$ 68,706	\$ 2,029,350
Business-Type Activities:					
Major Proprietary Funds:					
Workers' Compensation.....	\$ 17,728	\$ -	\$ 777	\$ -	\$ 18,505
Lottery Compensation.....	2,136	-	-	-	2,136
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds	5,134	-	-	-	5,134
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 24,998	\$ -	\$ 777	\$ -	\$ 25,775
Total Primary Government.....					\$ 2,055,125

As of June 30, 2024, Ohio Facilities Construction Commission, a major discretely presented component unit, reported Deferred Inflows of Resources totaling approximately \$2.81 billion pertaining to resources from the sale of future revenues. In addition, Ohio State University, another major discretely presented component unit, reported Deferred Inflows of Resources of \$214.8 million for net pension and OPEB liability/asset, \$103.5 million for gains on debt-related transactions, \$8.7 million for irrevocable split-interest agreements, \$319.4 million for leases, and \$438.4 million related to service concession arrangements.

NOTE 19 JOINT VENTURES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Joint Ventures

Great Lakes Protection Fund (GLPF)

The Great Lakes Protection Fund is an Illinois non-profit organization that was formed to further federal and state commitments to the restoration and maintenance of the Great Lakes Basin's ecosystem. The governors of seven of the eight states that border on the Great Lakes comprise the GLPF's membership. Under the GLPF's articles of incorporation, each state is required to make a financial contribution. Income earned on the contributions provides grants to projects that advance the goals of the Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement and the binational Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Each governor nominates two individuals to the GLPF's board of directors who serve staggered two-year terms. All budgetary and financial decisions rest with the board, except when they are restricted by the GLPF's articles of incorporation.



NOTE 19 JOINT VENTURES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

Annually, one-third of the GLPF's net earnings is allocated and paid to the member states in proportion to their respective cash contributions to the GLPF. The allocation is based on the amount and period of time the state's contributions were invested. GLPF earnings distributions are to be used by the states to finance projects that are compatible with the GLPF's objectives. Ohio applies its distribution (approximately \$234 thousand) to operations of its own protection program, known as the Lake Erie Protection Program, which is modeled after the GLPF.

Required contributions and contributions received from the states, which border the Great Lakes, as of December 31, 2023 (the GLPF's year-end), are presented below (dollars in thousands):

	Contribution Required	Contribution Received	Contribution Percentage
Michigan	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	30.9%
Indiana*	16,000	-	-
Illinois	15,000	15,000	18.4%
Ohio	14,000	14,000	17.3%
New York	12,000	12,000	14.8%
Wisconsin	12,000	12,000	14.8%
Minnesota	1,500	1,500	1.9%
Pennsylvania	1,500	1,500	1.9%
Total	<u>\$ 97,000</u>	<u>\$ 81,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

*The State of Indiana has not yet elected to join the Great Lakes Protection Fund.

Summary Financial information for the GLPF, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Cash and Investments	\$ 149,645
Other Assets	929
Total Assets	<u>\$ 150,574</u>
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,347
Total Net Position	148,227
Total Liabilities and Net Position	<u>\$ 150,574</u>
 Total Revenues and Other Additions	 \$ 21,288
Total Expenditures and Other Deductions	(7,096)
Change in Net Position	<u>\$ 14,192</u>

In the event of the Fund's dissolution, the State of Ohio would receive a residual portion of the Fund's assets equal to the lesser of the amount of such assets multiplied by the ratio of its required contribution to the required contributions of all member states, or the amount of its required contribution.

Local Community and Technical Colleges

The State's primary government has an ongoing financial responsibility for the funding of six local community colleges and eight technical colleges. With respect to the local community colleges, State of Ohio officials appoint three members of each college's respective nine-member board of trustees; county officials appoint the remaining six members.

The governing boards of the technical colleges consist of either seven or nine trustees, of which State officials appoint two or three members, respectively; the remaining members are appointed by the local school boards located in the respective technical college district.



NOTE 19 JOINT VENTURES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

The Ohio General Assembly appropriates moneys to these institutions from the General Fund to subsidize operations so that higher education can become more financially accessible to Ohio residents. The primary government also provides financing for the construction of these institutions' capital facilities by meeting the debt service requirements for the Tobacco Settlement revenue bonds issued by the Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority and the Higher Education Capital Facilities general obligation bonds issued by the Ohio Public Facilities Commission (OPFC), for these purposes. The bonds provide funding for capital appropriations, which are available to the local community and technical colleges for spending on capital construction.

Fiscal year 2024 expenses that were included in the "Higher Education Support" function under governmental activities in the Statement of Activities for state assistance to the local community and technical colleges are presented below (dollars in thousands):

	Operating Subsidies	Capital Subsidies	Total
Local Community Colleges:			
Cuyahoga	\$ 61,269	\$ 9,951	\$ 71,220
Eastern Gateway.....	22,355	1,576	23,931
Lakeland	17,851	2,062	19,913
Lorain County	29,479	4,691	34,170
Rio Grande	6,385	-	6,385
Sinclair	57,399	4,020	61,419
Total Local Community Colleges.....	194,738	22,300	217,038
Technical Colleges:			
Belmont	3,387	574	3,961
Central Ohio	11,112	53	11,165
Hocking	10,657	2,078	12,735
James A. Rhodes	10,439	628	11,067
Marion	7,921	192	8,113
Zane	6,733	1,244	7,977
North Central	9,320	1,007	10,327
Stark	31,882	4,014	35,896
Total Technical Colleges	91,451	9,790	101,241
Total	\$ 286,189	\$ 32,090	\$ 318,279

Information for obtaining complete financial statements for each of the primary government's joint ventures is available from the Ohio Office of Budget and Management.

B. Related Organizations

Officials of the State's primary government appoint a voting majority of the governing boards of the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, the Ohio Water Development Authority, the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board, the Higher Education Facility Commission, and the Ohio Legal Assistance Foundation. However, the primary government's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments.



NOTE 19 JOINT VENTURES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

During fiscal year 2024, the State had the following related-party transactions with its related organizations:

- The General Fund reports a \$407.6 million loans receivable balance due from the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. The State made the loans to finance and support the agency's housing programs.
- Separate funds, established for the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board, and the Higher Education Facility Commission, were accounted for on the primary government's Ohio Administrative Knowledge System. The primary purpose of the funds is to streamline payroll and other administrative disbursement processing for these organizations. The financial activities of the funds, which do not receive any funding support from the primary government, have been included in the custodial funds.
- From the Job, Family and Other Human Services Fund, the Public Defender's Office paid the Ohio Legal Assistance Foundation approximately \$11.7 million for administrative services performed under contract for the distribution of state funding to nonprofit legal aid societies.

NOTE 20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Litigation

The State, its units, and employees are parties to numerous legal proceedings, which normally occur in governmental operations. There are no legal proceedings, in the opinion of management after consultation with the Attorney General, likely to have a material adverse effect on the State's financial position.

B. Unemployment Compensation

The COVID-19 Pandemic, starting in March 2020, presented the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services with many challenges and obstacles including a sharp increase in the volume of unemployment claims as well as the expansion of regular unemployment benefits by the federal government. The fraud imposters recognized the opportunity presented by the unprecedented circumstances and the resulting stress placed on the Department and its systems. The combination of high claim volume and the increase in imposter fraud negatively impacted the Department's ability to keep up, creating a backlog of claims pending adjudication. The Department increased the threshold level of scrutiny for potential overpayments to all unemployment claims to catch and prevent fraudulent activities. The higher-level of scrutiny, adding additional hurdles to clear before and while claimants receive benefits, added time to the identification process. By early September 2021 (fiscal year 2022), the pandemic unemployment programs substantially ended thereby reducing the population of new claims overall, thus allowing the Department to catch up on the pandemic overload of claims processing, including overpayments identification.

The Department reported known fraud and non-fraud federal pandemic unemployment benefit overpayments totaling \$604.1 million to the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) as of June 30, 2024, up significantly from the prior year as potential overpayments, including those outstanding as of 2023, were fully adjudicated. Of the total overpayments reported to the DOL, \$499.7 million was fraud and \$104.4 million was non-fraud. The federal government gave discretion to states to waive the need for repayment of pandemic funding related to non-fraud. Due to the nature of these known overpayments along with federal waiver discretion, most of these monies have not been subject to a collection process.

Additionally, the Department has flagged as possible overpayments, certain claims with one or more fraud identifiers. As of June 30, 2024, these flagged claims were both regular unemployment and federal pandemic unemployment benefits with an accumulated amount of \$280.5 million, down nearly eighty percent from last year. Despite being flagged as potential overpayments, until the claims are fully adjudicated, no determination can be made on the outcome.



NOTE 20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

C. Federal Awards

The State of Ohio receives significant awards from the Federal Government in the form of grants and entitlements, including certain non-cash programs. Receipt of grants is generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the spending of resources for eligible purposes. Substantially all grants are subject to either the Federal Single Audit or to financial compliance audits by the grantor agencies of the federal government or their designees. Disallowances and sanctions as a result of these audits may become liabilities to the State.

Federal Single Audit

As a result of the fiscal year 2023 State of Ohio Single Audit (issued in March 2024 and revised in October 2024), \$243 thousand of federal expenditures were in question as not being appropriate under the terms of the respective grants. No provision for any liability or adjustments has been recognized for these questioned costs in the state's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

D. Tobacco Settlement

In November 1998, the Attorneys General of 46 states, five U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia signed the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with the nation's largest tobacco manufacturers. This signaled the end of litigation brought by the Attorneys General against the manufacturers in 1996 for state healthcare expenses attributed to smoking-related claims. The remaining four states (Florida, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Texas) settled separately.

According to the MSA, participating tobacco manufacturers are required to adhere to a variety of new marketing and lobbying restrictions and provide payments to the states in perpetuity.

As of October 23, 2007, the State transferred future rights to the Master Settlement Agreement revenue to the Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority (BTSFA).

While BTSFA's share of the total base payments to the states through 2057 will not change over time, estimating the amount of annual payments that actually will be received in any given year can be complex, since under the terms of the MSA, payments are subject to a number of adjustment factors, including an inflation adjustment, a volume adjustment, and a potential adjustment for market share losses of participating manufacturers. Some of these adjustments, such as the inflation adjustment, result in BTSFA receiving higher payments. Other factors, such as the volume adjustment and the market share adjustment can work to reduce the amount of the State's annual payments.

In addition to the base payments in 2008 through 2017, BTSFA received payments from the Strategic Contribution Fund. The Strategic Contribution Fund was established to reward states that played leadership roles in the tobacco litigation and settlement negotiations. Allocations from the fund were based on a state's contribution to the litigation and settlement with the tobacco companies. These payments were also subject to the adjustment factors outlined in the MSA. Strategic contribution payments ended in 2017. Beginning in 2018, payments consist solely of the base payment plus amounts, if any, paid by participating manufacturers relating to prior years and amounts, if any, released from the disputed payment account.

During fiscal year 2024, Ohio received \$231.8 million, which is approximately \$88.1 million or 27.54 percent less than the pre-adjusted base payment for the year.



NOTE 20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

In March 2020, the Authority issued \$5.35 billion in Asset-Backed Refunding Bonds (Series 2020 Bonds) to advance refund and current refund the outstanding 2007 Series Bonds. The Series 2020 Bonds have a final stated maturity in 2057.

As of June 30, 2024, the estimated tobacco settlement receivable in the amount of \$948.9 million is included in "Other Receivables" reported for the governmental funds. The receivable includes \$778 million for payments withheld from BTSFA beginning fiscal year 2008 by the cigarette manufacturers when they exercised the market share loss provisions of the MSA. The moneys are on deposit in an escrow account until pending litigation between the States and the manufacturers is resolved. Both the Authority and the State contend that they have met their obligations under the MSA and are due the payments withheld.

The Tobacco Settlement receipts provide funding for the construction of primary and secondary school capital facilities, education technology for primary and secondary education and for higher education, programs for smoking cessation and other health-related purposes, biomedical research and technology, and assistance to tobacco-growing areas in Ohio.

The BTSFA revenue bonds are secured by and payable solely from the tobacco settlement receipts and other pledged collateral. In the event that the assets of BTSFA have been exhausted, no amounts will thereafter be paid on the bonds.

The enforcement of the terms of the MSA has been challenged by lawsuits and may continue to be challenged in the future. In the event of an adverse court ruling, BTSFA may not have adequate financial resources to make payment on the bonds.

A schedule of pre-adjusted base payments for the State of Ohio in future years follows (dollars in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Pre-Adjusted MSA Base Payments
2025.....	\$ 318,116
2026.....	317,112
2027.....	316,762
2028.....	316,951
2029.....	317,587
2030-2034.....	1,597,760
2035-2039.....	1,611,469
2040-2044.....	1,620,080
2045-2049.....	1,627,037
2050-2054.....	1,634,146
2055-2057.....	985,147
Total	<u>\$10,662,167</u>

E. Construction Commitments

As of June 30, 2024, the Ohio Department of Transportation had total contractual commitments of approximately \$3.44 billion for highway construction projects. Funding for future projects is expected to be provided from federal, primary government, general obligation and revenue bonds, and local government sources in amounts of \$2.24 billion, \$868.6 million, \$215.3 million, and \$115 million, respectively.



NOTE 20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

As of June 30, 2024, other major non-highway construction commitments for the primary government's budgeted capital projects funds and major discretely presented component unit were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government	
Mental Health/Developmental Disabilities Facilities Improvements	\$ 95,871
Parks and Recreation Improvements	217,637
Administrative Services Building Improvements	92,739
Youth Services Building Improvements	20,723
Transportation Building.....	37,479
Adult Correctional Building Improvements	366,435
Ohio Parks and Natural Resources	11,312
Total	<u>\$ 842,196</u>
Major Discretely Presented Component Unit	
Ohio State University	\$ 768,019

F. Pollution Remediation Activities

During fiscal year 2024, the State was involved in remediation activities for pollution as described in the following paragraph. These activities include site investigation, cleanup, and monitoring. The associated estimated cost of remediation activities is shown below (in general, projects with a liability of less than \$1 million at June 30 are not listed).

The Ohio Department of Transportation has been named as the responsible party to remediate pollution resulting from contaminated soil on the agency-owned property and contaminated groundwater on the surrounding properties. The June 30 liability to eliminate the pollution and continue monitoring activities is estimated to be \$1.6 million. Cost was estimated by the onsite coordinators using actual invoices to date.

The liability described above is reported as "Other Noncurrent Liabilities-Due in One Year" and "Other Noncurrent Liabilities-Due in More Than One Year" for governmental activities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The reported liability for this activity is an estimate and subject to change over time. Variances in the final costs may result from changes in technology, changes in responsible parties, results of environmental studies, and changes in laws and regulations. Future recoveries from other responsible parties may also reduce the final cost paid by the State.

Capital assets may be created during the pollution remediation process. These capital assets will be reported in accordance with the State's capital assets policy. As of June 30, 2024, no capital assets were created nor reported as a result of any pollution remediation process.

G. Encumbrances

At June 30, 2024, the State has significant encumbrances of \$2.08 billion in the General Fund, \$1.62 billion in the Job, Family and Other Human Services Special Revenue Fund, \$1.36 billion in the Pandemic Relief Funds and \$6.71 billion in the nonmajor governmental funds.

H. Colleges and Universities

Due to timing issues, two nonmajor discretely presented component unit colleges/universities fiscal year 2024 independently audited reports were not available for inclusion in the State's ACFR. As an alternative to use as an estimate, the State included Terra State Community College's fiscal year 2023 audited report. Central State University's financial information was not included as the most recent audited report available was for fiscal year 2022.



NOTE 21 RISK FINANCING

A. Workers' Compensation Benefits

The Ohio Workers' Compensation System, which the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation and the Industrial Commission of Ohio administer, is the exclusive provider of workers' compensation insurance to private and public employers in Ohio who are not self-insured. The Workers' Compensation Enterprise Fund (Fund) provides benefits to employees for losses sustained from job-related injury, disease, or death.

"Benefits Payable" of \$11.8 billion is reported in the Fund as of June 30, 2024. This amount represents reserves for indemnity and medical claims resulting from work-related injuries or illnesses, including actuarial estimates for both reported claims and claims incurred but not reported. The liability is based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims, including the effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors and projections as to future events, including claims frequency, severity, persistency, and inflationary trends for medical claims reserves. The compensation adjustment expenses liability, which is included in "Other Liabilities" in the amount of approximately \$1.67 billion, is an estimate of future expenses to be incurred in the settlement of claims. The estimate for this liability is based on projected claim-related expenses, estimated costs of the managed care Health Partnership Program, the estimated costs of the Pharmacy Benefit Manager, and the reserve for compensation.

Management of the Bureau of Workers' Compensation and the Industrial Commission believes that the recorded reserves for compensation and compensation adjustment expenses make for a reasonable and appropriate provision for expected future losses. While management uses available information to estimate the reserves for compensation and compensation adjustment expenses, future changes to the reserves for compensation and compensation adjustment expenses may be necessary based on claims experience and changing claims frequency and severity conditions. The methods of making such estimates and for establishing the resulting liabilities are reviewed quarterly and updated based on current circumstances. Any adjustments resulting from changes in estimates are recognized in the current period.

Benefits payable and the compensation adjustment expenses liability have been discounted at four percent to reflect the present value of future benefit payments. The selected discount rate approximates an average expected investment yield on the Bureau of Workers' Compensation and the Industrial Commission's investment portfolio that supports the future payments of the underlying Bureau's and Commission's reserves.

The undiscounted reserves for the benefits and compensation adjustment expenses totaled \$21.6 billion, as of June 30, 2024, and \$21.4 billion, as of June 30, 2023. For additional information, refer to the Fund's separately audited financial report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Changes in the balance of benefits payable and the compensation adjustment expenses liability for the Workers' Compensation Program during the past two fiscal years are presented in the table below:

Primary Government		
Changes in Workers' Compensation Benefits Payable and Compensation Adjustment Expenses Liability		
Last Two Fiscal Years		
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>		
	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023
Benefits Payable and Compensation Adjustment Expenses Liability, as of July 1	\$ 13,348	\$ 13,373
Incurred Compensation and Compensation Adjustment Benefits.....	1,707	1,547
Incurred Compensation and Compensation Adjustment Benefit Payments and Other Adjustments	(1,579)	(1,572)
Benefits Payable and Compensation Adjustment Expenses Liability, as of June 30	<u>\$ 13,476</u>	<u>\$ 13,348</u>



NOTE 21 RISK FINANCING (Continued)

B. State Employee Healthcare Plan

Employees of the State's primary government have the option of participating in the State of Ohio medical plan (Plan). The Plan offers three options: the Ohio Med PPO (preferred provider organization), Ohio Med HDHP (high deductible health plan), and the Ohio Med NN (narrow network). The Plan is managed by two third party administrators (TPAs) who are responsible for processing claims for separate regions throughout the State.

When it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, liabilities are reported in the governmental and proprietary funds for claims that have been incurred but not reported. The Plan's actuaries calculate estimated claims liabilities based on prior claims data, employee enrollment figures, medical trends, and experience.

Governmental and proprietary funds pay a share of the costs for claims settlement based on the number of employees opting for plan participation and the type of coverage selected by participants. The payments are accumulated in the State Employee Health Benefit Fund, accounted for within the General Fund, until such time that the accumulated resources are distributed to the TPAs for claims settlement.

For governmental funds, claims are recognized as expenditures to the extent that the amounts are payable with expendable available financial resources. For governmental and business-type activities, claims are recognized in the Statement of Activities as expenses when incurred.

As of June 30, 2024, approximately \$263.6 million in total assets was available in the General Fund to cover healthcare claims. Changes in the balance of claims liabilities for the Plan during the past two fiscal years were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Ohio Med PPO		
	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023
Claims Liabilities, as of July 1	\$ 77,428	\$ 94,117
Incurred Claims	1,006,251	915,720
Claims Payments	(1,006,968)	(932,409)
Claims Liabilities, as of June 30	<u>\$ 76,711</u>	<u>\$ 77,428</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the resources on deposit in the General Fund were more than the estimated claims liability by approximately \$186.9 million, thereby resulting in a funding surplus.

C. Other Risk Financing Programs

The primary government has established programs to advance fund potential losses for vehicular liability and theft in office. The potential amount of loss arising from these risks, however, is not considered material in relation to the State's financial position.



NOTE 22 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Bond Issuances

Subsequent to June 30, 2024, the State issued major debt as detailed in the table below:

Debt Issuances Subsequent to June 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)			
	Date Issued	Net Interest Rate or True Interest Cost	Amount
Primary Government:			
<i>Ohio Public Facilities Commission (OPFC)-General Obligation Bonds:</i>			
Higher Education BANS, Series 2024A.....	11/26/2024	4.88%	\$ 115,000
Total General Obligation Bonds.....			<u>115,000</u>
<i>Treasurer of State - Revenue Bonds:</i>			
Infrastructure Project Revenue Bond, Series 2024-1	8/28/2024	3.05%	121,440
Total Revenue Bonds.....			<u>121,440</u>
<i>Treasurer of State - Special Obligation Bonds:</i>			
Administrative Building Fund, Refunding Series 2025A	12/10/2024 *	2.94%	43,570
DOT Transportation Building Fund, Refunding Series 2025A	12/10/2024 *	2.92%	33,600
Total Special Obligation Bonds.....			<u>77,170</u>
Total Primary Government.....			<u>\$ 313,610</u>
Major Component Units:			
<i>The Ohio State University:</i>			
General Receipt Bonds-Tax Exempt, Refunding Series 2024A.....	9/4/2024	5.00%	63,755
Total The Ohio State University			<u>\$ 63,755</u>

*Anticipated bond closing is 1/8/2025.



Financial Section

Required Supplementary Information



Dundee Falls



Infrastructure Assets Accounted for Using the Modified Approach

Pavement Network

The Ohio Department of Transportation conducts annual condition assessments of its Pavement Network. The State manages its pavement system by means of annual, visual inspections by trained pavement technicians. Technicians rate the pavement using a scale of 1 (minimum) to 100 (maximum) based on a Pavement Condition Rating (PCR). This rating examines items such as cracking, potholes, deterioration of the pavement, and other factors. It does not include a detailed analysis of the pavement's subsurface conditions.

Ohio accounts for its pavement network in two subsystems: *Priority*, which comprises interstate highways, freeways, and multi-lane portions of the National Highway System, and *General*, which comprises two-lane routes outside of cities.

For the Priority Subsystem, it is the State's intention to maintain at least 75 percent of the pavement at a PCR level of at least 65, and to allow no more than 25 percent of the pavement to fall below a 65 PCR level. For the General Subsystem, it is the State's intention to maintain at least 75 percent of the pavement at a PCR level of at least 55, and to allow no more than 25 percent of the pavement to fall below a 55 PCR level.

**Pavement Network
Condition Assessment Data**

Priority Subsystem

Fiscal Year	Pavement Condition Ratings (PCR)								Total	
	Excellent PCR = 85-100		Good PCR = 75-84		Fair PCR = 65-74		Poor PCR = Below 65			
	Lane- Miles	%	Lane- Miles	%	Lane- Miles	%	Lane- Miles	%	Lane- Miles	%
2024	8,244	59.31	3,221	23.17	1,658	11.93	776	5.59	13,899	100.00
2023	8,390	60.68	3,492	25.25	1,420	10.27	525	3.80	13,827	100.00
2022	8,308	60.08	3,205	23.18	1,837	13.29	477	3.45	13,827	100.00
2021	8,326	60.21	3,175	22.96	1,884	13.62	444	3.21	13,829	100.00
2020	8,020	58.10	3,548	25.71	1,667	12.08	568	4.11	13,803	100.00

General Subsystem

Fiscal Year	Pavement Condition Ratings (PCR)								Total	
	Excellent PCR = 85-100		Good PCR = 75-84		Fair PCR = 55-74		Poor PCR = Below 55			
	Lane- Miles	%	Lane- Miles	%	Lane- Miles	%	Lane- Miles	%	Lane- Miles	%
2024	14,783	50.05	7,285	24.66	6,587	22.30	883	2.99	29,538	100.00
2023	14,874	50.24	7,117	24.04	6,926	23.39	689	2.33	29,606	100.00
2022	15,031	50.77	7,408	25.02	6,574	22.21	592	2.00	29,605	100.00
2021	15,701	53.03	7,452	25.17	5,910	19.97	541	1.83	29,604	100.00
2020	16,186	54.65	7,406	25.00	5,379	18.16	648	2.19	29,619	100.00



Infrastructure Assets Accounted for Using the Modified Approach (Continued)

Pavement Network
Comparison of Estimated-to-Actual Maintenance and Preservation Costs
(dollars in thousands)

Priority Subsystem

Fiscal Year	Estimated	Actual
2024	\$474,533	\$638,980
2023	\$497,517	\$622,193
2022	449,910	509,150
2021	427,159	483,633
2020	406,088	499,858

General Subsystem

Fiscal Year	Estimated	Actual
2024	\$353,152	\$518,566
2023	\$364,454	\$476,886
2022	303,681	360,818
2021	279,971	350,792
2020	293,150	398,642

Bridge Network

The Ohio Department of Transportation conducts annual inspections of all bridges in the State's Bridge Network. The inspections cover major structural items such as piers and abutments, and assign a General Appraisal Condition Rating (GACR) from 0 (minimum) to nine (maximum) based on a composite measure of these major structural items.

It is the State's intention to maintain at least 85 percent of the square feet of deck area at a general appraisal condition rating level of at least five, and to allow no more than 15 percent of the number of square feet of deck area to fall below a general appraisal condition rating level of five.

Bridge Network
Condition Assessment Data
(square feet in thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Appraisal Condition Ratings (GACR)									
	Excellent GACR = 7-9		Good GACR = 5-6		Fair GACR = 3-4		Poor GACR = 0-2		Total	
	Sq Ft Deck Area	%	Sq Ft Deck Area	%	Sq Ft Deck Area	%	Sq Ft Deck Area	%	Sq Ft Deck Area	%
2024	67,720	62.60	37,976	35.10	2,484	2.30	2	0.00	108,182	100.00
2023	68,784	61.25	40,651	36.20	2,857	2.55	0	0.00	112,292	100.00
2022	68,368	62.93	37,763	34.76	2,500	2.30	13	0.01	108,644	100.00
2021	76,048	69.76	31,214	28.64	1,741	1.60	4	0.00	109,007	100.00
2020	73,766	68.05	33,080	30.52	1,552	1.43	3	0.00	108,401	100.00



Infrastructure Assets Accounted for Using the Modified Approach (Continued)

Bridge Network		
Comparison of Estimated-to-Actual Maintenance and Preservation Costs		
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Fiscal Year	Estimated	Actual
2024	\$360,754	\$448,223
2023	\$324,959	\$368,699
2022	327,649	335,604
2021	369,529	396,994
2020	392,111	447,480



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE COLLECTIVE NET PENSION LIABILITY/(ASSET)
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
AS OF THE CURRENT MEASUREMENT DATE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS
(dollars in thousands)

	<u>As of December 31st:</u>		
	2023	2022	2021
Traditional Plan:			
Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability.....	20.29%	21.31%	21.14%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability.....	\$ 5,310,804	\$ 6,293,687	\$ 1,839,383
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 3,371,818	\$ 3,332,009	\$ 3,091,357
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of the Employer's Covered Payroll.....	157.51%	188.89%	59.50%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability.....	79.01%	75.74%	92.62%
Combined Plan:			
Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net Pension/(Asset).....	21.31%	21.34%	19.99%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension/(Asset).....	\$ (65,499)	\$ (50,288)	\$ (78,793)
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 84,700	\$ 92,752	\$ 91,863
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension/(Asset) as a Percentage of the Employer's Covered Payroll.....	77.33%	54.22%	85.77%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Asset.....	144.55%	137.14%	169.88%



2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
21.37%	20.82%	20.86%	20.85%	20.95%	20.65%	20.73%
\$ 3,164,266	\$ 4,115,589	\$ 5,714,426	\$ 3,271,382	\$ 4,736,652	\$ 3,561,458	\$ 2,496,359
\$ 3,032,613	\$ 2,952,641	\$ 2,862,809	\$ 2,791,773	\$ 2,754,860	\$ 2,589,575	\$ 2,608,075
104.34%	139.39%	199.61%	117.18%	171.94%	137.53%	95.72%
86.88%	82.17%	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%
19.85%	19.36%	19.59%	19.13%	19.67%	19.64%	20.23%
\$ (57,311)	\$ (40,375)	\$ (21,905)	\$ (26,038)	\$ (10,623)	\$ (9,355)	\$ (7,577)
\$ 88,168	\$ 86,872	\$ 85,111	\$ 81,048	\$ 77,885	\$ 72,010	\$ 69,383
65.00%	46.48%	25.74%	32.13%	13.64%	12.99%	10.92%
157.67%	145.28%	126.64%	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%



STATE OF OHIO

*SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(dollars in thousands)*

	2024	2023	2022
Traditional Plan:			
Statutorily Required Employer Contribution.....	\$ 504,784	\$ 460,849	\$ 440,591
Actual Employer Contributions Received.....	504,784	460,849	440,591
Difference.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 3,591,942	\$ 3,279,241	\$ 3,135,204
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	14.05%	14.05%	14.05%
Combined Plan:			
Statutorily Required Employer Contribution.....	\$ 12,514	\$ 11,737	\$ 13,382
Actual Employer Contributions Received.....	12,514	11,737	13,382
Difference.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 89,047	\$ 83,517	\$ 95,227
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	14.05%	14.05%	14.05%



2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 428,702	\$ 421,955	\$ 407,968	\$ 383,973	\$ 343,330	\$ 314,599	\$ 308,797
428,702	421,955	407,968	383,973	343,330	314,599	308,797
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 3,050,925	\$ 3,003,237	\$ 2,903,850	\$ 2,834,015	\$ 2,794,847	\$ 2,613,331	\$ 2,573,692
14.05%	14.05%	14.05%	13.55%	12.28%	12.04%	12.00%
\$ 12,547	\$ 12,317	\$ 12,139	\$ 11,345	\$ 9,977	\$ 9,366	\$ 8,587
12,547	12,317	12,139	11,345	9,977	9,366	8,587
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 89,294	\$ 87,664	\$ 86,407	\$ 83,734	\$ 81,219	\$ 77,801	\$ 71,573
14.05%	14.05%	14.05%	13.55%	12.28%	12.04%	12.00%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE COLLECTIVE NET PENSION LIABILITY

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

AS OF THE CURRENT MEASUREMENT DATE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

(dollars in thousands)

	<u>As of June 30th:</u>		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability.....	0.35%	0.36%	0.36%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability.....	\$ 76,192	\$ 79,225	\$ 46,507
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 45,469	\$ 46,322	\$ 44,888
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of the Employer's Covered Payroll.....	167.57%	171.03%	103.61%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability.....	80.00%	78.90%	87.80%



2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.36%	0.36%	0.37%	0.38%	0.38%	0.39%	0.41%
\$ 88,004	\$ 80,186	\$ 81,261	\$ 90,418	\$ 126,919	\$ 107,522	\$ 99,431
\$ 47,303	\$ 42,360	\$ 42,066	\$ 41,881	\$ 39,990	\$ 40,509	\$ 41,996
186.04%	189.30%	193.18%	215.89%	317.38%	265.43%	236.76%
75.50%	77.40%	77.31%	75.29%	66.78%	72.10%	74.71%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS ^(A)

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Statutorily Required Employer Contribution.....	\$ 6,774	\$ 6,485	\$ 6,284
Actual Employer Contributions Received.....	6,774	6,485	6,284
Difference.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 48,385	\$ 45,469	\$ 46,322
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	14.00%	14.26%	13.57%

Notes:

^(A) Starting in fiscal year 2017, the 2015 and 2016 data presented was adjusted to reflect the State's fiscal reporting year rather than measurement date.



2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 6,141	\$ 6,622	\$ 5,929	\$ 5,888	\$ 5,863	\$ 5,692	\$ 5,671
6,141	6,622	5,929	5,888	5,863	5,692	5,671
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 44,888	\$ 47,303	\$ 42,360	\$ 42,066	\$ 41,881	\$ 39,990	\$ 40,509
13.68%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.23%	14.00%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
STATE HIGHWAY PATROL RETIREMENT SYSTEM
AS OF THE CURRENT MEASUREMENT DATE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS
(dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31st:		
	2023	2022	2021
Total Pension Liability:			
Service Cost.....	\$ 18,711	\$ 19,112	\$ 19,853
Interest on the Total Pension Liability.....	96,063	93,506	92,395
Benefit Changes.....	43	-	-
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience.....	13,217	9,926	(7,143)
Assumption Changes.....	(3,292)	-	-
Benefit Payments.....	(85,095)	(88,662)	(89,406)
Refunds.....	-	-	-
Net Change in Total Pension Liability.....	39,647	33,882	15,699
Total Pension Liability - Beginning.....	1,348,841	1,314,959	1,299,260
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a).....	<u>\$ 1,388,488</u>	<u>\$ 1,348,841</u>	<u>\$ 1,314,959</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:			
Employer Contributions.....	\$ 33,040	\$ 28,972	\$ 30,090
Employee Contributions.....	18,659	18,004	16,489
Pension Plan Net Investment Income.....	127,085	(96,156)	136,722
Benefit Payments.....	(85,095)	(88,662)	(89,406)
Refunds.....	-	-	-
Pension Plan Administrative Expense.....	(1,966)	(1,331)	(971)
Other.....	-	-	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position.....	91,723	(139,173)	92,924
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning.....	861,143	1,000,316	907,392
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b).....	<u>\$ 952,866</u>	<u>\$ 861,143</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,316</u>
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b).....	<u>\$ 435,622</u>	<u>\$ 487,698</u>	<u>\$ 314,643</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability.....	68.63%	63.84%	76.07%
Covered Payroll..... (A)	\$ 118,412	\$ 112,477	\$ 111,621
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	367.89%	433.60%	281.89%

Notes:

(A) Covered payroll includes Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) employees.



STATE OF OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

JUNE 30, 2024

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$ 20,462	\$ 29,856	\$ 19,679	\$ 19,635	\$ 18,094	\$ 17,805	\$ 17,657
90,171	85,534	89,298	85,936	84,195	81,577	79,175
-	-	-	(5,681)	-	-	-
5,922	(7,403)	538	17,854	(8,633)	(6,366)	-
-	(241,353)	256,572	-	-	40,773	-
(81,133)	(75,134)	(71,577)	(75,393)	(65,720)	(66,213)	(64,526)
-	-	(717)	(1,075)	(1,731)	(858)	(2,177)
35,422	(208,500)	293,793	41,276	26,205	66,718	30,129
1,263,838	1,472,338	1,178,545	1,137,269	1,111,064	1,044,346	1,014,217
<u>\$ 1,299,260</u>	<u>\$ 1,263,838</u>	<u>\$ 1,472,338</u>	<u>\$ 1,178,545</u>	<u>\$ 1,137,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,111,064</u>	<u>\$ 1,044,346</u>
\$ 32,855	\$ 33,107	\$ 26,014	\$ 26,110	\$ 25,384	\$ 22,895	\$ 22,325
18,107	16,253	14,452	14,505	14,101	13,686	11,577
121,213	129,802	(37,810)	101,482	46,423	(5,702)	45,105
(81,133)	(75,134)	(71,577)	(75,393)	(65,721)	(66,213)	(64,526)
-	-	(717)	(1,075)	(1,731)	(858)	(2,177)
(1,509)	(1,650)	(1,436)	(1,437)	(1,353)	(1,084)	(1,031)
-	-	199	479	357	839	421
89,533	102,378	(70,875)	64,671	17,460	(36,437)	11,694
817,859	715,481	786,356	721,685	704,225	740,662	728,968
<u>\$ 907,392</u>	<u>\$ 817,859</u>	<u>\$ 715,481</u>	<u>\$ 786,356</u>	<u>\$ 721,685</u>	<u>\$ 704,225</u>	<u>\$ 740,662</u>
<u>\$ 391,868</u>	<u>\$ 445,979</u>	<u>\$ 756,857</u>	<u>\$ 392,189</u>	<u>\$ 415,584</u>	<u>\$ 406,839</u>	<u>\$ 303,684</u>
69.84%	64.71%	48.59%	66.72%	63.46%	63.38%	70.92%
\$ 117,996	\$ 118,370	\$ 116,010	\$ 112,705	\$ 108,789	\$ 99,983	\$ 99,212
332.10%	376.77%	652.41%	347.98%	382.01%	406.91%	306.10%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

STATE HIGHWAY PATROL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (B)

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially Determined Contribution.....	\$ 30,818	\$ 28,708	\$ 31,938	\$ 32,265	\$ 31,270
Actual Employer Contributions Received.....	33,040	28,972	30,090	32,855	33,107
Difference.....	<u>\$ (2,222)</u>	<u>\$ (264)</u>	<u>\$ 1,848</u>	<u>\$ (590)</u>	<u>\$ (1,837)</u>
Covered Payroll..... (A)	\$ 118,412	\$ 112,477	\$ 111,621	\$ 117,996	\$ 118,371
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	27.90%	25.76%	26.96%	27.84%	27.97%

Notes:

- (A) Covered payroll includes Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) employees.
(B) State Highway Patrol Retirement System (SHPRS), a Fiduciary Component Unit, reports on a December 31 fiscal yearend. The Independently audited SHPRS December 31 information is included in the State's June 30 fiscal yearend report. SHPRS has the same measurement date and fiscal yearend date.

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	December 31, 2022, projected to December 31, 2023
Notes	Actuarially determined contribution amounts for the measurement period ending on December 31, 2023 are calculated as of December 31, 2021 (for the period beginning January 1, 2022 and ending on December 31, 2022) and December 31, 2022 (for the period beginning January 1, 2023 and ending on December 31, 2023). The actuarial assumptions and methods as of December 31, 2022 were used to determine the actuarially determined Employer contribution amounts reported for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2023.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal (level percent of pay)
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Pay over a Closed Period not more than 30 years
Remaining Amortization Period	21 years
Asset Valuation Method	Four-year smoothed market with a 20 percent corridor
Inflation	3.0 percent wage inflation; 2.5 percent price inflation
Salary Increases	3.8 percent to 13.5 percent including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.25 percent
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.
Mortality	Healthy Active Lives: PubS-2010 (amount-weighted) employee tables. Retiree/Vested Terminated Lives: PubS-2010 (amount-weighted) healthy retiree tables adjusted by 94 percent. Contingent Survivor Lives: PubS-2010 (amount-weighted, above-median) contingent survivor tables adjusted by 105 percent. Disabled Lives: PubS-2010 (amount-weighted) disabled retiree tables. Mortality assumptions for all participants are sex distinct with mortality improvement projected five years beyond the valuation date using scale MP-2021 and a base year of 2010.



STATE OF OHIO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

JUNE 30, 2024

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 26,014	\$ 25,349	\$ 24,407	\$ 22,446	\$ 29,767
26,014	26,110	25,383	22,895	22,325
\$ -	\$ (761)	\$ (976)	\$ (449)	\$ 7,442
\$ 116,010	\$ 112,705	\$ 108,789	\$ 99,983	\$ 99,212
22.42%	23.17%	23.33%	22.90%	22.50%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE COLLECTIVE NET OPEB LIABILITY/(ASSET)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

AS OF THE CURRENT MEASUREMENT DATE FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS ^(A)

(dollars in thousands)

All Plans:	<u>As of December 31st:</u>		
	2023	2022	2021
Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net OPEB Liability/(Asset).....	20.27%	21.25%	21.04%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability/(Asset).....	\$ (182,918)	\$ 133,974	\$ (658,986)
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 3,548,176	\$ 3,506,430	\$ 3,253,569
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of the Employer's Covered Payroll.....	5.16%	3.82%	20.25%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset).....	107.76%	94.79%	128.23%

Notes:

^(A) This table will present ten years of information as it becomes available.



2020	2019	2018	2017
21.25%	20.71%	20.75%	20.74%
\$ (378,552)	\$ 2,859,959	\$ 2,704,808	\$ 2,252,428
\$ 3,187,089	\$ 3,103,935	\$ 2,986,152	\$ 2,915,630
11.88%	92.14%	90.58%	77.25%
115.57%	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS ^(A)
(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution.....	\$ 50,208	\$ 48,749	\$ 44,755
Actual Employer Contributions Received.....	0	0	0
Difference.....	<u>\$ 50,208</u>	<u>\$ 48,749</u>	<u>\$ 44,755</u>
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 3,801,492	\$ 3,468,339	\$ 3,321,619
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Notes:

^(A) This table will present ten years of information as it becomes available.



2021	2020	2019	2018
\$ 209,912	\$ 177,136	\$ 176,568	\$ 153,362
0	0	0	18,802
<u>\$ 209,912</u>	<u>\$ 177,136</u>	<u>\$ 176,568</u>	<u>\$ 134,560</u>
\$ 3,225,871	\$ 3,173,961	\$ 3,070,283	\$ 2,994,040
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE COLLECTIVE NET OPEB LIABILITY/(ASSET)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

AS OF THE CURRENT MEASUREMENT DATE FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS ^(A)

(dollars in thousands)

	As of June 30th:		
	2023	2022	2021
Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net OPEB Liability/(Asset).....	0.35%	0.36%	0.36%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability/(Asset).....	\$ (6,881)	\$ (9,228)	\$ (7,669)
Covered Payroll.....	\$ 45,469	\$ 46,322	\$ 44,888
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of the Employer's Covered Payroll.....	15.13%	19.92%	17.08%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset).....	168.52%	230.73%	174.73%

Notes:

^(A) This table will present ten years of information as it becomes available.



2020	2019	2018	2017
0.36%	0.36%	0.37%	0.38%
\$ (6,392)	\$ (6,005)	\$ (5,939)	\$ 14,850
\$ 47,303	\$ 42,360	\$ 42,066	\$ 40,918
13.51%	14.18%	14.12%	36.29%
182.13%	174.74%	176.00%	47.11%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

FOR THE LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS ^(A)

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Actual Employer Contributions Received.....	-	-	-
Difference.....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered Payroll..... ^(B)	\$ 48,385	\$ 45,469	\$ 46,322
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Notes:

^(A) This table will present ten years of information as it becomes available.

^(B) The covered payroll amount includes a small portion of the defined contribution plan payroll; which this portion of the plan is not covered for OPEB.



2021	2020	2019	2018
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 910
-	-	-	-
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 910
\$ 44,888	\$ 47,303	\$ 42,360	\$ 42,066
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

STATE HIGHWAY PATROL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

AS OF THE CURRENT MEASUREMENT DATE FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS ^(A)

(dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31st:		
	2023	2022	2021
Total OPEB Liability:			
Service Cost.....	\$ 9,308	\$ 18,271	\$ 29,981
Interest on the Total OPEB Liability.....	16,114	12,959	15,920
Benefit Changes.....	-	-	(142,052)
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience.....	(1,716)	(5,747)	5,301
Assumption Changes.....	(27,495)	(177,048)	(144,182)
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions.....	(7,493)	(5,851)	(6,161)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability.....	(11,282)	(157,416)	(241,193)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning.....	353,427	510,843	752,036
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a).....	<u>\$ 342,145</u>	<u>\$ 353,427</u>	<u>\$ 510,843</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:			
Employer Contributions.....	\$ -	\$ 3,890	\$ -
Employee Contributions.....	-	-	-
Net Investment Income.....	16,512	(12,854)	17,794
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions.....	(7,493)	(5,851)	(6,161)
Administrative Expense.....	(256)	(178)	(126)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position.....	8,763	(14,993)	11,507
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning.....	115,136	130,129	118,622
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b).....	<u>\$ 123,899</u>	<u>\$ 115,136</u>	<u>\$ 130,129</u>
Net OPEB Liability - Ending (a) - (b).....	<u>\$ 218,246</u>	<u>\$ 238,291</u>	<u>\$ 380,714</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability.....	36.21%	32.58%	25.47%
Covered Payroll..... ^(B)	\$ 122,123	\$ 112,477	\$ 111,621
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	178.71%	211.86%	341.08%

Notes:

^(A) This table will present ten years of information as it becomes available.

^(B) Covered payroll includes Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) employees.



2020	2019	2018	2017
\$ 19,270	\$ 18,125	\$ 26,137	\$ 23,657
19,150	16,992	19,663	19,243
-	-	-	709
(26,654)	(26,860)	(74,912)	(1,204)
167,137	122,197	(68,878)	46,862
(8,303)	(8,619)	(8,539)	(9,434)
170,600	121,835	(106,529)	79,833
581,436	459,601	566,130	486,297
<u>\$ 752,036</u>	<u>\$ 581,436</u>	<u>\$ 459,601</u>	<u>\$ 566,130</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,623	\$ 4,640
-	-	-	-
16,141	18,006	(5,852)	14,467
(8,303)	(8,619)	(8,538)	(9,433)
(201)	(229)	(204)	(204)
7,637	9,158	(9,971)	9,470
110,986	101,828	111,799	102,329
<u>\$ 118,623</u>	<u>\$ 110,986</u>	<u>\$ 101,828</u>	<u>\$ 111,799</u>
<u>\$ 633,413</u>	<u>\$ 470,450</u>	<u>\$ 357,773</u>	<u>\$ 454,331</u>
15.77%	19.09%	22.16%	19.75%
\$ 117,996	\$ 118,370	\$ 116,010	\$ 112,705
536.81%	397.44%	308.39%	403.11%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS

STATE HIGHWAY PATROL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

FOR THE LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS ^{(A)(C)}

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially Determined Contribution.....	\$ 9,147	\$ 10,788	\$ 15,435	\$ 17,304	\$ 15,228
Actual Employer Contributions Received.....	-	3,890	-	-	-
Difference.....	<u>\$ 9,147</u>	<u>\$ 6,898</u>	<u>\$ 15,435</u>	<u>\$ 17,304</u>	<u>\$ 15,228</u>
Covered Payroll..... ^(B)	\$ 122,123	\$ 112,477	\$ 111,621	\$ 117,996	\$ 118,370
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll.....	0.00%	3.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Notes:

- ^(A) This table will present ten years of information as it becomes available.
- ^(B) Covered payroll includes Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) employees.
- ^(C) State Highway Patrol Retirement System (SHPRS), a Fiduciary Component Unit, reports on a December 31 calendar yearend. The Independently audited SHPRS December 31 information is included in the State's June 30 fiscal yearend report. SHPRS has the same measurement date and fiscal yearend date.

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date	December 31, 2022, projected to December 31, 2023
Notes	Actuarially determined contribution amounts for the measurement period ending on December 31, 2023 are calculated as of December 31, 2022 (for the period beginning January 1, 2023 and ending on December 31, 2023). The actuarial assumptions and methods as of December 31, 2022 were used to determine the actuarially determined employer contribution amounts reported.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level percent of pay over open period
Remaining Amortization Period	30 years
Asset Valuation Method	Four-year smoothed market with a 20 percent Corridor
Inflation	3.5 percent wage inflation; 2.5 percent price inflation
Salary Increases	3.8 percent to 13.5 percent, includes inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.25 percent
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.
Mortality	Pre-retirement: PubS-2010 healthy public safety employee (amount-weighted) table adjusted by 100.4 percent. Post-retirement: PubS-2010 healthy public safety annuitant (amount-weighted) table adjusted by 94.5 percent. Post-disablement: PubS-2010 total disabled public safety annuitant (amount-weighted) table adjusted by 101.6 percent. Mortality assumptions for all participants are sex distinct with mortality improvement projected five years beyond the valuation date using scale MP-2021 and a base year of 2010.



2019	2018
<u>\$ 22,105</u>	<u>\$ 30,774</u>
<u>4,623</u>	<u>4,640</u>
<u>\$ 17,482</u>	<u>\$ 26,134</u>
 \$ 116,010	 \$ 112,705
 3.99%	 4.12%



STATE OF OHIO

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
GENERAL FUND AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	GENERAL			
				VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
	BUDGET			POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	
REVENUES:				
Income Taxes.....	\$ 10,462,481	\$ 10,462,481	\$ 10,004,696	\$ (457,785)
Sales Taxes.....	14,074,465	14,074,465	13,983,871	(90,594)
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes.....	3,340,424	3,340,424	3,406,376	65,952
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....	1,447,010	1,447,010	1,447,010	—
Cigarette Taxes.....	791,400	791,400	750,411	(40,989)
Other Taxes.....	884,216	884,216	922,971	38,755
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....	1,349,117	1,349,117	1,375,803	26,686
Sales, Services and Charges.....	268,513	268,513	288,308	19,795
Federal Government.....	13,549,765	13,549,765	12,741,576	(808,189)
Tobacco Settlement.....	449	449	449	—
Investment Income.....	421,371	421,371	710,781	289,410
Other.....	3,030,324	3,030,324	3,040,748	10,424
TOTAL REVENUES.....	49,619,535	49,619,535	48,673,000	(946,535)
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:				
CURRENT OPERATING:				
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	11,860,640	11,881,911	11,807,921	73,990
Higher Education Support.....	3,696,426	3,696,259	3,164,091	532,168
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	23,094,998	23,097,881	21,696,437	1,401,444
Health and Human Services.....	1,387,589	1,410,847	1,265,055	145,792
Justice and Public Protection.....	4,551,415	4,595,421	4,409,573	185,848
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	337,815	333,298	313,438	19,860
Transportation.....	865,511	865,511	278,686	586,825
General Government.....	3,013,249	3,244,546	2,890,705	353,841
Community and Economic Development.....	5,912,447	6,104,983	4,668,705	1,436,278
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	—	—	—	—
DEBT SERVICE.....	1,323,198	1,324,758	1,304,828	19,930
TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....	56,043,288	56,555,415	51,799,439	4,755,976
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....	(6,423,753)	(6,935,880)	(3,126,439)	3,809,441
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Bonds, Notes, and COPs Issued.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	—
Transfers-in.....	6,606,842	6,606,842	6,151,393	(455,449)
Transfers-out.....	(7,590,397)	(7,590,397)	(8,226,115)	(635,718)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	(783,555)	(783,555)	(1,874,722)	(1,091,167)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	\$ (7,207,308)	\$ (7,719,435)	(5,001,161)	\$ 2,718,274
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES				
(DEFICITS), JULY 1.....			16,284,642	
Outstanding Encumbrances at Beginning of Fiscal Year.....			2,895,195	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES				
(DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....			\$ 14,178,676	

JOB, FAMILY AND OTHER HUMAN SERVICES				PANDEMIC RELIEF FUNDS			
BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)	BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
ORIGINAL	FINAL			ORIGINAL	FINAL		
		\$ —				\$ —	
		—				—	
		—				—	
		—				—	
		775				—	
		3,220,304				—	
		320,425				—	
		12,755,906				572	
		—				—	
		76,325				93,287	
		2,011,631				1,442	
		<u>18,385,366</u>				<u>95,301</u>	
\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ 200,000	\$ 256,694	209,903	\$ 46,791
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,433,075	21,266,071	19,654,522	1,611,549	40,979	45,653	40,979	4,674
472,737	477,051	420,500	56,551	184,752	274,452	216,790	57,662
77,733	98,327	91,780	6,547	166,816	232,294	211,912	20,382
—	—	—	—	258,750	258,750	146,334	112,416
—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	4,000	6,000
3,134	3,134	2,605	529	4,430	129,066	98,934	30,132
—	—	—	—	994,853	2,161,014	1,401,302	759,712
23,813	24,076	579	23,497	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>\$ 21,010,492</u>	<u>\$ 21,868,659</u>	<u>20,169,986</u>	<u>\$ 1,698,673</u>	<u>\$ 1,860,580</u>	<u>\$ 3,367,923</u>	<u>2,330,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,037,769</u>
		(1,784,620)				(2,234,853)	
		—				—	
		56,931				—	
		(36,705)				(92,149)	
		<u>20,226</u>				<u>(92,149)</u>	
		(1,764,394)				(2,327,002)	
		9,435				1,927,065	
		<u>1,494,399</u>				<u>1,101,966</u>	
		<u>\$ (260,560)</u>				<u>\$ 702,029</u>	



Note: GAAP versus NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS

In the accompanying *Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances — Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) — General Fund and Major Special Revenue Fund*, actual revenues, transfers-in, expenditures, encumbrances, and transfers-out reported on the non-GAAP budgetary basis do not equal those reported on the GAAP basis in the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances — Major Governmental Funds*.

This inequality results primarily from basis differences in the recognition of accruals, deferred resources, interfund transactions, and loan transactions, and from timing differences in the budgetary basis of accounting for encumbrances. On the non-GAAP budgetary basis, the State recognizes encumbrances as expenditures in the year encumbered, while on the modified accrual basis, the State recognizes expenditures when goods or services are received regardless of the year encumbered.

Original Budget amounts in the accompanying budgetary schedules have been taken from the first complete appropriated budget for fiscal year 2024. An appropriated budget is the expenditure authority created by appropriation bills that are signed into law and related estimated revenues. The original budget also includes actual appropriation amounts automatically carried over from prior years by law, including the automatic rolling forward of appropriations to cover prior-year encumbrances.

Final Budget amounts represent original appropriations modified by authorized transfers, supplemental and amended appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes applicable to fiscal year 2024, whenever signed into law or otherwise legally authorized.

For fiscal year 2024, no excess expenditures over appropriations were reported in individual funds.

A reconciliation of the fund balances reported under the GAAP basis and budgetary basis for the General Fund and the major special revenue funds is presented on the following page.



Note: GAAP versus NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS (Continued)

Primary Government

**Reconciliation of GAAP Basis Fund Balances to Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis Fund Balances
For the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds**

As of June 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	General	Job, Family & Other Human Services	Pandemic Relief Funds
Total Fund Balances — GAAP Basis	\$ 17,779,412	\$ 1,118,615	\$ 16,119
Less: Nonspendable Fund Balances.....	31,642	-	6,379
Less: Restricted Fund Balances.....	1,568,909	102,170	9,962
Less: Committed Fund Balances.....	859,005	1,016,445	-
Less: Assigned Fund Balances.....	12,163,307	-	-
Unassigned Fund Balances — GAAP Basis	3,156,549	-	(222)
BASIS DIFFERENCES			
Revenue Accruals/Adjustments:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer	312,440	(114,677)	-
Taxes Receivable	(1,911,006)	-	-
Intergovernmental Receivable	(1,140,685)	(353,142)	-
Loans Receivable, Net	(1,397,382)	-	-
Other Receivables	(1,196,885)	(1,845,034)	-
Unearned Revenue	-	1,974,226	1,961,992
Total Revenue Accruals/Adjustments	(5,333,518)	(338,627)	1,961,992
Expenditure Accruals/Adjustments:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer	(374,103)	(10,962)	(87)
Inventories	(25,171)	-	(12,595)
Other Assets	(49)	-	-
Accounts Payable	379,961	314,727	56,258
Accrued Liabilities	135,502	17,419	95
Medicaid Claims Payable	1,664,828	-	-
Intergovernmental Payable	1,649,302	182,481	99,452
Interfund Payable	399,272	8,725	169
Payable to Component Units	13,196	3,155	-
Refund and Other Liabilities	1,598,885	3,693	-
Liability for Escheat Property	428,637	-	-
Total Expenditure Accruals/Adjustments	5,870,260	519,238	143,292
Deferred Inflows of Resources.....	1,347,359	111,863	-
Other Adjustments:			
Fund Balance Reclassifications:			
From Unassigned (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) to:			
Nonspendable	31,642	-	6,379
Restricted.....	1,568,909	102,170	9,962
Committed	859,005	1,016,445	-
Assigned.....	12,163,307	-	-
Cash and Investments Held Outside State Treasury	(3,054,316)	(2,634)	-
Total Other Adjustments	11,568,547	1,115,981	16,341
Total Basis Differences	13,452,648	1,408,455	2,121,625
TIMING DIFFERENCES			
Encumbrances	(2,430,521)	(1,669,015)	(1,419,374)
Budgetary Fund Balances (Deficits) — Non-GAAP Basis ..	\$14,178,676	\$ (260,560)	\$ 702,029



Financial Section

Combining Financial Statements and Schedules

Covered Bridge at Lanterman's Mill

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

The Special Revenue Funds account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

Debt Service Funds

The Debt Service Funds account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of the governmental funds.

Capital Projects Funds

The Capital Projects Funds account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

STATE OF OHIO
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	DEBT SERVICE FUNDS	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 5,423,961	\$ 1,847	\$ 1,002,327
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	48,189	372	—
Investments.....	17,412	9,218	28,710
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	1,140,260	388	210,716
Taxes Receivable	192,697	—	—
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	658,603	—	—
Loans Receivable, Net	219,046	—	—
Other Receivables	15,881	—	—
Inventories	131,480	—	—
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 7,847,529	\$ 11,825	\$ 1,241,753
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 467,255	\$ —	\$ 45,083
Accrued Liabilities.....	48,554	—	—
Medicaid Claims Payable.....	111,469	—	—
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	1,140,260	388	210,716
Intergovernmental Payable.....	453,789	—	—
Interfund Payable.....	95,415	—	—
Payable to Component Units.....	4,020	—	—
Unearned Revenue.....	170,872	—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	2,491,634	388	255,799
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	44,098	—	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):			
Nonspendable.....	131,480	—	—
Restricted.....	3,957,900	11,437	985,954
Committed.....	1,222,417	—	—
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS).....	5,311,797	11,437	985,954
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 7,847,529	\$ 11,825	\$ 1,241,753

TOTAL

\$	6,428,135
	48,561
	55,340
	1,351,364
	192,697
	658,603
	219,046
	15,881
	131,480
\$	9,101,107

\$	512,338
	48,554
	111,469
	1,351,364
	453,789
	95,415
	4,020
	170,872
	2,747,821
	44,098

	131,480
	4,955,291
	1,222,417
	6,309,188

\$	9,101,107

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	DEBT SERVICE FUNDS	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
REVENUES:			
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes.....	\$ 108,523	\$ —	\$ —
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....	1,207,252	—	—
Other Taxes.....	555,317	—	—
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....	986,745	—	—
Sales, Services and Charges.....	49,890	—	—
Federal Government.....	11,054,170	—	—
Investment Income.....	121,801	6,533	22,813
Other.....	855,830	—	23
TOTAL REVENUES.....	14,939,528	6,533	22,836
EXPENDITURES:			
CURRENT OPERATING:			
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	6,162,134	—	—
Higher Education Support.....	45,927	—	—
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	3,072,324	—	—
Health and Human Services.....	1,231,784	—	—
Justice and Public Protection.....	474,451	—	—
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	526,560	—	—
Transportation.....	3,535,789	—	—
General Government.....	439,875	—	—
Community and Economic Development.....	1,007,260	—	—
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	21,027	—	633,462
DEBT SERVICE.....	—	1,648,937	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	16,517,131	1,648,937	633,462
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(1,577,603)	(1,642,404)	(610,626)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Bonds, Notes, and COPs Issued.....	—	—	140,030
Refunding Bonds and COPs Issued.....	—	435,080	—
Payment to Refunded Bond and COPs Escrow Agents.....	—	(494,274)	—
Premiums/Discounts.....	—	63,533	13,874
Transfers-in.....	2,240,395	1,640,974	1,004,566
Transfers-out.....	(498,548)	—	(73)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	1,741,847	1,645,313	1,158,397
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	164,244	2,909	547,771
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), July 1.....	5,161,513	8,528	438,183
Increase (Decrease) for Changes in Inventories.....	(13,960)	—	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 5,311,797	\$ 11,437	\$ 985,954

<u>TOTAL</u>	
\$	108,523
	1,207,252
	555,317
	986,745
	49,890
	11,054,170
	151,147
	855,853
	<u>14,968,897</u>

	6,162,134
	45,927
	3,072,324
	1,231,784
	474,451
	526,560
	3,535,789
	439,875
	1,007,260
	654,489
	1,648,937
	<u>18,799,530</u>

(3,830,633)

	140,030
	435,080
	(494,274)
	77,407
	4,885,935
	(498,621)
	<u>4,545,557</u>

714,924

	5,608,224
	(13,960)
	<u></u>

\$ 6,309,188

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

Education Fund

The Education Fund accounts for programs administered by the Department of Education, the Department of Higher Education, and other various state agencies, which prescribe the State's minimum educational requirements and which provide funding and assistance to local school districts for basic instruction and vocation and technical job training, and to the State's colleges and universities for post-secondary education.

Highway Operating Fund

The Highway Operating Fund accounts for programs administered by the Department of Transportation, which is responsible for the planning and design, construction, and maintenance of Ohio's highways, roads, and bridges and for Ohio's public transportation programs.

Community and Economic Development Fund

The Community and Economic Development Fund accounts for programs administered by the Development Services Agency and other various state agencies, which were created to assure the efficient use of resources for the State's community and economic growth and development.

Health Fund

The Health Fund accounts for public health programs primarily administered by the Department of Health, which promotes the prevention and treatment of diseases and illnesses through technical assistance, health education, and research.

Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Fund

The Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Fund accounts for mental health care and developmental disabilities programs primarily administered by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and the Department of Developmental Disabilities, which provide assistance, services, and medical care to those individuals with mental health and developmental disability problems.

Highway Safety Fund

The Highway Safety Fund accounts for public safety programs primarily administered by the Department of Public Safety, which enforces traffic-related laws for the purpose of reducing accidents, deaths, injuries, and property damages on Ohio's highways.

Natural Resources Fund

The Natural Resources Fund accounts for environmental programs administered by the Department of Natural Resources, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other various state agencies, which promote, protect, and manage the State's natural resources and environment.

Wildlife and Waterways Safety Fund

The Wildlife and Waterways Safety Fund accounts for programs administered by the Department of Natural Resources' Divisions of Wildlife and Watercraft, which promote, protect, and manage the State's wildlife and waterways and which provide technical assistance and education to the public.

STATE OF OHIO
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	EDUCATION	HIGHWAY OPERATING	COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 575,886	\$ 2,101,204	\$ 1,097,744
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	550	47,639
Investments.....	—	—	4,374
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	121,067	441,730	230,773
Taxes Receivable	—	157,285	30,705
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	223,821	205,164	21,747
Loans Receivable, Net	—	118,727	100,319
Other Receivables	—	7,609	—
Inventories	271	87,984	—
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 921,045	\$ 3,120,253	\$ 1,533,301
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 26,308	\$ 318,849	\$ 64,915
Accrued Liabilities.....	1,616	20,798	6,701
Medicaid Claims Payable.....	—	—	—
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	121,067	441,730	230,773
Intergovernmental Payable.....	223,383	—	122,797
Interfund Payable.....	2,211	50,409	3,612
Payable to Component Units.....	1,742	324	312
Unearned Revenue.....	2,071	—	62,140
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	378,398	832,110	491,250
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	—	6,851	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):			
Nonspendable.....	271	87,984	—
Restricted.....	182,978	2,181,599	613,699
Committed.....	359,398	11,709	428,352
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS).....	542,647	2,281,292	1,042,051
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 921,045	\$ 3,120,253	\$ 1,533,301

HEALTH	MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES	HIGHWAY SAFETY	NATURAL RESOURCES	WILDLIFE AND WATERWAYS SAFETY	TOTAL
\$ 167,931	\$ 736,463	\$ 69,650	\$ 611,960	\$ 63,123	\$ 5,423,961
—	—	—	—	—	48,189
—	—	—	13,038	—	17,412
35,304	154,824	14,642	128,650	13,270	1,140,260
103	—	—	—	4,604	192,697
36,966	170,905	—	—	—	658,603
—	—	—	—	—	219,046
4,045	—	—	4,227	—	15,881
43,225	—	—	—	—	131,480
\$ 287,574	\$ 1,062,192	\$ 84,292	\$ 757,875	\$ 80,997	\$ 7,847,529
\$ 21,775	\$ 13,113	\$ 2,316	\$ 15,059	\$ 4,920	\$ 467,255
3,474	4,958	1,609	6,784	2,614	48,554
—	111,469	—	—	—	111,469
35,304	154,824	14,642	128,650	13,270	1,140,260
30,136	77,473	—	—	—	453,789
2,239	25,563	2,750	3,993	4,638	95,415
656	534	31	50	371	4,020
—	85,274	—	21,387	—	170,872
93,584	473,208	21,348	175,923	25,813	2,491,634
6,123	31,124	—	—	—	44,098
43,225	—	—	—	—	131,480
118,073	458,406	7,613	383,545	11,987	3,957,900
26,569	99,454	55,331	198,407	43,197	1,222,417
187,867	557,860	62,944	581,952	55,184	5,311,797
\$ 287,574	\$ 1,062,192	\$ 84,292	\$ 757,875	\$ 80,997	\$ 7,847,529

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	EDUCATION	HIGHWAY OPERATING	COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
REVENUES:			
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 108,523
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....	—	1,173,289	7,200
Other Taxes.....	156,651	—	332,030
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....	10,629	71,522	575,041
Sales, Services and Charges.....	—	—	33,263
Federal Government.....	4,507,523	2,004,079	729,569
Investment Income.....	21,706	71,317	8,094
Other.....	52,194	85,765	52,894
TOTAL REVENUES.....	4,748,703	3,405,972	1,846,614
EXPENDITURES:			
CURRENT OPERATING:			
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	6,162,134	—	—
Higher Education Support.....	38,001	—	7,926
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	80	—	—
Health and Human Services.....	973	—	—
Justice and Public Protection.....	14,808	—	372,630
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	—	—	535
Transportation.....	—	3,533,618	2,171
General Government.....	—	—	430,015
Community and Economic Development.....	—	—	992,109
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	—	—	20,302
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	6,215,996	3,533,618	1,825,688
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(1,467,293)	(127,646)	20,926
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-in.....	1,535,118	556,413	100,061
Transfers-out.....	(9,348)	(362,281)	(112,229)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	1,525,770	194,132	(12,168)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	58,477	66,486	8,758
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), July 1.....	484,170	2,213,907	1,033,293
Increase (Decrease) for Changes in Inventories.....	—	899	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 542,647	\$ 2,281,292	\$ 1,042,051

HEALTH	MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES	HIGHWAY SAFETY	NATURAL RESOURCES	WILDLIFE AND WATERWAYS SAFETY	TOTAL
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 108,523
—	—	—	—	26,763	1,207,252
6,639	—	—	59,997	—	555,317
30,031	70,319	12,774	163,375	53,054	986,745
—	232	4,306	10,724	1,365	49,890
821,103	2,820,350	33,453	99,519	38,574	11,054,170
970	12,514	2,058	4,007	1,135	121,801
72,792	477,263	28,942	83,898	2,082	855,830
931,535	3,380,678	81,533	421,520	122,973	14,939,528
—	—	—	—	—	6,162,134
—	—	—	—	—	45,927
34,810	3,037,434	—	—	—	3,072,324
999,516	231,295	—	—	—	1,231,784
2,599	—	84,261	153	—	474,451
—	—	—	403,708	122,317	526,560
—	—	—	—	—	3,535,789
4,504	—	—	5,356	—	439,875
5,415	—	—	9,736	—	1,007,260
—	—	—	—	725	21,027
1,046,844	3,268,729	84,261	418,953	123,042	16,517,131
(115,309)	111,949	(2,728)	2,567	(69)	(1,577,603)
37,645	9,240	21	502	1,395	2,240,395
(2,076)	(12,514)	(100)	—	—	(498,548)
35,569	(3,274)	(79)	502	1,395	1,741,847
(79,740)	108,675	(2,807)	3,069	1,326	164,244
282,466	449,185	65,751	578,883	53,858	5,161,513
(14,859)	—	—	—	—	(13,960)
\$ 187,867	\$ 557,860	\$ 62,944	\$ 581,952	\$ 55,184	\$ 5,311,797

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	EDUCATION		
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:			
Sales Taxes.....		\$ —	
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes.....		—	
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....		—	
Other Taxes.....		137,927	
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....		10,629	
Sales, Services and Charges.....		18,725	
Federal Government.....		4,360,680	
Investment Income.....		21,706	
Other.....		61,768	
TOTAL REVENUES.....		4,611,435	
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:			
CURRENT OPERATING:			
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	\$ 6,973,380	6,058,722	\$ 914,658
Higher Education Support.....	51,420	44,918	6,502
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	310	165	145
Health and Human Services.....	1,275	976	299
Justice and Public Protection.....	19,817	17,601	2,216
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	—	—	—
Transportation.....	—	—	—
General Government.....	—	—	—
Community and Economic Development.....	—	—	—
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	—	—	—
DEBT SERVICE.....	—	—	—
TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 7,046,202	6,122,382	\$ 923,820
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....		(1,510,947)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-in.....		1,535,360	
Transfers-out.....		(9,520)	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....		1,525,840	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....		14,893	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES			
(DEFICITS), JULY 1.....		435,231	
Outstanding Encumbrances at Beginning of Fiscal Year....		72,402	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES			
(DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....		\$ 522,526	

HIGHWAY OPERATING			COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
BUDGET		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET	BUDGET		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)	FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
	\$ —			\$ 1,000	
	—			105,282	
	1,184,370			7,200	
	—			329,729	
	71,522			555,171	
	—			35,665	
	2,014,181			783,827	
	71,317			8,094	
	200,252			71,181	
	<u>3,541,642</u>			<u>1,897,149</u>	
\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ 5,717	2,058	\$ 3,659
—	—	—	8,000	7,926	74
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	125	—	125
—	—	—	607,827	466,233	141,594
—	—	—	667	538	129
11,769,594	7,379,799	4,389,795	8,049	6,636	1,413
—	—	—	514,016	477,406	36,610
—	—	—	2,343,898	1,920,662	423,236
—	—	—	91,401	51,038	40,363
174,000	164,399	9,601	1,965	1,957	8
<u>\$ 11,943,594</u>	<u>7,544,198</u>	<u>\$ 4,399,396</u>	<u>\$ 3,581,665</u>	<u>2,934,454</u>	<u>\$ 647,211</u>
	<u>(4,002,556)</u>			<u>(1,037,305)</u>	
	556,724			184,179	
	(198,191)			(194,390)	
	<u>358,533</u>			<u>(10,211)</u>	
	<u>(3,644,023)</u>			<u>(1,047,516)</u>	
	(1,398,008)			(29,187)	
	<u>3,400,881</u>			<u>1,114,598</u>	
	<u>\$ (1,641,150)</u>			<u>\$ 37,895</u>	

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

(continued)

	HEALTH		
			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
	BUDGET		
	FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:			
Sales Taxes.....		\$ —	
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes.....		—	
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....		—	
Other Taxes.....		6,598	
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....		30,047	
Sales, Services and Charges.....		—	
Federal Government.....		651,073	
Investment Income.....		970	
Other.....		142,138	
TOTAL REVENUES.....		830,826	
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:			
CURRENT OPERATING:			
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	\$ —	—	\$ —
Higher Education Support.....	—	—	—
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	46,064	43,356	2,708
Health and Human Services.....	1,220,289	971,186	249,103
Justice and Public Protection.....	3,917	2,628	1,289
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	—	—	—
Transportation.....	—	—	—
General Government.....	7,177	5,265	1,912
Community and Economic Development.....	9,283	8,513	770
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	—	—	—
DEBT SERVICE.....	—	—	—
TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 1,286,730	1,030,948	\$ 255,782
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....		(200,122)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-in.....		37,645	
Transfers-out.....		(2,076)	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....		35,569	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....		(164,553)	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES			
(DEFICITS), JULY 1.....		(111,487)	
Outstanding Encumbrances at Beginning of Fiscal Year....		255,236	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES			
(DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....		\$ (20,804)	

MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES			HIGHWAY SAFETY		
BUDGET		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET	BUDGET		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)	FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
	\$ —			\$ —	
	—			—	
	—			—	
	—			—	
	70,400			12,774	
	232			4,306	
	3,023,003			33,453	
	12,514			2,058	
	564,326			29,753	
	<u>3,670,475</u>			<u>82,344</u>	
\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —
—	—	—	—	—	—
4,161,309	3,959,483	201,826	—	—	—
438,579	389,021	49,558	200	—	200
—	—	—	146,470	112,418	34,052
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>\$ 4,599,888</u>	<u>4,348,504</u>	<u>\$ 251,384</u>	<u>\$ 146,670</u>	<u>112,418</u>	<u>\$ 34,252</u>
	<u>(678,029)</u>			<u>(30,074)</u>	
	9,240			21	
	(12,514)			(100)	
	<u>(3,274)</u>			<u>(79)</u>	
	<u>(681,303)</u>			<u>(30,153)</u>	
	(13,738)			43,331	
	<u>673,207</u>			<u>26,880</u>	
	<u>\$ (21,834)</u>			<u>\$ 40,058</u>	

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

(continued)

	NATURAL RESOURCES		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
	BUDGET		
	FINAL	ACTUAL	
REVENUES:			
Sales Taxes.....		\$ —	
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes.....		—	
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....		—	
Other Taxes.....		60,580	
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....		163,292	
Sales, Services and Charges.....		10,141	
Federal Government.....		110,850	
Investment Income.....		4,007	
Other.....		86,674	
TOTAL REVENUES.....		435,544	
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:			
CURRENT OPERATING:			
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	\$ —	—	\$ —
Higher Education Support.....	—	—	—
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	—	—	—
Health and Human Services.....	—	—	—
Justice and Public Protection.....	340	253	87
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	766,483	647,564	118,919
Transportation.....	—	—	—
General Government.....	5,975	5,650	325
Community and Economic Development.....	10,497	10,374	123
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	10	10	—
DEBT SERVICE.....	—	—	—
TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 783,305	663,851	\$ 119,454
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....		(228,307)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-in.....		2,127	
Transfers-out.....		(1,625)	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....		502	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....		(227,805)	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES			
(DEFICITS), JULY 1.....		378,707	
Outstanding Encumbrances at Beginning of Fiscal Year....		217,198	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES			
(DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....		\$ 368,100	

WILDLIFE AND WATERWAYS SAFETY			TOTAL		
		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
BUDGET		POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)	BUDGET		POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
FINAL	ACTUAL		FINAL	ACTUAL	
	\$ —			\$ 1,000	
	—			105,282	
	26,672			1,218,242	
	—			534,834	
	53,054			966,889	
	1,368			70,437	
	38,574			11,015,641	
	1,135			121,801	
	4,876			1,160,968	
	<u>125,679</u>			<u>15,195,094</u>	
\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ 6,979,097	6,060,780	\$ 918,317
—	—	—	59,420	52,844	6,576
—	—	—	4,207,683	4,003,004	204,679
—	—	—	1,660,468	1,361,183	299,285
—	—	—	778,371	599,133	179,238
175,378	164,064	11,314	942,528	812,166	130,362
—	—	—	11,777,643	7,386,435	4,391,208
—	—	—	527,168	488,321	38,847
—	—	—	2,363,678	1,939,549	424,129
39,412	5,511	33,901	130,823	56,559	74,264
—	—	—	175,965	166,356	9,609
<u>\$ 214,790</u>	<u>169,575</u>	<u>\$ 45,215</u>	<u>\$ 29,602,844</u>	<u>22,926,330</u>	<u>\$ 6,676,514</u>
<u>(43,896)</u>			<u>(7,731,236)</u>		
5,775			2,331,071		
<u>(4,380)</u>			<u>(422,796)</u>		
<u>1,395</u>			<u>1,908,275</u>		
<u>(42,501)</u>			<u>(5,822,961)</u>		
23,893			(671,258)		
<u>38,296</u>			<u>5,798,698</u>		
<u>\$ 19,688</u>			<u>\$ (695,521)</u>		

NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Debt Service Funds account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of the governmental funds.

General Obligation Bonds Fund

The General Obligation Fund accounts for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds that have been authorized, under the Ohio Constitution, to finance state capital projects, improvements, or compensation for Coal Research and Development, Local Infrastructure Improvements, State Projects, Highway Capital Improvements, Higher Education Capital Facilities, Common Schools Capital Facilities, Conservation Projects, Third Frontier Research and Development, Job Ready Site Development, and Persian Gulf Conflict Compensation.

Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bonds Fund

The Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bonds Fund accounts for the payment of principal and interest on revenue bonds issued to finance various highway construction projects sponsored by the Department of Transportation.

Lease Rental Special Obligation Bonds Fund

The Lease Rental Special Obligation Fund accounts for the payment of principal and interest on special obligation bonds issued to finance the construction of higher education facilities, mental health facilities, parks and recreation projects and facilities, and Ohio Facilities Construction Commission projects.

Certificates of Participation Fund

The Certificates of Participation Fund accounts for the payment of certificate of participation-related obligations that finance some of the State's capital projects including the Multi Agency Radio Communications (MARCS), Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS), the State's Taxation Accounting and Revenue System (STARS), the Treasury Management System (TMS), the Enterprise Data Center Solutions (EDCS), the Bureau of Criminal Investigation Records System (BCIRS), the Unemployment Insurance System (UIS), the Voters System Acquisition (VSA) project, and the Debt Collection System (DCS).

STATE OF OHIO
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	INFRASTRUCTURE BANK REVENUE BONDS	LEASE RENTAL SPECIAL OBLIGATION BONDS
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 1,847	\$ —	\$ —
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	—	372
Investments.....	—	9,108	—
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	388	—	—
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 2,235	\$ 9,108	\$ 372
LIABILITIES:			
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	\$ 388	\$ —	\$ —
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	388	—	—
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):			
Restricted.....	1,847	9,108	372
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS).....	1,847	9,108	372
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 2,235	\$ 9,108	\$ 372

<i>CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
\$ —	\$ 1,847
—	372
110	9,218
—	388
<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 11,825</u>
\$ —	\$ 388
—	388
110	11,437
110	11,437
<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 11,825</u>

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	INFRASTRUCTURE BANK REVENUE BONDS	LEASE RENTAL SPECIAL OBLIGATION BONDS
REVENUES:			
Investment Income.....	\$ 2,852	\$ 3,593	\$ —
TOTAL REVENUES.....	2,852	3,593	—
EXPENDITURES:			
DEBT SERVICE.....	1,142,863	144,305	316,741
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	1,142,863	144,305	316,741
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(1,140,011)	(140,712)	(316,741)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Refunding Bonds and COPs Issued.....	435,080	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bond and COPs Escrow Agents.....	(494,274)	—	—
Premiums/Discounts.....	63,281	—	—
Transfers-in.....	1,136,643	142,801	316,756
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	1,140,730	142,801	316,756
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	719	2,089	15
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), July 1.....	1,128	7,019	357
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 1,847	\$ 9,108	\$ 372

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION	TOTAL
<u>\$ 88</u>	<u>\$ 6,533</u>
<u>88</u>	<u>6,533</u>
<u>45,028</u>	<u>1,648,937</u>
<u>45,028</u>	<u>1,648,937</u>
<u>(44,940)</u>	<u>(1,642,404)</u>
—	435,080
—	(494,274)
252	63,533
<u>44,774</u>	<u>1,640,974</u>
<u>45,026</u>	<u>1,645,313</u>
86	2,909
<u>24</u>	<u>8,528</u>
<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 11,437</u>

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS		
			VARIANCE
			WITH
			FINAL
	BUDGET		BUDGET
	FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:			
Investment Income.....		\$ 2,852	
Other.....		966,918	
TOTAL REVENUES.....		969,770	
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:			
DEBT SERVICE.....	\$ 1,147,510	1,138,777	\$ 8,733
TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 1,147,510	1,138,777	\$ 8,733
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....		(169,007)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-in.....		169,726	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....		169,726	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....		719	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....		1,128	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....		\$ 1,847	

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital Projects Funds account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund

The Infrastructure Bank Obligations Fund accounts for revenue bond proceeds that finance various highway construction projects sponsored by the Department of Transportation.

Capital Facilities and Improvements Fund

The Capital Facilities and Improvements Fund accounts for general and special obligation bond proceeds that finance the construction of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Facilities Improvements, Parks and Recreation Improvements, Administrative Services Building Improvements, Youth Services Building Improvements, Adult Correctional Building Improvements, Ohio Parks and Natural Resources, and Transportation Building Improvements.

Highway Capital Improvements Fund

The Highway Capital Improvement Fund accounts for general obligation bond proceeds that finance capital improvements to the state highway system.

Certificates of Participation Projects Fund

The Certificates of Participation Projects Fund accounts for certificates of participation proceeds that finance the costs of the Ohio Administrative Knowledge System (OAKS), the Enterprise Data Center Solutions (EDCS), the Bureau of Criminal Investigation Records System (BCIRS), the Unemployment Insurance System (UIS), and the Debt Collection System (DCS).

STATE OF OHIO
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	INFRASTRUCTURE BANK OBLIGATIONS	CAPITAL FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS	HIGHWAY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 35,300	\$ 877,741	\$ 89,286
Investments.....	—	—	—
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	7,421	184,525	18,770
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 42,721	\$ 1,062,266	\$ 108,056
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,798	\$ 42,709	\$ 212
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	7,421	184,525	18,770
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	9,219	227,234	18,982
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):			
Restricted.....	33,502	835,032	89,074
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS).....	33,502	835,032	89,074
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 42,721	\$ 1,062,266	\$ 108,056

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PROJECTS	TOTAL
\$ —	\$ 1,002,327
28,710	28,710
—	210,716
\$ 28,710	\$ 1,241,753
\$ 364	\$ 45,083
—	210,716
364	255,799
28,346	985,954
28,346	985,954
\$ 28,710	\$ 1,241,753

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	INFRASTRUCTURE BANK OBLIGATIONS	CAPITAL FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS	HIGHWAY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
REVENUES:			
Investment Income.....	\$ 2,224	\$ 17,594	\$ 2,553
Other.....	—	23	—
TOTAL REVENUES.....	2,224	17,617	2,553
EXPENDITURES:			
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	55,410	490,076	74,326
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	55,410	490,076	74,326
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	(53,186)	(472,459)	(71,773)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Bonds, Notes, and COPS Issued.....	—	—	116,835
Premiums/Discounts.....	—	—	11,165
Transfers-in.....	—	1,004,566	—
Transfers-out.....	—	—	—
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	—	1,004,566	128,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	(53,186)	532,107	56,227
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), July 1.....	86,688	302,925	32,847
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 33,502	\$ 835,032	\$ 89,074

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PROJECTS	TOTAL
\$ 442	\$ 22,813
—	23
442	22,836
13,650	633,462
13,650	633,462
(13,208)	(610,626)
23,195	140,030
2,709	13,874
—	1,004,566
(73)	(73)
25,831	1,158,397
12,623	547,771
15,723	438,183
\$ 28,346	\$ 985,954

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	INFRASTRUCTURE BANK OBLIGATIONS		
	BUDGET		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
	FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:			
Investment Income.....		\$ 2,223	
Other.....		—	
TOTAL REVENUES.....		2,223	
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:			
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	\$ 270,985	171,773	\$ 99,212
TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 270,985	171,773	\$ 99,212
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....		(169,550)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Bonds, Notes, and COPS Issued.....		—	
Transfers-in.....		—	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....		—	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....		(169,550)	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....		(33,623)	
Outstanding Encumbrances at Beginning of Fiscal Year....		124,261	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....		\$ (78,912)	

CAPITAL FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS			HIGHWAY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS		
BUDGET		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET	BUDGET		VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET
FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)	FINAL	ACTUAL	POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
	\$ 17,595			\$ 2,553	
	23			—	
	<u>17,618</u>			<u>2,553</u>	
\$ 2,402,110	1,336,443	\$ 1,065,667	\$ 289,233	180,479	\$ 108,754
<u>\$ 2,402,110</u>	<u>1,336,443</u>	<u>\$ 1,065,667</u>	<u>\$ 289,233</u>	<u>180,479</u>	<u>\$ 108,754</u>
	<u>(1,318,825)</u>			<u>(177,926)</u>	
	—			128,000	
	1,004,566			—	
	<u>1,004,566</u>			<u>128,000</u>	
	<u>(314,259)</u>			<u>(49,926)</u>	
	(363,969)			(79,777)	
	<u>710,585</u>			<u>117,855</u>	
<u>\$ 32,357</u>			<u>\$ (11,848)</u>		

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

(continued)

	TOTAL		
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE/ (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:			
Investment Income.....		\$ 22,371	
Other.....		23	
TOTAL REVENUES.....		22,394	
BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES:			
CAPITAL OUTLAY.....	\$ 2,962,328	1,688,695	\$ 1,273,633
TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....	\$ 2,962,328	1,688,695	\$ 1,273,633
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.....		(1,666,301)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Bonds, Notes, and COPS Issued.....		128,000	
Transfers-in.....		1,004,566	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....		1,132,566	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....		(533,735)	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....		(477,369)	
Outstanding Encumbrances at Beginning of Fiscal Year....		952,701	
BUDGETARY FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....		\$ (58,403)	

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.

Tuition Trust Authority Fund

The Tuition Trust Authority Fund accounts for the operations of the Ohio Tuition Trust Authority, including the sale of tuition credits under its guaranteed return option program.

Office of Auditor of State Fund

The Office of Auditor of State Fund accounts for the operations of the Ohio Auditor of State's Office, which provides government audit and management advisory services to Ohio's public offices.

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS -- ENTERPRISE
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	TUITION TRUST AUTHORITY	OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE	TOTAL NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
ASSETS:			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 945	\$ 34,014	\$ 34,959
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	5,192	—	5,192
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	199	7,151	7,350
Restricted Assets:			
Investments.....	10,200	—	10,200
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	—	5,456	5,456
Interfund Receivable.....	—	1,458	1,458
Other Receivables.....	1,045	—	1,045
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	17,581	48,079	65,660
NONCURRENT ASSETS:			
Restricted Assets:			
Investments.....	146,224	—	146,224
Pension and OPEB, Net.....	145	4,721	4,866
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net.....	21	2,471	2,492
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated.....	—	5,816	5,816
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS.....	146,390	13,008	159,398
TOTAL ASSETS.....	163,971	61,087	225,058
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	1,150	26,796	27,946
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	165,121	87,883	253,004
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable.....	325	396	721
Accrued Liabilities.....	586	3,466	4,052
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	199	7,151	7,350
Unearned Revenue.....	—	1,223	1,223
Benefits Payable.....	10,200	—	10,200
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	—	2,856	2,856
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	11,310	15,092	26,402
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Benefits Payable.....	37,800	—	37,800
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	2,646	100,526	103,172
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES.....	40,446	100,526	140,972
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	51,756	115,618	167,374
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	89	5,045	5,134
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	51,845	120,663	172,508
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	21	6,626	6,647
Restricted for Pension, OPEB, and Other Benefits.....	145	9,507	9,652
Restricted for Tuition Trust Authority.....	87,336	—	87,336
Unrestricted.....	25,774	(48,913)	(23,139)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ 113,276	\$ (32,780)	\$ 80,496

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS -- ENTERPRISE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	TUITION TRUST AUTHORITY	OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE	TOTAL NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Charges for Sales and Services.....	\$ 6,543	\$ 46,156	\$ 52,699
Investment Income.....	8,685	—	8,685
Other.....	13,900	275	14,175
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES.....	29,128	46,431	75,559
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Costs of Sales and Services.....	—	88,605	88,605
Administration.....	9,000	3,156	12,156
Benefits and Claims.....	14,620	—	14,620
Depreciation.....	9	1,788	1,797
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	23,629	93,549	117,178
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS).....	5,499	(47,118)	(41,619)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):			
Investment Income.....	—	36	36
Interest Expense.....	—	(71)	(71)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES).....	—	(35)	(35)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE GAIN (LOSS) AND TRANSFERS.....	5,499	(47,153)	(41,654)
Transfers-in.....	—	50,450	50,450
TOTAL GAIN (LOSS) AND TRANSFERS.....	—	50,450	50,450
NET INCOME (LOSS).....	5,499	3,297	8,796
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....	107,777	(36,077)	71,700
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 113,276	\$ (32,780)	\$ 80,496

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS -- ENTERPRISE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

	TUITION TRUST AUTHORITY	OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE	TOTAL NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash Received from Customers.....	\$ —	\$ 35,792	\$ 35,792
Cash Received from Interfund Services Provided.....	—	10,064	10,064
Other Operating Cash Receipts.....	6,953	555	7,508
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services.....	(6,602)	3,044	(3,558)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services.....	(2,914)	(88,360)	(91,274)
Cash Payments for Interfund Services Used.....	(549)	(6,164)	(6,713)
Other Operating Cash Payments.....	(14,621)	—	(14,621)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	(17,733)	(45,069)	(62,802)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers-in	—	50,321	50,321
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	—	50,321	50,321
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments on Leases and Subscriptions.....	—	(1,332)	(1,332)
Interest Paid	—	(71)	(71)
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	(3,235)	(3,235)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	—	(4,638)	(4,638)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of Investments.....	(25,890)	—	(25,890)
Proceeds from the Sales and Maturities of Investments	41,111	—	41,111
Investment Income Received	774	36	810
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES.....	15,995	36	16,031
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	(1,738)	650	(1,088)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JULY 1	7,875	33,364	41,239
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30	\$ 6,137	\$ 34,014	\$ 40,151

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS -- ENTERPRISE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

(continued)

	TUITION TRUST AUTHORITY	OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE	TOTAL NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET			
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating Income (Loss).....	\$ 5,499	\$ (47,118)	\$ (41,619)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to			
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Investment Income.....	(8,685)	—	(8,685)
Depreciation/Amortization.....	(9)	1,788	1,779
Decrease (Increase) in Assets:			
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	—	(253)	(253)
Interfund Receivable.....	—	(129)	(129)
Other Receivables	410	—	410
Pension/OPEB Assets.....	—	18,385	18,385
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	(534)	(49)	(583)
Accrued Liabilities.....	69	5	74
Unearned Revenue.....	—	(76)	(76)
Benefits Payable.....	(13,900)	—	(13,900)
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	(583)	(17,622)	(18,205)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED (USED) BY			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....	\$ (17,733)	\$ (45,069)	\$ (62,802)
NONCASH INVESTING,			
CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquiring an Asset through Lease/Subscription/Financed Purchase.....	\$ —	\$ 1,262	\$ 1,262
Construction in Progress - Accounts Payable.....	—	(142)	(142)
Reassess Lease Term for a Building.....	—	(951)	(951)

PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

Private-Purpose Trust Funds account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefits participants in the plan/program.

Variable College Savings Plan

The Variable College Savings Plan accounts for assets held by the Tuition Trust Authority which are eventually made available to participants for college tuition and education related expenses.

STABLE Program

The STABLE Program accounts for assets held by the Treasurer of State which are eventually made available to participants for disability-related expenses.

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS - PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	VARIABLE COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN	STABLE PROGRAM	TOTAL
ASSETS:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	\$ 421,143	\$ —	\$ 421,143
Investments (at fair value):			
Mutual Funds.....	17,158,485	456,454	17,614,939
Other Receivables.....	139,333	3,101	142,434
TOTAL ASSETS.....	17,718,961	459,555	18,178,516
LIABILITIES:			
Accrued Liabilities.....	4,017	375	4,392
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	136,178	685	136,863
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	140,195	1,060	141,255
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Restricted for:			
Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments.....	17,578,766	458,495	18,037,261
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ 17,578,766	\$ 458,495	\$ 18,037,261

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS - PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (dollars in thousands)

	VARIABLE COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN	STABLE PROGRAM	TOTAL
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions from:			
Plan Participants.....	\$ 3,636,509	\$ 147,815	\$ 3,784,324
Total Contributions.....	3,636,509	147,815	3,784,324
Investment Income:			
Net Appreciation (Depreciation)			
in Fair Value of Investments.....	1,507,973	13,714	1,521,687
Interest, Dividends and Other.....	530,397	19,347	549,744
Total Investment Income.....	2,038,370	33,061	2,071,431
Less: Investment Expense.....	37,892	939	38,831
Net Investment Income.....	2,000,478	32,122	2,032,600
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	5,636,987	179,937	5,816,924
DEDUCTIONS:			
Distributions to Shareholders, Plans, Participants.....	3,710,366	67,677	3,778,043
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	3,710,366	67,677	3,778,043
CHANGE IN NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR:			
Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments.....	1,926,621	112,260	2,038,881
TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	1,926,621	112,260	2,038,881
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....	15,652,145	346,235	15,998,380
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 17,578,766	\$ 458,495	\$ 18,037,261

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

Custodial Funds account for resources the State holds in a purely custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

Local Government Tax Fund

The Local Government Tax Fund accounts for assets held by the state which are later distributed to local governments.

Child Support Fund

The Child Support fund accounts for assets temporarily held to be distributed to custodial parents.

Other Fund

The Other Fund accounts for assets held for others, which are not accounted for in another custodial fund.

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS - CUSTODIAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX	CHILD SUPPORT	OTHER
ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 354,393	\$ 1,732	\$ 2,568
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	60,759	46,591
Investments (at fair value):			
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations.....	—	—	23,320
Corporate Bonds and Notes.....	—	—	17,344
Municipal Obligations.....	—	—	34,739
Mutual Funds.....	—	—	303
State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).....	—	6,677	11,326
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	74,683	365	359
TOTAL ASSETS.....	429,076	69,533	136,550
LIABILITIES:			
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	74,683	365	359
Intergovernmental Payable.....	354,393	—	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	—	62,491	23,495
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	429,076	62,856	23,854
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Restricted for:			
Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments.....	—	6,677	112,696
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ —	\$ 6,677	\$ 112,696

<u>TOTAL</u>	
\$	358,693
	107,350
	23,320
	17,344
	34,739
	303
	18,003
	75,407
	<u>635,159</u>
	75,407
	354,393
	85,986
	<u>515,786</u>
	119,373
\$	<u><u>119,373</u></u>

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS - CUSTODIAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX	CHILD SUPPORT	OTHER
ADDITIONS:			
Contributions from:			
Employees.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,759,043
Total Contributions.....	—	—	1,759,043
Investment Income:			
Interest, Dividends and Other.....	—	357	4,479
Total Investment Income.....	—	357	4,479
Capital Share and Individual Account Transactions:			
Shares Sold.....	—	—	107,513
Shares Redeemed.....	—	—	(50,550)
Net Capital Share and Individual Account Transactions.....	—	—	56,963
Tax Collections for Local Governments.....	4,770,904	—	—
Child Support Collections.....	—	1,674,881	—
Detainee / Resident Home Personal Accounts.....	—	—	94,173
Other Organizations' Accounts.....	—	—	188,817
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	1,705
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	4,770,904	1,675,238	2,105,180
DEDUCTIONS:			
Distributions to Shareholders, Plans, Participants.....	—	—	1,759,043
Tax Distributions to Local Governments.....	4,770,904	—	—
Child Support Payments.....	—	1,674,881	—
Detainee / Resident Home Personal Accounts.....	—	—	92,521
Other Organizations' Accounts.....	—	—	191,063
Miscellaneous.....	—	1	610
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....	4,770,904	1,674,882	2,043,237
CHANGE IN NET POSITION RESTRICTED FOR:			
Individuals, Organizations and Other Governments.....	—	356	61,943
TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	—	356	61,943
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....	—	6,321	50,753
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ —	\$ 6,677	\$ 112,696

TOTAL	
\$	1,759,043
	1,759,043
	4,836
	4,836
	107,513
	(50,550)
	56,963
	4,770,904
	1,674,881
	94,173
	188,817
	1,705
	8,551,322
	1,759,043
	4,770,904
	1,674,881
	92,521
	191,063
	611
	8,489,023
	62,299
	62,299
	57,074
\$	119,373

NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT FUNDS

Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Unit Funds account for the financial activities of the State of Ohio's component units, organizations that are legally separate from the State's primary government and for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission Fund

The Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission Fund accounts for the operations of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, including its projects to construct, maintain and operate public roadways, express or limited excess highways, superhighways, or motorways necessary for safe movement of traffic including bridges, tunnels, overpasses, underpasses, interchanges, entrance plazas, approaches, and toll booths. The Commission's Financial Statements are presented for the fiscal year end December 31, 2023. The Commission is located in Berea, Ohio.

Ohio Air Quality Development Authority Fund

The Ohio Air Quality Development Authority Fund accounts for the Ohio Air Quality Development Authority's operations, including programs that assist Ohio's businesses, government agencies, and not-for-profit organizations with financing projects that increase energy efficiency and reduce air pollution. The Authority's financial statements are presented for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Ohio Capital Fund

The Ohio Capital Fund accounts for the operations of the State's venture capital program.

JobsOhio Fund

The JobsOhio Fund accounts for the operations of the nonprofit corporation, JobsOhio, including promoting economic development, job creation, job retention, job training, and the recruitment of business to the State of Ohio.

University of Cincinnati Fund

The University of Cincinnati Fund accounts for the operations of University of Cincinnati and The University of Cincinnati Foundation. The university is located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ohio University Fund

The Ohio University Fund accounts for the operations of Ohio University and the Ohio University Foundation. The university is located in Athens, Ohio.

Miami University Fund

The Miami University Fund accounts for the operations of Miami University and the Miami University Foundation. The university is located in Oxford, Ohio.

University of Akron Fund

The University of Akron Fund accounts for the operations of the University of Akron, the University of Akron Foundation, and the University of Akron Research Foundation.

Bowling Green State University Fund

The Bowling Green State University Fund accounts for the operations of Bowling Green State University and the Bowling Green State University Foundation.

Kent State University Fund

The Kent State University Fund accounts for the operations of Kent State University and the Kent State University Foundation.

University of Toledo Fund

The University of Toledo Fund accounts for the operations of the University of Toledo, the University of Toledo Foundation, and the University of Toledo Physicians, Clinical Faculty, Inc.

Cleveland State University Fund

The Cleveland State University Fund accounts for the operations of Cleveland State University, the Cleveland State University Foundation, and the Euclid Avenue Housing Corporation.

Youngstown State University Fund

The Youngstown State University Fund accounts for the operations of Youngstown State University and the Youngstown State University Foundation.

Wright State University Fund

The Wright State University Fund accounts for the operations of Wright State University and the Wright State University Foundation. The university is located in Dayton, Ohio.

Shawnee State University Fund

The Shawnee State University Fund accounts for the operations of Shawnee State University and the Shawnee State University Development Foundation. The university is located in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Northeast Ohio Medical University Fund

The Northeast Ohio Medical University Fund accounts for the operations of Northeast Ohio Medical University and NEOMED Foundation. The college is located in Rootstown, Ohio.

Central State University Fund

The Central State University Fund accounts for the operations of Central State University and the Central State University Foundation. The university is located in Wilberforce, Ohio with a branch campus in Dayton, Ohio. Central State University's financial information was not included as the most recent audited report available was for fiscal year 2022.

Terra State Community College Fund

The Terra State Community College Fund accounts for the operations of Terra State Community College and Terra College Foundation. The college is located in Fremont, Ohio.

Columbus State Community College Fund

The Columbus State Community College Fund accounts for the operations of Columbus State Community College and the Columbus State Community College Development Foundation, Inc.

Clark State College Fund

The Clark State College Fund accounts for the operations of Clark State Community College and the Clark State Community College Foundation. The college is located in Springfield, Ohio.

Edison State Community College Fund

The Edison State Community College Fund accounts for the operations of Edison State Community College and the Edison Foundation, Inc. The college is located in Piqua, Ohio.

Southern State Community College Fund

The Southern State Community College Fund accounts for the operations of Southern State Community College and the Southern State Community College Foundation. The college is located in Hillsboro, Ohio.

Washington State Community College Fund

The Washington State Community College Fund accounts for the operations of Washington State Community College and the Washington State Foundation. The college is located in Marietta, Ohio.

Cincinnati State Community College Fund

The Cincinnati State Community College Fund accounts for the operations of Cincinnati State Technical and Community College.

Northwest State Community College Fund

The Northwest State Community College Fund accounts for the operations of Northwest State Community College and the Northwest State Community College Foundation. The college is located in Archbold, Ohio.

Owens State Community College Fund

The Owens State Community College Fund accounts for the operations of Owens State Community College and the Owens State Community College Foundation. The college is located in Toledo, Ohio with a branch campus in Findlay, Ohio.

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	OHIO TURNPIKE AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMISSION (as of 12/31/23)	OHIO AIR QUALITY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (as of 12/31/23)	OHIO CAPITAL FUND
ASSETS:			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ —	\$ 1,308	\$ —
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	80,676	1,692	280
Investments.....	274,978	1,273	—
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	21,326	39,133	—
Investments.....	79,513	—	—
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	—	—	—
Loans Receivable, Net.....	—	—	—
Receivable from Primary Government.....	—	—	—
Other Receivables.....	30,186	36	—
Inventories.....	5,586	—	—
Other Assets.....	4,087	3	—
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	496,352	43,445	280
NONCURRENT ASSETS:			
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	—	—
Investments.....	173,161	—	—
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	765	69	—
Investments.....	—	4,775	40,865
Loans Receivable, Net.....	—	—	—
Other Receivables.....	87,831	—	—
Other Assets.....	225	—	—
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net.....	1,648,312	229	—
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated.....	160,243	—	—
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS.....	2,070,537	5,073	40,865
TOTAL ASSETS.....	2,566,889	48,518	41,145
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	82,809	487	—
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	2,649,698	49,005	41,145
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable.....	26,327	319	—
Accrued Liabilities.....	35,655	26	15,859
Intergovernmental Payable.....	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue.....	—	—	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	45,136	38	—
Payable to Primary Government.....	86	—	—
Bonds and Notes Payable.....	53,010	—	15,895
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	160,214	383	31,754
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Intergovernmental Payable.....	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue.....	—	—	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	103,435	891	96,763
Bonds and Notes Payable.....	2,177,010	—	33,257
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES.....	2,280,445	891	130,020
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	2,440,659	1,274	161,774
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	88,576	28	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	2,529,235	1,302	161,774
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	1,300,796	13	—
Restricted for:			
Transportation.....	213,197	—	—
Community and Economic Development.....	—	39,133	—
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	765	69	—
Nonexpendable:			
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	—	—
Research.....	—	—	—
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments.....	—	—	—
Loans, Grants and Other College and University Purposes.....	—	—	—
Expendable:			
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	—	—
Research.....	—	—	—
Instructional Department Uses.....	—	—	—
Student and Public Services.....	—	—	—
Academic Support.....	—	—	—
Debt Service.....	—	—	—
Capital Purposes.....	—	—	—
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments.....	—	—	—
Current Operations.....	—	—	—
Loans, Grants and Other College and University Purposes.....	—	—	—
Unrestricted.....	(1,394,295)	8,488	(120,629)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ 120,463	\$ 47,703	\$ (120,629)

JOB	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	OHIO UNIVERSITY	MIAMI UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY OF AKRON	BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
77,796	235,633	202,907	140,054	19,326	13,059
915,889	131,410	421,452	832,156	147,763	288,560
252,439	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	8,933	5,059	—	—
11,135	2,622	791	2,090	572	613
—	289	1,882	2,964	—	—
24,827	234,891	67,774	29,401	17,470	14,918
107,168	2,301	3,537	1,556	557	470
9,086	28,764	14,973	24,484	876	3,658
<u>1,398,340</u>	<u>635,910</u>	<u>722,249</u>	<u>1,037,764</u>	<u>186,564</u>	<u>321,278</u>
—	—	3,764	15,788	144	—
—	1,499,124	—	807,070	4,361	1,928
—	—	—	—	—	—
113,265	533,226	994,212	—	344,285	307,592
109,055	38,447	6,757	731	1,282	1,251
—	107,346	75,074	28,263	11,752	8,155
749,829	486,489	26,250	19,463	9,839	17,649
71,943	1,715,553	1,092,334	1,317,496	545,442	542,753
5,930	325,378	102,991	59,855	57,069	27,078
<u>1,050,022</u>	<u>4,705,563</u>	<u>2,301,382</u>	<u>2,248,666</u>	<u>974,174</u>	<u>906,406</u>
<u>2,448,362</u>	<u>5,341,473</u>	<u>3,023,631</u>	<u>3,286,430</u>	<u>1,160,738</u>	<u>1,227,684</u>
—	199,589	97,937	76,686	79,218	54,644
<u>2,448,362</u>	<u>5,541,062</u>	<u>3,121,568</u>	<u>3,363,116</u>	<u>1,239,956</u>	<u>1,282,328</u>
30,363	111,496	47,176	28,172	9,145	15,556
455,588	32,195	24,608	16,122	20,906	13,595
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	110,567	41,343	14,488	12,654	17,605
4,952	140,719	16,782	16,117	4,072	13,343
—	—	—	—	—	—
141,955	45,135	13,467	33,885	3,040	8,857
<u>632,858</u>	<u>440,112</u>	<u>143,376</u>	<u>108,784</u>	<u>49,817</u>	<u>68,956</u>
—	8,526	—	—	—	3,229
—	6,296	—	—	—	—
181,076	879,626	393,143	315,781	217,028	223,278
1,298,230	1,191,880	593,044	536,284	294,367	252,079
<u>1,479,306</u>	<u>2,086,328</u>	<u>986,187</u>	<u>852,065</u>	<u>511,395</u>	<u>478,586</u>
<u>2,112,164</u>	<u>2,526,440</u>	<u>1,129,563</u>	<u>960,849</u>	<u>561,212</u>	<u>547,542</u>
—	150,492	71,793	67,992	142,686	24,727
<u>2,112,164</u>	<u>2,676,932</u>	<u>1,201,356</u>	<u>1,028,841</u>	<u>703,898</u>	<u>572,269</u>
61,694	612,005	663,389	782,031	250,249	309,012
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	325,964	—	—	—	90,222
—	82,419	—	—	—	793
—	685,632	322,951	461,130	203,076	12,044
—	426,610	4,174	—	—	40,561
—	84,441	15,702	96,722	813	68,486
—	127,640	2,627	4,909	48,777	730
—	43,484	91,277	30,037	—	55,689
—	132,975	8,704	9,559	—	—
—	33,934	9,691	85,652	—	—
—	—	—	—	1,350	—
—	16,743	18,147	—	—	50,048
—	104,018	192,343	—	122,983	8,546
—	6,363	8,840	14,227	—	—
—	162,026	25,098	105,172	—	13,385
274,504	19,876	557,269	744,836	(91,190)	60,543
<u>\$ 336,198</u>	<u>\$ 2,864,130</u>	<u>\$ 1,920,212</u>	<u>\$ 2,334,275</u>	<u>\$ 536,058</u>	<u>\$ 710,059</u>

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)
(continued)

	KENT STATE UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY
ASSETS:			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	62,340	118,414	13,167
Investments.....	412,086	—	211,752
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	—	—
Investments.....	—	—	—
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	5,200	11,491	—
Loans Receivable, Net.....	—	179	432
Receivable from Primary Government.....	2,247	2,699	—
Other Receivables.....	34,500	123,514	49,795
Inventories.....	1,152	11,129	3,628
Other Assets.....	8,192	5,914	—
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	525,717	273,340	278,774
NONCURRENT ASSETS:			
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	5,014	469	—
Investments.....	—	440,445	—
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	—	—	—
Investments.....	164,274	336,123	142,106
Loans Receivable, Net.....	9,591	560	705
Other Receivables.....	28,218	7,520	9,824
Other Assets.....	31,612	37,241	11,809
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net.....	829,585	450,881	566,531
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated.....	135,467	61,505	81,726
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS.....	1,203,761	1,334,744	812,701
TOTAL ASSETS.....	1,729,478	1,608,084	1,091,475
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	116,958	133,642	54,478
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	1,846,436	1,741,726	1,145,953
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable.....	43,902	43,622	5,090
Accrued Liabilities.....	40,339	53,905	4,649
Intergovernmental Payable.....	—	1,035	—
Unearned Revenue.....	14,920	34,461	7,734
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	16,076	72,607	29,677
Payable to Primary Government.....	—	—	—
Bonds and Notes Payable.....	13,865	16,728	40,275
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	129,102	222,358	87,425
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Intergovernmental Payable.....	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue.....	—	—	2,197
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	451,277	519,562	257,965
Bonds and Notes Payable.....	333,204	208,104	322,900
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES.....	784,481	727,666	583,062
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	913,583	950,024	670,487
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	56,218	109,557	27,511
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	969,801	1,059,581	697,998
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	564,245	238,579	249,764
Restricted for:			
Transportation.....	—	—	—
Community and Economic Development.....	—	—	—
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	—	—	—
Nonexpendable:			
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	89,151	55,666
Research.....	—	16,813	900
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments.....	128,996	—	35,362
Loans, Grants and Other College and University Purposes.....	—	99,590	1,506
Expendable:			
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	121,604	45,947
Research.....	—	19,960	1,381
Instructional Department Uses.....	—	—	1,483
Student and Public Services.....	—	—	5,108
Academic Support.....	—	95,651	—
Debt Service.....	—	24,355	—
Capital Purposes.....	—	31,856	—
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments.....	—	—	—
Current Operations.....	—	—	—
Loans, Grants and Other College and University Purposes.....	167,625	19,034	48,861
Unrestricted.....	15,769	(74,448)	1,977
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ 876,635	\$ 682,145	\$ 447,955

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY	WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY	SHAWNEE STATE UNIVERSITY	NORTHEAST OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	TERRA STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE Audited FY2023	COLUMBUS STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
18,674	107,256	7,196	17,692	903	36,712
338,775	11,229	—	48,510	3,740	171,370
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1,900	4,464	—	3,790	2,869	—
—	1,102	197	471	77	—
1,381	3,900	—	375	21	180
17,431	17,675	12,195	8,416	3,958	18,282
69	61	—	196	8	1,277
4,791	3,133	565	2,900	212	2,684
383,021	148,820	20,153	82,350	11,788	230,505
1	—	1,392	1,383	—	135
65,205	—	23,434	—	—	38,695
—	—	—	—	—	—
16,747	239,464	12,406	109,739	6,146	108,899
—	1,875	—	9,000	—	—
9,803	5,171	618	10,037	—	1,201
6,755	11,298	6,672	2,992	897	8,064
205,489	312,656	65,582	268,493	27,774	165,424
24,283	4,727	17,339	4,415	3,681	49,774
328,283	575,191	127,443	406,059	38,498	372,192
711,304	724,011	147,596	488,409	50,286	602,697
30,561	34,804	8,131	13,977	3,112	41,692
741,865	758,815	155,727	502,386	53,398	644,389
6,774	12,181	1,242	3,225	2,373	826
6,961	6,546	1,428	7,758	—	1,046
427	—	—	—	—	—
10,395	29,211	2,659	8,335	383	8,859
18,714	17,504	2,010	4,751	171	29,078
—	—	—	—	—	—
5,530	6,233	1,076	4,228	501	11,019
48,801	71,675	8,415	28,297	3,428	50,828
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	9,423	—	—
123,204	146,125	34,685	132,728	13,630	195,256
55,065	32,171	17,136	140,546	10,881	122,933
178,269	178,296	51,821	282,697	24,511	318,189
227,070	249,971	60,236	310,994	27,939	369,017
18,381	35,229	5,195	10,592	4,454	34,289
245,451	285,200	65,431	321,586	32,393	403,306
159,851	269,826	60,347	45,927	22,570	165,011
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	27,553	5,293	11,780	3,017	32,072
—	5,943	—	—	—	—
136,569	—	—	17,204	—	—
—	24,483	6,458	—	—	—
3,457	30,334	2,879	—	2,134	15,628
766	3,564	—	—	—	—
5,232	28,890	—	—	—	—
3,189	2,181	—	—	1,591	—
3,480	19,860	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
4,671	2,054	—	—	265	49,344
53,235	—	—	—	—	—
1,132	—	—	31,140	—	—
2,720	21,791	17,747	—	127	—
122,112	37,136	(2,428)	74,749	(8,699)	(20,972)
\$ 496,414	\$ 473,615	\$ 90,296	\$ 180,800	\$ 21,005	\$ 241,083

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)
(continued)

	CLARK STATE COLLEGE	EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	SOUTHERN STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ASSETS:			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	11,035	4,162	10,240
Investments.....	30,345	1,833	—
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	—	—
Investments.....	—	—	—
Intergovernmental Receivable.....	449	—	—
Loans Receivable, Net.....	2	—	—
Receivable from Primary Government.....	602	—	—
Other Receivables.....	4,901	2,888	3,497
Inventories.....	69	5	9
Other Assets.....	513	339	675
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	47,916	9,227	14,421
NONCURRENT ASSETS:			
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	—	—	626
Investments.....	—	4,026	3,265
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	—	—	—
Investments.....	—	1,788	—
Loans Receivable, Net.....	—	—	—
Other Receivables.....	—	—	—
Other Assets.....	2,641	1,021	737
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net.....	56,577	21,271	18,055
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated.....	2,442	2,111	3,821
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS.....	61,660	30,217	26,504
TOTAL ASSETS.....	109,576	39,444	40,925
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	7,678	4,608	2,857
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	117,254	44,052	43,782
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable.....	1,334	308	21
Accrued Liabilities.....	1,773	1,184	241
Intergovernmental Payable.....	372	—	—
Unearned Revenue.....	1,621	1,069	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	705	772	297
Payable to Primary Government.....	—	—	—
Bonds and Notes Payable.....	240	270	815
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	6,045	3,603	1,374
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Intergovernmental Payable.....	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue.....	—	—	—
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	34,065	18,668	11,337
Bonds and Notes Payable.....	2,394	590	6,545
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES.....	36,459	19,258	17,882
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	42,504	22,861	19,256
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	6,994	1,532	2,965
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	49,498	24,393	22,221
NET POSITION (DEFICITS):			
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	56,742	20,027	14,516
Restricted for:			
Transportation.....	—	—	—
Community and Economic Development.....	—	—	—
Pension and OPEB Assets, Net.....	—	—	—
Nonexpendable:			
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	—	—
Research.....	—	—	—
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments.....	10,624	238	3,229
Loans, Grants and Other College and University Purposes.....	—	—	—
Expendable:			
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	18,110	—	512
Research.....	—	—	—
Instructional Department Uses.....	75	—	—
Student and Public Services.....	56	—	—
Academic Support.....	—	—	—
Debt Service.....	—	—	—
Capital Purposes.....	576	—	—
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments.....	—	2,255	—
Current Operations.....	—	—	—
Loans, Grants and Other College and University Purposes.....	—	1,047	427
Unrestricted.....	(18,427)	(3,908)	2,877
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICITS).....	\$ 67,756	\$ 19,659	\$ 21,561

WASHINGTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	CINCINNATI STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	NORTHWEST STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	OWENS STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	TOTAL NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,308
15,518	6,980	552	25,839	1,228,103
—	39,085	165	23,864	4,306,235
—	—	—	—	312,898
—	—	—	—	79,513
390	9	279	67	44,900
—	—	—	—	20,283
2,043	903	769	116	20,371
3,006	6,888	7,346	3,754	737,549
—	80	978	—	139,836
185	1,012	2,190	1,236	120,472
21,142	54,957	12,279	54,876	7,011,468
—	3,521	33	—	32,270
—	—	—	—	3,060,714
—	—	—	—	834
2,143	14,670	7,790	24,568	3,525,083
—	—	—	—	179,254
—	—	—	—	390,813
566	2,672	981	2,314	1,438,016
16,081	77,091	13,961	83,456	10,112,969
1,426	3,579	5,655	28,369	1,168,864
20,216	101,533	28,420	138,707	19,908,817
41,358	156,490	40,699	193,583	26,920,285
2,468	11,260	4,663	10,589	1,072,848
43,826	167,750	45,362	204,172	27,993,133
817	1,778	598	4,744	397,389
903	3,550	668	3,817	749,322
—	—	—	—	1,834
2,256	6,556	1,520	2,804	329,440
321	1,926	742	3,104	439,614
—	—	—	—	86
—	3,205	—	1,220	420,449
4,297	17,015	3,528	15,689	2,338,134
—	—	—	—	11,755
—	—	—	—	17,916
10,564	50,500	22,333	59,210	4,492,130
—	12,775	—	24,657	7,666,052
10,564	63,275	22,333	83,867	12,187,853
14,861	80,290	25,861	99,556	14,525,987
2,201	12,652	3,778	14,332	892,174
17,062	92,942	29,639	113,888	15,418,161
17,506	64,890	16,714	84,651	6,030,355
—	—	—	—	213,197
—	—	—	—	39,133
—	—	—	—	834
682	—	1,695	2,476	645,571
—	—	—	—	106,868
—	9,053	—	—	2,026,108
—	—	—	471	603,853
1,520	—	6,093	2,102	516,484
—	—	—	—	210,354
—	—	39	—	256,206
—	—	—	—	163,363
—	—	—	—	248,268
—	5,415	—	1,861	32,981
479	—	488	10,960	185,631
—	7,363	—	—	490,743
—	—	42	—	61,744
1,871	—	89	3,167	590,187
4,706	(11,913)	(9,437)	(15,404)	153,092
\$ 26,764	\$ 74,808	\$ 15,723	\$ 90,284	\$ 12,574,972

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	OHIO TURNPIKE AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMISSION (as of 12/31/23)	OHIO AIR QUALITY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (as of 12/31/23)	OHIO CAPITAL FUND
EXPENSES:			
Transportation.....	\$ 133,537	\$ —	\$ —
Community and Economic Development.....	—	4,163	782
Education and General:			
Instruction and Departmental Research.....	—	—	—
Separately Budgeted Research.....	—	—	—
Public Service.....	—	—	—
Academic Support.....	—	—	—
Student Services.....	—	—	—
Institutional Support.....	—	—	—
Operation and Maintenance of Plant.....	—	—	—
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	—	—	—
Auxiliary Enterprises.....	—	—	—
Hospitals.....	—	—	—
Interest on Long-Term Debt.....	91,056	—	4,364
Depreciation.....	89,722	48	—
Other.....	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPENSES.....	314,315	4,211	5,146
PROGRAM REVENUES:			
Charges for Services, Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.....	388,464	1,342	—
Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income.....	—	20,484	—
Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income.....	—	—	—
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES.....	388,464	21,826	—
NET PROGRAM (EXPENSE) REVENUE	74,149	17,615	(5,146)
GENERAL REVENUES:			
Unrestricted Investment Income.....	36,255	329	(4,247)
State Assistance.....	3,150	1,001	—
Other.....	—	—	—
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES.....	39,405	1,330	(4,247)
ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS) TO ENDOWMENTS AND PERMANENT FUND PRINCIPAL.....	—	—	—
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	113,554	18,945	(9,393)
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1 (as restated).....	6,909	28,758	(111,236)
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 120,463	\$ 47,703	\$ (120,629)

JOBSOHIO	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	OHIO UNIVERSITY	MIAMI UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY OF AKRON	BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
1,659,729	—	—	—	—	—
—	409,335	225,794	191,350	98,735	160,742
—	254,573	52,753	17,340	17,407	12,296
—	136,451	39,645	7,966	9,100	5,644
—	177,093	77,814	57,652	30,310	25,570
—	84,156	67,267	35,110	13,126	21,425
—	183,778	73,808	89,486	39,006	43,208
—	72,401	57,791	31,364	22,596	27,603
—	19,237	23,998	35,793	22,433	22,163
—	161,414	91,708	119,065	41,219	76,278
—	—	—	—	—	—
56,337	46,142	25,778	19,157	12,883	8,993
8,688	177,611	69,274	79,564	41,871	44,100
—	5,502	(3,386)	2,428	1,229	34,660
1,724,754	1,727,693	802,244	686,275	349,915	482,682
1,779,450	1,201,426	299,811	500,184	133,470	252,429
—	357,786	60,148	85,460	46,034	78,906
—	9,335	10,477	4,626	902	5,902
1,779,450	1,568,547	370,436	590,270	180,406	337,237
54,696	(159,146)	(431,808)	(96,005)	(169,509)	(145,445)
70,670	50,320	163,209	168,939	52,693	60,867
—	287,970	190,164	102,057	87,718	94,114
8,718	—	206,221	—	25,685	7,372
79,388	338,290	559,594	270,996	166,096	162,353
—	1,212	19,916	36,028	(145)	4,862
134,084	180,356	147,702	211,019	(3,558)	21,770
202,114	2,683,774	1,772,510	2,123,256	539,616	688,289
\$ 336,198	\$ 2,864,130	\$ 1,920,212	\$ 2,334,275	\$ 536,058	\$ 710,059

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

(continued)

	KENT STATE UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY
EXPENSES:			
Transportation.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Community and Economic Development.....	—	—	—
Education and General:			
Instruction and Departmental Research.....	256,495	174,532	132,740
Separately Budgeted Research.....	24,640	55,368	22,132
Public Service.....	10,047	10,966	7,604
Academic Support.....	64,984	49,344	33,935
Student Services.....	48,702	26,890	23,533
Institutional Support.....	69,859	45,503	60,835
Operation and Maintenance of Plant.....	59,190	29,688	19,640
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	51,339	13,262	14,839
Auxiliary Enterprises.....	92,355	67,990	43,062
Hospitals.....	—	525,698	—
Interest on Long-Term Debt.....	13,914	12,315	4,942
Depreciation.....	61,577	61,431	41,158
Other.....	(9,300)	14,476	(4,133)
TOTAL EXPENSES.....	743,802	1,087,463	400,287
PROGRAM REVENUES:			
Charges for Services, Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.....	408,570	728,015	212,152
Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income.....	99,386	92,192	78,760
Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income.....	—	208	—
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES.....	507,956	820,415	290,912
NET PROGRAM (EXPENSE) REVENUE	(235,846)	(267,048)	(109,375)
GENERAL REVENUES:			
Unrestricted Investment Income.....	54,759	73,972	21,395
State Assistance.....	167,544	136,478	91,209
Other.....	28,484	114,402	6,488
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES.....	250,787	324,852	119,092
ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS) TO ENDOWMENTS AND PERMANENT FUND PRINCIPAL.....	—	—	—
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	14,941	57,804	9,717
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1 (as restated).....	861,694	624,341	438,238
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 876,635	\$ 682,145	\$ 447,955

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY	WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY	SHAWNEE STATE UNIVERSITY	NORTHEAST OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	TERRA STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE Audited FY2023	COLUMBUS STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
—	—	—	—	—	—
59,025	89,765	15,512	25,096	5,437	82,100
4,146	13,976	—	10,080	—	—
5,496	10,615	4,990	15,698	711	19,190
18,316	25,431	1,955	11,826	609	8,368
13,865	16,955	3,462	2,647	1,612	20,954
22,060	30,244	8,549	12,607	5,838	42,159
17,919	17,489	4,288	7,064	1,163	16,924
23,424	14,551	4,456	769	174	9,017
29,307	23,552	6,981	7,249	620	8,736
—	—	—	—	—	—
2,086	821	506	8,934	365	2,433
18,640	21,879	5,177	15,679	1,652	10,457
—	399	3,004	16	84	507
214,284	265,677	58,880	117,665	18,265	220,845
105,376	132,343	21,718	46,424	5,018	111,044
49,802	65,859	6,677	27,527	2,717	26,681
4,287	1,486	—	—	—	—
159,465	199,688	28,395	73,951	7,735	137,725
(54,819)	(65,989)	(30,485)	(43,714)	(10,530)	(83,120)
32,278	9,738	3,999	14,217	580	17,262
53,981	91,431	22,642	33,507	7,307	81,976
1,356	16,942	11,824	38,858	6,325	14,960
87,615	118,111	38,465	86,582	14,212	114,198
(470)	—	—	1,324	—	—
32,326	52,122	7,980	44,192	3,682	31,078
464,088	421,493	82,316	136,608	17,323	210,005
\$ 496,414	\$ 473,615	\$ 90,296	\$ 180,800	\$ 21,005	\$ 241,083

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

(continued)

	CLARK STATE COLLEGE	EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	SOUTHERN STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
EXPENSES:			
Transportation.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Community and Economic Development.....	—	—	—
Education and General:			
Instruction and Departmental Research.....	15,034	8,137	4,894
Separately Budgeted Research.....	—	—	—
Public Service.....	2,133	729	2,870
Academic Support.....	1,215	762	2,138
Student Services.....	4,720	2,918	1,611
Institutional Support.....	7,117	7,771	2,116
Operation and Maintenance of Plant.....	3,501	1,775	890
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	3,729	580	2,177
Auxiliary Enterprises.....	1,522	7	1,240
Hospitals.....	—	—	—
Interest on Long-Term Debt.....	109	190	274
Depreciation.....	2,946	2,214	1,021
Other.....	49	—	—
TOTAL EXPENSES.....	42,075	25,083	19,231
PROGRAM REVENUES:			
Charges for Services, Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.....	9,260	6,700	6,478
Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income.....	13,203	3,019	4,498
Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income.....	8	—	—
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES.....	22,471	9,719	10,976
NET PROGRAM (EXPENSE) REVENUE	(19,604)	(15,364)	(8,255)
GENERAL REVENUES:			
Unrestricted Investment Income.....	4,039	233	830
State Assistance.....	22,552	14,123	8,176
Other.....	—	3,647	2,517
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES.....	26,591	18,003	11,523
ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS) TO ENDOWMENTS AND PERMANENT FUND PRINCIPAL.....	185	—	—
CHANGE IN NET POSITION.....	7,172	2,639	3,268
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JULY 1 (as restated).....	60,584	17,020	18,293
NET POSITION (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ 67,756	\$ 19,659	\$ 21,561

WASHINGTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	CINCINNATI STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	NORTHWEST STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	OWENS STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	TOTAL NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 133,537
—	—	—	—	1,664,674
4,740	26,673	20,806	26,861	2,033,803
—	—	—	310	485,021
—	2,087	48	1,903	293,893
2,046	5,930	1,410	2,614	599,322
1,378	5,051	2,785	7,198	405,365
3,636	13,447	7,394	12,963	781,384
2,678	6,914	1,329	7,160	409,367
1,708	1,677	2,400	1,657	269,383
—	953	1,227	544	775,029
—	—	—	—	525,698
—	565	—	1,077	313,241
1,207	4,277	1,409	6,683	768,285
—	1,464	12	283	47,294
17,393	69,038	38,820	69,253	9,505,296
3,685	15,074	21,613	27,090	6,417,136
7,163	24,387	3,627	3,765	1,158,081
—	—	—	—	37,231
10,848	39,461	25,240	30,855	7,612,448
(6,545)	(29,577)	(13,580)	(38,398)	(1,892,848)
722	3,851	984	4,378	842,272
9,130	32,880	14,400	30,211	1,583,721
226	5,392	—	9,584	509,001
10,078	42,123	15,384	44,173	2,934,994
20	—	—	75	63,007
3,553	12,546	1,804	5,850	1,105,153
23,211	62,262	13,919	84,434	11,469,819
\$ 26,764	\$ 74,808	\$ 15,723	\$ 90,284	\$ 12,574,972

STATE OF OHIO

BALANCE SHEET

OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT

JUNE 30, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION
ASSETS:	
Cash Equity with Treasurer.....	\$ 368,509
Investments.....	7,484
Collateral on Lent Securities.....	77,471
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$ 453,464
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable.....	\$ 2,049
Accrued Liabilities.....	567
Obligations Under Securities Lending.....	77,471
Intergovernmental Payable.....	782,845
Refund and Other Liabilities.....	7,484
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	870,416
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES.....	2,813,745
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS):	
Restricted for:	
Community and Economic Development.....	6,481
Unassigned.....	(3,237,178)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS).....	(3,230,697)
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 453,464

STATE OF OHIO

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT
JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

OHIO FACILITIES
CONSTRUCTION
COMMISSION

Total Fund Balance (Deficit)..... **\$ (3,230,697)**

Total net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:

The following liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Refund and Other Liabilities-Compensated Absences..... (1,835)

Total Net Position (Deficit)..... **\$ (3,232,532)**

STATE OF OHIO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION
REVENUES:	
State Assistance.....	\$ 667,237
Investment Income.....	10,054
Other.....	16,004
TOTAL REVENUES.....	693,295
EXPENDITURES:	
CURRENT OPERATING:	
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	234,642
Community and Economic Development.....	76,862
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	311,504
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES.....	381,791
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	381,791
FUND BALANCE (DEFICITS), JULY 1.....	(3,612,488)
FUND BALANCE (DEFICITS), JUNE 30.....	\$ (3,230,697)

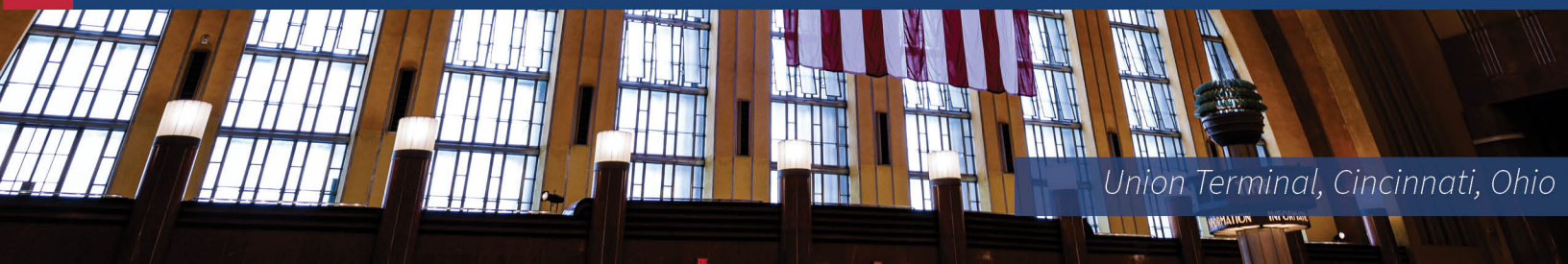
STATE OF OHIO

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	OHIO FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION
Net Change in Fund Balance.....	\$ 381,791
The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities is different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays were in excess/deficient over depreciation in the current period.	
Depreciation Expense.....	(10)
Expenses for compensated absences reported in the Statement of Activities are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(141)
Change in Net Position.....	\$ 381,640



Statistical Section



Union Terminal, Cincinnati, Ohio

STATISTICAL SECTION

This section of the State of Ohio's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information.

	<u>Pages</u>
Financial Trends	260-273
These schedules contain trend information to assist the reader in understanding how the State's financial performance and condition have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	274-287
These schedules contain information to assist the reader in assessing the State's two most significant own-source revenues: income taxes and sales taxes.	
Debt Capacity	288-295
These schedules present information to assist the reader in assessing the affordability of the State's current levels of outstanding debt and its ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Economic and Demographic Information	296-299
These schedules offer economic and demographic indicators to assist the reader in understanding the environment within which the State's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	300-307
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to assist the reader in understanding how the information in the State's financial report relates to the services the State provides and to the activities it performs.	

Source: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

STATE OF OHIO
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)
(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	\$ 27,671,314	\$ 27,135,969	\$ 26,177,771	\$ 25,297,331
Restricted for:				
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	772,833	391,876	86,776	135,713
Higher Education Support.....	785,309	576,009	339,108	76,044
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	600,290	475,017	494,579	442,377
Health and Human Services.....	319,037	310,377	320,599	487,403
Justice and Public Protection.....	315,537	91,667	95,377	166,156
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	632,935	733,646	622,140	417,404
Transportation.....	3,620,969	3,558,877	3,180,287	2,849,466
General Government.....	274,143	136,718	217,773	280,968
Community and Economic Development.....	1,972,613	1,708,954	1,337,910	1,049,749
Pension and OPEB.....	238,823	-	-	-
Total Restricted Net Position.....	9,532,489	7,983,141	6,694,549	5,905,280
Unrestricted.....	2,458,636	5,065,921	864,459	(5,376,159)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES NET POSITION.....	\$ 39,662,439	\$ 40,185,031	\$ 33,736,779	\$ 25,826,452
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	\$ 67,986	\$ 78,735	\$ 77,842	\$ 91,810
Restricted for:				
Pension and OPEB.....	21,261	-	-	-
Workers' Compensation.....	8,104,954	7,714,809	7,426,828	9,275,737
Lottery Prizes.....	-	-	84,147	91,013
Unemployment Compensation.....	2,207,344	1,853,853	1,298,737	-
Tuition Trust Authority.....	87,336	107,763	107,391	114,227
Total Restricted Net Position.....	10,420,895	9,676,425	8,917,103	9,480,977
Unrestricted.....	369,121	389,004	240,306	(774,386)
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES NET POSITION.....	\$ 10,858,002	\$ 10,144,164	\$ 9,235,251	\$ 8,798,401
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	\$ 27,739,300	\$ 27,214,704	\$ 26,255,613	\$ 25,389,141
Restricted.....	19,953,384	17,659,566	15,611,652	15,386,257
Unrestricted.....	2,827,757	5,454,925	1,104,765	(6,150,545)
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT NET POSITION.....	\$ 50,520,441	\$ 50,329,195	\$ 42,972,030	\$ 34,624,853

Source:
Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

When practical or material, net position reported on the above table has been restated for prior period adjustments, corrections, and reclassifications. However, restatements do not include changes in reporting entity. For comparative purposes, however, the effects of such adjustments and corrections on the revenue and expense activity reported for the applicable fiscal years on the "Changes in Net Position" table may not have been determined for presentation on that table.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 24,838,706	\$ 24,458,022	\$ 24,363,007	\$ 24,140,366	\$ 23,925,328	\$ 23,396,447
101,891	133,130	139,583	95,110	148,740	110,978
7,710	14,444	23,579	25,999	26,255	25,974
419,930	459,789	500,747	736,002	810,132	746,730
192,898	126,724	116,726	143,264	103,534	81,982
99,642	38,126	159,884	160,990	132,257	122,305
339,004	359,593	275,626	191,591	199,490	199,409
2,421,542	1,919,480	2,534,052	3,369,425	3,191,913	3,370,828
245,143	218,522	277,782	266,681	169,286	200,748
855,297	659,085	529,084	424,992	329,909	243,166
-	-	-	-	-	-
4,683,057	3,928,893	4,557,063	5,414,054	5,111,516	5,102,120
(10,968,244)	(11,132,056)	(12,787,140)	(10,571,925)	(9,089,117)	(9,180,751)
\$ 18,553,519	\$ 17,254,859	\$ 16,132,930	\$ 18,982,495	\$ 19,947,727	\$ 19,317,816
\$ 111,342	\$ 134,728	\$ 162,367	\$ 176,237	\$ 186,037	\$ 159,466
-	-	-	-	-	-
11,466,770	11,178,867	9,791,094	9,603,996	8,596,001	9,125,985
99,467	57,181	27,954	46,998	77,464	66,332
—	1,303,856	974,990	644,872	315,980	—
108,561	105,906	97,366	97,985	74,559	89,896
11,674,798	12,645,810	10,891,404	10,393,851	9,064,004	9,282,213
(146,253)	78,530	64,432	154,915	131,660	(163,314)
\$ 11,639,887	\$ 12,859,068	\$ 11,118,203	\$ 10,725,003	\$ 9,381,701	\$ 9,278,365
\$ 24,950,048	\$ 24,592,750	\$ 24,525,374	\$ 24,316,603	\$ 24,111,365	\$ 23,555,913
16,357,855	16,574,703	15,448,467	15,807,905	14,175,520	14,384,333
(11,114,497)	(11,053,526)	(12,722,708)	(10,417,010)	(8,957,457)	(9,344,065)
\$ 30,193,406	\$ 30,113,927	\$ 27,251,133	\$ 29,707,498	\$ 29,329,428	\$ 28,596,181

STATE OF OHIO
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)
(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022
EXPENSES:			
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:			
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	\$ 18,261,598	\$ 17,000,395	\$ 16,400,029
Higher Education Support.....	2,998,656	2,802,275	2,788,935
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	44,163,398	43,665,114	42,082,978
Health and Human Services.....	2,800,790	2,411,658	2,546,325
Justice and Public Protection.....	4,985,242	4,531,559	3,790,026
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	947,033	793,528	540,237
Transportation.....	3,820,735	2,483,326	2,221,820
General Government.....	2,731,049	1,981,880	1,668,268
Community and Economic Development.....	5,432,464	4,956,127	4,747,009
Interest on Long-Term Debt (excludes interest charged as program expense).....	97,335	76,937	85,327
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES EXPENSES.....	86,238,300	80,702,799	76,870,954
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:			
Workers' Compensation.....	1,870,014	1,693,103	1,541,747
Lottery Commission.....	4,445,266	4,292,276	4,121,684
Unemployment Compensation.....	950,417	710,732	1,756,889
Tuition Trust Authority.....	23,629	26,374	34,934
Office of Auditor of State.....	93,620	93,965	65,508
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES EXPENSES.....	7,382,946	6,816,450	7,520,762
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.....	\$ 93,621,246	\$ 87,519,249	\$ 84,391,716
PROGRAM REVENUES:			
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:			
Charges for Services, Fees, Fines and Forfeitures:			
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	\$ 4,083,521	\$ 3,633,909	\$ 3,650,826
Justice and Public Protection.....	1,246,161	1,219,054	1,257,009
General Government.....	751,428	763,835	773,768
Community and Economic Development.....	587,875	531,373	382,070
Other Activities.....	687,027	637,476	767,487
Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income/(Loss).....	41,069,481	42,606,974	43,901,582
Capital Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income/(Loss).....	1,917,902	1,615,242	1,391,676
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES			
PROGRAM REVENUES.....	50,343,395	51,007,863	52,124,418
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:			
Charges for Services, Fees, Fines and Forfeitures:			
Workers' Compensation.....	1,249,921	1,400,621	1,253,126
Lottery Commission.....	5,906,608	5,815,879	5,624,131
Unemployment Compensation.....	1,265,947	1,240,120	1,327,301
Other Activities.....	52,974	52,949	53,820
Operating Grants, Contributions and Restricted Investment Income/(Loss).....	1,109,003	662,859	(385,607)
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES			
PROGRAM REVENUES.....	9,584,453	9,172,428	7,872,771
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			
PROGRAM REVENUES.....	\$ 59,927,848	\$ 60,180,291	\$ 59,997,189

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 14,679,666	\$ 13,500,953	\$ 13,115,806	\$ 13,244,868	\$ 13,227,781	\$ 12,728,780	\$ 12,767,328
3,008,618	2,696,257	2,731,166	2,771,493	2,760,035	2,603,480	2,536,850
37,646,142	32,728,623	30,187,506	30,454,468	29,873,408	29,103,304	28,265,942
1,898,068	1,922,794	1,926,151	1,744,243	1,636,753	1,656,750	1,576,185
3,303,035	4,213,200	4,383,344	3,670,780	3,883,836	3,587,845	3,210,965
457,657	505,950	557,249	567,788	571,532	586,001	507,889
2,565,694	2,661,529	2,715,640	2,598,688	2,860,338	2,602,708	2,660,362
2,085,214	1,331,397	1,223,453	951,063	946,923	948,796	921,426
4,003,838	3,498,595	3,386,936	3,458,487	3,256,655	3,353,699	3,518,678
91,499	98,824	102,143	97,799	94,290	99,819	102,980
69,739,431	63,158,122	60,329,394	59,559,677	59,111,551	57,271,182	56,068,605
6,845,396	2,772,348	2,113,612	2,227,977	2,419,185	3,322,700	2,533,883
4,091,517	3,209,778	3,242,547	3,022,690	2,882,887	2,866,920	2,724,306
14,539,576	9,765,240	841,040	929,460	985,624	1,021,152	1,034,060
31,902	44,813	50,778	57,115	63,711	67,385	71,801
41,946	95,221	102,347	81,574	91,100	78,917	70,032
25,550,337	15,887,400	6,350,324	6,318,816	6,442,507	7,357,074	6,434,082
\$ 95,289,768	\$ 79,045,522	\$ 66,679,718	\$ 65,878,493	\$ 65,554,058	\$ 64,628,256	\$ 62,502,687
\$ 3,516,188	\$ 2,887,667	\$ 2,663,006	\$ 2,680,920	\$ 1,746,969	\$ 1,946,102	\$ 1,438,860
1,197,262	1,091,454	1,125,871	1,129,008	1,135,411	1,103,131	1,071,484
662,303	438,463	500,983	460,910	532,489	557,775	480,796
465,365	447,166	402,064	343,546	500,766	571,317	519,685
668,264	639,319	591,294	615,324	641,013	749,346	709,606
36,859,973	28,234,460	25,555,901	25,162,423	25,070,684	24,721,794	23,965,473
1,485,791	1,509,920	1,481,791	1,424,697	1,442,906	1,430,936	1,398,463
44,855,146	35,248,449	32,320,910	31,816,828	31,070,238	31,080,401	29,584,367
1,176,954	1,257,429	1,299,895	1,172,347	1,554,566	1,451,585	1,962,587
5,515,487	4,294,220	4,423,668	4,153,363	3,933,361	3,987,235	3,776,450
1,264,495	1,162,361	1,154,235	1,253,015	1,311,094	1,178,304	1,228,403
51,552	52,382	51,387	54,954	55,109	57,035	52,811
16,042,228	9,011,299	2,303,277	1,402,895	1,959,320	1,444,535	609,269
24,050,716	15,777,691	9,232,462	8,036,574	8,813,450	8,118,694	7,629,520
\$ 68,905,862	\$ 51,026,140	\$ 41,553,372	\$ 39,853,402	\$ 39,883,688	\$ 39,199,095	\$ 37,213,887

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)
(dollars in thousands)
(continued)

	2024	2023	2022
NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE:			
Governmental Activities.....	\$ (35,894,905)	\$ (29,694,936)	\$ (24,746,536)
Business-Type Activities.....	2,201,507	2,355,978	352,009
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT NET (EXPENSE).....	\$ (33,693,398)	\$ (27,338,958)	\$ (24,394,527)
GENERAL REVENUES AND			
OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION:			
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:			
TAXES:			
Income.....	\$ 9,938,946	\$ 11,355,352	\$ 11,235,422
Sales.....	13,990,858	13,762,859	13,249,466
Corporate and Public Utility.....	3,493,888	3,757,184	3,498,582
Cigarette.....	750,573	826,786	883,080
Other.....	1,478,858	1,372,015	1,203,927
Restricted for Transportation Purposes:			
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....	2,741,108	2,651,100	2,669,589
TOTAL TAXES.....	32,394,231	33,725,296	32,740,066
Tobacco Settlement.....	321,021	413,591	337,502
Escheat Property.....	299,042	291,051	234,764
Unrestricted Investment Income.....	866,439	262,470	(569,669)
Other.....	127	41	756
Gain (Loss) on Extinguishment of Debt.....	3,748	3,922	(500)
Transfers-Internal Activities.....	1,487,705	1,446,817	(85,997)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES.....	35,372,313	36,143,188	32,656,922
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:			
Unrestricted Investment Income.....	36	20	5
Other.....	-	—	—
Gain on Extinguishment of Debt.....	-	—	25
Transfers-Internal Activities.....	(1,487,705)	(1,446,817)	85,997
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES.....	(1,487,669)	(1,446,797)	86,027
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT.....	\$ 33,884,644	\$ 34,696,391	\$ 32,742,949
CHANGE IN NET POSITION:			
Governmental Activities.....	\$ (522,592)	\$ 6,448,252	\$ 7,910,386
Business-Type Activities.....	713,838	909,181	438,036
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 191,246	\$ 7,357,433	\$ 8,348,422

Source:

Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

Balances have been restated for prior period adjustments, corrections, and reclassifications, when practical or material.

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ (24,884,285)	\$ (27,909,673)	\$ (28,008,484)	\$ (27,742,849)	\$ (28,041,313)	\$ (26,190,781)	\$ (26,484,238)
(1,499,621)	(109,709)	2,882,138	1,717,758	2,370,943	761,620	1,195,438
\$ (26,383,906)	\$ (28,019,382)	\$ (25,126,346)	\$ (26,025,091)	\$ (25,670,370)	\$ (25,429,161)	\$ (25,288,800)

\$ 9,852,014	\$ 8,793,396	\$ 9,532,285	\$ 8,474,637	\$ 8,021,202	\$ 7,984,708	\$ 8,906,476
12,338,794	11,000,053	10,791,460	10,358,501	10,804,340	10,548,038	10,170,995
3,137,355	2,964,107	3,072,683	2,843,017	2,754,290	2,737,316	2,687,540
928,637	913,712	917,278	939,953	979,973	1,008,677	808,270
1,165,968	1,104,710	1,074,712	1,024,397	1,019,058	1,006,342	953,339
2,547,613	2,593,158	1,874,409	1,891,116	1,952,512	1,798,483	1,827,134
29,970,381	27,369,136	27,262,827	25,531,621	25,531,375	25,083,564	25,353,754

362,378	324,269	343,125	352,355	350,378	341,130	284,267
230,265	194,814	147,736	158,770	159,585	161,904	220,486
(22,994)	210,539	235,370	24,741	2,975	70,897	36,462
723	67	20	17	30	1,683	275
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,276
1,342,535	1,109,508	1,141,335	1,168,236	1,031,738	1,160,878	1,082,061
31,883,288	29,208,333	29,130,413	27,235,740	27,076,081	26,820,056	26,978,581

7	21	24	15	12	8	5
552	15	38	—	—	—	—
111	—	—	—	4,085	502,586	402,562
(1,342,535)	(1,109,508)	(1,141,335)	(1,168,236)	(1,031,738)	(1,160,878)	(1,082,061)
(1,341,865)	(1,109,472)	(1,141,273)	(1,168,221)	(1,027,641)	(658,284)	(679,494)
\$ 30,541,423	\$ 28,098,861	\$ 27,989,140	\$ 26,067,519	\$ 26,048,440	\$ 26,161,772	\$ 26,299,087

\$ 6,999,003	\$ 1,298,660	\$ 1,121,929	\$ (507,109)	\$ (965,232)	\$ 629,275	\$ 494,343
(2,841,486)	(1,219,181)	1,740,865	549,537	1,343,302	103,336	515,944
\$ 4,157,517	\$ 79,479	\$ 2,862,794	\$ 42,428	\$ 378,070	\$ 732,611	\$ 1,010,287

STATE OF OHIO

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
REVENUES:					
Income Taxes.....	\$ 9,946,039	\$ 11,437,657	\$ 11,204,590	\$ 9,843,394	\$ 8,777,091
Sales Taxes.....	13,990,858	13,762,859	13,249,466	12,338,794	11,000,053
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes.....	3,493,888	3,757,184	3,498,582	3,137,355	2,964,107
Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes.....	2,741,107	2,651,100	2,669,589	2,547,613	2,593,159
Cigarette Taxes.....	750,573	826,786	883,080	928,637	913,712
Other Taxes.....	1,478,716	1,372,015	1,203,927	1,165,968	1,104,710
Licenses, Permits and Fees.....	5,586,480	5,398,475	5,208,166	4,800,553	4,302,210
Sales, Services and Charges.....	197,456	172,381	166,969	125,181	146,829
Federal Government.....	41,171,344	43,328,675	44,873,771	38,148,796	29,335,110
Tobacco Settlement.....	232,244	321,475	309,831	308,689	289,064
Escheat Property.....	299,041	291,051	234,764	230,265	194,814
Investment Income.....	1,942,873	818,136	(532,631)	65,799	423,991
Other	1,756,060	1,379,810	1,771,575	1,706,045	1,173,435
TOTAL REVENUES.....	83,586,679	85,517,604	84,741,679	75,347,089	63,218,285
EXPENDITURES:					
Current Operating:					
Primary, Secondary and					
Other Education.....	18,031,579	16,755,812	16,172,847	14,454,715	13,186,680
Higher Education Support.....	2,903,817	2,701,699	2,681,337	2,898,468	2,568,093
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	44,108,149	43,590,179	42,293,202	37,835,781	32,682,274
Health and Human Services.....	2,693,545	2,283,027	2,555,958	2,420,162	1,770,136
Justice and Public Protection.....	4,737,995	4,410,093	4,240,484	4,141,065	3,866,732
Environmental Protection and					
Natural Resources.....	757,691	616,375	581,518	504,780	448,235
Transportation.....	3,650,003	3,218,155	2,846,847	2,845,423	2,708,547
General Government.....	2,297,246	1,866,936	1,888,269	2,409,469	1,211,884
Community and Economic					
Development.....	5,362,818	4,880,156	4,688,811	3,956,794	3,402,872
Capital Outlay.....	654,751	568,073	499,463	512,291	740,143
Debt service:					
Principal.....	1,240,090	1,358,590	1,349,810	1,010,970	1,381,785
Interest.....	671,711	802,855	747,419	744,103	1,027,375
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	87,109,395	83,051,950	80,545,965	73,734,021	64,994,756
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF					
 REVENUES OVER (UNDER)					
 EXPENDITURES.....	(3,522,716)	2,465,654	4,195,714	1,613,068	(1,776,471)

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 9,503,674	\$ 8,463,731	\$ 8,035,064	\$ 7,996,349	\$ 8,906,259
10,791,460	10,358,501	10,804,340	10,548,038	10,170,995
3,072,683	2,843,017	2,754,290	2,737,316	2,687,540
1,874,409	1,891,116	1,952,512	1,798,483	1,827,134
917,278	939,953	979,973	1,008,677	808,270
1,074,712	1,024,397	1,019,058	1,006,342	953,339
4,043,779	4,004,408	3,281,235	3,498,903	3,000,470
154,222	152,991	149,800	145,147	115,672
26,813,932	26,294,572	26,258,500	26,281,700	24,533,971
298,121	331,911	270,680	300,051	285,916
147,736	158,770	159,585	161,904	220,486
485,415	157,172	74,314	113,375	62,431
1,206,735	1,194,775	1,219,676	1,392,958	1,307,559
60,384,156	57,815,314	56,959,027	56,989,243	54,880,042
12,689,272	12,881,773	12,836,664	12,383,787	12,385,866
2,585,035	2,627,892	2,620,509	2,467,060	2,400,039
30,105,826	30,327,824	29,666,058	28,937,506	28,632,189
1,689,843	1,643,314	1,528,658	1,560,412	1,519,151
3,659,939	3,495,950	3,444,724	3,324,692	3,195,731
420,258	442,004	420,190	411,046	413,028
2,627,115	2,518,937	2,689,150	2,841,556	2,835,705
1,007,616	898,737	827,684	875,371	782,777
3,268,371	3,344,971	3,156,209	3,226,354	3,431,424
820,209	771,797	673,399	678,594	510,109
1,249,145	1,196,470	1,209,865	1,199,620	1,229,971
843,917	806,468	796,699	802,556	729,002
60,966,546	60,956,137	59,869,809	58,708,554	58,064,992
(582,390)	(3,140,823)	(2,910,782)	(1,719,311)	(3,184,950)

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

(dollars in thousands)

(continued)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Bonds, Notes and COPs Issued.....	\$ 314,000	\$ 344,015	\$ 491,090	\$ 1,282,480	\$ 1,192,590
Refunding Bonds and COPs Issued.....	435,080	200,335	158,455	318,995	6,372,546
Payment to Refunded Bond and COPs					
Escrow Agents.....	(494,274)	(218,319)	(199,411)	(479,744)	(6,655,367)
Premiums.....	103,437	60,207	132,821	344,496	821,820
Capital Leases.....	-	—	—	1,634	1,042
Leases, Subscriptions and Financed Purchases.....	28,600	45,065	24,365	—	—
Transfers-in.....	5,236,061	4,730,604	4,340,543	3,744,154	3,802,681
Transfers-out.....	(3,748,356)	(3,283,787)	(4,426,540)	(2,401,619)	(2,693,173)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	1,874,548	1,878,120	521,323	2,810,396	2,842,139
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	\$ (1,648,168)	\$ 4,343,774	\$ 4,717,037	\$ 4,423,464	\$ 1,065,668
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures.....	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	3.7%
Additional Information:					
Increase (Decrease) for Changes in Inventories.....	\$ (14,207)	\$ (4,990)	\$ (73,887)	\$ 90,087	\$ 55,914

Source:

Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

Revenues, expenditures, and other financing sources (uses) have been restated for prior period adjustments, corrections, and reclassifications, when practical or material.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 1,001,327	\$ 1,937,489	\$ 1,391,350	\$ 1,070,000	\$ 1,110,591
—	748,540	—	473,270	254,590
—	(925,161)	—	(584,504)	(382,933)
156,207	454,339	220,157	273,422	219,999
792	198	540	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
4,036,526	4,055,349	3,579,105	3,751,704	3,673,216
(2,895,191)	(2,887,113)	(2,547,367)	(2,590,826)	(2,591,155)
2,299,661	3,383,641	2,643,785	2,393,066	2,284,308
<u>\$ 1,717,271</u>	<u>\$ 242,818</u>	<u>\$ (266,997)</u>	<u>\$ 673,755</u>	<u>\$ (900,642)</u>
3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%
\$ 14,738	\$ (16,831)	\$ (19,689)	\$ 26,495	\$ 924

STATE OF OHIO

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
GENERAL FUND:					
Nonspendable.....	\$ 31,642	\$ 46,877	\$ 37,680	\$ 47,018	\$ 60,524
Restricted.....	1,568,909	1,484,188	1,410,363	1,605,009	1,410,994
Committed.....	859,005	892,569	863,606	837,568	764,322
Assigned.....	12,163,307	7,012,549	6,437,294	3,856,376	3,207,189
Unassigned.....	3,156,549	10,285,174	6,893,958	5,717,927	2,924,183
TOTAL GENERAL FUND.....	17,779,412	19,721,357	15,642,901	12,063,898	8,367,212
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:					
Nonspendable, reported in:					
Special Revenue Funds.....	137,859	259,537	213,068	324,566	139,742
Restricted, reported in:					
Special Revenue Funds.....	4,070,032	3,834,096	3,579,893	3,096,738	2,715,280
Debt Service Funds.....	3,817,068	3,933,148	4,060,197	4,191,849	4,315,820
Capital Projects Funds.....	985,954	438,183	515,408	700,159	539,100
Committed, reported in:					
Special Revenue Funds.....	2,238,862	2,509,562	2,341,755	1,339,378	845,279
Assigned.....	147	148	155	—	—
Unassigned, reported in:					
Special Revenue Funds.....	(222)	(4,544)	(674)	(6,674)	—
Capital Projects Funds.....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS.....	11,249,700	10,970,130	10,709,802	9,646,016	8,555,221
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS.....	\$ 29,029,112	\$ 30,691,487	\$ 26,352,703	\$ 21,709,914	\$ 16,922,433

Source:

Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

When practical or material, fund balances reported on the above table have been restated for prior period adjustments, corrections, and reclassifications; however, restatements do not include changes in reporting entity. For comparative purposes, however, the effects of such adjustments and corrections on the revenue and expenditure activity reported for the applicable fiscal years on the "Changes in Fund Balances for Governmental Funds" table and the "Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund" table may not have been determined for presentation on each of the two respective tables.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 55,497	\$ 52,267	\$ 43,576	\$ 45,953	\$ 49,655
1,592,716	1,465,460	1,370,010	1,270,315	1,153,828
728,698	772,528	739,749	820,878	803,551
2,885,896	2,539,407	2,995,792	2,653,290	2,585,575
2,455,345	667,887	239,478	863,925	411,190
7,718,152	5,497,549	5,388,605	5,654,361	5,003,799
92,572	84,330	94,241	109,665	80,141
2,257,872	2,277,693	2,348,843	2,326,231	2,197,584
4,435,344	4,524,129	4,634,898	4,764,200	4,869,269
564,484	910,048	512,771	528,827	672,113
738,669	777,030	864,815	746,685	606,055
—	—	—	—	—
(1,079)	(1,937)	(1,318)	(428)	(306)
(5,163)	—	—	—	—
8,082,699	8,571,293	8,454,250	8,475,180	8,424,856
\$ 15,800,851	\$ 14,068,842	\$ 13,842,855	\$ 14,129,541	\$ 13,428,655

STATE OF OHIO

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE GENERAL FUND FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
REVENUES:					
Income Taxes.....	\$ 9,946,039	\$ 11,437,657	\$ 11,204,590	\$ 9,843,394	\$ 8,777,052
Sales Taxes.....	13,990,858	13,762,859	13,249,466	12,338,794	11,000,053
Corporate and Public Utility Taxes	3,385,365	3,634,259	3,414,271	3,092,343	2,895,596
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax.....	1,533,855	1,460,933	1,484,728	1,429,435	1,391,745
Cigarette Taxes	750,573	826,786	883,080	928,637	913,712
Other Taxes	922,624	921,318	806,270	794,540	756,390
Licenses, Permits and Fees	1,375,251	1,408,437	1,384,825	1,329,822	1,175,303
Sales, Services and Charges	147,539	130,094	137,033	98,976	112,172
Federal Government	11,263,232	12,459,415	11,592,484	12,272,448	10,064,078
Tobacco Settlement.....	449	42,096	1,896	252	214
Escheat Property	299,041	291,051	234,764	230,265	194,814
Investment Income	1,602,866	622,129	(570,453)	31,450	351,873
Other	535,024	287,555	500,382	560,049	258,146
TOTAL REVENUES	45,752,716	47,284,589	44,323,336	42,950,405	37,891,148
EXPENDITURES:					
Current Operating	45,119,484	41,172,479	38,810,884	38,782,210	36,005,625
Debt Service	10	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	45,119,494	41,172,479	38,810,884	38,782,210	36,005,625
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	633,222	6,112,110	5,512,452	4,168,195	1,885,523
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Bonds, Notes and COPs Issued.....	173,970	176,790	237,945	737,411	497,000
Premiums	26,030	23,210	57,055	188,996	115,596
Capital Leases.....	-	-	-	1,634	1,042
Leases, Subscriptions and Financed Purchases	28,600	45,065	24,365	-	-
Transfers-in	320,888	350,317	232,722	281,440	312,304
Transfers-out	(3,128,684)	(2,630,603)	(2,488,874)	(1,908,638)	(2,165,522)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES).....	(2,579,196)	(2,035,221)	(1,936,787)	(699,157)	(1,239,580)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES.....	(1,945,974)	4,076,889	3,575,665	3,469,038	645,943
FUND BALANCES, JULY 1 (as restated).....	19,721,357	15,642,901	12,067,376	8,600,905	7,718,152
Increase (Decrease) for Changes in Inventories	4,029	1,567	(140)	(6,045)	3,117
FUND BALANCES, JUNE 30	\$ 17,779,412	\$ 19,721,357	\$ 15,642,901	\$ 12,063,898	\$ 8,367,212

Source:

Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

The July 1 fund balances have been restated for prior period adjustments, corrections, and reclassifications, when practical or material.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 9,503,588	\$ 8,463,620	\$ 8,034,901	\$ 7,995,959	\$ 8,895,192
10,791,460	10,358,501	10,804,340	10,547,926	10,166,332
2,984,810	2,776,908	2,697,003	2,670,854	2,597,993
1,153,540	1,139,218	1,175,285	1,109,241	1,114,542
917,278	939,953	979,973	1,008,677	808,270
722,801	694,845	706,841	691,250	648,099
1,200,753	1,186,458	748,344	706,064	734,839
115,337	121,708	93,120	85,579	76,208
9,404,643	9,239,529	11,593,813	11,309,010	8,942,561
386	117	449	2,953	94
147,736	158,770	159,585	161,904	220,486
416,878	111,458	41,986	93,014	47,438
294,125	309,746	270,734	354,151	244,296
37,653,335	35,500,831	37,306,374	36,736,582	34,496,350
34,554,711	34,908,401	36,730,447	34,842,685	33,941,965
-	-	-	-	-
34,554,711	34,908,401	36,730,447	34,842,685	33,941,965
3,098,624	592,430	575,927	1,893,897	554,385
617,435	855,000	849,941	530,000	460,000
89,878	93,912	71,161	56,696	48,536
792	198	540	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
531,759	629,232	292,078	286,624	321,156
(2,119,050)	(2,062,561)	(2,054,788)	(2,116,780)	(2,072,234)
(879,186)	(484,219)	(841,068)	(1,243,460)	(1,242,542)
2,219,438	108,211	(265,141)	650,437	(688,157)
5,497,549	5,388,605	5,654,361	5,004,435	5,695,511
1,165	733	(615)	(511)	(3,555)
\$ 7,718,152	\$ 5,497,549	\$ 5,388,605	\$ 5,654,361	\$ 5,003,799

STATE OF OHIO

TAX REVENUES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BY MAJOR SOURCE AND EFFECTIVE STATE INCOME TAX RATE FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

(dollars in millions)

INCOME TAX	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Personal Income Tax Revenue.....	\$9,946	\$11,438	\$11,205	\$9,843	\$8,777
Personal Income(A).....	\$724,779	\$679,233	\$665,374	\$627,231	\$586,784
Average Effective State Income Tax Rate.....	1.37%	1.68%	1.68%	1.57%	1.50%

SALES TAX	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
State Sales Tax Revenue.....	\$13,991	\$13,763	\$13,249	\$12,339	\$11,000

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

(A) Data presented is as of December 31 of the given fiscal year.

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$9,504	\$8,464	\$8,035	\$7,996	\$8,906
<u>\$569,727</u>	<u>\$544,828</u>	<u>\$517,918</u>	<u>\$505,950</u>	<u>\$489,695</u>
<u>1.67%</u>	<u>1.55%</u>	<u>1.55%</u>	<u>1.58%</u>	<u>1.82%</u>

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$10,791	\$10,359	\$10,804	\$10,548	\$10,171

STATE OF OHIO

PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY, EFFECTIVE TAX RATE, EXEMPTIONS, AND INCOME TAX RATES FOR THE LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

STATE PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY

(dollars in millions)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Services.....	\$ 204,996	\$ 194,859	\$ 181,664	\$ 167,823	\$ 168,726
Manufacturing.....	65,758	63,596	60,267	57,126	59,254
Government.....	69,024	65,878	63,228	62,376	61,287
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	55,738	53,898	50,310	46,399	45,863
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	35,865	34,166	34,856	33,565	32,430
Construction.....	30,229	28,148	28,402	26,000	24,984
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	26,041	25,453	25,677	23,637	22,642
Other	237,128	213,234	220,970	210,305	171,598
Total Personal Income.....	<u>\$ 724,779</u>	<u>\$ 679,232</u>	<u>\$ 665,374</u>	<u>\$ 627,231</u>	<u>\$ 586,784</u>
Average Effective State Income Tax Rate.....	<u>1.37%</u>	<u>1.68%</u>	<u>1.68%</u>	<u>1.57%</u>	<u>1.50%</u>

EXEMPTIONS BY CALENDAR YEAR

Exemptions	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Personal/Dependent Exemption:					
\$0-\$40,000.....	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,350
\$40,001-80,000.....	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,100
\$80,001 and above.....	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,850
Exemption Credit per Taxpayer, Spouse, and Dependent (A).....	20	20	20	20	20

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Ohio Office of Budget and Management
Ohio Department of Taxation

Note:

(A) The \$20 personal and dependent exemption credit is only available to taxpayers with Ohio taxable income of less than \$30,000.

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$ 162,998	\$ 157,563	\$ 149,264	\$ 147,288	\$ 142,532
58,528	55,478	54,677	54,536	52,490
59,721	58,272	57,702	56,281	54,715
44,369	43,680	42,530	42,141	40,997
31,650	30,219	27,024	26,349	28,766
24,072	23,727	20,997	19,967	18,837
20,990	19,090	19,605	17,363	15,129
167,399	156,799	146,119	142,025	136,229
<u>\$ 569,727</u>	<u>\$ 544,828</u>	<u>\$ 517,918</u>	<u>\$ 505,950</u>	<u>\$ 489,695</u>

<u>1.67%</u>	<u>1.55%</u>	<u>1.55%</u>	<u>1.58%</u>	<u>1.82%</u>

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
2,350	2,300	2,250	2,200	2,200
2,100	2,050	2,000	1,950	1,950
1,850	1,800	1,750	1,700	1,700
20	20	20	20	20

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY, EFFECTIVE TAX RATE, EXEMPTIONS, AND INCOME TAX RATES FOR THE LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

(continued)

INCREMENTAL TAX RATES BY CALENDAR YEAR

Ohio Income Tax Brackets (A)	2023 (B)	2022	2021	2020
Tax Bracket 1.....	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
Tax Bracket 2.....	2.750%	2.765%	2.765%	2.850%
Tax Bracket 3.....	3.688%	3.226%	3.226%	3.326%
Tax Bracket 4.....	3.750%	3.688%	3.688%	3.802%
Tax Bracket 5.....	(F)	3.990%	3.990%	4.413%
Tax Bracket 6.....		(E)	(E)	4.797%
Tax Bracket 7.....				(D)
Tax Bracket 8.....				
Tax Bracket 9.....				

TAX BRACKETS BY CALENDAR YEAR

Ohio Income Tax Brackets (A)	2023 (B)	2022	2021	2020
Tax Bracket 1.....	\$0-\$26,050	\$0-\$26,050	\$0- \$25,000	\$0- \$22,150
Tax Bracket 2.....	26,051-100,000	26,051-46,100	25,001- 44,250	22,151- 44,250
Tax Bracket 3.....	100,001-115,300	46,100-92,150	44,250- 88,450	44,250- 88,450
Tax Bracket 4.....	115,301 & above	92,150-115,300	88,450-110,650	88,450-110,650
Tax Bracket 5.....	(F)	115,300 & above	110,650 & above	110,650- 221,300
Tax Bracket 6.....		(E)	(E)	221,300 & above
Tax Bracket 7.....				(D)
Tax Bracket 8.....				
Tax Bracket 9.....				

Source:

Ohio Department of Taxation

Note:

- (A) O.R.C. 5747.02 (A) directs that the Tax Commission will adjust the income brackets for inflation.
 (B) Calendar year 2023 is most recent year for which data available.
 (C) Starting in calendar year 2017, there are only eight tax brackets.
 (D) Starting in calendar year 2019, there are only six tax brackets.
 (E) Starting in calendar year 2021, there are only five tax brackets.
 (F) Starting in calendar year 2023, there are only four tax brackets.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.495%	0.495%	0.528%
2.850%	1.980%	1.980%	0.990%	0.990%	1.057%
3.326%	2.476%	2.476%	1.980%	1.980%	2.113%
3.802%	2.969%	2.969%	2.476%	2.476%	2.642%
4.413%	3.465%	3.465%	2.969%	2.969%	3.169%
4.797%	3.960%	3.960%	3.465%	3.465%	3.698%
(D)	4.597%	4.597%	3.960%	3.960%	4.226%
	4.997%	4.997%	4.597%	4.597%	4.906%
	(C)	(C)	4.997%	4.997%	5.333%

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$0- \$21,750	\$0- \$10,850	\$0- \$10,650	\$0- \$5,250	\$0- \$5,200	\$0- \$5,200
21,751- 43,450	10,851- 16,300	10,651- 16,000	5,250- 10,500	5,200- 10,400	5,200- 10,400
43,450- 86,900	16,300- 21,750	16,000- 21,350	10,500- 15,800	10,400- 15,650	10,400- 15,650
86,900-108,700	21,750- 43,450	21,350- 42,650	15,800- 21,100	15,650- 20,900	15,650- 20,900
108,700- 217,400	43,450- 86,900	42,650- 85,300	21,100- 42,100	20,900- 41,700	20,900- 41,700
217,400 & above	86,900- 108,700	85,300- 106,650	42,100- 84,200	41,700- 83,350	41,700- 83,350
(D)	108,700- 217,400	106,650- 213,350	84,200- 105,300	83,350- 104,250	83,350- 104,250
	217,400 & above	213,350 & above	105,300- 210,600	104,250- 208,500	104,250- 208,500
	(C)	(C)	210,600 & above	208,500 & above	208,500 & above

STATE OF OHIO

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS AND LIABILITY BY INCOME LEVEL FOR TAX YEAR 2022 WITH COMPARATIVES FOR TAX YEAR 2013 (NINE YEARS PRIOR)

2022 TAX YEAR (most recent information available)			
Income Level	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (in thousands)	Ohio Tax Returns	
		Number	Percentage of Total Returns
\$200,001 & Above	\$352,883,416	382,263	6.66%
100,001-200,000	122,050,075	899,856	15.68%
80,001-100,000	40,197,718	449,332	7.83%
40,001-80,000	92,568,224	1,613,197	28.11%
20,001-40,000	35,491,769	1,179,408	20.55%
15,001-20,000	5,342,450	306,137	5.34%
10,001-15,000	4,068,960	325,945	5.68%
5,001-10,000	2,324,969	309,004	5.39%
5,000 & Under	680,491	272,929	4.76%
	<u>\$655,608,072</u>	<u>5,738,071</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

2013 TAX YEAR			
Income Level	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (in thousands)	Ohio Tax Returns	
		Number	Percentage of Total Returns
\$200,001 & Above	\$145,182,032	185,036	3.41%
100,001-200,000	73,112,562	553,154	10.20%
80,001-100,000	33,678,893	376,984	6.95%
40,001-80,000	79,517,230	1,391,030	25.67%
20,001-40,000	38,051,507	1,295,726	23.89%
15,001-20,000	7,045,612	403,670	7.44%
10,001-15,000	5,437,601	434,518	8.01%
5,001-10,000	3,141,317	416,251	7.68%
5,000 & Under	989,624	366,496	6.75%
	<u>\$386,156,378</u>	<u>5,422,865</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Source:

Ohio Department of Taxation

Note:

(A) The effective tax rate is calculated by dividing Ohio income tax receipts by federal adjusted gross income.

Ohio Income Tax Liability		
Tax Receipts (in thousands)	Percentage of Total Taxes	Effective Tax Rate (A)
\$4,223,734	45.31%	1.20%
2,686,161	28.81%	2.20%
757,044	8.12%	1.88%
1,448,773	15.54%	1.57%
204,487	2.19%	0.58%
555	0.01%	0.01%
565	0.01%	0.01%
291	0.00%	0.01%
731	0.01%	0.11%
<u>\$9,322,341</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	1.42%

Ohio Income Tax Liability		
Tax Receipts (in thousands)	Percentage of Total Taxes	Effective Tax Rate (A)
\$2,959,636	37.11%	2.04%
2,064,464	25.88%	2.82%
817,890	10.25%	2.43%
1,619,644	20.31%	2.04%
467,492	5.86%	1.23%
35,474	0.44%	0.50%
11,602	0.15%	0.21%
169	0.00%	0.01%
175	0.00%	0.02%
<u>\$7,976,546</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	2.07%

STATE OF OHIO

SALES TAX REVENUE BY TYPE, TAX REVENUES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(cash basis of accounting)

(dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Vendors' Sales.....	\$ 11,964,186	\$ 11,793,236	\$ 11,250,652	\$ 10,514,664
Motor Vehicles and Watercraft.....	1,947,129	2,027,498	1,983,014	1,893,763
Alcoholic Beverages.....	98,430	97,644	96,791	99,804
Delinquencies and Assessments.....	59,429	71,931	82,913	42,891
Permissive Taxes:				
County Levies.....	28,065	27,801	26,507	23,806
Transit Authorities.....	8,143	8,074	7,294	5,736
Total Sales Tax Revenue.....	<u>\$ 14,105,382</u>	<u>\$ 14,026,184</u>	<u>\$ 13,447,171</u>	<u>\$ 12,580,664</u>
Base State Sales Tax Rates.....	<u>5.75%</u>	<u>5.75%</u>	<u>5.75%</u>	<u>5.75%</u>

Source:

Ohio Department of Taxation

Ohio Office of Budget and Management

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 9,365,035	\$ 9,234,581	\$ 8,865,860	\$ 9,370,739	\$ 9,128,017	\$ 8,816,637
1,526,635	1,524,842	1,461,660	1,413,448	1,363,324	1,332,239
81,022	67,565	61,751	58,688	55,005	50,285
45,807	60,900	64,119	65,500	90,158	60,793
22,437	21,554	20,862	21,288	20,848	19,221
4,806	4,686	4,592	4,789	4,691	4,474
<u>\$ 11,045,742</u>	<u>\$ 10,914,128</u>	<u>\$ 10,478,844</u>	<u>\$ 10,934,452</u>	<u>\$ 10,662,043</u>	<u>\$ 10,283,649</u>
5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%

STATE OF OHIO

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ENTERPRISE FUND ACTIVE EMPLOYERS, PREMIUM AND ASSESSMENT INCOME AND ACTUAL AVERAGE COLLECTED PREMIUM RATE FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<u>Active Employers by Type</u>					
Private.....	253,975	253,128	251,816	248,256	245,040
Public (Local).....	3,811	3,805	3,807	3,805	3,802
Public (State).....	117	113	114	114	114
Self-Insured.....	1,129	1,072	1,089	1,110	1,139
Black Lung.....	19	19	19	20	26
Marine Fund.....	122	126	125	131	129
Total.....	<u>259,173</u>	<u>258,263</u>	<u>256,970</u>	<u>253,436</u>	<u>250,250</u>
 <u>Premium & Assessment Income</u> <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Premium & Assessment Income.....	\$ 1,282,421	\$ 1,427,518	\$ 1,268,024	\$ 1,198,066	\$ 1,263,961
Provision for Uncollectibles.....	<u>(43,573)</u>	<u>(35,755)</u>	<u>(22,563)</u>	<u>(28,471)</u>	<u>(15,202)</u>
Total Premium & Assessment Income.....	<u>\$ 1,238,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,391,763</u>	<u>\$ 1,245,461</u>	<u>\$ 1,169,595</u>	<u>\$ 1,248,759</u>
 <u>Average Published Rate</u> <u>per \$100 of Payroll:</u>					
Private Employers.....	\$0.47	\$0.51	\$0.57	\$0.67	\$0.76
Public Employers-Taxing Districts.....	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.69	0.77

Source:

Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation Year-End Statistics Report

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
244,247	236,591	237,249	239,331	247,829
3,796	3,784	3,796	3,796	3,807
115	115	121	121	121
1,160	1,173	1,166	1,178	1,180
26	28	28	31	34
128	121	114	138	135
<u>249,472</u>	<u>241,812</u>	<u>242,474</u>	<u>244,595</u>	<u>253,106</u>

\$ 1,322,274	\$ 1,202,517	\$ 1,574,212	\$ 1,456,855	\$ 1,993,706
<u>(31,775)</u>	<u>(39,577)</u>	<u>(29,662)</u>	<u>(17,712)</u>	<u>(39,532)</u>
<u>\$ 1,290,499</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,940</u>	<u>\$ 1,544,550</u>	<u>\$ 1,439,143</u>	<u>\$ 1,954,174</u>

\$0.95	\$0.95	\$1.10	\$1.07	\$1.17
0.85	0.97	1.03	1.03	1.12

STATE OF OHIO

LOTTERY COMMISSION ENTERPRISE FUND TICKET SALES BY MAJOR GAME TYPE FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (dollars in millions)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Online Games:					
Pick 3.....	\$ 418.6	\$ 410.9	\$ 438.2	\$ 485.9	\$ 400.6
Pick 4.....	272.7	257.5	267.7	284.0	240.5
Pick 5	70.1	63.8	64.5	66.1	51.2
Rolling Cash 5.....	49.7	49.6	51.2	57.0	51.7
Classic Lotto/Kicker(A).....	27.9	32.1	36.6	28.0	28.8
Raffle.....	-	-	-	-	-
Kicker(A).....	-	-	-	-	-
Mega Millions/Megaplier(A).....	186.4	210.6	99.9	152.7	102.0
EZPLAY.....	103.1	105.4	110.7	112.2	88.4
Keno.....	628.9	640.4	621.6	577.4	439.4
Power Ball/Power Play.....	257.4	202.7	151.2	120.1	85.2
EZPLAY TAP(B).....	26.9	36.3	59.6	44.8	38.9
EZPLAY Touch & Win(C)(D)	36.0	39.1	38.4	35.2	31.4
Lucky for Life(C).....	44.7	40.3	37.6	22.2	19.5
The Lucky One(E).....	37.9	36.2	32.6	28.7	20.1
Total Online Games.....	2,160.3	2,124.9	2,009.8	2,014.3	1,597.7
Instant Games.....	2,383.7	2,338.8	2,287.9	1,873.8	1,873.8
Total Ticket Sales.....	<u>\$ 4,544.0</u>	<u>\$ 4,463.7</u>	<u>\$ 4,297.7</u>	<u>\$ 3,888.1</u>	<u>\$ 3,471.5</u>

Source:

Ohio Lottery Commission

Note:

(A) In fiscal year 2011, the Kicker was retired and the Megaplier was added.

Kicker was reintroduced in 2012 as an add-on to Classic Lotto.

(B) In fiscal year 2015, the EZPLAY TAP game was introduced.

(C) In fiscal year 2016, the EZPLAY QUICKENO and Lucky for Life was introduced.

(D) In fiscal year 2018, EZPLAY QUICKENO was rebranded to EZPLAY Touch & Win.

(E) In fiscal year 2018, the Lucky One was introduced.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 354.0	\$ 340.1	\$ 340.0	\$ 343.0	\$ 338.0
216.9	205.1	201.0	200.3	192.8
44.5	40.8	38.1	36.4	33.3
52.1	53.0	55.5	60.3	62.6
31.4	34.4	30.9	35.8	31.0
-	-	3.6	-	7.0
-	-	-	-	4.7
192.7	120.1	93.3	102.2	113.3
100.4	113.2	120.2	115.2	99.8
453.9	421.1	396.3	365.9	329.5
143.3	148.1	129.8	193.5	105.0
40.8	31.8	30.0	31.5	24.0
30.4	19.5	16.0	0.7	-
20.4	20.7	19.9	14.1	-
16.9	11.6	-	-	-
1,697.7	1,559.5	1,474.6	1,498.9	1,341.0
1,663.0	1,600.6	1,527.1	1,560.7	1,551.0
<u>\$ 3,360.7</u>	<u>\$ 3,160.1</u>	<u>\$ 3,001.7</u>	<u>\$ 3,059.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,892.0</u>

STATE OF OHIO

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>								
Governmental Activities								
As of June 30,	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds and Notes	Special Obligation Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Financed Purchases	Capital Leases	Lease Liability	Subscription Liability
2024	\$ 7,099,670	\$ 6,172,965	\$ 2,072,986	\$ 207,230	\$ 22,483		\$ 113,220	\$ 50,858
2023	7,770,189	6,344,735	2,337,492	222,396	15,367	-	138,659	59,249
2022	8,690,205	6,418,245	2,598,423	263,151	18,116	-	132,420	-
2021	9,442,030	6,627,043	2,628,132	273,100	-	27,394	-	-
2020	9,418,099	6,743,423	2,278,884	281,757	-	24,278	-	-
2019	9,570,682	6,570,318	2,213,180	277,452	-	21,044	-	-
2018	9,734,361	6,689,337	2,237,096	204,620	-	19,632	-	-
2017	9,297,641	6,394,647	2,016,991	241,627	-	17,361	-	-
2016	9,283,156	6,261,882	1,930,592	194,899	-	8,806	-	-
2015	9,149,055	6,409,774	1,906,844	231,837	-	2,072	-	-

Source:

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

Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

Balances have been restated for prior period adjustments, corrections, and reclassifications, when practical.

(dollars in thousands)

Business-Type Activities					
Capital Leases	Lease Liability	Subscription Liability	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	\$ 12,847	\$ 2,253	15,754,512	2.17%	1,337
-	13,803	4,388	16,906,278	2.49%	1,438
-	13,642	-	18,134,202	2.73%	1,539
14,917	-	-	19,012,616	3.03%	1,626
2,911	-	-	18,749,352	3.20%	1,604
4,654	-	-	18,657,330	3.27%	1,596
3,164	-	-	18,888,210	3.47%	1,620
6,277	-	-	17,974,544	3.47%	1,548
10,077	-	-	17,689,412	3.50%	1,523
13,094	-	-	17,712,676	3.62%	1,528

STATE OF OHIO

RATIOS OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Bonded Debt (dollars in thousands)					
As of June 30,	General Obligation Bonds	Special Obligation Bonds	Total Bonded Debt	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita Total Bonded Debt
2024	7,099,670	2,072,986	9,172,656	1.27%	778
2023	7,770,189	2,337,492	10,107,681	1.49%	860
2022	8,690,205	2,598,423	11,288,628	1.70%	958
2021	9,442,030	2,628,132	12,070,162	1.92%	1,032
2020	9,418,099	2,278,884	11,696,983	1.99%	1,001
2019	9,570,682	2,213,180	11,783,862	2.07%	1,008
2018	9,734,361	2,237,096	11,971,457	2.20%	1,027
2017	9,297,641	2,016,991	11,314,632	2.18%	974
2016	9,283,156	1,930,592	11,213,748	2.22%	966
2015	9,149,055	1,906,844	11,055,899	2.26%	954

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

This table includes general and special obligation bonds for which debt service payments have been made from the following combining funds in the Debt Service Funds. Balances have been restated for prior period adjustments, corrections, and reclassifications, when practical.

In fiscal year 2018, the table was restated to reflect Total Bonded Debt rather than Net Bonded Debt for the ten year period. The Total Bonded Debt, Percentage of Personal Income, and Per Capita Total Bonded Debt were restated accordingly.

Debt Service Fund:

Coal Research/Development General Obligations
Local Infrastructure Improvements General Obligations
State Projects General Obligations
Highway Capital Improvements General Obligations
Higher Education Capital Facilities General Obligations
Common Schools Capital Facilities General Obligations
Conservation Projects General Obligations
Third Frontier Research/Development General Obligations
Job Ready Site Development General Obligations
Persian Golf Conflict Compensation General Obligations
Lease Rental Special Obligations

STATE OF OHIO

ANNUAL LIMITATION ON DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES (BUDGETARY BASIS) FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (dollars in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021(A)	2020
Debt Service Expenditures.....	\$ 1,260,787	\$ 1,503,566	\$ 1,435,175	\$ 1,061,721	\$ 1,414,867
General Revenue Fund (GRF)					
Revenues and Transfers from					
the Lottery Enterprise Fund.....	\$ 42,847,032	\$ 43,778,291	\$ 41,894,141	\$ 40,723,295	\$ 34,551,772
Calculation of Annual					
5% Debt Service Cap.....	\$ 2,142,352	\$ 2,188,915	\$ 2,094,707	\$ 2,036,165	\$ 1,727,589
Amount Under the Debt					
Service Expenditure Cap.....	\$ 881,565	\$ 685,349	\$ 659,532	\$ 974,444	\$ 312,722
Ratio of Debt Service					
Expenditures to					
Total GRF Revenues					
and Lottery Transfers.....	2.94%	3.43%	3.43%	2.61%	4.09%

Limitations on Debt

A 1999 amendment to the Ohio Constitution provides an annual debt service "cap" on general obligation bonds and other direct obligations payable from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) or net state lottery proceeds. Generally, such bonds may not be issued if the future fiscal year debt service on the new bonds and previously issued bonds exceeds five percent of total estimated GRF revenues plus net state lottery proceeds during the fiscal year of issuance. Application of the cap may be waived in a particular instance by a three-fifths vote of each house of the General Assembly and may be changed by future constitutional amendments. Direct obligations of the State include, for example, special obligation bonds issued by the Ohio Building Authority and the Treasurer of State that are paid from GRF appropriations, but exclude bonds such as highway bonds that are paid from highway user receipts.

Source:

Ohio Office of Budget and Management

Note:

(A) Debt Service Expenditures reflect the restructuring of net debt service payments into later fiscal years.

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$ 1,402,757	\$ 1,338,396	\$ 1,328,277	\$ 1,314,513	\$ 1,278,259
\$ 34,921,508	\$ 33,642,813	\$ 35,218,700	\$ 34,997,700	\$ 32,463,100
\$ 1,746,075	\$ 1,682,141	\$ 1,760,935	\$ 1,749,885	\$ 1,623,155
\$ 343,318	\$ 343,745	\$ 432,658	\$ 435,372	\$ 344,896
4.02%	3.98%	3.77%	3.76%	3.94%

STATE OF OHIO
REVENUE BOND AND NOTE COVERAGE
FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(dollars in thousands)

Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority Revenue Bonds

Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority Revenue Bonds Fund				Debt Service Requirements			
Fiscal Year	Gross Revenues (A)	Direct Operating Expenses Exclusive of Depreciation	Net Revenue Available For Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	\$251,053	N/A	\$251,053	\$49,550	\$213,304	\$262,854	0.96
2023	\$294,322	N/A	\$294,322	\$82,400	\$216,058	\$298,458	0.99
2022	308,729	N/A	308,729	93,945	219,549	313,494	0.98
2021	307,187	N/A	307,187	85,010	221,480	306,490	1.00
2020 (B)	294,613	N/A	294,613	395,807	197,905	593,712	0.50
2019	307,169	N/A	307,169	11,890	288,351	300,241	1.02
2018	337,774	N/A	337,774	44,590	290,659	335,249	1.01
2017	282,512	N/A	282,512	38,995	292,609	331,604	0.85
2016	299,239	N/A	299,239	35,000	294,359	329,359	0.91
2015	286,914	N/A	286,914	26,640	295,691	322,331	0.89

Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bonds
Issuer: Treasurer of State

Highway Operating Fund				Debt Service Requirements			
Fiscal Year	Gross Revenues (C)	Direct Operating Expenses	Net Revenue Available For Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	\$142,801	N/A	\$142,801	\$109,385	\$34,952	\$144,337	0.99
2023	\$132,355	N/A	\$132,355	\$98,900	\$36,514	\$135,414	0.98
2022	132,597	N/A	132,597	95,800	37,907	133,707	0.99
2021	166,730	N/A	166,730	182,174	45,672	227,846	0.73
2020	179,823	N/A	179,823	144,495	38,797	183,292	0.98
2019	185,013	N/A	185,013	139,380	48,461	187,841	0.98
2018	149,213	N/A	149,213	117,555	34,154	151,709	0.98
2017	151,170	N/A	151,170	124,280	38,571	162,851	0.93
2016	176,933	N/A	176,933	144,405	35,414	179,819	0.98
2015	170,368	N/A	170,368	200,801	38,699	239,500	0.71

Notes:

- (A) The Buckeye Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority revenue bonds were first issued in fiscal year 2008. Gross revenues consist of tobacco settlement receipts (TSRs) and investment income.
- (B) In March 2020, BTSFA refunded its outstanding bonds and issued Series 2020 Senior Bonds. Because of the refunding, fiscal year 2020 principal amount also includes bond issuance costs and the advance refunding payment to escrow.
- (C) The gross revenue for Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bonds includes GARVEE receipts, which stands for Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicles, and other revenue. GARVEE receipts are capital market borrowings repaid by federal transportation funds deposited in the State's Highway Operating Fund.

STATE OF OHIO

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

FOR THE LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

Calendar Year	Population (in thousands)				Per Capita Personal Income		
	U.S.	Change from Prior Period	Ohio	Change from Prior Period	U.S.	Ohio	Ohio as a Percentage of U.S.
2023	334,915	1,627	11,786	30	\$69,810	\$61,495	88.1%
2022	333,288	1,394	11,756	(24)	\$65,470	\$57,777	88.2%
2021	331,894	2,410	11,780	87	63,444	56,483	89.0%
2020	329,484	1,244	11,693	4	59,510	53,641	90.1%
2019	328,240	1,073	11,689	0	56,490	50,199	88.9%
2018	327,167	1,448	11,689	30	54,446	48,739	89.5%
2017	325,719	2,591	11,659	45	51,640	46,732	90.5%
2016	323,128	1,709	11,614	1	49,246	44,593	90.6%
2015	321,419	2,562	11,613	19	48,112	43,566	90.6%
2014	318,857	2,728	11,594	23	46,049	42,236	91.7%

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis for Population, Income, and Employment

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services for unemployment rates

Ohio Department of Education for school enrollment

Ohio Department of Public Safety for motor vehicle registrations

Civilian Labor Force (in thousands)			
Ohioans Employed	Ohio's Unemployment Rate	Public School Enrollment in Ohio (in thousands)	Motor Vehicles Registered in Ohio (in thousands)
7,396	3.5%	1,737	12,285
7,305	4.0%	1,742	12,253
7,010	5.1%	1,743	12,883
6,706	8.1%	1,727	12,374
7,142	4.1%	1,776	13,285
7,093	4.6%	1,783	13,232
6,995	5.0%	1,791	13,127
6,958	4.9%	1,790	13,157
6,886	4.9%	1,784	13,039
6,753	5.7%	1,799	11,443

STATE OF OHIO
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2023 AND 2014

Employer	2023			2014		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total State Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total State Employment
United States Government	83,400	1	1.13%	76,023	1	1.12%
Cleveland Clinic	58,433	2	0.79%	41,400	4	0.61%
Wal-Mart	56,108	3	0.76%	49,700	2	0.74%
State of Ohio	47,332	4	0.64%	48,635	3	0.72%
Amazon.com, Inc	45,000	5	0.61%			
Kroger Company	42,926	6	0.58%	39,000	5	0.59%
The Ohio State University	37,863	7	0.51%	29,900	6	0.44%
OhioHealth	35,000	8	0.47%			
University Hospitals Health System	31,051	9	0.42%	24,000	9	0.36%
Bon Secours Mercy Health	28,285	10	0.38%			
Catholic Healthcare Partners				28,900	7	0.43%
Catholic Health Initiatives/Premier Health and TriHealth				25,800	8	0.38%
JP Morgan				23,200	10	0.34%

Source:
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Strategic Research
State of Ohio Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Fiscal Year 2013

STATE OF OHIO

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME PERMANENT STATE EMPLOYEES
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	Number of Employees			
	2024	2023	2022	2021
Primary, Secondary and Other Education.....	1,648	1,082	1,056	1,011
Higher Education Support.....	78	72	64	63
Public Assistance and Medicaid.....	1,885	2,340	1,881	1,112
Health and Human Services.....	8,060	7,835	7,725	8,053
Justice and Public Protection.....	19,130	18,637	18,544	19,031
Environmental Protection and Natural Resources.....	2,751	2,717	2,617	2,529
Transportation.....	4,912	4,823	4,790	4,780
General Government.....	4,490	4,373	4,330	4,453
Community and Economic Development.....	1,057	1,028	864	795
Workers' Compensation.....	1,566	1,559	1,531	1,615
Lottery Commission.....	385	374	376	371
Unemployment Compensation.....	562	599	873	1,525
Other.....	808	789	806	801
Total.....	47,332	46,228	45,457	46,139

Source:

Ohio Department of Administrative Services
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
998	998	982	997	1,014	950
66	67	68	69	72	71
2,032	2,176	2,209	2,229	2,202	2,259
8,279	8,244	8,195	8,273	8,303	8,128
20,026	20,102	20,189	20,285	20,194	20,114
2,640	2,620	2,630	2,662	2,606	2,651
4,860	4,925	4,874	4,917	4,873	4,884
4,568	4,643	4,635	4,705	4,705	4,739
854	866	861	990	870	853
1,718	1,721	1,721	1,744	1,778	1,784
377	387	375	378	378	376
654	581	636	703	744	786
811	808	821	817	818	805
47,883	48,138	48,196	48,769	48,557	48,400

STATE OF OHIO

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Primary, Secondary and Other Education</i>					
Ohio Department of Education:					
Fall Student Enrollment (Public Schools).....	1,737,012	1,742,376	1,743,143	1,727,048	1,779,475
Public School Districts (A).....	609	609	609	609	610
Community School Districts (A).....	335	334	324	315	313
Vocational School Districts.....	49	49	49	49	49
High School Graduation Rate (by School year).....	*	87.9%	87.3%	87.0%	87.2%
<i>Higher Education Support</i>					
Ohio Department of Higher Education (G):					
Student Enrollment at State-Assisted Institutions.....	429,310	422,918	491,323	492,702	492,424
State-Assisted Institutions.....	37	37	37	37	37
Ohio College Opportunity Grant Recipients.....	53,898	45,464	54,353	51,823	56,482
<i>Public Assistance and Medicaid</i>					
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services:					
Individuals Receiving Cash Assistance (OWF).....	70,515	72,982	75,336	91,920	93,904
Ohio Department of Medicaid:					
Individuals with Medicaid Coverage.....	3,242,070	3,513,461	3,328,899	3,109,148	2,830,520
Individuals on Medicaid Waiver.....	7,424	7,526	7,241	7,225	6,590
Ohio Department of Aging:					
Individuals on PASSPORT Waiver (H).....	23,236	22,994	23,056	24,404	24,209
Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities:					
Individuals on DDD Waiver.....	43,865	43,220	42,299	41,972	41,293
<i>Health and Human Services</i>					
Ohio Department of Aging:					
Clients Served-PASSPORT (F).....	29,800	32,234	24,406	27,463	32,982
Clients Served-Congregate Meals (D).....	42,237	38,289	27,001	19,034	43,422
Clients Served-Home Delivered Meals.....	47,047	46,827	43,178	64,665	50,302
Clients Served-Transportation Provided.....	18,152	15,840	14,624	12,287	14,182
Ohio Department of Health:					
Average Monthly Caseload-Women, Infants, & Children.....	179,017	169,553	158,979	168,884	186,526
Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services:					
Clients Served (Addiction Services) (E).....	*	111,153	128,492	123,802	137,999
Facilities' Admissions.....	2,540	2,845	2,982	3,317	4,733
Facilities' Average Daily Residence Population.....	1,100	1,064	975	930	1,027
Individuals Served-Community Facilities (C).....	*	477,913	402,905	403,918	375,219
Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities:					
Individuals Served-Community Facilities (C).....	108,819	105,767	98,626	95,431	94,885
Facilities' Average Daily Residence Population.....	602	618	629	617	618
<i>Justice and Public Protection</i>					
Ohio Department of Public Safety:					
Crashes Investigated.....	51,900	54,670	57,660	58,092	57,710
Total Arrests.....	408,278	396,103	406,156	457,378	420,955
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction:					
Inmate Population.....	45,152	44,376	43,511	43,046	46,657
<i>Environmental Protection and Natural Resources</i>					
Ohio Department of Natural Resources:					
Licenses and Registrations (B).....	2,187,942	2,205,909	2,125,454	2,255,360	2,308,423

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
1,782,974	1,791,218	1,790,089	1,784,397	1,799,107
610	610	610	611	612
320	340	362	372	382
49	49	49	49	49
85.9%	85.3%	84.1%	83.5%	83.0%
490,082	490,243	491,402	492,555	498,276
37	37	37	37	37
60,756	69,454	68,495	76,171	80,344
90,247	101,602	103,900	108,262	114,913
2,866,000	3,007,745	3,083,568	3,024,213	2,960,279
5,854	5,819	5,503	5,630	6,896
24,014	25,083	23,111	23,106	21,492
40,349	39,627	38,487	36,627	35,119
28,007	28,215	28,048	28,064	27,513
44,263	45,085	45,435	46,473	47,225
40,269	39,546	38,781	38,130	37,441
20,004	18,968	19,691	20,818	20,058
195,897	212,420	224,816	237,987	246,142
127,641	139,464	154,870	112,777	97,673
5,932	5,948	6,542	6,933	7,282
1,070	1,068	1,050	1,028	1,027
448,391	535,022	415,639	417,963	—
94,768	92,980	93,892	94,056	514,579
640	661	701	806	926
63,773	66,485	65,726	66,027	68,967
570,520	634,084	578,579	642,268	606,888
49,031	49,379	50,174	51,001	50,407
2,232,201	2,299,572	2,308,438	2,346,769	2,345,788

(continued)

STATE OF OHIO

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (continued)

Function/Program	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Transportation</i>					
Ohio Department of Transportation:					
Pavement Resurfacing (in miles):					
Two-Lane.....	2,472	3,227	2,194	2,223	2,478
Four-Lane.....	1,782	1,332	1,135	1,003	942
Interstate.....	1,022	812	1,024	913	1,164
<i>Workers' Compensation</i>					
Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation:					
Claims Filed.....	77,109	78,215	80,681	75,834	81,863
Open Claims.....	506,821	529,926	555,931	579,101	609,965
<i>Lottery</i>					
Ohio Lottery Commission:					
Prize Awards Paid (in billions).....	\$ 3.01	\$ 2.89	\$ 2.79	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.26
Bonuses and Commissions Paid (in millions).....	\$ 305.8	\$ 292.7	\$ 282.1	\$ 296.3	\$ 233.6
Transfers to					
Lottery Profits Education Fund (in millions).....	\$ 1,068.3	\$ 1,022.0	\$ 968.9	\$ 958.6	\$ 846.3
<i>Unemployment Compensation</i>					
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services:					
Initial Claims.....	454,192	525,751	537,511	1,862,245	1,641,914
Continuing Claims.....	2,266,558	2,113,054	2,307,420	9,632,997	9,738,755

Source:

Various state agencies, as noted above.

Note:

- (A) The number of school districts include only those with enrollment.
- (B) Data includes hunting licenses, fishing licenses, permits, and boating licenses.
- (C) Prior to fiscal year 2016, the clients served by both the Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services and Department of Developmental Disabilities were reported as one total.
- (D) Department of Aging began using a new reporting system in fiscal year 2012, resulting in lower count for Congregate Meals served.
- (E) Beginning in fiscal year 2014, the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Alcohol & Drug Addiction Services merged to form the Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services (MHAS).
- (F) In fiscal year 2015, a number of clients transferred from the PASSPORT program to the MyCare Ohio program.
- (G) In fiscal year 2016, the Ohio Board of Regents was renamed the Ohio Department of Higher Education.
- (H) Average total.
- * Data for the year indicated was not readily available.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
2,854	3,103	4,029	3,347	2,843
625	1,236	1,112	1,018	1,048
1,014	980	1,145	1,147	680
96,604	97,185	97,931	99,082	104,997
646,379	672,188	704,756	752,312	791,638
\$ 2.14	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.88
\$ 223.4	\$ 206.1	\$ 185.7	\$ 188.6	\$ 179.2
\$ 810.1	\$ 794.7	\$ 739.4	\$ 784.1	\$ 990.0
354,259	384,578	414,766	440,484	472,813
2,715,458	3,009,916	3,250,737	3,400,000	3,647,400

STATE OF OHIO

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Primary, Secondary and Other Education</i>					
Historical Sites Owned by the State.....	33	33	38	38	38
Historical Sites Jointly Owned by the State and the Ohio Historical Society.....	12	12	8	8	8
<i>Health and Human Services</i>					
Developmental Disabilities Institutions.....	8	8	8	8	8
Mental Health Institutions.....	6	6	6	6	6
<i>Justice and Public Protection</i>					
Rehabilitation and Correction Institutions.....	28	28	25	25	25
Youth Services Institutions.....	3	3	3	3	3
State Highway Patrol Structures.....	90	91	82	77	77
Number of Readiness Centers.....	39	49	49	49	57
<i>Environmental Protection and Natural Resources</i>					
Number of State Parks.....	75	75	75	75	75
Area of State Parks, Natural & Wildlife Lands (in acres).....	402,670	399,914	398,910	381,927	351,581
Area of State Forest Lands (in acres).....	203,719	203,469	203,398	202,114	201,695
<i>Transportation</i>					
Buildings.....	896	897	875	857	838
Number of Rest Stops.....	83	83	83	83	84
Licensed Vehicles.....	5,567	5,322	5,269	5,129	5,308
Infrastructure Assets(A):					
Pavement (in lane-miles):					
Priority Subsystem.....	13,899	13,827	13,827	13,829	13,803
General Subsystem.....	29,538	29,606	29,605	29,604	29,619
Bridges:					
Number of Bridges.....	14,179	14,232	14,185	14,265	14,352
Deck Area (in thousand square feet).....	108,182	112,292	108,644	109,007	108,401
<i>General Government</i>					
State Office Buildings (B).....	10	8	8	9	9
<i>Community and Economic Development</i>					
Permanent Agricultural Easement Land (in acres).....	107,038	104,715	101,630	95,916	83,549

Source:

Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities
Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Ohio Department of Youth Services
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Ohio Department of Transportation
Ohio Department of Agriculture
Ohio Department of Administrative Services
Ohio Department of Public Safety
Ohio Historical Society
Ohio Adjutant General's Department

Note:

- (A) The Priority Subsystem includes the interstate highways, freeways, and multi-lane portions of the National Highway System. The General Subsystem consists of two-lane routes outside of cities.
(B) Prior to fiscal year 2018, State Office Buildings consisted of state owned office towers.
Starting in fiscal year 2018, State Office Building includes state owned office towers and buildings.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
38	38	33	32	33
9	9	12	12	11
8	10	10	10	10
6	6	6	6	6
25	25	25	25	25
3	3	3	3	3
75	75	75	75	75
48	48	48	48	49
75	74	74	74	74
345,539	342,795	333,727	333,525	333,196
200,690	200,183	200,185	199,344	204,247
836	805	819	809	818
85	88	89	91	96
5,107	4,987	4,265	4,247	4,029
13,724	13,849	13,720	13,748	13,737
29,637	29,487	29,473	29,470	29,461
14,344	14,305	14,276	14,266	14,229
108,195	107,372	107,489	106,580	106,206
9	10	5	5	5
75,996	71,420	65,860	62,942	56,761



Office of Budget and Management



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Ashtabula Harbor Light Building

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



STATE OF OHIO

FRANKLIN COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.



Certified for Release 3/27/2025

65 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370

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