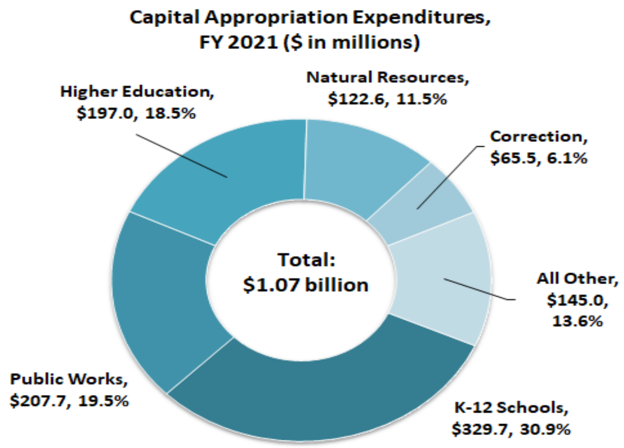
Legislative Budget Office of LSC

Capital Appropriations

October 2021



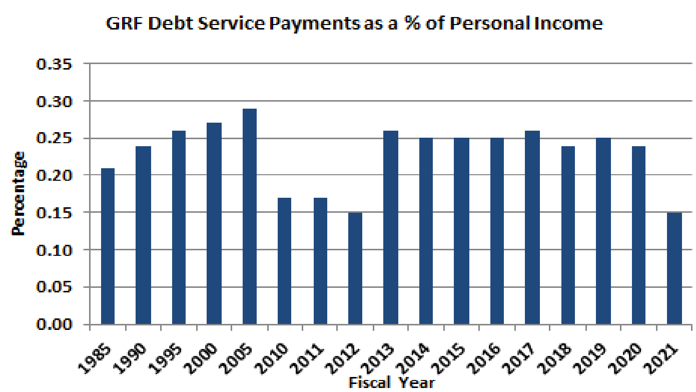
2nd highest possible rating for Ohio's general obligation (GO) bonds from all three major rating agencies		
Fitch Ratings	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
AA+	Aa1	AA+

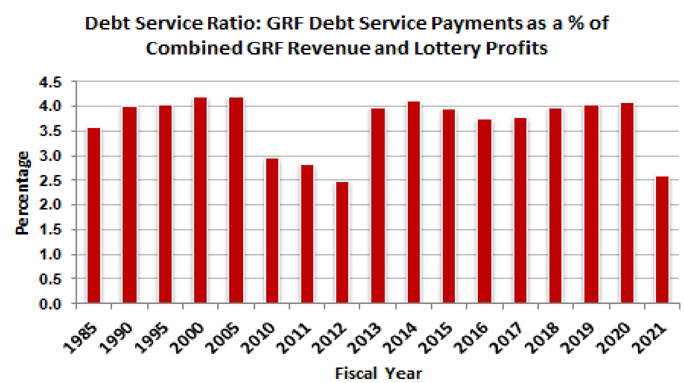
Biennial Capital Appropriations ($ in millions)

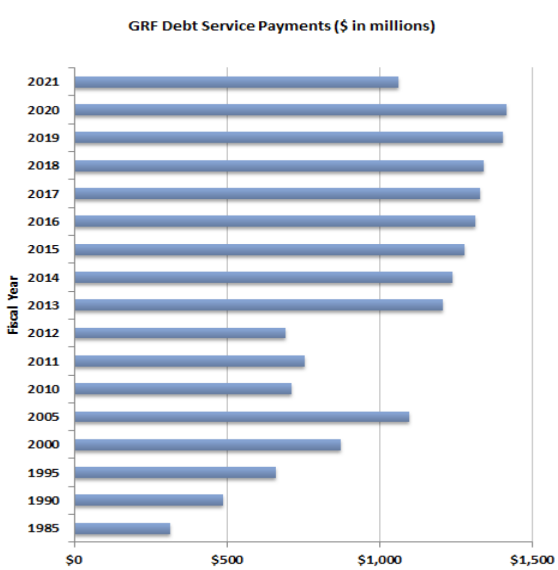
S.B. 310—133rd G.A.	FY 2021-FY 2022	$2,134.4
H.B. 529—132nd G.A.	FY 2019-FY 2020	$2,625.9
S.B. 310—131st G.A.	FY 2017-FY 2018	$2,621.3

Capital Appropriation Expenditures ($ in millions)

FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
$1,605.6	$1,051.1	$868.0	$919.7	$1,101.7	$1,115.3	$1,159.4	$1,357.1	$1,163.3	$1,322.3	$1,067.5







- GRF debt service payments and ratios from FY 2009 to FY 2012 were primarily due to debt restructuring and tobacco securitization (which provided one-time cash for various capital projects). The dip in debt service during FY 2021 was the result of another debt restructuring as part of OBM's pandemic response.
- In November 1999, Ohio voters approved Section 17 of Article VIII of the state Constitution that established a 5% "cap" on the amount of GRF-backed debt the state may incur in a given year. That is, the state cannot issue additional GRF-backed debt if total debt service payments in any future year would exceed 5% of the total GRF and net lottery profits revenue in the year of issuance, unless the 5% cap is waived by voters or by a three-fifths vote of both houses.
- The Director of Budget and Management is responsible for making the 5% determinations and certifications. According to a recent 5% certification, dated August 31, 2021, the highest debt service ratio in future years is estimated to be 3.30%, and is to occur during FY 2022.

Data sources: Office of Budget and Management; Ohio Administrative Knowledge System