

E00A
Comptroller of the Treasury

Operating Budget Data

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 04 <u>Actual</u>	FY 05 <u>Working</u>	FY 06 <u>Allowance</u>	FY 05-06 <u>Change</u>	% Change <u>Prior Year</u>
General Fund	\$62,197	\$66,578	\$66,074	-\$504	-0.8%
Special Fund	13,132	13,520	14,504	984	7.3%
Reimbursable Fund	<u>21,481</u>	<u>24,578</u>	<u>23,419</u>	<u>-1,159</u>	<u>-4.7%</u>
Total Funds	\$96,811	\$104,676	\$103,997	-\$679	-0.6%
Contingent & Back of Bill Reductions			-467	-467	
Adjusted Total	\$96,811	\$104,676	\$103,530	-\$1,146	-1.1%

- The completion of upgrades to the mainframe computer in fiscal 2005 results in a \$1.2 million decrease in fiscal 2006 for the Annapolis Data Center.
- The increase in the use of electronic filing allows reductions, mostly in the Revenue Administration Division, totaling \$995,000.

Personnel Data

	FY 04 <u>Actual</u>	FY 05 <u>Working</u>	FY 06 <u>Allowance</u>	FY 05-06 <u>Change</u>
Regular Positions	1,103.20	1,115.20	1,116.20	1.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>20.77</u>	<u>30.61</u>	<u>26.65</u>	<u>-3.96</u>
Total Personnel	1,123.97	1,145.81	1,142.85	-2.96

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover, Excluding New Positions	36.72	3.29%
Positions Vacant as of 12/31/04	78.50	7.04%

- The fiscal 2006 allowance includes four new regular positions for estate tax audits and salary attachment efforts. The new positions are offset by two abolitions and one transfer.

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

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Analysis in Brief

Major Trends

Utilization of Electronic Filing Continues to Increase: Taxpayers are expected to increase their usage of filing their tax returns electronically.

Delinquencies Are Up Significantly: The number of individuals delinquent on their tax payments has increased 25% between fiscal 2002 and 2004. It is expected to decrease some in fiscal 2005 and 2006 but still remain above fiscal 2002 level.

Issues

Re-organization: The Comptroller has re-organized two of its divisions into one. The Field Enforcement Division and the Alcohol and Tobacco Division have been merged to form the Regulatory Enforcement Division.

Unclaimed Property: Changes in the insurance industry have resulted in an unexpected spike in unclaimed property in fiscal 2004 and 2005.

Delaware Holding Companies: It has been 18 months since the courts ruled that the Comptroller could tax Delaware holding companies, and revenues collected are higher than expected.

Audit of Compliance Division: The Office of Legislative Audits conducted an audit of the Compliance Division and made seven findings.

Recommended Actions

	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Positions</u>
1. Delete three positions vacant for more than 12 months.	\$ 147,437	3.0
2. Reduce computer equipment.	58,000	
3. Reduce increase for travel.	39,899	
4. Reduce planned purchase of 2 cars.	26,300	
5. Delete 2 positions from the Annapolis Data Center		
Total Reductions	\$ 271,636	3.0

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Comptroller of the Treasury

Operating Budget Analysis

Program Description

The Comptroller of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the State's fiscal matters, including collecting taxes, distributing revenues, and administering financial accounts. The agency is divided into nine divisions generally falling into the following categories:

Revenue

The Revenue Administration Division is responsible for processing and collecting various taxes, including the personal income tax, the corporate income tax, and the sales tax. The Compliance Division conducts audits and collects delinquent taxes from all revenue sources. The Regulatory and Enforcement Division enforces all tax laws by conducting investigations, tests, and inspections and is responsible for administering the alcohol and tobacco laws. The Motor Fuel Tax Unit administers laws relating to the motor carrier tax and motor fuel tax.

Administration

The Office of the Comptroller has general supervision over the agency. The General Accounting Division accounts for all State funds received and disbursed and prepares financial reports required by law. This division is also responsible for the Relational Statewide Accounting and Reporting System. The Central Payroll Bureau issues payroll checks and administers the direct deposit transactions for State employees in three separate payroll systems.

Other Divisions

The Bureau of Revenue Estimates provides estimates of State revenues and formulates recommendations to be submitted to the Governor. The Information Technology Division administers the Annapolis Data Center. The data center is available to all State agencies on a reimbursable basis.

The goals of the Comptroller are as follows:

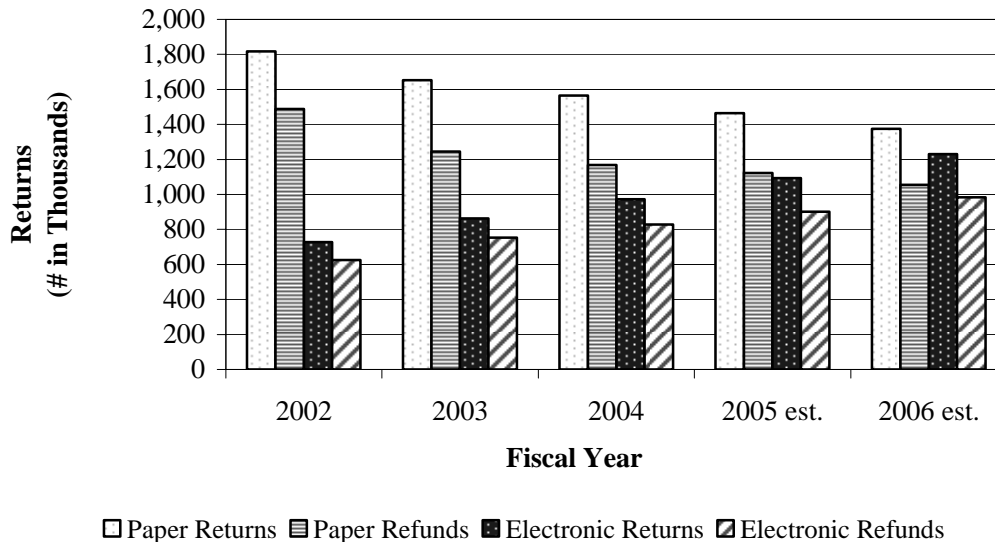
- to provide high quality public service;
- to fully utilize information technology;
- to be a competitive and desirable employer; and
- to vigorously enforce tax laws essential to the fair treatment of all taxpayers.

Performance Analysis: Managing for Results

Utilization of Electronic Filing Continues to Increase

Taxpayers continue to increase their usage of electronic filing of their tax returns. **Exhibit 1** shows the details of the growth in electronic filing.

Exhibit 1
Paper and Electronic Tax Return Filings
Fiscal 2002 – 2006



Source: Governor's Budget Books

As Exhibit 1 shows the number of taxpayers filing electronically has increased significantly since fiscal 2002; 34% more filed electronically in fiscal 2004 than in fiscal 2002, and, assuming the estimates are accurate, 69% more will file electronically in fiscal 2006 than in fiscal 2002.

However, it is noted that while electronic filing results in significant savings, which are detailed below, it is not without its costs. On average, electronic filers receive their refunds within 2 days while paper filers may take up to 10 days. This move towards electronic filing has resulted in the loss of at least a week's worth of interest for the State on the amount refunded. The average tax refund in fiscal 2004 was \$761 and 1,997,000 taxpayers received a refund so this equates to lost interest income on \$1.5 billion as compared to pre-electronic filing. For illustrative purposes eight days interest income on \$1.5 billion at the 1.78% (approximate rate on State funds) equates to \$590,000.

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The Comptroller also reports that it expects its turnaround time in issuing tax refunds electronically to decrease some. In fiscal 2003 and 2004 an electronic refund was provided in just over a day, but the Comptroller forecasts that the turnaround time will increase to two days in both fiscal 2005 and 2006.

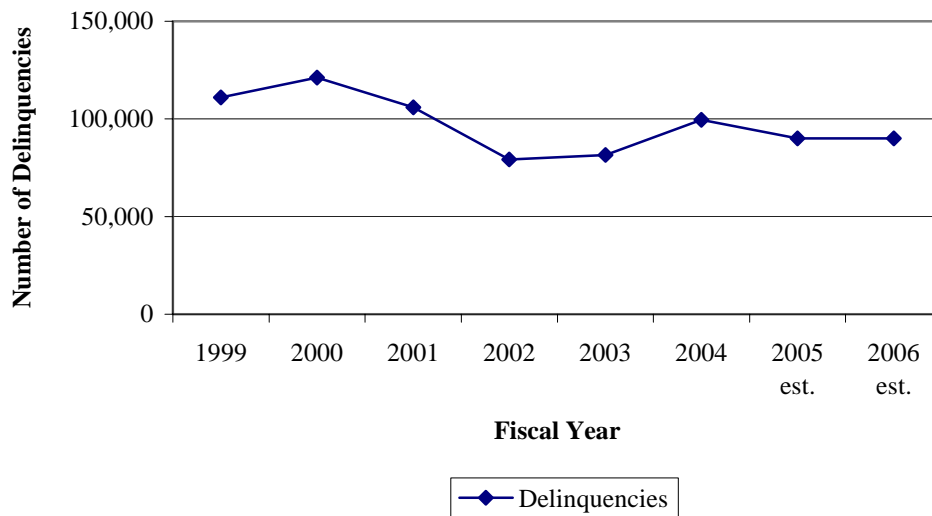
Given the trends, a large number of taxpayers could still switch and file electronically in the next few years. The Comptroller should provide some estimates on how many returns will ultimately be filed electronically and how that increase may affect its workload, staffing, and technology needs.

Furthermore, the Comptroller should be prepared to comment on steps needed to insure the refund turn around time does not continue to increase as the number of electronic filers rises.

Delinquencies Are Up Significantly

The number of individuals delinquent on their tax payment increased 25% between fiscal 2002 and 2004. The Comptroller is estimating, however, that the numbers will decline in 2005 and 2006. **The Comptroller should comment on the reasons delinquencies are expected to decline.**

**Exhibit 2
Individual Delinquencies
Fiscal 1999 – 2006**

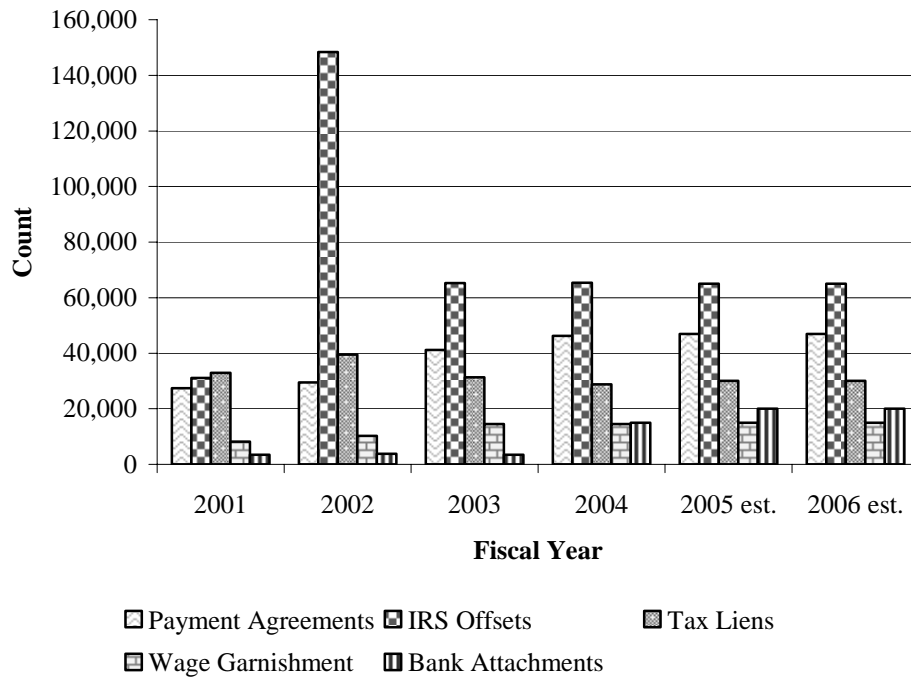


Source: Office of the Comptroller

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The Comptroller’s goal is to encourage taxpayers to voluntarily comply with the tax law, but ultimately the Comptroller may and does use all the tools at the State’s disposal to recover delinquent taxes. **Exhibit 3** summarizes the utilization of various collection methods, and **Exhibit 4** shows the Comptroller’s collection effectiveness. As presented in Exhibit 4, the anticipated delinquent tax recoveries for fiscal 2005 and 2006 do not keep pace with recent growth in tax receivables.

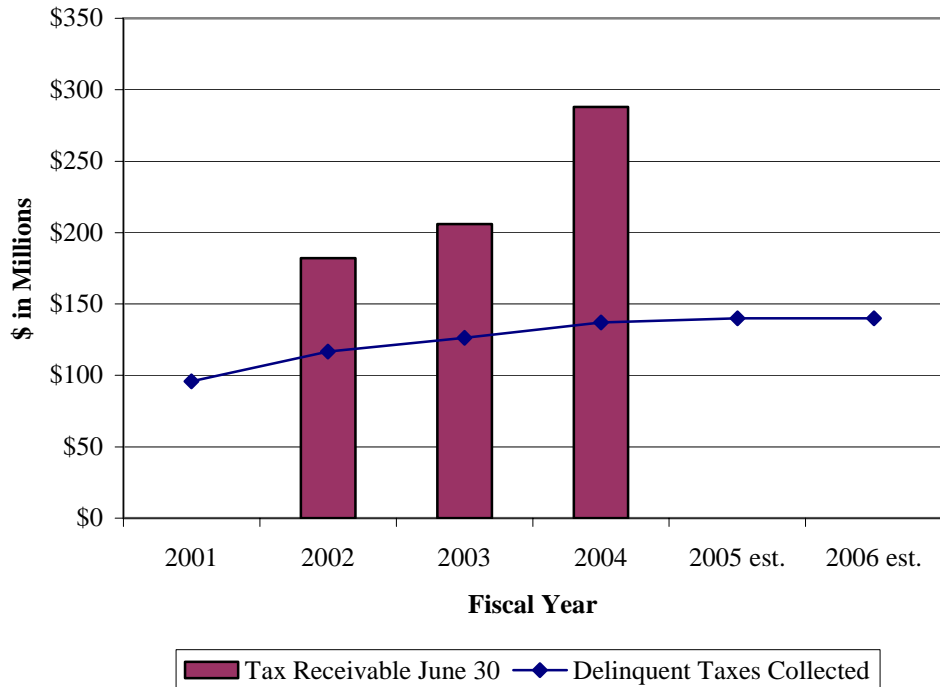
Exhibit 3
Collection Method Utilization
Fiscal 2001 – 2006



Note: In fiscal 2002 the Comptroller entered a new relationship with the IRS that increased the number of offsets significantly and has allowed them to remain at a higher level in the following years.

Source: Office of the Comptroller

Exhibit 4
Delinquent Taxes Collected and Taxes Due from Individuals
Fiscal 2001 – 2006



Note: Line shows payments made on delinquent accounts regardless of year when delinquency occurred. Bars show total delinquencies for fiscal year only.

Source: Office of the Comptroller

The Comptroller should brief the committees on whether the increase in delinquencies in fiscal 2004 will lead to increased collections in fiscal 2005 and 2006.

Governor’s Proposed Budget

Exhibit 5 details the Governor’s fiscal 2006 allowance. It decreases \$1.1 million (1.1%) from the fiscal 2005 working appropriation.

Exhibit 5
Governor's Proposed Budget
Comptroller of the Treasury
(\$ in Thousands)

How Much It Grows:	General Fund	Special Fund	Reimbursable Fund	Total
2005 Working Appropriation	\$66,578	\$13,520	\$24,578	\$104,676
2006 Governor's Allowance	66,074	14,504	23,419	103,997
Contingent & Back of Bill Reductions	<u>-339</u>	<u>-60</u>	<u>-68</u>	<u>-467</u>
Adjusted Allowance	65,734	14,444	23,351	103,530
Amount Change	-\$843	\$924	-\$1,227	-\$1,146
Percent Change	-1.3%	6.8%	-5.0%	-1.1%

Where It Goes:

Personnel Expenses

Increments	\$1,008
Retirement	506
Workers' compensation premium assessment	446
Turnover adjustments	405
Four new positions to audit estates (2) and bolster the salary attachment process (2)	120
Employee and retiree health insurance	-372
Reduction from hiring vacant positions at lower step and/or grade	-275
Abolition of 3 PINs and 1 transfer; 2 abolitions in Revenue Administration and 1 abolition and 1 transfer in Payroll Management	-134
Other fringe benefit adjustments	77

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Increase due to transfer of print shop duties from Department of General Services to Comptroller	140
Decrease in postage due to increase in electronic filing	-450

Accounting Control and Reporting

Increase in independent auditor's contract	97
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Revenue Administration

Reduction in reimbursable funds paid to the Annapolis Data Center (ADC).....	-372
Reduction in number of tax books printed due to electronic filing	-359
Decrease in temporary mail processing staff due to increase in electronic filing	-195
Reduction for lockbox services	-100

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Where It Goes:

Reduction in leases per Budget and Management schedule	-88
Decrease in imaging costs for paper tax returns due to increase in electronic filing	-45
Compliance Division	
Replace computer equipment.....	80
Translation services for taxpayers with limited English comprehension.....	60
Reduction in payments to ADC	-212
Regulatory and Enforcement Administration	
Twelve new cars for auditors	65
Annapolis Data Center	
Installation of new fire protection in server room.....	72
Upgrade to network server to handle increase in electronic filing.....	154
Reduction due to upgrade to mainframe computer completed in fiscal 2005	-1,200
Reduction in related equipment due to the mainframe upgrade	-309
Miscellaneous Changes	
Reduction in data processing hardware purchases.....	-51
Reduction in data storage costs	-141
Other changes.....	-73
Total	-\$1,146

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Contingent Reductions

The fiscal 2006 allowance reflects the elimination of \$466,800, the appropriation for matching the employee deferred compensation contributions up to \$600, contingent upon enactment of a provision in budget reconciliation legislation.

Impact of Strategic Budget Reductions

The Comptroller eliminated funding for an upgrade to the Annapolis Data Center (ADC) mainframe for fiscal 2006. The Comptroller has determined that the upgrade in fiscal 2005 will be sufficient for its needs for fiscal 2006. The reduction is \$1,092,738 in reimbursable funds in the Comptroller’s budget. However, the amounts included in agency budgets to repay the ADC for the services were also reduced of which approximately 65% of the savings is in general funds.

Personnel

The fiscal 2006 allowance provides a \$120,000 increase for four new positions. Two of the new positions will audit estates which are no longer audited by the federal government. The other two

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new positions will bolster the salary attachment process by following up with employers and monitoring compliance. The Comptroller also transfers six positions within the department, abolishes two positions, and transfers one position out of the department. The two abolitions and the transfer out of the department result in a \$134,000 decrease over fiscal 2005. These changes result in a 1 position net increase for the Comptroller. **Exhibit 6** presents the details.

Exhibit 6
Personnel Changes for the Comptroller of the Treasury
Fiscal 2006

<u>Position</u>	<u>Previous Assignment</u>	<u>New Assignment</u>
Revenue Field Auditor	Did not exist	Revenue Administration Division
Revenue Field Auditor Supervisor	Did not exist	Revenue Administration Division
Revenue Examiner (2)	Did not exist	Compliance Division
Office Clerk	Revenue Administration Division	Compliance Division
Fiscal Accounts Clerk (Trainee)	Revenue Administration Division	Compliance Division
Revenue Examiner (3 positions)	Revenue Administration Division	Compliance Division
Central Payroll Clerk	Central Payroll	Compliance Division
Computer Specialist	Revenue Administration Division	Abolished
Administrator	Central Payroll	Abolished
Building Security Officer	Revenue Administration Division	Department of General Services

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Independent Auditor

The fiscal 2006 allowance provides a \$97,000 increase for an independent State audit. This is a five-year contract and is up for renewal in fiscal 2006. Due to the new more stringent audit rules for business audits required by the federal Sarbanes-Oxley legislation, many of the audit firms capable of conducting a statewide audit are functioning at capacity. Therefore, the contract costs are increasing significantly. The \$97,000 increase brings the total amount included in the allowance to \$583,000. This will not be enough to cover the full contract. The Comptroller expects to request a supplemental appropriation for an additional \$600,000 to cover the \$1.1 million contract.

Electronic Filing

The fiscal 2006 allowance assumes that more taxpayers than ever will file their tax returns electronically. As a result, this has allowed a variety of decreases to be assumed in the fiscal 2006 allowance – decreases for tax form printing, postage, booklet printing, temporary assistance for mail processing, and the like. The total net reduction assumed in the fiscal 2006 allowance is \$995,000.

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Of that amount, \$699,000 is in Revenue Administration, and \$450,000 is in the Office of the Comptroller. These decreases are partially offset by a \$154,000 increase for the ADC to handle the increased electronic traffic.

Annapolis Data Center Upgrades

The Comptroller plans to finish a series of upgrades to the ADC mainframe computer in fiscal 2005. This allows the Comptroller to reduce the fiscal 2006 allowance by \$1.2 million in upgrade expenses and an additional \$309,000 in related equipment expenditures.

Increased Revenue

The fiscal 2006 allowance assumes an \$8 million general fund revenue increase from bank attachments. The Comptroller reports that the increased use of bank attachments should result in increase payments on delinquent taxes. Additional staff to support this activity were provided in the fiscal 2005 budget. **The Comptroller should be prepared to comment on the bank attachment process.**

Issues

1. Reorganization

The Comptroller has reorganized two of its divisions into one. The Field Enforcement Division and the Alcohol and Tobacco Division have been merged to form the Regulatory Enforcement Division. This division also includes the Business License Bureau.

This division performs all of the functions of its component parts including administering all the laws pertaining to the storage, transportation, manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. It also oversees the Comptroller's field team that audits businesses and distributors of alcohol and tobacco products. The Comptroller reports that it was able to abolish one executive pay plan position in fiscal 2005 (\$86,000 plus fringe benefits) and transfer two other positions to different divisions.

The Comptroller should comment on any additional efficiencies and workload changes that will result from this reorganization.

2. Unclaimed Property

The transition that several insurance firms have made from being a mutual firm to being a stock firm has increased the Comptroller's unclaimed property accounts significantly in fiscal 2004 and 2005. The transition process requires the insurance firm to issue stock to all mutual shareholders. However, many of the mutual shareholders, especially for long established firms, have died and their estates have been settled. Therefore, the stock these shareholders would have been entitled to receive cannot be delivered. The insurance firms are required to pursue finding all those entitled to receive stock, or their beneficiaries, for three years, and then the stock becomes unclaimed property to be held by the Comptroller on behalf of the State. Statute requires that the Comptroller sell unclaimed stock within one year of receipt and that the proceeds be deposited into the general fund

The Comptroller reports that from fiscal 2000 through 2002 unclaimed property collections were averaging approximately \$45 million a year, and claims paid were approximately \$11 million year. This number increased significantly in fiscal 2003 due to a legislative change to shorten the holding period. **Exhibit 6** presents the details.

Exhibit 6
Unclaimed Property Activity
Fiscal 2001 – 2006
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Unclaimed Property</u>	<u>Claims Paid</u>
2000	\$38.4	\$11.9
2001	53.3	11.9
2002	44.7	10.8
2003	88.1	16.4
2004	121.4	18.4
2005 est.	157.0	20.0
2006 est.	75.0	20.0

Source: Office of the Comptroller

The Comptroller should be prepared to comment as to what level it expects annual unclaimed property to settle.

3. Delaware Holding Companies

It has been 18 months since the Maryland Court of Appeals reversed a lower court decision and ruled that two Delaware holding companies with operations in Maryland must pay Maryland taxes. The ruling allows the Comptroller to tax holding companies in Delaware.

The decision appeared to be significant for Maryland in that it was estimated that there were 240 businesses that have a holding company arrangement in Maryland. The actual number was unknown but thought to be much higher since the Comptroller stopped conducting audits in 1998 pending a final court decision on this issue. Based on what was known at the time of the ruling, the Comptroller reported that there was a confirmed \$78.6 million in taxes paid by or due from Delaware holding companies.

The Comptroller now reports that in fiscal 2005, it expects to receive \$198.7 million in taxes from Delaware holding companies, and in fiscal 2006 it expects to receive \$46 million. However, the Comptroller also reports that an estimated \$306 million in back taxes will go uncollected due to the settlement agreement (Chapter 557, Acts of 2004) that exempted all taxes owed prior to 1995 and offered relief to some taxes owed post 1995.

Now that the Comptroller has some experience and data from Delaware holding companies, the Comptroller should be prepared to comment on the number of firms affected, State audit needs, and long-term revenue effects of this new source of revenue.

4. Audit of Compliance Division

The Office of Legislative Audits released an audit report of the Compliance Division in May 2004. It made seven findings which are detailed in **Appendix 2**, however the most significant ones were:

- Adequate procedures were not in place to verify that exemptions claimed on individual income tax returns were proper. For example, for tax year 2002, approximately 2,600 Social Security numbers were used on more than one tax return to claim an exemption.
- Procedures used by the division to monitor private collection agencies were not comprehensive, and two collection agency subcontractors used to collect delinquent taxes were themselves delinquent in filing required tax returns and paying taxes due.
- Certain businesses that owed State taxes were allowed by local subdivisions to renew their liquor licenses in apparent violation of State law, and the Division had not taken sufficient action to resolve this problem.

The Comptroller should be prepared to comment on its efforts to address these issues.

Recommended Actions

	<u>Amount Reduction</u>		<u>Position Reduction</u>
1. Delete three positions that have been vacant for more than 12 months. The Comptroller has three vacancies that have been vacant for over a year.	\$ 103,437	GF	3.0
	\$ 44,000	SF	
2. Reduce computer equipment. This item increases by over 30% in the fiscal 2006 allowance. This reduction still allows a 9% increase from the fiscal 2005 working appropriation.	12,000	GF	
	46,000	SF	
3. Reduce the increase for travel. The Comptroller’s allowance for travel increases by 6.8% over the fiscal 2005 working appropriation. This reduction still allows a 5% increase over the actual fiscal 2004 expenditures.	39,899	GF	
4. Reduce the planned purchase of 2 cars. The fiscal 2006 allowance provides 12 new cars for the Comptroller. Examination of usage rates indicates that 2 of these could be deferred one year.	26,300	GF	
5. Add the following language:			
<u>Provided that two reimbursable funded positions are deleted from this program and the authority to expend reimbursable funds is reduced by \$134,917.</u>			
Explanation:			
This language deletes two long term vacant positions in the Annapolis Data Center program. These positions are paid by reimbursable funds.			
Total Reductions	\$ 271,636		3.0
Total General Fund Reductions	\$ 181,636		
Total Special Fund Reductions	\$ 90,000		

Current and Prior Year Budgets

Current and Prior Year Budgets Comptroller of the Treasury (\$ in Thousands)

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Federal Fund</u>	<u>Reimb. Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal 2004					
Legislative Appropriation	\$67,055	\$12,666	\$0	\$25,330	\$105,051
Deficiency Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Amendments	-124	2,000	0	127	2,003
Cost Containment	-1,324	0	0	0	-1,324
Reversions and Cancellations	-3,410	-1,534	0	-3,976	-8,919
Actual Expenditures	\$62,197	\$13,132	\$0	\$21,481	\$96,811
Fiscal 2005					
Legislative Appropriation	\$65,913	\$12,763	\$0	\$24,578	\$103,254
Budget Amendments	665	757	0	0	1,422
Working Appropriation	\$66,578	\$13,520	\$0	\$24,578	\$104,676

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Fiscal 2004

The fiscal 2004 general fund reversion of \$3.4 million is due to savings from the increased use of electronic filing and health insurance for employees.

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The \$2 million special fund budget amendment in fiscal 2004 was for payment to the auditors who audited the insurance companies that become stock companies. However, the majority of the funds were remitted in fiscal 2005, and so \$1.5 million of this amount was reverted.

The \$3.9 million reimbursable fund reversion was due to delaying upgrades to the ADC mainframe from fiscal 2004 to 2005.

Fiscal 2005

The \$757,000 special fund amendment in fiscal 2005 is primarily due to the appropriation from the Transportation Trust Fund to cover the collection cost of the Department of Transportation's share of the corporate income tax.

The \$665,000 general fund budget amendment is due to the cost-of-living adjustment.

Audit Findings

Audit Period for Last Audit:	May 25, 2000 – June 30, 2003
Issue Date:	May 2004
Number of Findings:	7
Number of Repeat Findings:	0
% of Repeat Findings:	0%
Rating: (if applicable)	

The audit was of the Comptroller’s Compliance Division

- Finding 1:** Adequate procedures were not in place verify that exemptions claimed on individual income tax returns were proper. For example, for tax year 2002, approximately 2,600 Social Security numbers were used on more than one tax return to claim an exemption.
- Finding 2:** The division did not use certain available techniques to help identify businesses that failed to file required tax returns.
- Finding 3:** Salary liens were not always used or effectively enforced as a means for collecting delinquent taxes.
- Finding 4:** Procedures used by the division to monitor private collection agencies were not comprehensive, and two collection agency subcontractors used to collect delinquent taxes were themselves delinquent in filing required tax returns and paying taxes due.
- Finding 5:** Certain businesses that owed State taxes were allowed by local subdivisions to renew their liquor licenses in apparent violation of State law, and the division had not taken sufficient action to resolve this problem.
- Finding 6:** Procedures in place for controlling collections were not as effective as possible.
- Finding 7:** Allegations of potential tax improprieties were not adequately controlled or promptly evaluated.

**Object/Fund Difference Report
Comptroller of the Treasury**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY04 Actual</u>	<u>FY05 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY06 Allowance</u>	<u>FY05 - FY06 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Positions					
01 Regular	1103.20	1115.20	1116.20	1.00	0.1%
02 Contractual	20.77	30.61	26.65	-3.96	-12.9%
Total Positions	1123.97	1145.81	1142.85	-2.96	-0.3%
Objects					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 58,795,779	\$ 61,474,774	\$ 63,722,745	\$ 2,247,971	3.7%
02 Technical & Spec Fees	1,029,888	1,238,262	1,153,294	-84,968	-6.9%
03 Communication	5,986,267	7,041,819	6,522,424	-519,395	-7.4%
04 Travel	398,836	425,158	454,129	28,971	6.8%
06 Fuel & Utilities	41,328	44,008	45,000	992	2.3%
07 Motor Vehicles	414,548	291,539	403,575	112,036	38.4%
08 Contractual Services	23,851,442	26,682,606	25,292,400	-1,390,206	-5.2%
09 Supplies & Materials	2,308,195	3,020,597	2,730,730	-289,867	-9.6%
10 Equip - Replacement	1,564,231	1,335,226	1,443,749	108,523	8.1%
11 Equip - Additional	1,117,858	1,964,322	1,111,241	-853,081	-43.4%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	95,818	96,274	95,000	-1,274	-1.3%
13 Fixed Charges	1,042,153	1,020,762	1,017,732	-3,030	-0.3%
14 Land & Structures	164,291	41,000	5,000	-36,000	-87.8%
Total Objects	\$ 96,810,634	\$ 104,676,347	\$ 103,997,019	-\$ 679,328	-0.6%
Funds					
01 General Fund	\$ 62,197,091	\$ 66,577,635	\$ 66,073,545	-\$ 504,090	-0.8%
03 Special Fund	13,132,169	13,520,282	14,504,179	983,897	7.3%
09 Reimbursable Fund	21,481,374	24,578,430	23,419,295	-1,159,135	-4.7%
Total Funds	\$ 96,810,634	\$ 104,676,347	\$ 103,997,019	-\$ 679,328	-0.6%

Note: The fiscal 2005 appropriation does not include deficiencies, and the fiscal 2006 allowance does not reflect contingent reductions.

**Fiscal Summary
Comptroller of the Treasury**

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY04 Actual</u>	<u>FY05 Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY06 Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY05 - FY06 % Change</u>
01 Office Of The Comptroller	\$ 6,712,561	\$ 7,624,460	\$ 7,711,526	\$ 87,066	1.1%
02 General Accounting Division	4,220,389	4,891,312	4,906,026	14,714	0.3%
03 Bureau Of Revenue Estimates	356,477	449,220	447,820	-1,400	-0.3%
04 Revenue Administration Division	30,685,485	33,168,987	32,849,038	-319,949	-1.0%
05 Compliance Division	25,095,120	25,662,206	26,439,698	777,492	3.0%
06 Field Enforcement Division	0	0	0	0	0%
07 Alcohol And Tobacco Tax Division	5,608,674	5,601,953	5,754,364	152,411	2.7%
08 Motor Fuel Tax Division	2,064,443	2,297,038	2,260,067	-36,971	-1.6%
09 Central Payroll Bureau	3,173,853	3,553,978	3,326,853	-227,125	-6.4%
10 Information Technology Division	18,893,632	21,427,193	20,301,627	-1,125,566	-5.3%
Total Expenditures	\$ 96,810,634	\$ 104,676,347	\$ 103,997,019	-\$ 679,328	-0.6%
General Fund	\$ 62,197,091	\$ 66,577,635	\$ 66,073,545	-\$ 504,090	-0.8%
Special Fund	13,132,169	13,520,282	14,504,179	983,897	7.3%
Total Appropriations	\$ 75,329,260	\$ 80,097,917	\$ 80,577,724	\$ 479,807	0.6%
Reimbursable Fund	\$ 21,481,374	\$ 24,578,430	\$ 23,419,295	-\$ 1,159,135	-4.7%
Total Funds	\$ 96,810,634	\$ 104,676,347	\$ 103,997,019	-\$ 679,328	-0.6%

Note: The fiscal 2005 appropriation does not include deficiencies, and the fiscal 2006 allowance does not reflect contingent reductions.