

**D13A13**  
**Maryland Energy Administration**

***Operating Budget Data***

(\$ in Thousands)

	<b><u>FY 05</u></b> <b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 06</u></b> <b><u>Working</u></b>	<b><u>FY 07</u></b> <b><u>Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>FY 06-07</u></b> <b><u>Change</u></b>	<b><u>% Change</u></b> <b><u>Prior Year</u></b>
General Fund	\$497	\$456	\$2,969	\$2,512	550.3%
Special Fund	1,242	1,977	1,909	-68	-3.5%
Federal Fund	1,377	836	844	8	1.0%
Reimbursable Fund	<u>103</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14.9%</u>
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$3,219</b>	<b>\$3,362</b>	<b>\$5,827</b>	<b>\$2,466</b>	<b>73.3%</b>

- The Maryland Energy Administration's (MEA) fiscal 2007 budget allowance provides a 73.3%, or \$2.5 million increase over fiscal 2006. This significant increase is due to a \$2.5 million general fund increase for the Solar Energy Grant Program.

***Personnel Data***

	<b><u>FY 05</u></b> <b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 06</u></b> <b><u>Working</u></b>	<b><u>FY 07</u></b> <b><u>Allowance</u></b>	<b><u>FY 06-07</u></b> <b><u>Change</u></b>
Regular Positions	20.00	18.00	18.00	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

***Vacancy Data: Regular Positions***

Turnover, Excluding New Positions	0.37	2.07%
Positions Vacant as of 12/31/05	2.00	11.1%

- MEA's regular positions remain level at 18 in the fiscal 2007 allowance.
- MEA's fiscal 2007 allowance assumes a 1.8% turnover rate, a significant decrease from the fiscal 2006 working appropriation. As of January 1, 2006, two positions were vacant.

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

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Phone: (410) 946-5530

## ***Analysis in Brief***

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### **Issues**

***Ensuring Energy Reliability in an Emergency Environment:*** MEA plays a role in the State’s energy security and emergency preparedness through several efforts, including surveying fuels inventories and prices in Maryland and implementing the State standby petroleum fuel set-aside program. **MEA should be prepared to discuss the current status of the State’s energy emergency preparedness, with a focus on current program priorities and needs as well as the potential need for additional funds to ensure adequate preparedness.**

***Pending Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) Program Recommendations:*** In the fall of 2005, MEA hired a contractor to develop a set of EPC program recommendations that, if implemented, would help the State achieve greater energy efficiency and financial savings. **The Department of Legislative Services recommends budget bill language requiring MEA, the Department of General Services, and the Department of Budget and Management to submit a report summarizing the findings and recommendations from the pending EPC program report, and outlining how management and implementation of the State’s EPC program may be adjusted in response to these recommendations.**

### **Recommended Actions**

	<b><u>Funds</u></b>
1. Reduce funding for the Solar Energy Grant Program.	\$ 2,075,000
2. Add budget bill language requiring submittal of a report on an anticipated Energy Performance Contracting report.	
3. Deny use of \$7.0 million in Energy Overcharge Restitution Funds for energy assistance and weatherization programs in fiscal 2006.	
<b>Total Reductions</b>	<b>\$ 2,075,000</b>

### **Updates**

***Implementation of Energy Performance Contracting:*** This update summarizes a report that addressed whether the new EPC project selection process was competitive, fair, and working smoothly.

**D13A13**  
**Maryland Energy Administration**

***Operating Budget Analysis***

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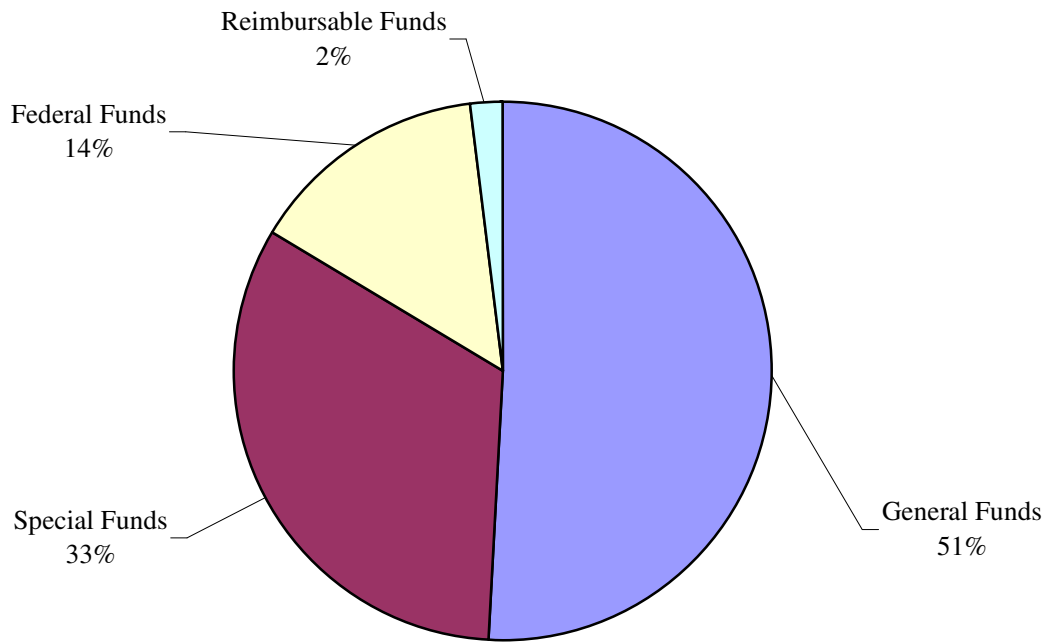
**Program Description**

The Maryland Energy Administration (MEA) is an independent unit of State government created, in part, to promote the conservation and efficient use of energy, and to evaluate and coordinate energy related policies and activities among State and local agencies. MEA's enabling legislation is found in Section 9-2001 et seq. of the State Government Article of the Maryland Code. MEA also manages federal energy conservation programs, coordinates the State's participation in interstate energy activities, advises the Governor on energy emergency issues, and maintains energy emergency preparedness.

MEA is tasked with numerous statutory duties, including coordinating with the Department of General Services (DGS) to implement the most economical and efficient alternatives in the design, construction, and renovation of State facilities. Other statutory duties include the management of the Community Energy Loan and Solar Schools programs and the administration of the Energy Overcharge Restitution Fund (EORF). MEA is also responsible for creating and implementing contingency plans for mitigating the impact of any severe shortage of fuel resources and running a petroleum set-aside program in the event of an energy emergency.

As illustrated in **Exhibits 1 and 2**, 47% of MEA's fiscal 2007 allowance is composed of special and federal funds, a significant decrease from previous years due to the proposed \$2.5 million general fund increase for the Solar Energy Grant Program. A significant majority of MEA's fiscal 2007 special fund revenue comes from EORF. These funds are federal court settlement monies from oil and gas producers who have violated federal regulations. Other MEA special funds come from a utility surcharge on electric bills. MEA receives federal funding for implementing energy conservation programs and monitoring the State's heating fuel prices and supplies.

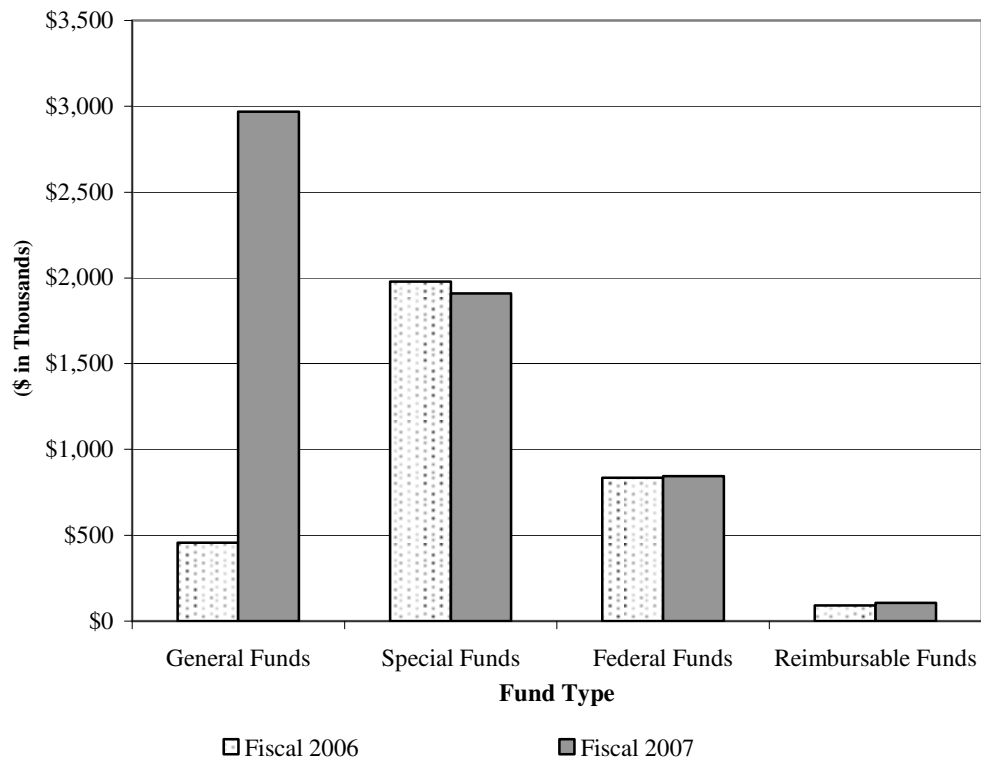
**Exhibit 1**  
**Fiscal 2007 Projected Revenue Sources**



Source: Fiscal 2007 budget books

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**Exhibit 2**  
**Fund Comparison: Fiscal 2006 Working**  
**Appropriation and Fiscal 2007 Allowance**



Source: Fiscal 2007 budget books

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MEA's three primary goals are to:

- increase energy efficiency and reduce the cost of State government;
- provide resources and assistance to individuals, businesses, local governments, and nonprofit organizations for the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency; and
- support the use of alternative fuels and the development of advanced transportation technologies.

## **Performance Analysis: Managing for Results**

MEA's performance plan has changed substantially over the past year. Several measures have been adjusted, dropped, and added. Under the objective of reducing energy consumption in State facilities, MEA omitted measures concerning Energy Performance Contracting (EPCs) and focused solely on the State Agency Loan Program. This change reflects MEA's effort to distance itself from the EPC program and may signal that it intends to focus less on promoting energy efficiency within State government. Under its second goal, MEA omitted "clean energy technology" when describing the kind of resources and assistance it provides to the public. Many of the new measures MEA added address Energy Star and Green Building Tax Credit program energy savings and alternative fuel vehicles.

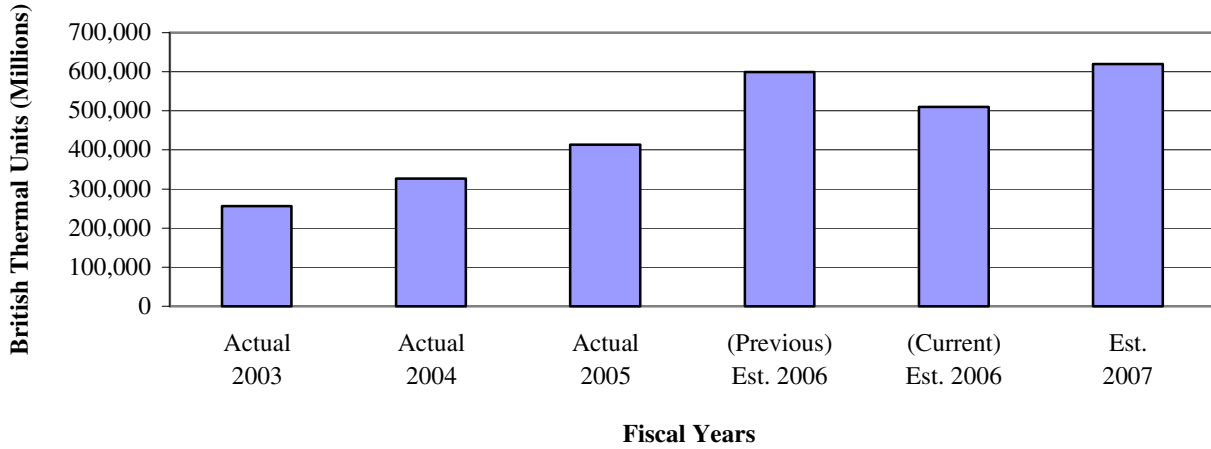
The first of MEA's three goals is to "...increase energy efficiency and reduce the cost of State government." In addition, a 2001 Green Buildings Executive Order requires the use of cost effective energy measures to reduce energy consumption in State buildings by 15% by 2010, relative to a 2000 baseline. For many years, the State has lacked basic information about State agency energy usage. However, the Department of General Services (DGS) assumed responsibility from MEA last year for tracking State energy usage and is working to develop a tracking mechanism. DGS plans to release a request for proposals during the winter of 2006 for development of a statewide energy use tracking system. **The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends that MEA brief the committees on the impact that this energy use database may have on its energy programs and policies.**

**Exhibits 3 and 4** present data on two performance measurements that reflect MEA's core programs. The data provided in these charts indicate the following trends:

- significant increases in energy savings in non-state facilities, though not as significant as estimated last year; and
- expanded use of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs).

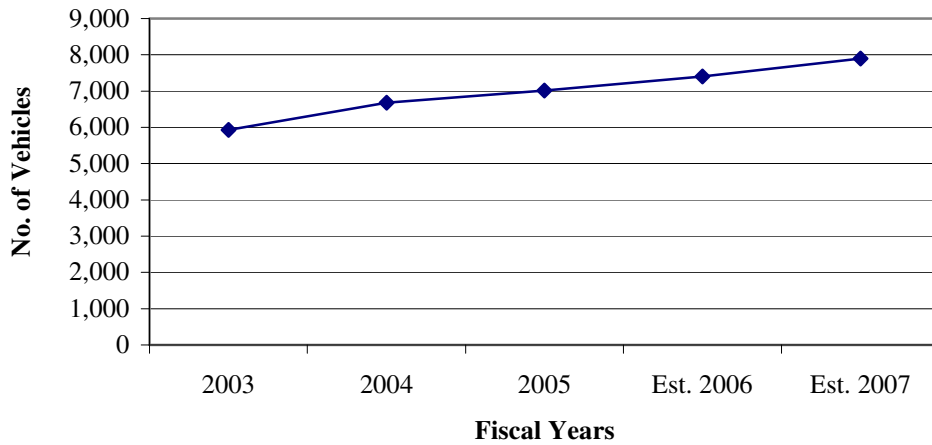
While MEA's efforts to measure the number of AFVs registered in the State and the amount of federal funds secured are of interest, measures such as these do not convey the specific impact this agency is having on State energy efficiency trends. The AFV registration rate is the result of factors much bigger than MEA, and increases in federal funding do not necessarily result in increased energy efficiency. **MEA should be prepared to discuss new performance measurements that it could adopt to provide a more specific indication of how its non-capital programs are impacting State energy efficiency.**

**Exhibit 3**  
**Annual Energy Savings from Energy Projects Completed**  
**Since Fiscal 2000, Excluding State Facilities**



Source: Fiscal 2006 and 2007 budget books

**Exhibit 4**  
**Number of Alternative Fuel Vehicles Registered in the State**



Source: Fiscal 2006 and 2007 budget books

## **Fiscal 2006 Actions**

### **Proposed Deficiency**

The Administration submitted a \$13.0 million fiscal 2006 budget deficiency request in the Dedicated Purpose Fund to be used by the Department of Human Resources (DHR) for energy assistance programs and by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) for weatherization programs. The proposed fund sources for this request are the general fund (\$6.0 million) and MEA's Energy Overcharge Restitution Fund (\$7.0 million). The Energy Overcharge Restitution Fund (EORF) consists of federal court settlement monies from oil and gas producers who have violated federal regulations. As of December 31, 2005, the EORF funds balance was \$8.7 million. This fund balance amount takes into account \$1.2 million in outstanding encumbrances from prior fiscal years as well as funds budgeted in fiscal 2006. No additional settlement funds are expected to be deposited into EORF in the future.

There are many limitations on how EORF may be used and MEA must submit an annual plan to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. District Court in Kansas City seeking approval for how it intends to spend the EORF funds. Since 1983, MEA has allocated \$46 million to DHCD for weatherization assistance, \$400,000 to DHCD for energy loan programs, and \$20.8 million to DHR for energy assistance programs. DHCD and DHR have received more than two-thirds of the approximately \$90 million in EORF settlement revenue awarded to the State. To date, MEA has not discussed the proposed \$7.0 million deficiency allocation with DOE or the U.S. District Court. Generally, however, the director of MEA has significant discretion.

While all EORF funds are to be expended at some point, MEA currently maintains a fund balance to support its administrative costs and two capital revolving loan funds. MEA places little demand on the general fund, as the agency depends heavily on EORF special funds. The diversion of \$7.0 million in EORF funds from MEA in fiscal 2006 would have the following impact on MEA operations and programs:

- MEA would lack the special funds necessary to match U.S. Department of Energy State Energy Program grant funding, which currently supports approximately 50% of MEA's salary costs and nearly all operational costs.
- MEA's State Agency Loan Program has a slow loan repayment rate, and may require an influx of up to \$1.0 million in funding to remain solvent in the near term. This situation would place additional demand on the general fund, as EORF would be limited.
- MEA would require significant additional general funds in fiscal 2008 and future fiscal years for operations to maintain current personnel and programs.

**MEA should be prepared to discuss the short- and long-term budgetary and programmatic impact of appropriating \$7.0 million, or 80%, of the EORF special fund balance in fiscal 2006. DLS recommends disapproving the \$7.0 million EORF deficiency request since it could have a detrimental impact on energy programs that benefit the entire State. To the extent there is a need for energy assistance and weatherization program funds, it may be more appropriate to provide general funds through a supplemental deficiency appropriation.**

## **Governor's Proposed Budget**

As shown in **Exhibit 5**, MEA's fiscal 2007 budget allowance provides a 73.3%, or \$2.5 million increase over fiscal 2006. This significant change is due to a \$2.5 million general fund increase for the Solar Energy Grant Program, which has a \$75,000 fiscal 2006 working appropriation. This program provides grants for solar water heating and photovoltaic solar energy projects to Maryland residents, businesses, and local governments. The grants are for up to 20% of a system's cost with a maximum value of \$2,000 for solar water heating grants, \$3,000 for residential photovoltaic solar grants, and \$5,000 for non-residential photovoltaic solar grants. The remainder of the budget change is largely due to personnel changes for employee and retiree health insurance, plus the effects of a position abolition in fiscal 2006.

**Exhibit 5**  
**Governor's Proposed Budget**  
**Maryland Energy Administration**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

<b>How Much It Grows:</b>	<b><u>General</u> <u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Special</u> <u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Federal</u> <u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Reimb.</u> <u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
2006 Working Appropriation	\$456	\$1,977	\$836	\$92	\$3,362
2007 Governor's Allowance	<u>2,969</u>	<u>1,909</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>5,827</u>
Amount Change	\$2,512	-\$68	\$8	\$14	\$2,466
Percent Change	550.3%	-3.5%	1.0%	14.9%	73.3%
 <b>Where It Goes:</b>					
<b>Personnel Expenses</b>					
Reduction in compensation due to position downgrades and fiscal 2006 health insurance funding transfers.....					-\$105
Change in employee and retiree health insurance, due to fiscal 2006 health insurance funding transfers.....					33
Turnover adjustments .....					19
Other fringe benefit adjustments .....					-2
<b>Other Changes</b>					
Funding increase for the Solar Energy Grant Program.....					2,500
Decrease in communication costs.....					-18
Other adjustments .....					39
 <b>Total</b>					 <b>\$2,466</b>

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

## Issues

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### 1. Ensuring Energy Reliability in an Emergency Environment

The recent hurricanes that hit the U.S. Gulf Coast had a significant impact on the availability and reliability of fuel. These events underscored the importance of preparing the State of Maryland for a potential energy shortfall. MEA plays a role in the State's energy security and emergency preparedness through several efforts, including surveying fuels inventories and prices in Maryland and implementing the State standby petroleum fuel set-aside program. MEA's specific statutory responsibilities are described below.

#### *State Government Title 9-2005*

- Prepare contingency plans for mitigating the impact of any severe shortage of fuel resources.
- Work with U.S. DOE on preparing and training for an energy emergency response.
- Collect, analyze, evaluate, and maintain data related to managing any energy emergency or shortfall.

#### *Public Safety Title 14 501-507*

- Maintain plans and procedures to carry out a State standby petroleum fuel (including motor gasoline, middle distillate, propane, residual fuel oil, aviation gasoline) set-aside program for use during an energy emergency.
- This program may be used to mitigate the hardship and emergency situation of a person only to the extent that the person is engaged in specified activities, including agricultural production, emergency services, cargo freight and mail, energy production, and residential space heating and food preparation.

In order to fulfill the obligations described above, MEA has a State energy emergency contingency plan, brief procedure plan, as well as a widespread communication and database network. MEA implements annual State heating oil and propane surveys, works with the Maryland Department of Agriculture to maintain a retail gasoline station database, and coordinates a bulk fuel storage facility database. In addition, MEA staff are trained in State emergency management communication methods and computer modeling programs, and participate in Maryland Emergency Management Agency drills. As detailed in **Exhibit 6**, MEA dedicates minimal funding to emergency management-related activities.

**Exhibit 6:  
Maryland Energy Administration  
Emergency Management Resources**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding (\$)</u>
2003	\$16,950
2004	17,974
2005	21,828
2006 Working	21,078
2007 Estimate	13,330

Source: Maryland Energy Administration

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While MEA has fuel emergency monitoring and response plans and systems in place, the plans and systems must be updated. Specifically, some of the projects that must be completed include:

- update fuel inventory data collection systems to ensure the most recent information and plans are reflected;
- re-evaluate the current trigger points for setting emergency plans into action; and
- develop a system and related database for tracking eligibility for exemptions during an energy crisis.

**MEA should be prepared to discuss the current status of the State's energy emergency preparedness, with a focus on current program priorities and needs, as well as the potential need for additional funds to ensure adequate preparedness.**

## **2. Pending Energy Performance Contracting Program Recommendations**

### **Background**

Energy Performance Contracts (EPC) are agreements between the State and a contractor to make energy-efficient capital improvements. The contractor performs an energy audit to determine if retrofitting new capital equipment (e.g., boilers, furnaces, air conditioning units, windows, and lighting fixtures) can provide energy savings. If the audit projects savings, the contractor agrees to design and install improved capital equipment. This is financed through savings generated by the improvements. If the savings do not materialize, the contractor is required to reimburse the State. Most EPC projects exceed \$500,000 in cost and are financed over 13 or 14 years. In spring 2004 a

new Indefinite Delivery Contract (IDC) was approved that identified four companies (Pepco Energy Services, Noresco, ESG, and Johnson Controls, Inc.) eligible to submit proposals for every proposed EPC project. In September 2004, a new EPC Master Lease-Purchase Financing contract for \$30 million over three-years was approved by the State that provides financing to contractors.

### **Pending Recommendations**

In the fall of 2005, MEA hired a contractor to develop a set of EPC program recommendations that, if implemented, would help the State achieve greater energy efficiency and financial savings. The report is supposed to identify EPC program best practices, with a focus on procurement, evaluation, financing, contracting, program support services and resources, measurement and verification, and protection against shortfalls. To complete this report, the contractor intends to review EPC program information from Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Illinois and conduct telephone surveys with various stakeholders in Maryland and the three comparison states. MEA anticipates a draft report in February 2006.

**DLS recommends budget bill language requiring MEA, DGS, and Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to submit a report summarizing the findings and recommendations from the pending EPC program report and outlining how management and implementation of the State's EPC program may be adjusted in response to these recommendations.**

## Recommended Actions

- |  | <b><u>Amount<br/>Reduction</u></b> |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Reduce funding for the Solar Energy Grant Program. With this reduction, the program would receive \$500,000, which represents a \$425,000, or 566% increase. This recommended reduction is consistent with Chapter 128, Acts of 2004 which expressed the General Assembly’s intent that the program be provided at least \$500,000 annually. The need for this program is also diminished since the recently passed federal Energy Policy Act offers new tax credits for residential and business solar energy systems. | \$ 2,075,000 GF                    |
| 2. Add the following language:   |                                    |

Provided that the Maryland Energy Administration, Department of General Services, and Department of Budget and Management shall submit a report to the budget committees by September 1, 2006, summarizing the findings and recommendations from an anticipated Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) report and outlining how management and implementation of the State’s EPC program may be adjusted in response to the report’s recommendations. The committees shall have 45 days to review and comment upon the report.

**Explanation:** This language requires the Maryland Energy Administration (MEA), Department of General Services (DGS), and Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to submit a report to the budget committees by September 1, 2006, summarizing the findings and recommendations from an anticipated Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) report and outlining how management and implementation of the State’s EPC program may be adjusted in response to the report’s recommendations. The report should discuss how implementation of various recommendations may impact the State’s energy usage and expenses.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
EPC Report	MEA DGS DBM	September 1, 2006

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3. Deny the use of \$7.0 million in Energy Overcharge Restitution Funds for energy assistance and weatherization programs in fiscal 2006. This proposal could have a detrimental impact on the Maryland Energy Administration's short- and long-term fiscal health and thus on energy programs that benefit the entire State. To the extent there is a need for energy assistance and weatherization program funds, it may be more appropriate to provide general funds through a supplemental deficiency appropriation.

**Total General Fund Reductions**

**\$ 2,075,000**

## ***Updates***

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### **1. Implementation of Energy Performance Contracting**

In the spring of 2004, a new Indefinite Delivery Contract (IDC) for the State's EPC Program was approved by the Board of Public Works. This IDC changed the process used to select companies to make the energy conservation improvements. Instead of rotating in a predetermined order among a handful of companies, four companies (Pepco Energy Services, Noresco, ESG, and Johnson Controls, Inc.) are now qualified to participate. These four companies are eligible to submit proposals for every proposed EPC project.

In response to committee narrative, MEA and DGS submitted a report on steps being taken to ensure that the new EPC project selection process was competitive, fair, and working smoothly. According to DGS, all four companies have been bidding on each project, and the bid evaluation processes have been competitive. DGS has found that one of the companies is often less aggressive than the others. One project that was terminated, but then re-established under the new process with a new company, is resulting in significantly better energy conservation measures at a lower cost. The report did not outline any additional steps that were being taken to ensure that the process was competitive, fair, and working smoothly. However, a pending review of the entire EPC program may result in program adjustments in the near future.

## *Current and Prior Year Budgets*

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### **Current and Prior Year Budgets Maryland Energy Administration (\$ in Thousands)**

	<b><u>General Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Special Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Federal Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Reimb. Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
<b>Fiscal 2005</b>					
Legislative Appropriation	\$498	\$1,338	\$863	\$103	\$2,802
Deficiency Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Amendments	4	0	558	0	562
Reversions and Cancellations	-5	-96	-44	0	-145
<b>Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>\$497</b>	<b>\$1,242</b>	<b>\$1,377</b>	<b>\$103</b>	<b>\$3,219</b>
<b>Fiscal 2006</b>					
Legislative Appropriation	\$452	\$1,977	\$836	\$92	\$3,357
Budget Amendments	4	0	0	0	4
<b>Working Appropriation</b>	<b>\$456</b>	<b>\$1,977</b>	<b>\$836</b>	<b>\$92</b>	<b>\$3,361</b>

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

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## **Fiscal 2005**

The special funds appropriation decreased by \$96,162 due to cancellations primarily associated with a vacant position (\$60,000) and travel expenses (\$7,947).

The \$514,286 increase in federal funds is the result of a \$558,144 budget amendment being off-set by \$43,858 in cancellations. The budget amendment brought in U.S. Department of Energy grant funding for several purposes, including:

- \$160,000 to assist with the purchase of compressed natural gas vehicles in Queen Anne County, the city of Greenbelt, and Baltimore City;
- \$130,000 for the Rebuild America Grant to execute a series of workshops on implementation of energy efficient building practices;
- \$100,000 to develop a new bio-diesel technology demonstration and education program;
- \$76,281 to continue work associated with the Cool Roof Demonstration project, and with promotion of Energy Star products and energy efficient industrial technologies;
- \$50,000 to develop training sessions on the new International Energy Conservation Code for commercial and industrial buildings adopted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development in 2003; and
- \$41,863 to establish programs at the Mid-Atlantic Combined Heat and Power Center at the University of Maryland.

## **Fiscal 2006**

General funds increase slightly due to allocation of the 1.5% cost-of-living adjustment general fund appropriation to State agencies as authorized in the fiscal 2006 budget bill (Budget Amendment 004-06). Funds had been allocated in DBM's budget and were subsequently distributed to each agency.

## ***Audit Findings***

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Audit Period for Last Audit:	October 3, 2001 – March 1, 2005
Issue Date:	July 2005
Number of Findings:	3
Number of Repeat Findings:	0
% of Repeat Findings:	0%
Rating: (if applicable)	

***Finding 1:*** A transfer of funds from the Energy Overcharge Restitution Fund was not authorized in accordance with federal requirements and exceeded the State budget authorization.

***Finding 2:*** Funds may have been improperly transferred from the Community Energy Loan Program to the State Agency Loan Program.

***Finding 3:*** Cash receipts were not always independently verified to deposit.

### **Performance Audit Follow-up Issue:**

***Issue 1:*** **MEA had not established a formal plan and related timetable for implementing the provisions of a March 2001 executive order that required the use of alternative fuels in State vehicles.**

\* Bold denotes item repeated in full or part from preceding audit report.

**Object/Fund Difference Report  
Maryland Energy Administration**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY05 Actual</u>	<u>FY06 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY07 Allowance</u>	<u>FY06 - FY07 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<b>Positions</b>					
01 Regular	20.00	18.00	18.00	0	0%
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Objects</b>					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 1,359,920	\$ 1,476,132	\$ 1,420,879	-\$ 55,253	-3.7%
02 Technical & Spec Fees	300	0	0	0	0.0%
03 Communication	19,307	36,286	18,242	-18,044	-49.7%
04 Travel	23,818	25,130	27,828	2,698	10.7%
06 Fuel & Utilities	6,366	8,000	10,000	2,000	25.0%
07 Motor Vehicles	20,691	2,880	6,173	3,293	114.3%
08 Contractual Services	1,282,860	1,556,064	1,560,170	4,106	0.3%
09 Supplies & Materials	7,961	10,153	7,995	-2,158	-21.3%
10 Equip - Replacement	16,502	11,759	11,537	-222	-1.9%
11 Equip - Additional	6,244	0	0	0	0.0%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	346,301	107,339	2,639,208	2,531,869	2358.8%
13 Fixed Charges	128,413	127,800	125,100	-2,700	-2.1%
<b>Total Objects</b>	<b>\$ 3,218,683</b>	<b>\$ 3,361,543</b>	<b>\$ 5,827,132</b>	<b>\$ 2,465,589</b>	<b>73.3%</b>
<b>Funds</b>					
01 General Fund	\$ 497,021	\$ 456,488	\$ 2,968,525	\$ 2,512,037	550.3%
03 Special Fund	1,241,557	1,977,382	1,908,966	-68,416	-3.5%
05 Federal Fund	1,376,910	835,503	843,772	8,269	1.0%
09 Reimbursable Fund	103,195	92,170	105,869	13,699	14.9%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 3,218,683</b>	<b>\$ 3,361,543</b>	<b>\$ 5,827,132</b>	<b>\$ 2,465,589</b>	<b>73.3%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2006 appropriation does not include deficiencies, and the fiscal 2007 allowance does not reflect contingent reductions.

