

E50C
State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Operating Budget Data

(\$ in Thousands)

	<u>FY 15</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 16</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 17</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 16-17</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>Prior Year</u>
General Fund	\$101,839	\$107,826	\$113,671	\$5,845	5.4%
Deficiencies and Reductions	0	0	-87	-87	
Adjusted General Fund	\$101,839	\$107,826	\$113,585	\$5,759	5.3%
Special Fund	28,291	28,931	29,608	678	2.3%
Deficiencies and Reductions	0	101	-94	-196	
Adjusted Special Fund	\$28,291	\$29,032	\$29,514	\$482	1.7%
Adjusted Grand Total	\$130,130	\$136,858	\$143,099	\$6,241	4.6%

- The fiscal 2016 working appropriation includes a deficiency appropriation of \$101,202, all from special funds for employee benefits.
- The fiscal 2017 allowance is \$143.1 million, an increase of \$6.2 million over the fiscal 2016 working appropriation. This increase is attributable to an additional \$4.3 million for tax credit payments and \$2.2 million for a new initiative to use aerial imagery for property assessments.

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

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Personnel Data

	<u>FY 15 Actual</u>	<u>FY 16 Working</u>	<u>FY 17 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 16-17 Change</u>
Regular Positions	607.30	615.30	615.30	0.00
Contractual FTEs	<u>16.95</u>	<u>11.35</u>	<u>15.35</u>	<u>4.00</u>
Total Personnel	624.25	626.65	630.65	4.00

Vacancy Data: Regular Positions

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	36.98	6.01%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/15	76.00	12.35%

- The fiscal 2017 allowance includes 615.3 regular positions, the same as the fiscal 2016 working appropriation, and 15.35 contractual full-time equivalents, 4.0 more than the fiscal 2016 working appropriation. This increase is attributable to the realignment of document scanning from an outside vendor to contractual employees.
- The budgeted turnover allowance for fiscal 2017 is 6.01%, which requires that approximately 37.0 positions be held vacant. As of January 1, 2016, there were 76.0 positions vacant, a rate of 12.35%.

Analysis in Brief

Major Trends

Assessment to Sales Ratio Improves after Two Years of Decreasing Accuracy: The performance of the State Department of Assessment and Taxation (SDAT) is measured based on the accuracy of the agency's assessments relative to actual sale prices. In fiscal 2015, the SDAT assessment-to-sales ratio increased from 90% to 93%, nearly reaching the lower bound of the agency's 95% to 105% target range. Additional measures for bias in assessments within geographic areas and by assessed value, both remained well within agency targets.

Utilization of Electronic Forms and Filings Continues to Grow: SDAT is beginning to move more filings, especially for businesses online. While SDAT continues to accept paper filings, early analysis shows that SDAT is succeeding in moving more activity to the Internet. It is too soon to evaluate the overall effectiveness of this effort, but the Department of Legislative Services (DLS) will continue to monitor the agency's efforts.

Issues

Use of Oblique Aerial Imagery for Property Tax Assessments Moves Forward: The SDAT fiscal 2017 budget allowance includes \$2.2 million for a new oblique aerial imagery program for property tax assessments. SDAT conducted a pilot of the technology in fall 2014 and determined that it would improve the efficiency of its assessors and generate additional revenue without negatively impacting assessment accuracy. SB 115, which is currently before the General Assembly, would change the State’s assessment statutes to allow SDAT to use aerial imagery. **DLS recommends that the agency comment on the benefits and reliability of oblique aerial imagery as an assessment tool and the effect that this program, if authorized, would have on the agency’s ability to conduct timely property assessments.**

Recommended Actions

1. Add budget bill language making \$2,200,000 of the appropriation contingent upon enactment of SB 115.

E50C
State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Operating Budget Analysis

Program Description

The State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) supervises the assessment of all property in the State. The department performs assessments on one-third of all real property and all personal property in the State every year and certifies to the local taxing authorities the assessment of every piece of property. The department also administers four tax credit programs: the Homeowners' Property Tax Credit Program, the Renters' Tax Credit Program, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Revitalization and Incentive Zone Tax Credit Program, and the Urban Enterprise Zone Tax Credit Program. The homeowners' and renters' programs provide property tax relief to all eligible homeowners and renters. The BRAC zone program provides tax-related financial incentives to local governments by providing State support for property tax increases on qualifying properties located in BRAC zones. The Urban Enterprise Zone Tax Credit program reimburses local governments for property tax credits given to businesses that are located in, or expand into, enterprise zones. The department collects public service franchise taxes and assesses all public utility companies in the State. It also serves as the filing place for businesses operating in the State. The department registers companies, corporations, and partnerships in Maryland and generates certificates and certified documents. The various forms that businesses must file with the department are available to the public for inspection.

The goals of the department are to provide a consistently accurate property valuation system; run efficient and effective programs for property tax relief and business services; and operate convenient and professional facilities.

Performance Analysis: Managing for Results

1. Assessment to Sales Ratio Improves after Two Years of Decreasing Accuracy

Property assessments are a sensitive and sometimes volatile issue for property owners. SDAT strives to provide accurate and fair assessments. SDAT measures appraisal accuracy as the degree to which properties are appraised at market value, as defined by professional standards published by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO). There are three measures as detailed below.

The assessment-to-sales ratio (ASR) is a ratio of the assessed value to the sales price of the property. The closer the ratio is to 100.0%, the closer the assessment is to the sales prices. A ratio over 100.0% indicates that assessments were higher, and a ratio under 100.0% indicates that assessments were lower than market values. The IAAO range for acceptable performance for the ASR is 90.0% to 110.0%. The SDAT goal is to be within 95.0% to 105.0%. As illustrated in **Exhibit 1**, the department's fiscal 2015 ASR is 93.0%, an increase from an ASR of 90.0% in fiscal 2014 and 91.3% in fiscal 2013.

While the ASR is within the range of the national benchmark, it is still outside the SDAT target. The agency projects that the ASR will increase to 95.0% in fiscal 2016. The low ASRs of recent years were caused by volatility of the housing market. According to SDAT, lingering foreclosures have affected the market in certain regions of the State. Supervisors are carefully monitoring their county for reactions in the market because market conditions vary from town to town and county to county. As the market stabilizes and improves, the ASR should return to 95.0%.

Exhibit 1
Accuracy Measures
Fiscal 2010-2016 Est.

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>Est.</u> <u>2016</u>
Assessment-to-sales Ratio*	95%-105%	95.00%	90.00%	93.10%	91.30%	90.00%	93.00%	95.00%
Coefficient of Dispersion	=< 15.00	10	10	10.27	10.22	10	10	10
Price-related Differential	0.98-1.03	1	1	1.03	1.01	1.02	1	1

Source: Department of Management and Budget

The department is performing within its targets for the remaining two measures. The coefficient of dispersion (COD) measures how close individual ASRs are to the median ASR for an area. A large COD indicates a wide range of assessment values in a particular area. The lower the COD, the more closely the ASRs are to the median ASR value; a COD under 15.0 is considered reasonable. The COD for SDAT in fiscal 2015 was 10.0, the same as in fiscal 2014. The third measure is the price-related differential (PRD). The PRD measures bias in the ASR. A bias is when the assessments for the assessed properties are higher or lower than it should be, based on the ASR. The ideal PRD is 1.0, indicating unbiased assessments. A PRD in excess of 1.0 indicates underestimated appraisals for high-dollar properties, and a PRD less than 1.0 indicates underestimated appraisals for low-dollar properties. The PRD for SDAT in fiscal 2015 is 1.0, a slight improvement over the 1.02 PRD in fiscal 2014.

2. Utilization of Electronic Forms and Filings Continues to Grow

As part of an effort to streamline and modernize agency operations, SDAT is in the process of increasing the number of agency forms that can be submitted online and the percentage of filers using those forms online. As more SDAT services migrate online, the agency will be able to provide the same services with greater speed and cost efficiency.

In fiscal 2014, SDAT began to collect data on electronic filing for certain business forms as part of its Managing for Results data. While there is not yet enough data to analyze the long-term trajectory of the modernization effort by SDAT, early returns show solid growth in the second year of tracking. **Exhibit 2** identifies the two classes of filings currently being tracked by SDAT for uptake of online forms. In fiscal 2014, 22.5% of new business registrations were filled online. In fiscal 2015, this grew to 30.0%. Good Standing Certificates are already largely filed online, but still showed an increase in electronic filings. In fiscal 2014, 86.8% were filled online, increasing to 89.1% in fiscal 2015.

Exhibit 2
Utilization of Electronic Documents
Fiscal 2014-2016 (Est.)

	Actual <u>2014</u>	Actual <u>2015</u>	<u>2016 Est.</u>
New Business Registrations	81,414	85,000	85,000
Percentage Filed Electronically	22.5%	30.0%	40.0%
Good Standing Certificates	43,839	46,000	47,000
Percentage Filed Electronically	86.8%	89.1%	90.0%

Source: Department of Budget and Management

Fiscal 2016 Actions

Proposed Deficiency

The budget includes one deficiency for fiscal 2016, an increase of \$101,202 in special funds for employee benefits. These additional funds are necessary to account for benefit payments for 43 employees in local assessment offices who were grandfathered into the State benefits system.

Cost Containment

The 2015 budget bill included an across-the-board 2% general fund reduction due to the State's fiscal condition. The SDAT share of that reduction was \$549,000 in general funds. Additionally, due to local match requirements, an additional \$233,325 in special funds was removed by subsequent budget amendment as a direct result of the general fund reduction, totaling a \$782,325 reduction of all funds. SDAT has managed this reduction by reducing information technology (IT) expenditures (\$330,000), realizing savings due to a projected decrease in utilization of the Homeowners' Property Tax Credit (\$280,575), and other cuts to operating expenditures (\$171,750).

Proposed Budget

As shown in **Exhibit 3**, the SDAT appropriation for fiscal 2017 increases by \$6.2 million, or 4.6%, above the fiscal 2016 working appropriation. This increase is largely attributable to an anticipated increase in utilization of the Urban Enterprise Zone Tax Credit and Homeowners’ Property Tax Credit programs and funding for a new aerial imagery program from property assessments. The Governor’s budget also includes an appropriation for employee increments totaling \$819,582 for this agency. This funding is included in the budget of the Department of Budget and Management and will be distributed to each agency by budget amendment at the start of the fiscal year.

**Exhibit 3
Proposed Budget
State Department of Assessments and Taxation
(\$ in Thousands)**

How Much It Grows:	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal 2015 Actual	\$101,839	\$28,291	\$130,130
Fiscal 2016 Working Appropriation	107,826	29,032	136,858
Fiscal 2017 Allowance	<u>113,585</u>	<u>29,514</u>	<u>143,099</u>
Fiscal 2016-2017 Amount Change	\$5,759	\$482	\$6,241
Fiscal 2016-2017 Percent Change	5.3%	1.7%	4.6%

Where It Goes:

Personnel Expenses

Employee and retiree health insurance	\$945
Employee retirement.....	785
Other fringe benefit adjustments	17
Turnover adjustments	-71
Compensation	-461

Tax Credit Programs

Urban Enterprise Zone Tax Credit	3,386
Homeowners’ Property Tax Credit.....	1,647
Renters’ Tax Credit	-762

Other Changes

Aerial imagery project	2,200
Software licenses	30
Subscriptions to real property information databases.....	28
Other	5

E50C – State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Where It Goes:

Realignment of scanning to contractual full-time equivalents	-74
Elimination of scanning contracts	-80
Postage.....	-131
Office assistance	-150
Software acquisition and maintenance	-361
State information technology adjustments.....	-712
Total	\$6,241

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

Across-the-board Reductions

The fiscal 2017 budget bill includes an across-the-board reduction for employee health insurance, based on a revised estimate of the amount of funding needed. This agency’s share of these reductions is \$86,694 in general funds and \$94,335 in special funds. There is an additional across-the-board reduction to abolish positions statewide, but the amounts have not been allocated by agency.

Personnel

Personnel expenditures increase by \$1.2 million, or 2.6%. The growth is attributable to increased contribution rates for health insurance and employee retirement. These increases are offset by a reduction of \$460,681 in employee compensation, largely attributable to long-time staff leaving the agency.

Tax Credit Payments

Expenditures for the four tax credit programs administered by the agency increase by a total of \$4.3 million, or 5.2%, above the fiscal 2016 working appropriation. Urban Enterprise Zone Tax Credits increase by \$3.4 million. While the number of businesses receiving these credits falls from 816 to 788, the value of the average credit increases. The largest increase is \$2.8 million in Baltimore City. Additionally, the appropriation for the Homeowners’ Property Tax Credit increases by \$1.6 million, and the Renters’ Tax Credit decreases by \$762,120 based on projections of program utilization.

Other Changes

The most significant additional changes to the budget include an increase of \$2.2 million to use aerial imagery to conduct assessments. The budget also includes the addition of 4 contractual full-time equivalents in the Charter Unit to take over document scanning tasks currently performed by an outside contractor. This adjustment is expected to reduce net expenditures by \$73,689 in fiscal 2017. There is also a significant reorganization of IT functions between SDAT and the Department of Information Technology (DoIT), which will reduce department IT expenditures by \$711,582 and move more functions to DoIT.

Issues

1. Use of Oblique Aerial Imagery for Property Tax Assessments Moves Forward

In fall 2014, in consultation with StateStat, SDAT conducted a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of oblique aerial imagery as a supplement to the agency's physical property assessments. Under current law, SDAT is required to reassess all properties in the State every three years, including physical inspections for properties that have been sold or improved. SDAT has struggled, due to understaffing, to conduct these physical inspections in a timely manner. The agency has reported that this program will significantly reduce the agency backlog of inspections, generate additional tax revenue, and bring it closer to meeting the mandated assessment cycle.

What Is Oblique Aerial Imagery?

Oblique aerial imagery is a common tool for conducting property assessments. During the winter months, when there is less leaf cover, planes fly over a region in a grid pattern taking photographs of properties. Software then processes the images and generates a three-dimensional rendering of each property. The user, in this case an SDAT assessor, can then use these renderings to determine whether changes have been made to the property, take measurements of exterior dimensions, and make the appropriate adjustment to the property's assessed value.

IAAO has determined that oblique aerial imagery is a reliable tool for assessments and recommends its use as long as property data is well maintained and images are updated on a regular basis (every two to five years). Both Virginia and the District of Columbia already rely on aerial imagery and no longer conduct any physical property inspections. While the tool is more effective in less dense suburban and rural settings, it can be used to evaluate most properties in all regions of the State, including Baltimore City.

Results of the Pilot Program

SDAT assigned 19 assessors in Anne Arundel and Frederick counties to perform their regular job duties using oblique aerial imagery supplemented with traditional physical inspections as needed. These assessors reviewed over 12,000 accounts that require physical inspections under current law. Assessors were able to evaluate over 90% of those properties using only the aerial images and eliminating the need for physical inspections. In the remainder of cases, assessors determined that a physical inspection was required.

Based on the results of the pilot, SDAT believes that this technology will allow assessors to review approximately twice the number of properties that they currently cover with physical inspections. SDAT conducted a staffing analysis to determine the number of additional assessors needed statewide to meet its mandate to reassess all properties every three years. According to the agency, the implementation of the proposed aerial imagery plan would reduce that need from 205 additional assessors to only 101.

SDAT also tracked how the use of aerial imagery affected the value of resulting assessments. The pilot program added a total of \$32 million to the tax base in Anne Arundel County. While most of this additional assessed value would have been captured by physical inspections, SDAT estimates that statewide implementation would lead to a slight increase to the tax base of \$1.4 billion, or about 0.2%, above the amount for physical inspections alone.

Statewide Implementation

SDAT has determined, based on the pilot, that it wishes to implement this technology statewide. However, the agency is not authorized, under current law, to use aerial imagery as a supplement or substitute for physical inspections. There is currently department legislation before the General Assembly (SB 115) that would allow SDAT to use aerial imagery for assessments with discretion to conduct physical inspections when necessary.

The SDAT fiscal 2017 budget allowance includes \$2.2 million for this project and, as shown in **Exhibit 4**, the agency projects that the total cost over the first three-year assessment cycle (fiscal 2017 to 2019) will be \$5.6 million.

Exhibit 4
Projected Aerial Imagery Expenditures
Fiscal 2017-2019

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Local Share</u>
2017	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
2018	900,000	900,000
2019	800,000	800,000
Total	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

The projected average annual cost of the program is \$1.9 million. Under current law, half of that amount would be paid by the counties. Based on the SDAT estimate of additional revenue from the program, each county enjoys a positive return on investment, as shown in **Exhibit 5**.

The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends that the agency comment on the benefits and reliability of oblique aerial imagery as an assessment tool and the effect this program, if authorized, would have on the agency’s ability to conduct timely property assessments.

Exhibit 5
Estimated Local Costs and Revenues – Aerial Imagery Program
Fiscal 2017-2019

	Cost Share		Estimated Tax Revenue Added	Return on Investment	
	% of Total	\$		\$	%
Allegany	1.8%	\$50,400	\$85,111	\$34,711	68.9%
Anne Arundel	9.2%	257,600	1,555,683	1,298,083	503.9%
Baltimore City	10.3%	288,400	1,711,824	1,423,424	493.6%
Baltimore County	13.0%	364,000	1,422,735	1,058,735	290.9%
Calvert	1.9%	53,200	237,632	184,432	346.7%
Caroline	0.7%	19,600	63,288	43,688	222.9%
Carroll	2.9%	81,200	576,379	495,179	609.8%
Cecil	2.0%	56,000	201,601	145,601	260.0%
Charles	2.8%	78,400	423,744	345,344	440.5%
Dorchester	1.0%	28,000	73,659	45,659	163.1%
Frederick	4.1%	114,800	777,606	662,806	577.4%
Garrett	1.3%	36,400	43,125	6,725	18.5%
Harford	4.3%	120,400	504,451	384,051	319.0%
Howard	4.5%	126,000	1,046,187	920,187	730.3%
Kent	0.6%	16,800	59,893	43,093	256.5%
Montgomery	14.6%	408,800	2,964,395	2,555,595	625.1%
Prince George's	12.7%	355,600	1,275,379	919,779	258.7%
Queen Anne's	1.1%	30,800	193,781	162,981	529.2%
St. Mary's	2.1%	58,800	185,684	126,884	215.8%
Somerset	0.7%	19,600	28,012	8,412	42.9%
Talbot	0.9%	25,200	121,564	96,364	382.4%
Washington	2.6%	72,800	299,047	226,247	310.8%
Wicomico	2.0%	56,000	104,468	48,468	86.6%
Worcester	2.9%	81,200	217,343	136,143	167.7%
Total	100.0%	\$2,800,000	\$14,172,591	\$11,372,591	406.2%

Source: State Department of Assessments and Taxation

Recommended Actions

1. Add the following language to the general fund appropriation:

Provided that \$1,100,000 in general funds and \$1,100,000 in special funds is contingent upon the enactment of SB 115.

Explanation: This action makes \$2,200,000 of the appropriation for the Real Property Valuation Program contingent upon the enactment of SB 115, which would authorize the use of aerial imagery for some property tax assessments.

Current and Prior Year Budgets

Current and Prior Year Budgets **State Department of Assessments and Taxation** (\$ in Thousands)

	<u>General</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Special</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Federal</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Reimb.</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fiscal 2015					
Legislative Appropriation	\$108,204	\$28,022	\$0	\$0	\$136,226
Deficiency Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Containment	-623	-100	0	0	-723
Budget Amendments	118	654	0	0	772
Reversions and Cancellations	-5,860	-285	0	0	-6,145
Actual Expenditures	\$101,839	\$28,291	\$0	\$0	\$130,130
Fiscal 2016					
Legislative Appropriation	\$107,448	\$28,794	\$0	\$0	\$136,242
Budget Amendments	378	137	0	0	515
Working Appropriation	\$107,826	\$28,931	\$0	\$0	\$136,757

Note: The fiscal 2016 working appropriation does not include deficiencies or reversions. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Fiscal 2015

SDAT finished fiscal 2015 \$6,095,837 below its legislative appropriation, which is largely attributable to unspent funds for tax credits. Cost containment reduced the appropriation by \$722,820. Amendments added \$374,459 for the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), \$143,724 for salaries and wages, and \$325,000 for operating expenses in the Charter Program.

General Funds

Actual expenditures were \$6,364,393 below the legislative appropriation largely attributable to unused funds for tax credit programs (\$5,210,000) and the Annapolis Data Center (\$434,000). The appropriation was also reduced by \$504,388 for budget amendments, including:

- \$189,132 increase for the COLA;
- \$622,820 decrease for cost containment actions;
- \$65,000 decrease for the Voluntary Separation Program; and
- \$5,700 decrease for telecommunications.

Special Funds

Actual expenditures were \$268,556 above the legislative appropriation. Budget amendments increased the appropriation by \$654,051 and were offset by \$100,000 in cost containment and \$285,494 in cancellations. Budget amendments included:

- \$325,000 increase for operating expenses in the Charter Program;
- \$185,327 increase for the COLA; and
- \$143,724 increase to offset a general fund reduction for the Office of the Director.

Fiscal 2016

Two budget amendments have adjusted the fiscal 2016 legislative appropriation; \$378,000 in general funds and \$370,000 in special funds were added to restore employee salaries, which would have been reduced by 2% effective July 1, 2015. There was also a reduction of \$233,325 in special funds, to reduce the local contribution for property tax assessments due to the reduction in the State share caused by the 2% general fund reduction.

Object/Fund Difference Report
State Department of Assessments and Taxation

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 15 Actual</u>	<u>FY 16 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 17 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 16 - FY 17 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Positions					
01 Regular	607.30	615.30	615.30	0.00	0%
02 Contractual	16.95	11.35	15.35	4.00	35.2%
Total Positions	624.25	626.65	630.65	4.00	0.6%
Objects					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 45,359,312	\$ 46,776,886	\$ 48,273,955	\$ 1,497,069	3.2%
02 Technical and Spec. Fees	354,634	263,788	362,451	98,663	37.4%
03 Communication	1,373,916	1,177,697	1,028,388	-149,309	-12.7%
04 Travel	281,335	188,750	172,450	-16,300	-8.6%
06 Fuel and Utilities	23,809	18,500	25,100	6,600	35.7%
07 Motor Vehicles	72,568	62,090	72,500	10,410	16.8%
08 Contractual Services	4,230,744	4,825,458	5,563,434	737,976	15.3%
09 Supplies and Materials	182,136	147,559	149,449	1,890	1.3%
10 Equipment – Replacement	391,013	165,667	161,667	-4,000	-2.4%
11 Equipment – Additional	35,023	0	5,000	5,000	N/A
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	76,014,261	81,450,325	85,722,000	4,271,675	5.2%
13 Fixed Charges	1,811,268	1,679,685	1,743,260	63,575	3.8%
Total Objects	\$ 130,130,019	\$ 136,756,405	\$ 143,279,654	\$ 6,523,249	4.8%
Funds					
01 General Fund	\$ 101,839,460	\$ 107,825,833	\$ 113,671,232	\$ 5,845,399	5.4%
03 Special Fund	28,290,559	28,930,572	29,608,422	677,850	2.3%
Total Funds	\$ 130,130,019	\$ 136,756,405	\$ 143,279,654	\$ 6,523,249	4.8%

Note: The fiscal 2016 working appropriation does not include deficiencies or reversions. The fiscal 2017 allowance does not include contingent reductions.

Fiscal Summary
State Department of Assessments and Taxation

<u>Program/Unit</u>	<u>FY 15 Actual</u>	<u>FY 16 Wrk Approp</u>	<u>FY 17 Allowance</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 16 - FY 17 % Change</u>
01 Office of the Director	\$ 2,800,383	\$ 2,940,092	\$ 3,108,833	\$ 168,741	5.7%
02 Real Property Valuation	34,965,214	35,134,716	38,426,160	3,291,444	9.4%
04 Office of Information Technology	3,809,064	5,057,423	3,966,644	-1,090,779	-21.6%
05 Business Property Valuation	3,656,119	3,516,684	3,617,538	100,854	2.9%
06 Tax Credit Payments	76,014,262	81,450,325	85,722,000	4,271,675	5.2%
08 Property Tax Credit Programs	2,898,913	2,983,305	2,996,037	12,732	0.4%
10 Charter Unit	5,986,064	5,673,860	5,442,442	-231,418	-4.1%
Total Expenditures	\$ 130,130,019	\$ 136,756,405	\$ 143,279,654	\$ 6,523,249	4.8%
General Fund	\$ 101,839,460	\$ 107,825,833	\$ 113,671,232	\$ 5,845,399	5.4%
Special Fund	28,290,559	28,930,572	29,608,422	677,850	2.3%
Total Appropriations	\$ 130,130,019	\$ 136,756,405	\$ 143,279,654	\$ 6,523,249	4.8%

Note: The fiscal 2016 working appropriation does not include deficiencies or reversions. The fiscal 2017 allowance does not include contingent reductions.