

**D05E01  
Board of Public Works**

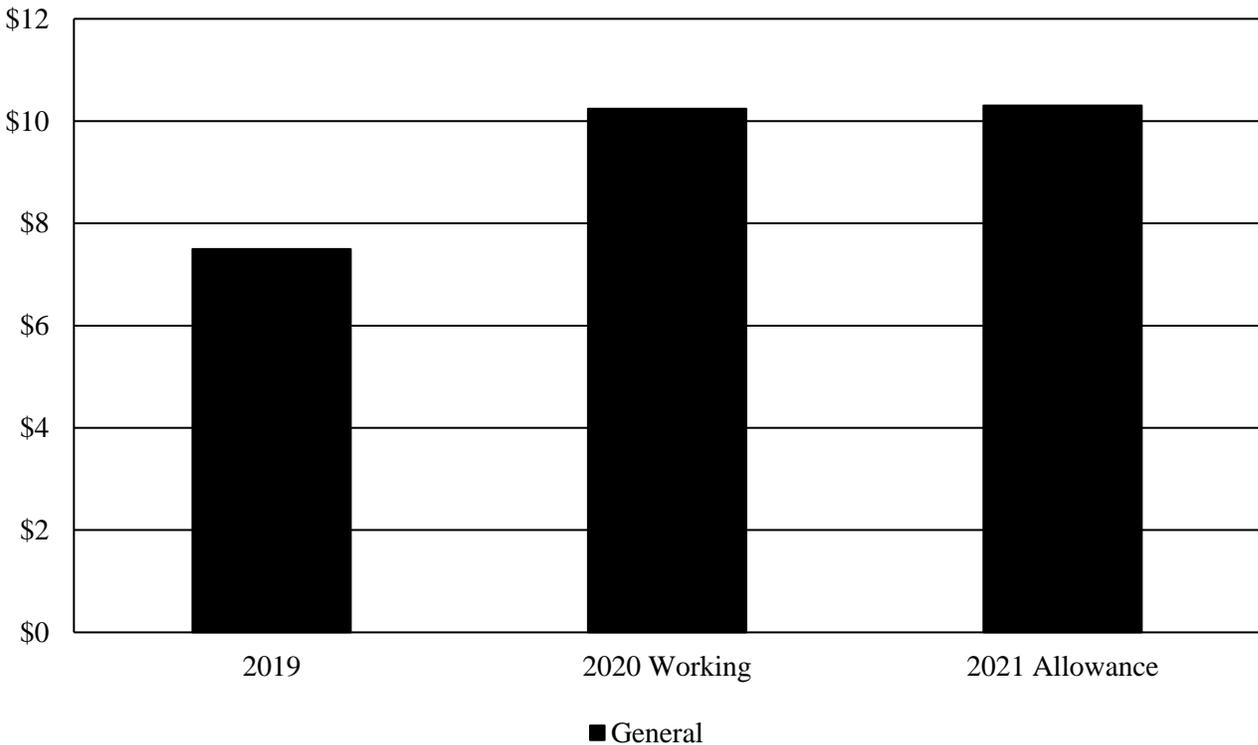
**Program Description**

The Governor, the Comptroller, and the Treasurer comprise the Board of Public Works (BPW). The board approves leases and contracts executed by State agencies. It adopts and promulgates rules, regulations, and procedures for the administration of the State’s procurement law. The board also approves the amount and timing of bond sales. BPW owns multiple properties in Annapolis for which the Historic Annapolis Foundation receives a grant to manage. The board is also responsible for the issuance of licenses to people seeking to dredge in or to place fill on State tidal wetlands. The Wetlands Administration is a division of the board that prepares written recommendations and issues licenses after approval by the board. This program also coordinates the State’s wetlands licensing program with other governmental agencies, landowners, and the general public.

***Operating Budget Summary***

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**The Fiscal 2021 Budget Increases by \$0.1 Million or 0.6% to \$10.3 Million  
(\$ in Millions)**



Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding. The fiscal 2020 appropriation includes deficiencies, planned reversions, and general salary increases. The fiscal 2021 allowance includes contingent reductions and general salary increases.

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*D05E01 – Board of Public Works*

- From fiscal 2019 to 2021, costs increase by \$2.8 million (37%) of which \$2.1 million is attributable to an appropriation for judgments against the State<sup>1</sup> approved by BPW on October 20, 2019.
- From fiscal 2020 to 2021, budgeted costs increase by approximately \$63,000, or 0.6%.

## **Fiscal 2019**

The fiscal 2019 appropriation included \$500,000 in general funds to the contingent fund. The fiscal 2020 budget bill included a \$346,000 deficiency appropriation in the Department of General Services (DGS) to support legal fees related to State Center litigation. At the time, DGS advised that these costs had been incurred. The General Assembly deleted funding for the deficiency appropriation. On June 19, 2019, BPW approved the transfer of \$363,449 from the contingent fund to DGS to cover those costs.

## **Fiscal 2020**

### **Proposed Deficiency**

On October 30, 2019, BPW approved grants totaling \$2,078,491 for five individuals who were erroneously incarcerated. Distribution of grants is to be done in two installments; \$0.4 million was approved to be paid within 30 days of BPW approval, and the remaining \$1.7 million was to be paid within 30 days of a deficiency appropriation enacted in the budget bill. That funding is included in the fiscal 2021 budget as a deficiency.

The budget bill also includes \$394,580 in general funds for the contingent fund to replace funds used for the first installment of grants. These grants were awarded by BPW, and BPW advises that the funds have been disbursed. This deficiency provides for a mid-year replenishment of the contingent fund. Since fiscal 2011, appropriations have been \$500,000. Since fiscal 2008, no deficiency appropriations have been provided for this fund. There is no specific need identified, so it is unclear why this fund needs to be replenished. **The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) recommends deleting this replenishment funding.**

The final proposed deficiency appropriation totals \$250,000 in general funds for the Maryland Zoo in Baltimore. The Department of Budget and Management advises that the funds support capital projects.

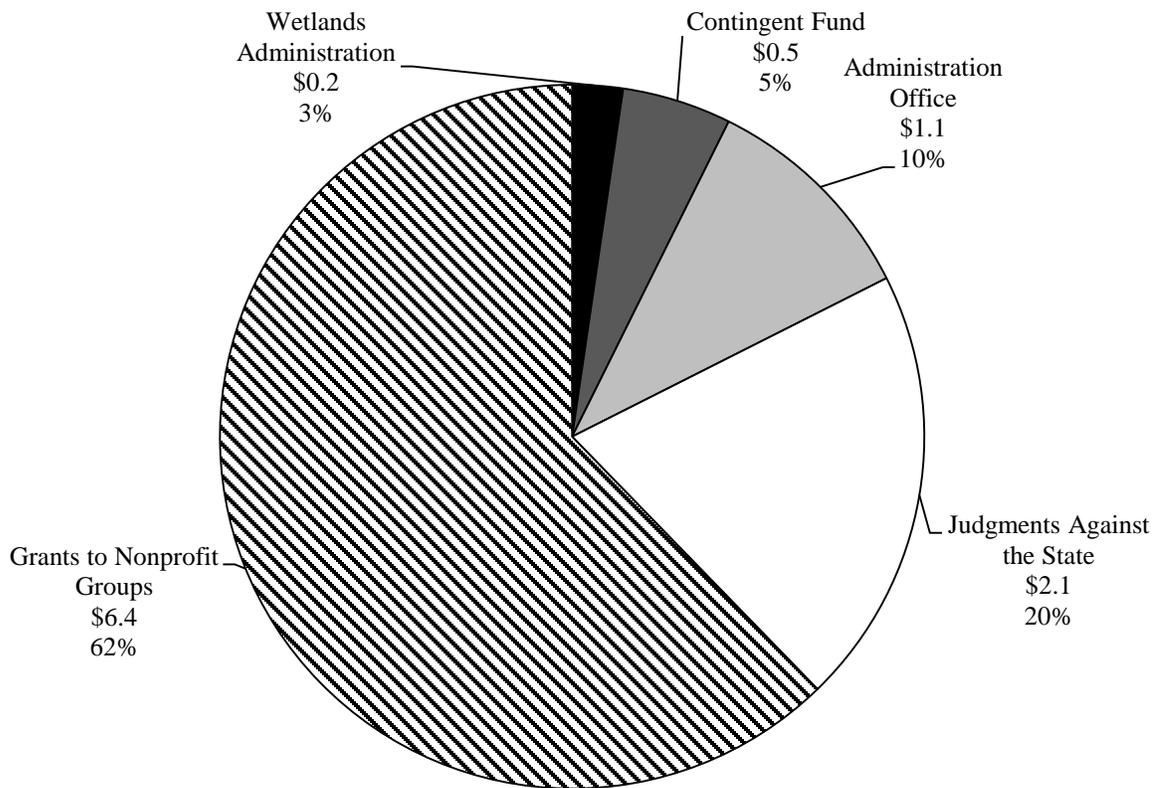
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<sup>1</sup> Judgements against the State is the name of the program. There was no adverse judgement against the State. Individuals obtained a writ of innocence under Section 8-301 of the Criminal Procedure Article.

## Fiscal 2021 Overview of Agency Spending

**Exhibit 1** shows that 87% of the BPW budget supports grants to nonprofits, judgments against the State, and the contingent fund. Salaries and wages for administering the board and wetlands program total \$1.3 million, which is the remaining 13% of the fiscal 2021 allowance.

**Exhibit 1**  
**Overview of Board of Public Works Spending by Program**  
**Fiscal 2021 Allowance**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



Note: Judgements Against the State is the name of the program. There was no adverse judgement against the State. Compensation is granted under Section 10–501 of the State Finance and Procurement Article.

Source: Department of Budget and Management

**Proposed Budget Change**

**Exhibit 2** below shows that, after adjusting for deficiencies and salary increases, the additional \$63,000 in fiscal 2021 is attributable to changes in personnel expenses and other administrative expenses.

**Exhibit 2  
Proposed Budget  
Board of Public Works  
(\$ in Thousands)**

<b>How Much It Grows:</b>	<b><u>General Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
Fiscal 2019 Actual	\$7,498	\$7,498
Fiscal 2020 Working Appropriation	10,241	10,241
Fiscal 2021 Allowance	<u>10,304</u>	<u>10,304</u>
Fiscal 2020-2021 Amount Change	\$63	\$63
Fiscal 2020-2021 Percent Change	0.6%	0.6%

<b>Where It Goes:</b>	<b><u>Change</u></b>
<b>Personnel Expenses</b>	
Employee and retiree health insurance.....	\$25
Increments, reclassifications, and other compensation .....	13
Fiscal 2021 2% salary increase effective January 1, 2021 .....	10
Annualize fiscal 2020 1% salary increase .....	5
Other fringe benefit adjustments .....	-1
Retirement contribution.....	-5
Reduce vacant administration II position to base.....	-14
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	
Enterprise Budget System allocation .....	15
Legal services support.....	14
Department of Information Technology services allocation .....	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63</b>

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding. The fiscal 2020 appropriation includes deficiencies, planned reversions, and general salary increases. The fiscal 2021 allowance includes contingent reductions and general salary increases.

## Grants to Private Nonprofits

The fiscal 2021 allowance for grants to private nonprofits totals \$6.4 million in general funds, which is equivalent to the fiscal 2020 working appropriation if the deficiency for the zoo is approved. There is no increase in grants for any recipient. The grants support:

- *The Maryland Zoo in Baltimore;*
- *Historic Annapolis Foundation;*
- *The Western Maryland Scenic Railroad;* and
- ***The Council of State Governments (CSG):*** The general fund grant, which is \$166,927, to CSG represents the same as was appropriated since fiscal 2017. In July 2019, the council notified the State Treasurer’s Office that dues are approximately \$180,000 annually. **The board should be prepared to brief the committees on any implications related to the State not fully paying these dues.**

## Personnel Data

	<u>FY 19</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 20</u> <u>Working</u>	<u>FY 21</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>FY 20-21</u> <u>Change</u>
Regular Positions	0.00	9.00	9.00	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>0.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

### *Vacancy Data: Regular Positions*

Turnover and Necessary Vacancies, Excluding New Positions	0.00	0.00%
Positions and Percentage Vacant as of 12/31/19	2.00	22.22%
Vacancies Above Turnover	2.0	2.0

## ***Key Observations***

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### **1. Erroneous Convictions**

In 1963, the General Assembly authorized BPW to award compensation to individuals who had been erroneously convicted, sentenced, and confined if they had received from the Governor a full pardon stating that the individual’s conviction was shown conclusively to be in error. The awards are at the discretion of the board. Chapters 799 and 800 of 2017 broadened eligibility to add individuals who may not have received a gubernatorial pardon but have received a State’s Attorney certification that the individual’s conviction was in error under Section 8-301 of the Criminal Procedure Article. If a conviction was made in error, an imprisoned individual can petition BPW for a grant to compensate the individual for time imprisoned.

Since 2018, when the law no longer required a gubernatorial pardon, BPW has received six requests for grants. Five are based on State’s Attorney certifications that the conviction was in error under Section 8-301 of the Criminal Procedure Article. The sixth request was withdrawn in July 2018 because the individual had neither a pardon nor a Section 8-301 certificate. On October 30, 2019, BPW approved awarding \$9.3 million to five individuals who were erroneously incarcerated. Altogether, these men were incarcerated for over 117 years. **Exhibit 3** shows that each individual received the State’s median household income for each year incarcerated as well as additional funding for psychotherapy and financial counseling.

**Exhibit 3**  
**Compensation Per Individual**  
**Approved by Board of Public Works on October 30, 2019**

	<b>Hubert James Williams <u>BPW Item 18</u></b>	<b>Walter Lomax <u>BPW Item 19</u></b>	<b>Lamar Johnson <u>BPW Item 20</u></b>	<b>Jerome Lamont Johnson <u>BPW Item 21</u></b>	<b>Clarence Shipley <u>BPW Item 22</u></b>
Days Incarcerated	4,134	13,964	4,366	10,701	9,686
Years Incarcerated <sup>1</sup>	\$892,944	\$3,016,224	\$943,056	\$2,311,416	\$2,092,176
Psychotherapy <sup>2</sup>	5,616	5,616	5,616	5,616	5,616
Financial Counseling <sup>3</sup>	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$903,560</b>	<b>\$3,026,840</b>	<b>\$953,672</b>	<b>\$2,322,032</b>	<b>\$2,102,792</b>

<sup>1</sup> Payment is \$78,916 per year of incarceration as reported by *U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Median household income* (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017.

<sup>2</sup> \$5,616 for each petitioner for one year of weekly psychotherapy sessions at the Maryland Medicaid reimbursement rate.

<sup>3</sup> \$5,000 for financial counseling, based on the average market cost for the creation of a financial plan, and an additional 10 to 15 hours of financial consulting.

Source: Board of Public Works

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*D05E01 – Board of Public Works*

When BPW approved the grants, the BPW item specified that the payments would be annuities paid over a period of years. It may be easier for individuals to manage a large grant as an annuity rather than as a large one-time payment. Annuities also reduce the State’s immediate financial exposure, which makes it easier to manage the State’s budget. For the two individuals that are Medicare eligible, payments are made over three years, and the other three individuals receive payments over seven years. If the individual passes away, the individual’s estate receives the remaining payments. **Exhibit 4** details the payment schedule.

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**Exhibit 4**  
**Payments Approved by BPW on October 30, 2019**  
**Fiscal 2020-2026**

<u>Year</u>	<u>When Paid</u>	<u>Hubert James Williams BPW Item 18</u>	<u>Walter Lomax BPW Item 19</u>	<u>Lamar Johnson BPW Item 20</u>	<u>Jerome Lamont Johnson BPW Item 21</u>	<u>Clarence Shipley BPW Item 22</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	After Signing a Release	\$78,916	\$78,916	\$78,916	\$78,916	\$78,916	\$394,580
2020	Within 30 Days of Fiscal 2020 Deficiency Appropriation	222,270	930,030	57,322	252,802	221,482	1,683,906
2021	July 31, 2020	301,187	1,008,947	136,239	331,719	300,399	2,078,491
2022	July 31, 2021	301,187	1,008,947	136,239	331,719	300,399	2,078,491
2023	July 31, 2022	0	0	136,239	331,719	300,399	768,357
2024	July 31, 2023	0	0	136,239	331,719	300,399	768,357
2025	July 31, 2024	0	0	136,239	331,719	300,399	768,357
2026	July 31, 2025	0	0	136,239	331,719	300,399	768,357
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$903,560</b>	<b>\$3,026,840</b>	<b>\$953,672</b>	<b>\$2,322,032</b>	<b>\$2,102,792</b>	<b>\$9,308,896</b>

BPW: Board of Public Works

Source: Board of Public Works

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**BPW Action Provides Framework That Addresses Some Ambiguities in the Law**

These awards are the first awards that the State has given without a gubernatorial pardon. Issues raised since the legislation was enacted relate to ambiguities regarding what an appropriate award is, the State’s financial exposure, and if the State should indemnify local jurisdictions.

The BPW action provides a framework for future payments to individuals. These individuals are provided median Maryland household income amounts for each year that they are incarcerated. The law also requires that individuals are awarded actual damages but does not specify what that means. To acknowledge that the erroneously incarcerated individuals may have suffered some psychological damage, the award includes one year of therapy at the Maryland Medicaid reimbursement rate. To provide some guidance on managing the payments, an amount equivalent to the average cost for the creation of a financial plan and 10 to 15 hours of counseling is also provided.

However, there still are these unresolved issues:

- ***What is the State’s Financial Exposure?*** It is unclear how many individuals can qualify for grants. The Baltimore City State’s Attorney’s Office has noted that 1,700 cases may be tainted by the police department’s defunct Gun Trace Task Force. It is also unclear how many other erroneously convicted individuals are incarcerated.
- ***Consistency among Jurisdictions?*** The law does not provide guidance for State’s Attorneys about what kinds of errors should receive compensation. Different jurisdictions could develop different standards.
- ***Should the State be Able to Indemnify Local Jurisdictions?*** To indemnify is to be reimbursed for losses caused by that party. The current law places the entire liability on the State. Is it clear that the entire responsibility for erroneous convictions should be borne by the State? The law could require local jurisdictions to participate in some share of grants to individuals.

## **2. Annual Review of Maryland Zoo in Baltimore Attendance and Financial Statement**

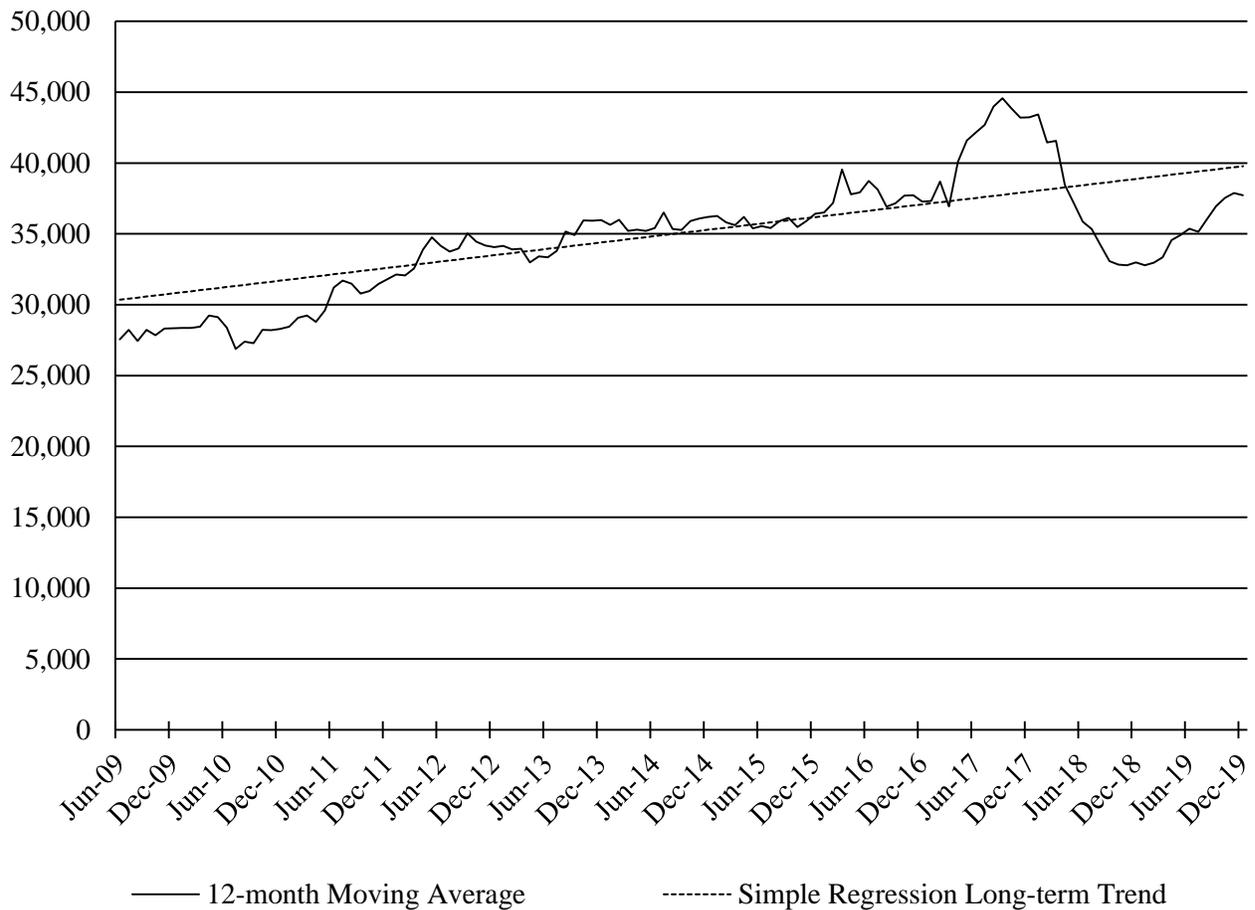
As in recent years, the zoo submitted financial statements and attendance reports to the budget committees. Attendance reports are provided monthly, and the audited fiscal 2019 financial statement was received in October 2019.

### **Zoo Attendance Has Slowed**

Monthly zoo attendance varies. Since June 2009, minimum attendance ranges from 46 (in February 2010) to 97,367 (May 2017). This attendance is seasonal, so certain months tend to have lower attendance, such as February, while others have higher attendance, such as May. To smooth out these variances, DLS shows the monthly attendance as a 12-month moving average. Each data point includes the attendance of the last 12 months so that each data point includes data from the entire annual cycle.

**Exhibit 5** shows the 12-month moving average since June 2009. In the early years, the trend is slow growth. There is then a boom and bust cycle beginning in 2017. From April 2017 to March 2018, all data points averaged over 40,000 monthly visitors. This shows how extraordinary attendance was from January 2016 through the end of calendar 2017. Attendance has dropped sharply since 2017 to levels comparable with attendance prior to fiscal 2014. DLS calculated the simple regression long-term trend. The slope of the trend line suggests that attendance is increasing at an annual average rate of 75 individuals per month. While 2019 attendance has rebounded somewhat after a sharp decline in 2018, recent attendance figures are still below the trend line.

**Exhibit 5**  
**Analysis of Zoo Attendance: 12-month Moving Average and Long-term Trend**  
**June 2009 to December 2019**



Note: Pearson’s correlation is used to compute the long-term trend slope. Regression equation uses actual data.

Source: Maryland Zoo in Baltimore

## Earned Income and Expenses

Exhibit 6 shows the changes in zoo revenues and expenses from fiscal 2015 to 2019, as detailed in the audited financial statements.

**Exhibit 6**  
**Maryland Zoo in Baltimore – Audited Financial Statements**  
**Fiscal 2015-2019**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>2018-2019</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2018-2019</u>	<u>Annual</u> <u>% Change</u> <u>2015-2019</u>
<b>Attendance Revenues</b>								
Visitor Revenue	\$3,098	\$3,568	\$3,932	\$3,562	\$3,631	\$70	2.0%	4.0%
Membership Dues	1,662	1,804	1,840	1,998	1,967	-30	-1.5%	4.3%
Special Events	517	597	672	636	652	16	2.6%	6.0%
Education Programs	247	398	397	334	340	6	1.8%	8.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$5,525</b>	<b>\$6,367</b>	<b>\$6,841</b>	<b>\$6,530</b>	<b>\$6,592</b>	<b>\$62</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Grants and Contributions</b>								
Grants and Awards	\$9,759	\$9,590	\$10,011	\$10,604	\$19,565	\$8,961	84.5%	19.0%
Contributions	860	1,491	793	1,046	3,131	2,085	199.4%	38.1%
In-kind Donations	977	823	949	989	981	-8	-0.8%	0.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$11,595</b>	<b>\$11,905</b>	<b>\$11,754</b>	<b>\$12,638</b>	<b>\$23,676</b>	<b>\$11,038</b>	<b>87.3%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>
<b>Other Revenues</b>								
Insurance Recoveries	\$112	\$455	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	n/a	-100.0%
Investment Income	1	-5	20	14	28	14	106.3%	151.0%
Other Revenue	77	10	37	32	94	62	193.1%	5.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$190</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$57</b>	<b>\$45</b>	<b>\$122</b>	<b>\$76</b>	<b>167.2%</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$17,310</b>	<b>\$18,731</b>	<b>\$18,652</b>	<b>\$19,213</b>	<b>\$30,389</b>	<b>\$11,176</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
<b>Expenses</b>								
Program Services	\$14,238	\$14,980	\$15,407	\$15,598	\$15,675	\$77	0.5%	2.4%
Supporting Services	2,622	2,424	2,860	2,846	2,439	-407	-14.3%	-1.8%
Fundraising	925	1,042	1,035	1,044	1,193	150	14.3%	6.6%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$17,786</b>	<b>\$18,447</b>	<b>\$19,301</b>	<b>\$19,488</b>	<b>\$19,307</b>	<b>-\$181</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>-\$475</b>	<b>\$284</b>	<b>-\$649</b>	<b>-\$275</b>	<b>\$11,082</b>	<b>\$11,357</b>		

Source: Maryland Zoological Society Consolidated Financial Statements, Years Ending June 30, 2019 and 2018

### **Attendance Revenues**

Though uneven, attendance revenues increased at an annual rate of 4.5% from fiscal 2015 to 2019. Revenue sources include:

- **Visitor revenue** is obtained from admission ticket sales, concession commissions, enjoyment of rides (net of revenue sharing paid to vendors), and facility rentals. The category of visitor revenue does not include membership sales. Though fee structures change, this is linked to attendance.
- **Membership dues** have been increasing consistently through fiscal 2018 but declined slightly in fiscal 2019. The decrease in fiscal 2019 is attributable to reduced individual membership purchases. Corporate membership revenues continued to increase. The zoo attributes three changes that helped contribute to the increase in member dues in recent years. The first change was a discount program that incentivized existing members to renew their memberships before they expired, thereby increasing the retention rate of members and increasing total revenues. The second change involved restructuring membership levels to simplify the sales process. The third change was an increase in membership pricing; prices for the most popular family membership levels, basic and plus, were increased by \$3 and \$10, respectively.
- **Special events** revenue increased again in fiscal 2019. The zoo runs special events throughout the year that appeal to different age groups and demographics. The most popular event is Brew at the Zoo, which takes place over the Memorial Day weekend. The zoo advises that the event staff has made an effort to appeal to a broader spectrum of the population. Other events include Zoobop, Paint Nights, and Yoga at the Zoo.
- **Education programs** generate revenues through ZOOMobile visits as well as educational breakfasts, lectures, and guided tours. These revenues increased by over \$6,000 in fiscal 2019.

### **Grants and Contributions**

Grants and contributions have fluctuated in recent years, ranging from a high of \$23.7 million in fiscal 2019 to a low of \$11.6 million in fiscal 2015. In fiscal 2019, grants and contributions account for 78% of total revenues. Trends include:

- **Grants and awards** increased by \$9 million, or 85%, in fiscal 2019. Grants and awards primarily consist of public funding from State and local jurisdictions for both operating and capital funds. Grants and awards are more than half of the zoo's revenues in every year. The high levels of grants in fiscal 2019 are attributable to additional grants for capital projects. For example, the zoo advises that it spent \$10.4 million for expansion of the elephant exhibit. As shown in **Exhibit 7**, the State provides most of these grants.

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**Exhibit 7**  
**Grants and In-kind Contributions from State and Local Governments**  
**Fiscal 2019**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Maryland Board of Public Works – Operating Grant	\$5,215	26%
State of Maryland Capital Grants	12,066	60%
Maryland State Department of Education School Children Grant	812	4%
Baltimore City – Operating Grant	590	3%
Baltimore City – In-kind Contributions	975	5%
Howard County – Operating Grant	24	0%
Baltimore County Commission on the Arts and Sciences Operating Grant	500	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,183</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Maryland Zoological Society Consolidated Financial Statements, Years Ending June 30, 2019 and 2018

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- **Contributions** are comprised of annual donations from individuals and corporations, excluding memberships, and are often provided in support of specific exhibit projects. The zoo reports that contributions received in fiscal 2019 included a higher number of private capital gifts related to the elephant exhibit expansion.
- **In-kind donations** total approximately \$981,000 in fiscal 2019. In-kind donations are noncash donations that the zoo received, such as reduced State rent, Baltimore City waste removal, electricity, and other services.

### **Expenses**

The zoo’s total expenses have increased at an average annual rate of 2.1% since fiscal 2015. In fiscal 2019, Program services were 81.2% of spending. Program services expenses are costs related to maintaining the zoo, such as facilities maintenance, care of the animals, and education programs.

Supporting services reflect such activities as accounting, personnel administration, and strategic direction. The fiscal 2019 reduction is largely attributable to reallocating costs from supporting services to program services. Expenses associated more closely with programs, such as credit card fees incurred when tickets are purchased, have moved from supporting services to program services.

Over half of the zoo’s budget supports payroll. In fiscal 2019, payroll increased by approximately \$310,000 (3.1% over fiscal 2018) and now totals \$10.4 million. Offsetting this increase was a \$0.6 million decrease in maintenance costs in fiscal 2019. Maintenance costs, which totaled

\$2.1 million in fiscal 2018, were higher as the zoo was being accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums. The zoo advises that the fiscal 2019 \$1.5 million amount represents a more normal upkeep.

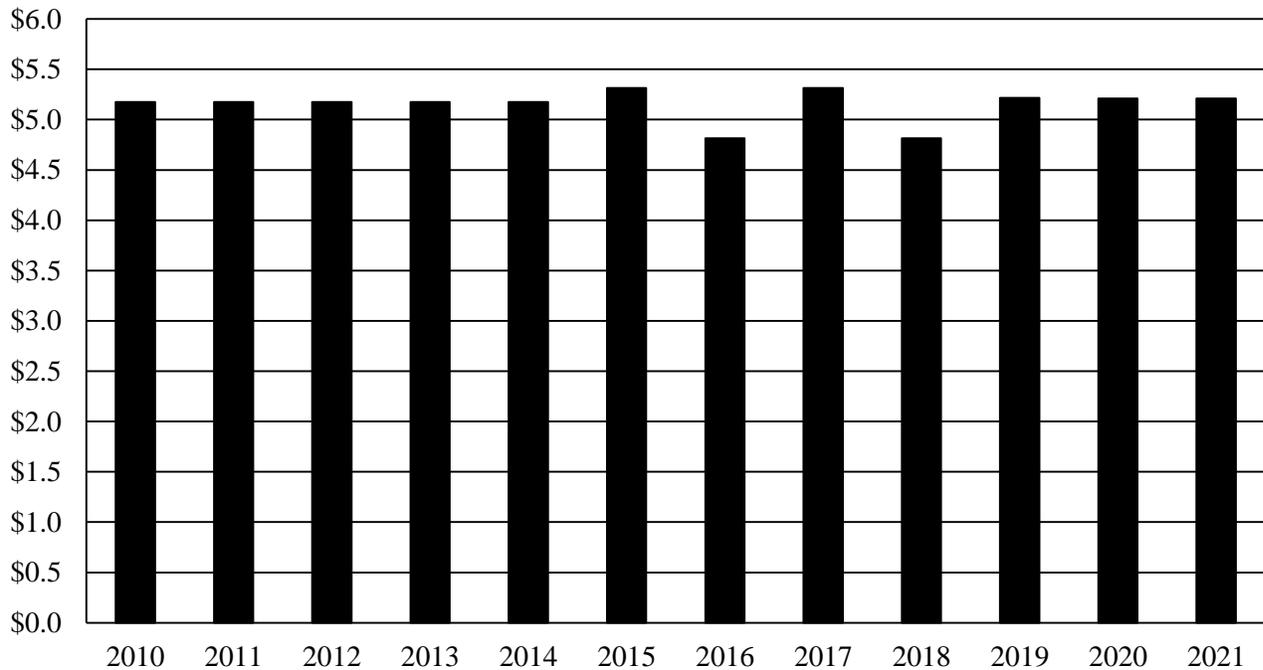
### Zoo Outlook: State Operating Grants, Attendance, and Costs

To remain as an ongoing concern, the zoo must generate revenue sufficient to cover its costs. With respect to revenues, keys to financial health include increasing attendance and generating grant and contribution revenues. Costs must also be constrained so that they do not exceed revenues for any extended period.

#### State Operating Support Has Been Steady Over the Last Decade

The State provides an annual operating grant in the BPW budget. **Exhibit 8** shows that this grant has been between \$4.8 million and \$5.4 million since fiscal 2010. While the State provides substantial support for the zoo, this support is fairly constant over the last decade and has not increased as costs have increased.

**Exhibit 8**  
**State Operating Grants**  
**Fiscal 2010-2021**  
**(\$ in Millions)**



Source: State Budget

**Will the Zoo Be Able to Generate Revenues Sufficient to Cover Costs?**

Questions concerning the zoo's long-term health include:

- ***How Much Will Attendance Increase?*** As Exhibit 5 shows, attendance has declined since 2017. Since the trend is for costs to increase, attendance growth will be key for the zoo. **The zoo should be prepared to discuss its attendance projections with the committees. This should include a discussion of any actions contemplated to increase attendance.**
- ***Can Costs Be Constrained So That They Do Not Exceed Revenues?*** In addition to general inflationary pressures, the zoo will also be affected by Chapters 10 and 11 of 2019, which increase the minimum wage to \$15 by July 1, 2026. This is done over a number of years with the minimum wage initially increasing by \$0.90 for a rate of \$11 per hour on January 1, 2020. The zoo advises that 83 of 231 positions, 36% of the workforce, are below the \$15 minimum wage. Raising minimum wages can also result in wage compression that could result in salary increases for some employees currently earning more than \$15 per hour. **The zoo should be prepared to brief the committees on its plans to manage employee costs, including a discussion of how minimum wage increases affect costs.**
- ***How Will the Zoo Manage Its Finances If State Support Is Not Increased?*** Exhibit 8 shows that State support has been fairly constant over the last decade. Substantially increasing grants for the zoo would change the current implied State policy, which is steady support for the zoo. **The zoo should be prepared to discuss efforts to seek alternative revenue sources.**

## Operating Budget Recommended Actions

1. Adopt the following narrative:

**Operational Reporting:** Continuing past practice, the committees request that the Maryland Zoological Society submit audited financial statements for fiscal 2020 and year-to-date monthly attendance figures for the zoo for fiscal 2021 by visitor group. This should include a breakdown of the kinds of passes allocated.

<b>Information Request</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Audited financials	Maryland Zoological Society	November 1, 2020
Monthly attendance	Maryland Zoological Society	Quarterly report by July 15, 2020 October 15, 2020 January 15, 2021 April 15, 2021

- |  | <b><u>Amount<br/>Reduction</u></b> |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 2. Delete the contingent fund deficiency appropriation. This deficiency provides for a mid-year replenishment of the contingent fund after awards were approved for erroneously convicted individuals. Since the funds have been disbursed, this reduction has no effect on the awards. No specific need has been identified as to why the funds should be replenished mid-year. | \$ 394,580 GF                      |

<b>Total Reductions to Fiscal 2020 Deficiency</b>	<b>\$ 394,580</b>
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**Appendix 1**  
**2019 Joint Chairmen’s Report Responses from Agency**

The 2019 *Joint Chairmen’s Report* (JCR) requested that the Board of Public Works prepare three reports. Electronic copies of the full JCR responses can be found on the Department of Legislative Services Library website.

- ***Report on Erroneous Convictions:*** As discussed in Key Observations, the Board of Public Works approved grants to five individuals who were erroneously convicted. The JCR provides details about the awards.
- ***Maryland Zoo Monthly Attendance:*** The zoo has been submitting these reports since July 2008. The data is used in the annual review of the zoo in Key Observations.
- ***Maryland Zoo Audited Financial Statements:*** The zoo has been submitting these reports since July 2008. The data is used in the annual review of the zoo’s finances in Key Observations.

**Appendix 2  
Object/Fund Difference Report  
Board of Public Works**

<u>Object/Fund</u>	<u>FY 19 Actual</u>	<u>FY 20 Working Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 21 Allowance</u>	<u>FY 20 - FY 21 Amount Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<b>Positions</b>					
01 Regular	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0%
<b>Total Positions</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Objects</b>					
01 Salaries and Wages	\$ 1,033,094	\$ 1,118,447	\$ 1,136,358	\$ 17,911	1.6%
02 Technical and Special Fees	6,068	12,111	25,673	13,562	112.0%
03 Communication	4,907	1,252	1,252	0	0%
04 Travel	4,742	3,493	3,493	0	0%
08 Contractual Services	9,470	83,533	100,187	16,654	19.9%
09 Supplies and Materials	16,614	16,195	16,195	0	0%
10 Equipment – Replacement	0	1,363	1,363	0	0%
11 Equipment – Additional	0	637	637	0	0%
12 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	6,421,136	6,665,592	8,994,083	2,328,491	34.9%
13 Fixed Charges	2,258	4,117	4,882	765	18.6%
14 Land and Structures	0	538	538	0	0%
<b>Total Objects</b>	<b>\$ 7,498,289</b>	<b>\$ 7,907,278</b>	<b>\$ 10,284,661</b>	<b>\$ 2,377,383</b>	<b>30.1%</b>
<b>Funds</b>					
01 General Fund	\$ 7,498,289	\$ 7,907,278	\$ 10,284,661	\$ 2,377,383	30.1%
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$ 7,498,289</b>	<b>\$ 7,907,278</b>	<b>\$ 10,284,661</b>	<b>\$ 2,377,383</b>	<b>30.1%</b>

Note: The fiscal 2020 appropriation does not include deficiencies, planned reversions, or general salary increases. The fiscal 2021 allowance does not include contingent reductions or general salary increases.