

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
45 Chenell Drive
Concord NH 03301



2006 ANNUAL REPORT





MISSION

The mission of the Department of Revenue Administration is to collect the proper amount of taxes due, incurring the least cost to the taxpayers, and in a manner that merits the highest degree of public confidence in our integrity, efficiency and fairness. Further, it must provide prompt and constructive assistance to the municipal units of government in matters of budget, finance, and the appraisal of real estate.

This report is dedicated to Governor John Lynch and Members of the Executive Council:

- 1st District – Raymond S. Burton
- 2nd District – Peter J. Spaulding
- 3rd District – Ruth L. Griffin
- 4th District – Raymond J. Wiczorek
- 5th District – Debora B. Pignatelli

Letter from the Commissioner

November 29, 2006

Many hands make the load lighter is a phrase that has 2 meanings in FY 2006. First, it applies to how we have integrated our operations to gain the most productivity from our employees every work day of the year, but more importantly a state department becomes a team with a common purpose. The Equalization Bureau processes low and moderate taxpayer relief; Property Appraisal assists with real estate transfer tax administration; and Audit Support manages paperwork for the Collections Division. The list goes on and on, but the end result is a leveling of the peaks and valleys associated with all business processes providing the State with a more productive work force.

Second, our taxpayer compliance efforts have brought thousands of new filers. The press has covered the huge increase in audit revenue that has resulted from our efforts, but the real story is a 5% increase in staff, which brought about a 100% increase in audit productivity. While we promised a \$9-\$10 million increase in revenue we delivered \$15-\$20 million to the Treasury. Promises made and kept.

Other areas of significant improvement include document processing where 3 years ago significant backlogs caused interest paid out to climb and tax billings to fall way behind. Making the computer system more responsive to the needs of the employees and getting department-wide involvement in peak season activities have converted an old problem into new revenue opportunities.

As we proceed forward with statewide improvements to the Property Tax System it has become apparent that public education is the key component to its perception as a fairly administered tax. Some relief will be provided by the slowing growth of property values. Years of 10% annual growth in property values have slowed and the "sticker shock" that accompanies big changes in value will begin to subside. With revaluation constitutionally required every 5 years the value of a home could jump by 50% or 60% in between revaluations. We have begun with a WEB-based presentation of how revaluations work, but much more must be done. We will work with the towns, the assessors, and the Assessing Standards Board in sharing a common goal that the more the citizens understand the better the system for all.

Finally, no organization goes forward without energy, enthusiasm, and focus on the mission. Every employee at the Department of Revenue has exhibited these traits by showing a willingness to work as one department and not just be a single task worker. This year no individual can be credited with our accomplishments because it is our collective team that made it all happen.

G. Philip Blatsos
Commissioner

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II. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

DIVISION PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

Administration Unit – Performs administrative functions necessary to support Department operations including accounting, purchasing, human resources, fleet and facility maintenance, legal, adjudicative and administrative hearings, customer service, and taxpayer advocacy.

Audit Division – Conducts audits of tax returns of individuals, partnerships, estates, trusts, corporations, and documents filed with the Department to ensure compliance with New Hampshire tax laws and rules.

Central Tax Services Unit – Provides general assistance to the public for all taxes administered by the Department and facilitates internal control of all tax receivables for the Department and acts within the Department as an advocate for taxpayers.

Collections Division – Initiates collection activities in pursuit of delinquent tax returns and payments for all taxes administered by the Department.

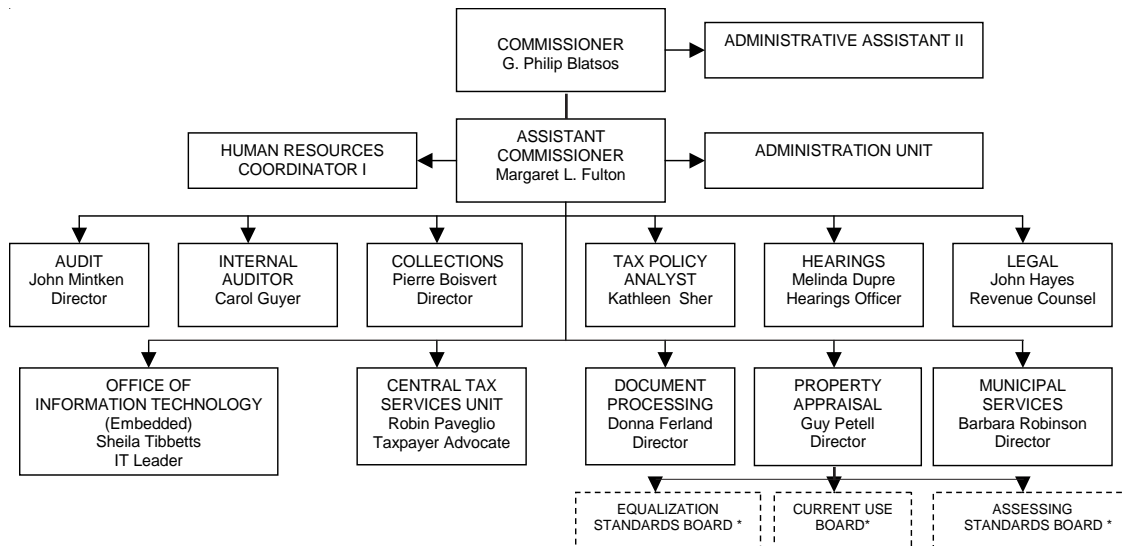
Document Processing Division – Receives, sends, processes, stores, and retrieves all tax documents, return payments and electronic transactions filed with the Department.

Municipal Services Division – Establishes and approves municipal, school, county and village district tax rates. Provides technical assistance, relative to taxation and finance, to the political subdivisions of the state; and prescribes a uniform chart of accounts for all municipalities, schools, counties and village districts.

Office of Information Technology (Embedded Personnel) – Designs, develops and maintains computerized systems to support the administration of taxes and to automate labor-intensive functions.

Property Appraisal Division – Assists and educates municipalities with the methods of appraisal and assessment of real property. Provides appraisal revaluation services statewide to municipalities. Equalizes the local assessed valuation of each municipality to bring such valuations to the full and true market value of the property. Advises and assists municipalities and taxpayers in full and true appraisals and timely collection of timber yield tax. Appraises public utility and railroad property for equalization, as well as local tax purposes. Assists local municipalities with the administration of the Current Use law (RSA 79-A).

Organizational Chart
July 30, 2006



III PROPERTY TAX DEVELOPMENTS

Low and Moderate Income Homeowners Property Tax Relief

Effective July 1, 2002, Chapter 158 of the Laws of 2002 repealed the Education Property Tax Hardship Relief and enacted Low and Moderate Income Homeowners Property Tax Relief. The Education Property Tax Hardship Relief provisions were designed to lessen the economic burden of the education property tax on certain at-risk taxpayers. The new law expanded the eligibility criteria to include all property owners in New Hampshire, provided they own a "homestead", or an interest in a "homestead", subject to the education property tax and have resided in the homestead on April 1 of the year for which the claim is made. Eligible claimants also must have had total "household income" of \$20,000 or less if a single person; \$40,000 or less if married or "head of a New Hampshire household".

Eligible claimants apply for relief to the Department using Form DP-8. Claimants must include a copy of their final property tax bill and Federal income tax return for the claim year and any additional documentation as required. Completed Forms DP-8 must be postmarked no earlier than May 1, and no later than June 30 following the due date of the final property tax bill.

In an effort to improve the processing of claims, the Department implemented a software application and an on-line claim status check. The software application allows the claims to be processed faster by implementation of several automated features such as pre-filled data entry fields for previous filers and the ability to generate request letters within the application, using the pre-filled information. The on-line claim status check allows applicants to login and view the status of their claims at any time.

The Department strives to process all claims within the time prescribed by the Legislature. Claims processing may be delayed as a result of incomplete claims. The number of claims filed and relief granted is directly tied to the state education property tax rate. As the state education property tax rate drops, so do the number of claims filed and the amount of relief granted. The high number of claims filed for claim year 2003 was the direct result of aggressive marketing by the Department through education seminars and advertising to ensure that eligible residents were aware of the program. Due to budget constraints, the Department was not able to continue the educational seminars, however prior eligible claims were mailed a copy of the current forms to ease the burden on the residents of the State. As a result of further budget cuts, the Department may not be able to continue this practice and the burden of obtaining forms will shift to the residents of New Hampshire. The Department will continue to make forms available at municipal offices and on our web site at revenue.nh.gov.

Claim Year 2002	23,606 claims granted	\$7.7 million total relief
Claim Year 2003	27,208 claims granted	\$7.5 million total relief
Claim Year 2004	25,058 claims granted	\$4.9 million total relief
Claim Year 2005	22,500 claims estimated	\$3.8 million estimated relief

Division annually publishes a Current Use Booklet for the Current Use Board and an Equalization Procedures Manual for the Equalization Standards Board. In 2005, the division assisted in creating new valuation formulas, which were implemented by the Current Use Board.

Property Appraisal and Municipal Services

Property Appraisal and Municipal Services Divisions are responsible for providing technical support and assistance to municipalities in the area of state and local property taxation. These Divisions have four broad areas of responsibility: monitoring of the appraisal and valuation of properties, conducting annual ratio studies for determining the total equalized valuation of properties within municipalities, conducting an assessment review of specific municipalities each year, and setting municipal tax rates.

In addition, the Property Appraisal Division supports three legislatively created boards that are administratively attached to the Department of Revenue Administration. These boards are the Current Use Board, the Assessing Standards Board, and the Equalization Standards Board. For all three boards, personnel from the Property Appraisal Division provide administrative support in terms of providing procedural manuals, preparing agendas, providing meeting room space, providing public posting of meeting dates, taking and transcribing minutes, providing various clerical services, and providing day-to-day answers to inquiries about the various board's functions and duties. The Property Appraisal Division for the 2005 tax year, the Property Appraisal Division monitored 35 full revaluations, 3 partial revaluations, 82 cyclical review programs, 47 statistical updates, and approximately 160 annual maintenance contracts. In addition, the staff responsible for this monitoring provided technical assistance and information as requested from virtually every town or city. Property Appraisal was also responsible for the valuation of railroads and utility properties for the statewide education tax. The entities reviewed are a nuclear power plant, 10 electric companies, 8 gas companies, 9 bio-electric companies, 26 hydro-electric companies, 31 water and sewer companies, and 12 railroads. They had a combined valuation of over \$3.1 billion. The staff also processed 3,838 "Intent to Cut" forms for timber harvesting, and 798 "Intent to Excavate" forms for gravel extraction.

The assessment review process began in the 2003 tax year, following adoption of guidelines by the Assessing Standards Board. Informational workshops were held for all municipalities being reviewed, and the reviews themselves were conducted by the Property Appraisal staff. A total of 62 municipalities were reviewed for the 2005 tax year, with preliminary reports for distribution to those municipalities. Approximately three-fourths of New Hampshire's municipalities have been reviewed so far, with the last 59 being reviewed for the 2006 tax year.

The Equalization staff of the Property Appraisal Division computed ratios for the 2005 tax year for 234 towns and cities, and 25 unincorporated jurisdictions. The work was performed in accordance with an equalization manual that was reviewed, revised, and approved by the Equalization Standards Board. Only one appeal was filed challenging the calculated ratio. Effort has been ongoing to encourage municipalities to submit data for these ratio studies electronically. Electronic filings by municipalities mean less data entry, fewer errors, and faster results. For the 2005 tax year, 64% of the municipalities, with 84% of the sales, filed electronically. This represented an increase from 55% of the municipalities and 76% of the sales filing electronically for 2004. In addition to the ratio study, the Equalization staff also assisted in reviewing and processing the Low and Moderate Income Homeowner's Property Tax Relief.

The Property Appraisal Division annually certifies and recertifies individuals who are permitted to perform assessing work in the state. Currently, there are 412 that are certified, comprised of 148 building measurer and listers, 33 property assessor assistants, 88 property assessors and 139 property assessor supervisors. Of this number certified, 68 are due for recertification in 2006, 73 in 2007, 55 in 2008, 101 in 2009 and 92 in 2010.

To assist municipalities, the Property Appraisal Division continues to make available a Timber and Gravel Certification worksheet for their use. It provides an easy and accurate method to calculate the timber and gravel taxes due. Currently, approximately 80% of New Hampshire municipalities are taking advantage of this program.

The Property Appraisal Division also makes use of a timber and gravel tax database to monitor the timber and gravel activities in each municipality. The database provides timber species and excavated material totals that are initially planned for removal, and the actual final totals when each operation is completed. Reports can be generated to give totals by municipality, county, and/or statewide totals. The information is provided to the Department of Resources and Economic Development in summarizing the total volumes cut by municipality and statewide.

In accordance with RSA 21-J:35, the Municipal Services Division reviewed the appropriations and revenues for approximately 550 municipal entities, and responded to approximately 6200 phone calls, 970 faxes, and 2100 e-mails in 2005. The Municipal Services Division also reviewed the financial reports and budget forms for all the municipalities.

In the course of providing technical assistance to the various municipalities, the Municipal Services Division held 43 meetings and 21 budget workshops. They also set tax rates for the State's 234 towns and cities and 25 unincorporated places.

Computerized templates and spreadsheets were utilized to streamline the tax rate setting process. With the help of these innovations and a dedicated staff, processing time was minimized, resulting in quicker turnover of the certified tax rates issued to the municipalities. The Municipal Services Division conducted and participated in training workshops for collectors, village district officials, school officials, town and city officials, the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), and the municipal section of the New Hampshire Bar Association. The staff also conducted numerous on-sight technical assistance visits to municipalities, including specific visits to collectors.

The utilization of a utility tax database continues to provide a means to coordinate work among the Utility section, the ratio study staff, and the Municipal Services staff during the tax rate setting process. This database assists the Utility section with its annual utility analysis and tax billing by retaining assessed taxpayer and value "history". It captures a total assessed valuation by municipalities and statewide. The database is also used by the ratio staff to verify information on the MS-1 forms that are submitted, and by the Municipal Services staff in finalizing the correct tax rates.

IV VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE - CENTRAL TAX SERVICES

Central Tax Services became a permanent function by operation of law under RSA 21-J:6-c, effective September 3, 2005. The Central Tax Services Unit's three primary functions under this statute are: 1) provide general assistance to the public for all taxes administered by the Department; 2) internal control of all tax receivables for the Department; and 3) taxpayer advocacy.

Under the direction of the Taxpayer Advocate, the mission of Central Tax Services is to assist all taxpayers, tax officials, and practitioners to provide tax information and education. The unit explains the function of the Department, and provides the assistance, tools and services necessary to promote understanding and voluntary compliance with New Hampshire tax laws. Through the centralization of taxpayer assistance we are able to provide a uniform system of assistance to customers in need that provides them with consistent messages designed to increase knowledge, reduce anxiety about State taxation, and promote public confidence in tax administration.

The Department's Central Tax Services and education program has been operational since February of 2004. At the close of this fiscal year, we have responded to 88,365 requests for assistance. Callers and visitors to the Department benefit from the expertise of four experienced representatives trained in all areas of New Hampshire State tax laws, rules and administration. The statistical information below demonstrates some of the types and volumes of assistance provided this fiscal year.

CENTRAL TAX SERVICES TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE FY '06
(DESCENDING ORDER BY CALL SUBJECT)

<u>TAX TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CALLS</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
Business Taxes (BET/BPT)	7,932	25%
Calls requiring Research by other Divisions	7,931	25%
Meals & Rentals Tax	4,609	15%
*Miscellaneous Taxes	4,874	15%
Interest & Dividends Tax	2,814	9%
Low & Moderate Income Homeowners' Property Tax Relief	2,809	9%
Real Estate Transfer Tax	<u>758</u>	2%
Total Calls 7/1/05 to 6/30/06	31,727	

* Miscellaneous Taxes: Communication Services, Property Tax, Electricity Consumption Tax, Inheritance Tax and Tobacco Tax



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The centralization of Accounts Receivables within the Central Taxpayer Service Unit ensures that taxpayer accounts are accurately maintained. In addition, Accounts Receivable staff identify unpaid taxpayer accounts and send a 45-day reminder letter to many taxpayers to give them another chance to voluntarily comply with their outstanding tax liability before collection enforcement activity is initiated.

The Accounts Receivable Unit, within Central Tax Services, mailed 3,317 45-day reminder letters this fiscal year totaling \$12,118,256.58 owed to the State. These reminder letters give taxpayers a final opportunity to voluntarily comply with their tax obligations, as billed previously, before their bill is sent to the Collection Division for enforcement activity.

Central Tax Services takes providing public assistance very seriously and will continue to pursue efforts designed to help taxpayers file and pay accurately and on-time to avoid unnecessary penalty and interest charges.

V ENFORCEMENT COMPLIANCE – AUDITS & COLLECTIONS

When voluntary compliance efforts fail to produce the desired results, enforcement through audit and collection efforts must be pursued. The Department's Audit Division and Collections Division worked diligently to ascertain and pursue those with a tax obligation who failed to file or pay as required by law. While most taxpayers voluntarily file and pay the proper amount of taxes when due, those who do not create an unfair burden on the public, resulting in inequities, which must be remedied.

Non-Filer Project Discovery/Nexus Program

During FYE June 2006, the Discovery/Nexus Bureau of the Audit Division identified 3,060 non-filed or improperly filed returns. This effort produced tax collections of \$3,643,532. Since its inception in 1990, this non-filer project has generated initial filing revenue exceeding \$29 million.

The Nexus Group has conducted significant non-compliance activities through the use of computer database cross-matches with the Department of Employment Security. In recent years, the Nexus Group has also utilized the Internet to obtain an array of information on out-of-state companies, which conduct business activities in New Hampshire.

In succeeding fiscal years, the Nexus Group will explore the use of computer technology with other state agencies and survey the use of technology from municipal departments across the state. The Audit Division will participate in a national nexus program with numerous other states, which pursue non-filers who operate in multiple jurisdictions.

The Discovery/Nexus Bureau works to identify non-filers of Interest and Dividends tax by utilizing information provided by the IRS. The Discovery/Nexus Bureau then compares this information to returns filed with the Department. For FYE June 2006, 2,590 letters were sent causing 2,553 returns to be filed. The tax collected from this program is included in the \$3,643,532 reported above.

Real Estate Transfer Tax

The Audit Division began a compliance review in the fall of 2003 of individuals and businesses that appeared to have profited from the favorable real estate market conditions. This review identified 1,164 commercial transfers that were reported as tax-exempt gifts or a value significantly below actual considerations. This program produced \$5,933,445 as of this fiscal year.

Business Tax Audits

The Audit Division completed 1,083 audits in FYE 2006. These audits provided \$75,058,868 in additional revenues.

Collection Activity

The primary mission of the Department is to collect taxes in a proper and professional manner. The Collection Division is committed to assure that all taxpayers timely submit and fully pay their New Hampshire state tax liabilities as prescribed by law. Accordingly, our front line compliance officers are an integral component in accomplishing this task.

In this effort, the Collection Division is specifically charged with the responsibility of initiating collection activity in pursuit of delinquent tax returns and assessments of all taxes administered by the Department. A considerable focus is centered on the Meals & Rentals (M&R) Tax and the Tobacco Tax. The M&R tax evolves around three distinct forms of business that includes restaurants, room rentals and motor vehicle rentals. Proper licensing and reporting holds a high level of concern in our enforcement efforts.

This Division works with each delinquent taxpayer on a case-by-case basis to obtain payment of outstanding assessments on overdue tax liabilities. Working with delinquent taxpayers helps assure tax compliance and secures debts due the State as delinquent debts follow economic patterns. New business enterprises promptly replace the old. During fiscal year 2006 we prepared and recorded over 312 State tax liens in an effort to secure debts due the State. The Collection Division secured and collected over \$13,543,014 in delinquent taxes, interest and penalties – comprising of \$4,354,986 in Meals and Rentals Tax (M&R); \$3,931,383 in Business Tax; \$228,755 in Interest and Dividends Tax; and \$604,721 in Miscellaneous Tax. Late M&R returns accounted for \$4,384,605. While the number of tobacco stamp sales has decreased, the increase in the tax rate has generated \$143,501,071 in Tobacco Stamp Tax revenue. Compliance officers conducted 596 retail tobacco checks.

As an outreach effort we have stationed a Compliance Officer in our Gorham office. This initiative has improved taxpayer awareness and has enabled our staff to work promptly in meeting our taxpayer demands. In support of creating awareness, our Compliance Officers have actively participated in monitoring the state fairs and other special events.

There are 226 active bankruptcy cases pending adjudication for a total court claim in excess of \$2,343,900.

VI LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

Office of Revenue Counsel

Revenue Counsel serves as general legal counsel for the Department and provides legal advice and representation to the Department. The Department's attorneys spent a significant portion of their time defending civil cases filed in state courts and administrative appeal tribunals appealing tax assessments and challenging state taxing statutes. During the fiscal year the Department's attorneys worked on two cases pending before the NH Supreme Court, eleven cases before the Superior Courts, seventeen cases pending before the Board of Tax and Land Appeals, two cases before the federal bankruptcy courts, and ten cases pending before the Department's Hearings Bureau. Department attorneys have also provided advice and representation with respect to the Low and Moderate Income Homeowners Property Tax Relief program administered by the D.R.A. Attorneys represented the Department in five Low and Moderate appeals to the Board of Tax and Land Appeals. Department attorneys also provided assistance to Department of Justice attorneys to resolve the class action law-suit, Smith v. Department of Revenue, that was pending since 1995. Department attorneys have also worked with the Department of Justice representing the interests of the State in a group of consolidated cases in which the Plaintiffs challenged the state education property tax.

As discussed below, the Department's attorneys also spent a significant amount of time coordinating the promulgation of the administrative rules that were either adopted by the Commissioner during the fiscal year or were in the rulemaking process during that period. Finally, the Department's attorneys analyzed legislation affecting the Department.

Administrative Rules

The purpose of administrative rules is to implement the statutes that a state agency is charged with administering. The rules provide a more detailed description of how laws are applied consistent with the statutes passed by the Legislature. In order for rules to have the force of law, unless exempted by statute, agency rules must be adopted according to the rulemaking process contained in the Administrative Procedure Act, RSA 541-A, with oversight by the Joint Legislative Committee on Administrative Rules.

The Department is responsible for twenty-six chapters of rules for the laws that it administers and eight chapters of rules for Boards that are administratively attached to the Department. Assistant Commissioner Fulton has made it a priority to improve the Department's administrative rulemaking process so that all rules proposed by the Commissioner are thoroughly reviewed by Department staff. She is also encouraging greater public participation in the rulemaking process.

During Fiscal Year 2006, the Department's attorneys coordinated the drafting and promulgation of fifteen chapters relating to laws administered by the Department and assisted the Current Use Board in its adoption of two chapters of rules. Department attorneys assist the various Divisions with the rulemaking process from drafting to adoption in order to promote uniformity and clarity, which eliminates conflicts between rules and statutes, and eliminate unnecessary rules. The Department encourages public participation in the process and is grateful to members of the public who have taken the time to review proposed rules and provide the Department with comments.

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Declaratory Rulings FYE 6/30/06

DCR Number	Content	RSA	Effective Date
8618	RETT - Does use of Nominee Trust to Hold Real Estate Alter Taxability of Transactions	RSA 79-B	4/26/06

Administrative Rulings FYE 6/30/06

DCR Number	Rule Number and Content	Effective Date	Expiration Date
8389	Rev 2900 Administration, Returns and Taxpayer Records	7/08/05	7/08/13
8495	Rev 2500 Electronic Funds Transfer	11/30/05	11/30/13
8526	Rev 1000 Tobacco Tax	12/21/05	12/21/13
8501	Rev 601, 602 Appraisal of Taxable Property	12/01/05	12/01/13
8504	Rev 604.21 Application for Exemption of a Residence in an Industrial or Commercial Zone	12/06/05	12/06/13
8567	Rev 1800 Conservation Restriction Assessment	2/14/06	2/14/13
8570-A 8570-B	Cub 200 Practices and Procedures	2/18/06	2/18/14
8571	Cub 300 Criteria for Current Use	2/18/06	2/18/14
8579	Rev 800 Real Estate Transfer Tax	3/08/06	3/08/14
8599	Rev 1900 Municipal Matters	4/06/06	4/06/14
8645	Rev 603 Monitoring Requirement Rules	6/01/06	6/01/14
8652	Rev 1500 Taxation of Railroad	6/06/06	6/06/14
8653	Rev 700 Meal and Rooms (Rentals) Tax	6/08/06	6/08/14
8658-A 8658-B	Rev 200 Procedural Rules	6/13/06	6/13/14

Technical Information Releases Issued FYE 6/30/06

TIR Number	Description	Date Issued
2005-001	2005 Statutory Changes	8/24/05
2005-002	New Interest Rates Set	9/19/05
2005-003	Changes to Net Operating Loss Deduction	10/25//05
2005-004	Superior Court Ruling on Constitutionality of 2002 State Property Tax	10/31/05
2005-005	RETT Tax Amnesty Program	11/30/05
2006-001	Internet Tax Freedom Act	1/18/06
2006-002	Changes to the Filing Due Date	3/22/06
2006-003	L&M Form DP-8 and Instructions	4/06/06
2006-004	New Revaluations Requirements	6/05/06
2006-005	Emergency Expenditure of Funds for Disasters	6/21/06



Summary of Adjudicative Proceedings

During FY 2006, the Hearings Bureau again underwent some considerable changes. In December of 2005, a new Hearing Officer was appointed. The new Hearing Officer immediately transitioned into the position, and, in January of 2006, assumed the existing caseload and hearing schedule without interruption. In addition, during the last quarter of FY 2006, the new Hearing Officer implemented a number of changes to the hearing process, which have resulted in a more streamlined and user-friendly process.

The Hearings Bureau experienced significant increase in the number of appeals filed in FY 2006 as compared with FY 2005. The time required to produce a Final Order after the close of the record was increased to an average of 48.2 days, as compared to 40.3 in FY 05. Of the 23 Final Orders issued in FY 2006, 5 were issued after the 30-60 day scheduled production criteria time frame.

The Hearings Bureau's goal for FY 2007 is to continue to maintain a high level of timely performance, as the caseload and schedule fluctuate throughout the year. This includes tracking cases in the hearing process and continuing to request status reports on those cases where the parties have indefinitely suspended the hearing in order to negotiate. It also includes increased efforts to prepare Final Orders within 30-60 days of the close of the record in each case.

The following statistics summarize the activity of the Hearings Bureau during the past year as compared to the prior fiscal year:

	FY '05	FY '06	% Change
Appeals filed	93	195	110%
Cases closed	128	226	77%
Cases on appeal to Superior Court, BTLA, or Supreme Court	9	14	56%
Final Orders issued	32	23	(28%)
Cases open as of 6/30	168	149	(11%)
Final Orders issued for the period 7/1/05 through 6/30/06			
Business Tax	21	13	(38%)
Meals & Rentals Tax	5	5	0%
Interest & Dividends Tax	2	2	0%
Legacy & Succession Tax	3	0	(300%)
Tax Rate	0	0	0%
Utility Property Tax	0	0	0%
Real Estate Transfer Tax	1	2	100%
Communication Service Tax	0	1	100%
TOTAL ORDERS ISSUED	32	23	(28%)

VII TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Internet and Telefile (eFileNH) enhancements

The Department continues with its commitment to bringing faster more efficient services to taxpayers in the form of more Internet and Telefile enhancements.

Internet and Telefile filing benefits the taxpayers by reducing the amount of time Department employees are required to devote to processing paper transactions. For example, it takes an average of ten separate employees to handle the estimate/extension form. This includes but is not limited to mail openers, cashiers, data entry, and file clerks. Approximately 14 hours are committed to processing 500 extension and estimate payments. The Department processes approximately 175,000 paper estimates/extensions each year. Internet filing just these two forms has the potential to allow employees to devote approximately 5,000 hours annually to other tasks. These other tasks will have a direct benefit to the taxpayers and residents of New Hampshire in that it will allow greater concentration on expediting abatement requests, refund requests, and more timely issuance of tax notices. The Internet & Telefile application is hosted at an off-site data center, which provides 24 hour 7 days a week maintenance services. The Department hopes that offering alternative methods of filing which are convenient and easy will help increase voluntary compliance.

From July 2005 through June 2006, the Department has processed over 34,000 Internet and 28,000 Telefile transactions totaling more than \$245 million.

Automated Refund Approval

The Department has instituted an automated refund approval process to expedite the refund process for tax returns that meet certain criteria. This has resulted in a timesaving for DRA employees processing and reviewing refunds and a quicker turn around on refunds to the taxpayer. Over the last fiscal year, 5,656 refunds with a total of \$8,308,074 went through the auto-approval process.

2D Barcode

The Department continues to work with the National Association of Computerized Tax Processors to supply software vendors with record layouts in order to process Interest & Dividends Tax returns and estimated payments with 2 dimensional bar codes, called 2D. A 2D barcode is essentially a barcode that has been flipped on its side and contains multiple rows of data.

Documents are batched and scanned into a PC application and uploaded to the Department's overnight system and posted to the taxpayer's account nightly. It saves the Department 90% of the usual manual processing time. In addition, keying errors are reduced and re-work and suspense transaction volume are significantly decreased. Refund transactions are generated in a more timely fashion, and taxpayer accounts are up-to-date faster.

From July 2005 through June 2006, the Department has processed over 42,000 2D bar-coded payment transactions totaling more than \$22 million as well as over 4,000 refund transactions for more than \$3 million.

This year the scanning system was enhanced to increase the number of edit checks to the scanned information before submitting to overnight processing, which decreased the number of documents that error suspended. The scan time for a batch of 25 returns is approximately 2 minutes and 5 minutes for a batch of 50 estimates, resulting in a savings of over 770 hours of data entry time annually. The error rate remains at less than 2%.

Accounts Receivable System

The Department has been working on an automated Accounts Receivable System to centralize outstanding tax liabilities. The main impetus to this project is the retrieval of a taxpayer's entire tax liability regardless of the tax type. Release 1 was implemented in the last fiscal year.

Release 2 of the Accounts Receivable System, was completed in June of 2005. The project included two main enhancements; the PC application which improved DRA employees access to receivable data and the processing of manual tax notice payments to Tax Information Management System (TIMS). The PC application automated the tracking of manual accounts receivables, which different DRA divisions had previously maintained in various formats throughout the Department. An automated lien-tracking component was also installed on the PC application.

Release 2 also facilitated processing of manual tax notice payments via TIMS thereby providing distributed access across the Department from a centralized storage area. All tax notice payments are now processed by the same method, which has decreased the work effort required to reconcile tax notice payment batches. Also, tax notices that are in an arrears status are automatically assigned to the Collections Division

From July 2005 to June 2006, the Department has collected over \$8.5 million through the Accounts Receivable system.

Low & Moderate PC Application

The Department utilizes a PC application to administer the Low & Moderate (L&M) Income Homeowners Property Tax Relief program. Approximately 25,000 L&M applicants file a claim with the Department each year. The PC application provides facilities to data enter, validate and create payment vouchers for approved claimants, as well as track correspondence between the Department and the claimants. PC application security is integrated with TIMS. Payment voucher information transfer to the State's Integrated Financial System (IFS) is automated through the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) on the State's wide area network (WAN).

Tobacco Tax Stamp Information System

The Department utilizes a PC application to track Tobacco Tax Stamp sales and inventory. The application records purchase and payment information for tobacco tax stamps by State licensed tobacco wholesalers and is integrated with TIMS. Additionally, the application provides stamp tracking based on stamp roll numbers, stamp returns for damaged or un-sellable stamps and contact management for wholesalers and manufacturers. Existing TIMS user names and passwords are utilized by the application to provide security.

The Department implemented a document management solution for two forms associated with the Tobacco Tax, the Smokeless and Loose Tobacco Tax return form and the Application for Tobacco License form. This solution provides DRA staff the ability to view the forms at their desks instead of requesting a paper document from the file room. Also financial data from the forms is entered into a database and is readily available for management reporting.

Real Estate Transfer Tax Document Management

The Department implemented an electronic document management system for Real Estate Transfer Tax documents. The process of electronically scanning the documents along with identifying data has simplified the review of Real Estate Transfer activity. From July 2005 through July 2006, over 8,800 documents were scanned and readily available to auditors.

Technology Goals for the Future

The Department has developed an Information Technology (IT) plan to guide the short and long term establishment of well-planned and designed information systems to support program mandates. The IT plan establishes priorities based on the Department's business goals and objectives using an integrated tax philosophy and incorporating, where feasible, new technology trends. The Department's strategy will also address public concerns about the digital age: privacy and confidentiality and universal access.

The Department has embraced the goals outlined in the Governor's report of Information Technology Strategic Planning Commission. Specifically, that information technology is used to more effectively serve the people of New Hampshire. The Department will focus on the following IT strategy for Internet use as defined in the commission report:

1. To improve the access and convenience of state government services, information, and political processes.
2. To accelerate the activities and services of state government, making them more responsive and timely.
3. To lower the cost of state government.
4. To capitalize on our investment in data processing tools and training and help in developing methods to fully utilize all data available to the Department.

VIII SUMMARY OF TAXES

BUSINESS PROFITS TAX - RSA 77-A BUSINESS PROFITS TAX - RSA 77-A

The Business Profits Tax (BPT) has historically been one of the largest sources of general fund revenue. Enacted in 1970 as a replacement for the municipal property tax on stock-in-trade, farm livestock, poultry, fuel pumps, mills and machinery, the initial rate was established at 6%. The rate steadily increased to a high of 9.56% in FY 1983. The rate then decreased to 7% beginning FY 1995, then increased to 8% for tax years ending on or after 7/1/99. The current rate of 8.5% was effective for all returns and taxes due on account of taxable periods ending on or after July 1, 2001. This tax is assessed on income from conducting business activity within the state. For multi-state businesses, income is apportioned using a weighted sales factor of 2 and the standard payroll and property factors. Organizations operating a unitary business must use combined reporting in filing their NH return. Four annual estimate payments are required on liabilities greater than \$200, paid at 25% each. Proprietorship, partnership and fiduciary returns are due on April 15th or the 15th day of the 4th month following the end of the taxable year. Corporate returns are due on March 15th or the 15th day of the 3rd month following the end of the taxable year. Organizations with \$50,000 or less of gross receipts from all their activities are not required to file a return.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE TAX - RSA 77-E

In 1993, a 0.25% (.0025) tax was enacted on taxable enterprise value tax base, which is the sum of all compensation paid or accrued, interest paid or accrued, and dividends paid by the business enterprise after special adjustments and apportionment. Chapter 17, Laws of 1999 increased the rate from 0.25% to 0.5%. The rate was increased to 0.75% in 2001. Also, the filing threshold increased to \$150,000 of gross business receipts or \$75,000 of the enterprise value tax base. Four annual estimate payments are required on liabilities greater than \$200, paid at 25% each on the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th and 12th months of the taxable year. The tax return is due at the same time the Business Profits Tax return is due.

MEALS & RENTALS TAX - RSA 78-A

The M&R tax was enacted in 1967 at a rate of 5%. Currently at 8%, the tax is assessed upon patrons of hotels and restaurants, on rents and upon meals costing \$.36 or more. Chapter 17, Laws of 1999, amended the language to include an 8% tax on the "gross rental receipts" from the rental of motor vehicles, effective 7/1/99. The tax is paid by the consumer to an authorized M&R operator. An M&R Tax Operator's License is required. The operator maintains books and records showing the amount of tax collected and remits the tax monthly to the state, less a 3% commission. The tax is required to be remitted to the State on the 15th day of the month following the collection of tax.

INTEREST & DIVIDENDS TAX - RSA 77

The Interest & Dividends (I&D) tax, which was first enacted in 1923, applied a tax based on the "average rate of property taxation" upon the I&D income received by NH residents from sources other than NH and Vermont banks. The tax was changed significantly in FY 1995 to eliminate the exemption on income from NH and Vermont banks. In conjunction with this change, the personal exemption was increased from \$1,200 to \$2,400. The exemption for joint filers increased from \$2,400 to \$4,800. Estimated tax payments are due 4/15, 6/15, 9/15 & 1/15 on tax liabilities greater than \$500. The tax return is due on April 15th. Additional \$1,200 exemptions are available for residents who are 65 years of age, who are blind, and who are handicapped and unable to work, provided they have not reached their 65th birthday. The current tax rate of 5% has remained the same since FY 1977.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES TAX - RSA 82-A

First enacted in 1990 at 5.5% this tax was assessed upon two-way communications services. Chapter 158, Laws of 2001, increased the permanent portion of the tax to 4.5% and continued the surtax of 2.5%, resulting in an overall tax rate of 7% for the period beginning July 1, 2001 and ending June 30, 2003. A permanent rate of 7% was passed effective July 1, 2003. Retailers must register with the Department and are required to collect and remit the tax. Returns must be filed on the 15th day of the month for the preceding calendar month unless the average monthly liability is less than \$100. Any retailer who can reasonably estimate its average monthly liability to be in excess of \$10,000 is required to make an estimated payment equal to 90% of the actual tax collected. This payment is due on or before the 15th day of the month during which the liability is incurred.

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION TAX - RSA 83-E

Effective May 1, 2001, the Electricity Consumption Tax is imposed at a rate of \$.00055 per kilowatt hour on persons, including government units, distributing, redistributing or transmitting electrical energy for consumption in this state.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX - RSA 78-B

The Real Estate Transfer tax was first enacted in 1967. Chapter 17, Laws of 1999, increased the permanent tax rate assessed on the sale, granting, and transfer of real estate and any interest in real estate to \$.75 per \$100, or fractional part thereof, of the price or consideration. This rate is assessed on both the buyer and seller for a combined tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100. Where the price or consideration is \$4,000 or less, there is a minimum tax of \$20 assessed on both the buyer and seller. Chapter 158, Laws of 2001, removed the exception from the tax on transfer of real property for transfers of title pursuant to a merger, consolidation or other reorganization qualifying as a tax-free reorganization. It also removed the exception of the transfer of title from one business entity to another, the ownership interest of which may be the same. These changes were effective for transfers occurring on or after July 1, 2001. The tax is paid at the Registry of Deeds office in the county where the property is located. A Declaration of Consideration (Form CD-57) must be filed with the Department of Revenue Administration.

UTILITY PROPERTY TAX - RSA 83-F

Utility property is defined as “all real estate, buildings, and structures, machinery, dynamos, apparatus, poles, wires, fixtures of all kinds and descriptions, and pipe lines located within New Hampshire employed in the generation, production, supply, distribution, transmission, or transportation of electric powered or natural gas, crude petroleum and refined petroleum products or combination thereof, water, or sewage.” The tax rate is \$6.60 per \$1,000 of value of utility property. On December 1 of each year the Department determines the value of utility property as of the previous April 1. The effective date was April 1, 1999.

STATE EDUCATION PROPERTY TAX - RSA 76:3

Under Chapter 17, Laws of 1999, the state education property tax was established. The tax is assessed and collected by municipalities. The rate was originally \$6.60 per thousand of equalized valuation. It appears on the same bill with the other property taxes administered at the local level. The effective date of this tax was April 1, 1999. Chapter 158, Laws of 2001 reduced the rate from \$6.60 per \$1,000 of value to \$4.92 per \$1,000 of value beginning with the April 1, 2003 tax year (school year 7/1/03-6/30/04). The sunset provision of the state education property tax was repealed, making the tax a permanent revenue source dedicated to funding education. As of April 1, 2005, rate is \$3.33 per \$1,000.

LOCAL PROPERTY TAX - RSA 76

Property taxes, based upon assessed valuation, are assessed, levied and collected by cities and towns.

TAX EXEMPTION, CREDIT AND DEFERRAL AGAINST PROPERTY TAXES

Current Use assessment (RSA Chapter 79-A) is available for land qualifying in the following categories: Farm Land, Forest Land, Unproductive Land. Applications for Current Use must be filed with the local assessing officials on or before April 15th.

Application Date: The permanent application (Form PA-29) for tax exemption, credit and deferral is available from the local assessing officials. Annually, the application must be filed with the local assessing officials by March 1st of the year following the tax period, unless granted an extension pursuant to RSA 76:16-d.

Option: Effective January 1, 1998, RSA 72:33 allowed municipalities, through town meeting or a city council, to adopt August 1st as the filing date for the Elderly Exemption. Check with the municipality to determine specific filing dates.

Elderly Exemption: Effective July 23, 1996, RSA 72:39-a replaced the Standard, Expanded, Adjusted and Optional Adjusted Elderly Exemptions. The statute sets the minimum exemptions, and the cities and towns may modify them. The statutory exemption levels for all municipalities are adopted by each individual municipality.

- < Amount of exemption from value of residential real estate: Ages 65-74; 75-79; and 80+
- < Net Income Limits, including Social Security Income or pension payment Net Asset Limits

Blind Exemption - RSA 72:37

The exemption for the legally blind must be adopted by the municipality. The exemption is a minimum \$15,000 reduction of the assessed value of the residential real estate (RSA 72:29) and could be higher if amended through referendum vote.

Deferral for the Elderly or Disabled - RSA 72:38-a

The assessing officials "... may annually grant a person qualified under this paragraph a tax deferral..." Property taxes are deferred and accrue interest at the rate of 5% per annum. The deferred property tax may not exceed more than 85% of the equity value of the residence. If granted by the assessing officials, the deferral is available to any resident property owner who is 65 years or older, or eligible for benefits for the totally and permanently disabled under the federal social security act, has owned the home for at least five years, and is currently residing there.

Veterans Tax Credit - RSA 72:28

Qualifying residents shall receive the following amounts deducted from their tax bills:

- < \$ 50: Basic credit available to all veterans.
- < \$700: For the surviving spouse of a veteran, pursuant to RSA 72:29-a, and veterans having a total and permanent service-connected disability pursuant to RSA 72:35

Towns may adopt a local option to increase the above dollar amounts to \$100 and \$1,400.

Disability Exemption - Residents who qualify under RSA 72:36-a as totally and permanently disabled from service connection, and is paraplegic or having double amputation from military service connected disability or blind (5/200 vision or less) as a result of service connection, and owning a specially adapted home acquired with V.A. assistance are exempt from all taxation on that home.

Tax Exemption for Improvements to Assist Persons with Disabilities - RSA 72:37-a

This exemption is limited to a physically handicapped person who resides at the residential real estate, and is applicable only upon the value of any special aids required by the resident to enable them to propel themselves.

Tax Exemption for Wind-Powered, Solar and Wood Heating Energy System - RSA's 72:66, 72:62, 72:70

These exemptions are optional to the cities and towns, and must be voted upon locally. If further information is required, contact the assessing officials of the municipality.

Tax Exemption for the Disabled - RSA 72:37-b Tax Exemption for the Disabled - RSA 72:37-b

Available to persons eligible under the Social Security Act for benefits to the Totally & Permanently Disabled. Applicable only on the applicant's principal place of abode. The exemption is optional and must be voted on by the municipality, which also determines the amount of the exemption and the income/asset limitations.

IX REVENUE AND STATISTICS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AS OF JUNE 30, 2006			
RECEIPTS	FY 05	FY 06	% of Change
Tax Collections	1,094,401,503	1,243,345,494	13.61%
TOTAL	1,094,401,503	1,243,345,494	13.61%
EXPENDITURES	FY 05	FY 06	% of Change
CLASSIFIED	5,128,775	5,580,882	8.82%
UNCLASSIFIED	1,349,673	1,326,277	(1.73%)
BENEFITS	2,975,473	3,492,124	17.36%
OTHER	11,026	20,867	89.26%
SUBTOTAL	<u>9,464,947</u>	<u>10,420,150</u>	<u>10.09%</u>
Current Expense	2,234,604	2,582,160	15.55%
Equipment	89,427	50,992	(42.98%)
SUBTOTAL	<u>2,324,031</u>	<u>2,633,152</u>	<u>13.30%</u>
In-State	68,293	72,123	5.61%
Out-of-State	71,984	127,516	77.14%
Miscellaneous	273,410	239,755	(12.31%)
SUBTOTAL	<u>413,687</u>	<u>439,394</u>	<u>6.21%</u>
TOTAL	12,202,665	13,492,696	10.57%
DISBURSEMENT/TOWNS	FY 05	FY 06	% of Change
Flood Control	659,150	729,712	10.70%
Forest Land	156,112	153,663	(1.57%)
Recreational	0	3,872	100.00%
Concord	81,380	81,380	0.00%
Education Reimb Munic	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
TOTAL	896,642	968,627	8.03%

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REVENUE BREAKDOWN BY SOURCE

	FY 05	FY 06	Change
Business Profits Tax	209,747,332	341,351,280	131,603,948
Business Enterprise Tax	236,162,258	212,115,406	(24,046,852)
Meals & Rental Tax	192,196,642	204,907,639	12,710,997
Tobacco Tax	99,333,875	145,022,895	45,689,020
Interest & Dividends Tax	66,929,900	80,256,331	13,326,431
Estate & Legacy Tax	11,909,724	3,925,281	(7,984,443)
Communications Svs Tax	69,557,473	70,330,594	773,121
Real Estate Transfer Tax	160,430,527	157,941,376	(2,489,151)
Excess State Ed Prop Tax	20,934,231	0	(20,934,231)
Utility Property Tax	20,087,776	20,789,572	701,796
Electricity Consumption Tax	6,229,864	6,344,187	114,323
Other (includes RR)	<u>871,900</u>	<u>360,933</u>	<u>(510,967)</u>
TOTAL	1,094,391,502	1,243,345,494	148,953,992

* No excess state education property tax due to law change on RSA 198:41 effective 1/06

OF THE REVENUES COLLECTED IN THE TABLE ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS WERE MADE TO THE EDUCATION TRUST FUND RESULTING IN THE GENERAL FUND AMOUNTS LISTED BELOW.

	FY 05	FY 06	Change
Business Profits Tax	45,900,000	55,800,000	9,900,000
Business Enterprise Tax	130,600,000	148,200,000	17,600,000
Meals & Rentals Tax	6,979,754	7,150,418	170,664
Real Estate Transfer Tax	52,226,631	52,604,468	377,837
Tobacco Tax	28,004,521	76,231,396	48,226,875
Excess State Ed Prop Tax	20,934,231	0	(20,934,231)
Utility Property Tax	<u>20,087,776</u>	<u>20,789,572</u>	<u>701,796</u>
EDUCATION TRUST FUND	<u>304,732,913</u>	<u>360,775,854</u>	<u>56,042,940</u>
NET GENERAL FUND	789,658,589	882,569,640	92,911,052

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NET INCOME ON A CASH BASIS FOR 1999 - 2002

TYPE OF REVENUE	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/99	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/00	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/01	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/02
BPT	167,632,300	166,180,915	197,642,774	159,237,248
BET	89,635,308	147,557,955	154,828,834	223,636,411
M & R Tax	136,499,008	153,311,197	163,049,648	169,703,721
Tobacco Tax	73,327,818	92,570,165	87,959,255	84,976,512
I & D Tax	62,911,196	54,203,307	76,842,273	71,470,243
Estate & Legacy Tax	47,482,309	60,635,156	57,064,323	57,088,030
CST Tax	45,824,952	47,416,610	49,256,789	62,508,517
RE Transfer Tax	51,066,185	82,864,095	90,350,287	97,371,970
Nuclear Station Property Tax	7,526	n/a	n/a	n/a
Utilities Tax	10,394,085	n/a	n/a	n/a
Utilities Franchise Tax	n/a	9,974,424	8,731,743	298,743
Utilities Property Tax	n/a	31,167,539	15,625,403	18,192,984
Excess Education Property Tax	n/a	24,149,942	24,528,663	28,963,331
Electric Consumption Tax	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,735,676
Other Revenue (includes Railroads & savings bank taxes)	<u>1,277,630</u>	<u>1,027,627</u>	<u>1,210,757</u>	<u>1,226,191</u>
TOTAL	686,058,317	882,058,932	927,090,749	980,409,577

NET INCOME ON A CASH BASIS FOR 2003 - 2006

TYPE OF REVENUE	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/03	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/04	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/05	Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/06
BPT	178,180,669	171,568,053	209,747,332	341,351,280
BET	215,200,349	236,627,334	236,162,258	212,115,406
M & R Tax	175,114,686	184,259,685	192,196,642	204,907,939
Tobacco Tax	93,267,036	100,040,497	99,307,075	145,022,895
I & D Tax	56,417,343	53,769,043	66,929,900	80,256,331
Estate & Legacy Tax	68,193,847	35,050,805	11,909,724	3,925,281
CST Tax	63,452,424	65,595,263	69,557,473	70,330,594
RE Transfer Tax	117,003,621	137,018,703	160,430,527	157,941,376
Utilities Property Tax	18,833,596	20,159,763	20,087,776	20,789,572
Excess Education Property Tax	32,666,031	29,843,911	20,934,231	n/a
Electric Consumption Tax	6,024,844	6,217,227	6,229,864	6,344,187
Other Revenue (includes Railroads & savings bank taxes)	<u>815,634</u>	<u>923,468</u>	<u>871,900</u>	<u>360,933</u>
TOTAL	1,025,170,080	1,041,073,752	1,094,364,702	1,243,345,494



PERSONNEL & REVENUE ADMINISTRATION STATISTICS

Personnel Expenditure FY 2006	Revenue Collected FY 2006	Estimated Cost of Collection FY 2006
\$10,420,150	\$1,243,345,494	0.84%

PERSONNEL DATA	CURRENT # OF EMPLOYEES AS OF JUNE 30, 2006
Unclassified Employees	25
Classified Employees	180
Full Time Temporary Employees	0
Temporary Employees	0
Total Number of Employees	205

PHYSICAL PLANT AND PROPERTY VALUE AS OF JUNE 30, 2006	
Equipment	\$2,470,449
Motor Vehicles	\$392,519
Physical Plant	0
Farm	0
Highways	0
Total Property Value	\$2,862,968

REVOLVING FUND, RSA 21-J:24a,VII, FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 2005 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2006	
Beginning Fund Balance 7/1/05	\$5,007.04
Expenditure	\$550.00
Revenues	\$1,650.00
Ending Fund Balance 6/30/06	\$6,107.04

**X. APPENDIX OF PROPERTY TAX EQUALIZATION TABLES AND
ASSESSMENT REVIEW REPORT**

APPENDIX 1

2005 PROPERTY TAX TABLES BY COUNTY

APPENDIX 2

2005 EQUALIZATION SURVEY

Part I - Summary of Property Tax System

Part II - 2005 Equalization Survey Including Utility & Railroad

Part III - 2005 Equalization Survey Not Including Utility & Railroad

Part IV - Base Valuation for Debt Limits

Part V - 2005 Comparison of Full Value Tax Rates

APPENDIX 3

2003 – 2004 ASSESSMENT REVIEW REPORT