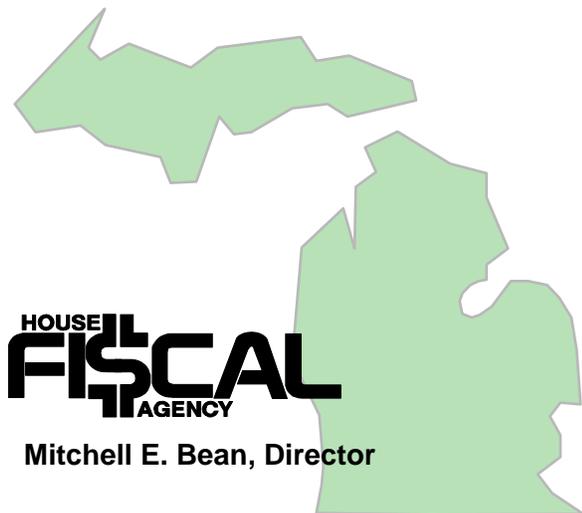


LINE ITEM AND BOILERPLATE SUMMARY

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Fiscal Year 2010-11
Public Act 165 of 2010
Senate Bill 1151

As Enacted



Mark Wolf, Fiscal Analyst
Tumai Burris, Budget Assistant

January 2011

STATE OF MICHIGAN
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



HOUSE FISCAL AGENCY

MITCHELL E. BEAN, DIRECTOR

P.O. Box 30014 ■ LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909-7514
PHONE: (517) 373-8080 ■ FAX: (517) 373-5874
www.house.mi.gov/hfa

GOVERNING COMMITTEE

CHARLES MOSS, CHAIR
JAMES BOLGER
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January 2011

TO: Members of the Michigan House of Representatives

The House Fiscal Agency has prepared a **Line Item Summary** for each of the FY 2010-11 appropriation acts. Each **Summary** contains line-by-line appropriation and revenue source detail, and a brief explanation of each boilerplate section in the appropriation bill.

In this report, line item vetoes are presented in the following manner: appropriation amounts shown in ~~strikeout~~ are those that appear in the enrolled bill; amounts shown directly below ~~strikeout~~ amounts reflect the effect of the veto.

Line Item Summaries are available on the HFA website (www.house.mi.gov/hfa), or from Kathryn Bateson, Administrative Assistant (373-8080 or kbateson@house.mi.gov).

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mitchell E. Bean".

Mitchell E. Bean, Director

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GLOSSARY

STATE BUDGET TERMS

Gross Appropriations (Gross): The total of all applicable appropriations (statutory spending authorizations) in a budget bill.

Adjusted Gross Appropriations (Adjusted Gross): The net amount of all gross appropriations after subtracting interdepartmental grants (IDGs) and intradepartmental transfers (IDTs).

Lapses: Appropriation amounts that are unspent/unobligated at the end of a fiscal year. Appropriations are automatically terminated at the end of a fiscal year unless otherwise provided by law.

Work Project: A statutorily-authorized account which allows a spending authorization to be carried over from one fiscal year to a succeeding fiscal year or years—i.e., allows funds to be spent over a period of years.

APPROPRIATION BILL TERMS

Line Item: Specific funding amount in an appropriation bill which establishes spending authorization for a particular program or function (may be for a single purpose or for multiple purposes).

Boilerplate: Specific language sections in an appropriation bill which direct, limit or restrict line item expenditures, express legislative intent, and/or require reports.

REVENUE SOURCES

General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP): Unrestricted General Fund revenue available to fund any activity accounted for in the General Fund; unused GF/GP revenue lapses to the General Fund at the end of a fiscal year.

State Restricted (Restricted): State revenue restricted by state law or outside restriction that is available only for specified purposes; at year-end, unused restricted revenue remains in the restricted fund.

Federal Revenue: Federal grant or matchable revenue dedicated to specific programs.

Local Revenue: Revenue from local units of government.

Private Revenue: Revenue from non-government entities: rents, royalties or interest payments, payments from hospitals or individuals, and gifts and bequests.

Interdepartmental Grant (IDG): Revenue or funds received by one state department from another state department (usually for a service provided by the receiving department).

Intradepartmental Transfer (IDT): Transfers or funds being provided from one appropriation unit to another in the same department.

MAJOR STATE FUNDS

Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF): The countercyclical economic and budget stabilization fund; also known as the "rainy day" fund.

School Aid Fund (SAF): A restricted fund; the primary funding source for K-12 schools and Intermediate School Districts (ISDs).

General Fund: The General Fund (funded from taxes and other general revenue) is used to account for the ordinary operations of a governmental unit that are not accounted for in another fund.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Under the provisions of the Michigan Constitution of 1963 and 1966 PA 331, 28 locally-controlled community colleges have been established throughout the state.

In 1964, the Michigan Council of Community College Administrators stated, "The name of the community college arises from the purpose for which it was originally established—to meet the specific educational needs of citizens in the area or district which supports it and to broaden the opportunities to all of its residents. This is done by making the courses and services available within the local community; by adhering to an 'open door' admission policy with careful guidance into appropriate programs of study; by offering numerous types of curriculums and courses designed to develop the wide range of skills and talents inherent in our people; by graduating and placing students on the basis of achievement; and by keeping the cost of education minimal to the student".

Regarding the role of community colleges in the state, the Michigan Citizens Committee on Higher Education (1963) noted, "In addition to the provision of the first two years of college work for the thousands of college-bound youth whom they will serve, the community colleges perform other functions. Increasingly we are coming to recognize that the vast group of high school graduates who not do go on to college are tragically ill-prepared to enter the world of work. The beginning unskilled jobs they once filled are rapidly disappearing...and there are many adults whose work-skills have become outmoded, and many who have little skill of any sort. The community colleges are ideally situated to take on most of these kinds of education and training".

Continuing their original mission, community colleges offer a full range of programs that are generally two years or less in duration—including traditional transfer programs, technical training programs, certificate programs, and customized training or retraining for employees in high-skilled positions. Colleges are funded from three major revenue streams: local property taxes, state aid, and student tuition and fees.

GROSS APPROPRIATION	\$295,880,500	Total of all applicable line item appropriations.
Total interdepartmental grants/intradepartmental transfers	0	Total of all funds received from other departments and transfer of funds.
ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION	\$295,880,500	Total net amount of all line item gross appropriations less (or minus) interdepartmental grants (IDGs) and intradepartmental transfers (IDTs).
Total federal revenue	0	Total federal grant or matchable revenue.
Total local revenue	0	Total revenue from local units of government.
Total private revenue	0	Total private grant revenue.
Total state restricted revenue	0	State revenue dedicated to a specific fund (other than the General Fund); or revenue earmarked for a specific purpose.
GENERAL FUND/ GENERAL PURPOSE	\$295,880,500	The state's primary operating fund; the portion of the state's General Fund that does not include restricted revenue.

SECTION 102: OPERATIONS

For FY 2010-11, state funding levels for the 28 community colleges operations are the same as the FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10 funding levels. In previous years, funding had been distributed by either across-the-board adjustments or the use of various formulas. In October 2005 a Community College Performance Indicators Task Force was established to develop performance indicators that would help guide state aid funding decisions for community colleges. The task force developed a funding formula that recommended that funding be distributed on an across-the-board basis, and also based on the two-year average of contact hour equated students (CHES), the two-year average of awards granted (weighted by subject area), and the "local strategic value." For Fiscal Years 2007-09 the Legislature distributed any additional operational funding above the previous year's appropriations through this funding formula. In earlier years, funding for the community colleges has, at times, been distributed at least partially on the Gast-Mathieu Fairness-in-Funding Formula.

On average, state aid comprises approximately 20% of general operating fund revenue for the community colleges, while tuition and property tax revenue each contribute approximately 40% of operating fund revenue. There is, however, great variability among the colleges as to what percentage each of the three funding sources contributes to the individual colleges' operating fund revenue.

For all items in this section:

Funding Source(s): GF/GP 292,557,800

Related Boilerplate Section(s): 209, 211, 217, 239, 247, 304

Alpena Community College	\$5,126,100	Founded in 1952, Alpena Community College is situated on a 700-acre campus in Alpena, bordered by the Thunder Bay River. Founded as part of the Alpena Public Schools, the college separated from the school district in 1979. The college's voting district, which overlaps the public school district, comprises most of Alpena County and the southeastern corner of Presque Isle County. The college also maintains its Huron Shores campus in Oscoda, and offers classes in Rogers City, Tawas, Whitmore, Atlanta, Millersburg, and Hillman.
Bay de Noc Community College	5,178,400	Established in 1963, Bay de Noc Community College is situated on a 160-acre campus in Escanaba, Delta County. In 2007, the college opened a 67,000 square foot facility in Iron Mountain, Dickinson County, partially supported by a local millage. The college's voting district consists of Delta County, with residents of Dickinson County also eligible for in-district tuition. The college also provides reciprocal in-state tuition rates to residents of several Wisconsin counties.
Delta College	13,751,600	Founded in 1961, Delta College is situated on a 640-acre campus in University Center, Bay County. The college's voting district comprises the tri-county area of Midland, Bay, and Saginaw counties. In addition to its main campus in University Center, the college operates facilities in Saginaw, Midland, and Bay City.
Glen Oaks Community College	2,304,800	Established in 1965, Glen Oaks Community College is situated on a 300-acre campus in Centreville, St. Joseph County. The college's voting district consists of St. Joseph County, although the college also offers discounted tuition rates to Cass County residents in the Three Rivers, White Pigeon, or Constantine school districts, as well as residents in Elkhart, LaGrange, and Steuben counties in Indiana.
Gogebic Community College	4,275,200	Originally founded in 1932 as part of the Ironwood School District, the Gogebic Community College district was established in 1965. The college is situated on a 260-acre campus in Ironwood, Gogebic County. The college continues to own and operate the Mt. Zion recreational complex, and offers courses at an extension office in Houghton.

Grand Rapids Community College	17,219,800	Founded in 1914, GRCC was the state's first community college, and among the first community colleges in the country. The college was originally established as part of the Grand Rapids Public Schools, but separated from school district in July 1991. The college's voting district overlaps the Kent Intermediate School District, encompassing 20 public school districts. In addition to its downtown campus, the college offers classes at its Lakeshore campus in Holland, as well as other locations in the Grand Rapids area.
Henry Ford Community College	20,898,900	Established in 1938, the college is organized as part of the Dearborn Public Schools (both the college and the school district have the same board.) The college's main campus is located on land originally donated to the college in 1956 by Ford Motor Company from the estate of Henry Ford. The college also offers courses at its east campus, which houses an M-TEC center and the college's nursing program, and its Dearborn Heights campus, which houses the Center for Lifelong Learning.
Jackson Community College	11,542,300	Established in 1928 as part of the Jackson Union School District, the college became a separate district in 1962, with the college's voting district comprising Jackson County. The college's main campus is located on 500 acres south of the City of Jackson. In addition to its main campus, the college offers courses at the LISD Tech Center in Adrian, the LeTarte Center in Hillsdale, and the JCC Flight Center at the Reynolds Municipal Airport in Jackson.
Kalamazoo Valley Community College	11,888,600	Established in 1968, the KVCC voting district comprises ten public school districts in the Kalamazoo area (Climax-Scotts, Comstock, Galesburg-Augusta, Gull Lake, Kalamazoo, Mattawan, Parchment, Portage, Schoolcraft, and Vicksburg). The college's main campus is located on 187 acres in Texas Township (southwest of Kalamazoo), which also houses an M-TEC center. The college's downtown Kalamazoo campus, the Arcadia Commons Campus, houses the Kalamazoo Valley Museum and the Center for New Media.
Kellogg Community College	9,311,800	Established in 1956 as part of the Battle Creek Public Schools, the college was separated from the school district in 1970. The college's offers courses at its main campus in Battle Creek, with additional facilities in Adrian (Eastern Academic Center), Coldwater (Grahl Center), Hastings (Fehsenfeld Center), and the M-TEC center at Ft. Custer Industrial Park. The college's voting district comprises 11 school districts covering portions of Calhoun, Barry, Branch, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph counties (Albion, Athens, Battle Creek, Harper Creek, Homer, Lakeview, Mar-Lee, Marshall, Pennfield, Tekonsha, and Union City).
Kirtland Community College	2,842,800	Established in 1966, the college's district comprises six public school districts (Crawford-AuSable, Fairview Area, Roscommon Area, Houghton Lake, Mio-AuSable, and West Branch-Rose City). Spanning nine counties, the district is geographically the largest community college district in the state. The college's main campus is located in Roscommon, with an M-TEC center located in Gaylord.
Lake Michigan College	5,012,100	Established in 1946 as Benton Harbor Junior College, the college was later renamed with the creation of a county-wide community college district. Today, the college's voting district comprises all of Berrien County, as well as Covert Township and the South Haven Public Schools district in Van Buren County. The college's main campus is located in Benton Township. The college also maintains a campus in Bertrand Township (Bertrand Crossing Campus, located southwest of Niles) and South Haven, as well as an M-TEC center in Benton Harbor.

Lansing Community College	29,762,500	Established in 1957, the college's voting district comprises 15 school districts surrounding Lansing (Bath, Dansville, DeWitt, East Lansing, Grand Ledge, Haslett, Holt, Lansing, Leslie, Mason, Okemos, Stockbridge, Waverly, Webberville, and Williamston). The college's main campus is located in downtown Lansing. The college also operates a west campus (including an M-TEC center) in Delta Township, an aviation center at the Capital Regional International Airport, an east campus in East Lansing, a truck driver training program at Fort Custer in Battle Creek, a Clinton County campus in St. Johns, and a Livingston Center in Howell.
Macomb Community College	31,773,900	Established in 1954 as part of the Van Dyke Public Schools, the college became a separate entity in 1962, with a voting district encompassing all of Macomb County. The college's main campus, which includes a University Center and the MSU College of Osteopathic Medicine, is located in Clinton Township, as its East Campus, which houses the college's Public Service Institute (police, fire/EMS, industrial health and safety programs). Additionally, the college operates a South Campus and M-TEC center in Warren.
Mid Michigan Community College	4,289,200	Established in 1965, the college's voting district spans portions of Clare, Gladwin, and Isabella counties, and includes the Beaverton, Clare, Farwell, Gladwin, and Harrison school districts. The college's main campus and an M-TEC center are located in Harrison (Clare County). The college also operates facilities in Mt. Pleasant, including the Doan Center for Science and Health Technologies, which houses many of the college's health professions programs.
Monroe County Community College	4,142,800	Established in 1964, the college opened to students in 1967 with the completion of its main campus in Monroe Charter Township. The 210-acre campus consists of seven buildings, including the La-Z-Boy Center, a multi-purpose educational and performing arts venue, which opened in 2004. In addition, the college also offers courses at the Whitman Center in Bedford Township. The college maintains a reciprocity agreement allowing Ohio residents to pay out-of-district rates if their program of study is not offered at Owens Community College in Ohio. The college's voting districts comprises all of Monroe County.
Montcalm Community College	2,981,600	Established in 1965, the college's main 240-acre campus is located in Sidney, in central Montcalm County. The college's voting district comprises the Carson/Chrystal, Central Montcalm, Greenville, Lakeview, Montabella, Tri County, and Vestaburg school districts, spanning portions of Clinton, Gratiot, Kent, Ionia, Isabella, Mecosta, Montcalm, and Newaygo counties. In addition to its main campus, the college maintains an M-TEC center in Greenville, and offers courses at centers in Ionia and Howard City.
C.S. Mott Community College	15,016,400	Established by the Flint Board of Education in 1923, the college separated from the school district, becoming Genesee Community College, following approval and the Genesee County voters. In 1973, the college was renamed Charles Stewart Mott Community College. The college's voting district comprises the Genesee Intermediate School District, except for Maple Grove and Birch Run townships. The college's main campus, an M-TEC center, and the Workforce Education Center are located in Flint. The college also maintains extension centers in Clio, Fenton, Howell, and Lapeer, and offers courses at a service center in Owosso, and other community technology centers.
Muskegon Community College	8,518,600	Established in 1926 as part of the Muskegon school district, the college became a distinct entity in 1963, with the college's voting district comprising all of Muskegon County. In addition to its 111-acre main campus in Muskegon, the college also offers courses in Fremont, Fruitport, Grand Haven, and Newaygo.

North Central Michigan College	2,893,600	Established in 1958, the college's voting district comprises all of Emmet County. The college's main campus is located in Petoskey, with courses also offered at the University Center in Gaylord, as well as sites in Cheboygan and East Jordan.
Northwestern Michigan College	8,682,000	Established in 1951, the college is located on a 100-acre campus east of downtown Traverse City nestled between east and west Grand Traverse Bay. The college's voting district comprises all of Grand Traverse County. The college also offers courses at its University Center, and the Aero Park Campus, which houses the college's aviation, workforce development, and trade and technical programs. The college's Great Lakes Campus, on West Bay, houses the Great Lakes Maritime Academy, the Great Lakes Culinary Institute, the Great Lakes Water Studies Institute, and the Hagerty Center.
Oakland Community College	20,133,700	Established in 1964, the college's voting district overlaps the district for Oakland Schools (the ISD), and encompasses more than 28 public school districts in the Oakland County area. The college's central administrative offices are located in Bloomfield Hills. The college maintains five campuses: Auburn Hills, Highland Lakes (Waterford), Orchard Ridge (Farmington Hills), Royal Oak, and Southfield. The college also maintains facilities in Pontiac.
St. Clair County Community College	6,729,800	Established in 1923 by the Port Huron Board of Education, the college separated from the public school district in 1967, with the establishment of a county-wide community college district. The college's 25-acre main campus is located in downtown Port Huron. The college also offers classes in Algonac and Yale (St. Clair County), Sanilac County (Croswell and Peck), and Huron County (Bad Axe).
Schoolcraft College	11,767,000	Established in 1962, the college's voting district comprises the school districts of Clarenceville, Garden City, Livonia, Plymouth-Canton, Northville, and a portion of Novi. The college's main campus is located in Livonia, encompassing 12 buildings including the VisTaTech Center. The college's Radcliffe Center campus is located in Garden City.
Southwestern Michigan College	6,276,900	Established in 1964, the college's voting district comprises all of Cass County and Keeler and Hamilton Townships in Van Buren County. The college's 240-acre main campus in Dowagiac has 11 buildings, including two on-campus housing buildings. The college also maintains a Niles area campus, which also houses an M-TEC center.
Washtenaw Community College	12,149,000	Established in 1965, the college's main 291-acre campus is located in Ann Arbor Charter Township. The college also offers courses in Mason Hall, on the central campus of the University of Michigan, as well as other off-campus sites in Livingston County (Brighton and Howell) and greater Washtenaw County (Dexter and Ypsilanti).
Wayne County Community College	15,889,900	Established in 1967, the college's voting district comprises all of Wayne County except Dearborn, Dearborn Heights (partially), Garden City, Highland Park, Livonia, Northville, Plymouth, and Canton Township (partially). The college's maintains five campuses, including three campuses in Detroit, and campuses in Belleville (Western Campus), and Taylor (Downriver Campus), as well as a University Center in Harper Woods. The college's central administration is located at its downtown Detroit campus. The downriver campus houses the Michigan Institute for Public Safety Education.
West Shore Community College	2,198,500	Established in 1967, the college's voting district comprises all of Mason County and Manistee County, and parts of Lake, Newaygo, and Oceana counties. The college's 360-acre main campus is located in Victory Township (Mason County), near Scottville and Ludington. The college's Manistee County Education Center was developed in partnership with the West Shore Medical Center.

GROSS APPROPRIATION	\$292,557,800	Total of all applicable line item appropriations.
GENERAL FUND/ GENERAL PURPOSE	\$292,557,800	The state's primary operating fund; the portion of the state's General Fund that does not include restricted revenue.

SECTION 103: GRANTS

This section provides funding to the community colleges for at-risk student programs.

At-risk student success program	\$3,322,700	Each college receives a base grant of \$40,000 from this line (total of \$1.1 million) pursuant to boilerplate section 401; remaining \$2.2 million is distributed based on each college's ratio of developmental/preparatory contact hours to total contact hours over the three most recent academic years. Funds may be expended to address special needs of at-risk students or for acquisition of technology-related equipment and software associated with programs for at-risk students. To be classified as at-risk, a student must meet at least one of the following criteria: a) enrolled in at least one developmental course, b) diagnosed as learning disabled, or c) require English-as-a-second-language assistance.
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Funding Source(s): GF/GP 3,322,700

Related Boilerplate Section(s): 211, 401

GROSS APPROPRIATION	\$3,322,700	Total of all applicable line item appropriations.
GENERAL FUND/ GENERAL PURPOSE	\$3,322,700	The state's primary operating fund; the portion of the state's General Fund that does not include restricted revenue.

BOILERPLATE SECTION INFORMATION

Sec. 201. *Payments to Locals*

Reports spending from state resources and payments to local units of government.

Sec. 202. *Management and Budget Act*

Subjects funds appropriated to the Management and Budget Act.

Sec. 203. *Internet Reporting*

Requires colleges and Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth (DELEG) to use the Internet to submit reports.

Sec. 209. *Foreign Goods and Services*

Prohibits the use of funds to purchase foreign goods or services if American products that are competitively priced and of similar quality are available; states preference for Michigan goods and services; states preference for goods and services provided by Michigan businesses owned and operated by veterans.

Sec. 210. *Deprived and Depressed Communities*

Encourages colleges to ensure businesses in economically distressed areas compete for and perform contracts.

Sec. 211. *Payment of Appropriations*

Provides for 11 payments per year to community colleges; directs Department of Treasury to withhold appropriations if colleges fail to submit Activities Classification Structure data.

Sec. 216. *Retirement Contributions*

Requires colleges to contribute to the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System.

Sec. 217. *Capital Outlay Funding*

Prohibits colleges from using state funds for construction or maintenance of a self-liquidating project; requires colleges to comply with Joint Capital Outlay Subcommittee use and finance policy for any capital outlay projects.

Sec. 224. *Collaboration With Four-Year Universities, Local Employers, and Each Other*

Encourages colleges to collaborate with four-year universities, particularly in areas of training, instruction, program articulation, and meeting local employment needs; encourages colleges to collaborate with local employers and each other to identify local employment needs.

Sec. 234. *Equal Opportunities*

Encourages colleges to promote equal opportunities and foster a diverse student body and administration.

Sec. 241. *Nursing Education Programs and Grants*

General policy statement encouraging community colleges to expand nursing program offerings and enrollments.

Sec. 242. *Payments in Lieu of Taxes*

States legislative intent that discussion regarding payments in lieu of taxes concerning community colleges be continued.

Sec. 247. *Community College Automobile Purchases*

Requires community colleges to purchase automobiles made in the state of Michigan or elsewhere in the U.S., if competitively priced and of comparable quality.

Sec. 249. *Cost Containment Initiatives*

Encourages colleges to evaluate and pursue efficiency and cost-containment measures, including joint ventures, consolidating services, program collaboration, increasing web-based instruction, improving energy efficiency, eliminating low-volume/high-cost instructional programs, self-insurance, and group purchasing.

Sec. 301. *Manual for Uniform Financial Reporting (MUFR)*

Requires that all data submitted by the colleges to determine state aid comply with MUFR published by DELEG.

Sec. 302. *Prisoner Credit Hours*

Excludes credit/contact hours for students incarcerated in Michigan penal institutions from enrollment data submitted by colleges.

Sec. 304. *Performance Indicator Formula*

States intent that formula developed by performance indicator task force be used for funding distribution in future years.

Sec. 401. *At-Risk Student Success Program*

Specifies distribution of at-risk student success grant money.

BOILERPLATE SECTION INFORMATION

Sec. 405. Recovery Act P-20 Data System

Provides that colleges shall comply with the provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act concerning the establishment of a statewide P-20 longitudinal data system.

Sec. 502. Performance Audits

Provides for performance audits by the auditor general and responses to audits by colleges.

Sec. 504. Record Retention

Requires colleges to retain class summaries, class lists, registration documents, student transcripts, and other specified information for audit purposes.

Sec. 505. Financial Statements

Requires colleges to submit audited financial statements to various state agencies.

Sec. 506. North American Indian Tuition Waiver

Requires report on number of tuition waivers granted to North American Indian students at each college.

Sec. 507. Aggregate Academic Status

Requires that colleges, upon request, inform high schools of the aggregate academic status of their students.

Sec. 508. Tuition Rate Reports

Requires colleges to report tuition/fee rates and tuition/fee rates revisions to various state agencies.

Sec. 509. Degrees Awarded by Colleges

Requires colleges to report to DELEG the numbers and types of associate degrees and other certificates awarded by each college.

Sec. 510. Crime Statistics

Requires colleges to make materials prepared in accordance with federal crime and campus security reporting requirements available through the Internet.



Mitchell E. Bean, Director
Mary Ann Cleary, Deputy Director
517.373.8080

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Agriculture	William E. Hamilton, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Attorney General	Robin Risko, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Auditor General	Robin Risko, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Bill Analysis	Chris Couch, Associate Director Edith Best, Joan Hunault, Shannan Kane, Sue Stutzky, Legislative Analysts
Capital Outlay	Robin Risko, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Casino Gaming	Benjamin Gielczyk, Fiscal Analyst
Civil Rights	Robin Risko, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Clean Michigan Initiative	Viola Bay Wild, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Community Colleges	Mark Wolf, Fiscal Analyst
Community Health: Medicaid/Children’s Special Health Care Services	Steve Stauff, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Mental Health/Substance Abuse	Margaret Alston, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Public Health/Aging/Medicaid	Susan Frey, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Corrections	Robert Schneider, Associate Director
Economic and Revenue Forecast	Rebecca Ross, Senior Economist; Jim Stansell, Economist
Education (Department)	Mary Ann Cleary, Deputy Director; Bethany Wicksall, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Energy, Labor, and Economic Growth	Mark Wolf, Fiscal Analyst
Environmental Quality	Viola Bay Wild, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Executive	Robin Risko, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Higher Education	Kyle I. Jen, Associate Director
Human Services (Department)	Kevin Koorstra, Fiscal Analyst; Robert Schneider, Associate Director
Information Technology	Robin Risko, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Investigations	Mitchell E. Bean, Director
Judiciary	Benjamin Gielczyk, Fiscal Analyst
Legislature	Robin Risko, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Lottery	Benjamin Gielczyk, Fiscal Analyst
Michigan Strategic Fund	Benjamin Gielczyk, Fiscal Analyst
Military and Veterans Affairs	Jan Wisniewski, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Natural Resources and Environment	Viola Bay Wild, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Retirement	Bethany Wicksall, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Revenue Sharing	Jim Stansell, Economist; Rebecca Ross, Senior Economist
School Aid	Mary Ann Cleary, Deputy Director; Bethany Wicksall, Senior Fiscal Analyst
State (Department)	Benjamin Gielczyk, Fiscal Analyst
State and Local Finance	Rebecca Ross, Senior Economist; Jim Stansell, Economist
State Police	Jan Wisniewski, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Supplementals	Kyle I. Jen, Associate Director
Tax Analysis	Rebecca Ross, Senior Economist; Jim Stansell, Economist
Technology, Management and Budget	Benjamin Gielczyk, Fiscal Analyst
Transfers	Margaret Alston, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Transportation	William E. Hamilton, Senior Fiscal Analyst
Treasury	Benjamin Gielczyk, Fiscal Analyst



P.O. Box 30014 ■ Lansing, MI 48909-7514
(517) 373-8080 ■ FAX (517) 373-5874
www.house.mi.gov/hfa