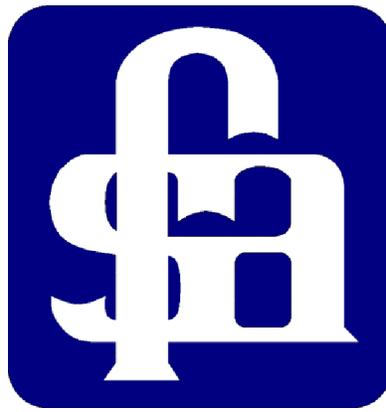


STATE BUDGET OVERVIEW



**Ellen Jeffries, Director
SENATE FISCAL AGENCY**

August 7, 2014

<http://www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa/>

The Economy and State Revenue

The Great Recession

The 2008-09 recession was the most severe economic contraction in 70 years, both in duration and depth.

- Inflation-adjusted GDP fell 4.3% peak-to-trough, the largest decline since the Great Depression.
- U.S. payroll employment declined 6.3% (8.74 million jobs), the largest percentage decline since the end of World War II.
- During the recession retail sales fell 13.5% between November 2007 and March 2009, the largest decline on record back to 1967.
- Light vehicle sales started dropping earlier, and fell from a 17.6 million unit annual rate in January 2006 to a 9.0 million unit rate in February 2009 (a 48.7% decline), the largest decline on record back to 1976.
- Housing starts fell from a high rate of 2.3 million units in January 2006 to 478,000 units in April 2009, a 79.0% decline, the largest decline on record to 1959.

Figure 1

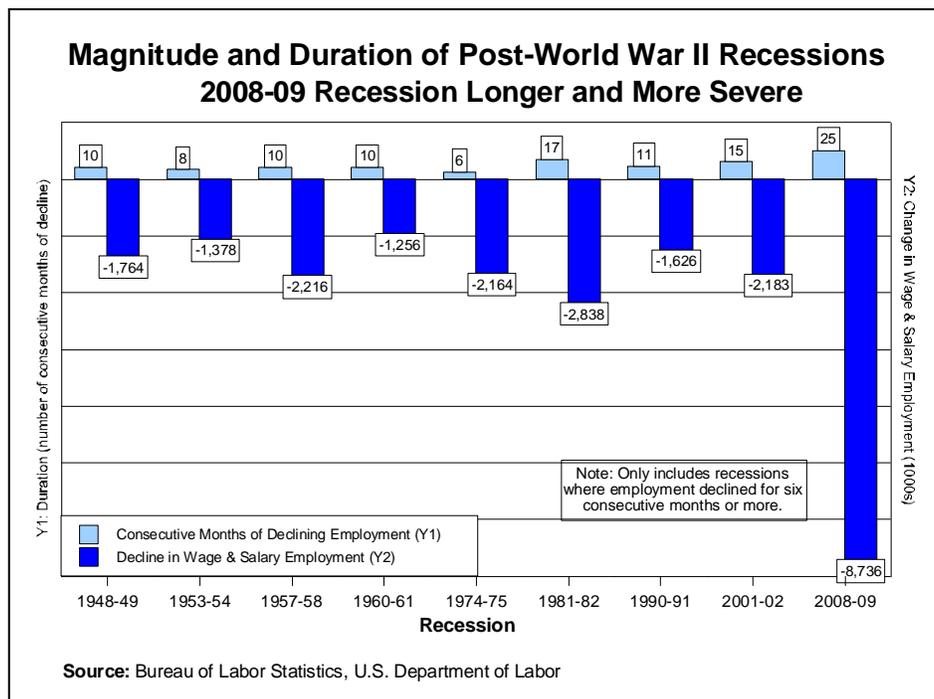


Figure 2

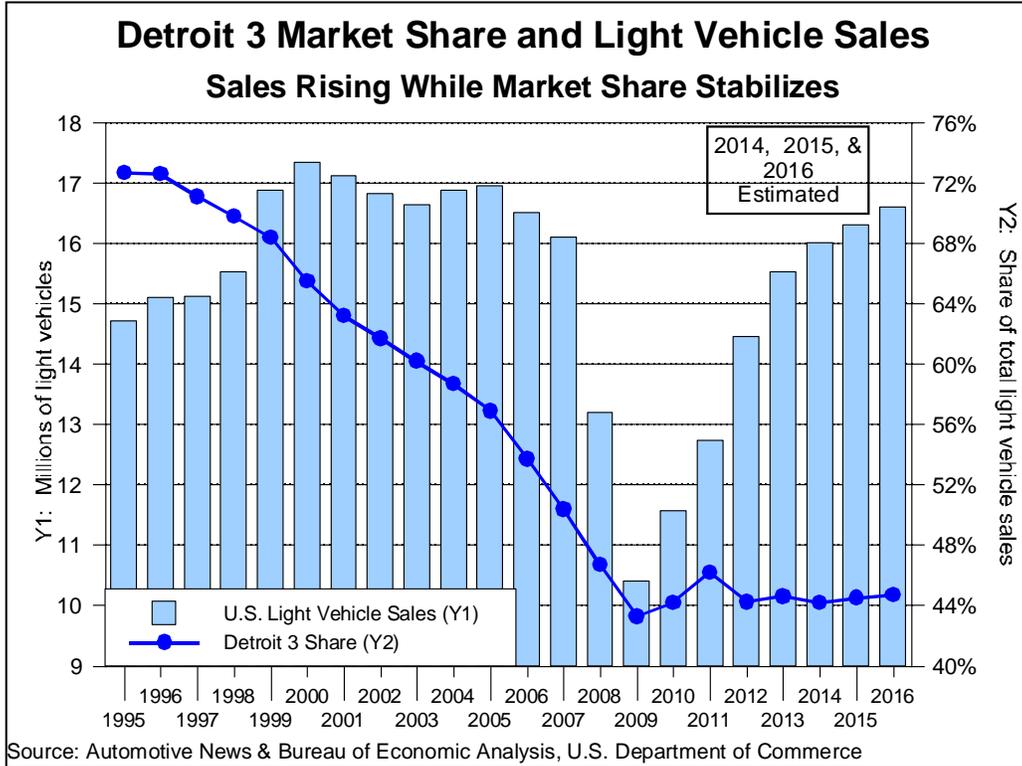
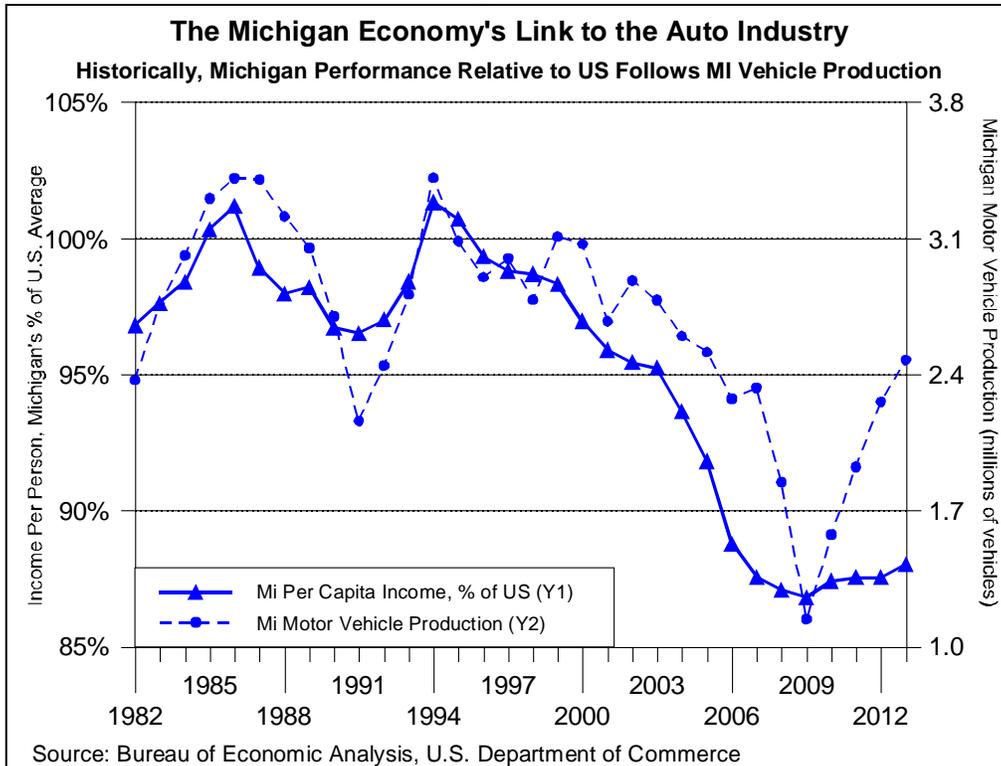


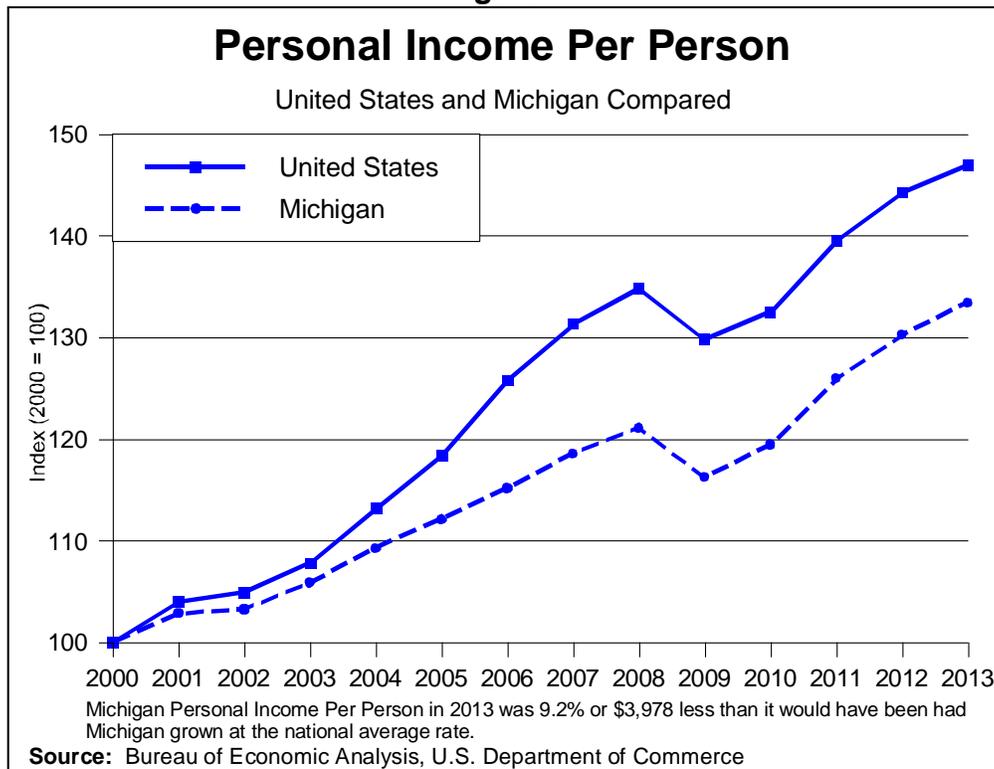
Figure 3



Michigan Personal Income

- Michigan personal income has increased 18.5% between 2000 and 2010, compared to a 45.2% increase for the nation as a whole. Personal income grew by 33.1% in Illinois, 33.4% in Indiana, 28.4% in Ohio, and 40.8% in Wisconsin over the same time period. Michigan's personal income growth was the slowest among 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- During calendar year 2000, personal income in Michigan accounted for 3.49% of the United States total. During calendar year 2010, Michigan personal income accounted for only 2.79% of the United States total.
- During calendar year 2000, Michigan per capita personal income ranked 18th among the states. During calendar year 2005, Michigan's ranking fell to 29th among the states and by calendar year 2010, Michigan's ranking fell to 37th among the states.

Figure 4



Michigan's Decade of Declining Employment

Although Michigan had not yet emerged from the 2001 recession, the 2008-09 recession still had a significant impact.

- Payroll employment bottomed out in July 2009, down 415,600 jobs from December 2007 and down 861,100 jobs from the April 2000 peak.
- Peak-to-trough, payroll employment declined 18.4%, with 48.3% of the job loss occurring after December 2007.
- Between January 2000 and June 2009, Michigan lost 465,900 or 51.4% of its manufacturing jobs. After peaking in May 2000, transportation equipment manufacturing employment had fallen 66.5% by June 2009.

Figure 5

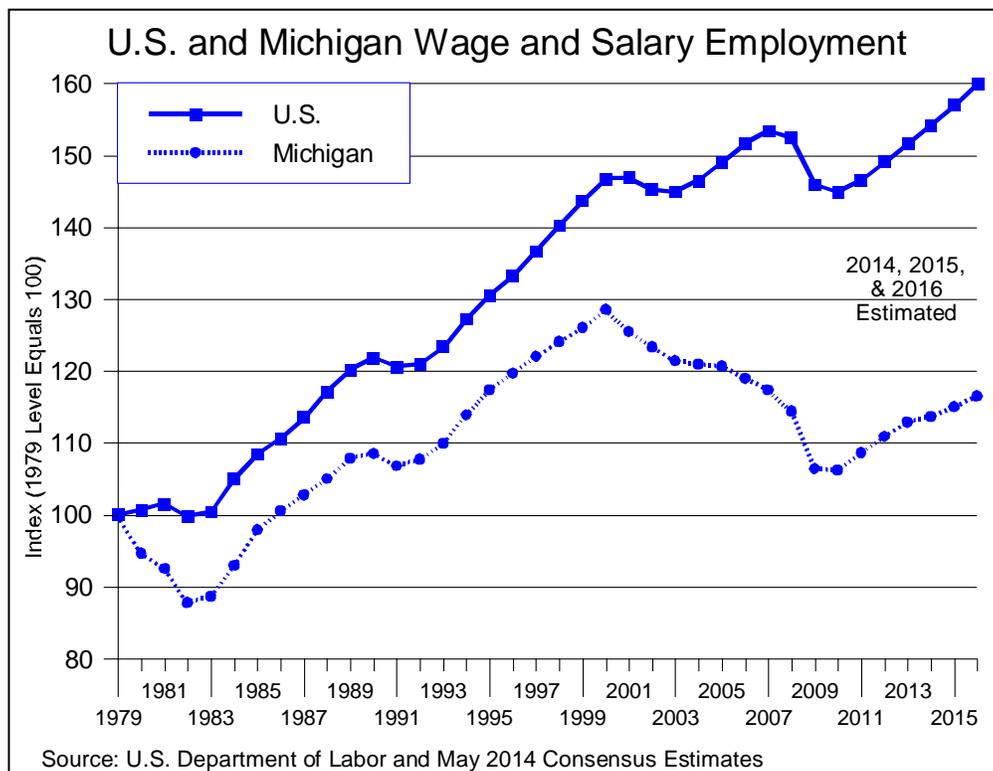


Figure 6

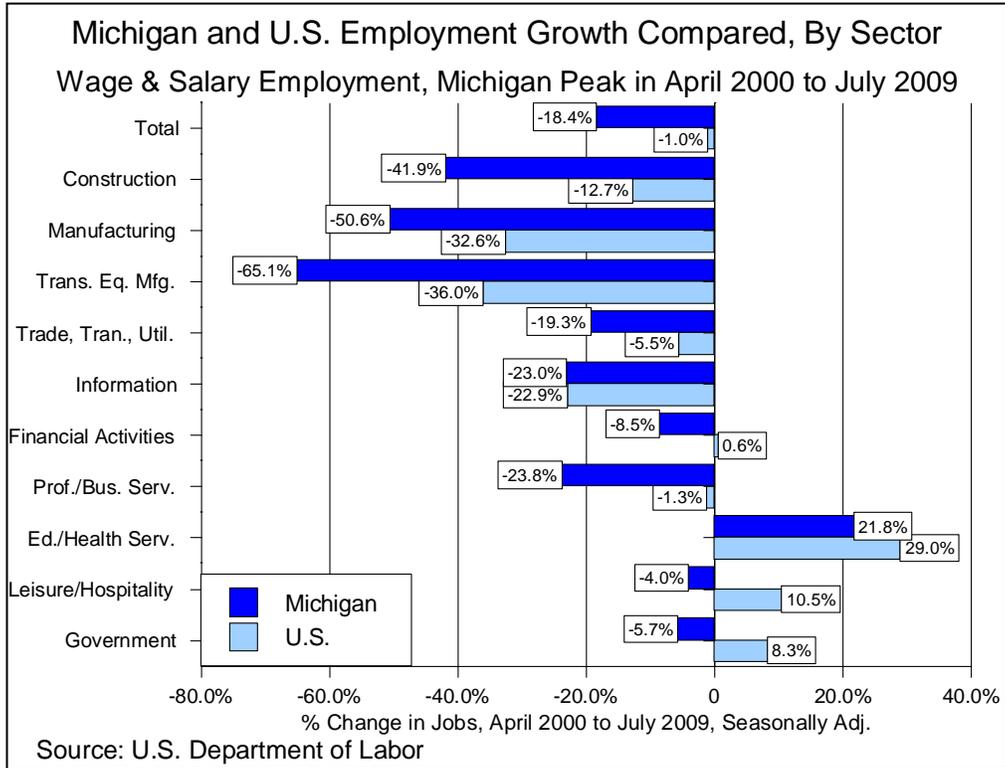


Figure 7

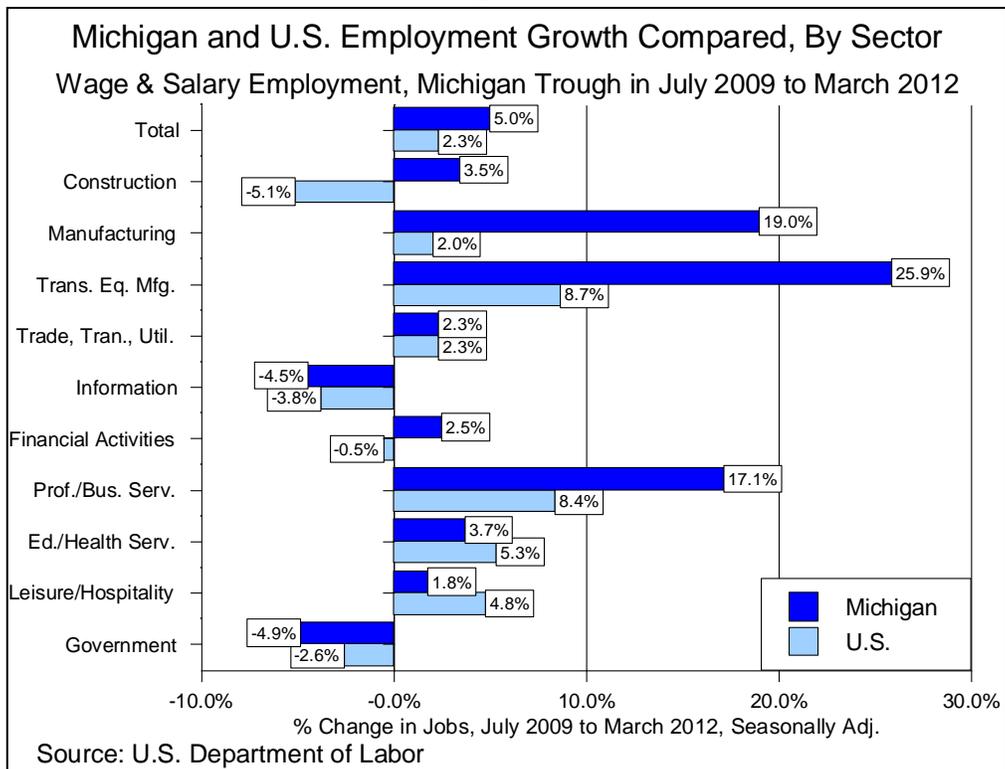
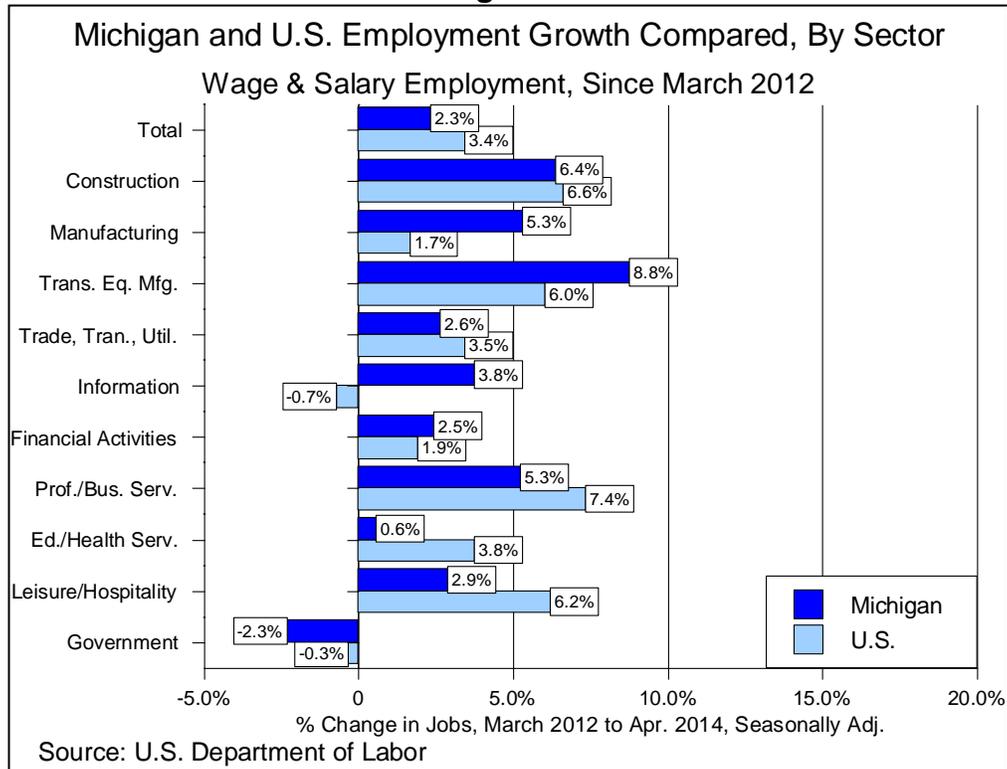


Figure 8



A Record-Weak Recovery for a Record-Setting Recession

- The current recovery is half as strong as prior recoveries. Among the six post-World War II recoveries lasting 17 months or more, the current recovery is the weakest, with inflation-adjusted GDP growing at an annual rate of 2.2%. Historically, the economy has grown at a 4.4% rate (Figure 9). Investment has followed a pattern consistent with prior recoveries; however, consumption growth has been half as strong. Furthermore, while government spending has historically increased in recoveries, in the current recovery government spending has declined (Figures 10 and 11).
- Employment remains below pre-recession levels. Between World War II and the 1980 recession, employment reached its pre-recession peak in an average of 18.8 months. After the 1981-82 recession, the recovery in employment took 28 months, while after the 1990-91 recession it took 32 months, and after the 2001 recession it took 48 months. After 75 months, payroll employment is still 1.3 million jobs below the pre-recession peak in January 2008.
- Employment growth is barely exceeding population growth. Average payroll employment gains have averaged 171,940 jobs per month since the February 2010 trough, compared to about 177,000 per month during 2003-2006, and 251,400 per month over the 1993-1999 period. The economy needs roughly 150,000 additional jobs per month to keep up with population growth.
- People are leaving the labor force. While job growth has lowered the unemployment rate from the October 2009 peak of 10.0% to 7.0% in November 2013, a substantial portion of the decline in the unemployment rate reflects individuals leaving the labor force. The labor force has declined in three out of the last seven months, and 35 of the last 75 months. Labor force participation in April 2014 was 62.8%, tied with October 2013 as the lowest level since April 1978. Compared with the 66.2% labor force participation rate at the employment peak in January 2008, 3.4% of the population has left the labor force and is no longer working or seeking work.

- In inflation-adjusted terms, average hourly earnings fell 1.1% in 2011, declined 0.5% in 2012, and rose 0.5% in 2013. Average weekly hours have remained essentially unchanged for 49 months.
- Housing starts are growing rapidly but remain low by historical standards. While 2013 starts were up 18.5% from 2012, 2013 was the fifth weakest year on record, after 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, and was down 55.3% from 2005. Through April, starts are up 4.2% from the first four months of 2013. Starts in 2014 are expected to exhibit a fifth consecutive annual increase but will likely still be 49.0% below the 2005 level, and the second lowest level of starts than any year prior to the recession (Figure 12).

Figure 9

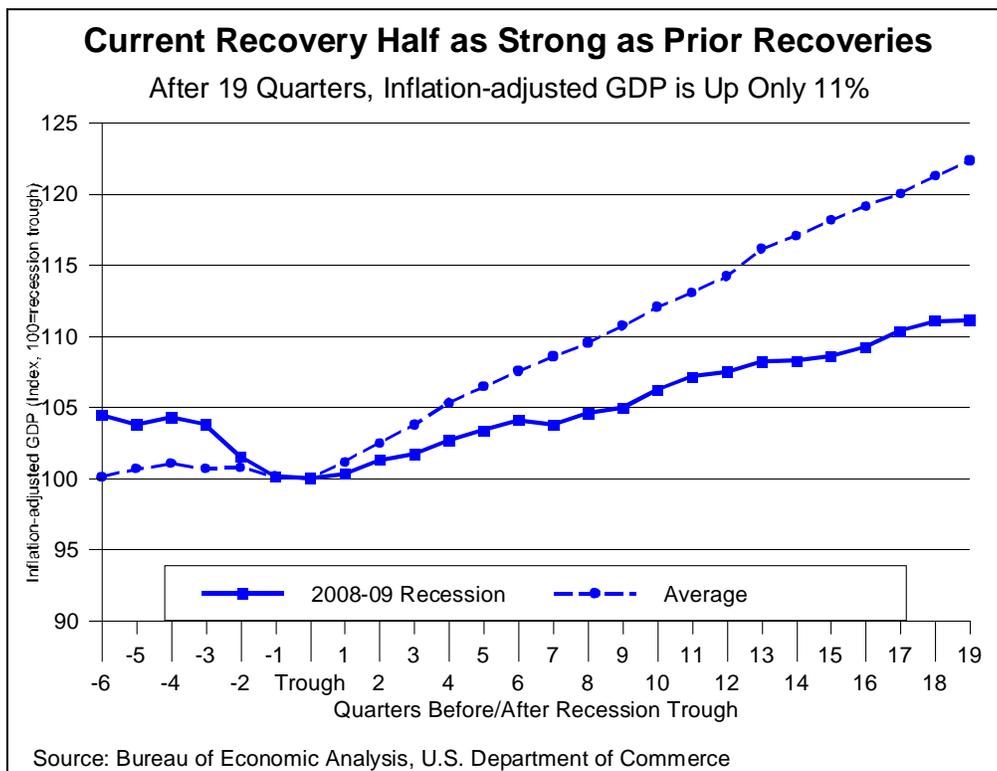


Figure 10

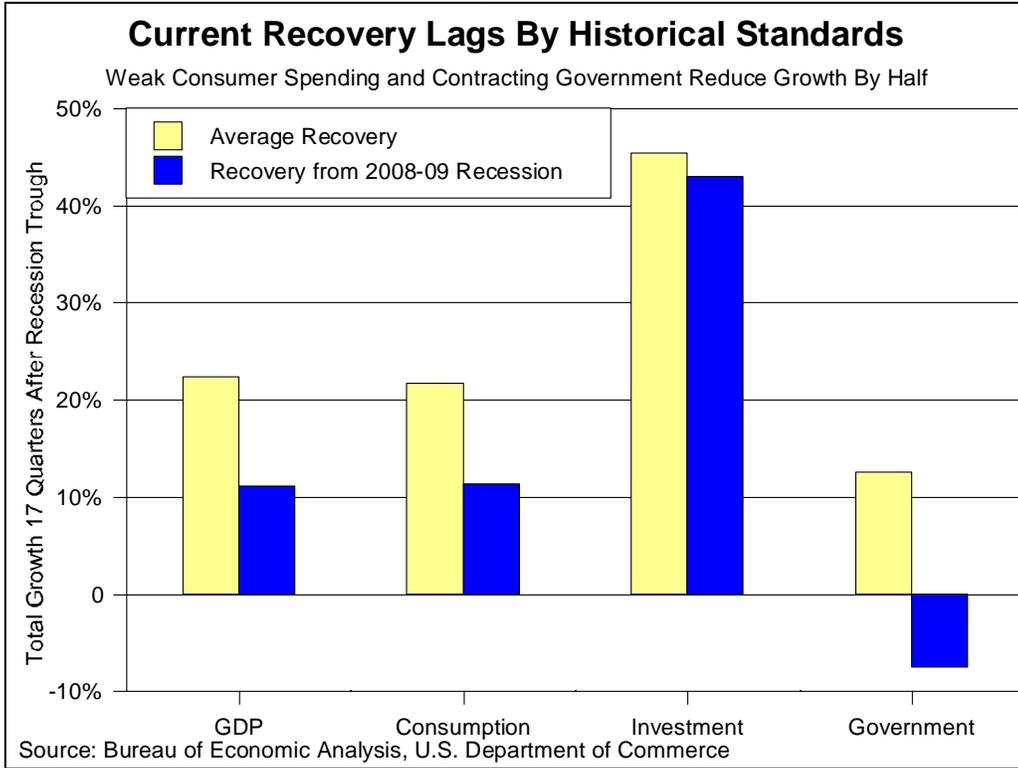


Figure 11

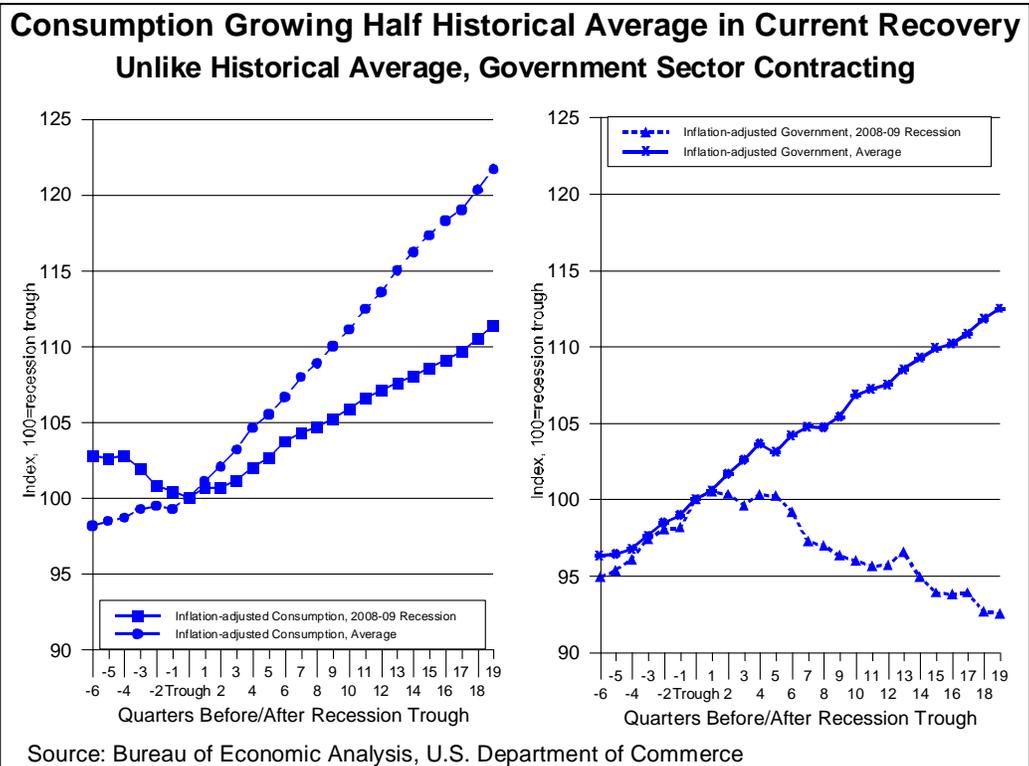
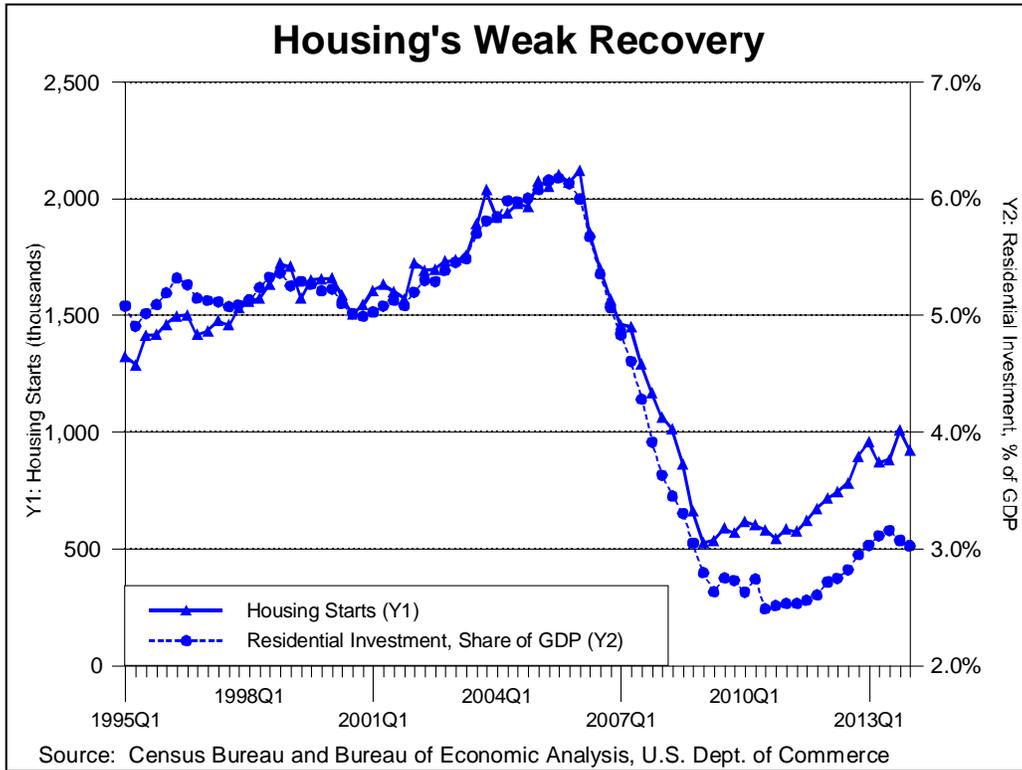


Figure 12



Recent U.S. Economic Highlights

- While the economy is growing, the growth rate is inconsistent. In the third quarter of 2013, inflation-adjusted GDP grew by 4.1%, the most rapid increase in two years and only the second time since the first quarter of 2006 that economic growth has exceeded a 4.0% rate. However, inflation-adjusted GDP increased only 2.6% in the fourth quarter of 2013. In the first quarter of 2014, inflation-adjusted GDP increased only 0.1%, the same growth rate as in the fourth quarter of 2012.
- Nationally, payroll employment has risen for 43 consecutive months, and in April 2014 was 6.6% above the February 2010 trough (but 0.1% below the pre-recession peak).
- The U.S. unemployment rate in April 2014 was 6.3%, down from 7.5% in April 2013 and well below the October 2009 peak of 10.0%. Compared with one year ago, most of the improvement reflects job gains, with the labor force up by 62,000 persons and employment up by 2.0 million jobs.
- Light vehicle sales have improved, and are near pre-recession levels. Light vehicle sales totaled 15.5 million units in 2013, up 7.5% from 2012 and 34.4% from 2010. Since June 2013, light vehicles sales have averaged 15.7 million units, below the 16-17 million unit rate experienced between 1998 and 2007, but well above the 10.4 million units in 2009. March 2014 sales, at an annualized rate of 16.3 million units, tied November 2013 as the highest rate since May 2007.
- With the exception of November 2013, housing starts in April 2014 were at the highest seasonally adjusted rate since February 2008.

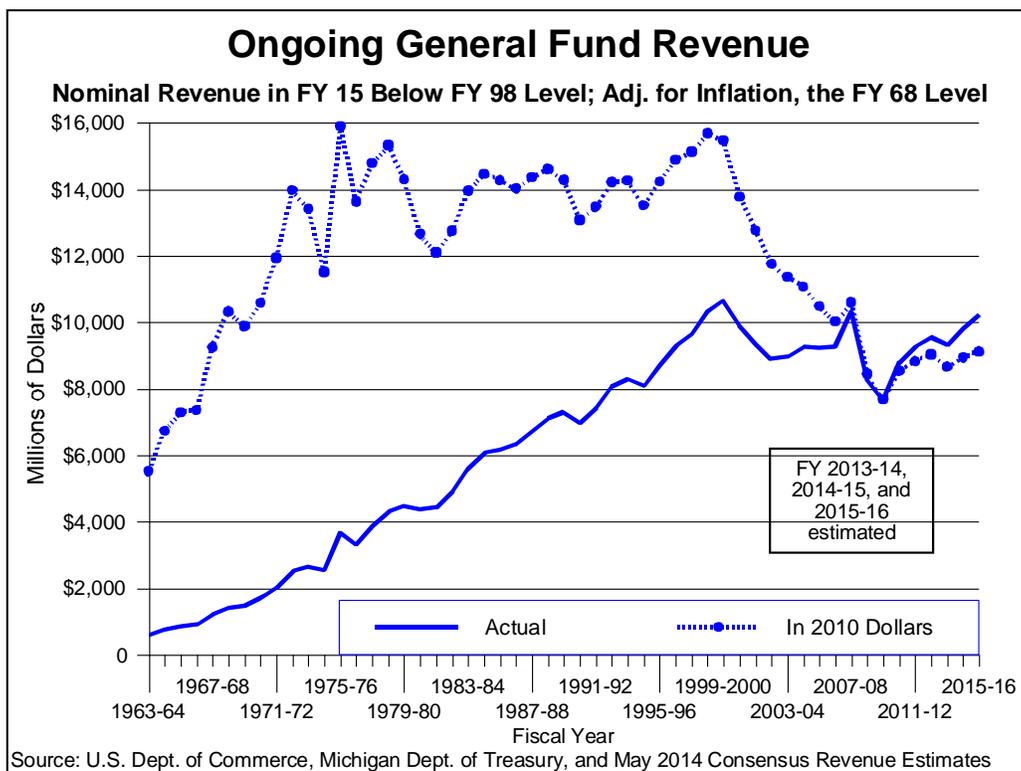
Recent Michigan Economic Highlights

- Job growth is slowing. As of April 2014, payroll employment has remained relatively flat for 12 months. April 2014 employment was up 0.6% from the year-ago level. Payroll employment in 2014 is expected to finish up 0.7% from the 2012 level, the third consecutive annual increase but a smaller gain than in 2011 (2.3%), 2012 (1.8%), and 2013 (1.4%).
- The labor force is no longer shrinking. Michigan's unemployment rate was 7.4% in April 2014, down from 8.8% in April 2013, and down from the 14.2% peak in August 2009. A sizeable portion of the improvement in the unemployment rate reflects people leaving the labor force. Compared with August 2009, employment is up by 232,975 (5.6%) jobs but 101,100 people (2.1%) have left the labor force. The size of the labor force fell for 23 consecutive months between March 2010 and January 2012, and declined in the last six months of 2013. During the first four months of 2014, the size of the labor force has increased every month, rising by 54,530.
- Despite the weather, Michigan motor vehicle production in January and February 2014 was up 9.7% from the year-ago level.
- Michigan personal income is now growing closer to the national average. In 2012, total personal income increased 3.5%, compared with the U.S. average of 4.2%, ranking Michigan 39th. However, in 2013, Michigan personal income increased 2.5%, near the national average of 2.6%, and ranking Michigan 24th.
- When incoming growth is measured on a per-person basis, Michigan ranked 23rd in 2012 with personal income per person growing 3.4%, the same as the national average. In 2013, Michigan ranked 9th with personal income per person growing 2.4%, compared with the national average of 1.8%. In 2013, Illinois ranked 18th, Indiana ranked 32nd, Ohio ranked 19th, and Wisconsin ranked 7th.

State Revenue

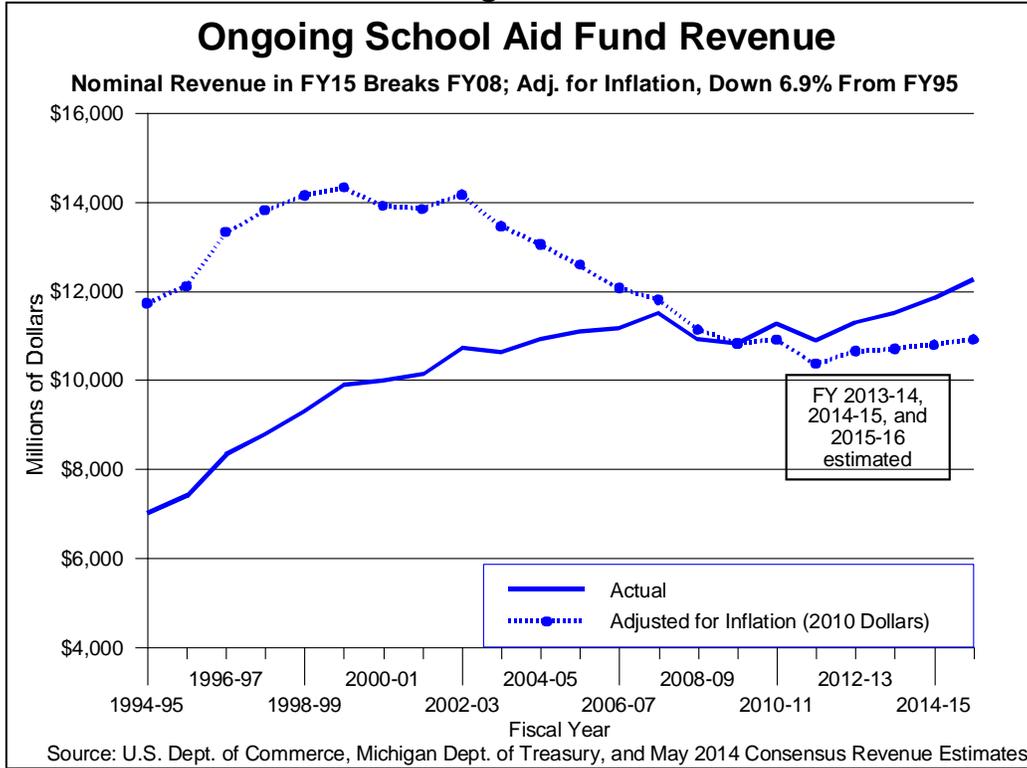
- The majority of State taxes and fees are deposited in the State's General Fund, School Aid Fund, or various transportation funds. Ongoing General Fund revenue fell as the economy declined. Between FY 2007-08 and FY 2009-10, ongoing General Fund revenue fell 25.7% (\$2.7 billion) and ongoing School Aid (SAF) revenue fell 6.0% (\$696.0 million).
- Ongoing General Fund revenue increased 3.4% in FY 2012-13 and is estimated to decrease 2.5% in FY 2013-14 before rising 5.4% in FY 2014-15. Ongoing SAF revenue increased 3.6% in FY 2012-13 and is expected to rise 2.0% in FY 2013-14 and 3.1% in FY 2014-15.
- On an inflation-adjusted basis, ongoing General Fund revenue in FY 2014-15 is estimated to be 3.4% (\$310.9 million, in 2010 dollars) lower than the level in FY 1967-68, when the State adopted the then new personal and corporate income taxes, as shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13



- On an inflation-adjusted basis, ongoing SAF revenue in FY 2014-15 is estimated to be 8.0% (\$933.4 million) lower than the level in FY 1994-95, when Proposal A took effect, as shown in Figure 14.

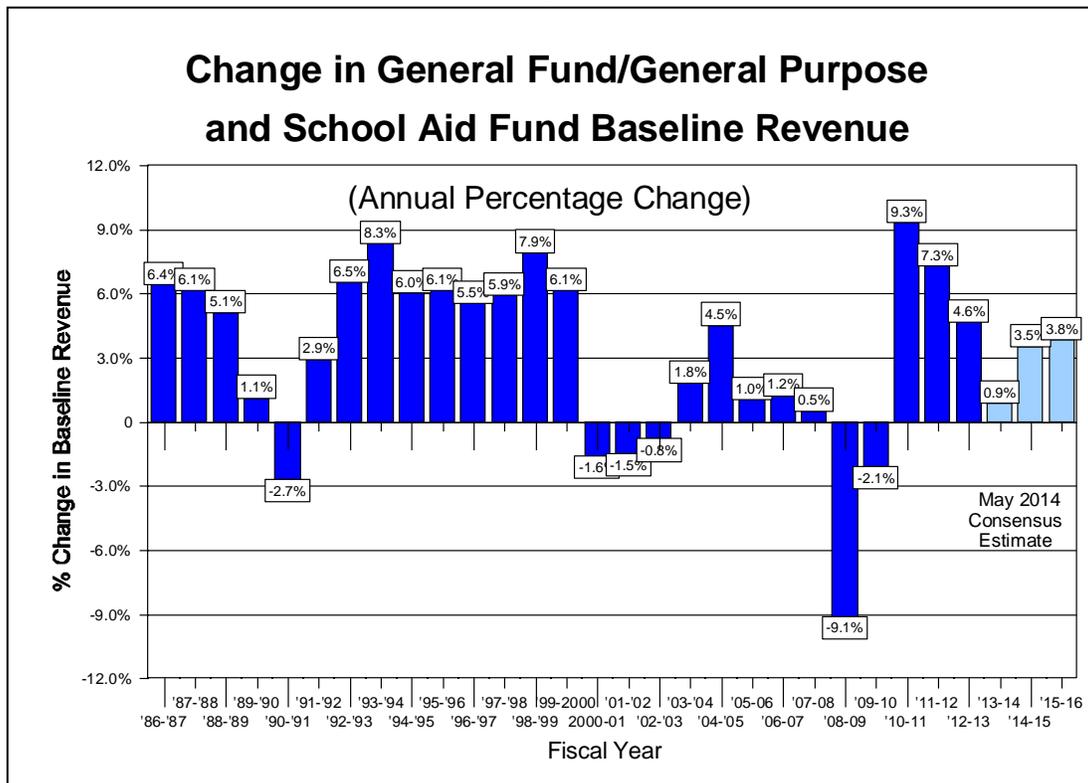
Figure 14



Forecast for State Revenue

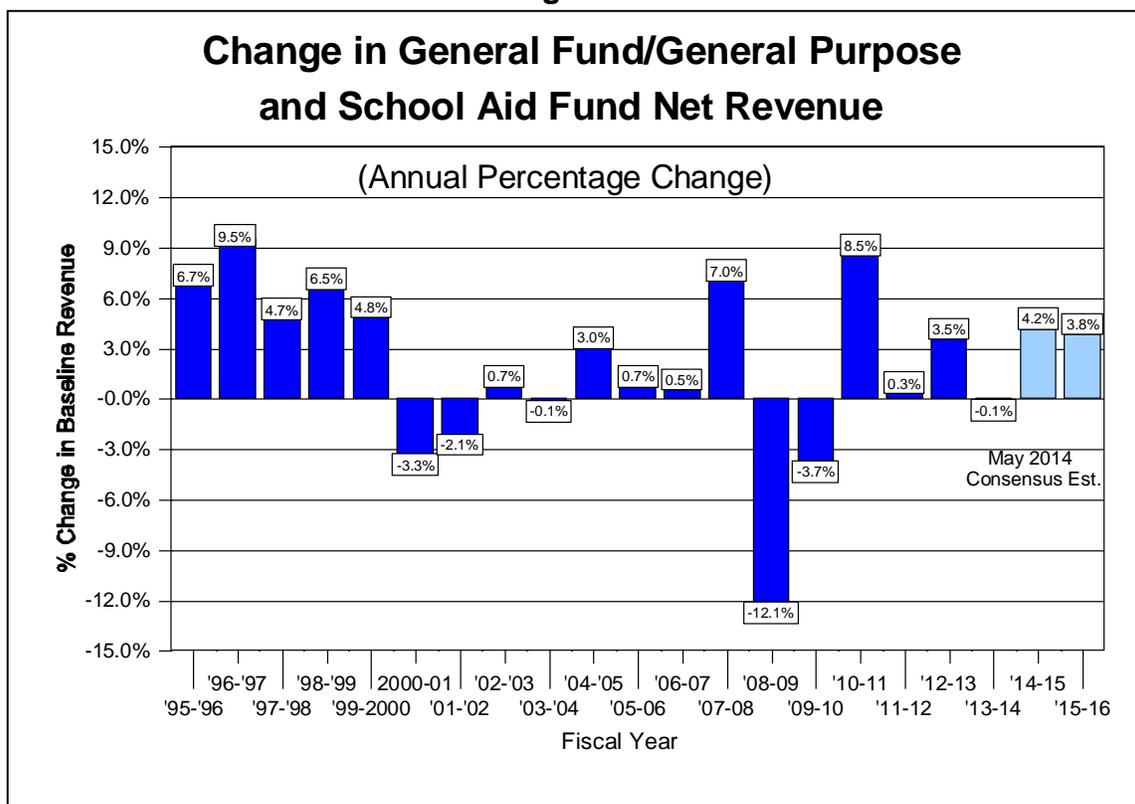
- Pursuant to State statute, there are Consensus Revenue Estimating Conferences held in January and May of each year in which the State Treasurer, and the Directors of the House and Senate Fiscal Agencies, meet to agree on the amount of State revenue available for the State budget.
- The Governor and the Legislature will use the revenue estimates from the May 15, 2014, Conference to finalize the FY 2014-15 budget. The Governor's budget recommendation for FY 2014-15 was based on the January 2014 Conference.
- The percentage changes in baseline General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) and School Aid Fund (SAF) revenue forecasted for FY 2013-14 through FY 2015-16 are compared with the actual growth rates during the preceding 26 years in Figure 15.

Figure 15



- The revised estimates for FY 2013-14, after accounting for tax changes, predict GF/GP revenue will decrease by 2.5% while SAF revenue will increase by 2.0%. GF/GP revenue in FY 2014-15 is estimated to increase 5.4% while SAF revenue will grow 3.1%.
- The percentage changes in net (after tax changes) General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) and School Aid Fund (SAF) revenue forecasted for FY 2013-14 through FY 2015-16 are compared with the actual growth rates during the preceding 17 years in Figure 16.

Figure 16



- Figures 17 and 18 display the estimated FY 2013-14 revenue sources for the State General Fund and School Aid Fund, respectively.

Figure 17

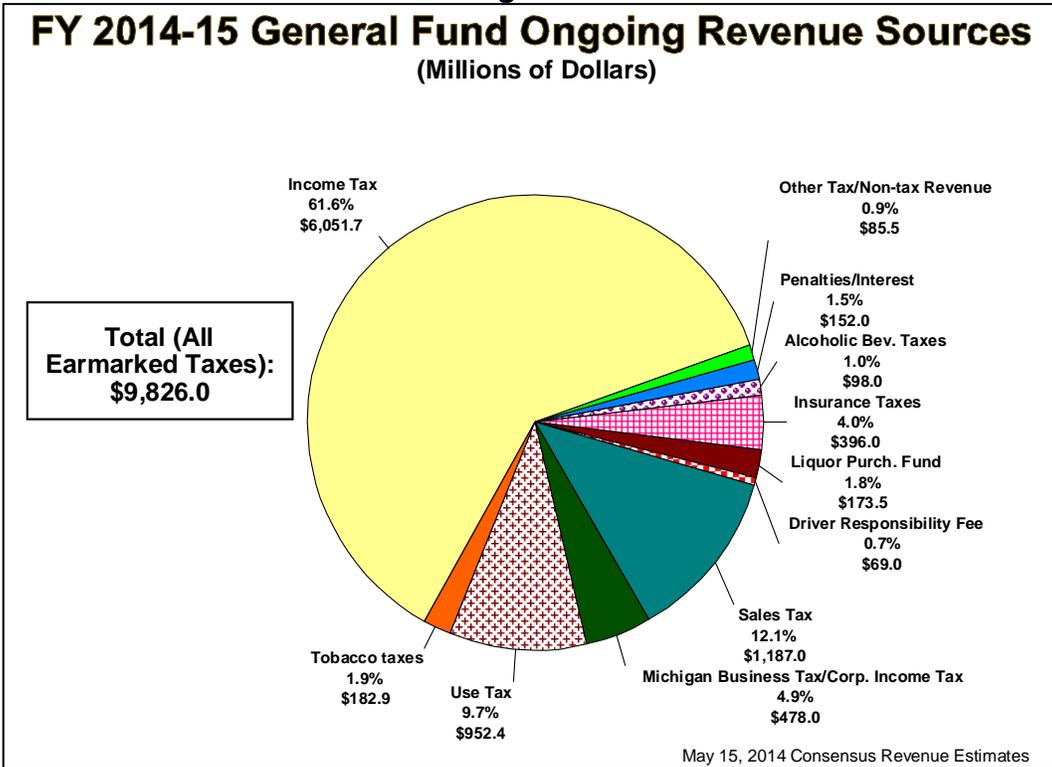
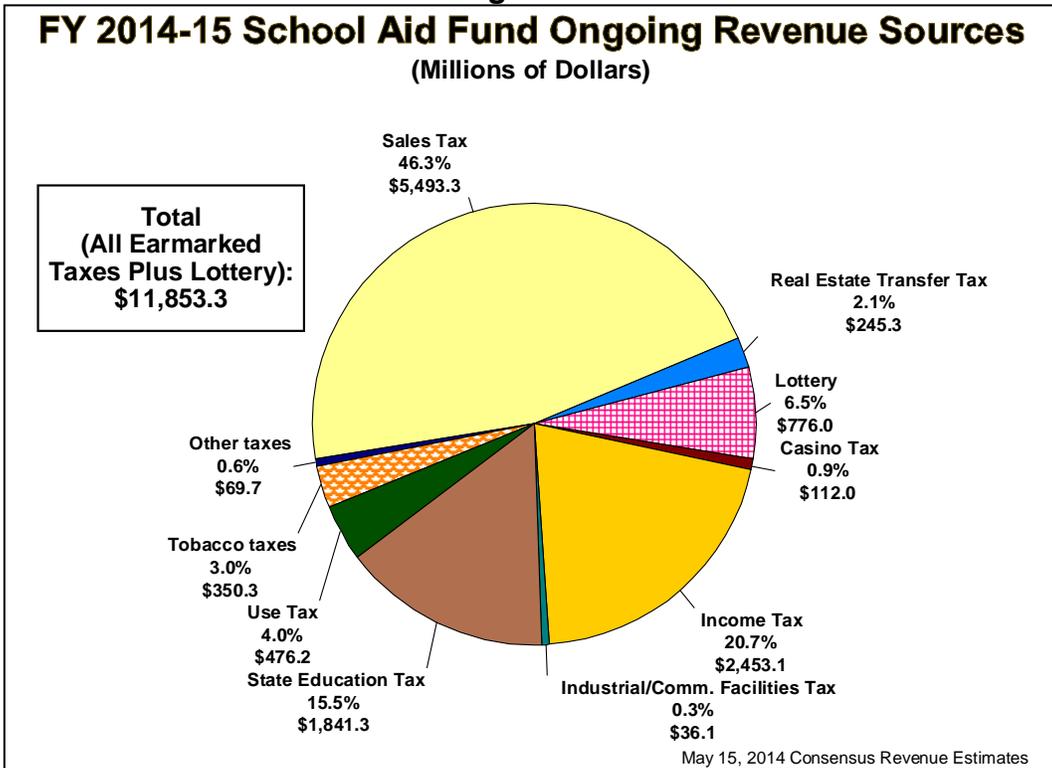


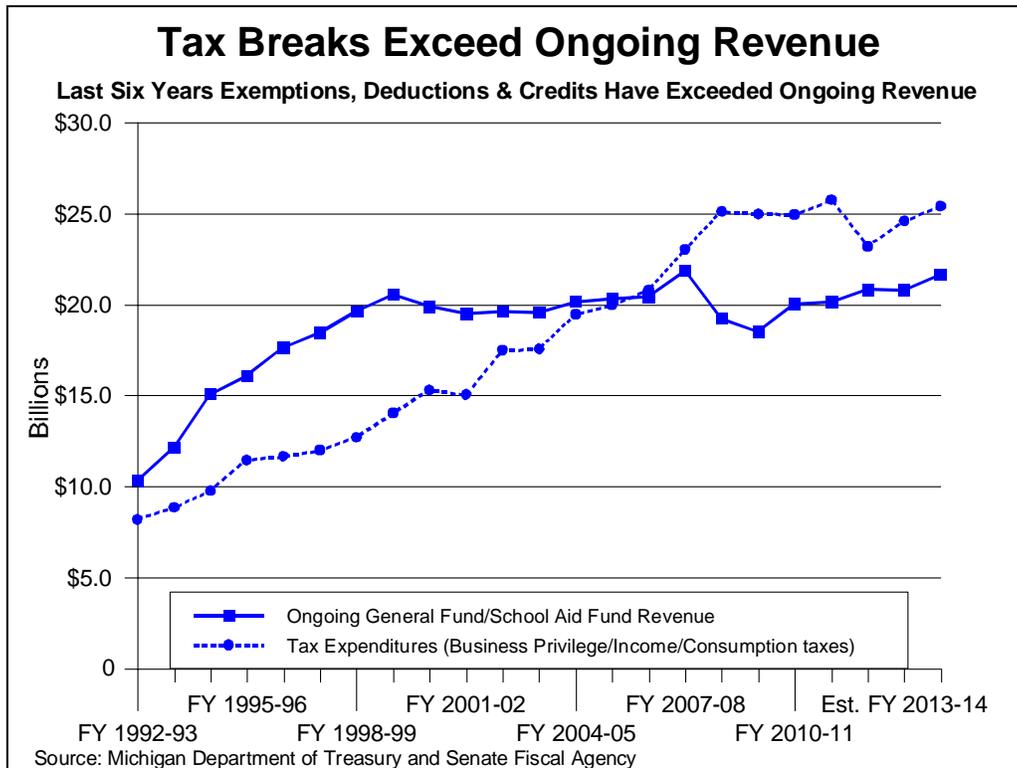
Figure 18



State Tax Expenditures

- Based on estimates of the Michigan Department of Treasury, the level of State tax expenditures under the State's business privilege, income, and consumption taxes increased from \$14.1 billion in FY 1999-2000 to \$25.0 billion in FY 2009-10. The estimate for FY 2014-15 is \$25.4 billion.
- During FY 1999-2000 tax expenditures equaled 68.2% of ongoing GF/GP and SAF revenue. During FY 2011-12 tax expenditures equaled 127.9% of total ongoing GF/GP and SAF revenue. Tax expenditures are estimated to equal 117.1% of ongoing GF/GP and SAF revenue in FY 2014-15.

Figure 19



- The growth in tax expenditures has primarily focused on consumption taxes and individual income taxes. The most recently enacted major tax expenditures include the earned income tax credit and credits to subsidize certain battery manufacturers.

- Table 1 provides details on major changes in tax expenditures from FY 1999-2000 to FY 2014-15.

Table 1

DETAIL ON MAJOR CHANGES IN TAX EXPENDITURES					
(Millions of Dollars)					
	FY	FY	\$ Change	FY	\$ Change
	1999-2000	2011-12	FY 1999-2000	2014-15	FY 2011-12 to
			to FY 2011-12		FY 2014-15
Consumption Taxes					
Food	\$860.0	\$1,220.2	\$360.2	\$1,302.1	\$81.9
Industrial Processing	660.0	920.0	260.0	1,274.0	354.0
Prescription Drugs	242.0	536.3	294.3	589.1	52.8
Services	4,392.0	10,357.2	5,965.2	11,279.0	921.8
Individual Income Taxes					
Adjustments to Income	1,600.0	3,351.7	1,751.7	3,353.6	1.9
Homestead Prop. Tax Credit	471.0	831.1	360.1	566.3	(264.8)
Personal Exemption	987.0	1,173.7	186.7	1,277.8	104.1
Earned Income Tax Credit	0.0	360.0	360.0	118.9	(241.1)
All Other Tax Expenditures	4,859.4	6,995.6	2,136.2	5,633.6	(1,362.0)
Total Tax Expenditures	\$14,071.4	\$25,745.8	\$11,674.4	\$25,394.5	(\$351.3)

Source: Michigan Department of Treasury

- Changes in the tax structure enacted in May 2011 reduced the level of tax expenditures by \$2.8 billion in FY 2012-13 and \$2.5 billion in FY 2013-14 compared to the FY 2011-12 level. These new tax expenditure estimates do not include the cost of exempting pass-through entities such as sole proprietorships, partnerships, S-corporations, and limited liability corporations (LLCs) from the new corporation income tax. However, tax expenditures are still expected to exceed ongoing revenue.

Tax Code Restructuring

- Public Acts 38, 39, and 40 of 2011 restructured Michigan's business and personal income taxes.
- The existing Michigan Business Tax (MBT) was repealed and replaced with a new 6.0% Corporate Income Tax (CIT).
- Changes to the Michigan personal income tax include: freezing the personal income tax rate at 4.35% until January 1, 2013 (later modified to October 1, 2012, by PA 223 of 2012), modifying pension deductions and the homestead property tax credit, reducing the earned income tax credit (EITC), and eliminating most of the other credits, deductions, and exemptions. The current income tax rate is 4.25%.
- Table 2 outlines estimates of the fiscal impact for the State GF/GP and the School Aid Fund of the tax restructuring. The first year of the full impact of the changes will be FY 2012-13 when it is estimated that GF/GP revenue will increase by \$385.5 million and School Aid Fund revenue will decrease by \$669.9 million.

Table 2

**ENACTED TAX RESTRUCTURING LEGISLATION
(Dollars in Millions)**

Tax Provision	FY 2012-13			FY 2013-14			FY 2014-15		
	GF/GP	SAF	Total	GF/GP	SAF	Total	GF/GP	SAF	Total
<u>Prior Law:</u>									
Michigan Business Tax	\$1,322.5	\$777.3	\$2,099.8	\$1,385.2	\$792.1	\$2,177.3	\$1,424.8	\$808.7	\$2,233.5
<u>Business Tax Changes:</u>									
Repeal MBT (12/31/11)	(\$1,375.1)	(\$777.3)	(\$2,152.4)	(\$1,366.3)	(\$792.1)	(\$2,158.4)	(\$1,409.7)	(\$808.7)	(\$2,218.4)
Corporate Income Tax (1/1/12)	876.1	0.0	876.1	911.4	0.0	911.4	945.5	0.0	945.5
Financial Institutions Tax	43.9	0.0	43.9	45.6	0.0	45.6	47.5	0.0	47.5
Certified Credits/Options Tax	(437.4)	0.0	(437.4)	(568.9)	0.0	(568.9)	(562.3)	0.0	(562.3)
Total Changes to Business Taxes	(892.5)	(777.3)	(1,669.8)	(978.2)	(792.1)	(1,770.3)	(979.0)	(808.7)	(1,787.7)
Net Business Tax Rev. After Credits	\$430.0	(\$0.0)	\$430.0	\$407.0	\$0.0	\$407.0	\$445.8	\$0.0	\$445.8
<u>Individual Income Tax Changes¹⁾:</u>									
Delay/Eliminate Tax Rate Changes	\$225.0	\$0.0	\$225.0	\$415.4	\$0.0	\$415.4	\$617.9	\$0.0	\$617.9
Repeal Senior/Unemp. Ins. Exempt.	34.3	6.7	41.0	32.2	10.0	42.2	37.2	6.3	43.5
Repeal Child Deduction	52.9	4.2	57.1	48.0	10.8	58.8	49.5	11.1	60.6
Pension Tax Changes	259.5	76.7	336.2	263.7	83.3	347.0	272.3	85.0	357.3
Repeal Nonrefundable Credits	103.5	0.0	103.5	107.0	0.0	107.0	110.3	0.0	110.3
Homestead Credit Changes	257.0	0.0	257.0	265.0	0.0	265.0	273.0	0.0	273.0
Modify Earned Income Tax Credit	261.6	0.0	261.6	269.4	0.0	269.4	277.5	0.0	277.5
Eliminate Subtract./Exemp./Other	53.5	17.5	71.1	54.2	18.1	72.3	55.1	18.5	73.6
Total Changes to Individ. Income Tax	\$1,247.3	\$105.1	\$1,352.5	\$1,454.9	\$122.2	\$1,577.1	\$1,692.8	\$120.9	\$1,813.7
Net Impact of Proposed Reforms	\$354.8	(\$672.2)	(\$317.3)	\$476.7	(\$669.9)	(\$193.2)	\$713.8	(\$687.8)	\$26.0
<u>Addendum: Impact by Taxpayer Type</u>									
Businesses			(\$1,669.8)			(\$1,770.3)			(\$1,787.7)
Individuals			\$1,352.5			\$1,577.1			\$1,813.7

¹⁾ Does not include changes from PAs 223 and 224 of 2012, which subsequently amended portions of the restructuring legislation concerning the rate changes and changes in the personal exemption.

Source: May 15, 2013 Consensus Revenue estimates. These are the last detailed estimates for the impact of the reform package because beginning with the January 10, 2014 Consensus Revenue estimates the impacts were included in baseline revenue and no longer estimated separately from other components of the affected taxes.

Constitutional Revenue Limit

- Section 26 of Article IX of the State Constitution limits total State revenue to a maximum of 9.49% of Michigan personal income.
- Based on the revised revenue estimates, revenue subject to the Constitutional revenue limit is estimated to be approximately \$5.9 billion below the limit for FY 2012-13, \$7.7 billion below the limit in FY 2013-14, \$7.6 billion below the limit in FY 2014-15, and \$7.8 billion below the limit in FY 2015-16.

Figure 20

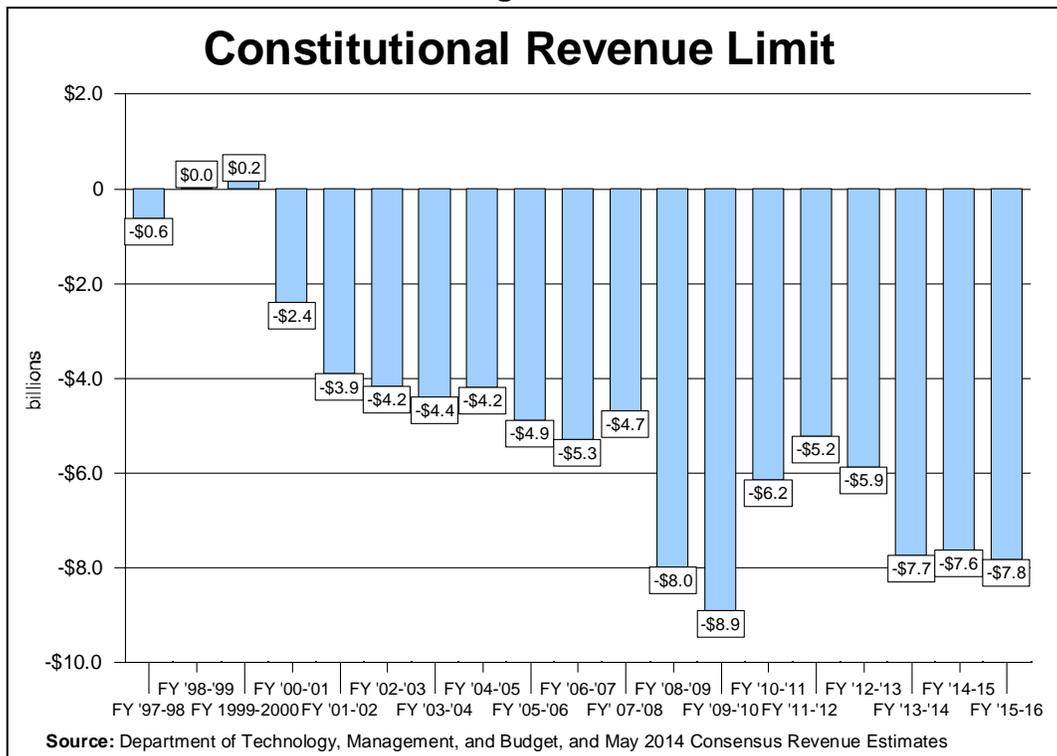


Figure 21

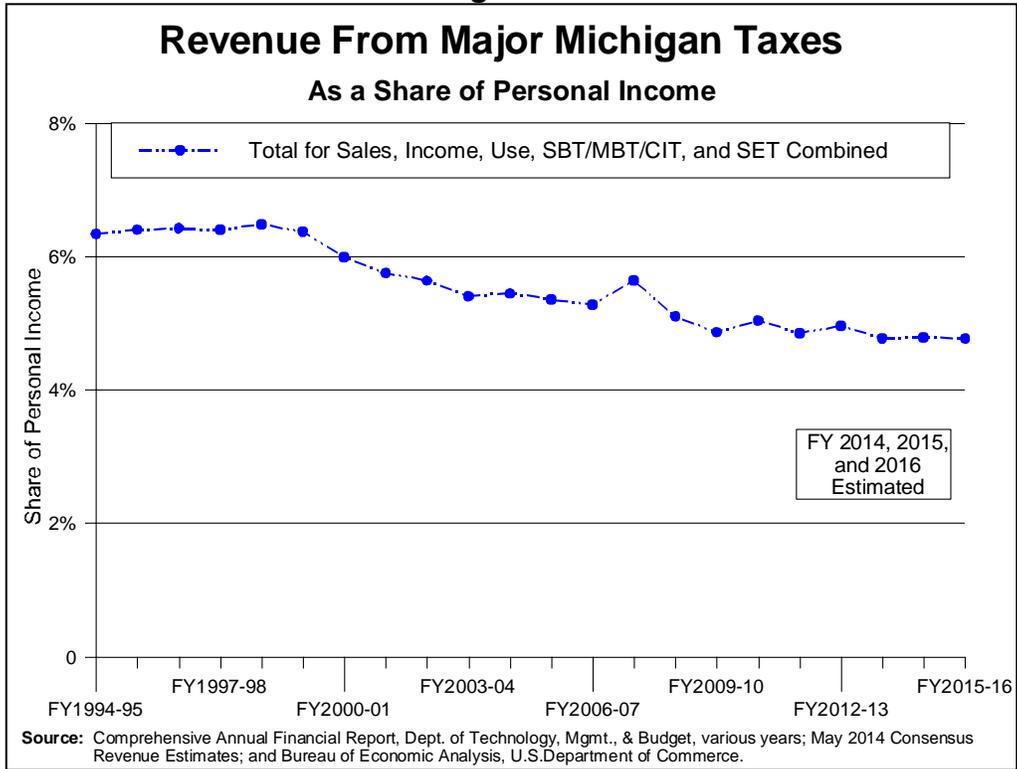


Figure 22

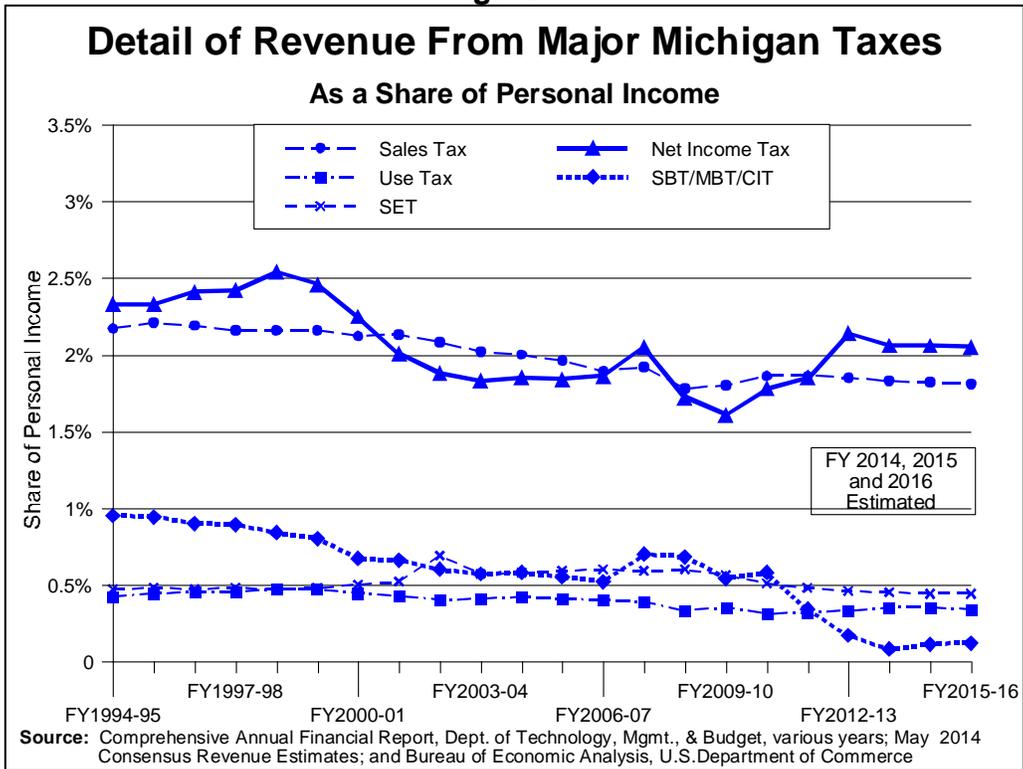


Table 3

**MICHIGAN'S MAJOR TAXES: REVENUE ESTIMATES, TAX RATES, AND YIELDS FOR FY 2013-14 AND FY 2014-15
(Dollars in Millions)**

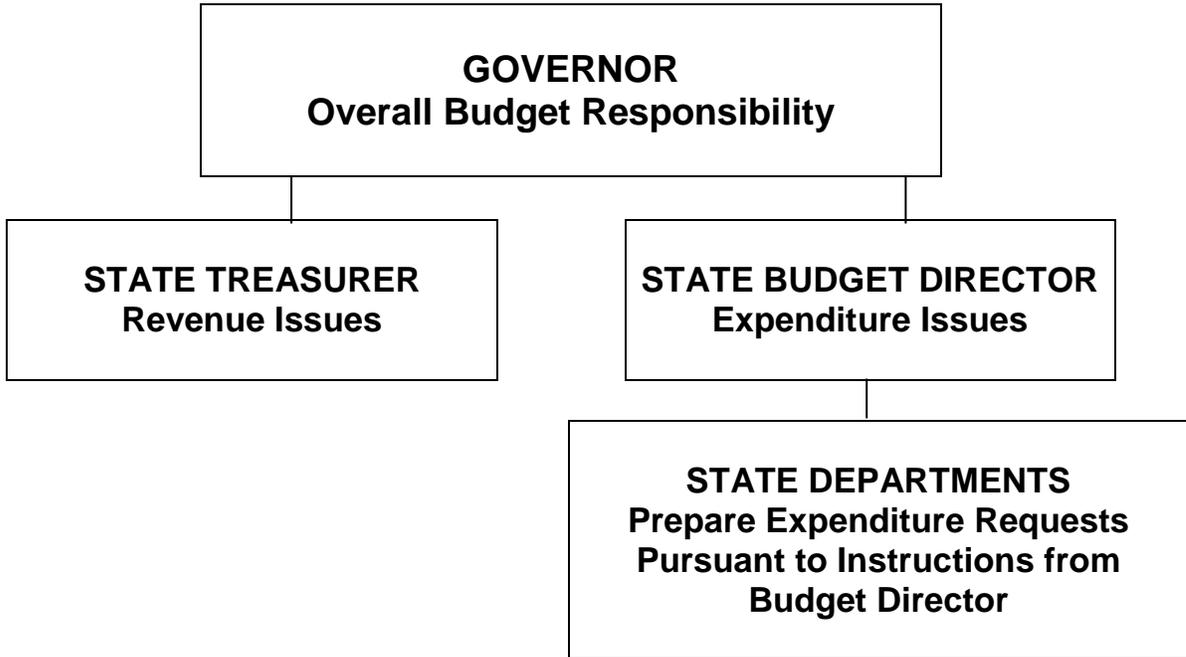
Tax	Revenue Estimates ¹⁾		Current Tax Rate	Examples of Rev. Impact Due to Change in Rate ⁷⁾			History of Tax Rate Changes
	FY 2013-14 Net Revenue	FY 2014-15 Net Revenue		Rate Change	FY '14 Rev. Change Eff. 1/1/14	FY '15 Rev. Change Eff. 1/1/14	
Individual Income Tax: Gross Collections Refunds Net Income Tax	\$9,948.8 <u>(1,743.2)</u> \$8,205.6	\$10,302.8 <u>(1,797.0)</u> \$8,505.8	4.25%				1967: 2.6% 1971: 3.9% 2004:3.9% 7/1 1975: 4.6% 1982: 5.6% 4/1 1982: 4.6% 10/1 1983: 6.35% 2007:4.35% 10/1 1984: 5.35% 9/1 1986: 4.6% 2012:4.25% 10/1 1994: 4.4% 5/1 2000: 4.2% 2002: 4.1% 2003: 4.0%
Sales Tax²⁾	\$7,285.0	\$7,549.1	6.0%	1% of: ²⁾ first 4% of 6% last 2% of 6%	\$930.2 \$871.5	1,284.9 \$1,204.9	1933: 3.0% 1960: 4.0% 1994: 6.0% 5/1
Use Tax	\$1,378.4	\$1,428.6	6.0%	1.0%	\$172.3	\$238.1	1937: 3.0% 1960: 4.0% 1994: 6.0% 5/1
Corporate Income Tax	\$879.9	\$907.0	6.0%	1.0%	\$110.0	\$151.2	Rate has not changed.
Tobacco Tax Cigarettes Other Tobacco Products	\$938.0 \$871.4 \$66.6	\$917.9 \$849.4 \$68.5	\$2.00/pack 32% whole-sale price	\$0.10/pack 2.0%	\$32.4 \$3.1	\$42.0 \$4.2	1947: 3 cents/pk 1959: 4 cents/pk 1961: 5 cents/pk 1962: 7 cents/pk 1970: 11 cents/pk 1982: 21 cents/pk 1987: 25 cents/pk 1993: 75 cents/pk 2002: \$1.25/pk 8/1 2004: \$2/pk 7/1
Liquor Tax³⁾	\$45.0	\$46.0	4.0%	1.0%	\$8.4	\$11.4	1959: Liquor excise tax established - 4.0% 1962: Liquor specific tax established - 4.0% 1972: Liquor specific tax established - 1.85% 1985: Liquor specific tax established - 4.0%
Beer Tax⁴⁾	\$41.2	\$41.6	\$6.30/barrel ⁴⁾	\$1/barrel ⁴⁾	\$4.9	\$6.6	1933: \$1.25/barrel 1959: \$2.50/barrel 1962: \$6.61/barrel 1966: \$6.30/barrel
Wine Tax⁵⁾	\$10.3	\$10.4	⁵⁾	\$0.01/liter	\$0.6	\$0.8	1937: \$0.50/gallon 1981: w/ 16% alcohol 13.5 cents/liter 1981: w/ >16% alcohol 20 cents/liter 1981: w/ >16% alcohol 20 cents/liter 1989: mixed-spirit drinks 48 cents/liter
Casino Gaming Tax	\$108.0	\$112.0	8.1%	1.0%	\$9.6	\$13.8	1999: 8.1% of adj. gross receipts 2004: 12.1% of adj. gross receipts 9/1 FY07: 8.1%-12.1% FY09: 8.1% 2/09
Real Estate Transfer Tax⁶⁾	\$233.4	\$245.3	0.75% ⁶⁾	0.25%	\$58.4	\$81.8	Rate has not changed.
State Education Property Tax	\$1,788.0	\$1,841.3	6 mills	1 mill	\$298.0	\$306.9	1994: 6 mills 2003: 5 mills (one-year reduction only) 2004: 6 mills
Gasoline Tax	\$818.0	\$815.0	\$0.19/gl.	\$0.01/gal.	\$32.3	\$42.9	1983: 13 cents/gal. 1984: 15 cents/gal. 1997: 19 cents/gal.

1) Consensus Revenue Estimates, May 15, 2014. 2) The first 4 percentage points of the 6% sales tax rate are assessed on the entire sales tax base (including residential utilities), whereas the last two percentage points of the 6% sales tax rate are not assessed on residential utilities. 3) There are three taxes on liquor, each with a rate of 4.0% and they are earmarked to the General Fund, School Aid Fund, and the Convention Facility Fund. One tax, assessed at 1.85% on sales for off-site consumption and earmarked to the Liquor Purchase Revolving Fund, was repealed effective October 1, 2012. 4) The beer tax of \$6.30/barrel is equivalent to 1.9 cents per 12-ounce can of beer. Increasing the rate by \$1/barrel would increase the tax/can to 2.2 cents. 5) Tax on wine is as follows: Wine containing 16% or less of alcohol: 13.5 cents/liter; and wine containing more than 16% alcohol: 20 cents/liter. 6) The real estate transfer tax is assessed when real property changes ownership and it is assessed on the transaction price. 7) Senate Fiscal Agency estimate.

The Budget Process

Key Actors in Budget Decision Making Process

Executive Branch



Legislative Branch

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
<p>Speaker of the House</p>	<p>Majority Leader</p>
<p>Chair of Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>Chair of Appropriations Committee</p>
<p>Members of Appropriations Committee</p>	<p>Members of Appropriations Committee</p>
<p>Appropriation Subcommittees</p>	<p>Appropriation Subcommittees</p>
<p>Full Membership of House</p>	<p>Full Membership of Senate</p>
<p>House Fiscal Agency</p>	<p>Senate Fiscal Agency</p>

Key Actors in Budget Decision Making Process

State Departments and Outside Interest Groups

- Education Institutions
- Units of Local Government
- Nonprofit Associations
- Multi-client Lobbyists
- Single Issue Lobbyists
- General Public

Preparation of Executive Budget

State Treasurer (Incoming \$\$\$)

- Revenue Estimates
- Tax Policy
- Cash Management
- Debt Management

Budget Director (Outgoing \$\$\$)

- Issues Budget Directions
- Reviews and Analyzes Agency Requests
- Filters Requests from Outside Groups
- Prepares Final Budget Documents
- Oversees Legislative Budget Process for Governor
- Management of Current Year Budget

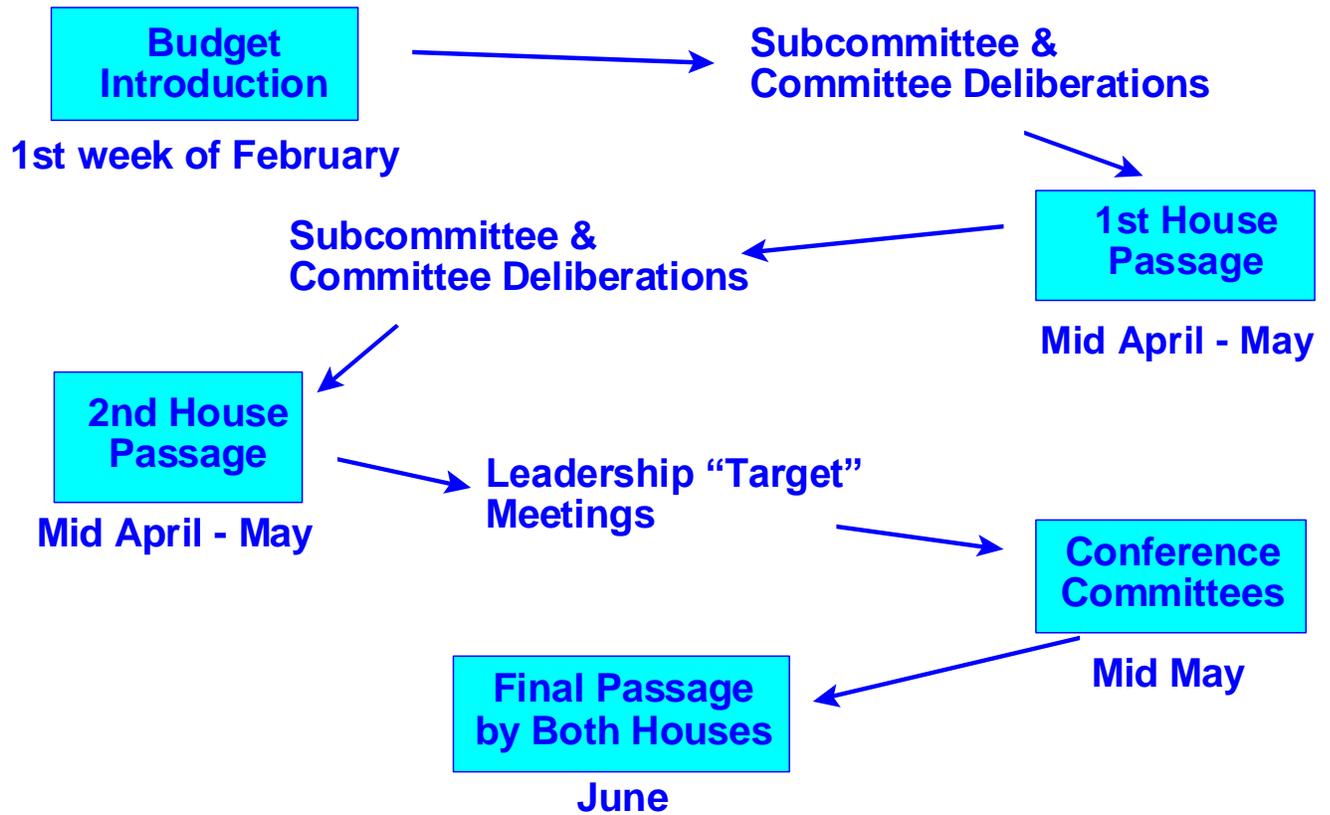
Presentation of Executive Budget to the Legislature

- Prescribed by Statute
- Executive Press Releases
- Joint Meeting of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee
 - Budget Director Presentation
- Documentation
 - Summaries
 - Executive Budget Bills
 - Line Item Detail

Legislative Budget Responsibilities

- Consideration of Executive Budget
- Adoption of Annual Appropriation Bills
- Review of Governor's Line Item Vetoes
- Monitoring and Oversight of Current Year Budget

Traditional Budget Time Frame



Mandated Budget Requirements and Restrictions State Budget Process Constitutional Requirements

- Budget Submission Date (Sec. 18 of Article V)
- Balanced Budget Requirement (Sec. 31 of Article IV)
- Revenue Limit (Sec. 26 of Article IX)
- State and Local Spending Split (Sec. 30 of Article IX)
- Expenditure Limit (Sec. 28 of Article IX)
- Appropriation Reductions (Sec. 20 of Article V)
- Line Item Veto (Sec. 19 of Article V)
- Limits on State General obligation Debt (Sec. 15 of Article IX)

Mandated Budget Requirements and Restrictions State Budget Process Statutory Requirements

Public Act 421 of 1984 provides the basic statutory framework for the State budget process. Some of the major provisions include:

- Role of State Budget Director
- Fiscal Year Period
- Budget Submission Date
- Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference
- Counter-cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund
- Operating Funds
- Implementation of Constitutional Requirements

Mandated Budget Requirements and Restrictions Boilerplate Requirements

Intent language contained in appropriation bills is referred to as boilerplate. Boilerplate language is used to accomplish the following objectives:

- Imposes Conditions on Appropriations
- Reporting Requirements
- Imposes Specific Spending Criteria

Specific Michigan Budget Practices

Several features of Michigan's budget process that result from historical practices impact on final budget decisions. These include:

- Strong Executive Branch Influence
- Strong Legislative Appropriations Committees
- Numerous Appropriations Bills
- Incremental Changes in Budget
- Strong Threat of Line Item Veto

State Budget Terms

Gross Appropriations: Total level of State appropriations from all fund sources

State Spending from State Resources Appropriations: Total level of State appropriations excluding Federal and local and private funding sources

General Fund/General Purpose Appropriations: Unrestricted portion of State budget fund sources

State Restricted Revenue Appropriations: State taxes or fees that are designated for a specific purpose in the budget by either constitutional or statutory requirements

FTE: Full-time equated employee

Boilerplate: Intent language in appropriation bills

Table 4

Adjusted Gross, State Spending from State Resources, and GF/GP Appropriations for FY 2014-15 (billions of dollars)			
Department/Budget Area	Adjusted Gross	State Spending	GF/GP
K-12 Education	\$13.9	\$12.1	\$0.1
Community Health	18.2	5.3	3.2
Human Services	5.7	1.1	1.0
Transportation	3.7	2.4	0.3
Corrections	2.0	2.0	2.0
Hi Ed/Com. Colleges	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Subtotal	\$45.4	\$24.7	\$8.0
All Other	6.9	5.3	2.1
Total	<u>\$52.3</u>	<u>\$30.0</u>	<u>\$10.1</u>

**The State Budget
FY 2014-15**

Table 5
SUMMARY OF FY 2014-15 APPROPRIATION CHANGES
(Millions of Dollars)

	Adjusted Gross	GF/GP
FY 2013-14 Year-to-Date Appropriation¹⁾	\$50,369.3	\$9,439.1
Changes for FY 2014-15:		
New Programs	\$315.3	\$129.7
Program Increases	2,930.4	612.8
Program Eliminations/Reductions.....	(1,414.2)	(542.7)
Major Fund Shifts Affecting GF/GP	0.0	14.3
Economic Adjustments.....	108.9	54.7
Unclassified Salaries.....	0.4	0.2
Actuarial Soundness for Use Tax Changes	580.1	338.1
Expiration of Medicaid Primary Care Rate Increase	(273.4)	25.0
Other Technical Program Adjustments	<u>(319.1)</u>	<u>14.3</u>
Total Changes.....	\$1,928.4	\$646.5
FY 2014-15 Initial Appropriation.....	\$52,297.7	\$10,085.6
Other Budget Adjustments:		
FY 2014-15 Enacted Supplementals	\$0.1	\$0.1
Contingency Fund Transfers	0.0	0.0
CREC Changes.....	0.0	0.0
FY 2014-15 Total Year-to-Date Appropriation	\$52,297.8	\$10,085.7

¹⁾ Appropriation as of June 30, 2014.

Figure 23

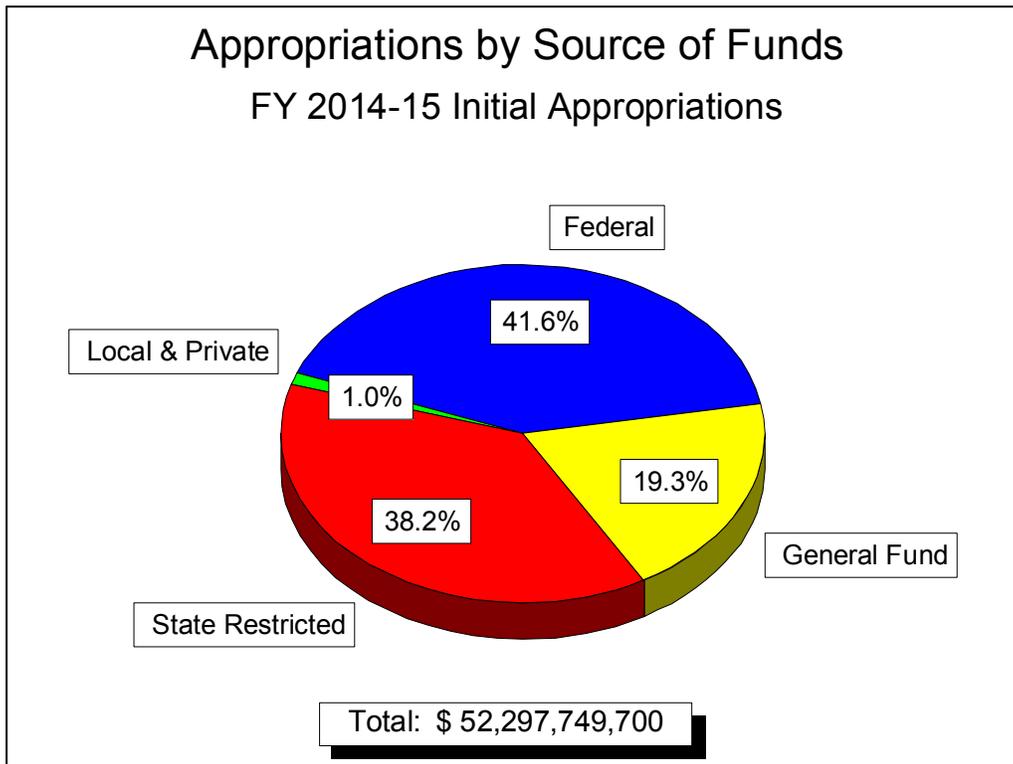


Figure 24

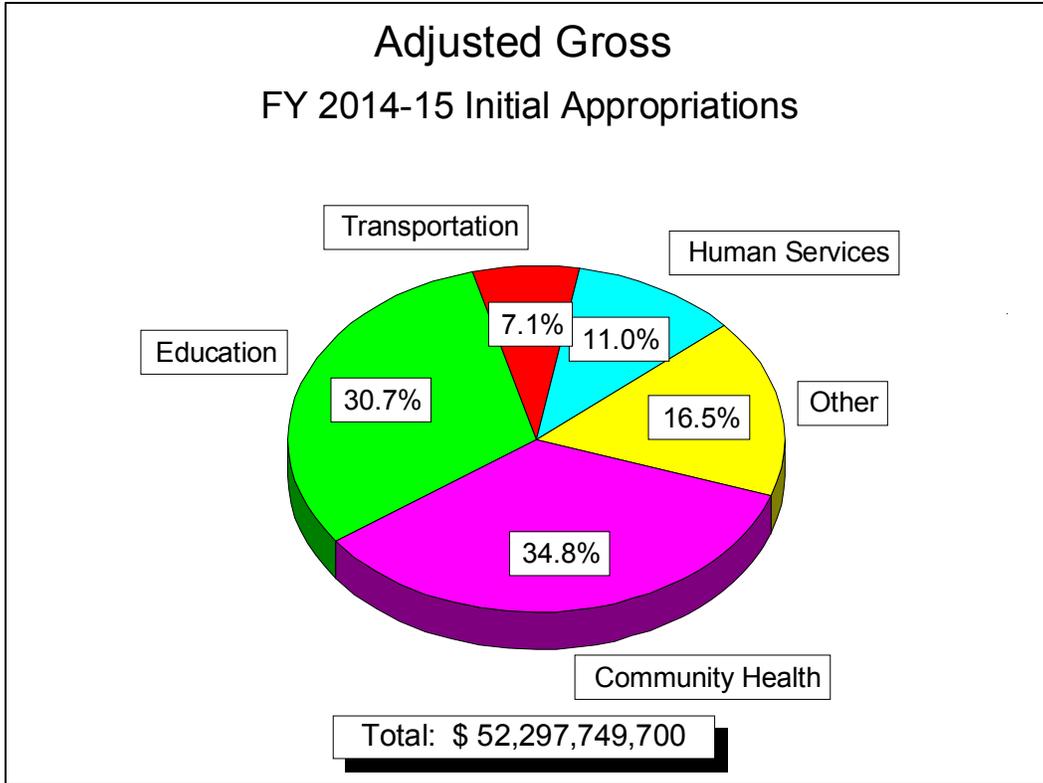


Figure 25

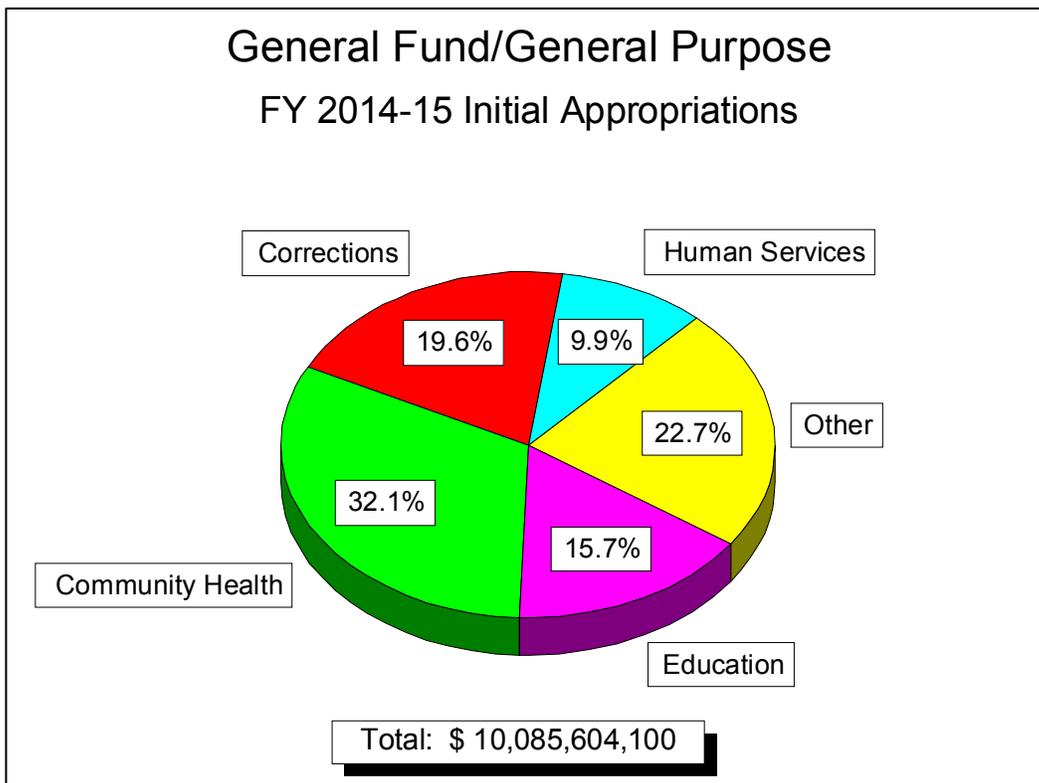


Table 6

FULL-TIME EQUATED POSITIONS FY 2013-14 VERSUS FY 2014-15				
Department/Budget Area	FY 2013-14 Year-to-Date Positions	FY 2014-15 Initial Positions	Position Change	Percent Change
Agriculture and Rural Development	434.0	446.0	12.0	2.8%
Attorney General	511.0	513.5	2.5	0.5
Civil Rights	122.0	132.0	10.0	8.2
Community Health.....	3,585.6	3,648.1	62.5	1.7
Corrections	14,543.6	14,179.3	(364.3)	(2.5)
Education	587.5	600.5	13.0	2.2
Environmental Quality	1,281.5	1,284.5	3.0	0.2
Executive.....	74.2	78.2	4.0	5.4
Higher Education.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Services.....	12,144.5	12,221.5	77.0	0.6
Insurance and Financial Services	337.0	337.0	0.0	0.0
Judiciary	489.0	488.0	(1.0)	(0.2)
Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	2,913.0	2,820.3	(92.7)	(3.2)
Military and Veterans Affairs	889.5	889.5	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources	2,135.3	2,222.3	87.0	4.1
State	1,562.0	1,587.0	25.0	1.6
State Police	2,931.0	3,070.0	139.0	4.7
Technology, Management, and Budget.....	2,812.0	2,817.0	5.0	0.2
Transportation	2,912.3	2,912.3	0.0	0.0
Treasury (Operations).....	1,778.5	1,863.5	85.0	4.8
Treasury (Strategic Fund)	756.0	756.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL POSITIONS.....	52,799.5	52,866.5	67.0	0.1%

Note: Full-Time Equated classified positions include exempt positions in Judiciary.

Figure 26

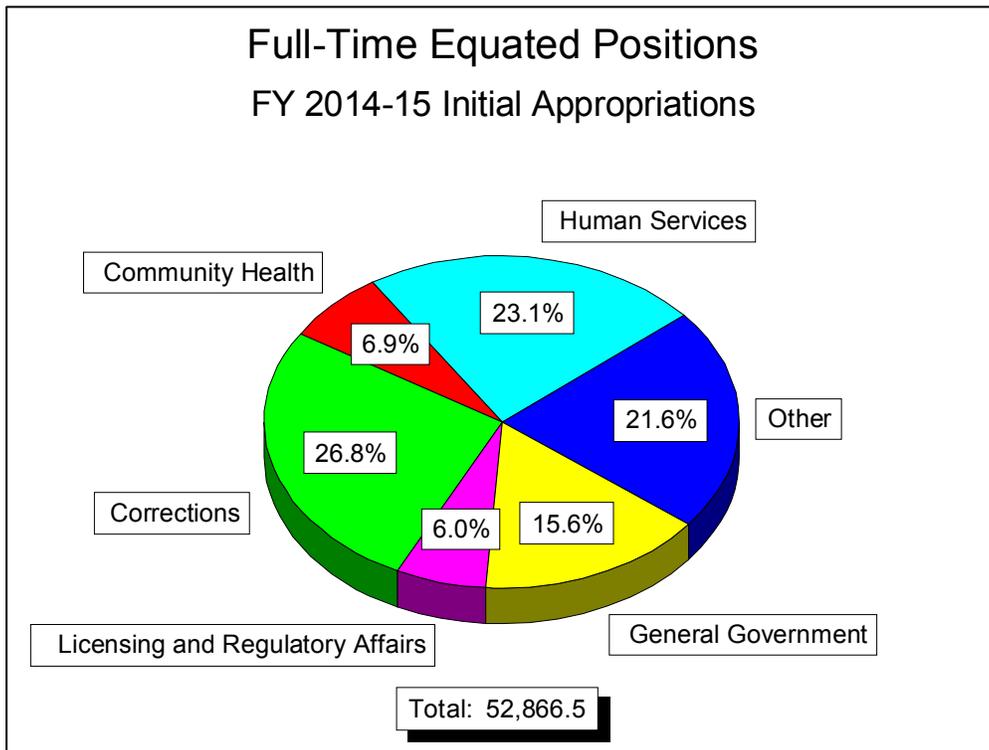


Table 7

FY 2013-14 AND FY 2014-15 GENERAL FUND/GENERAL PURPOSE (GF/GP) REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND YEAR-END BALANCE ESTIMATES (Millions of Dollars)		
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Revenue		
Beginning Balance	\$1,186.6	\$438.2
<u>Ongoing Revenue:</u>		
May 2014 Consensus Revenue Estimate	\$9,319.3	\$9,826.0
Revenue Sharing Payments	(370.6)	(459.2)
Shift of Short-Term Borrowing Costs to School Aid Fund.....	2.5	4.0
Redirect Tobacco Tax GF Revenue for Capitol Maintenance	0.0	(3.0)
Managed Care Use Tax Revenue/HICA Relief (PAs 161/162 of 2014)	<u>173.5</u>	<u>386.7</u>
Subtotal Ongoing Revenue	\$9,124.7	\$9,754.5
<u>Non-Ongoing Revenue:</u>		
One-Time Appropriation for Revenue Sharing.....	(26.0)	(8.8)
Total Estimated GF/GP Revenue	\$10,285.3	\$10,183.9
Expenditures:		
Initial Ongoing Appropriations	\$8,952.0	\$9,262.1
Initial One-Time Appropriations.....	429.2	485.4
Medicaid Expansion Savings	(87.8)	0.0
Reduce GF/GP Grant to School Aid	(85.0)	0.0
One-Time Appropriation to Budget Stabilization Fund	75.0	94.0
One-Time Appropriation to Roads and Risks Reserve Fund.....	230.0	0.0
Enacted Supplementals	229.8	0.0
DCH/DHS Consensus Caseload/Cost Adjustments	(59.6)	0.0
Actuarial Soundness Adjustment for Managed Care Use Tax	72.3	150.5
Health Insurance Claims Assessment Revenue Shortfall	101.2	187.6
Estimated Year-End Lapses	(30.0)	0.0
1/3 of Estimated Lapses to SAF	10.0	0.0
1/3 of Estimated Lapses to BSF	10.0	0.0
Total Estimated GF/GP Expenditures	\$9,847.1	\$10,179.6
PROJECTED YEAR-END GF/GP BALANCE	\$438.2	\$4.3

Table 8

**FY 2013-14 AND FY 2014-15 SCHOOL AID FUND (SAF)
REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND YEAR-END BALANCE ESTIMATES
(Millions of Dollars)**

	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Revenue		
Beginning Balance	\$292.0	\$294.8
<u>Ongoing Revenue:</u>		
May 2014 Consensus Revenue Estimate	\$11,496.3	\$11,853.3
General Fund/General Purpose Grant	95.0	95.0
Federal Ongoing Aid	1,764.5	1,808.2
MPSERS/Education Reserve Fund	156.0	18.0
Personal Property Tax (PPT) Reform (If Ballot Approved)	0.0	(10.0)
Reimbursement from GF for PPT Reform (If Ballot Approved)	0.0	19.9
Managed Care Use Tax Revenue/HICA Relief (PAs 161/162 of 2014)	86.8	193.4
Subtotal Ongoing Revenue	\$13,598.6	\$13,977.8
<u>Non-Ongoing Revenue:</u>		
General Fund/General Purpose Grant	54.9	0.0
Federal Race to the Top Challenge Grant	51.7	0.0
Total Estimated School Aid Fund Revenue	\$13,997.2	\$14,272.6
Expenditures:		
Initial Ongoing Appropriations	\$13,168.8	\$13,530.7
January 2014 Consensus Cost Adjustments	(109.3)	0.0
May 2014 Consensus Cost Adjustments	(18.0)	(36.6)
Partially Fund Community Colleges with School Aid Fund	197.6	197.6
Partially Fund Higher Education with School Aid Fund	200.5	200.5
Subtotal Ongoing Appropriations	\$13,439.6	\$13,892.2
Initial One-Time Appropriations	193.0	376.2
Enacted Supplementals/Executive Revision	69.8	0.0
MPSERS Funding for Universities	0.0	4.0
Subtotal One-Time Appropriations	\$262.8	\$380.2
Total Estimated School Aid Fund Expenditures	\$13,702.4	\$14,272.4
PROJECTED YEAR-END SCHOOL AID FUND BALANCE	\$294.8	\$0.2

Table 9

TOTAL ACCUMULATED PENSION UNFUNDED LIABILITIES										
Fiscal Year	MPSERS¹⁾		STATE EMPLOYEES		STATE POLICE		JUDGES		LEGISLATIVE	
	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio
1999-2000	\$246,000,000	99.3%	(\$863,000,000)	109.1%	(\$72,400,000)	107.0%	(\$70,600,000)	134.6%	(\$31,782,000)	125.0%
2000-01	\$1,375,000,000	96.5%	(\$755,000,000)	107.6%	(\$75,000,000)	107.0%	(\$66,300,000)	129.5%	(\$29,778,000)	121.0%
2001-02	\$3,575,000,000	91.5%	\$137,000,000	98.7%	(\$5,600,000)	100.5%	(\$62,500,000)	127.3%	(\$23,300,000)	116.0%
2002-03	\$6,043,000,000	86.5%	\$1,320,000,000	88.8%	\$47,300,000	96.0%	(\$57,100,000)	124.3%	(\$17,519,000)	112.0%
2003-04	\$7,533,000,000	83.7%	\$1,855,000,000	84.5%	\$138,100,000	89.0%	(\$50,500,000)	121.3%	(\$9,967,000)	107.0%
2004-05	\$9,995,000,000	79.3%	\$2,503,000,000	79.8%	\$210,000,000	83.8%	(\$35,000,000)	114.4%	(\$2,806,000)	102.0%
2005-06	\$6,141,000,000	87.5%	\$1,909,000,000	85.1%	\$181,700,000	86.9%	(\$39,100,000)	116.0%	(\$940,000)	101.0%
2006-07	\$5,771,000,000	88.7%	\$1,818,000,000	86.2%	\$192,700,000	86.7%	(\$53,900,000)	121.8%	(\$4,437,000)	103.0%
2007-08	\$8,931,000,000	83.6%	\$2,363,000,000	82.8%	\$230,600,000	84.6%	(\$56,700,000)	123.0%	(\$590,000)	100.0%
2008-09	\$11,982,000,000	78.9%	\$3,127,000,000	78.0%	\$295,900,000	80.7%	(\$50,70,000)	120.7%	\$5,631,000	97.0%
2009-10	\$17,633,400,000	71.1%	\$4,078,100,000	72.6%	\$392,300,000	75.4%	(\$32,700,000)	113.0%	\$13,741,000	92.0%
2010-11 ²⁾	\$22,389,000,000	64.7%	\$5,385,000,000	65.5%	\$489,800,000	69.9%	(\$15,100,000)	106.0%	\$31,907,000	82.0%
2011-12	\$24,266,000,000	61.3%	\$6,207,100,000	60.3%	\$601,900,000	64.0%	\$3,800,000	98.5%	\$43,550,000	76.0%
2012-13	\$25,796,200,000	59.6%	\$6,210,100,000	60.3%	\$654,900,000	62.0%	\$12,256,000	95.1%	n/a	n/a

Notes: FY 2010-11 Total Accrued Unfunded Liability for the retirement systems equals \$28,279,700,000. Negative numbers in the unfunded liability column represent surplus assets in a retirement system.

Table 10

TOTAL ACCUMULATED HEALTH UNFUNDED LIABILITIES										
Fiscal Year	MPSERS¹⁾		STATE EMPLOYEES		STATE POLICE		JUDGES		LEGISLATIVE	
	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio	Unfunded Liability	Funded Ratio
2005-06	\$24,757,000,000	2.5%	\$13,499,000,000	0.0%	\$944,400,000	0.0%	\$6,400,000	0.0%		
2006-07	\$24,957,000,000	3.0%	\$12,966,000,000	0.0%	\$918,100,000	0.0%	\$6,600,000	0.0%		
2007-08	\$25,979,000,000	3.1%	\$13,542,000,000	0.0%	\$963,000,000	0.0%	\$6,700,000	0.0%	\$118,309,000	11.0%
2008-09	\$27,582,000,000	2.5%	\$12,618,000,000	0.0%	\$882,300,000	0.0%	\$6,600,000	0.0%	\$122,282,000	11.0%
2009-10	\$27,627,200,000	3.5%	\$14,666,400,000	0.0%	\$1,055,900,000	0.0%	\$7,400,000	0.0%	\$139,373,000	10.2%
2010-11 ²⁾	\$25,890,000,000	4.3%	\$14,251,000,000	0.0%	\$994,700,000	0.0%	\$7,900,000	0.0%	\$125,000,000	10.8%
2011-12	\$21,780,200,000	5.8%	\$8,412,600,000	3.9%	\$1,002,000,000	3.3%	\$8,510,000	0.0%	\$124,336,700	14.3%
2012-13	\$12,493,400,000	14.0%	\$7,535,700,000	8.1%	\$550,726,000	8.7%	\$7,656,000	0.0%	n/a	n/a

Notes: FY 2010-11 Total Accrued Unfunded Liability for the retirement systems equals \$41,268,600,000. The State Employees Retirement System began prefunding retiree health care in FY 2011-12 and the MPSERS and State Police began prefunding in FY 2012-13.

¹⁾ Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System. ²⁾ Numbers for Legislative are estimates.

Recent State Appropriation History

Table 11

ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION HISTORY (Millions of Dollars)			
Fiscal Year	Appropriations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
1999-2000	35,417.7	2,257.4	6.8
2000-01	36,953.3	1,535.6	4.3
2001-02	38,751.3	1,798.0	4.9
2002-03	39,553.1	801.8	2.1
2003-04	39,115.3	(437.8)	(1.1)
2004-05	39,908.5	793.2	2.0
2005-06	41,322.7	1,414.2	3.5
2006-07	41,851.8	529.1	1.3
2007-08	43,616.5	1,764.7	4.2
2008-09	47,941.9	4,325.4	9.9
2009-10	45,656.6	(2,285.3)	(4.8)
2010-11	48,089.6	2,433.0	5.3
2011-12	47,598.1	(491.6)	(1.0)
2012-13	47,758.6	160.6	0.3
2013-14	50,369.3	2,610.7	5.5
2014-15 (Initial)	52,297.7	1,928.4	3.8
Change FY 2004-05 to FY 2014-15		\$12,389.2	31.0%
Detroit CPI 10-Year Percent Change			19.0%
Note:	Does not include Budget Stabilization Fund appropriations of \$362.7 million, \$140.0 million, \$75.0 million, and \$94.0 million for FYs 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15, respectively; includes \$115.0 million FY 2013-14 appropriation from the Roads and Risks Reserve Fund.		

Table 12

STATE SPENDING FROM STATE RESOURCES APPROPRIATION HISTORY (Millions of Dollars)			
Fiscal Year	Appropriations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
1999-2000	24,579.0	1,302.2	5.6
2000-01	25,761.6	1,182.6	4.8
2001-02	26,086.8	325.2	1.3
2002-03	26,020.5	(66.3)	(0.3)
2003-04	25,802.5	(218.0)	(0.8)
2004-05	26,285.3	482.8	1.9
2005-06	27,704.0	1,418.7	5.4
2006-07	27,928.6	224.6	0.8
2007-08	28,441.3	512.7	1.8
2008-09	26,309.8	(2,131.5)	(7.5)
2009-10	25,239.0	(1,070.8)	(4.1)
2010-11	26,266.7	1,027.7	4.1
2011-12	27,346.9	1,080.3	4.1
2012-13	27,847.1	500.2	1.8
2013-14	29,143.5	1,296.4	4.7
2014-15 (Initial)	30,049.6	906.1	3.1
Change FY 2004-05 to FY 2014-15		3,764.3	14.3%
Detroit CPI 10-Year Percent Change			19.0%
Note:	Does not include Budget Stabilization Fund appropriations of \$362.7 million, \$140.0 million, \$75.0 million, and \$94.0 million for FYs 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15, respectively; includes \$115.0 million FY 2013-14 appropriation from the Roads and Risks Reserve Fund.		

Table 13

GENERAL FUND/GENERAL PURPOSE APPROPRIATION HISTORY (millions of dollars)			
Fiscal Year	Appropriations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
1999-2000	9,607.7	192.7	2.0
2000-01	9,744.4	136.7	1.4
2001-02	9,189.3	(555.1)	(5.7)
2002-03	8,830.9	(358.4)	(3.9)
2003-04	8,770.1	(60.8)	(0.7)
2004-05	8,702.8	(67.3)	(0.8)
2005-06	9,106.3	403.5	4.6
2006-07	9,118.7	12.4	0.1
2007-08	9,980.7	862.0	9.5
2008-09	8,568.6	(1,412.1)	(14.1)
2009-10	7,787.4	(781.2)	(9.1)
2010-11	8,424.6	637.2	8.2
2011-12	8,341.1	(83.6)	(1.0)
2012-13	9,024.2	683.2	8.2
2013-14	9,439.1	414.9	4.6
2014-15 (Initial)	10,085.6	646.5	6.8
Change FY 2004-05 to FY 2014-15		\$1,382.8	15.9%
Detroit CPI 10-Year Percent Change			19.0%
Note: Does not include Budget Stabilization Fund appropriations of \$362.7 million, \$140.0 million, \$75.0 million, and \$94.0 million for FYs 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15, respectively; does not include \$230.0 million FY 2013-14 appropriation for the Roads and Risks Reserve Fund.			

Table 14

SCHOOL AID FUND APPROPRIATION HISTORY (Millions of Dollars)			
Fiscal Year	State-Funded Appropriations	Dollar Change	Percent Change
1999-2000	9,957.6	462.5	4.9
2000-01	10,732.3	774.7	7.8
2001-02	11,220.6	488.3	4.5
2002-03	11,334.6	114.0	1.0
2003-04	11,059.3	(275.3)	(2.4)
2004-05	11,113.5	54.2	0.5
2005-06	11,308.1	194.6	1.8
2006-07	11,597.0	288.9	2.6
2007-08	11,421.8	(175.2)	(1.5)
2008-09	11,097.8	(324.0)	(2.8)
2009-10	10,675.1	(422.7)	(3.8)
2010-11	10,803.4	128.3	1.2
2011-12	11,088.9	285.5	2.6
2012-13	11,211.0	122.1	1.1
2013-14	11,506.1	295.1	2.6
2014-15 (Initial)	12,062.2	556.1	4.8
Change FY 2004-05 to FY 2014-15		\$948.7	8.5%
Detroit CPI 10-Year Percent Change			19.0%

Table 15

PUPIL MEMBERSHIP HISTORY FY 1994-95 to FY 2014-15				
Blend Calculation	Fiscal Year	Local Districts	Charter Schools	Total
50/50	1994-95	1,593,306	0	1,593,306
50/50	1995-96	1,610,130	4,790	1,614,920
50/50	1996-97	1,634,074	11,520	1,645,594
60/40	1997-98	1,651,011	19,202	1,670,213
60/40	1998-99	1,656,186	31,109	1,687,295
75/25	1999-2000	1,651,300	45,290	1,696,590
80/20	2000-01	1,649,085	55,072	1,704,157
80/20	2001-02	1,647,459	62,113	1,709,572
80/20	2002-03	1,647,531	67,336	1,714,867
80/20	2003-04	1,640,929	73,473	1,714,402
75/25	2004-05	1,626,289	81,491	1,707,780
75/25	2005-06	1,607,880	89,654	1,697,534
75/25	2006-07	1,584,435	96,627	1,681,062
75/25	2007-08	1,553,568	98,987	1,652,555
75/25	2008-09	1,517,714	102,030	1,619,744
75/25	2009-10	1,487,297	108,425	1,595,722
75/25	2010-11	1,457,160	112,276	1,569,436
90/10	2011-12	1,432,200	119,900	1,552,100
90/10	2012-13	1,405,599	130,390	1,535,989
90/10 CY	2013-14	1,374,800	147,800	1,522,600
90/10 CY	2014-15 Est.	1,352,500	159,500	1,512,000
90/10 CY	2015-16 Est.	1,333,400	170,000	1,503,400

Table 16

K-12 SCHOOLS MINIMUM FOUNDATION ALLOWANCE			
Fiscal Year	Enacted Per Pupil	After Reductions	Percent Change
2000-01	\$6,000	\$6,000	N/A
2001-02	6,500	6,500	8.3%
2002-03	6,700	6,626	1.9
2003-04	6,700	6,626	0.0
2004-05	6,700	6,700	1.1
2005-06	6,875	6,875	2.6
2006-07	7,108	7,085	3.4
2007-08	7,204	7,204	1.4
2008-09	7,316	7,316	1.6
2009-10	7,316	7,151	(2.3)
2010-11	7,316	7,146	0.0
2011-12	6,846	6,846	(4.2)
2012-13	6,966	6,966	1.8
2013-14 ^{a)}	7,076	7,076	1.6
2014-15 ^{b)} (Initial)	7,251	7,251	2.5
10-Year Change	551	551	
10-Year % Change	8.2%	8.2%	
10-Year Detroit CPI % Change	19.0%	19.0%	

^{a)} Includes \$50 equity payment. ^{b)} Includes \$125 equity payment.

Table 17

FEDERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED IN MICHIGAN BUDGET (Millions of Dollars)			
Fiscal Year	Federal Funds	Adjusted Gross Appropriations	Federal as Percent of Total Adjusted Gross
1999-2000	9,765.6	35,417.7	27.57
2000-01	10,002.2	36,953.3	27.07
2001-02	11,242.9	38,751.3	29.01
2002-03	12,226.7	39,553.1	30.91
2003-04	12,361.6	39,115.3	31.60
2004-05	12,855.5	39,908.5	32.21
2005-06	13,179.9	41,322.7	31.89
2006-07	13,436.1	41,851.8	32.10
2007-08	14,669.5	43,616.5	33.63
2008-09	21,124.7	47,941.9	44.06
2009-10	19,940.9	45,656.6	43.68
2010-11	21,314.5	48,089.6	44.32
2011-12	19,730.5	47,598.1	41.45
2012-13	19,372.7	47,758.6	40.56
2013-14	20,688.3	50,369.3	41.07
2014-15 (Initial)	21,730.4	52,297.7	41.55
Change FY 2004-05 to FY 2014-15	69.0%	31.0%	

Table 18

APPROPRIATED FULL-TIME EQUATED CLASSIFIED POSITIONS (FTEs) IN MICHIGAN STATE BUDGET			
Fiscal Year	FTEs	Change	Percent Change
1999-2000	63,630.9	1,548.3	2.5
2000-01	64,601.5	970.6	1.5
2001-02	64,190.1	(411.4)	(0.6)
2002-03	62,760.2	(1,429.9)	(2.2)
2003-04	57,817.1	(4,943.1)	(7.9)
2004-05	57,028.3	(788.8)	(1.4)
2005-06	56,436.4	(591.9)	(1.0)
2006-07	56,760.3	323.9	0.6
2007-08	57,041.7	281.4	0.5
2008-09	56,491.1	(550.6)	(1.0)
2009-10	55,597.2	(893.9)	(1.6)
2010-11	56,089.3	492.1	0.9
2011-12	54,795.5	(1,293.8)	(2.3)
2012-13	53,583.5	(1,212.0)	(2.2)
2013-14	52,799.5	(784.0)	(1.5)
2014-15 (Initial)	52,866.5	67.0	0.1
Change FY 2004-05 to FY 2014-15		(4,161.8)	(7.3%)
Detroit CPI 10-Year Percent Change			19.0%
Note: Includes exempt positions in Judiciary.			

Table 19

STATE SPENDING FROM STATE RESOURCES APPROPRIATIONS TOTAL COMPARED IN SELECTED BUDGET AREAS (Millions of Dollars)				
Department/Budget Area	FY 2004-05 Year-to-Date Appropriation	FY 2014-15 Year-to-Date Appropriation	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Community Health	\$4,129.5	\$5,301.1	\$1,171.7	28.4%
Corrections	1,756.0	2,026.7	270.7	15.4
Human Services	1,146.7	1,121.7	(25.0)	(2.2)
K-12 School Aid.....	11,113.5	12,062.2	948.6	8.5
Community Colleges	294.3	364.7	70.5	23.9
Higher Education	1,718.5	1,419.5	(299.0)	(17.4)
Revenue Sharing-Constitutional.....	668.7	758.3	89.6	13.4
Revenue Sharing-Nonconstitutional.....	444.2	468.0	23.8	5.4
All Other Programs	5,013.9	6,527.5	1,513.6	30.2
Total State Spending.....	\$26,285.3	\$30,049.7	\$3,764.4	14.3%
Addendum:				
Medicaid Caseload	1,437,983	1,840,000	402,017	28.0
Prison Population	51,503	44,997	(6,506)	(12.6)
K-12 Pupil Count	1,707,780	1,512,000	(195,780)	(11.5)
University Students	250,030	263,817	13,787	5.5
Community College Students.....	131,150	154,118	22,968	17.5
Michigan Personal Income (millions).....	\$330,030.5	\$413,786.8	\$83,756.3	25.4%
Detroit Consumer Price Index	189.0	224.8	35.8	19.0%
Notes:				
Medicaid caseload: Number for FY 2014-15 includes the estimated 470,000 individuals who are eligible under the expansion of Medicaid.				
Prison Population: These are "average populations" numbers and do not represent the exact count on any particular date, but demonstrate how many beds are associated with the appropriation; the numbers are taken from the annual appropriation bills.				
K-12 Pupils: FY 2014-15 pupil count is from the May 2014 CREC.				
Community College and University Students: Numbers in FY 2014-15 column reflect the most recent data available, which are FY 2012-13 fiscal-year-equated-students as reported in the Activities Classification Structure (ACS) and the Higher Education Institutional Data Inventory (HEIDI).				
Michigan Personal Income and Detroit CPI: Numbers are fiscal year averages; FY 2014-15 numbers are May 2014 CREC estimates.				

Table 20

STATE SPENDING: HOW MUCH IS DISCRETIONARY? (Actual Dollars)	
FY 2014-15 Adjusted Gross Appropriation	\$52,297,749,700
<u>Constitutional/Statutory Earmarking Requirements:</u>	
School Aid Fund	(\$12,464,244,900)
Revenue Sharing	(1,226,312,400)
Transportation	(2,154,985,200)
Regulatory Restricted Revenue	(1,019,303,400)
Federal Funding Requirement.....	(21,730,433,100)
Debt Service Payments	(406,965,600)
Caseload/Inmate Driven	(8,449,462,900)
Balance for Discretionary Spending	\$4,846,042,200