

Chapter IV

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH



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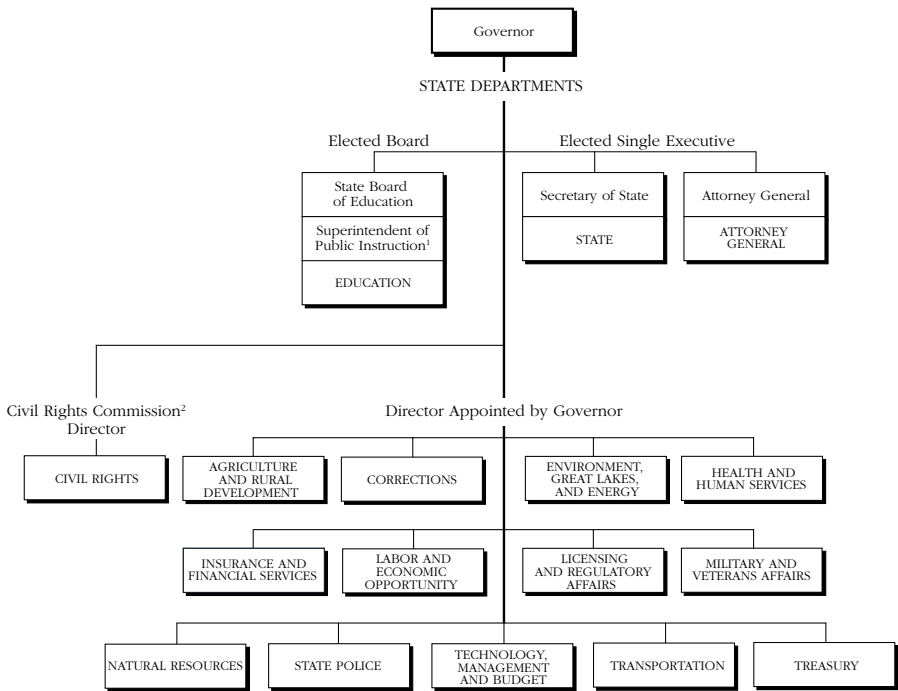
PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive power is vested in the governor, who is responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the state. Elected by the people to a 4-year term, the **governor**:

- Supervises the principal departments of the executive branch and appoints members to state boards and commissions;
- May direct an investigation of any department of state government and may require written information from executive and administrative state officers on any subject relating to the performance of their duties;
- May remove elective and appointive officers of the executive branch for cause, as well as elective county, city, township, and village officers;
- Submits messages to the legislature and recommends measures considered necessary or desirable;
- Submits an annual state budget to the legislature, recommending sufficient revenues to meet proposed expenditures;
- Signs or vetoes bills presented by the legislature to create, amend, or repeal laws;
- May convene the legislature in extraordinary session;
- May call a special election to fill a vacancy in the legislature or the U.S. House of Representatives, and may fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate by appointment;
- May grant reprieves, commutations of sentences, and pardons;
- May seek extradition of fugitives from justice who have left the state and may issue warrants at the request of other governors for fugitives who may be found within this state;
- Signs all commissions, patents for state lands, and appoints notaries public and commissioners in other states to take acknowledgements of deeds for this state;
- Serves as chairperson of the State Administrative Board, which supervises and approves certain state expenditures, and has veto power over its actions; and
- Serves as commander-in-chief of the state's armed forces.

The **lieutenant governor** is nominated at the party convention and elected with the governor to a 4-year term. The lieutenant governor serves as President of the Michigan Senate, but may vote only in the case of a tie. The lieutenant governor may perform duties requested by the governor, but no power vested in the governor by the Constitution of 1963 may be delegated to the lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor is a member of the State Administrative Board and would succeed the governor in case of death, impeachment, removal from office, or resignation.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH



NOTE: Section 2 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963 provides that all executive offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive branch of state government and their respective functions, powers, and duties, except for the office of governor and lieutenant governor and the governing bodies of institutions of higher education, shall be “allocated by law among and within not more than 20 principal departments.” The initial allocation of departments “by law” was completed with the enactment of the Executive Organization Act of 1965, Act 380 of 1965, being 16.101 to 16.113 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

¹ The Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the State Board of Education pursuant to Const. 1963, art. VIII, sec. 3.

² The members of the Civil Rights Commission are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The commission appoints the department’s director.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH REORGANIZATION

Early Efforts

One of Michigan's earliest attempts at reorganizing and integrating the growing number of state agencies, boards, and commissions was initiated by Governor Alexander J. Groesbeck in 1920. At his urging, the legislature enacted a statute creating the State Administrative Board to set administrative policy for more than 100 independent departments, bureaus, commissions, and agencies. The board, which consisted of the governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor general, attorney general, highway commissioner, and superintendent of public instruction, merged 33 boards and agencies into five new departments—Agriculture, Conservation, Labor, Public Safety, and Welfare. Other efforts at administrative consolidation were initiated by Governor Frank Murphy in 1936, under the Commission on Reform and Modernization of Government. And in 1949, the Joint Legislative Committee on Reorganization of State Government, sometimes referred to as the “little Hoover commission,” was created to study the issue of executive branch reorganization. One of the committee's recommendations—allowing the governor to propose a reorganization subject to legislative disapproval—was later embodied in Public Act 125 of 1958, which established a method by which the governor could submit plans for the reorganization of executive agencies to the legislature, subject to disapproval by either house:

Sec. 1. Within the first 30 days of any regular legislative session, the governor may submit to both houses of the legislature at the same time, 1 or more formal and specific plans for the reorganization of executive agencies of state government.

Sec. 2. A reorganization plan so submitted shall become effective by executive order not sooner than 90 days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature to which it is submitted, unless it is disapproved within 60 legislative days of its submission by a senate or house resolution adopted by a majority vote of the respective members-elect thereof.

Sec. 3. The presiding officer of the house in which a resolution disapproving a reorganization plan has been introduced, unless the resolution has been previously accepted or rejected by that house, shall submit it to a vote of the membership not later than 60 legislative days after the submission by the governor to that house of the reorganization plan to which the resolution pertains.

A reorganization plan not disapproved by one or the other house of the legislature in the manner set forth in the act was to be considered for all purposes as the equivalent in force, effect, and intent of a public act of the state upon its taking effect by executive order. In addition, a reorganization plan not disapproved by one or the other house of the legislature was to be subject to the provisions of the state constitution respecting the exercise of the referendum power reserved to the people in the same manner as prescribed for the approval or rejection of any legislative enactment subject to the referendum power.

Both Governor G. Mennen Williams and Governor John B. Swainson submitted reorganization plans to the legislature under authority of Public Act 125 of 1958, but, with one exception, all were rejected by the legislature.

The Constitution of 1963

Concerns over what many considered an unwieldy structure of state government under the Constitution of 1908 were cited by advocates of a new constitution. The question of what authority should be granted the governor to reorganize state government was debated again at the Constitutional Convention of 1961. After debate in which some delegates were concerned about how to balance the “tremendous political power” that could result from reorganization authority, the constitution was adopted with a process that gave responsibility to both the executive and the legislative branches.

The legislature was given the authority to undertake the initial reorganization. If the legislature failed to complete the reassignments in two years, the governor was authorized to make the initial reorganization within one year thereafter. The mandatory reorganization of executive offices and agencies into no more than 20 principal departments was to follow these provisions:

All executive and administrative offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive branch of state government and their respective functions, powers and duties, except for the office of governor and lieutenant governor and the governing bodies of institutions of higher education provided for in this constitution, shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 20 principal departments. They shall be grouped as far as practicable according to major purposes (Constitution of 1963, Schedule and Temporary Provisions, sec. 12).

After that “initial allocation” of agencies by law, the governor

...may make changes in the organization of the executive branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration. Where these changes require the force of law, they shall be set forth in executive orders and submitted to the legislature. Thereafter the legislature shall have 60 calendar days of a regular session, or a full regular session if of shorter duration, to disapprove each executive order. Unless disapproved in both houses by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house, each order shall become effective at a date thereafter to be designated by the governor. (Constitution of 1963, art. V, sec. 2).

Executive Organization Act of 1965

In fact, the initial allocation of executive branch offices, agencies, and instrumentalities among 19 principal departments was effected by the legislature through the enactment of the Executive Organization Act of 1965, MCL 16.101 to 16.113. Consequently, the governor was never required to undertake the allocation of agencies, although on several occasions, our governors have used this reorganization power to make changes in the organization of the executive branch.

The act provides a general mechanism for placing existing agencies into the framework of the 19 principal departments. Three types of transfers could be effectuated. Under a Type I transfer, an agency is merely identified as being within a particular department; the agency continues to perform its functions as prescribed by statute. Under a Type II transfer, the agency loses autonomous control of its functions—“all its statutory authority, powers, duties and functions, records, personnel, property, unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations or other funds, including the functions of budgeting and procurement [are] transferred to that principal department.” Under a Type III transfer, the agency is abolished, (MCL 16.103).

Notable Reorganization Efforts

Although previous governors made use of the executive reorganization power, none used it more frequently or as extensively as Governor John M. Engler to reshape the executive branch of state government. During his tenure as governor, 1991 to 2002, he issued more than 100 executive reorganization orders considered necessary for efficient administration. These included orders to revamp the state's job-creating agencies and orders to create entirely new departments, including the Department of Information Technology and the Department of History, Arts and Libraries in 2001.

In 1991, Governor Engler issued Executive Order No. 1991-31 essentially abolishing the existing Department of Natural Resources and creating a “new” Department of Natural Resources, with the head of the new department continuing to be the Commission of Natural Resources, but the governor having authority to appoint the chair of the commission; abolishing several legislatively-established boards and commissions and transferring their authority over natural resources and environmental protection to the director of the “new” Department of Natural Resources. The executive order was challenged by the Speaker of the House and two not-for-profit corporate plaintiffs on the grounds that the order exceeded the governor's limited legislative authority under the Constitution of 1963, art. V, sec. 2. The case ultimately required the Michigan Supreme Court to determine the scope of authority granted to the governor to effect subsequent changes in the structure of the executive branch; specifically, whether the governor, through an executive order not disapproved by the legislature, could constitutionally transfer the authority, powers, and duties of the legislatively created Department of Natural Resources to a new, gubernatorially created Department of Natural Resources. The court found that the Constitution of 1963, art. V, sec. 2, authorized the governor to make such broad changes in the organization of the executive branch and that neither the separation of powers doctrine nor the Executive Organization Act of 1965 could be interpreted to prevent the governor from exercising his constitutionally mandated powers (See *House Speaker v Governor*, 443 Mich 560 (1993)).

Governor Jennifer M. Granholm utilized the reorganization authority to reshape the executive branch to reflect changed conditions in the state. Executive Order No. 2003-18, creation of the Department of Labor and Economic Growth, which was renamed the Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth by Executive Order 2008-20, brought about major changes among the agencies faced with responsibilities involving the work place, regulatory matters, and the state's economic development and work force training efforts. Executive Order No. 2007-30 consolidated human resources services, abolished the Department of Civil Service, and transferred the functions of the Civil Service Commission and the State Personnel Director to the Department of Management and Budget.

In 2009, Executive Order 2009-36, amended by Executive Order 2009-43, abolished the Department of History, Arts and Libraries and transferred its responsibilities and agencies to various departments. Executive Order 2009-45 combined the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Environmental Quality to create the new Department of Natural Resources and Environment. Executive Order 2009-55 combined the Department of Management and Budget and the Department of Information Technology to create the new Department of Technology, Management, and Budget.

Governor Rick Snyder continued the tradition of aligning the executive departments to suit his strategy and style of management. Shortly after taking office, Executive Order 2011-1 split the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Environmental Quality into two units. They had been combined into a single department by Executive Orders in 2009. He also established the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (Executive Order 2011-4) and the Department of Insurance and Financial Services (Executive Order 2013-1) and abolished the Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth. After being reelected in 2014, the Governor made additional changes by combining the Departments of Community Health and Human Services into one department renamed Health and Human Services (Executive Order 2015-5). This new department is the state's largest with more than 14,000 employees. The Governor also created the Department of Talent and Economic Development by Executive Order 2014-12.

During the first two years of her term, Governor Gretchen Whitmer made a number of significant changes to the organization of the executive branch. In February 2019, she proposed a reorganization involving the state's environmental agencies which was rejected by the legislature due to its abolition of a pair of legislatively created review boards. She followed that rejection with a new order (Executive Order 2019-6), which replaced the Department of Environmental Quality with the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, consolidating a number of other agencies from other departments that had environmental responsibilities. The Governor also made significant changes to the state's approach to workforce and economic issues with the creation of the Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (Executive Order 2019-13), in August 2019.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENT PROCESS

The selection of qualified individuals to serve in state governmental positions excepted or exempted from state civil service is a responsibility shared by the executive and the legislative branches of government. This joint participation in the appointment process is mandated by the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, which accords the governor certain powers to appoint officials subject to the advice and consent of the Michigan Senate.

Historical Developments

To gain a broader perspective of the governor's appointment powers and the use of advice and consent, it is useful to trace the historical development of the executive/legislative relationship regarding appointments. Due to the deep-seated distrust of, and contempt for, British-imposed colonial governors, many early state constitutions greatly limited the power of the office of the governor. Michigan's first constitution (1835), however, did not follow that pattern—it gave the governor substantial power. The governor had the power to appoint the secretary of state, judges of the supreme court, the auditor general, the attorney general, and prosecuting attorneys for each county. These appointments were subject to Senate confirmation. The only state officers popularly elected were the governor, lieutenant governor, and state legislators.

In contrast, the 1850 constitution reflected the influence of "Jacksonian democracy," ultimately producing the so-called "long ballot." Among the principles of Jacksonian democracy was the belief that public officials should be chosen by election rather than by appointment. The 1850 constitution provided for the election of all principal state officials, including the secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, auditor general, superintendent of public instruction, regents of the University of Michigan, state board of education, and supreme court justices. Accordingly, the governor's appointment power was reduced to filling vacancies.

While the adoption of a new constitution in 1908 did little to either erode or enhance the governor's appointment power, other developments led to a substantial increase in the number of state officials appointed by the governor. Ironically, it was the legislature that played the most significant role in expanding the gubernatorial appointment power. Of the more than 2,000 appointments for which the governor is responsible today, most are to the more than 200 boards, commissions, and other advisory bodies, which, in most cases, have been established by statutes enacted by the legislature. Some are created on an ad hoc basis, but many are permanent. As rapidly changing social and economic conditions brought about the emergence of new and more complex problems, state government began to expand. Prior to the adoption of the 1963 constitution, there were no limitations on the number of state agencies that could be established and no restrictions on the power of the legislature to assign administrative duties to newly created agencies or positions independent of gubernatorial supervision. Even the 1963 constitution does not preclude the creation of new agencies. However, article V, section 2 of that document does limit the number of principal departments to "...not more than 20...." Moreover, all executive offices, excluding the offices of governor and lieutenant governor and the university governing boards, are to be allocated within those principal departments.

Many newly created agencies were responsible to boards or commissions comprised of individuals appointed by the governor. Boards and commissions are common to the administrative structure of many businesses as well as to all levels of government. Proponents of the system argue that by creating a degree of independence, a board or commission can be insulated from political manipulation. The use of staggered or overlapping terms for the members of a board encourages continuity of policy while making it difficult for an executive to appoint a majority of board members during any one term. In addition, the application of bipartisan representation on these bodies ensures some degree of minority representation and input.

Critics of the board or commission role in government object to the lack of accountability of appointees and the possibility of stalemates in the decision-making process. Moreover, perhaps due to the fact that boards and commissions in Michigan state government have evolved gradually over the years, there appears to be little consistency in the internal structure of these bodies, the method used to appoint members, or their functions.

Types of Appointments

In addition to appointing a personal executive staff, the governor currently appoints most executive department heads with the advice and consent of the Senate. Two department heads, the secretary of state and attorney general, are popularly elected. The remaining department directors are appointed by the respective board or commission that heads the department.

The governor is also authorized to appoint a limited number of other positions, particularly of a policymaking nature, within most of the principal departments. Those positions, along with the positions within the Office of the Governor, are exempted from civil service. Certain regulatory officials, such as the racing commissioner, are also appointed by the governor with Senate confirmation. The members

of the boards or commissions that head departments are appointed by the governor with Senate confirmation, but the terms for these officials overlap so that a majority of the members cannot be appointed in any one year.

In some cases the governor serves as an ex officio member of a board or commission. For example, the governor serves as an ex officio member of the State Board of Education. On a number of boards, the heads of executive departments serve as ex officio members.

The governor also appoints the heads of other autonomous agencies such as the lottery commissioner. Most of these appointments require Senate confirmation.

Pursuant to Sec. 1104 of the Revised Judicature Act (MCL 600.1104), stenographers for each circuit court of the state "...shall be appointed by the governor after having first been recommended by the judge or judges of the court to which he is appointed...." Senate confirmation is not required.

Limitations on Gubernatorial Appointment Power

The common requirement that gubernatorial appointments be confirmed by the Senate is the most significant limitation imposed on the appointment power. In addition, in some cases the legislature has brought both the speaker of the House and the Senate majority leader into the appointment process.

There are a number of other ways in which a governor is limited in appointing individuals to boards and commissions. Many limitations relate to statutory conditions regarding those eligible for appointment. For instance, pursuant to art. V, sec. 5, of the state constitution, "...A majority of the members of an appointed examining or licensing board of a profession shall be members of that profession." Furthermore, during the mid-1970s, the legislature amended various laws establishing licensing boards to assure each board had at least one member representing the interests of the general public.

Some of the statutes creating boards and commissions are very specific in dictating the membership qualifications and experiences required. Some sections of law require the governor to appoint members from a list of nominees submitted by nongovernmental groups. Also, certain territorial divisions of the state must be represented on certain boards and commissions.

Advice and Consent

A primary concern of the framers of the U.S. Constitution was preventing a concentration of power in any one branch of government. Accordingly, a system of checks and balances was incorporated into the federal constitution. A key component of this is legislative review of appointments through the mechanism of advice and consent. In Michigan, this is provided for in the state constitution. Art. V, sec. 6, states:

Appointment by and with the advice and consent of the senate when used in this constitution or laws in effect or hereafter enacted means appointment subject to disapproval by a majority vote of the members elected to and serving in the senate if such action is taken within 60 session days after the date of such appointment. Any appointment not disapproved within such period shall stand confirmed.

The incorporation of this provision in the 1963 constitution effectively reversed the advice and consent process practiced under previous constitutions, none of which provided a definition of advice and consent. Rather than the Senate approving an appointment by positive action, this provision requires the Senate to disapprove an appointment within 60 session days after submission for consideration. In other words, no action by the Senate constitutes a confirmation of an appointment after 60 session days. The count of 60 session days commences when the secretary of the Senate receives written notification of an appointment from the governor's office.

The advice and consent provision incorporated into the 1963 constitution was designed to provide the Senate with reasonable time to reject an appointee while at the same time making confirmation definite should the Senate choose not to act on an appointment.

Michigan's advice and consent process contrasts with the concept as practiced by the U.S. Senate. Individuals named to federal positions cannot assume the office until they are confirmed. On the federal level, the President nominates, and the U.S. Senate appoints. In Michigan, the governor appoints, and the Senate confirms or rejects the appointment.

CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

ELECTED OFFICERS

(Terms Expire January 1, 2023)

Governor

GRETCHEN WHITMER, East Lansing

Lieutenant Governor

GARLIN GILCHRIST II, Detroit

Secretary of State

JOCELYN BENSON, Detroit

Attorney General

DANA NESSEL, Plymouth Township

APPOINTED OFFICERS

State Treasurer

RACHAEL EUBANKS, East Lansing

Superintendent of Public Instruction

MICHAEL F. RICE, Kalamazoo



GOVERNOR GRETCHEN WHITMER

Gretchen Whitmer was sworn in as the 49th governor of Michigan on January 1, 2019.

A lifelong Michigander, Governor Whitmer grew up in Grand Rapids and East Lansing. Her parents instilled in her and her siblings a strong work ethic and the deep belief that everyone is important. She started her first job at age 15 at Burlingame Lumber, and later worked the line at the Royal Fork Buffet and stocked shelves at Target.

Governor Whitmer is a proud product of Michigan's public school system and a graduate of Michigan State University and the Michigan State University College of Law, where she graduated *magna cum laude*.

Governor Whitmer served in the Michigan Legislature, elected to the House of Representatives in 2000, 2002, and 2004, and to the State Senate in a special election in March of 2006. She was reelected in November 2006 and 2010, and served as the Senate Democratic Leader in the State Senate.

During her time in the Michigan Legislature, Governor Whitmer negotiated an increase in the minimum wage with a cost-of-living adjustment, and because of that bipartisan work, the minimum wage went up for the fourth time in 2018. As Senate Democratic Leader, she brought workers, labor unions, and businesses together to fight anti-worker legislation.

In addition to her service to the state, Governor Whitmer taught at the University of Michigan and Michigan State University, and in 2016 she stepped up to serve as Ingham County Prosecutor, restoring faith in the office after it had been hit by scandal. In that role, she established a new Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit to go after abusers, sped up the rehabilitation of non-violent first-time offenders, and asked the Michigan State Police to investigate the integrity of the county's evidence room.

Governor Whitmer is committed to expanding access to affordable healthcare, improving education and skills training, respecting working families, cleaning up Michigan's drinking water, and of course, fixing the roads.

Governor Whitmer has two daughters, Sherry and Sydney, and her husband Marc Mallory has three sons, Alex, Mason and Winston. The family has two dogs, Kevin and Doug, the First Dogs of Michigan.



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GARLIN GILCHRIST II

Lieutenant Governor Garlin Gilchrist has dedicated his career to solving problems. An engineer by training, he uses thoughtful innovation, progressive reform, and efficient modernization of policies and programs to make the work better for hardworking families. From spearheading campaigns for equality and justice to harnessing technology to solve real problems, his focus has consistently remained on serving the public and getting things done.

He brings a lifetime of experience to the task, receiving his first computer at age five and setting up a computer lab in a Detroit community recreation center using computers that he built himself at age 16. Lt. Governor Gilchrist studied computer engineering and computer science at the University of Michigan, graduating with honors, and later had a successful career as a software engineer at Microsoft, helping to build SharePoint into the fastest growing product in the company's history.

Lt. Governor Gilchrist spent the next several years of his career as a social entrepreneur and community organizer who helped people in communities across America realize their full economic and political potential. Upon returning home to Detroit, Lt. Governor Gilchrist worked in local government to make sure build systems that made the government more responsive, transparent, and accountable to city residents. This experience prepared him for a key priority: to bring Michigan's state government fully into the 21st century on every level.

As part of the Whitmer Administration, Lt. Governor Gilchrist has sought to address injustice and inequity across our state at every level. From cochairing the Michigan Joint Task Force on Jail and Pretrial Incarceration to helming the Coronavirus Task Force on Racial Disparities, these task forces have taken actions that saved lives and protect our most vulnerable populations. Lt. Governor Gilchrist's approach to addressing these disparities is deeply rooted in fact-based practices, science, and connecting with individuals across Michigan.

Lt. Governor Garlin Gilchrist and his wife, Ellen, reside in Detroit where they are raising their twins, Emily and Garlin III, and daughter, Ruby.



SECRETARY OF STATE JOCELYN BENSON

Jocelyn Benson was sworn in as Michigan's 43rd secretary of state January 1, 2019, after being elected November 6, 2018, to a 4-year term.

A national leader in election law, Ms. Benson is the author of *State Secretaries of State: Guardians of the Democratic Process*. It is the first major book on the role of the secretary of state in enforcing election and campaign finance laws.

An expert on civil rights law, education law, and election law, Ms. Benson served as dean of Wayne State University Law School in Detroit. When she was appointed dean at age 36, she became the youngest woman in U.S. history to lead a top-100, accredited law school. She continues to serve as vice chair of the advisory board for the Levin Center at Wayne Law, which she founded with former U.S. Senator Carl Levin. She served as director of the center from fall 2016 until August 2017. Previously, Ms. Benson was an associate professor and associate director of the Damon J. Keith Center for Civil Rights at Wayne State University Law School.

Prior to her election, she served as CEO of the Ross Initiative in Sports for Equality (RISE), a national nonprofit organization using the unifying power of sports to improve race relations. She continues to serve on the RISE Board of Directors and as cochair of the RISE to Vote initiative, a nonpartisan effort to register professional and college athletes to vote and encourage them to lead their fans in becoming informed and engaged citizens.

Ms. Benson is the founder of the nonpartisan Michigan Center for Election Law, which hosts projects that support transparency and integrity in elections, and cofounder and former president of Military Spouses of Michigan, a network dedicated to providing support and services to military spouses and their children.

In 2015, Ms. Benson became one of the youngest women in history to be inducted into the Michigan Women's Hall of Fame.

She earned a bachelor of arts from Wellesley College, master of philosophy from Oxford University, and a law degree from Harvard Law School. Ms. Benson and her husband Ryan reside in Detroit.



**ATTORNEY GENERAL
DANA NESSEL**

Dana Nessel, Michigan's 54th Attorney General, began her legal career as an Assistant Prosecutor in the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office. For more than a decade, she was assigned to a number of elite units within the office and handled some of Wayne County's most difficult cases in the Child and Family Abuse Bureau, Police Conduct Review Team, and Auto Theft Unit. Nessel was specially assigned to try homicide, arson, criminal sexual conduct and gang-related conspiracy cases, among many others.

In 2005, Nessel left the Prosecutor's Office to open her own legal firm. In her criminal practice, she vigorously defended the rights of indigent defendants on hundreds of criminal cases, from petty theft to first degree murder. She also handled civil rights actions for plaintiffs against police departments and government agencies that have committed transgressions against community residents. Nessel has petitioned courts across Michigan on behalf of dozens of victims of domestic violence who sought Personal Protection Orders against their abusers. She has also handled a myriad of other disciplines, ranging from family law, probate matters, and driver license restoration cases.

Dana Nessel is also recognized as a premier litigator of LGBTQ issues in Michigan. In 2010, she brought the matter of *Harmon v. Davis*, in which a Michigan court, for the first time, held that a non-biological parent in a same-sex couple could establish custodial rights to the couple's children. Nessel also successfully petitioned for the first second-parent adoptions for same-sex couples in Oakland and Wayne Counties. She has defended and acquired exonerations for scores of defendants wrongly targeted for prosecution based on sexual orientation and gender identity and have represented various clients terminated from employment based upon those classifications.

In 2012, Nessel spearheaded the precedent-setting case, *DeBoer v. Snyder*, which challenged the bans on adoption and marriage for same-sex couples in Michigan. DeBoer was later consolidated with its affiliated U.S. Sixth Circuit cases into *Obergefell v. Hodges* in the United States Supreme Court. This landmark case legalized same-sex marriage nationwide.

Nessel is the founder and first president of the Fair Michigan Foundation. In 2016, she and Wayne County Prosecutor Kym L. Worthy created the Fair Michigan Justice Project, a first of its kind task force which investigates and prosecutes hate crimes committed against the LGBTQ community. In the first few years of existence, the Justice Project had charged more than 20 capital offenses including homicides, sexual assaults, armed robberies, child abuse, attempted murder, and car-jackings. The Fair Michigan Justice Project has a 100% conviction rate.

Nessel has received numerous awards for her civil rights initiatives, including the "Champion of Justice" award from the Michigan State Bar Association, "Woman of the Year" from *Michigan Lawyers Weekly* and the "Treasure of Detroit" award from Wayne State University Law school, where she earned her juris doctor. Nessel lives in southeast Michigan with her wife, Alanna Maguire, and their twin sons, Alex and Zach, along with various cats.



**STATE TREASURER
RACHAEL EUBANKS**

Rachael Eubanks was appointed as Michigan's 47th State Treasurer by Governor Gretchen Whitmer in January of 2019.

In 2016, she was appointed by Governor Rick Snyder, and reappointed in 2017 to serve on the Michigan Public Service Commission as a utility regulatory commissioner. In that capacity she reviewed and voted on hundreds of orders that helped shape Michigan's energy future. In particular, the Commission had regulatory oversight over the implementation of two comprehensive energy law changes during her tenure. She served on several national organizations, including as Vice President to the Organization of PJM States, Inc., and was on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, where she was chair of the Supplier and Workforce Development Subcommittee.

Prior to that role, Ms. Eubanks structured more than \$25 billion in bond financings for public entities—primarily the state of Michigan, State Building Authority, Michigan Finance Authority and the Michigan Strategic Fund. Treasurer Eubanks also served as point of contact for credit rating agencies on state credit matters for ten years.

Ms. Eubanks serves on the National Association of State Treasurers' State Debt Management Network and Legislative Committees. She was on the Board of Michigan Women in Finance from 2008 to 2013 and was elected treasurer and president.

She obtained her bachelor's in economics from the University of Michigan.

Ms. Eubanks is a resident of East Lansing.



**SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DR. MICHAEL F. RICE**

Dr. Michael F. Rice was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in May 2019 by Michigan's State Board of Education.

He served as the superintendent of the Kalamazoo Public Schools from 2007 to 2019, where he supported full-day pre-kindergarten; improved student achievement in reading, writing, and math; and encouraged student participation in Advanced Placement courses.

Prior to serving as Kalamazoo's superintendent, Dr. Rice served five years as superintendent of the Clifton Public Schools in Clifton, New Jersey.

Dr. Rice began his career in the Washington, D.C. Public Schools, where he taught high school French, and founded and coached an award-winning speech and debate program. He earned a bachelor's degree in psychology with honors from Yale University and a master's degree and doctorate in public administration with honors from New York University.

He was president of the Middle Cities Education Association, 2013 to 2014 and received the Michigan Superintendent of the Year Award from the Michigan Association of Superintendents and Administrators in 2016.

His most personally rewarding work is his steady mentoring and teaching of, and informal discussions with, school children—which he continues to do as Michigan's State Superintendent.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION



CASANDRA E. ULBRICH



PAMELA PUGH



ELLEN COGEN LIPTON



TOM MCMILLIN



JUDITH PRITCHETT



NIKKI SNYDER



JASON STRAYHORN



TIFFANY TILLEY

Members

	<i>Term expires</i>
CASANDRA E. ULBRICH, <i>President</i> , Dearborn	Jan. 1, 2023
PAMELA PUGH, <i>Vice President</i> , Saginaw.	Jan. 1, 2023
ELLEN COGEN LIPTON, Huntington Woods	Jan. 1, 2029
TOM MCMILLIN, <i>Treasurer</i> , Oakland Township	Jan. 1, 2025
JUDITH PRITCHETT, <i>NASBE Delegate</i> , Washington Township	Jan. 1, 2027
NIKKI SNYDER, Dexter	Jan. 1, 2025
JASON STRAYHORN, Novi	Jan. 1, 2029
TIFFANY TILLEY, Southfield	Jan. 1, 2027

ex officio

GRETCHEN WHITMER, Governor
MICHAEL F. RICE, Superintendent of Public Instruction

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Members

The eight voting members of the **Michigan State Board of Education** are elected at-large on the partisan statewide ballot for 8-year terms. Two are elected every two years in the general election. In addition, there are two nonvoting, ex officio members—the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction, who is the chair of the board. Any vacancies on the board which occur between elections are filled through appointment by the governor for the remainder of the term.

The state board elects its own officers for 2-year terms. It also selects and appoints the state superintendent of public instruction, who administers the Michigan Department of Education.

The state board of education is at the core of an unusual state education system which seeks to carry out Michigan's long tradition of local control balanced against the overall needs of the people statewide.

Historical Background

The Northwest Ordinance in 1787 encouraged schools and the means of education.

In 1809, nearly three decades before statehood, Michigan territorial law directed each judicial district to start schools and collect a tax for them. The **territorial council** made it mandatory in 1829 to divide the townships into school districts and gave the state the right to inspect and supervise schools and to set the length of time each would be open.

Michigan's first constitution, in 1835, created the office of superintendent of public instruction. **John D. Pierce**, a New England clergyman who had come to Michigan as a frontier missionary, was named the first superintendent, becoming the first independent administrator of education under a state constitution in the United States.

Michigan became a state in 1837 and adopted a new constitution in 1850 which formalized the state board of education as a constitutional body. The state board of education was created by the Michigan Legislature in 1849 to administer what is now Eastern Michigan University. Many duties were extended to the board over the years, but the current responsibilities were established in the 1963 state constitution.

Constitutional Powers

The state board of education exercises its constitutional **duties** of leadership and general supervision over all public education, including adult education and instructional programs in state institutions, except for institutions of higher education granting baccalaureate degrees. It serves as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education and advises the legislature as to the financial requirements for public education.

Among their several duties, the state board of education and Department of Education distribute state funds to local school districts; reimburse schools for certain programs such as school lunches, bus transportation, and remedial and special education; administer federal aid programs; and provide student financial aid. In addition, the state board appoints advisory councils and committees from the education community and general public to investigate, review, or make recommendations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



GARY McDOWELL, DIRECTOR

Constitution Hall
P.O. Box 30017, Lansing, MI 48909
www.michigan.gov/mdard

The Department of Agriculture was established under Public Act 13 of 1921 and was reorganized under Public Act 380 of 1965. In January 2011, "rural development" was added to the department's name. A 5-member Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provides policy development for the department. Commission members are appointed for terms of four years.

COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Term expires

PATRICIA BERGDAHL, Skandia	Dec. 31, 2022
TIM BORING, Stockbridge	Dec. 31, 2023
ANDREW W. CHAE, Detroit	Dec. 31, 2024
CHARLIE MEINTZ, Stephenson	Dec. 31, 2022
DRU MONTRI, Bath	Dec. 31, 2021

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) promotes agricultural interests of the state and develops safeguards to protect the public from disease and unsanitary conditions in connection with food production and food handling, product labeling, dairy products, animals, and plants. The department also protects consumers by enforcing laws relating to food safety, standard weights and measures, farm produce storage, and dairy products; inspection and enforcement of animal health; control of plant pests and diseases; and perishable fruits and vegetables.

The department is composed of the Executive Office and six divisions: Agriculture Development, Animal Industry, Environmental Stewardship, Food and Dairy, Laboratory, and Pesticide and Plant Pest Management.

The **Executive Office** houses the Office of the Director, who is responsible for policy development, department strategic planning, daily operations, and more. The following department functions also fall under the Executive Office: budget, emergency management, communications, legislative liaison, and support for the Michigan Commission of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The **Agriculture Development Division** delivers expertise and leadership to support economic prosperity in Michigan's food and agriculture sector through industry-focused economic development, export assistance, and grant management. The division also administers the Grain Dealers Act and the Farm Produce Insurance Act.

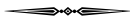
The **Animal Industry Division** is responsible for programs to control and eradicate reportable contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of livestock, poultry, and equine and companion animals; controlling contamination from toxic substances; enforcing the humane treatment of animals; and promoting Michigan animal industries.

The **Environmental Stewardship Division** provides assistance and support to soil conservation districts, drainage boards, and land users, enabling them to carry out programs maintaining Michigan's food and fiber productivity and environmental sustainability, control erosion, protect water quality, and protect groundwater.

The **Food and Dairy Division** administers programs that enforce laws and regulations governing the safety and wholesomeness of food and food products; regulates the commercial handling of farm produce; administers food sanitation programs; and assures a safe, high-quality supply of dairy products.

The **Laboratory Division** provides analytical, diagnostic, and technical support to the regulatory divisions of the department and to other state and federal agencies. The division also prevents economic fraud and deception in the area of weights and measures, labeling, and advertising. It also regulates the sale and quality of motor fuel.

The **Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division** administers programs to enforce laws and regulations to prevent the introduction and dissemination of serious plant and bee pests; to prevent the adulteration of animal food, unsanitary grain storage facilities, and misuse of pesticides; and to provide assurance that animal feeds and remedies, fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides are accurately labeled. It also provides for grading, inspection, and certification of fruits and vegetables.



DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL



DANA NESSEL, ATTORNEY GENERAL

G. Mennen Williams Building
P.O. Box 30212, Lansing, MI 48909
www.michigan.gov/ag

The Attorney General is a constitutional officer, the chief law enforcement officer of the state and the head of the state's executive branch Department of Attorney General. The duties of the Attorney General are prescribed by constitution, statute, court decisions, and tradition. The department predates statehood, having been established by an 1807 territorial act and it has been preserved in every constitution of this state since then.

The Attorney General is the lawyer for the state of Michigan. When public legal matters arise, she renders opinions on matters of law and provides legal counsel for the Legislature and for each officer, department, board and commission of state government. She provides legal representation in court actions and assists in the conduct of official hearings held by state agencies.

The Attorney General's Office is also the People's Law Firm and may intervene in any lawsuit, criminal or civil, when the interest of the people of the state of Michigan require. She advises and supervises prosecuting attorneys throughout Michigan and possesses certain investigative powers, including the power to investigate allegations of election fraud and complaints for the removal of public officials. She also may request grand jury investigations of crime in Michigan.

By virtue of the office, the Attorney General is a member of various state boards and commissions, including, but not limited to, the State Administrative Board, State Employees' Retirement Board, Judges' Retirement Board and the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards.

While the Attorney General is responsible for representing various state agencies and officials, there is no law that authorizes her to provide legal services to private individuals or appear in court on their behalf.

To assist in the myriad functions of the department, the Attorney General employs a staff of more than 500 people. This includes assistant attorneys general, who must be members of the State Bar of Michigan and appointed under Michigan Civil Service rules, and more than 125 investigators and support staff to assist in carrying out the mandate of the office. All legal work is performed by the assistant attorneys general, including drafting of opinions and legal documents and representation of client agencies, is done in the name of the Attorney General and with her approval or the approval of her designee.

The department is organized into five bureaus: Criminal Justice, Consumer Protection, Civil Rights and Civil Litigation, Environmental and Real Property, and State Government. It also has four newly established units, including the Hate Crimes Unit, Payroll Fraud Unit, Auto-Insurance Fraud Unit, and Conviction Integrity Unit. Additionally, the department includes the Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council, an autonomous entity.

The Attorney General maintains offices in Lansing and Detroit.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS



JOHN E. JOHNSON JR., DIRECTOR

3054 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 3-600
Detroit, MI 48202
www.michigan.gov/mdcr

The Michigan Civil Rights Commission was created by the Michigan Constitution of 1963 to carry out the guarantees against discrimination articulated in Article I, Section 2. As further stated in Art. V, Sec. 29, the state constitution directs the commission to investigate alleged discrimination against any person because of religion, race, color, or national origin and to "secure the equal protection of such civil rights without such discrimination." Public Acts 453 and 220 of 1976 and subsequent amendments have added sex, age, marital status, height, weight, arrest record, genetic disposition, and physical and mental disabilities to the original four protected categories.

The Michigan Department of Civil Rights (MDCR) was established in 1965 to provide a staff complement to the policy-making responsibilities of the commission. In 1991, the department was expanded when the Michigan Women's Commission was transferred from the Department of Management and Budget to this agency by executive order. In April 2011, the Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission, the Hispanic/Latino Commission and the Division on Deaf, Deafblind, and Hard of Hearing were moved to MDCR, also through executive order. In 2014, the State Americans with Disabilities Act Compliance Director and staff were transferred to MDCR from the Department of Technology, Management and Budget.

The Department of Civil Rights enforces the state's protections against illegal discrimination primarily by investigating discrimination complaints. The department works to prevent discrimination through programs that promote voluntary compliance with civil rights laws and provides information and services to businesses on diversity initiatives, procurement opportunities and equal employment law. Staff and allies also work to prevent discrimination through statewide educational initiatives on bullying awareness, eradicating hate crimes, building community response to bias-related incidents, improving living and working conditions for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and through the Advocates and Leaders for Police and Community Trust groups across Michigan.

The department has offices in Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Lansing, and Marquette. A complaint may be filed at any of the department's offices, if the alleged discrimination has occurred within the past 180 days; complaints may also be filed online.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



HEIDI E. WASHINGTON, DIRECTOR

Grandview Plaza
206 E. Michigan Ave.
P.O. Box 30003, Lansing, MI 48909
www.michigan.gov/corrections

The Department of Corrections is one of the principal state departments. Final responsibility for operation of the department rests with the governor, who appoints the director, with the advice and consent of the Michigan Senate. The director serves at the pleasure of the governor and is the department's chief administrative officer. The director has full power and authority in the supervision and control of the department's affairs. The office of the director includes:

The **Legislative Affairs Section** coordinates legislative activities. The legislative liaison acts as liaison to the legislature on matters of department policy and procedure and other areas of concern to the department.

The **Office of Public Information and Communications** coordinates contacts with the news media and provides employees and the general public information regarding department activities.

The **Office of Executive Affairs** oversees the Discipline Section which is responsible for all employee discipline; the Internal Affairs Section which is responsible for investigating allegations of staff misconduct and the Effective Process Improvement and Communication Section which is responsible for evaluating and monitoring process improvement, communication, scorecard activities, strategic planning, and serving as liaison with the Office of Good Government.

The **Offender Success Administration** is responsible for prisoner and community-based reentry programs and services and includes the Office of Community Corrections, which is responsible for implementation of the Community Corrections Act, and the Education Section which provides programming in the areas of adult basic education, general education development, and special education, in addition to offering a variety of vocational programs.

The **Correctional Facilities Administration** is responsible for the oversight of all prisons operated by the department, including the reception and classification process, the treatment and transfer of prisoners, and the special alternative incarceration facilities. The prisons are supervised by two assistant deputy directors.

The **Operations Division** is responsible for providing programming support to the prisons and consists of the Records Administration, the Classification and Placement Section, the Emergency Management Section, the Transportation Section, and the Special Activities Coordinator.

The **Bureau of Health Care Services** is responsible for the coordination and monitoring of health care services for prisoners, including the treatment of seriously mentally ill prisoners. The chief medical officer is responsible for oversight and direction regarding the medical and clinical practice of prisoner health care. Substance Abuse Services is responsible for the overall planning, monitoring and evaluation of prisoner substance abuse programming and testing.

The **Field Operations Administration** (FOA) is responsible for providing investigative support, information and sentencing recommendations to the courts in criminal cases, as well as supervising probationers and parolees following their release from prison. The FOA is divided into regions—the metropolitan territory and the outstate territory. Each territory is headed by an assistant deputy director responsible for oversight of the field operations within each geographic region.

The **Office of Parole and Probation Services** is headed by an assistant deputy director who is responsible for oversight of the Parole Services Section, which provides investigative support and information to the parole board in the parole revocation, supervision, and discharge processes; the Program Services Section, which is responsible for oversight of the intensive detention reentry program, sex offender management, and the Interstate Compact Unit, which implements the interstate compact for parolees and probationers; and the Electronic Monitoring Center, which monitors parolees and probationers on tether and discharged sex offenders for whom electronic monitoring is required.

The **Parole Board** is composed of ten members appointed by the director, one of whom is designated as the chairperson. The board is responsible for parole decisions, including establishing the terms and conditions of parole and the processing of cases for reprieve, commutation and pardon. The Office of the Parole Board provides administrative and support services to the board, including in the parole and lifer consideration process. The office is also responsible for operation of the crime victim notification process.

The **Absconder Recovery Unit** is responsible for locating and arresting escapees, parole violators, and probationers.

The **Budget and Operations Administration** (BOA) provides oversight of central office staff support functions and provides internal organizational support to the department's operational unit. The BOA is comprised of the following areas:

The **Budget and Projections Division** coordinates the budget development process and financial management for the department.

The **Physical Plant Division** is responsible for new construction, remodeling and major maintenance programs, fire safety standards, and environmental affairs. This division also provides a mechanism for auditing county jails.

The **Procurement, Monitoring, and Compliance Division** is responsible for procurement functions and contract management and also includes the Prison Rape Elimination Act unit which is responsible for ensuring the department's compliance with the Prohibited Sexual Conduct Involving Prisoners policy directive. The unit reports data to the United States Department of Justice in regard to prisoner-on-prisoner sexual violence, staff sexual misconduct, and staff sexual harassment.

The **Office of Legal Affairs** coordinates communication with the Department of Attorney General regarding legal issues and litigation activities. The FOIA Section coordinates compliance with the Freedom of Information Act; the Policy and Rules Development Section handles policy and administrative rules development; and the Grievance Section coordinates prisoner property reimbursement with the State Administrative Board, coordinating investigations and decisions of third-step prisoner grievances. The Litigation Section is responsible for coordinating litigation against the department or its employees and oversees department compliance with court orders. The Rehearings Section is responsible for the major misconduct and formal hearing process within the department and reviews requests for rehearing from all formal administrative hearings.

Personnel Services provides oversight of all human resource services and equal employment opportunity services provided to department staff by the Civil Service Commission. The Labor Relations Section is responsible for responding to staff grievances and unfair labor practice charges and representation at related conferences, hearings, arbitration, and contract disputes.

The **Office of Research and Planning** provides corrections research, statistical analyses, legislative impact studies, and prisoner population projections in support of strategic and operational planning, and also manages the enterprise-wide automated data systems oversight, development, maintenance, and security. In addition, the office responds to emergency and ad hoc requests from throughout state and federal government, other agencies and organizations, the media, and the public for data, analysis, information, and statistical reporting.

Michigan State Industries is responsible for the overall control, management, and supervision of prison industry programs.

The **Training Division** is responsible for new employee, in-service, and leadership training for staff, the recruitment of new employees, and the Ordnance Unit.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS STATE INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES

FISCAL YEAR 2020 FISCAL YEAR 2021

ALGER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Sarah Schroeder

Population: 714

Appropriations	\$31,510,900	\$32,147,800
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$28,460,911	\$28,392,300
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,371,341	\$3,255,600
Other ¹	\$678,648	\$499,900
Total	<u>\$31,510,900</u>	<u>\$32,147,800</u>

BARAGA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Kris Taskila

Population: 705

Appropriations	\$36,622,100	\$38,293,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$33,665,703	\$35,046,800
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,626,250	\$2,846,800
Other ¹	\$330,147	\$400,000
Total	<u>\$36,622,100</u>	<u>\$38,293,600</u>

BELLAMY CREEK CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Matthew Macauley

Population: 1,672

Appropriations	\$45,578,500	\$47,064,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$40,336,439	\$41,711,200
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,916,900	\$3,053,500
Other ¹	\$2,325,161	\$2,300,000
Total	<u>\$45,578,500</u>	<u>\$47,064,700</u>

CARSON CITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Randee Rewers

Population: 1,944

Appropriations	\$50,103,600	\$51,524,800
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$44,002,823	\$44,618,300
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$4,546,277	\$5,306,500
Other ¹	\$1,554,500	\$1,600,000
Total	<u>\$50,103,600</u>	<u>\$51,524,800</u>

CENTRAL MICHIGAN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden John Christiansen

Population: 2,258

Appropriations	\$47,665,900	\$48,832,400
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$42,781,876	\$42,807,400
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$3,887,100	\$5,125,000
Other ¹	\$996,924	\$900,000
Total	<u>\$47,665,900</u>	<u>\$48,832,400</u>

CHARLES E. EGELER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Les Parison

Population: 712

Appropriations	\$47,136,400	\$48,325,300
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$40,287,790	\$43,690,900
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,617,500	\$1,034,400
Other ¹	\$3,796,310	\$3,600,000
Total	\$46,701,600	\$48,325,300

CHIPPEWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Connie Horton

Population: 1,659

Appropriations	\$52,687,300	\$54,332,400
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$47,751,799	\$49,873,100
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$3,815,201	\$3,259,300
Other ¹	\$1,120,300	\$1,200,000
Total	\$52,687,300	\$54,332,400

COOPER STREET CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Michelle Floyd

Population: 1,619

Appropriations	\$30,716,700	\$31,163,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$28,244,746	\$28,127,700
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$1,611,130	\$2,235,900
Other ¹	\$860,824	\$800,000
Total	\$30,716,700	\$31,163,600

EARNEST C. BROOKS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Acting Warden Ferdeane Artis

Population: 1,208

Appropriations	\$31,058,100	\$32,092,300
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$28,135,524	\$28,373,900
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,323,876	\$3,118,400
Other ¹	\$598,700	\$600,000
Total	\$31,058,100	\$32,092,300

G. ROBERT COTTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Noah Nagy

Population: 1,524

Appropriations	\$46,141,700	\$47,914,500
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$41,951,495	\$43,209,100
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,363,100	\$3,105,400
Other ¹	\$1,827,105	\$1,600,000
Total	\$46,141,700	\$47,914,500

GUS HARRISON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Sherman Campbell

Population: 2,015

Appropriations	\$51,430,500	\$53,099,400
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$44,780,517	\$46,142,100
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$3,940,283	\$4,198,500
Other ¹	\$2,709,700	\$2,758,800
Total	\$51,430,500	\$53,099,400

IONIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden John Davids

Population: 667

Appropriations	\$35,236,300	\$36,446,100
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$31,066,919	\$31,961,100
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$3,098,081	\$3,485,000
Other ¹	\$1,071,300	\$1,000,000
Total	<u>\$35,236,300</u>	<u>\$36,446,100</u>

KINROSS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Michael Brown

Population: 979

Appropriations	\$33,574,700	\$34,651,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$30,358,969	\$30,667,500
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,542,759	\$3,384,100
Other ¹	\$672,972	\$600,000
Total	<u>\$33,574,700</u>	<u>\$34,651,600</u>

LAKELAND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Bryan Morrison

Population: 1,455

Appropriations	\$33,883,000	\$34,983,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$29,611,883	\$30,124,500
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,986,416	\$3,558,800
Other ¹	\$1,284,701	\$1,300,300
Total	<u>\$33,883,000</u>	<u>\$34,983,600</u>

MACOMB CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden George Stephenson

Population: 1,228

Appropriations	\$35,755,800	\$36,921,000
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$32,013,060	\$33,253,600
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,737,300	\$2,504,600
Other ¹	\$1,005,440	\$1,162,800
Total	<u>\$35,755,800</u>	<u>\$36,921,000</u>

MARQUETTE BRANCH PRISON

Warden Erica Huss

Population: 575

Appropriations	\$39,115,100	\$40,083,300
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$33,459,324	\$33,253,400
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$3,574,644	\$1,767,600
Other ¹	\$2,081,132	\$1,900,000
Total	<u>\$39,115,100</u>	<u>\$36,921,000</u>

MICHIGAN REFORMATORY

Warden Gregory Skipper

Population: 767

Appropriations	\$36,388,100	\$37,738,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$31,479,181	\$31,738,500
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,616,200	\$4,100,000
Other ¹	\$2,292,719	\$1,900,100
Total	<u>\$36,388,100</u>	<u>\$37,738,600</u>

MUSKEGON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden James Schiebner

Population: 1,135

Appropriations	\$26,478,300	\$27,793,300
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$23,862,386	\$24,888,000
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,167,165	\$2,405,300
Other ¹	\$448,749	\$500,000
Total	<u>\$26,478,300</u>	<u>\$27,793,300</u>

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Catherine Bauman

Population: 556

Appropriations	\$24,989,900	\$25,754,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$21,972,090	\$22,249,500
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,155,810	\$2,430,100
Other ¹	\$862,000	\$1,075,000
Total	<u>\$24,989,900</u>	<u>\$25,754,600</u>

OAKS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Michael Burgess

Population: 1,002

Appropriations	\$35,358,300	\$36,985,500
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$32,179,258	\$32,981,700
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,818,342	\$3,603,800
Other ¹	\$360,700	\$400,000
Total	<u>\$35,358,300</u>	<u>\$36,985,500</u>

PARNALL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Dave Shaver

Population: 1,384

Appropriations	\$29,818,600	\$31,046,400
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$27,432,867	\$28,091,500
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$1,251,800	\$1,754,900
Other ¹	\$1,133,933	\$1,200,000
Total	<u>\$29,818,600</u>	<u>\$31,046,400</u>

RICHARD A. HANDLON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Melinda Braman

Population: 1,244

Appropriations	\$31,116,300	\$32,734,500
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$27,541,711	\$29,191,400
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$1,917,289	\$1,943,200
Other ¹	\$1,657,300	\$1,600,000
Total	<u>\$31,116,300</u>	<u>\$32,734,600</u>

SAGINAW CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Gary Miniard

Population: 1,457

Appropriations	\$34,390,100	\$35,349,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$31,206,479	\$31,756,900
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,631,100	\$2,992,700
Other ¹	\$552,521	\$600,000
Total	<u>\$34,390,100</u>	<u>\$35,349,600</u>

SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION PROGRAM

Warden Michelle Floyd

Population: 68

Appropriations	\$14,325,300	\$6,452,400
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$11,711,843	\$3,190,600
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$935,158	\$250,000
Other ¹	\$1,678,299	\$3,011,800
Total	<u>\$14,325,300</u>	<u>\$6,452,400</u>

ST. LOUIS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Becky Carl

Population: 1,095

Appropriations	\$38,496,600	\$40,087,200
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$34,060,495	\$35,900,100
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$3,753,700	\$3,487,100
Other ¹	\$682,405	\$700,000
Total	<u>\$38,496,600</u>	<u>\$40,087,200</u>

THUMB CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Chandler Cheeks

Population: 977

Appropriations	\$34,269,200	\$35,716,400
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$31,424,358	\$31,733,300
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,054,842	\$2,903,200
Other ¹	\$790,000	\$1,080,000
Total	<u>\$34,269,200</u>	<u>\$35,716,500</u>

WOMEN'S HURON VALLEY CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Warden Jeremy Howard

Population: 1,596

Appropriations	\$61,141,400	\$63,278,200
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$52,601,311	\$54,913,600
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$4,986,900	\$5,839,500
Other ¹	\$3,553,189	\$2,525,100
Total	<u>\$61,141,400</u>	<u>\$63,278,200</u>

WOODLAND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Warden Jodi DeAngelo

Population: 373

Appropriations	\$33,516,900	\$37,696,900
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$29,808,722	\$29,843,800
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,513,700	\$6,970,100
Other ¹	\$1,194,478	\$883,000
Total	<u>\$33,516,900</u>	<u>\$37,696,900</u>

DETROIT DETENTION CENTER

Warden Jodi DeAngelo

Population: N/A

Appropriations	\$11,412,200	\$9,405,600
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$8,266,119	\$7,492,900
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$475,400	\$1,250,500
Other ¹	\$101,881	\$100,000
Total	<u>\$8,843,400</u>	<u>\$8,843,400</u>

DETROIT REENTRY CENTER

Warden N/A

Population: (Facility Closed)

Appropriations	\$30,561,100	\$8,714,700
Expenditures		
State employee wages and benefits	\$26,068,354	\$6,698,667
Materials, equipment, facilities	\$2,566,246	\$1,610,433
Other ¹	<u>\$1,926,500</u>	<u>\$405,600</u>
Total	<u>\$30,561,100</u>	<u>\$8,714,700</u>

¹ Other includes direct payments to clients, medical payments on behalf of clients, educational expenses on behalf of clients or students, other contracts, and all other costs.

Source: Michigan Department of Corrections, August 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION



MICHAEL F. RICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

John A. Hannah Building
P.O. Box 30008, Lansing, MI 48909
www.michigan.gov/mde

The State Board of Education was first provided for in the Constitution of 1850 and currently exists through the provisions of Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution of 1963. The state board is composed of eight members nominated by party conventions and elected at-large for terms of eight years, with two members being elected at each biennial state general election. The governor is authorized to fill vacancies on the state board and also serves as an ex officio member of the state board, without the right to vote. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the board for a term to be determined by the board, to serve as its chair, without the right to vote.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

www.michigan.gov/sbe

Term expires

CASANDRA E. ULBRICH, <i>President</i> , Dearborn	JAN. 1, 2023
PAMELA PUGH, <i>Vice President</i> , Saginaw.	JAN. 1, 2023
ELLEN COGEN LIPTON, Huntington Woods	JAN. 1, 2029
TOM McMILLIN, <i>Treasurer</i> , Oakland Township	JAN. 1, 2025
JUDITH PRITCHETT, <i>NASBE Delegate</i> , Washington Township	JAN. 1, 2027
NIKKI SNYDER, Dexter	JAN. 1, 2025
JASON STRAYHORN, Novi.	JAN. 1, 2029
TIFFANY TILLEY, Southfield	JAN. 1, 2027

ex officio

GRETCHEN WHITMER, Governor

MICHAEL F. RICE, Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Board of Education exercises its constitutional duties of leadership and general supervision over all public education, including adult education and instructional programs in state institutions, except for institutions of higher education granting baccalaureate degrees. It serves as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education, including higher education, and advises the legislature as to the financial requirements for public education.

The **Office of the State Board of Education** is responsible for supervising, managing, and coordinating all activities of the State Board of Education, including policy development, operations, and communications.

The **State Board Executive** is responsible as the legal repository of all State Board of Education activities and records. The State Board Executive prepares all State Board of Education correspondence, expenses, budget, and scheduling; and prepares all State Board of Education meeting agendas, minutes, and follow-up materials.

The State Board of Education and Michigan Department of Education’s Mission is: “Support Learning and Learners.”

The **Superintendent of Public Instruction** is appointed by and responsible to the State Board of Education. The superintendent is the principal executive officer of the Department of Education and is a member of the State Administrative Board. The superintendent is the chair and a nonvoting member of the State Board of Education. The superintendent also serves on the Public School Employees' Retirement Board, the Library of Michigan Board, and the Michigan State Safety Commission. The superintendent is an ex officio member of the State Tenure Commission.

As the principal executive officer of the Department of Education, the superintendent of public instruction is responsible for assisting the State Board of Education in advising the legislature. The superintendent is responsible for the day-to-day management, supervision, and leadership of the department.

Major departmental responsibilities include: educator preparation and certification; providing technical assistance to schools in the areas of education improvement and innovation, special education, grants, transportation, health, and food programs; statewide student assessment; school accountability; career and technical education; early childhood learning; distribution of state school aid; and overseeing the distribution and use of federal education program funding. The department also operates the Library of Michigan and the Michigan School for the Deaf in Flint.

The **Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction** includes a chief deputy superintendent; a deputy superintendent for finance and operations; a deputy superintendent for P-20 system and student transitions; a deputy superintendent for educator, student, and school supports; the State Board Office; the director of the Office of Public and Governmental Affairs; and the director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

The Department of Education also includes the Michigan Interagency Coordinating Council, the Michigan Special Education Advisory Committee, State Tenure Commission, and the Library of Michigan Board.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

The Michigan School for the Deaf (MSD) is a state-run agency for deaf and hard of hearing students. The MSD has both an academic and residential component. Students are placed at the school through the individualized educational program team process in their resident districts.

The MSD is a bilingual program that provides instruction in American Sign Language and English. A general education curriculum is provided, based on Michigan Merit Curriculum requirements.

The school was founded in 1848 and opened its doors to the first pupil in 1854.

	FISCAL YEAR 2019	FISCAL YEAR 2020
Average Number of Students	154	133
Legislative Appropriation ¹	\$13,430,700	\$13,515,900
Expenditures		
Salary of Principal	\$101,652	\$103,377
Salaries, wages, fringe benefits	5,671,492	5,181,794
Contractual services, supplies, materials	4,961,600	5,069,800
Travel	40,500	22,200
Total	\$10,775,244	\$10,377,171

¹ Michigan School for the Deaf (MSD) shares its operations appropriation with the Low Incidence Outreach Program (former Michigan School for the Blind). Amounts shown are for MSD use only.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY



LIESL EICHLER CLARK, DIRECTOR

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Lansing, MI 48909-7973
www.Michigan.gov/EGLE

The Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) protects Michigan's environment and public health by managing air, water, land, and energy resources.

Governor Gretchen Whitmer created EGLE in February 2019 by signing Executive Order No. 2019-6. In addition to renaming the former Department of Environmental Quality as EGLE, the order established the Office of Clean Water Public Advocate, the Office of Environmental Justice Public Advocate, and the Office of Climate and Energy within the new department. It also reestablished the Office of the Great Lakes in EGLE.

Consistent with Article V, Section 3, of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, the director of EGLE is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the governor, subject to the advice and consent process. Executive Order No. 2019-6 establishes the director as the governor's chief advisor on policies and programs relating to energy, freshwater, and the Great Lakes. It also vests the director with a full complement of chief executive authorities, including allocating and reallocating duties, delegating powers to deputies, and setting the department's internal organization to promote "economic and efficient administration and operation."

Through its transition to EGLE, the department has retained its previous programmatic divisions focused on air quality, materials management, water resources, remediation and redevelopment, drinking water and environmental health, and oil, gas, and minerals. Much of EGLE's statutory authority is provided by the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. EGLE has also created three new divisions to assist with meeting the department's mission, optimizing performance, and supporting staff.

The **Air Quality Division (AQD)** supports efforts to maintain clean air and minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment. AQD staff work to reduce existing outdoor air pollution and prevent deterioration of air quality through air emission control programs, air monitoring, control strategy planning, permit issuance, and inspection of air emission sources.

The **Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division (DWEHD)** oversees Michigan's public water supplies to ensure safe drinking water. The DWEHD is involved in source water protection, operator certification and training, water well construction, registration of water well drilling contractors, assisting local health departments in conducting drinking water quality investigations, approving and licensing the handling of domestic septage, and oversight of the on-site wastewater program. The DWEHD is also responsible for the approval and licensing of campgrounds and public swimming pools.

The **Environmental Support Division (ESD)** is responsible for EGLE's proactive outreach efforts and support functions necessary to maintain an effective organization. The ESD prepares professional materials to support EGLE's communication strategy. The ESD also hosts live events, coordinates webinars, produces videos, and develops publications. Working with program staff, the ESD assures public meetings and public hearings are professionally conducted. In addition, the ESD operates the call center, coordinates emergency response efforts, oversees EGLE's facilities, and provides training opportunities to staff.

The **Finance Division (FD)** is responsible for all financial aspects of EGLE from budget development to year-end closing. The FD Director serves as EGLE's Chief Financial Officer. The FD oversees the Michigan Underground Storage Tank Authority and the Water Infrastructure Financing Section. The Michigan Underground Storage Tank Authority assures underground storage tank owners and operators can meet federal financial requirements necessary to operate in Michigan and provides a funding mechanism to address environmental issues. The Water Infrastructure Financing Section is responsible for providing funding mechanisms to assist communities with meeting water infrastructure needs.

The **Information Management Division (IMD)** is responsible for establishing and implementing coordinated EGLE data management standards and processes for information tracking to support transparency and effective internal processes. The goal of the IMD is to implement processes that allow program staff more time to address program issues and less time on non-programmatic functions. The IMD is responsible for assessing information technology tools and strategies to meet the ever-changing business needs of EGLE. In addition, the IMD is responsible for coordinating EGLE's geographic information system initiatives, maintaining EGLE's website, and overseeing Freedom of Information Act responses. The IMD contains a Performance Optimization Section responsible for evaluating EGLE processes, updating department procedures, tracking audits, assuring corrective action plans are implemented, and coordinating appointments and other tasks for EGLE's various commissions.

The **Materials Management Division (MMD)** oversees the solid and hazardous waste programs, radioactive materials activities, radon awareness program, and energy program. The MMD oversees waste disposal, transportation, and storage, as well as implementing strategies to support pollution prevention and beneficial uses of waste materials. Activities in the radiological area include coordinating with nuclear power plants, local emergency responders, and the federal government to ensure that Michigan has sufficient resources in the event of a radioactive material release.

The **Oil, Gas, and Minerals Division (OGMD)** oversees the development of fossil fuels and minerals while ensuring the protection of natural resources, the environment, property, and public health and safety. The OGMD regulates the locating, drilling, operating, and plugging of wells used for exploration and production of oil, gas, brine, and minerals, as well as for underground storage and waste disposal. It also regulates mines for metallic minerals and industrial sand. Additionally, the OGMD maintains a variety of maps and data on Michigan geology, fossil fuels, and minerals for industry and public use.

The **Remediation and Redevelopment Division (RRD)** oversees the remediation and redevelopment of contaminated properties in Michigan. The RRD administers two environmental cleanup programs: the Environmental Remediation Program and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program. In addition, the RRD coordinates the implementation of brownfield redevelopment financing for environmental response activities. The RRD also manages portions of the federal Superfund Program and oversees EGLE's laboratory responsible for drinking water and environmental testing.

The **Water Resources Division (WRD)** protects and monitors Michigan's waters by establishing water quality standards, assessing the health of aquatic communities, issuing permits to regulate wastewater dischargers, and overseeing aquatic invasive species concerns and water withdrawals. The WRD processes permit applications and provides technical assistance to local soil erosion and sedimentation control programs, as well as activities like dredging or filling; constructing or dismantling dams; constructing marinas, seawalls, or docks; building in a designated critical sand dune, wetland, or floodplain; and protecting underwater shipwreck resources. The WRD oversees and issues construction permits for all public wastewater infrastructure, requires asset management in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits to ensure proper maintenance, and oversees critical large-scale infrastructure improvements in the area of combined sewer overflow and sanitary sewer overflow control vital to the health of Michigan's waterways.

The **Office of the Clean Water Public Advocate** accepts and investigates complaints and concerns related to drinking water in Michigan. The office establishes and implements processes in coordination with the divisions to report drinking water complaints and assists with resolution of complaints.

The **Office of Climate and Energy** coordinates the state's efforts to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 through development and implementation of the Mi Healthy Climate Plan as ordered by Governor Gretchen Whitmer. The plan aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition toward economy-wide carbon neutrality.

The **Office of the Environmental Justice Public Advocate** serves as the external and internal voice to ensure environmental justice throughout the state. It establishes and implements processes of and reporting of environmental justice complaints and assists with resolution of issues. The office also leads the state's Interagency Environmental Justice Response Team.

The **Office of the Great Lakes** works to protect and restore our state's waters. The team works with partners to support sustainable communities, restore degraded waters, manage water quality and quantity, prevent aquatic invasive species, and engage with emerging policy issues.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



ELIZABETH HERTEL

South Grand Building
333 S. Grand Avenue Lansing, MI 48933
www.michigan.gov/mdhhs

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) is the largest of the executive branch departments.

MDHHS provides services and administers programs to improve the health, safety, and prosperity of the residents of the state of Michigan.

The department delivers health and opportunity to all Michiganders, reducing intergenerational poverty and promoting health equity.

MDHHS is responsible for health policy; management of the state's health, mental health, and substance abuse care systems; the Medicaid program; the child welfare system; and assisting children, families, and vulnerable adults through the distribution of public assistance and service programs in every county statewide.

Services provided by the department include:

The **Public Health Administration** protects and improves the health of Michigan individuals, families, communities, and populations. The Public Health Administration is responsible for many public health programs, including communicable disease surveillance and outbreak investigation (including COVID-19); control and prevention of chronic diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and injuries; health statistics compilation and dissemination; HIV and sexually transmitted infection prevention and care; immunizations; lead abatement; newborn screenings; and vital records collection and maintenance. The administration coordinates this work through contracts with local public health departments that serve all the jurisdictions in Michigan, as well as community-based and private health care organizations that support public health initiatives. The administration also serves Michigan residents through the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program and is responsible for ensuring capacity and quality improvement among Michigan's local health departments, health care agencies, and community-based organizations.

The **Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Trauma, and Preparedness** serves to better protect the health and well-being of Michigan residents through the administration and continuous improvement of emergency medical services, trauma system, and all-hazards preparedness planning and response. The Division of EMS and Trauma maintains responsibility for an organized, coordinated and integrated system of care that requires a collaborative approach of a broad range of partners to ensure that the right patient gets to the right facility, in the right amount of time to improve outcomes.

The **Division of Emergency Preparedness and Response** strives to protect the health of Michiganders before, during and after emergencies by integrating public health and medical preparedness initiatives and leveraging diverse partnerships. The Public Health Preparedness Program supports state, local and tribal health preparedness activities by establishing and maintaining partnerships, providing funding, and contributing subject matter expertise to a variety of statewide initiatives. The division provides primary support to the Department's emergency coordination center when activated in response to emergencies to coordinate departmental response and liaison with state emergency management.

The **Bureau of Epidemiology and Population Health (BEPH)** ensures the health and wellbeing of Michigan residents through education, technology, and application of the best available science and public health practice in the fields of, but not limited to, epidemiology, toxicology, genomics, informatics, health education, statistics, geology, and communication in compliance with the Michigan Public Health Code. BEPH's three major functions are: officially recording and conveying life events including births, deaths, and marriages; pursuing and implementing capacity for screening and surveillance of disease

throughout the lifecourse of the people of Michigan; and identifying, investigating, and intervening with regard to environmental hazards that come to MDHHS's awareness.

The **Bureau of Health and Wellness** serves Michigan residents in accessing services focused on preventing negative health outcomes, with a lens of health equity for pregnant women, babies, those with chronic conditions, and other health conditions. The Bureau promotes and improves health and well-being by providing leadership and service delivery through programs serving women, children, and families in Michigan through the WIC program, Chronic Disease & Injury Control programs, Maternal and Infant Health programs, Child and Adolescent Health programs, and through Local Health Services, which supports Michigan's 45 local health departments through funding, technical assistance, systematic review and assessment of jurisdictional capacity to meet program standards through the state accreditation process.

The **Bureau of Infectious Disease Prevention** serves to prevent infectious disease spread as well as respond to infectious disease outbreaks. The Bureau is responsible for gathering and analyzing scientific information used to develop and direct public health programs and policies related to disease detection, prevention, and control. The Bureau, in partnership with local public health and health care, prevents and controls infectious disease through tracking, investigation, and response to general infectious diseases (e.g., foodborne, waterborne, vectorborne, tuberculosis) and emerging infectious diseases (such as SARS-CoV-2, avian influenza). The Bureau also serves clients, providers, and local health departments to support clinical services, prevention, and treatment for HIV and sexually transmitted infections as well as support services for people living with HIV. Minimizing occurrence of vaccine preventable disease in Michigan through promotion and provision of immunizations to child, adolescent, and adult residents is also a responsibility of the Bureau.

The **Bureau of Laboratories** manages one of the nation's leading public health laboratories. It serves Michigan residents by providing the following: essential public health laboratory testing services; support for public health programs at the state, local, and federal levels; laboratory results needed by health care providers, public health partners, epidemiologists, and researchers to advance public health services in their communities; and testing of all newborns for rare congenital disorders to prevent and treat serious health problems.

The **Medical Services Administration** (MSA) provides oversight of Michigan's Medicaid program. Medicaid provides medical assistance for low-income residents who meet certain eligibility criteria. The program pays for a broad range of services, such as inpatient and outpatient hospital care, physician visits, medications, long-term care, durable medical equipment, and behavioral health services. MSA also administers the MICHild program, which offers comprehensive health care coverage, and the Healthy Michigan Plan, which provides comprehensive health care coverage at a low cost to approximately 900,000 eligible adults. More than 2.8 million Michiganders are currently insured through Medicaid, Healthy Michigan Plan and MICHild. Approximately 42% of those enrolled in Medicaid beneficiaries are children and youth under age 21. Approximately 80% of Michigan's Medicaid population is enrolled or is required to enroll in a managed care organization.

The public **Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities Administration** (BHDDA) operates under the authority of the Michigan Mental Health Code. As such, the code charges MDHHS to provide and administer services and support to children and youth with serious emotional disturbance, adults with serious mental illness, and persons with intellectual/developmental disability, and/or substance use disorders. BHDDA is comprised of the following organizational units: Bureau of Community Based Services, and the Michigan Developmental Disabilities Council.

The **Bureau of Community-Based Services** oversees the publicly funded mental health services through a system of 46 county-based Community Mental Health Services Programs (CMHSPs). These CMHSPs provide a comprehensive set of prevention, treatment, and support services to Michigan's 83 counties. For Medicaid beneficiaries, specialty behavioral health and intellectual/developmental disability services are funded and delivered through specialty behavioral health managed care plans called Prepaid Inpatient Health Plans (PIHPs). PIHPs receive capitated funding from MDHHS to administer Medicaid specialty behavioral health services to all eligible Medicaid and Healthy Michigan Plan beneficiaries through the CMHSP system and other contracted providers. In addition, PIHPs assume the role of department-designated "Community Mental Health Entities" and are charged with ensuring the provision of services to individuals with substance use disorders through the use of Medicaid, Healthy Michigan Plan and block grant funds.

Through the **Bureau of State Hospitals**, BHDDA directly operates five state psychiatric inpatient facilities to supplement the primary inpatient hospital programs that are part of the local PIHP/CMHSP service network. These facilities serve the most severely mentally ill children and adults, including those with criminal justice and forensic involvement.

The **Michigan Developmental Disabilities Council**, authorized under Executive Order 2006-12 and the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000, is a gubernatorial-appointed body that advocates for those with developmental disabilities in the state.

The **Aging and Adult Services Agency** promotes and enhances the dignity and independence of older and vulnerable adults in Michigan. It allocates and monitors state and federal funds to Michigan's area

agencies on aging for all Older Americans Act services, including nutrition, community services, caregiver support, legal services, elder abuse prevention, and care management. It also handles adult services policy and long-term care policy at the state level, and oversees the Michigan Long-Term Care Ombudsman program.

Economic Stability Administration (ESA) provides safety net services and temporary public assistance, as well as services to children and families involved with the state's child welfare system through its Children's Services Agency. Services are provided to families and individuals statewide, as there are offices for all 83 counties. ESA also handles applications for public assistance, including financial assistance through the Family Independence Program; State Disability Assistance, Food Assistance Program; state emergency relief; child development and care; Adult Protective Services and independent living services; refugee assistance services; migrant services; disability determination service; and the Office of Child Support. Caseworkers are assigned to more than 200 schools so that they are more accessible to children and families in need and are better positioned to help customers remove barriers to success.

The **Children's Services Agency** works to ensure safety for Michigan children who come to the agency's attention through timely provision of prevention, early intervention, and foster care services that build on the child and family's strengths to lead to timely permanency. The agency investigates complaints of child abuse and neglect, intervenes when necessary to ensure child safety, and provides a continuum of statewide services to strengthen families so they can remain together safe from abuse and neglect and with the services and support they need to thrive. Through its local offices and private child placing agencies, the Children's Services Agency supervises about 11,000 children in out of home placement and refers children and their families to services to meet their unique needs and helps them overcome trauma, build resilience, and be safely reunified. When children cannot be safely reunified with their parents, the agency works to develop permanent relationships through adoption and guardianship. The Children's Services Agency administers grants and contracts for community based prevention, homeless youth and runaway programs, recruitment of foster and adoptive homes, and independent living programs. The agency regulates all licensed child placing agencies providing foster care and residential services and oversees the operation of state juvenile justice programs and facilities.

MDHHS staff and contractors deliver a wide range of services for families and children of Michigan. They include protective and preventive services to ensure child safety. The agency provides a range of institutional and noninstitutional services for the care and treatment of neglected and children identified by the courts who are committed to the department as state wards and temporary court wards. Such services include casework, counseling, adoption, foster care, and the operation of centers for institutional residential care and group homes. In addition, the Children's Services Agency offers consultation on general child welfare issues to private and public agencies throughout the state and offers services through an interstate compact.

The **Bureau of Community Services** oversees the department's housing and homelessness response funding, and the Division of Victim Services. It also manages the Division of Community Action and Economic Opportunity, which supports weatherization programs, distributes funding and coordinates services among local Community Action Agencies. Collectively, these resources seek to reduce poverty and empower low-income people.

The **Financial Operations Administration** is responsible for the overall financial and central operations administration for the department, which includes the Bureau of Finance and Accounting, the Bureau of Budget, the Bureau of Grants and Purchasing, the Bureau of Internal Audit, the Bureau of IT Support Services, and the Bureau of Organizational Services, providing statewide operational and building oversight for all local department offices.

The **Office of Recipient Rights (ORR)** protects and promotes the rights of individuals receiving behavioral health services. ORR provides rights protection to individuals receiving services in state psychiatric hospitals and MDHHS community transition program. ORR assesses and monitors the quality and effectiveness of the rights protection systems in the community mental health service programs and licensed private psychiatric hospitals and provides education and training. ORR is also charged with investigating deaths in hospitals per sec. 721 of the Mental Health Code.

The **Office of Inspector General (OIG)** is an independent and autonomous criminal justice agency within the Department. The OIG is committed to their mission of preventing, detecting, and investigating fraud, waste and abuse and promoting efficiency and effectiveness of MDHHS programs and operations. The office makes referrals for prosecution and disposition of appropriate cases as determined by the Inspector General; reviews administrative policies, practices, and procedures; and makes recommendations to improve program integrity and accountability. Areas of oversight include but are not limited to: Health Services Programs (Medicaid, Mental Health, MICHild, the Healthy Michigan Plan, Children's Special Healthcare Services), the Food Assistance Program, the Family Independence Program (cash assistance), Children's Services, Aging and Adult Services, and other program areas as deemed necessary.

The **Strategic Integration Administration (SIA)** supports MDHHS's business needs by ensuring initiatives align with the strategic priorities and direction of the department; providing structure and governance to keep projects on schedule while mitigating issues and risks; and identifying ways to achieve efficiencies by reusing technology and data readily available to us and avoiding duplication. In addition,

SIA is the designated authority for the development, education, and enforcement of policies, standards, and procedures to ensure the protection, governance, and sharing of data and information, as well as, promoting the rights of individuals, families, and children who access our services and programs.

The **Legal Affairs Administration** office for MDHHS assists the department's staff in carrying out responsibilities in accordance with applicable laws, provides legal research and input, and ensures compliance with the Freedom of Information Act. The office also oversees and coordinates rulemaking under the Administrative Procedures Act; administers the department's Institutional Review Board; represents the department in administrative hearings involving assistance programs; and responds to subpoenas. Working closely with the Department of Attorney General, the legal office coordinates the department's administrative hearings, litigation, and requests for legal advice.

The **Office of External Relations and Communications** is responsible for the internal and external engagement and communication with department stakeholders.

The **Office of Communications** is responsible for all MDHHS internal and external communications, including responding to news media requests, communicating with the department's 14,000 employees, and keeping stakeholders informed.

The **Policy, Planning and Operational Support** administration includes the Policy and Planning Division; Workforce Engagement and Transformation; Bureau of Organizational Services; Workforce Development and Training; Legislative, Appropriations and Constituent Services; and the Office of Faith and Community Engagement.

The **Policy and Planning Division** provides policy analysis, strategic alignment, and program management support for crosscutting departmental priorities, and leads efforts around health disparities reduction and data-sharing.

The Division also plans for and manages the state's medical facilities and equipment needs through the Certificate of Need program and supports the healthcare workforce through programs like loan forgiveness for medical professionals working in underserved areas.

Workforce Engagement and Transformation works within MDHHS to inform, engage, and empower department employees and improve program efficiency and operations.

Bureau of Organizational Services provides statewide operational and building oversight for all local department offices.

Workforce Development and Training works within MDHHS to inform, engage, and empower department employees and improve program efficiency and operations.

Legislative, Appropriations and Constituent Services works with constituents and members of the Michigan Legislature and their offices and focuses on appropriations and policy.

The **Office of Faith and Community Engagement** promotes collaboration between state departments and faith- and community-based agencies to improve the quality of life for Michigan residents.

STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE FIVE STATE-RUN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN WHO HAVE A MENTAL ILLNESS

FISCAL YEAR 2019 FISCAL YEAR 2020

CARO CENTER

Director - Rose Laskowski

Salary	\$225,921	\$229,404
Average Census	100	98
Appropriation	\$53,491,300	\$63,020,400
Salaries and Wages	\$38,947,331	\$41,459,928
Other Operating Costs	\$10,282,896	\$10,267,044
Total	\$49,230,227	\$51,726,972

CENTER FOR FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

Director - Estelle Horne (2019), Andrea VanDenBergh (2020)

Salary	\$215,799	\$241,040
Average Census	255	241
Appropriation	\$94,729,400	\$87,262,300
Salaries and Wages	\$78,291,577	\$80,837,014
Other Operating Costs	\$12,495,524	\$11,933,833
Total	\$90,787,101	\$92,770,847

HAWTHORN CENTER

Director - Victoria Petti

Salary	\$181,309	\$199,086
Average Census	48	51
Appropriation	\$32,179,800	\$32,617,800
Salaries and Wages	\$29,238,708	\$30,192,357
Other Operating Costs	\$5,161,634	\$6,082,115
Total	\$34,400,342	\$36,274,472

KALAMAZOO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

Director - Jill Krause

Salary	\$237,668	\$243,781
Average Census	148	158
Appropriation	\$69,457,400	\$71,128,700
Salaries and Wages	\$52,203,512	\$54,497,230
Other Operating Costs	\$10,208,849	\$10,267,744
Total	\$62,412,361	\$64,764,974

WALTER REUTHER PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

Director - Mary Clare Solky

Salary	\$241,093	\$243,303
Average Census	163	159
Appropriation	\$57,673,400	\$48,375,800
Salaries and Wages	\$45,328,872	\$46,871,966
Other Operating Costs	\$11,680,763	\$13,761,222
Total	\$57,009,635	\$60,633,188

Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, July 30, 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES



ANITA G. FOX, DIRECTOR

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www.michigan.gov/difs

Consisting of approximately 370 professionals, the Department of Insurance and Financial Services (DIFS) administers 40 public acts and regulates a variety of individual licensees and entities, including: HMOs, domestic and foreign insurance companies, banks, credit unions, insurance agents, agencies, adjusters, solicitors and counselors, mortgage licensees and registrants, deferred presentment companies, and other consumer finance-related entities.

The department is composed of ten program and regulatory offices: Banking; Consumer Finance; Consumer Services; Credit Unions; General Counsel; Innovation and Research; Insurance Evaluation; Insurance Rates and Forms; Insurance Licensing and Market Regulation; and Research, Rules, and Appeals.

The **Office of Banking** is responsible for all aspects of the supervision, regulation, and examination of state-chartered banks, savings banks, trust-only banks, and trust departments, including processing related corporate applications and requests. The office is also responsible for examining business and industrial development companies.

The **Office of Consumer Finance** is responsible for the licensing, regulation, and examination of entities and individuals doing business under various Michigan consumer finance statutes, including mortgage brokers, lenders, and servicers, mortgage loan originators, money transmitters, deferred presentment providers, direct loan companies, motor vehicle installment sellers and sales finance companies, and other consumer finance providers.

The **Office of Consumer Services** is responsible for managing consumer information, inquiries, and complaints. This office is also responsible for overseeing the communication center, which serves as the initial point of contact for all incoming calls and visitors.

The **Office of Credit Unions** is responsible for the regulation, examination, and supervision of Michigan state-chartered credit unions and responsible for processing corporate applications filed by state chartered credit unions. Dedicated to maintaining the public confidence in Michigan state-chartered credit unions, and to ensuring Michigan state-chartered credit unions provide safe, sound, and reliable financial services to their members.

The **Office of General Counsel** is responsible for providing legal advice and representation to the Director and DIFS staff with respect to: enforcement actions, formal administrative hearings, receivership proceedings, orders, drafting enforcement-related rules and bulletins, declaratory rulings, and processing FOIA requests. The general counsel serves as liaison with the Attorney General and other state/federal agencies. This office is also responsible for the prevention of criminal and fraudulent activities in the insurance and financial services markets through the Fraud Investigation Unit.

The **Office of Innovation and Research** seeks to expand access to insurance and financial services products by creating synergies between insurance, financial services, Insurtech, Fintech, and other entities looking to bring innovative products to Michigan. Responsibilities include assessing and understanding innovation trends, coordinating, and streamlining decision making processes, and linking entities to Department resources capable of providing technical assistance. The office also provides support to the Department's Legislative Director through legislative tracking, research, analyses, committee testimony, and legislative outreach.

The **Office of Insurance Evaluation** is responsible for all aspects of monitoring and regulating the financial condition of risk bearing insurance entities including: the processing of applications for licensure filed by insurance companies, on-site financial examinations of domestic insurance companies, ongoing financial monitoring of licensed insurance companies, and working with insurance companies reporting negative trends to take appropriate corrective measures. The office is also responsible for the licensing, monitoring, and examination of captive insurers.

The **Office of Insurance Licensing and Market Regulation** is responsible for licensing individual and agency insurance producers (agents), solicitors, counselors, adjusters, foreign risk retention groups, premium finance companies, purchasing groups, reinsurance intermediaries, and third-party administrators. The office is also responsible for market regulation examinations of insurers, investigations and audits of insurance agents/entities, and monitoring of all surplus lines tax filings and payments.

The **Office of Insurance Rates and Forms** is responsible for enforcing Michigan insurance statutes and regulations pertaining to rates and forms submitted by insurance companies and other licensed entities. The office is also responsible for reviewing all filings relative to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

The **Office of Research, Rules and Appeals** is responsible for providing legal research to the Director and DIFS staff, including legislative research and analysis. The office is also responsible for promulgating administrative rules, processing appeals under the Patient's Right to Independent Review Act, handling complaints under the Clean Claims Act, drafting bulletins and other formal and informal guidance, and for other special projects.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



SUSAN R. CORBIN, DIRECTOR

105 W. Allegan St.
Lansing, MI 48933
www.michigan.gov/leo

The Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO) was created under Executive Order 2019-13 by Governor Gretchen Whitmer to streamline and better coordinate efforts within state government to meet the state's business and labor needs by consolidating workforce and economic development functions in one department. LEO includes the Michigan State Housing Development Authority, the Michigan Strategic Fund, and the Michigan Office for Global Michigan (formerly known as the Office for New Americans). LEO also houses two new commissions: the Workers' Disability Compensation Appeals Commission and the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Commission.

The **Michigan State Housing Development Authority** provides financial and technical assistance through public and private partnerships to create and preserve safe and decent affordable housing.

The **Michigan Strategic Fund** (MSF) was created by Public Act 270 of 1984 and has broad authority to promote economic development and create jobs. The MSF board has the following responsibilities:

- Approve grants and loans under the Michigan Business Development Program.
- Approve grants and loans under the Michigan Community Revitalization Program.
- Approve the use of Private Activity Revenue Bonds.
- Authorize the submittal by local units of government of Community Development Block Grant applications.
- Recommend to the State Administrative Board Agricultural Processing, Renewable Energy, and Forest Products Processing Renaissance Zone designations.
- Approve Tool and Die Renaissance Recovery Zones.
- Act as the fiduciary agent with respect to the 21st Century Jobs Fund investments.
- Pursuant to statute, the Chief Compliance Officer provides advice and guidance in regard to the 21st Century Jobs Fund.

The **Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration** protects Michigan workers by promoting workplace safety and health through outreach training services, fair enforcement, and cooperative agreements.

The **Unemployment Insurance Agency** provides temporary income to jobless workers while they are seeking employment.

The **Michigan Office of Global Michigan** helps grow Michigan's economy by attracting global talent to our state and promoting the skills, energy, and entrepreneurial spirit of our immigrant communities.

The **Workforce Development Agency's** vision is to promote a flexible, innovative, and effective workforce system within the State of Michigan.

The **Michigan Land Bank Authority** promotes economic growth in this state through the acquisition, assembly and disposal of public property, including tax reverted property, in a coordinated manner to foster the development of that property, and to promote and support land bank operations at the county and local levels.

The **Bureau of Services for Blind Persons** (BSBP) assists more than 4,500 blind and visually impaired individuals annually to achieve employment and independence, and helps employers find and retain qualified workers. BSBP serves people of all ages.

The **Workers' Compensation Agency** administers the Workers' Disability Compensation Act, which provides wage replacement, medical, and vocational rehabilitation benefits to men and women who suffer work-related injuries and disabilities. The agency also ensures compliance with the mandatory insurance provisions of the act to protect injured workers and to protect Michigan employers from unfair competition by those who are not in compliance.

Other bureaus and agencies located within LEO include the Bureau of Employment Relations, MiSTEM Network, Michigan Economic Development Corporation, Michigan Economic Development Corporation, Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Michigan Rehabilitation Services, Nonincorporated Private Educational Institutions, the State Historic Preservation Office, Wage and Hour Division of Employment Relations, and Workforce Development.



DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS



ORLENE HAWKS, DIRECTOR

611 W. Ottawa, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 30004, Lansing, MI 48909
www.michigan.gov/lara

The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) is composed of the following agencies, bureaus, and commissions that promote business growth and job creation through streamlined, simple, fair, and efficient regulation, and at the same time protect the health and safety of Michigan residents.

Agencies, Bureaus, and Commissions

The **Bureau of Community and Health Systems** is responsible for state licensing and regulation of facilities, agencies, and programs under the Michigan Public Health Code, Mental Health Code, Adult Foster Care Facility Licensing Act, and the Deaf Persons' Interpreters Act. The bureau also serves as the state survey agency for the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. This entails monitoring and determining regulatory compliance of federally certified facilities and agencies through inspections, complaint investigations, and education.

The **Bureau of Construction Codes** is responsible for enforcement of the Construction Code Act, the Building Officials Registration Act, skilled trades such as electrical, mechanical, and plumbing licensing laws, as well as the boiler, elevator, builders and contractors, ski/amusement, and manufactured housing programs. The bureau also reviews subdivision plats and administers the statewide program of monumenting and remonumenting the original U.S. government public land survey property and adjudicating municipal boundary adjustments through the State Boundary Commission.

The **Bureau of Fire Services** serves the training needs of Michigan firefighters and provides oversight of state-regulated facilities for fire and life safety. BFS also regulates the fireworks industry to ensure the products being sold to the consumer are safe and appropriate in accordance with the law and requirements. The bureau administers the Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Program which seeks to prevent environmental contamination and mitigate fire safety hazards associated with storage tanks.

The **Bureau of Professional Licensing** issues licenses and regulates the various professions governed by the Michigan Occupational Code or the Public Health Code. Examples of professions licensed and regulated by the bureau, include but are not limited to, the following: accountants, real estate brokers and salespersons, professional engineers, barbers, cosmetologists, physicians, pharmacists, nurses, physician assistants, dentists, psychologists, etc. The bureau also maintains the Health Professional Recovery Program and the Michigan Automated Prescription System.

The department's **Central Services** offices provide a wide array of administrative and operational support. The Office of Communications responds to inquiries from the news media and provides public information regarding department programs and services. The Finance and Administrative Services Bureau provides financial, procurement, budget, and information technology services. The Office of Human Resources provides employment-related services and administers policies and programs as directed by the Michigan Civil Service Commission and the Office of the State Employer. The Office of Policy and Legislative Affairs coordinates legislative activity and policy making processes, administrative rule promulgation, and serves as the primary point of contact regarding policy issues and constituent concerns affecting or involving the department.

The **Child Care Licensing Bureau** administers the Child Care Organizations Act and enforces all state and federal requirements of licensed providers offering child care services and programs.

The **Corporations, Securities and Commercial Licensing Bureau** regulates professions and occupations related to business and financial services. The bureau under the Corporations Act facilitates the formation and development of domestic and foreign corporations limited partnerships, and limited liability companies to transact business in the state. Administration of the Michigan Uniform Securities Act and the Living Care Disclosure Act is the responsibility of the bureau which regulates securities offerings, broker-dealers, securities agents, investment advisers, investment adviser representatives, and living care facilities. The bureau also regulates various professions and entities such as mortuary science, prepaid funerals, professional investigators, security alarm companies, transportation network companies, and vehicle protection warrantors.

The **Marijuana Regulatory Agency** oversees the licensing of adult-use marijuana and medical marijuana businesses in Michigan. The agency regulates the licensees, including growers, processors, transporters, sales locations, microbusinesses, designated consumption establishments, safety compliance facilities, and temporary events. The agency also oversees the state's patient registry program and administers the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act.

The **Michigan Indigent Defense Commission** provides oversight of the minimum standards, rules, and procedures for indigent criminal defense services. The commission administers the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission Act and works to ensure the effective assistance of counsel for all indigent adults in the state.

The **Michigan Liquor Control Commission** regulates the availability of alcoholic beverages for consumption while protecting consumers and the general public through regulation of the related industries.

The **Michigan Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules** oversees administrative rulemaking for all state departments and centralizes the state's administrative hearing system. In addition to several divisions of administrative law judges, the Michigan Tax Tribunal is also part of the agency.

The **Michigan Public Service Commission** administers various policies and regulations that ensure Michigan residents have safe, reliable, and accessible energy and telecommunications services at reasonable rates.

The **Michigan Unarmed Combat Commission** regulates professional boxing and mixed martial arts competition within the state. The commission also administers the Michigan Unarmed Combat Regulatory Act.



DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS



**MAJOR GENERAL PAUL D. ROGERS, DIRECTOR/
ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MICHIGAN**

Headquarters Building
3411 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Lansing, MI 48906
www.michigan.gov/dmva

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, also known as the state military establishment, has three primary missions: to execute the duties required by various statutes and the Governor, to administer state-supported veterans programming, and to assist both state and federal authorities with military preparedness. The Michigan Army and Air National Guard constitute the armed forces of the state and serve under the orders of the Governor as commander-in-chief. The Governor appoints an adjutant general to serve as commanding general of the Michigan National Guard and as director of the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

The primary military mission of the department is to recruit, train, and maintain the Michigan Army and Air National Guard as reserve components of the United States Army and Air Force for federal mobilization.

The state military mission of the department is to train and maintain National Guard forces for the protection of life and property of Michigan citizens in natural disasters and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety.

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs provides support services for the approximately 11,000 military personnel constituting the Michigan National Guard. Approximately 3,000 full-time employees (state and federal) are assigned to various divisions, sections, and units located across the state, including 41 armories, two air bases (Selfridge Air National Guard Base and Battle Creek Air National Guard Base), a combat readiness training center in Alpena, and two army training Centers (Camp Grayling which has 146,000 acres and Fort Custer Training Center in Augusta which has 7,500 acres).

The **Michigan Veterans Affairs Agency** (MVAA), a branch of the department, is the central coordinating agency, providing support, care, advocacy and service to veterans and their families. The agency works with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, state departments, county agencies and community and veterans service organizations throughout the state. The MVAA operates the Michigan Veteran Resource Service Center, a 24/7/365 call center in partnership with Michigan 211. By calling 800-MICH-VET (800-642-4838) veterans, family members and service providers can get information and access a comprehensive network of resources and services. The MVAA oversees the Michigan Veterans Trust Fund which provides emergency grants to help combat-era veterans and their families weather unforeseen, temporary financial emergencies. The agency also provides administration of annual grants to veterans service organizations who assist veterans in processing claims with the federal government.

The **Michigan Youth Challenge Academy**, a branch of the department, educates, trains and mentors at-risk youth in a quasi-military environment at no cost to participants, giving young people the skills to become productive and responsible citizens. Applying the military model to alternative education, the Academy promotes competency development through academic opportunities, life skills and vocational preparation.

The **Michigan Veteran Homes** is the entity that provides day-to-day operational oversight of the state's veteran homes on behalf of the Michigan Veterans Facility Authority and is a branch of the department. Michigan Veteran Homes strives to ensure that quality long-term care is provided to the veterans and their eligible family members that live within the Homes. High quality care for this phase of life is central to the "member for life" concept that the department embraces. The Michigan Veteran Homes operates the Michigan Veteran Homes at Grand Rapids, the Michigan Veteran Homes D.J. Jacobetti in Marquette and the new Michigan Veteran Homes at Chesterfield Township.

MICHIGAN VETERAN HOMES D.J. JACOBETTI

425 Fisher Street • Marquette, MI 49855

Located in the beautiful city of Marquette, near the shores of Lake Superior, we offer quality care in a home-like environment. Established in 1981 and providing care for up to 184 members, our family-friendly campus surrounds veterans with the support they need, with a staff that is always encouraging wellness and independence. Our members have a variety of opportunities to participate in spiritual, social, recreational and educational activities—both on-site and in the surrounding communities. Every day, our extensive professional staff focuses on long-term and short-term care, rehab and therapy, dementia and memory care, palliative care, as well as domiciliary care services. An in-house pharmacy, pastoral care and specialty clinics (such as dental and vision care) are also available.

	FISCAL YEAR 2019	FISCAL YEAR 2020
Administrator Salary	\$121,472.07	\$85,886.46 ¹
Population	180 ²	138 ³
Revenues ⁴	\$27,950,104.34	\$30,971,510.80
Expenditures	\$23,934,335.53	\$23,550,780.50

MICHIGAN VETERAN HOMES AT GRAND RAPIDS

2950 Monroe Ave. NE • Grand Rapids MI 49505

The Michigan Veteran Homes at Grand Rapids is located on 90 beautifully wooded and landscaped acres, right near the mighty Grand River. While the campus first opened in 1885 and has received many upgrades and new facilities over the years, we have built a brand-new Home on-site. The newly-constructed Home consists of four unique neighborhood buildings, each measuring 29,000+ square feet, that connect to a 33,000 square-foot community center. The neighborhood buildings each house 32 private member rooms with ensuite baths for a total of 128 private rooms. All buildings are connected via heated and air-conditioned corridors, allowing members to move through the neighborhood buildings and community center while staying indoors. Every day, our extensive, professional staff focuses on long-term and short-term care, rehab and therapy, dementia and memory care and palliative care. Additionally, the Home provides a broad and advanced psychiatric program to meet the varied and unique mental health needs of veterans. An in-house pharmacy, pastoral care and specialty clinics (such as dental and vision care) are also available. A cemetery is available for those veterans and dependents who have passed away while under the care of the Home.

	FISCAL YEAR 2019	FISCAL YEAR 2020
Administrator Salary	\$124,856.94	\$131,763.93
Population	218 ⁵	176 ⁶
Revenues	\$40,522,874.84	\$35,404,927.61 ⁷
Expenditures	\$40,522,874.84	\$35,404,927.61 ⁷

MICHIGAN VETERAN HOMES AT CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP⁸

47901 Sugarbush Rd. • Chesterfield Township, Michigan, 48047

More than 210,000 Michigan veterans reside in metro Detroit (Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties). So, with the specific goal of serving those who have served us, we have built a brand-new Home in Chesterfield Township. The newly-constructed Home consists of four unique neighborhood buildings, each measuring 29,000+ square feet, that connect to a 33,000 square-foot community center. The neighborhood buildings each house 32 private member rooms with ensuite baths for a total of 128 private rooms. All buildings are connected via heated and air-conditioned corridors, allowing members to move through the neighborhood buildings and community center while staying indoors. Every day, our extensive, professional staff will focus on long-term and short-term care, rehab and therapy, dementia and memory care and palliative care. An in-house pharmacy, pastoral care and specialty clinics (such as dental and vision care) are also available.

¹ Position was vacant for part of the year.

² Population reflects the number of active members as of September 30, 2019.

³ Population reflects the number of active members as of September 30, 2020. New admissions were significantly limited due to infection control protocols in place related to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

⁴ Includes Revenue Carry Forward from previous years

⁵ Population reflects the number of active members as of September 30, 2019. Numbers also reflect planned census decline in preparation of transition to new buildings.

⁶ Population reflects the number of active members as of September 30, 2020. Numbers also reflect planned census decline in preparation of transition to new buildings and limited new admissions due to infection control protocols in place related to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

⁷ Reduction in Revenue and Expenditures reflects planned census decline in preparation of transition to new buildings.

⁸ This new Home opened in April 2021 and therefore has no historical data for the FY19 or FY20.

Source: Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, September 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



DAN EICHINGER, DIRECTOR

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www.michigan.gov/dnr

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is committed to the conservation, protection, management, use and enjoyment of the state's natural and cultural resources for current and future generations—a role it has embraced since the creation of Michigan's original Conservation Department in 1921.

The director serves as the department's chief executive officer, monitors program activities to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of department operations, and ensures that the department's mission, policies and statutory mandates are met. The director's primary authority flows from the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (Public Act 451 of 1994, as amended) and is authorized by Executive Order 1991-31 to delegate decision-making authorities to appropriate levels within the department. DNR divisions, programs and offices are housed within two main bureaus, Resource and Administration, while some other positions report directly to the department director.

Resource Bureau

The Resource Bureau includes the Fisheries Division, the Forest Resources Division, the Law Enforcement Division, the Parks and Recreation Division and the Wildlife Division.

The **Fisheries Division** is mandated to protect and manage the state's aquatic resources, including fish populations, other aquatic life and habitats that are held in trust for all Michigan residents. The division promotes the wise use of these resources for the benefit of current and future generations. Online at: Michigan.gov/Fishing.

Michigan offers a wealth of fishing opportunities with its two peninsulas that touch four of the five Great Lakes. The state has more than 11,000 inland lakes, tens of thousands of miles of rivers and streams, and 3,000 miles of freshwater shoreline—more than any other state.

Fish populations and other forms of aquatic life are monitored and studied by biologists to ensure these resources' long-term protection. Up to 12 fish species are hatched and reared at six state hatcheries, which have state-of-the-art facilities to produce fish of very high quality. These fish are stocked annually into designated public waters throughout the state to maintain or improve fish populations. Michigan ranks fifth in the nation in fishing participation, with 1.1 million licensed anglers who annually contribute \$2.3 billion to the state economy.

The **Forest Resources Division** manages, protects and provides for the sustainable use of Michigan's forest resources. Michigan has one of the largest dedicated state forest systems in the nation, spanning 3.9 million acres. This division sustainably manages those acres to provide critical habitat for wildlife, valuable resources for a thriving timber products industry, outdoor spaces for recreation, and opportunities for carbon offset credits through an innovative pilot effort leveraging the carbon-storage capacity of state forests.

Michigan's forests and other land-based industries play a crucial role in supporting regional and rural economies. The division also houses an urban and community forestry program that supports community health and wellness by promoting the benefits of trees and sharing information about tree care. Online at: Michigan.gov/Forestry.

Forest health program staff and DNR partners work to ensure forest vitality by detecting, monitoring and managing forest health issues such as pests, diseases and invasive species. Private landowners, cities and rural communities benefit from programs that leverage federal dollars to help create sustainable landscapes across the state. The Forests Resources Division also houses the Resource Assessment Section, which uses state-of-the-art mapping techniques to aid in resource management.

The division also is charged with protecting state forests and private land across the state through its nationally recognized wildfire prevention and suppression program.

The **Law Enforcement Division** is home to Michigan's conservation officers. It is Michigan's oldest statewide law enforcement agency, created in 1887. Conservation officers use law enforcement and education to protect Michigan's natural resources and environment for the health, safety and enjoyment of the public. They are state-licensed law enforcement officers with authority to enforce all criminal and civil laws in Michigan. While primarily enforcing regulations for outdoor recreation activities such as off-road vehicle use, snowmobiling, boating, hunting and fishing, they also provide traditional law enforcement assistance, when needed, to communities across the state and often serve as first responders. The Law Enforcement Division handles many other responsibilities, including education, recreational safety and public outreach. The division provides investigative and enforcement services and coordinates emergency management and homeland security responsibilities for the department. Online at: Michigan.gov/ConservationOfficers.

The division evolves to meet new challenges and deliver more effective service. Additional staffing, harnessing of technology, and training in the latest investigative techniques are key drivers of its success. New officers have been hired regularly since Fiscal Year 2014, thanks to funding investments by the state. To stay on the cutting edge of technology, the division enhanced its Report All Poaching system (online at Michigan.gov/RAP or by phone/text at 800-292-7800) in 2017 to accept text messages, including photographs.

The **Parks and Recreation Division** protects, preserves, acquires and manages Michigan's 103 state parks (and cultural and historic resources within those parks), trails, state forest campgrounds and more than 1,300 boat launches. The division also operates 19 state harbors and partners with 63 locally operated public harbors that make up the Harbors of Refuge system along the Great Lakes. Outdoor recreation offerings also include the Outdoor Adventure Center in Detroit, the Muskegon Luge Adventure Sports Park, the Silver Lake State Park ORV Area and the Holly Oaks ORV Park. Michigan state parks annually host more than 28 million visits—though that number swelled to 35 million during the COVID pandemic—and are a major attraction for Michigan's tourism industry, contributing \$650 million to the state's economy in day-use visits and camping alone. Online at: Michigan.gov/StateParks.

The **Recreation Passport** grants Michigan residents vehicle access to Michigan state parks, recreation areas, state trailhead parking and fee-based boat launches, while also helping to sustain the natural, historic and cultural places of Michigan. The Recreation Passport is purchased when residents renew a Michigan license plate through the Secretary of State. The fee (as of August 2021) is \$12 for vehicles and \$6 for motorcycles. In addition to supporting statewide recreation, the Recreation Passport also provides communities with recreation development grants for projects that provide health benefits, enhance property values, drive local economies and improve quality of life. Online at: Michigan.gov/RecreationPassport.

Michigan's more than 13,500 miles of state-designated trails connect hikers, bicyclists, equestrians, off-road vehicle users, kayakers and snowmobilers to Michigan's great outdoors. In addition, Michigan is home to the Iron Belle Trail—the longest state-designated trail in the nation—encompassing more than 2,000 miles with a route for hiking and a route for biking. It extends from Belle Isle in Detroit to Ironwood in the western Upper Peninsula. The trail is more than 70 percent complete, and funding is still being secured to complete the trail.

The **Wildlife Division's** mission is to enhance, restore and conserve the state's wildlife resources, natural communities and ecosystems for the benefit of current and future generations. The conservation of more than 400 species of animals—the birds and mammals that sustain our state's hunting heritage, as well as nongame wildlife and plants, including threatened and endangered species—is part of that mission. Michigan is among the top states in the nation for public participation in almost every hunting category, with more than 700,000 licensed hunters contributing \$8.9 billion annually to the state economy. Online at: Michigan.gov/Wildlife and Michigan.gov/Hunting.

The Wildlife Division continues to be a national leader in wildlife disease management. Monitoring and enhancing the health of Michigan's wildlife is a critical component of the division's mission. With the finding of chronic wasting disease in a free-ranging deer herd in May 2015, the division has spent enormous time and resources understanding the extent of this fatal disease while working to slow its spread. In addition, bovine tuberculosis continues to be a disease that affects the state's free-ranging deer and livestock industry. The division is focused on a "One Health" approach that recognizes linkages among the health of people, wildlife and the environment.

The division comanages the state forests with the DNR Forest Resources Division and directly administers approximately 400,000 acres of state game and wildlife management areas. In addition to this, an extensive network of partnerships and grant opportunities significantly expands the division's conservation reach and impact throughout the state and beyond. The division also strives to uphold diversity, equity and inclusion internally and across the numerous conservation programs and services it provides to the public.

Administration Bureau

The Administration Bureau includes the Finance and Operations Division, the Marketing and Outreach Division and the Michigan History Center.

The **Finance and Operations Division** provides budget and financial services, facilities and infrastructure management, construction of shooting ranges, real estate, grants management, purchasing, field operations support and business operations. In addition, the division includes the Minerals Management Section, which manages 6.4 million acres of Michigan's mineral estate, including leasing the rights to explore and pursue development of state-owned metallic, nonmetallic, and oil and gas minerals, as well as underground natural gas storage areas.

The **Marketing and Outreach Division** works to find creative, new ways to get more residents and visitors outside, taking advantage of a variety of recreation opportunities in Michigan. The division provides expertise and services including website administration, visual and written communications, customer systems, marketing, technology, license sales, recreation skills and education programs for all ages and experience levels. Its staff works to help people understand natural and cultural resources management and why it matters.

The **Michigan History Center** fosters curiosity, enjoyment and inspiration rooted in Michigan's stories. Community engagement includes outreach, education, special programs, marketing and visitor services. The Archives of Michigan makes more than 150 million records available to the public for research. The Michigan History Museum in Lansing (MHM), 10 regional historic sites and museums, and the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve interpret Michigan's stories.

Though the pandemic halted in-person school visits throughout much of 2020 and 2021, the center's programs and sites typically welcome more than 410,000 visitors a year, including more than 45,000 schoolchildren who explore the MHM and its sites. The center also manages the Michigan Historical Marker program, the state heritage trails program and the DNR archaeology program. It works with the Michigan Historical Commission, Michigan Freedom Trail Commission, Iron Industry Museum Advisory Board, State Historic Records Advisory Board and Underwater Salvage and Preserve Committee. Online at: Michigan.gov/MichiganHistory and [Michiganology.org](https://Michigan.gov/Michiganology).

The DNR also encompasses several entities, offices, committees and commissions that provide essential support and guidance to the above-referenced programs and help preserve, promote and interpret Michigan's natural, historic and cultural resources. They include:

The **Upper Peninsula Regional Office** serves to represent the department and director in the Upper Peninsula by working closely with stakeholders, media outlets, community organizations, local units of government, elected officials and the public to build awareness and understanding of department policies and programs, natural resource-related issues and outdoor recreation opportunities.

The **Public Information Office** works closely with the Executive Office and department divisions to coordinate the communication of core DNR messages to a variety of statewide audiences, serves as primary contact for media representatives, and partners in the marketing of department initiatives, programs and services—all in an effort to strengthen the public's connection to Michigan's natural and cultural resources.

The **Legislative and Legal Affairs Office** works with the Office of Attorney General on litigation involving state properties, employees and natural resource-related issues. Staff also focus its efforts on administrative rules and regulations and emerging natural and cultural resources issues, strengthening the department's relationship with the Legislature, helping to evaluate and set department policy, and assisting the director and management team with strategic planning, implementation of department priorities and special assignments. The office provides guidance in response to Freedom of Information Act requests and assists in drafting and updating department policies and procedures, administrative rules and the DNR director's orders for land use, fisheries and wildlife conservation.

The office maintains original, signed memoranda of understanding and other interagency agreements and makes recommendations on contract and grant agreement language.

This office also manages tribal coordination efforts and works to develop and sustain positive and mutually beneficial, cooperative relationships with Michigan's tribal governments, with emphasis on the natural resource provisions related to the 1836 Treaty and its associated Great Lakes and Inland Consent Decrees and the 1842 Treaty's natural resource components.

The **Office of Outdoor Recreation Industry**, established in 2019, works with partners from many sectors to anticipate emerging trends and elevate outdoor recreation opportunities and resources across Michigan. The office is focused on supporting and growing the outdoor recreation lifestyle economy, working alongside outdoor recreation businesses and nonprofits engaged in sustainable outdoor tourism, outdoor product design and innovation, retail, traditional manufacturing, and more. Online at: Michigan.gov/Mi-OutdoorRec.

The **Michigan Natural Resources Commission** is a seven-member public body whose members are appointed by the governor and subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. The commission has the exclusive authority to regulate the taking of game and sportfish and is authorized to designate game species and the establishment of the first open season for animals. Residents are encouraged to attend and become actively involved in the commission's regularly scheduled public meetings. Online at: Michigan.gov/NRC.

The **Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund** (MNRTF) was established under the Kammer Recreational Land Trust Fund Act of 1976 to provide a permanent funding source for the public acquisition of land for resource protection and public outdoor recreation. Funding was provided by revenue derived from royalties on the sale and lease of state-owned oil, gas and mineral rights. In 1984, the MNRTF was expanded to allow funding of development of public land. Per the state constitution, the maximum amount of the accumulation of nonrenewable mineral royalties in the MNRTF is \$500 million. This level was reached in 2011 and represents the permanent investment corpus. Today, the MNRTF functions as a permanent endowment and funds grants, administration and payments in lieu of taxes. Online at: Michigan.gov/MNRTF.

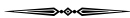
To date, the Trust Fund has awarded over \$1.2 billion in grants to local units of government and state agencies for projects throughout all 83 Michigan counties. Of this total, \$272 million has been invested in trails. In excess of 1,000 public parks have been acquired and/or developed. Other projects funded include ball fields, boat launches, trailheads, restrooms and other amenities, for a total of 2,639 Trust Fund-assisted projects since 1976.

The **Mackinac Island State Park Commission** is an autonomous entity formed in 1895 and responsible for all aspects of managing Mackinac State Historic Parks. It meets approximately five times a year and is made up of seven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. Commissioners serve six-year terms. Mackinac State Historic Parks includes Mackinac Island State Park, encompassing 83% of the island, Michilimackinac State Park in Mackinaw City and Mill Creek State Park in western Cheboygan County. The parks include eight ticketed museums and historic sites welcoming 350,000 visitors per year. The commission also maintains infrastructure for the island, maintains the governor's summer residence and operates the island airport. Online at: MackinacParks.com.

Additionally, there are other committees and councils that advise the department. These include, but are not limited to:

- Michigan Trails Advisory Council
- Forest Management Advisory Committee
- Belle Isle Park Advisory Committee
- Several fisheries advisory committees
- Michigan State Waterways Commission
- Timber and Forest Products Advisory Council
- Upper Peninsula Citizens' Advisory Councils

Explore public input opportunities via all DNR-related boards, commissions and committees at Michigan.gov/DNRMeetings.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE



JOCELYN BENSON, SECRETARY OF STATE

Richard H. Austin Building-4th Floor
430 W. Allegan St., Lansing, MI 48918-9900
www.michigan.gov/sos

The Department of State is the oldest department within Michigan state government and is administered by the secretary of state. Elected to a 4-year term with a maximum of two terms, the secretary of state is a member of the executive branch and has constitutional as well as statutory duties.

In the event of concurrent vacancies in the office of governor and lieutenant governor, including absence from the state, the secretary of state serves as governor. The secretary of state is the chief motor vehicle administrator and chief election officer for the state's ten million residents and is a voting member of several state boards and commissions, including the State Administrative Board, Governor's Traffic Safety Advisory Commission, and Michigan Truck Safety Commission.

Michigan is one of two states where the secretary of state has authority over election processes as well as vehicle registrations and the licensing of drivers. Other duties include administration of driver education and traffic safety programs; document certification as Keeper of the Great Seal, which provides the highest level of document certification in the state; and management of the notary public program. The department also maintains the state's official repository of records, including state and local government records, state statutes and commercial financing statements. Additionally, the department administers the state's organ donor registry.

The Department of State's organizational structure includes the Bureau of Elections, Customer Services Administration, Legal Services Administration, and several offices administered by the department's chief of staff.

The **Bureau of Elections** is responsible for overseeing elections in Michigan and relevant programs, including campaign-finance and lobbyist disclosure. The bureau oversees the coordination of 83 county clerks, county canvassing boards, election commissions, and 1,500 city and township clerks. The elections director serves as secretary to the Board of State Canvassers, a constitutional body responsible for canvassing petitions to place statewide ballot questions before voters and for canvassing nominating petitions and election results for all statewide offices, certain congressional and legislative offices, and all judicial offices.

The **Customer Services Administration** (CSA) includes the Office of Continuous Improvement & Transformation, Traffic Safety Section, Office of Customer Service, Branch Operations Division, Office of Customer Records, Office of Business & Internal Services, Office of Program Support, and Office of Occupancy Services. CSA operates a network of 130 branch offices providing issuance of driver and ID credentials, vehicle title and registration, and voter registration and oversees 150 self-service stations across the state. The Office of Continuous Improvement & Transformation focuses on improving the customer experience and the employee experience through insights and data-driven decisions. The Traffic Safety Section manages and oversees traffic safety initiatives, including programs for teen and aging drivers. The Office of Business & Internal Services oversees uniform commercial code services, serves international registration plan vehicle owners, and processes credential renewals by mail. The Office of Occupancy Services oversees the department's facilities located in every county of the state.

The **Legal Services Administration** (LSA) provides legal and policy support to the secretary of state, and includes the Office of Legislative Policy, Office of Hearings and Administrative Oversight, and Office of Investigative Services. The LSA also supports the Michigan Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission; the Secretary of State serves as the non-voting secretary of the Commission. The Office of Legislative Policy works on legislation and policy related to the Department and serves as a liaison between state legislature and the agency. The Office of Hearings and Administrative Oversight employs

hearing officers who hold hearings on driver's license appeals as well as administrative hearings for business licenses and certifications. It also administers the Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device Program as well as liaises between the State Court system and the Department. The Office of Investigative Services is made up of the Business Compliance and Regulation Division which covers automotive business licensing and compliance, including drivers education; the Regulatory Monitoring Division, which investigates licensed and registered automotive-related businesses and other vehicle-related regulatory issues; and the Enforcement Division, which contains the Fraud Investigation Section, Investigative Analytics Section and Branch Review, and Special Programs Section.

Chief of Staff-administered offices include the Bureau of Programs, Integration and Delivery; Office of Human Resources; Office of Communications; the Legislative Liaison; and Office of Public Engagement. The Bureau of Programs, Integration and Delivery includes the Office of Program Support, Information Security and Control Division, Technology and Project Services Division, and Financial Services Division.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE



COL. JOSEPH M. GASPER, DIRECTOR

7150 Harris Dr.
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www.michigan.gov/msp

The Michigan Department of State Police began as a temporary, wartime emergency force for the purpose of domestic security during World War I. On April 19, 1917, Governor Albert Sleeper created the Michigan State Troops, also known as the Michigan State Constabulary. This new force consisted of five troops of mounted, dismounted, and motorized units, totaling 300 men. Public Act 26 of 1919 and Public Act 59 of 1935 reorganized the Michigan State Constabulary as the permanent, peace-time Michigan State Police (MSP). When Michigan citizens adopted a new constitution authorizing up to 20 state departments, Public Act 380 of 1965 established the MSP as one of the departments. Today, the MSP consists of approximately 3,000 enlisted and civilian employees.

The director of the MSP holds the rank of colonel and is appointed by the governor. The director serves as State Director of Emergency Management and as Michigan's Homeland Security Director. In addition, either the director or his designee is a member of the Michigan Homeland Protection Board, Michigan Public Safety Interoperability Board, Michigan Intelligence Operations Center Advisory Board, State 9-1-1 Committee, Governor's Traffic Safety Advisory Commission, Michigan Truck Safety Commission, School Safety Commission, Auto Theft Prevention Authority, and Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards.

According to MCL 28.6, enlisted members of the MSP "...may serve and execute all criminal and civil process, when directed to do so by the Governor or the Attorney General, in actions and matters in which the state is a party." In addition to the department's responsibility for directly providing general police services statewide, the MSP is statutorily mandated to provide traffic patrol on freeways and state trunk lines. The MSP also has hundreds of other significant statutory responsibilities in areas such as crime reporting, traffic safety, and forensic science.

The MSP is a full-service law enforcement agency providing over 60 different services either directly to citizens or in support of other law enforcement agencies. The MSP personnel most visible to the public are the uniform troopers whose primary responsibilities include investigating crimes, deterring criminal activity, apprehending criminals and fugitives, conducting traffic enforcement to increase traffic safety, and participating in community outreach and prevention services activities. The MSP also has a cadre of highly trained detectives who conduct investigations in specialized fields such as homicides, fraud, felonious assault, computer crimes, fire investigation, and criminal sexual conduct.

The MSP has a variety of specialized teams that each receive advanced training and equipment and are available to provide direct service or to assist other law enforcement agencies. These teams include the Bomb Squad, Canine Unit, Marine Services Team, Aviation Unit, Emergency Support Team, Motor Unit, and Tactical Bike Team. The MSP also provides leadership for over 20 multijurisdictional teams in areas including narcotics, auto theft, computer crimes, and cold cases. In addition, MSP motor carrier officers perform commercial motor vehicle enforcement and truck safety initiatives statewide.

The MSP provides 24-hour, forensic science services from eight regional laboratories to all police agencies in the state. Each laboratory meets the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Quality Assurance Standards and is accredited by the American National Standards Institute-American Society of Quality National Accreditation Board.

The MSP is the repository for criminal justice records including criminal history records, traffic crash records, firearms records, concealed pistol registrations, sex offender registry, missing persons, stolen property, mug shots, and fingerprints. The department also administers the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) to provide criminal justice agencies access to this information. In addition, the MSP uses Michigan Incident Crime Reporting to prepare the annual Uniform Crime Report that provides both a local-level and statewide description of crime in Michigan.

The **State Emergency Operations Center** (SEOC) is managed and maintained by the MSP Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division. The SEOC is responsible for facilitating the coordination of all state agency activities and resources during an emergency or disaster ensuring an effective and efficient state response. In addition to helping local governments plan and prepare for both man-made and natural disasters, the MSP coordinates state and federal resources to assist local jurisdictions with response and relief activities in the event of an emergency or disaster. The MSP coordinates all state-level homeland security initiatives and serves as the State Administrative Agency for federal homeland security grants. Michigan's Homeland Security Advisor is the MSP Director.

The **MSP Training Academy** located in Dimondale provides learning opportunities and training programs for both MSP employees and the broader criminal justice community in areas such as leadership development, narcotics investigation, pursuit driving, first aid, marksmanship, and Michigan law. The MSP's Precision Driving Unit is internationally recognized for its annual Police Vehicle Evaluation program.

Agencies housed within the MSP include the Auto Theft Prevention Authority, Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, and Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning.



DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET



BROM STIBITZ, DIRECTOR AND CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

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The Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget (DTMB) provides financial, administrative, and technology services and information to Michigan's state agencies, citizens, businesses, local governments, and universities. With nearly 2,800 employees, DTMB is responsible for 41 DTMB-managed facilities that total 9.8 million square feet and more than 480 leased locations that total more than 5 million square feet of space, almost 55,000 desktop, laptop, and tablet computers as well as five retirement systems that serve one in nine Michigan households. DTMB is also responsible for state government's procurement portfolio of about 800 contracts worth billions of dollars.

DTMB's fully unified services structure, advanced IT infrastructure, and long-standing relationships across government boundaries place Michigan in a unique position to serve its residents. A commitment of more than \$40 million in ongoing base funding is helping modernize state legacy systems and increase online and self-service resources for Michigan residents. This strong foundation supports DTMB's commitment to Michiganders and ensures customers can find the resources they need, quickly and easily.

The department derives its legal authority from the Management and Budget Act, Public Act 431 of 1984, as amended, and several executive orders. It is the summation of the former Department of Administration, which was created by Public Act 51 of 1948, as well as functions that had been under the office of the governor, such as budgeting, that were transferred by Executive Order No. 1973-7. Executive Order 2009-55, issued December 30, 2009, and effective March 21, 2010, combined the former Departments of Management and Budget and Information Technology into the Department of Technology, Management and Budget.

The DTMB **Director's Office** provides direct management and oversight for strategic planning, public information, enterprise security, and enterprise development. The critical functional areas within the department include:

The **State Budget Office** coordinates all executive budget activities, including development of the executive budget recommendation, presentation of the budget to the Legislature and implementation of the budget after enactment. The state budget director is appointed by the governor and is a member of the governor's cabinet. The state budget director serves as the governor's adviser on fiscal matters and oversees the state's accounting and payroll functions, its financial management system, internal audit services, and the collection and reporting of data about the performance of Michigan's public schools and students.

The state's **chief information officer** (CIO) is responsible for the information technology services for state government. Areas and services overseen by the CIO include the following:

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection is under the direction of Michigan's chief security officer and is organized into two divisions: Michigan Cyber Security (MCS) and the Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP). MCS provides cybersecurity services and protections for state of Michigan executive branch agencies. OIP provides physical security measures and emergency management for DTMB-managed buildings. This includes access control and security services to DTMB offices and state facilities, employee ID and access card services, 24/7 systems monitoring and camera program, and emergency response coordination and management.

The **Agency Services Division** serves as the liaison between the department and individual executive branch agencies. This team maintains the technology and business relationships between DTMB and its agency partners. The services include managing agency information technology plans and ensuring the timely delivery of agreed-upon IT services. The staff members work across all agencies to identify common technology needs.

DTMB's **Office of the Chief Technology Officer** provides enterprise network, telecommunications, data center services, enterprise architecture, office automation, and technical services. With almost 55,000 laptops, desktops, and tablets in operation, DTMB works to provide a single end-user technology environment that supports the business needs of the different state agencies and departments. The office is responsible for the acquisition of hardware and software and provision of operational and technical support for a mainframe computer, more than 3,700 servers, data storage, and monitoring systems for the state's data centers. The office is also responsible for managing the network connectivity, Wi-Fi, telephones, email, and back-office services for all executive branch agencies and departments.

The DTMB is the responsible agent of the **Office of Michigan's Public Safety Communications System** (MPSCS) within the Center for Shared Solutions. The MPSCS provides statewide public safety communications resources for more than 1,825 state, local, federal, tribal, and private public safety agencies. The system spans 59,415 square miles and includes 259 tower sites and more than 81 state and local public safety dispatch centers with 415 dispatch consoles and 59 computer-aided dispatch consoles. The MPSCS Network Communication Center handles 11.5 million push-to-talk transmissions per month for more than 99,145 radios and 4,568 fire pagers.

The DTMB **chief deputy director** oversees the department areas that provide management and administrative services. These offices and their functions include:

The **Office of Retirement Services** (ORS) is responsible for the 18th largest public pension system in the United States and the 47th largest pension system in the world. The office administers retirement programs for Michigan's state employees, public school employees, judges, state police and National Guard members. ORS serves 570,000 active and retired customers representing approximately one out of every nine Michigan households. Within these systems, ORS administers defined benefit, defined contribution, deferred compensation, hybrid, and retiree healthcare plans. ORS has combined net assets of \$80.8 billion. The State Employees' Retirement System is administered under the provision of Public Act 240 of 1943. The Michigan Public School Employee's Retirement System is administered under the provisions of Public Act 300 of 1980. The Michigan State Police Retirement System is administered under Public Act 182 of 1986. The Judges Retirement System is administered under Public Act 234 of 1992. Finally, the Military Retirement Provisions are administered under Public Act 150 of 1967.

Central Procurement Services is responsible for purchasing goods, services, and information technology resources on behalf of all state agencies and sets procurement policies and procedures for most state departments. Its mission is to provide state agencies with the mechanism to purchase the products and services required to serve the citizens of the state of Michigan on time, of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Central Procurement Services manages a portfolio of about 800 contracts worth billions of dollars and an extended purchasing program, MiDeal, which allows more than 1,100 local units of government to purchase goods and services using these competitively bid contracts.

The **State Facilities Administration** (SFA) manages and maintains 41 state-owned facilities that total 9.8 million square feet on 906 acres. It is responsible for all day-to-day operations that include building maintenance, infrastructure, energy management, HVAC, and landscaping services. The SFA also provides design and construction management services for all state agencies as well as universities and colleges that are implementing infrastructure improvement or new construction projects. The SFA provides and is responsible for more than 480 leases totaling more than 5 million square feet of space, allowing agencies to meet changing space requirements and locations. State Facilities Administration also manages all land acquisitions and surplus property dispositions, including working with the Michigan Land Bank as determined. The SFA provides Health and Safety Program management and consultation services, which includes training to ensure that work places are free of hazards, accidents, and injuries.

Financial Services (FS) provides a broad range of services, including accounting services, departmental procurement and accounts payable processing, financial analysis, business planning, management-level reporting, automated billings, data collection and interfaces, as well as financial system security access. FS provides accounting services to all organizations within DTMB, including the Offices of the State Employer, State Budget, and Children's Ombudsman, the Civil Service Commission, Department of Civil Rights, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Grand Rapids Home for Veterans, Michigan State Police, and the Executive Office. FS also is responsible for service rate development and financial analysis and serves as audit liaison with the Office of the Auditor General and the Office of Internal Audit Services in the State Budget Office. In addition, DTMB's information security officer position is organizationally located within Financial Services.

The **Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives** (LMISI) is a one-stop shop for information and analysis on Michigan's population, labor market, and more. Its Federal-State Programs Division runs the state's cooperative agreements with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau, making LMISI the official sources for this information. The Research and Evaluation Division conducts workforce research and program evaluation.

The **Office of Performance Management** works to continually enhance department performance through a variety of services, including process improvement, IT governance, metrics consulting, employee engagement, customer satisfaction, administration of policies and forms, and other strategic initiatives.

The **Office of Support Services** provides customers with a wide range of business services, allowing state agencies, colleges, universities, and local units of government to focus on their primary missions. Its Mailing Services Division offers a full range of automated and manual mail handling. Printing Services offers design, digital printing, and high-volume mainframe and variable data printing. Delivery Services operates statewide, providing delivery and freight services and transportation of U.S. and interdepartmental mail. The State Surplus Program manages disposal of all state surplus personal property through reutilization, donation, remarketing, and recycling. The Federal Surplus Property Program facilitates reutilization of federal surplus property to eligible recipients. Warehouse Services offers comprehensive inventory and warehouse storage services, including management of IT hardware. Records Management Services stores and manages official state records and provides electronic document management and imaging services. It also establishes retention and disposal schedules for all public records. Vehicle and Travel Services manages a centralized fleet and is responsible for travel policy and travel reimbursement rates.

Under Article XI, Section 5, of the Michigan Constitution, the **Civil Service Commission** operates as an autonomous entity. Its administrative powers are vested in the state personnel director, who is the commission's principal executive officer. The Civil Service Commission, through the state personnel director and staff, has overall responsibility to regulate conditions of employment for classified civil servants in all departments of the executive branch of state government and for staff of the Auditor General. Under Executive Order 2007-30, the commission also provides human resources services to most executive branch departments.

Under Executive Order 1979-5, the **Office of the State Employer** operates as a Type I autonomous entity within DTMB. The office director is appointed by the governor and is a member of the governor's cabinet. The Office of the State Employer is the governor's designated representative in recognized employee organization negotiations and developing and implementing employment relations policy for the executive branch. The office is also responsible for administering the state of Michigan's Workers' Compensation Program, the state of Michigan's Drug and Alcohol testing program, transitional employment and statewide safety and health systems, covering active state employees of the executive branch.

The **Office of Children's Ombudsman** (OCO), established in 1994 by PA 204, is an autonomous entity housed within DTMB. The children's ombudsman is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Michigan Senate. The office independently investigates complaints about children involved with protective services, foster care, adoption services, and juvenile justice. OCO makes recommendations to the governor, Legislature and the director of the Department of Health and Human Services to improve the child welfare system.

The multidisciplinary team of professionals determines if an action or decision was made according to the laws, rules, and policies governing the Department of Health and Human Services and private child-placing agencies. The office takes necessary action, including legal action, to protect the rights and welfare of a child. That action also includes investigation of cases involving children who have died as a result of child abuse or neglect when there has been previous agency involvement. The office also works to educate the public about child welfare laws and policies.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



PAUL C. AJEGBA, DIRECTOR

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On Dec. 22, 1978, the Department of State Highways and Transportation became the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT). Also in 1978, the State Transportation Commission was created through a constitutional amendment to direct policy for the department.

MDOT's primary functions are constructing, improving, and maintaining the 9,664 miles of I, M, and U.S. routes; developing and implementing comprehensive transportation plans for the entire state, including all modes of public transit, providing professional and technical assistance; and administering state and federal funds allocated for these programs. The governor appoints the department director with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The **State Transportation Commission (STC)** establishes policy for MDOT, its programs and facilities, and other such public works of the state, as provided by law. The governor appoints the six commission members, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 3-year terms. No more than three members may be from the same political party. Upon expiration of a term, a member may continue to serve until a successor is appointed.

The **Aeronautics Commission** provides policy direction on state aviation regulations and funding of airport development programs relevant to the location, design, building, equipping, and operation of all airports and other aeronautical facilities. The commission also provides guidance for the registration of aircraft and licensing of airports, flight schools, airport managers, and aircraft dealers meeting the requirements of the Aeronautics Code and federal regulations and standards.

MDOT works closely with the Aeronautics Commission and the STC, along with the Mackinac Bridge Authority in St. Ignace and the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Authority in Sault Ste. Marie.

Organizationally, MDOT comprises four bureaus and nine offices. The four bureaus are Finance and Administration, Development, Field Services, and Transportation Planning. MDOT's nine offices are Aeronautics, Business Development, Communications, Economic Development, Governmental Affairs, Human Resources, Operations Administrative Services, Passenger Transportation, and Rail.

The **Bureau of Finance and Administration** provides internal support for departmental operations. It is responsible for accounting services, fiscal reporting, fiscal planning, budgeting, cash management, contracting, bond financing, property leasing, purchasing, stores control, office space management, and all related financial functions.

The **Bureau of Development** and the **Bureau of Field Services** are responsible for designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining a statewide system of trunkline highways, Welcome Centers, roadside parks, and rest areas. They also provide administrative and technical assistance in designing, constructing, and maintaining city and village streets and county roads.

The Bureau of Development comprises the Design and Development Services divisions, as well as the Environmental Services Section and Performance Excellence.

The **Design Division** prepares construction plans and engineering data for state highways, bridges, and related structures. It ensures compliance with Federal Highway Administration, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials and MDOT design procedures, principal standards, and specifications. The division also houses the Traffic and Safety Section, which oversees the sign, pavement marking, and safety programs.

The **Development Services Division** oversees the following for the state trunkline system: real property appraisal, acquisition, condemnation, clearance, relocation, management and disposal of excess property, and related appurtenances. The division also coordinates utility, highway advertisement, non-MDOT construction and utility installation permitting, and oversize/overweight commercial vehicle transport permitting. Additionally, the division administers the federal and state aid programs for local agencies.

The **Environmental Services Section** provides support and expertise on environmental issues in all aspects of state highway planning, design, construction, and operation.

The **Bureau of Field Services** includes the Construction Field Services Division, the Transportation Systems Management Division, the Research Administration, and the Safety and Security Administration.

The **Construction Field Services Division** provides statewide support for engineering guidance and technical expertise for pavements, bridges, materials, specifications, geotechnical design, traffic control, environmental mitigation, and system preservation. The division also provides engineering, materials control, and testing oversight for the concrete and bituminous paving and bridge fabrication programs.

The **Transportation Systems Management Division** provides statewide support for winter operations, roadway surface, and roadside facilities. It also provides bridge repair crews and oversees the statewide bridge inspection program. Other responsibilities include traffic incident management, congestion and mobility, work zone management, traffic signal operations, and the statewide traffic operations center. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) focuses on coordinating the ITS program, MDOT's autonomous vehicle activities, and MDOT's connected vehicle strategies.

The **Research Administration** manages MDOT research, which includes research funded with federal and state funds. Projects focus on MDOT's research needs and are typically contracted to universities or consultants with MDOT managing each project.

The **Safety and Security Administration** is responsible for emergency management, homeland security, occupational safety and health, and environmental audits and hazardous materials.

The **Bureau of Transportation Planning** is primarily responsible for maintaining MDOT's federal aid eligibility by developing and implementing a comprehensive transportation planning process. This results in transportation investments that are consistent with the STC's financial, social, economic, and environmental policies. Other major responsibilities include strategic planning and policy development, multi-modal planning, program management, security and mobility planning, economic development, strategic information technology/tools, asset management, and operations-oriented process support.

MDOT field operations are conducted from seven regional offices and 22 Transportation Service Centers. The regional offices are located in Escanaba, Gaylord, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, and Southfield, the latter serving Metro Detroit. The department operates 77 freeway rest areas and 82 roadside parks across Michigan on I, M, and U.S. routes. In Addition, MDOT operates 14 Welcome Centers across the state, which promote Michigan's myriad tourism destinations and travel-related businesses.



DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY



RACHAEL EUBANKS, STATE TREASURER

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The Office of State Treasurer is provided for by Article V, Section 3, of the Michigan Constitution of 1963. The state treasurer is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and serves at the pleasure of the governor.

The department was established by the Executive Organization Act of 1965, as a result of merging the operations of six agencies: State Treasurer, Department of Revenue, Municipal Finance Commission, Board of Tax Appeals, State Tax Commission, and Auditor General (except the state audit function). In addition, the Board of Equalization and Board of Escheats were abolished and their functions were absorbed by the new department.

Effective July 1, 1984, the Municipal Finance Commission was abolished, which transferred all powers and duties to the state treasurer. Effective August 1991, the Michigan Tax Tribunal was transferred to the Department of Commerce (now Licensing and Regulatory Affairs) pursuant to Executive Order No. 1991-18. Effective May 1992, the Michigan Higher Education Facilities Commission and Michigan Higher Education Facilities Authority were transferred from the Department of Education to the Department of Treasury pursuant to Executive Order No. 1992-2. Effective April 8, 1995, the Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority and Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority were transferred from the Department of Education to the Department of Treasury pursuant to Executive Order No. 1995-3. Effective January 1, 2000, all administrative responsibilities related to statewide educational assessments were transferred from the Department of Education to the Department of Treasury pursuant to Executive Order No. 1999-12. Effective December 21, 2003, the administration of the Michigan Educational Assessment Program tests was transferred to the superintendent of public instruction. Effective March 4, 2010, ten public finance authorities were consolidated into the Michigan Finance Authority, an autonomous entity within Treasury, pursuant to Executive Order 2010-2.

The **state treasurer** acts as principal advisor to the governor on tax and fiscal policy issues. The state treasurer is the chairperson of the Michigan Education Trust and the Michigan Finance Authority. The state treasurer serves as chair of the State of Michigan Investment Board which serves as custodian of the judges, public school employees, state employees, and state police retirement funds. The state treasurer also serves as treasurer of the retirement systems, the Legislative Retirement System, and the Mackinac Bridge Authority. The state treasurer is also a member of the following boards and commissions: Michigan Education Trust, Michigan State Finance Authority, Michigan State Housing Development Authority, Local Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board, Michigan Early Stage Venture Investment Corporation Board, Michigan Economic Development Corporation Corporate Board, Michigan Strategic Fund, State of Michigan Retirement Board, Michigan State Police Retirement Board, State Administrative Board, Michigan Legislative Retirement System, Detroit Financial Review Commission, and Michigan Land Bank.

Executive Office

Operational responsibilities of the department are handled by the **Executive Office**, which consists of the state treasurer; the chief deputy treasurer; chief investment officer; deputy treasurers for Revenue Services, Tax Policy, Financial and Administrative Services, State/Local Finance, and Executive Operations. Executive Operations includes Budget, Information Technology, Communications, and Continuous Improvement and Engagement.

Investments

Pursuant to state law, the **State of Michigan Investment Board** (SMIB) is the investment fiduciary for the State of Michigan Retirement System (SMRS), which is comprised of the State's defined benefit pension plans and the State sponsored 401(k) and 457 defined contribution plans. The SMIB was created by Executive Order 2018-10, which named the SMIB as the investment fiduciary for SMRS and appointed the State Treasurer to serve as chairperson.

Total defined benefit pension and post-employment benefit assets comprising the SMRS are approximately \$94 billion, placing it among the largest pension funds in the United States. The defined benefit plans that comprise the SMRS are the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System, State Employees' Retirement System (including the Military Retirement Provisions), Michigan State Police Retirement System, Michigan Judges Retirement System, and the post-employment benefit funds associated with each component plan.

In its fiduciary role, the SMIB is also responsible for approving changes to the investment options of the 401(k) and 457 Plans as recommended by the Bureau of Investments (BOI) working in conjunction with the Office of Retirement Services. The defined contribution plans have assets totaling over \$12 billion. Across both the defined benefit and defined contributions plans, the SMRS services a total of over 553,000 members.

The State Treasurer is responsible for investing the State's operating and other trust and agency funds, with total assets in excess of \$25 billion.

The BOI performs all investment and associated accounting functions on behalf of the SMIB and the State Treasurer. The BOI is organized to reflect SMRS' diversified investment portfolio and is generally broken down by asset class as follows: Private Equity Division; Venture Capital Division; Fixed Income Division; Real Return and Opportunistic Division; Real Estate and Infrastructure Division; International Equity Division; and Domestic Equity Division. The Trust Accounting Division and Compliance & Corporate Governance Division are responsible for managing the BOI's accounting, settlement, reconciliation, clearance, compliance, and legal functions. The BOI's primary goal is to fulfill its fiduciary duties and invest each fund prudently in accordance with applicable standards and State statute, taking into account the purpose of a particular fund. Therefore, asset allocations differ between funds depending upon the type of liability structure or purpose a particular fund has.

Tax Policy

Tax Policy includes the Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of Legal Affairs, Bureau of Tax Policy, Office of Taxpayer Advocate, and Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis.

Legislative Affairs works with the state legislature and with internal Treasury stakeholders to ensure that legislative initiatives are administrable and fit with the governor's policy objectives. It works with legislators to clarify and solve problems and provides information to policymakers to aid in decision making.

The **Bureau of Tax Policy** consists of the Tax Policy Division and the Hearings Division. The **Tax Policy Division** helps ensure the consistent application of tax laws and existing departmental policies, as well as identifying and developing new policies. Policies are usually of a tax technical nature and relate to other revenue bureaus in the areas of tax compliance, customer contact, and return processing. The Tax Policy Division provides guidance pertaining to tax statutes through the drafting of revenue administrative bulletins, internal policy directives, and technical advice letters. The division also provides support to the Office of Legislative Affairs by providing bill language and bill analyses, when needed. It also provides support to the Attorney General's staff in substantive tax litigation as it relates to their understanding and presentation of tax laws and departmental tax policies.

The **Hearings Division** provides informal conferences mandated by the Revenue Act on disputed tax matters, including assessments, credit audits, and refund denials. Informal conferences are also provided for principal residence exemption denials. Decisions are signed on behalf of the state treasurer by the division administrator or the bureau director. Decisions and orders issued by the division are subject to further appeal to the Michigan Tax Tribunal or Court of Claims as provided by statute.

The **Office of the Taxpayer Advocate** serves as an ombudsman within the Department of Treasury to ensure taxpayer's rights are protected and Treasury's processes are fairly administered. As the resource of last resort, the advocate office assists individual and business taxpayers by clarifying and resolving account specific issues that have not been resolved through Treasury's normal channels. The advocate has the ability to review and grant requests for penalty waivers within guidelines established by Treasury. The advocate office is the referral point for taxpayer issues that come from the governor's office, the legislature, congressional delegation, and tax practitioners. Using information gathered in the resolution of customer inquiries, the advocate office provides feedback to other areas of Treasury in order to improve and increase customer service.

The **Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis** (ORTA) is the forecasting, revenue analysis, and local government revenue sharing section of the Michigan Department of Treasury. ORTA advises the governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, and state budget director on issues dealing with the economy, revenues, and the state's tax structure, and is responsible for preparing the official economic forecast and revenue estimates for the administration. ORTA also represents the administration at the consensus revenue estimating conferences. In addition to estimating revenues generated by state taxes, fees, and other sources, ORTA is also responsible for estimating and analyzing the cost of existing tax exclusions, deductions, exemptions, and credits, and the potential fiscal implications of legislatively proposed tax law changes. ORTA also administers and distributes more than \$1 billion annually to local governments through the constitutional revenue sharing program; City, Village and Township Revenue Sharing Program; county revenue sharing programs; Financially Distressed City, Village and Township Grant Program; Convention Facility Development Fund; airport parking tax; Health and Safety Fund; and the Emergency 9-1-1 Fund.

Revenue Services

Revenue Services includes the Tax Compliance Bureau, Tax Administrative Services Bureau, Collection Services Bureau, Quality Assurance, and Tax Technical and Outreach Section.

The purpose of the **Tax Compliance Bureau** (TCB) is to increase compliance with state of Michigan tax statutes while concurrently providing improved taxpayer service by effectively managing the Taxpayer Bill of Rights. The TCB combines an audit function with discovery and tax enforcement functions and is comprised of four divisions, including Field Audit 1 (instate), Field Audit 2 (IP and outstate), Discovery and Tax Enforcement, and Operations. The Michigan Department of Treasury administers tax programs in a manner that recognizes that most taxes are reported and paid through a voluntary compliance system, with no direct enforcement and minimal interaction between Treasury and taxpayers. Compliant taxpayers effectively make up for the shortfall caused by noncompliant taxpayers that do not pay or under report tax.

The **Tax Administrative Services Bureau** is responsible for reviewing and processing all major Michigan tax returns and related forms. Annually, more than 8 million individual and business tax returns are processed by the bureau. All tax returns are reviewed for accuracy. The review may result in the issuance of refunds, requests for additional information, adjustments, or assessments as appropriate. The bureau also administers certain licensing functions, registers taxpayers, engages in quality assurance controls, and responds to millions of taxpayer inquiries received through correspondence, phone calls, and web-based contacts. The Tax Administrative Services Bureau includes three divisions: Business Taxes, Individual Income Taxes, and Special Taxes.

The **Collection Services Bureau** is responsible for the centralized collection of all overdue assessed taxes administered by Treasury and delinquent, nontax debts owed to state agencies, including oversight of private collection agency contracts. The bureau also administers the service of garnishments and legal offset orders served on the state treasurer.

Financial and Administrative Services

The **Financial and Administrative Services** mission is to provide centralized financial and administrative services to the Michigan Department of Treasury, other state departments, and external stakeholders through Accounting Services, Collection Services Bureau, Departmental Services, Financial Services, and Privacy and Security.

The **Office of Accounting Services** (OAS) is responsible for overall monitoring and control of the department's accounting system. This includes coordination and oversight of the year-end closing, accrual processes, account balances, and acting as the department liaison with the Office of Financial Management for the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The office is responsible for issuing payments in lieu of taxes for certain eligible senior citizen facilities and Department of Natural Resources' managed state land. Staff oversees the processes related to Treasury's central control agency function.

The **Office of Departmental Services** (ODS) oversees facility, mail, and data operations functions; unclaimed property; purchasing; and forms, documentation, and e-file services. This office is also responsible for management of the department's relationship with the Office of Internal Audit Services and the Office of the Auditor General and facilitates completion of the bi-annual internal control evaluation process. ODS manages Treasury's real estate leases and maintains building occupancy agreements.

The **Office of Financial Services** serves as the central service agency to all state agencies for the administration of all statewide banking activity, related banking contracts, cash receipting, and disbursements. The office administers the receipting of a majority of state and federal funds. The office also manages the disbursement of state funds including wire transfers, warrants, electronic funds transfers, payment adjustments (e.g., cancels, undeliverables, reversals, stop payments), and forgery claims.

The **Office of Privacy and Security** (OPS) establishes policies and enforces practices to ensure the privacy, confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information collected, used, and retained by the department through prevention, detection, and enforcement practices in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards, and industry best practices. The OPS administers the disclosure provisions of the Revenue Act, Internal Revenue Code 6103, and other applicable laws for securing and protecting confidential information of the department.

State/Local Finance

State/Local Finance consists of the Bureau of State and Authority Finance, Bureau of Local Government and School Services, Student Financial Services Bureau, and Michigan Infrastructure Council.

The **Bureau of State and Authority Finance** coordinates the issuance of state and authority bonds and notes, including state general obligation issues and assists the state treasurer in managing the state's common cash and cash flow activity, compliance with federal tax laws, and federal disclosure requirements. The bureau performs fiscal agent and trust services for various bond issues and public finance programs, carries out oversight of compliance with the Federal Cash Management Improvement Act requirements for drawing federal funds, and administers the state's School Bond Qualification and Loan Program.

The **Michigan Finance Authority** (MFA) was established by Executive Order 2010-2 to further improve efficiency in state government by consolidating ten public finance authorities into one. The MFA offers effective, low cost financing to public and private entities that provide essential services to the citizens of Michigan. These include municipalities; healthcare providers; public, private, and charter schools; and higher education loans to college students.

The **State Building Authority** (SBA) provides capital financing to acquire, construct, furnish, equip, and/or renovate buildings for the use of the state, including public universities and community colleges pursuant to Public Act 183 of 1964. Since its creation, the SBA has financed approximately 300 projects, approaching \$5.1 billion in construction costs. SBA bond issues permit the construction of needed capital outlay projects, which otherwise might be delayed or canceled due to state fiscal constraints, by spreading costs over a portion of the project's useful life. In addition to outlay financing, the SBA houses nonemployee risk management functions for the state. It provides state agencies with commercial property, general liability, aviation, and builder's risk insurance, as well as other needed insurance coverage. The SBA also administers the state's Vehicle Self Insurance Fund, which covers liabilities arising from accidents involving the state vehicle fleet, which numbers in excess of 10,000 vehicles.

The **Student Financial Services Bureau** is comprised of three divisions: Student Scholarships and Grants, 529 College Savings Plans, and the Student Loan Repayment Division.

The **529 College Savings Plans Division** includes the Michigan Education Trust (MET) which provides a method for families to prepay a student's future Michigan college tuition costs. The trust offers contracts to purchasers, collects and invests the funds, and pays out tuition to colleges and universities when enrollees attend college. The Michigan Education Savings Program (MESP) was created to provide families with a flexible way to save for future education expenses through a choice of investment options and is also administered by the state treasurer. The Michigan 529 Advisor Plan provides families with a flexible way to save for future education expenses through an advisor-sold program.

The **Student Scholarships and Grants Division** administers ten state and federal aid programs that assist students with tuition and fee expenses at Michigan colleges and universities. The division also provides multiple outreach and support services to students, families, and high school counselors. Programs administered include: Children of Veterans Tuition Grant, Dual Enrollment for Private Colleges, Fostering Futures Scholarships, Michigan Competitive Scholarship (MCS), Michigan Nursing Scholarship, Merit Award, Michigan Tuition Grant, Police Officers and Fire Fighters Survivors Tuition Grant, Talent for Tomorrow Scholarship (TTS), and the Tuition Incentive Program. The MI GEAR UP scholarship is a federally funded program administered at the state level.

The bureau's **Student Loan Repayment Division** no longer issues student loans. The Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) discontinued new loans in 2010. The state's alternative loan program, MI-LOAN, ceased making new loans in 2008. The division is responsible for monitoring its contracted servicer for compliance with federal laws, rules, and regulations governing loans made under FFELP. It is also responsible for required federal reporting and budgeting. The Michigan Guaranty Agency (MGA) is the state designated guarantor for Michigan. The MGA administers guarantees of loans made by various financial lending institutions and administers its outstanding federal loan portfolio in compliance with federal laws, rules, and regulations. MGA continues to provide default prevention assistance and other types of assistance to students with various issues related to the repayment of their outstanding loans.

In addition, the bureau is responsible for the administration of the Michigan Achieving a Better Life Experience (MiABLE) program. MiABLE is a savings and investment program for individuals who were diagnosed with a disability prior to the age of 26. MiABLE allows individuals to save up to \$15,000 annually for future qualified disability expenses without jeopardizing state and federal means-tested benefits.

The **Bureau of Local Government Services** is responsible for the administration and enforcement of state laws that implement provisions of the Michigan Constitution requiring taxation of real and tangible personal property, a uniform system of accounting and auditing for units of local government, and the preservation of the credit of the state. The bureau is responsible for the administration of Public Act 436 of 2012, the Local Financial Stability and Choice Act; Public Act 2 of 1968, the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act; Public Act 34 of 2001, the revived Municipal Finance Act; Public Act 202

of 2017, the Protecting Local Government Retirement and Benefits Act; Public Acts 92 and 93 of 2014, the State Essential Services Assessment Act and the Alternative State Essential Services Act; and Public Acts 109 to 113 of 2015, the Revised School Code and the State School Aid Act, which provide early warning and technical assistance to Michigan school districts.

The **Property Services Division's** main function is to provide staff services for the State Tax Commission and assistance to local assessing officers. The State Tax Commission, which was created by Public Act 360 of 1927, is charged with providing general supervision of the administration of property tax laws of the State of Michigan and to render assistance to assessing officers of the state to ensure proper administration of the laws governing assessments and the levying of taxes in this state. The Commission establishes the state equalized value for each class of property for each county total; prepares assessment rolls for state assessed public utilities; approves applications for exemptions for air and water pollution control facilities and neighborhood enterprise zones and industrial property abatements; adds omitted property to local assessment rolls and corrects erroneous personal property statements under MCL 211.154; arbitrates petitions for change of classification; certifies valuation and assessment of lands purchased by the DNR; assumes superintending control over uncertified local assessment rolls; and provides general supervision of all assessing officers. The Commission also provides education, training, examinations, and certification of assessing officers and receives and acts upon disciplinary complaints filed against assessing officers. Staff provides support for all duties that were transferred to the Commission by the 2009 executive reorganization order that abolished the former State Assessors Board.

The Property Services Division staff also receives, reviews, and prepares recommendations for approval of applications for various tax exemption programs, such as the Industrial Facilities Tax, Air, and Water Pollution Control; Charitable Nonprofit Housing; Neighborhood Enterprise Zone; Obsolete Property Rehabilitation; Commercial Redevelopment Act; and New Personal Property. Of significance, the division conducts audits of claims for the principal residence exemption and reviews appeals of principal residence exemption denials.

The **Essential Services Assessment Section (ESA)** is housed within the Property Services Division and is responsible for the administration of the State Essential Services Assessment Act and the Alternative State Essential Services Assessment Act, which is the specific tax authorized under these acts for eligible manufacturing personal property that is exempt from taxation under the General Property Tax Act. In addition to the collection of the ESA tax, the division provides policy guidance for taxpayers and practitioners. The ESA Division is responsible for auditing claims and submissions, as well as defending related actions required in the administration of the acts.

The **Community Engagement and Finance Division** provides regulatory support services for local units of governments. The state of Michigan has passed several laws that are intended to protect the fiscal health of our communities. This division sets standards, checks for compliance, and provides approvals to local units to ensure they are in accordance with these regulatory requirements. Staff performs both contracted audit services as well as delinquent audits, approves or denies the issuance of debt, and supports the Municipal Stability Board. As part of this regulatory role, the division collects data that is used to analyze and monitor the overall financial position of units of local government. Local units with potential for fiscal distress are identified and staff provides direct and indirect community assistance. Additionally, the division works to raise the fiscal fluency of local unit elected and appointed officials through conferences and education programs.

The **Office of School Review and Fiscal Accountability** is responsible for improving the financial health of Michigan school districts, intermediate school districts, and public school academies as authorized by Public Acts 109 to 114 of 2015, Public Act 436 of 2012, and Public Act 181 of 2014. This includes promoting resources and best practices, providing early warning oversight, assisting the enhanced deficit elimination plans of districts with rapidly deteriorating financial conditions or deficits exceeding five years, and working with the Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board and Detroit Financial Review Commission to resolve financial emergencies.

Support provided by the Office of School Review and Fiscal Accountability includes hosting conferences for financial best practices, identifying potential fiscal stress using financial projection models and budget reviews, developing peer-to-peer comparisons and financial summaries, evaluating budgetary assumptions, visiting districts to develop financial strategies, and guiding districts toward helpful resources.

Bureau of State Lottery

The **Bureau of State Lottery** is an autonomous entity within the Department of Treasury created by Public Act 239 of 1972. State law requires that all net proceeds from lottery games go to the state School Aid Fund.

The **Michigan Lottery** provided more than \$941.3 million to the School Aid Fund in Fiscal Year 2018 and \$924.1 million in Fiscal Year 2017. Contributions for the last four years exceed \$3.5 billion, about 16 percent of the \$22.4 billion that the Lottery has provided for Michigan schools in its 46-year history.

The **Bureau of State Lottery's Charitable Gaming Division** is responsible for the licensing and regulation of non-profit organizations operating bingo games, raffles, and selling charity game tickets. In fiscal year 2018, non-profits licensed by the Charitable Gaming Division raised \$60.8 million to support a variety of activities and services in their communities.

Michigan Gaming Control Board

In November 1996, Michigan voters approved Proposal E, effectively authorizing three licensed casinos to be built in the city of Detroit. Proposal E was adopted into law as the Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act (Initiated Law 1 of 1996). Created by Public Act 69 of 1997, the **Michigan Gaming Control Board** (MGCB) is responsible for implementing, administering, and enforcing the provisions of the initiated law related to licensing, regulating, and collecting taxes and fees from the three authorized Detroit casinos. In calendar year 2018, the combined state wagering taxes paid by the three Detroit casinos and deposited into the School Aid Fund totaled \$116.9 million. The three casinos also paid \$182.9 million in wagering tax and development agreement payments to the city of Detroit. MGCB's executive director also is responsible for the licensing and regulation of Michigan horse racing and charitable gaming millionaire party events and suppliers along with providing oversight of the 12 tribal-state compacts for the 24 tribal casinos throughout Michigan.



FORMER OFFICIALS OF MICHIGAN FRENCH-CANADIAN GOVERNORS, 1603-1760

No.	Name	Title	Year
1	Aymar de Chastes, Sieur de Monts.		1603-12
2	Samuel de Champlain with Prince de Conde as acting governor . .		1612-19
3	Henry, Duke of Montmorenci, acting governor		1619-29
4	Samuel de Champlain ¹	Lieut. Gen. and Viceroy. .	1633 1635
5	Marc Antoine de Bras-de-Fer de Chateaufort	Lieut. Gen. and Viceroy. .	1636
6	Charles Huault de Montmagny	Gov. and Lieut. Gen. . . .	1636-47
7	Louis d'Ailleboust, Sieur de Coulonges	Governor.	1648-51
8	Jean de Lauson.	Governor.	1651-55
9	Charles de Lauson-Charny ²	Governor.	1656-57
10	Louis d'Ailleboust, Sieur de Coulonges ³	Governor.	1657-58
11	Pierre de Voyer, Viscount d'Argenson	Governor.	1658-61
12	Baron Dubois d'Avaugour.	Governor.	1661-63
13	Augustin de Saffray-Mezy	Governor.	1663-65
14	Alexandre de Prouville, Marquis de Tracy	Viceroy	1663
15	Daniel Remy, Sieur de Courcelles	Gov. and Lieut. Gen. . . .	1665-72
16	Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac.	Governor.	1672-82
17	Antoine Joseph Le Febvre de la Barre	Governor.	1682-85
18	Jacques Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville.	Governor.	1685-89
19	Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac ⁴	Governor.	1689-98
20	Louis Hector de Callieres	Governor.	1698 1702
21	Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil.	Governor.	1703
22	Charles LeMoynes, Baron de Longueuil	Governor.	1725
23	Charles de la Boische, Marquis de Beauharnois.	Governor.	1726-47
24	Rolland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la Galissonniere	Governor.	1747-49
25	Jacques Pierre de Taffanel, Marquis de la Jonquiere.	Governor.	1749-52
26	Charles LeMoynes, Baron de Longueuil ⁵	Governor.	1752
27	Michel Ange Duquesne, Marquis de Menneville.	Governor.	1752-55
28	Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil Cavagnal.	Governor.	1755-60

¹ The English held possession of Canada from 1629 to 1632.

² Son of No. 8.

³ Same as No. 7.

⁴ Same as No. 16.

⁵ Son of No. 22.

BRITISH-CANADIAN GOVERNORS, 1760-1792

No.	Name	Title	Year
1	Sir Jeffrey Amherst	Maj. Gen. and Commander-in-Chief	1760-63
2	Sir James Murray	Governor of Quebec	1763-66
3	Palinus Emelius Irving	President of Elective Council for 3 months . .	1766
4	Brigadier Guy Carleton.	Lieut. Gov. and Commander-in-Chief	1766-70
5	Hector Theophilus Cramahe	Acting Governor	1770-74
6	Major General Guy Carleton ¹	Governor General	1774-78
7	Sir Frederick Haldimand	Governor General	1778-84
8	Henry Hamilton ²	Lieut. Governor.	1784
9	Colonel Henry Hope	President of Council.	1785
10	Guy Carleton (as Lord Dorchester) ³	Governor General	1785
11	John Graves Simcoe	Lieut. Governor of U.P. Canada	1792

¹ Same as No. 4.

² Captured at Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 24, 1778, by General George Rogers Clark, U.S.A.

³ Same as No. 4.

GOVERNORS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY, 1787-1800¹

No.	Name	Title	Year
1	General Arthur St. Clair	Governor	1787 1800
2	Winthrop Sargent	Secretary and Acting Governor	1796

¹ Ordinance of 1787 made Michigan part of the Northwest Territory.

GOVERNOR OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY, 1800-1805

No.	Name	Title	Year
1	General William Henry Harrison	Governor	1800 1805

GOVERNORS OF THE MICHIGAN TERRITORY, 1805-1835

No.	Governor	Date of Appointment
1	General William Hull, Governor	Mar. 1, 1805
	Stanley Griswold, Secretary and Acting Governor	1806
2	General William Hull, Governor	Apr. 1, 1808
3	General William Hull, Governor ^{1,2}	Jan. 11, 1811
	Reuben Atwater, Acting Governor	1811-1812
4	General Lewis Cass, Governor	Oct. 29, 1813
5	General Lewis Cass, Governor	Jan. 21, 1817
	William Woodbridge, Secretary and Acting Governor	Aug. 17, 1818
6	General Lewis Cass, Governor	Jan. 24, 1820
	William Woodbridge, Secretary and Acting Governor	Aug. 8, 1820; Sept. 18, 1821
7	General Lewis Cass, Governor	Dec. 20, 1822
	William Woodbridge, Secretary and Acting Governor	Sept. 29, 1823; May 28, 1825
8	General Lewis Cass, Governor	Dec. 22, 1825
	William Woodbridge, Secretary and Acting Governor	Aug. 31, 1826; Oct. 23, 1826; July 25, 1827
9	General Lewis Cass, Governor	Dec. 24, 1828
	James Witherell, Secretary and Acting Governor	Jan. 1, 1830 to Apr. 2, 1830
	General John T. Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor	Sept. 24, 1830 to Oct. 4, 1830; Apr. 4 to May 27, 1831
	Stevens T. Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor ³	Aug. 1, 1831 to Sept. 17, 1831
10	George B. Porter, Governor ⁴	Aug. 6, 1831
	Stevens T. Mason, Secretary and Acting Governor	Oct. 30, 1831 to June 11, 1832; May 23 to July 14, 1833; Aug. 13 to Aug. 28, 1833; Sept. 5 to Dec. 14, 1833; Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 1834
11	Stevens T. Mason, ex officio Governor as Secretary of Territory ⁵	July 6, 1834
	Charles Shaler ⁶	Aug. 29, 1835
	John S. Horner, Secretary and Acting Governor ⁷	Sept. 8, 1835

¹ Court martialled at Albany, Jan. 3, 1814, for his surrender of Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812 and sentenced to be shot. Sentence remitted.
² Hull's appointment would have expired in 1814. The territorial records were destroyed by the British at the capture of Detroit, so no official data on that point exists.

³ On the resignation of General Cass, Aug. 1, 1831, who was appointed Secretary of War by President Jackson, July, 1831.

⁴ Died July 6, 1834.

⁵ Henry D. Gilpin was appointed Governor by President Jackson, Nov. 5, 1834, but the nomination was rejected. No other appointment was made for the office while Michigan was a territory.

⁶ To supersede Mason as secretary, but the appointment was declined.

⁷ Appointed secretary of Wisconsin Territory by President Jackson, May 6, 1836.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1835-2021¹

D — Stevens T. Mason	1835-1840	R — Fred M. Warner ⁹	1905-1910
W — William Woodbridge ²	1840-1841	R — Chase S. Osborn	1911-1912
W — James Wright Gordon ³	1841-1842	D — Woodbridge N. Ferris	1913-1916
D — John S. Barry	1842-1846	R — Albert E. Sleeper	1917-1920
D — Alpheus Felch ⁴	1846-1847	R — Alexander J. Groesbeck	1921-1926
D — William L. Greenly ⁵	1847-1848	R — Fred W. Green	1927-1930
D — Epaphroditus Ransom	1848-1850	R — Wilber M. Brucker	1931-1932
D — John S. Barry	1850-1851	D — William A. Comstock	1933-1934
D — Robert McClelland ⁶	1852-1853	R — Frank D. Fitzgerald	1935-1936
D — Andrew Parsons ⁷	1853-1854	D — Frank Murphy	1937-1938
R — Kinsley S. Bingham	1855-1858	R — Frank D. Fitzgerald ¹⁰	1939
R — Moses Wisner	1859-1860	R — Luren D. Dickinson ¹¹	1939-1940
R — Austin Blair	1861-1864	D — Murray D. Van Wagoner	1941-1942
R — Henry H. Crapo	1865-1868	R — Harry F. Kelly	1943-1946
R — Henry P. Baldwin	1869-1872	R — Kim Sigler	1947-1948
R — John J. Bagley	1873-1876	D — G. Mennen Williams	1949-1960
R — Charles M. Crosswell	1877-1880	D — John B. Swainson	1961-1962
R — David H. Jerome	1881-1882	R — George Romney ¹²	1963-1969
D — Josiah Williams Begole ⁸	1883-1884	R — William G. Milliken ¹³	1969-1982
R — Russell A. Alger	1885-1886	D — James J. Blanchard	1983-1990
R — Cyrus G. Luce	1887-1890	R — John M. Engler	1991-2002
D — Edwin B. Winans	1891-1892	D — Jennifer M. Granholm	2003-2010
R — John T. Rich	1893-1896	R — Rick Snyder	2011-2018
R — Hazen S. Pingree	1897-1900	D — Gretchen Whitmer	2019-
R — Aaron T. Bliss	1901-1904		

Political Party Designations

D — Democrat
R — Republican
W — Whig

¹ Prior to the Constitution of 1963, governors were elected to 2-year terms. Governors began serving 4-year terms starting with the election held in 1966.

² Resigned February 23, 1841, to become U.S. senator.

³ Assumed office February 24, 1841 following the resignation of William Woodbridge.

⁴ Resigned March 3, 1847, to become U.S. senator.

⁵ Assumed office March 4, 1847 following the resignation of Alpheus Felch.

⁶ Elected to one-year term in 1851 and reelected to full 2-year term in 1852, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1850, art. IV, sec. 34, and art. V, sec. 3, and Act 175 of the Extra Session of 1851, Laws of Michigan; Resigned March 7, 1853, to become U.S. secretary of interior.

⁷ Assumed office March 8, 1853 following the resignation of Robert McClelland.

⁸ Fusionist.

⁹ First governor to be nominated under direct, primary election system.

¹⁰ Died March 16, 1939.

¹¹ Assumed office March 16, 1939 following the death of Frank D. Fitzgerald.

¹² First governor to be elected with lieutenant governor as a single ticket; Resigned January 22, 1969, to become U.S. secretary of housing and urban development.

¹³ Assumed office January 22, 1969 following the resignation of George Romney.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 1835-2021¹

D — Edward Mundy	1835-1840	R — Patrick H. Kelley	1907-1910
W — James Wright Gordon ²	1840-1841	R — John Q. Ross	1911-1914
W — Thomas J. Drake ³	1841	R — Luren D. Dickinson	1915-1920
D — Origen D. Richardson	1842-1846	R — Thomas Read	1921-1924
D — William L. Greenly ⁴	1846-1847	R — George W. Welsh	1925-1926
D — Charles P. Bush ⁵	1847	R — Luren D. Dickinson	1927-1932
D — William M. Fenton	1848-1851	D — Allen E. Stebbins	1933-1934
D — Calvin Britain ⁶	1852	R — Thomas Read	1935-1936
D — Andrew Parsons ⁷	1853	D — Leo J. Nowicki	1937-1938
D — George R. Griswold ⁸	1853-1854	R — Luren D. Dickinson ¹⁶	1939
R — George Alonzo Coe	1855-1858	R — Matilda R. Wilson ¹⁷	1940
R — Edmund B. Fairfield	1859-1860	D — Frank Murphy	1941-1942
R — James Birney ⁹	1861	R — Eugene C. Keyes	1943-1944
R — Joseph R. Williams ¹⁰	1861	R — Vernon J. Brown	1945-1946
R — Henry T. Backus ¹¹	1861-1862	R — Eugene C. Keyes	1947-1948
R — Charles S. May	1863-1864	D — John W. Connolly	1949-1950
R — Ebenezer O. Grosvenor	1865-1866	R — William C. Vandenberg	1951-1952
R — Dwight May	1867-1868	R — Clarence A. Reid	1953-1954
R — Morgan Bates	1869-1872	D — Philip A. Hart	1955-1958
R — Henry H. Holt	1873-1876	D — John B. Swainson	1959-1960
R — Alonzo Sessions	1877-1880	D — T. John Lesinski	1961-1964
R — Moreau S. Crosby	1881-1884	R — William G. Milliken ¹⁸	1965-1969
R — Archibald Butters	1885-1886	R — Thomas F. Schweigert ¹⁹	1970
R — James H. MacDonald ¹²	1889	R — James H. Brickley	1971-1974
R — William Ball ¹³	1889-1890	R — James J. Damman	1975-1978
D — John Strong	1891-1892	R — James H. Brickley	1979-1982
R — J. Wight Giddings	1893-1894	D — Martha Wright Griffiths	1983-1990
R — Alfred Milnes ¹⁴	1895	R — Connie B. Binsfeld	1991-1998
R — Joseph R. McLaughlin ¹⁵	1895-1896	R — Richard Posthumus	1999-2002
R — Thomas B. Dunstan	1897-1898	D — John D. Cherry Jr.	2003-2010
R — Orrin W. Robinson	1899-1902	R — Brian N. Calley	2011-2018
R — Alexander Maitland	1903-1906	D — Garlin Gilchrist II	2019-

Political Party Designations

D — Democrat
R — Republican
W — Whig

¹ Prior to the Constitution of 1963, lieutenant governors were elected to 2-year terms. Lieutenant governors began serving 4-year terms starting with the election held in 1966.

² Assumed office of governor February 24, 1841 following the resignation of William Woodbridge.

³ Elected president pro tem of the senate to perform lieutenant governor's duties as president of the senate following vacancy created in the office of when James Wright Gordon became governor.

⁴ Assumed office of governor March 4, 1847 following resignation of Alpheus Felch.

⁵ Elected president pro tem of the senate to perform lieutenant governor's duties as president of the senate following vacancy created in the office of when William L. Greenly became governor.

⁶ Elected to a one-year term only in 1851 under the provisions of the Constitution of 1850, art. IV, sec. 34, and art. V, sec. 3, and Act 175 of the Extra Session of 1851, Laws of Michigan.

⁷ Assumed office of governor March 8, 1853 following the resignation of Robert McClelland.

⁸ Elected president pro tem of the senate to perform lieutenant governor's duties as president of the senate following vacancy created in the office of when Andrew Parsons became governor.

⁹ Resigned April 3, 1861.

¹⁰ Elected president pro tem of the senate to perform lieutenant governor's duties as president of the senate following vacancy created in the office of when James Birney resigned; Died June 15, 1861.

¹¹ Elected president pro tem of the senate to perform lieutenant governor's duties as president of the senate following vacancy created in the office of when Joseph R. Williams died.

¹² Died January 19, 1889.

¹³ Elected president pro tem of the senate to perform lieutenant governor's duties as president of the senate following vacancy created in the office of when James H. MacDonald died.

¹⁴ Resigned May 31, 1895, to become U.S. representative to Congress.

¹⁵ Elected president pro tem of the senate to perform lieutenant governor's duties as president of the senate following vacancy created in the office of when Alfred Milnes resigned.

¹⁶ Assumed office of governor March 16, 1939 following the death of Frank D. Fitzgerald.

¹⁷ Appointed November 14, 1940, by Governor Luren D. Dickinson. The Constitution of 1908 provided no specific guidance on whether a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor could be filled by appointment, and after Luren D. Dickerson became governor and vacated the office of lieutenant governor, the attorney general issued an opinion stating that the governor did not have the power to appoint a lieutenant governor. Governor Dickerson disagreed with the attorney general and sought to test the opinion by appointing Matilda R. Wilson. The appointment was not challenged in court during the six weeks between her appointment and the end of the term. See Opinion of the Attorney General, 1939-1940, p. 69.

¹⁸ First lieutenant governor to be elected as part of a single party ticket; Assumed office of governor January 22, 1969 following the resignation of George Romney.

¹⁹ Became "president of the senate and acting lieutenant governor" March 20, 1970 under Act 8 of 1969 after William G. Milliken became governor. See Opinion of the Attorney General, No. 4625, April 22, 1968.

SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1835-2021¹

Kintzing Pritchette	1835-1838	Justus S. Stearns	1899-1900
Randolph Manning	1838-1840	Fred M. Warner	1901-1904
Thomas Rowland	1840-1842	George A. Prescott	1905-1908
Robert P. Eldredge	1842-1846	Frederick C. Martindale	1909-1914
Gideon O. Whittemore	1846-1848	Coleman C. Vaughan	1915-1920
George W. Peck	1848-1850	Charles J. DeLand	1921-1926
George R. Redfield ²	1850	John S. Haggerty	1927-1930
Charles H. Taylor ³	1850-1852	Frank D. Fitzgerald ⁸	1931-1934
William Graves	1853-1854	Clarke W. Brown ⁹	1934
John McKinney	1855-1858	Orville E. Atwood	1935-1936
Nelson G. Isbell	1859-1860	Leon D. Case	1937-1938
James B. Porter	1861-1866	Harry F. Kelly	1939-1942
Oliver L. Spaulding	1867-1870	Herman Henry Dignan	1943-1946
Daniel Striker	1871-1874	Fred M. Alger Jr.	1947-1952
Ebenezer G. D. Holden	1875-1878	Owen J. Cleary	1953-1954
William Jenney	1879-1882	James M. Hare	1955-1970
Harry A. Conant	1883-1886	Richard H. Austin	1971-1994
Gilbert R. Osmun	1887-1890	Candice S. Miller	1995-2002
Daniel E. Soper ⁴	1891	Terri Lynn Land	2003-2010
Robert R. Blacker ⁵	1891-1892	Ruth Johnson	2011-2018
John W. Jochim ⁶	1893-1894	Jocelyn Benson	2019-
Washington Gardner ⁷	1894-1898		

¹ Secretaries of state were appointed by the governor for 2-year terms prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1850 which established the position as a statewide elected office. Secretaries of state began serving 4-year terms starting with the election held in 1966.

² Resigned April 11, 1850.

³ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of George R. Redfield.

⁴ Resigned December 19, 1891.

⁵ Appointed by the governor December 24, 1891 following the resignation of Daniel E. Soper.

⁶ Removed by governor March 20, 1894.

⁷ Appointed by the governor March 20, 1894 following the removal of John W. Jochim.

⁸ Resigned November 15, 1934.

⁹ Appointed by the governor November 15, 1934 following the resignation of Frank D. Fitzgerald.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 1836-2021¹

Daniel LeRoy	1836-1837	Roger I. Wykes ¹⁰	1912
Peter Morey	1837-1841	Grant Fellows	1913-1916
Zephaniah Platt	1841-1843	Alexander J. Groesbeck	1917-1920
Elon Farnsworth	1843-1845	Merlin Wiley ¹¹	1921-1923
Henry N. Walker	1845-1847	Andrew B. Dougherty ¹²	1923-1926
Edward Mundy ²	1847-1848	Clare Retan ¹³	1926
George V. N. Lothrop ³	1848-1851	William W. Potter ¹⁴	1927-1928
William Hale	1851-1854	Wilber M. Brucker ¹⁵	1928-1930
Jacob M. Howard	1855-1860	Paul W. Voorhies	1931-1932
Charles Upson	1861-1862	Patrick H. O'Brien	1933-1934
Albert Williams	1863-1866	Harry S. Toy ¹⁶	1935
William L. Stoughton	1867-1868	David H. Crowley ¹⁷	1935-1936
Dwight May	1869-1872	Raymond W. Starr	1937-1938
Byron D. Ball ⁴	1873-1874	Thomas Read	1939-1940
Isaac Marston ⁵	1874	Herbert J. Rushton	1941-1944
Andrew J. Smith	1875-1876	John R. Dethmers ¹⁸	1945-1946
Otto Kirchner	1877-1880	Foss O. Eldred ¹⁹	1946
Jacob J. Van Riper	1881-1884	Eugene F. Black	1947-1948
Moses Taggart	1885-1888	Stephen J. Roth	1949-1950
Stephen V. R. Trowbridge ⁶	1889-1890	Frank G. Millard	1951-1954
Benjamin W. Huston Jr. ⁷	1890	Thomas M. Kavanagh ²⁰	1955-1957
Adolphus A. Ellis	1891-1894	Paul L. Adams ²¹	1958-1961
Fred A. Maynard	1895-1898	Frank J. Kelley ²²	1961-1998
Horace M. Oren	1899-1902	Jennifer M. Granholm	1999-2002
Charles A. Blair	1903-1904	Mike Cox	2003-2010
John E. Bird ⁸	1905-1910	Bill Schuette	2011-2018
Franz C. Kuhn ⁹	1910-1912	Dana Nessel	2019-

¹ Attorneys general were appointed by the governor for 2-year terms prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1850 which established the position as a statewide elected office. Attorneys general began serving 4-year terms starting with the election held in 1966.

² Resigned April 3, 1848 following appointment to the Michigan Supreme Court.

³ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Edward Mundy.

⁴ Resigned April 1, 1874.

⁵ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Byron D. Ball.

⁶ Resigned March 25, 1890.

⁷ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Stephen V. R. Trowbridge.

⁸ Resigned June 6, 1910.

⁹ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of John E. Bird; Resigned September 9, 1912.

¹⁰ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Franz C. Kuhn.

¹¹ Resigned January 4, 1923.

¹² Appointed by the governor January 9, 1923 following the resignation of Merlin Wiley; Resigned October 27, 1926.

¹³ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Andrew B. Dougherty.

¹⁴ Resigned February 16, 1928.

¹⁵ Appointed by the governor February 18, 1928 following the resignation of William W. Potter.

¹⁶ Resigned October 24, 1935.

¹⁷ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Harry S. Toy.

¹⁸ Resigned August 15, 1946.

¹⁹ Appointed by the governor September 9, 1946 following the resignation of John R. Dethmers.

²⁰ Resigned December 4, 1957.

²¹ Appointed by the governor January 1, 1958 following the resignation of Thomas M. Kavanagh; Resigned December 27, 1961 following appointment to the Michigan Supreme Court.

²² Appointed by the governor December 28, 1961 following the resignation of Paul L. Adams.

STATE TREASURERS, 1836-2021¹

Henry Howard ²	1836-1839	Albert E. Sleeper	1909-1912
Peter Desnoyer ³	1839-1840	John W. Haarer	1913-1916
Robert Stuart ⁴	1840-1841	Samuel Odell ¹³	1917-1919
George W. Jermain ⁵	1841-1842	Frank E. Gorman ¹⁴	1919-1924
John J. Adam ⁶	1842-1845	Frank D. McKay	1925-1930
George R. Redfield ⁷	1845-1846	Howard C. Lawrence	1931-1932
George B. Cooper ⁸	1846-1850	Theodore I. Fry	1933-1938
Bernard C. Whittemore	1850-1854	Miller Dunckel	1939-1940
Silas M. Holmes	1855-1858	Theodore I. Fry	1941-1942
John McKinney	1859-1860	D. Hale Brake	1943-1954
John G. Owen	1861-1866	Sanford A. Brown	1955-1965
Ebenezer O. Grosvenor	1867-1870	Allison Green ¹⁵	1965-1978
Victory P. Collier	1871-1874	Loren E. Monroe ¹⁶	1978-1982
William B. McCreery	1875-1878	Robert A. Bowman ¹⁷	1983-1991
Benjamin D. Pritchard	1879-1882	Douglas B. Roberts ¹⁸	1991-1998
Edward H. Butler	1883-1886	Mark A. Murray ¹⁹	1999-2001
George L. Maltz	1887-1890	Douglas B. Roberts ²⁰	2001-2002
Frederick Braastad	1891-1892	Jay B. Rising ²¹	2003-2006
Joseph F. Hambitzer ⁹	1893-1894	Robert J. Kleine ²²	2006-2010
James M. Wilkinson ¹⁰	1894-1896	Andy Dillon ²³	2011-2013
George A. Steel	1897-1900	Kevin Clinton ²⁴	2013-2015
Daniel McCoy	1901-1904	Nick Khouri ²⁵	2015-2018
Frank P. Glazier ¹¹	1905-1908	Rachael Eubanks ²⁶	2019-
John T. Rich ¹²	1908		

¹ Prior to 1850, the state treasurer was appointed by a joint vote of the House of Representatives and Senate for 2-year terms, however the governor was empowered to make interim appointments. Under the Constitution of 1850, the position of state treasurer became a statewide elected office. The Constitution of 1963 did not include the position as an elected office, giving the governor the authority to appoint the state treasurer as the head of the Department of Treasury.

² Resigned May 1, 1839.

³ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Henry Howard.

⁴ Appointed by the legislature January 23, 1840; Resigned July 8, 1841.

⁵ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Robert Stuart.

⁶ Appointed by the legislature January 13, 1842; Resigned May 31, 1845.

⁷ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of John J. Adam.

⁸ Appointed by the legislature March 12, 1846.

⁹ Removed by the governor March 20, 1894.

¹⁰ Appointed by the governor following the removal of Joseph F. Hambitzer.

¹¹ Resigned January 22, 1908.

¹² Appointed by the governor January 23, 1908 following the resignation of Frank P. Glazier.

¹³ Resigned May 21, 1919.

¹⁴ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Samuel Odell.

¹⁵ Appointed by the governor effective September 14, 1965.

¹⁶ Appointed by the governor effective September 5, 1978.

¹⁷ Appointed by the governor effective January 4, 1983.

¹⁸ Appointed by the governor effective January 1, 1991.

¹⁹ Appointed by the governor effective January 10, 1999.

²⁰ Appointed by the governor effective May 1, 2001.

²¹ Appointed by the governor effective January 6, 2003.

²² Appointed by the governor effective April 6, 2006.

²³ Appointed by the governor effective January 1, 2011.

²⁴ Appointed by the governor effective November 1, 2013.

²⁵ Appointed by the governor effective April 19, 2015.

²⁶ Appointed by the governor effective January 1, 2019.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1836-2021¹

John D. Pierce	1836-1841	Webster H. Pearce	1927-1933
Franklin Sawyer Jr.	1841-1843	Paul F. Voelker	1933-1935
Oliver C. Comstock.	1843-1845	Maurice R. Keyworth ¹¹	
Ira Mayhew	1845-1849	Eugene B. Elliott ¹²	1935-1948
Francis W. Shearman.	1849-1854	Lee M. Thurston ¹³	1948-1953
Ira Mayhew	1855-1858	Clair L. Taylor ¹⁴	1953-1957
John M. Gregory	1859-1864	Lynn M. Bartlett	1957-1965
Oramel Hosford	1865-1872	Alexander J. Kloster (acting) ¹⁵	1965-1966
Daniel B. Briggs	1873-1876	Ira Polley ¹⁶	1966-1969
Horace S. Tarbell ²	1877-1878	John W. Porter ¹⁷	1969-1979
Cornelius A. Gower ³	1878-1881	Eugene T. Paslov (interim) ¹⁸	1979-1980
Varnum B. Cochran ⁴	1881-1883	Phillip E. Runkel ¹⁹	1980-1987
Herschel R. Gass ⁵	1883-1885	Gary D. Hawks (interim) ²⁰	1987-1988
Theodore Nelson ⁶	1885-1886	Donald L. Bemis ²¹	1988-1991
Joseph Estabrook	1887-1890	Gary D. Hawks (interim) ²²	1991
Ferris S. Fitch	1891-1892	Robert E. Schiller ²³	1991-1995
Henry R. Pattengill	1893-1896	Arthur E. Ellis ²⁴	1995-2001
Jason E. Hammond.	1897-1900	Thomas D. Watkins Jr. ²⁵	2001-2005
Delos Fall	1901-1904	Jeremy Hughes ²⁶	2005
Patrick H. Kelley.	1905-1906	Michael P. Flanagan ²⁷	2005-2015
Luther L. Wright ⁷	1907-1913	Brian J. Whiston ²⁸	2015-2018
Fred L. Keeler ⁸	1913-1919	Sheila A. Alles (interim) ²⁹	2018-2019
Thomas E. Johnson ⁹	1919-1926	Michael F. Rice ³⁰	2019-
Wilford L. Coffey ¹⁰	1926-1927		

¹ Superintendents of public instruction were appointed by the governor for 2-year terms prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1850 which established the position as a statewide elected office. The Constitution of 1963 granted appointment authority to the state board of education for a term subject to the board's discretion.

² Resigned August 31, 1878.

³ Appointed by the governor September 3, 1878 following the resignation of Horace S. Tarbell; Resigned May 10, 1881.

⁴ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Cornelius A. Gower; Resigned February 21, 1883.

⁵ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Varnum B. Cochran; Resigned April 2, 1885.

⁶ Appointed by the governor April 15, 1885 following the resignation of Herschel R. Gass.

⁷ Resigned November 15, 1913.

⁸ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Luther L. Wright; Died April 4, 1919.

⁹ Appointed by the governor April 9, 1919 following the death of Fred L. Keeler; Removed by governor November 6, 1926.

¹⁰ Appointed by the governor November 16, 1926 following the removal of Thomas E. Johnson.

¹¹ Died June 22, 1935 prior to taking office.

¹² Appointed by the governor July 1, 1935 following the death of Maurice R. Keyworth; Resigned July 1, 1948.

¹³ Appointed by the governor August 16, 1948 following the resignation of Eugene B. Elliot; Resigned June 30, 1953.

¹⁴ Appointed by the governor following the resignation of Lee M. Thurston.

¹⁵ Appointed by the state board of education effective July 1, 1965.

¹⁶ Appointed by the state board of education effective April 29, 1966.

¹⁷ Appointed acting superintendent of public instruction by the state board of education October 14, 1969; Appointed by the state board of education October 14, 1970; Resigned June 30, 1979.

¹⁸ Appointed by the state board of education effective July 1, 1979.

¹⁹ Appointed by the state board of education effective January 29, 1980.

²⁰ Appointed by the state board of education effective May 2, 1987.

²¹ Appointed by the state board of education effective April 7, 1988; Granted leave of absence January 8, 1991; Resigned effective June 27, 1991.

²² Appointed temporary acting superintendent of public instruction by the state board of education January 8, 1991; Appointed acting superintendent of public instruction by the state board of education March 5, 1991; Appointed interim superintendent of public instruction by the state board of education effective June 27, 1991.

²³ Appointed by the state board of education effective December 18, 1991.

²⁴ Appointed interim superintendent of public instruction by the state board of education effective August 7, 1995; Appointed superintendent of public instruction by the state board of education effective January 1, 1996.

²⁵ Appointed by the state board of education effective April 30, 2001.

²⁶ Appointed interim superintendent of public instruction by the state board of education effective March 10, 2005.

²⁷ Appointed by the state board of education effective July 12, 2005.

²⁸ Appointed by the state board of education effective July 1, 2015; Died May 2018.

²⁹ Appointed interim superintendent of public instruction by the state board of education effective May 2018.

³⁰ Appointed by the state board of education effective August 1, 2019.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1849-2021¹

Samuel Newberry	1849-1850	Charles E. Morton ²	1965-1972
Samuel Barstow	1849-1851	Edwin L. Novak ²	1965-1972
Randolph Manning	1849-1850	Marilyn Jean Kelly ²	1965-1976
Isaac E. Cray	1850-1854	Thomas J. Brennan ²	1965-1972
George N. Skinner	1850-1851	Leroy G. Augenstein	1967-1969
Elias M. Skinner	1850-1851	Gorton Riethmiller ³	1969-1976
Consider A. Stacy	1851-1852	Michael J. Deeb	1969-1974
Chauncey Joslin	1851-1854	Annetta Miller	1971-1994
Gideon O. Whittemore	1853-1856	Barbara A. Dumouchelle ⁴	1973-1986
Hiram L. Miller	1854-1857		1989-1992
John R. Kellogg	1855-1860	William A. Sederburg	1973-1975
D. Bethune Duffield	1856	Edmund F. Vandette	1973-1988
Witter J. Baxter	1857-1881	Norman O. Stockmeyer Sr. ⁵	1975-1988
George Willard	1857-1862	Barbara Roberts Mason	1975-1998
Edwin Willits	1861-1872	Roger B. Tilles	1975
Daniel E. Brown	1863-1874	Paul B. Henry ⁶	1975-1978
Edward Dorsch	1873-1878	Gumecindo Salas	1977-1984
David P. Mayhew	1874		1987-1994
Edgar Rexford	1875-1886	John Watanen	1977-1984
George F. Edwards	1879-1884	Silverenia Q. Kanoyton ⁷	1978-1981
Bela W. Jenks	1881-1888	David Laro ⁸	1981-1982
James M. Ballou	1885-1890	Carroll M. Hutton	1983-1988
Samuel S. Babcock	1887-1892	Dorothy Beardmore	1985-2000
Perry F. Powers	1889-1900	Cherry Jacobus	1985-1992
David A. Hammond	1891-1896	Rollie Hopgood ⁹	1988-1990
Eugene A. Wilson	1893-1898	Marilyn Lundy	1989-1996
James W. Simmons	1896-1898	Richard DeVos	1991-1993
Elias F. Johnson	1898-1901	Katherine J. DeGrow ¹⁰	1992-1995
Frederick A. Platt	1899-1901	Kathleen N. Straus	1993-2016
Lincoln Avery	1901	Gary Wolfram ¹¹	1993-1998
Luther L. Wright	1901-1907	Clark Durant	1995-1999
James H. Thompson	1901-1905	Sharon Wise	1995-2002
Patrick H. Kelley	1901-1905	Ruth A. Braun ¹²	1995-1996
Edward C. Hinman	1905-1906	Louis Legg III ¹³	1996
William J. McKone	1905-1915	Herbert S. Moyer	1997-2004
Dexter Mason Ferry Jr.	1906-1912	Marianne Yared McGuire	1997-2012
William A. Cotton	1907-1911	Sharon L. Gire	1999-2003
Thomas W. Nadal	1911-1917	Eileen L. Weiser	1999-2006
Frank Cody	1913-1943		2011-2018
Frederick A. Jeffers	1915-1933	Michael D. Warren Jr. ¹⁴	1999-2002
Thomas E. Johnson	1917-1919	John C. Austin	2001-2016
Allen M. Freeland	1919-1935	Elizabeth W. Bauer	2003-2010
Edna C. Wilson	1933-1939	Carolyn L. Curtin	2003-2010
Wynard Wichers	1935-1945	Reginald M. Turner ¹⁵	2003-2010
Mary F. Farnsworth	1939-1945	Nancy Danhof	2005-2012
Stephen S. Nisbet	1943-1961	Cassandra E. Ulbrich	2007-
Louisa I. Durham	1945-1953	Daniel Varner	2010-2014
Charles G. Burns	1945-1957	Richard Zeile	2011-2018
Walter F. Greis	1953-1959	Michelle Fecteau	2013-2020
Chris H. Magnusson	1957-1963	Lupe Ramos-Montigny	2013-2020
Cornelia A. Robinson	1959-1964	Pamela Pugh	2015-
Frank Hartman	1961-1964	Tom McMillin	2017-
James F. O'Neil	1963-1964	Nikki Snyder	2017-
	1967-1974	Judith Pritchett	2019-
Leon Fill ²	1965-1966	Tiffany Tilley	2019-
Donald M. D. Thurber ²	1965-1966	Ellen Cogen Lipton	2021-
Carmen L. DelliQuadri ²	1965-1968	Jason Strayhorn	2021-
Peter Oppewall ²	1965-1970		

¹ The Constitution of 1850 established the state board of education as a statewide elected office with three members serving 6-year terms. The Constitution of 1908 expanded the board to four members. The Constitution of 1963 expanded the board to eight members serving 8-year terms. For information about exact dates of resignations and appointments for members elected prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1963, see *2015-2016 Manual*.

² Under the provisions of the Constitution of 1963, Leon Fill and Donald M. D. Thurber were elected to 2-year terms, Carmen L. DelliQuadri and Marilyn Jean Kelly to 4-year terms, Peter Oppewall and Thomas J. Brennan to 6-year terms, and Charles E. Morton and Edwin L. Novak to 8-year terms, each beginning at noon on January 1, 1965.

³ Appointed to fill vacancy December 2, 1969 following the death of Leroy G. Augenstein; Appointed to fill vacancy November 12, 1974 following the resignation of Michael J. Deeb.

⁴ Appointed to fill vacancy January 1, 1973 following the resignation of Thomas J. Brennan.

⁵ Appointed to fill vacancy January 13, 1975 following the resignation of William A. Sederburg.

⁶ Appointed to fill vacancy August 26, 1975 following the resignation of Roger B. Tilles.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1849-2021 *(Cont.)*

⁷ Appointed to fill vacancy December 29, 1978 following the resignation of Paul B. Henry.

⁸ Appointed to fill vacancy August 1, 1981 following the resignation of Silverenia Q. Kanoyton.

⁹ Appointed to fill vacancy September 16, 1988 following the resignation of Carroll M. Hutton.

¹⁰ Appointed to fill vacancy July 13, 1992 following the resignation of Barbara A. Dumouchelle.

¹¹ Appointed to fill vacancy January 22, 1993 following the resignation of Richard DeVos.

¹² Appointed to fill vacancy February 24, 1995 following the resignation of Katherine J. DeGrow.

¹³ Appointed to fill vacancy August 21, 1996 following the resignation of Ruth A. Braun.

¹⁴ Appointed to fill vacancy September 21, 1999 following the resignation of Clark Durant.

¹⁵ Appointed to fill vacancy September 25, 2003 following the resignation of Sharon L. Gire.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS, 1903-1965¹

Horatio S. Earle	1903-1909	G. Donald Kennedy ⁵	1940-1942
Townsend A. Ely	1909-1913	Lloyd B. Reid ⁶	1942-1943
Frank F. Rogers ²	1913-1929	Charles M. Ziegler ⁷	1943-1957
Grover C. Dillman ³	1929-1933	John C. Mackie	1957-1965
Murray D. Van Wagoner ⁴	1933-1940		

¹ The state highway department was originally established by Act 203 of 1903 with a commissioner of highways as the chief officer of the department. The commissioner was originally appointed by the governor for a 4-year term. Act 146 of 1905 changed the name of the office to state highway commissioner. The position became a statewide elective office following the enactment of Act 283 of 1909. The Constitution of 1963 established a state transportation commission and provided for the appointment of a director of the state transportation department. Act 286 of 1964 transferred the powers and duties of the state highway department to the state transportation commission and abolished the office of state highway commissioner effective July 1, 1965.

² Resigned December 21, 1928.

³ Appointed by the governor January 17, 1929 following the resignation of Frank F. Rogers.

⁴ Resigned.

⁵ Appointed by the governor November 12, 1940 following the resignation of Murray D. Van Wagoner; Elected April 7, 1941 to unexpired term and full term; Resigned December 30, 1942.

⁶ Appointed by the governor December 30, 1942 following the resignation of G. Donald Kennedy.

⁷ Elected to unexpired term April 5, 1943.

