

STATE OFFICERS COMPENSATION COMMISSION



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STATE OF MICHIGAN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



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TO: Members of the House of Representatives

In Michigan, the State Officers Compensation Commission (SOCC) has been charged with determining salaries and expense allowances for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and Justices of the Supreme Court. The Commission recently met and made determinations for these positions for calendar years 2001 and 2002. Unless the determinations are rejected by the Legislature prior to February 1, 2001, they will be implemented effective January 1, 2001.

This report reviews the purpose and history of the State Officers Compensation Commission. In addition, it examines the:

- Process through which determinations are made,
- Factors which influence consideration given to appropriate salary levels,
- Most recent meeting of SOCC,
- Compensation rates set by the Commission for calendar years 2001 and 2002,
- Fiscal impact of most recent SOCC determinations, and
- Historical data on determinations made by SOCC.

Robin R. Risko, Senior Fiscal Analyst, is the author of this report; Jeanne Dee, Administrative Assistant, prepared the report for publication. We appreciate the assistance of Tim Aben, Senior Fiscal Analyst, who provided data relative to the Judiciary budget, and Bill Fairgrieve, Deputy Director, and Al Valenzio, Associate Director, who reviewed drafts of the report and provided suggestions.

We hope you will find this publication useful. Please do not hesitate to call should you have questions or comments.

Mitchell E. Bean
Director

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INTRODUCTION

In the last legislative session of the 1930s, the Michigan Legislature became a full-time Legislature; prior to that session, it had been considered a part-time Legislature. Issues surrounding the Depression were a significant factor in that decision. Beginning in 1941, the Legislature met in each year. In 1951, the 1908 Michigan Constitution was amended by the voters to provide for annual legislative sessions.

Following the Depression and up until the early 1960s, the Legislature did not meet throughout the calendar year. Based on the number of days the Legislature met in session and because of its sine die adjournments prior to December, the Michigan Legislature was still considered, by some, to be a part-time Legislature. During the 1960s, the Legislature began to extend the session throughout the calendar year, and 1968 was the last year the Legislature adjourned sine die earlier than December (it adjourned on August 16, 1968). There was no lame duck session held that year. In fact, only two or three such lame duck sessions had been held in Michigan's history prior to 1968. Since then, there has been a lame duck session every term.

Setting compensation rates for public officials has been and continues to be a controversial issue. Part-time versus full-time status of the Legislature, the number of days met in session, and the date of adjourning sine die are among the relevant factors used in determining compensation rates for state legislators. A variety of methods are used across the states for setting compensation rates for Governors, Lieutenant Governors, members of Legislatures, and Justices of State Supreme Courts. In the State of Michigan, the State Officers Compensation Commission (SOCC) has this authority.

Prior to the genesis of SOCC in 1968, members of the Michigan Legislature set their own salaries. The question, "Do you think the legislators should set their own salaries?" would usually have been answered in the negative. Thus arose the suggestion of delegating the task of determining legislative salaries to another body. At that same time, constitutional amendments regarding the judiciary were being considered, so it was decided that the Commission would also determine salaries for the Justices.

This publication is a report on the State Officers Compensation Commission. The report reviews the purpose and history of SOCC, explains the SOCC process used when determining rates of compensation, and speaks specifically to the most recent meeting of SOCC, at which compensation rates were set for calendar years 2001 and 2002. Special attention is paid to factors which may influence Commission members when they are considering appropriate salary levels. Finally, the fiscal impact of SOCC determinations on the General Government and Judiciary budgets are discussed.

STATE OFFICERS COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The State Officers Compensation Commission (SOCC) was created to determine the salaries and expense allowances of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and Justices of the Supreme Court. Section 12 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Michigan established the State Officers Compensation Commission. Public Act 357 of 1968, as amended, implemented the constitutional provision.

Judicial compensation set by SOCC is only for Justices of the Michigan Supreme Court. By law (1996 PAs 374 and 388), the Legislature has established that the amount of compensation for judges in lower courts is determined as a percentage of the compensation set for Supreme Court Justices.

As a result of Attorney General opinion Number 6113 in December 1982 and court decisions made in 1974, the Commission's authority is limited to determining salaries and expense allowances. It has no authority to determine fringe benefits, although it may consider the value of such benefits when considering compensation adjustments.

The Commission consists of seven members who are appointed by the Governor for staggered four-year terms. The members are appointed prior to July 1 of the year of appointment, and their terms expire on June 30 of the fourth year following appointment. A member may not be reappointed. Vacancies which occur during an unexpired term are filled by the Governor for the remainder of that unexpired term. A member or employee of the Legislative, Judicial, or Executive branch of government is not eligible to be a member of the Commission.

The SOCC members who met in Calendar Year 2000 are as follows:

- **Chair: Mr. Robert Webster** (Birmingham)
Chairman of Clark Hill P.L.C. in Birmingham; Commission term expires June 30, 2002.
- **Vice Chair: Mr. Ronald N. Weiser** (Ann Arbor)
CEO of McKinley in Ann Arbor; Commission term expires June 30, 2002.

AS USED IN THIS REPORT

"salaries"

*does not include
fringe benefits*

and

"expense allowances"

*are
normal, reimbursable
personal expenses
such as
food, lodging, and travel costs
incurred by an individual in
carrying out the responsibilities of
state office*

- **Mr. Arthur Blackwell** (Detroit)
President and CEO of DeWay Development Corporation in Detroit; partner with The Lineage Group, an investment firm in Detroit; Commission term expires June 30, 2002.
- **Mr. Lewis N. Dodak** (Birch Run)
Founder and President of Dodak & Associates; former Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives; Commission term expires June 30, 2004.
- **Mr. Eugene A. Gargaro, Jr.** (Grosse Pointe Shores)
Vice President and Secretary of Masco Corporation; Secretary of Masco Tech, Inc.; Commission term expires June 30, 2004.
- **Dr. Gordan Guyer** (East Lansing)
Former President of Michigan State University; former Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture; Commission term expires June 30, 2004.
- **Vacancy** (Ms. Sonya Friedman resigned on October 23, 2000)

The Commission is required to meet every two years, in even-numbered years, for no more than 15 days beginning after July 1. Four members of the Commission constitute a quorum for conducting the business of the Commission. The Commission may not take action or make any determinations without concurrence of a majority of the members appointed and serving.

A chairperson is elected by the members of the Commission from among its own members, and the State Personnel Director acts as the Secretary to the Commission. Subcommittees may be established by the Commission; it can also call upon the services and personnel of any agency of the state for assistance.

Commission members do not receive compensation other than reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred while performing Commission-related duties. Funding for these expenses is appropriated through the General Government appropriations act in the Department of Civil Service budget. The Civil Service department is charged with administration, budgeting, procurement, and other related management functions for the Commission.

SOCC DETERMINATION PROCESS

Several criteria are used by the Commission when considering appropriate salary and expense levels. The following provides an example of criteria which may be used.

- Consideration of responsibility level for the position
- Sufficient compensation to attract persons who possess the necessary qualifications
- Compensation and benefits comparisons with similar positions in other states as well as with positions of similar responsibility in private and public sectors of this state
- Public sentiment
- Financial condition of the state and the outlook for the state's economy
- Cost of living

After the Commission makes its decisions on salaries and expenses, the determinations must be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Director of the Department of Management and Budget after December 1 and before December 31 of each year in which the Commission meets. Copies of the determinations must be provided to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and Justices of the Supreme Court.

Commission determinations become effective January 1 of the year following their filing, unless the Legislature rejects all of the determinations or specific determinations for specific positions. The Legislature can reject determinations by concurrent resolution—if the resolution is adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each chamber prior to February 1 of the year following the filing of the determinations. In the event that determinations are rejected as noted above, the existing salary and expense allowances prevail retroactive to January 1.

House and Senate Concurrent Resolutions introduced over the years to reject SOCC determinations are listed in the following table. With the exception of determinations made in 1990 for years 1991 and 1992, the SOCC determinations have always been implemented. In 1991, both chambers of the Legislature voted to reject the recommended pay raises. In 1999, the House of Representatives voted to reject the determinations made in 1998 by the Commission for years 1999 and 2000, but the Senate took no action.

Concurrent Resolutions to Reject SOCC Determinations

<u>Year</u>	<u>Resolution Number</u>	<u>Date of Introduction</u>	<u>Determinations Rejected</u>	<u>Final Disposition</u>
1969	SCR 7	01/08/69	All	Senate Committee on Business
1971	SCR 7 HCR 7	01/14/71 01/14/71	All Legislature and Justices	Senate Committee on Business House Policy Committee
1973	SCR 17	01/30/73	All	Senate Committee on Business
1975	HCR 21	01/29/75	Legislature Only	House Policy Committee
1977	HCR 7 SCR 11	01/12/77 01/24/77	Legislature Only All	House Policy Committee Senate Committee on Business
1979	SCR 15 HCR 19	01/11/79 01/31/79	Legislature Only Legislature Only	Senate Committee on Business House Policy Committee
1981	SCR 24 HCR 482	01/29/81 12/11/81	All All*	Senate Administration and Rules House Policy Committee
1983	HCR 19 SCR 17	01/26/83 02/01/83	All All	House Appropriations Committee Defeated in Senate by Voice Vote
1985	HCR 5 SCR 8	01/09/85 01/10/85	All All	House Appropriations Committee Senate Committee on Business
1987	SCR 17	01/27/87	All	Senate Committee on Government Operations
1989	SCR 11	01/31/89	All	Senate Committee on Government Operations
1991	SCR 2 SCR 4	01/24/91 01/24/94	All All**	Approved by the House 01/31 Approved by the Senate 02/24 Senate Committee on Government Operations
1993	SCR 1 & 2 HCR 1 HCR 21	02/04/93 01/13/93 01/27/93	All All All	Senate Committee on Govt. Operations House Oversight and Ethics Committee Defeated in House 01/27
1995	HCR 12 HCR 15	01/11/95 01/17/95	All All	Defeated in House 01/30 House Oversight and Ethics Committee
1997	HCR 1 & 2	01/08/97	All	Defeated in House 01/30
1999	HCR 1 HCR 5 & 6	01/13/99 01/13/99	All All	Senate Committee on Government Operations House Oversight and Operations Committee

* Would have rejected all determinations contingent upon the enactment of House Bill 5227 which proposed to extend the time period for rejecting SOCC recommendations.

** Would have rejected increases for all offices scheduled to take effect on October 1, 1991.

A number of proposals have also been offered to change different aspects of the State Officers Compensation Commission and its process, but, to date, none have been adopted. When considering these resolutions and proposals, the issues discussed and arguments put forth have included:

Changes Proposed for SOCC Process

Issue Considered

Question/Argument Offered

Governor’s authority to appoint members to the Commission without the usual requirement of the consent of the Senate.

Conflict of interest.

Legislature’s authority to set the salaries of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General.

Should the Legislature set a basic salary level that will most likely be used as a guide for setting salary levels for all state officers?

Legislature’s authority to set the schedule of the Commission, establish procedures for the Commission, and specify how the Commission will present its recommendations for salary levels of state officers.
Legislature’s authority to set pensions and other fringe benefits for its members.

*Not the same process followed when the duties of other personnel are established.
Should the Legislature change the procedures of the Commission so that the Commission meets well before the filing date for offices, enabling candidates to know the salary level of the offices for which they are running?*

Amendment (made in 1968) to the state constitution repealed a section which stated that legislative salaries could not be raised during the term of office (the “Madison amendment”), and established the State Officers Compensation Commission.*

*The “Madison amendment” is sensible and should be followed.***

* In 1992, the Michigan Legislature was one of the last states in the union to ratify the Madison amendment for placement in the U.S. Constitution, even though the Madison amendment was repealed and deleted from the state constitution.

** The amendment reads, “No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.” (United States Constitution - Amendments Article XXVII)

In 1995, legislation was proposed which would have changed the timetable for when the Commission met and made determinations, required an affirmative vote of the Legislature on recommended salary increases before the deadline for filing for candidacy in an election year, and given the Commission authority to set the salary levels of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. This legislation [House Joint Resolution (HJR) A and House Bill 4078] passed the Michigan House of Representatives, but not the Senate.

In 1997, a similar resolution was introduced. This resolution (HJR J) would have required a

concurrent resolution adopted by a majority of the members elected to and serving in each house of the Legislature to approve the determinations made by SOCC; it also proposed giving authority to the Commission to set the salary levels of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. The resolution was never reported from the Committee on House Oversight and Ethics.

In 1999, an identical resolution (HJR E) was introduced. The resolution was never reported from the Committee on Constitutional Law and Ethics.

All of these proposed changes would have required sitting legislators to cast votes on their salary prior to reelection. This would have changed the practice of having a newly-constituted Legislature receive salary increases without the need to record an affirmative vote on the issue.

2000 SOCC MEETING

The most recent meetings of the Commission, on November 28 and December 7, 2000, marked the seventeenth time that the Commission has convened since it was first established. This section details deliberations which took place at these most recent meetings. At the December 7, 2000, meeting of SOCC, Commission members agreed to establish a pattern of basing pay for the Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and Justices of the Supreme Court on the Governor's salary. Salaries for the offices noted will now be equal to a certain percentage of the Governor's salary. The following were general factors considered when deliberations took place:

- History of salary increases for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and Justices of the Supreme Court;
- Proposed pay increases for the state's classified employees;
- Average pay increases for the overall work force;
- Changes in the Consumer Price Index;
- Salaries of positions that candidates leave in order to serve as elected officials; and
- Results of a study conducted by the Department of Civil Service, at SOCC request, on the pay of similar officials in both this state and in other states.

The following provides information on the salary and mileage expense figures designated by SOCC for 2001 for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and Justices of the Supreme Court. It also notes specific factors considered when salary and expense deliberations took place.

Governor

The Governor's salary will be \$172,000 in 2001 and \$177,000 in 2002. When deliberating the salary for the Governor, the magnitude of the responsibilities of the office were considered. Particular attention was paid to the relationship of the salary for Governor to the salaries of mayors (the Mayor of the City of Detroit in particular), school superintendents, and presidents of Michigan universities. Also taken into consideration was the rate of inflation.

Some of the Commissioners advocated for a higher salary for the Governor's position, stating that a higher salary for the Governor could lead to higher salaries for the Governor's executive team and cabinet members—thus improving the ability to attract and retain highly-qualified personnel in those positions.

Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor's salary (\$120,400 in 2001 and \$123,900 in 2002) will be equal to 70% of the Governor's salary. The Commission concluded that, given the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in Michigan, the position is under-valued when compared to the

position and its duties in other states.

Michigan is one of the few states in which the Lieutenant Governor serves as the assistant state CEO and as presiding officer of the Senate. The Commission determined that it may have, in prior years, treated the position of Lieutenant Governor as a *legislative* position rather than as an *executive* position.

Legislators

Legislators' salaries (\$77,400 in 2001 and \$79,650 in 2002) will be equal to 45% of the Governor's salary. When discussing legislators' salaries, primary factors were the effect of term limits on an appropriate salary level and concern about the ability to attract qualified citizens to the elected positions at the current salary levels. The Commission emphasized that being competitive with the private sector was an important issue, and noted that the compensation level for legislators should be sufficient to attract candidates from diverse backgrounds with good experience in professional and other fields.

Commissioners stated that legislators deserved increases—based on how far the legislators are behind the rest of the state in wage increases. Over the past ten years, the average wage increase has been 46.5%; legislative salaries over the same period increased 32.6%. Lawmakers in the House and Senate currently earn 15.3% less than the average of the six full-time legislative states surveyed by the Department of Civil Service. Also, legislators expressed concern about not having received raises comparable to what the Governor and the Justices of the Supreme Court received for the current term.

Justices

Supreme Court Justices' salaries (\$159,960 in 2001 and \$164,610 in 2002) will be equal to 93% of the Governor's salary. The Commission followed current practice when making this decision. Concern was expressed that Justices are currently paid less than a partner at most law firms in the state, and the same or less than some recent law school graduates at firms in Detroit and Chicago. The Commission unanimously supported an increase in the Justices' pay as an incentive to attract people with the skills and experience necessary to make the office competitive with the private sector.

Mileage Reimbursement

Mileage reimbursement is set by the Commission for Legislators only—*not* for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Justices. Legislative testimony was heard which advocated for a large enough increase to a legislator's expense allowance to cover the greater travel time and costs incurred by an Upper Peninsula legislator versus one who represents a district which is located closer to the Capitol. Recommendations were made to implement either a stepped reimbursement system based on mileage from Lansing to a legislator's home, or a strict voucher system.

Although neither of those recommendations were adopted, one change was made relative to mileage reimbursement. SOCC indicated that *regardless of the method of transportation*, one round trip per week would be reimbursable. Currently, each legislator may claim reimbursement for *miles driven* in the conduct of official legislative business. Such miles are reimbursable at a rate (presently 32.5 cents per mile) set by the State Standardized Travel Regulation. In addition, one round trip per week, made from a legislator's district residence to the Capitol Building, is currently reimbursable, based on the number of miles

driven.

Following the most recent SOCC meetings, the Department of Civil Service prepared and distributed a report, *State of Michigan 2000 Report of the State Officers Compensation Commission*, which details proceedings and deliberations of the meetings.

SUMMARY OF 2000 SOCC DETERMINATIONS

The following table shows salaries for 2001 and 2002 (effective January 1, 2001) for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature, and Justices. It also notes the increase percentage.

SOCC Determinations for 2001 and 2002

<u>Office</u>	<u>2000 Salary</u>	<u>2001 Salary</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>2002 Salary</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Governor	\$151,245	\$172,000	13.7%	\$177,000	2.9%
Lt. Governor	\$100,671	\$120,400	19.6%	\$123,900	2.9%
Justice	\$140,816	\$159,960	13.6%	\$164,610	2.9%
Legislator	\$56,981	\$77,400	35.8%	\$79,650	2.9%

Supplemental Salaries

Supplemental salaries (amounts in addition to the base legislative salary) are granted for legislative leadership positions based on relative workload, responsibility, and impact on the process of activities associated with a position. Supplemental salaries are granted for the positions listed below.

- **Speaker of the House of Representatives**
Presiding officer of the Michigan House of Representatives; caucus leader of the majority party; calls the House to order; maintains decorum; decides the questions of order; recognizes who speaks in the House chamber; settles points of order that arise during session; appoints all committees; and controls the order in which bills are considered

- **Senate Majority Leader**
Supervisor of the administration and budget office of the Senate; appoints all committees; refers bills to committees; and develops and disseminates guidelines on a variety of Senate operations

- **Minority Leaders**
Spokespersons for the minority party; nominates and then consults with the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader on the appointment of minority members to committees

- **Majority Floor Leaders**
Schedule and manage the day-to-day business of the chamber; keep members informed on the order of business and the progress of measures that may be considered for a final vote during session; and keep the session agenda moving with regular statements regarding the daily calendar
- **Minority Floor Leaders**
Primary strategists for their respective caucuses during session
- **Appropriations Committee Chairs**
Function as parliamentary heads of the Standing Committees on Appropriations
- **Speaker Pro Tempore - House**
Presides over session if the Speaker of the House is absent or chooses to participate in floor debate
- **President Pro Tempore - Senate**
Presides over session if the Lieutenant Governor is absent

Supplemental salaries for legislative leadership positions will be increased effective January 1, 2001. The 2001 levels will continue to be in effect for the year 2002. Salary determinations for the positions noted above are listed in the following table:

SOCC Determinations for 2001 and 2002: Legislative Leadership Supplemental Salaries

<u>Leadership Position</u>	<u>2000 Salary</u>	<u>2001 Salary</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>2002 Salary</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Speaker of the House	\$25,358	\$27,000	6.5%	\$27,000	0.0%
Senate Majority Leader	\$23,153	\$26,000	12.3%	\$26,000	0.0%
Minority Leader - House	\$18,743	\$22,000	17.4%	\$22,000	0.0%
Minority Leader - Senate	\$18,743	\$22,000	17.4%	\$22,000	0.0%
Majority Floor Leader - House	\$11,025	\$12,000	8.8%	\$12,000	0.0%
Majority Floor Leader - Senate	\$11,025	\$12,000	8.8%	\$12,000	0.0%
Minority Floor Leader - House	\$8,820	\$10,000	13.4%	\$10,000	0.0%
Minority Floor Leader - Senate	\$8,820	\$10,000	13.4%	\$10,000	0.0%
House Appropriations Committee Chair	\$5,513	\$7,000	27.0%	\$7,000	0.0%
Senate Appropriations Committee Chair	\$5,513	\$7,000	27.0%	\$7,000	0.0%
Speaker Pro Tempore - House	\$5,513	\$5,513	0.0%	\$5,513	0.0%
President Pro Tempore - Senate	\$5,513	\$5,513	0.0%	\$5,513	0.0%

Expense allowances for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and legislators will be increased effective January 1, 2001. The Governor's expense allowance will increase from \$50,000 to \$60,000 (20%), and the Lieutenant Governor's will increase from \$15,000 to \$20,000 (33.3%). Expense allowances for legislators will increase from \$10,000 to \$12,000 (20%).

The increase for the Justices of the Supreme Court impacts salaries for judges of the Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, Probate Courts, and District Courts. Pursuant to recent court reform legislation (1996 PAs 374 and 388), the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court provide the base for salaries of the judges of the other courts. The judges' salaries at the Court of Appeals are set at 92% of the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the salaries of Circuit Court and Probate Court judges at 85%, and the salaries of District Court judges at 84%. The following table shows salaries for all judges which will be effective January 1, 2001 and January 1, 2002.

SOCC Determinations for 2001 and 2002: Justices and Judges

<u>Court</u>	<u>2000 Salary</u>	<u>2001 Salary</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>2002 Salary</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Supreme Court	\$140,816	\$159,960	13.6%	\$164,610	2.9%
Court of Appeals	\$129,551	\$147,163	13.6%	\$151,441	2.9%
Circuit Court	\$119,694	\$135,966	13.6%	\$139,919	2.9%
Probate Court	\$119,694	\$135,966	13.6%	\$139,919	2.9%
District Court	\$118,285	\$134,366	13.6%	\$138,272	2.9%

FISCAL IMPACT OF 2000 SOCC DETERMINATIONS

The FY 2000-01 budgets for the Executive Office and for the Legislature include funding for a 3% salary increase. The SOCC determinations exceed the 3% increase which was appropriated. The following table shows the fiscal impact (supplemental need) of SOCC determinations for: 1) FY 2000-01 if SOCC determinations are implemented and 2) FY 2001-02 if the supplemental numbers presented here are built into the FY 2000-01 appropriations base.

Fiscal Impact of SOCC Determinations

<u>Office</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Supplemental Salary</u>	<u>Expense Allowance</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>FY 2000-01</u>				
Governor	\$13,200	N/A	\$7,500	\$20,700
Lt. Governor	\$13,300	N/A	\$3,800	\$17,100
<u>Legislature:</u>				
House	\$1,578,700	\$6,600	\$165,000	\$1,750,300
Senate	\$544,200	\$7,500	\$57,000	<u>\$608,700</u>
			TOTAL	\$2,396,800
 <u>FY 2001-02</u>				
Governor	\$7,900	N/A	\$2,500	\$10,400
Lt. Governor	\$6,700	N/A	\$1,200	\$7,900
<u>Legislature:</u>				
House	\$661,900	\$1,900	\$55,000	\$718,800
Senate	\$228,200	\$2,200	\$19,000	<u>\$249,400</u>
			TOTAL	\$986,500

The FY 2000-01 budget for the Judiciary includes funding for a 3% salary increase for the Supreme Court. The SOCC determinations exceed the 3% increase which was appropriated. The following table shows the fiscal impact (supplemental need) of SOCC determinations for: 1) FY 2000-01 if SOCC determinations are implemented and 2) FY 2001-02 if the supplemental numbers presented here are built into the FY 2000-01 appropriations base.

Fiscal Impact of SOCC Determinations: Judiciary

<u>Court</u>	<u># of Judges</u>	<u>Salary</u>
<u>FY 2000-01</u>		
Supreme Court Justice	7	\$78,300
Court of Appeals Judge	28	\$288,200
Circuit Court Judge	210	\$1,997,500
Probate Court Judge	92 full-time; 14 part-time	\$875,100
District Court Judge	259	<u>\$2,434,400</u>
TOTAL		\$5,673,500
<u>FY 2001-02</u>		
Supreme Court Justice	7	\$57,900
Court of Appeals Judge	28	\$213,100
Circuit Court Judge	210	\$1,476,900
Probate Court Judge	92 full-time; 14 part-time	\$286,500
District Court Judge	259	<u>\$1,800,000</u>
TOTAL		\$3,834,400

In summary:

- The total fiscal impact of the 2000 SOCC determinations is \$8,070,300 GF/GP for FY 2000-2001.
- The total fiscal impact of the 2000 SOCC determinations is \$4,820,900 GF/GP for FY 2001-2002.
- The grand total for both years is \$12,891,200 GF/GP.

APPENDIX

**SOC Determinations History
for the Positions of Governor and Lieutenant Governor**

Governor			Lieutenant Governor		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense Allowance</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense Allowance</u>
1968	40,000	15,000	1968	22,000	3,000
1969	40,000	15,000	1969	22,000	3,000
1970	45,000	15,000	1970	25,000	3,000
1971	45,000	15,000	1971	25,000	3,000
1972	45,000	15,000	1972	25,000	3,000
1973	45,000	15,000	1973	25,000	3,000
1974	45,000	15,000	1974	25,000	3,000
1975	47,250	18,000	1975	27,500	3,500
1976	47,250	18,000	1976	27,500	3,500
1977	55,000	18,000	1977	38,000	4,250
1978	58,000	18,000	1978	40,000	4,600
1979	61,500	18,000	1979	42,500	4,950
1980	65,000	18,000	1980	45,000	5,200
1981	65,000	18,000	1981	45,000	5,200
1982	70,000	20,000	1982	50,000	7,000
1983	70,000	20,000	1983	50,000	7,000
1984	78,000	20,000	1984	53,500	7,000
1985	81,900	20,000	1985	56,175	7,000
1986	85,800	20,000	1986	58,850	7,000
1987	92,664	30,000	1987	62,970	7,000
1988	100,077	30,000	1988	67,377	7,000
1989	103,580	30,000	1989	80,300	9,000
1990	106,690	30,000	1990	80,300	9,000
1991	106,690	30,000	1991	80,300	9,000
1992	106,690	30,000	1992	80,300	9,000
1993	106,690	30,000	1993	80,300	9,000
1994	112,025	30,000	1994	84,315	9,000
1995	116,506	30,000	1995	86,844	9,000
1996	121,166	30,000	1996	89,450	9,000
1997	124,195	40,000	1997	91,686	12,000
1998	127,300	40,000	1998	93,978	12,000
1999	138,757	50,000	1999	97,267	15,000
2000	151,245	50,000	2000	100,671	15,000
2001	172,000	60,000	2001	120,400	20,000
2002	177,000	60,000	2002	123,900	20,000

**SOC Determinations History
for the Positions of Legislator and Justice**

Legislator			Justice			Chief Justice	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense Allowance</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense Allowance</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Expense Allowance</u>
1968	n/a	n/a	1968	n/a	n/a	1968	n/a
1969	15,000	3,000	1969	35,000	n/a	1969	n/a
1970	15,000	3,000	1970	35,000	n/a	1970	n/a
1971	17,000	2,750	1971	42,000	n/a	1971	n/a
1972	17,000	2,750	1972	42,000	n/a	1972	n/a
1973	17,000	2,875	1973	42,000	1,500	1973	n/a
1974	17,000	3,000	1974	42,000	1,500	1974	n/a
1975	19,000	3,300	1975	43,500	1,500	1975	n/a
1976	19,000	3,500	1976	43,500	1,500	1976	n/a
1977	22,500	4,250	1977	50,000	1,500	1977	n/a
1978	24,000	4,600	1978	53,000	1,500	1978	n/a
1979	25,500	4,900	1979	56,500	1,500	1979	3,000
1980	27,000	5,200	1980	60,500	1,500	1980	4,500
1981	27,000	5,200	1981	60,500	1,500	1981	4,500
1982	31,000	6,200	1982	69,000	2,000	1982	5,000
1983	31,000	6,200	1983	69,000	2,000	1983	5,000
1984	33,200	6,700	1984	74,000	2,000	1984	5,000
1985	34,860	6,700	1985	77,700	2,000	1985	5,000
1986	36,520	6,700	1986	81,400	2,000	1986	5,000
1987	38,163	7,700	1987	94,000	n/a	1987	n/a
1988	39,881	7,700	1988	100,000	n/a	1988	n/a
1989	42,670	8,100	1989	103,500	n/a	1989	n/a
1990	45,450	8,500	1990	106,610	n/a	1990	n/a
1991	45,450	8,500	1991	106,610	n/a	1991	n/a
1992	45,450	8,500	1992	106,610	n/a	1992	n/a
1993	45,450	8,500	1993	106,610	n/a	1993	n/a
1994	47,723	8,925	1994	111,941	n/a	1994	n/a
1995	49,155	8,925	1995	115,299	n/a	1995	n/a
1996	50,629	8,925	1996	118,758	n/a	1996	n/a
1997	51,895	8,925	1997	121,727	n/a	1997	n/a
1998	53,192	8,925	1998	124,770	n/a	1998	n/a
1999	55,054	10,000	1999	134,752	n/a	1999	n/a
2000	56,981	10,000	2000	140,816	n/a	2000	n/a
2001	77,400	12,000	2001	159,960	n/a	2001	n/a
2002	79,650	12,000	2002	164,610	n/a	2002	n/a

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