SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS – REGULATORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE RELATED

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACT - ADMINISTRATION FUND

Public Act 1 of 1936 (Extra Session) created this fund to account for administrative costs of the Bureau of Worker's and Unemployment Compensation, which is administered by the Department of Labor and Economic Growth. The fund derives most of its revenue from federal grants. It also receives transfers from the Michigan Employment Security Act Contingent Fund (reported as part of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds, an enterprise fund). Expenditures for administration are subject to legislative appropriation.

Unemployment benefit payments to individuals are made directly from funds accumulated from employer premiums. These activities are reported in the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Funds.

SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING FUND

Public Act 154 of 1974, as amended, imposes an annual levy on each insurance carrier licensed to write workers' disability compensation business in the State and on each self-insured employer. Public Act 24 of 1977 established the Safety Education and Training Fund to receive these assessments for support of the Department of Labor and Economic Growth's Consultation Education and Training Division.

STATE CONSTRUCTION CODE FUND

Public Act 230 of 1972, as amended, created the State Construction Code Fund. Fees received for building permit applications and other funds collected under this act are appropriated by the Legislature for the operation of the Department of Labor and Economic Growth's Bureau of Construction Codes and Fire Safety and related indirect overhead expenditures.

HOMEOWNER CONSTRUCTION LIEN RECOVERY FUND

Established by P.A. 497 of 1980, the Homeowner Construction Lien Recovery Fund allows contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, and laborers to collect payments for work done if they have not been paid, despite filing a residential lien. The fund is self-sustaining and is financed by fees assessed on builders, electrical and plumbing contractors, and laborers.

STATE CASINO GAMING FUND

Created by P.A. 69 of 1997, this fund provides the licensing, regulation, and control of casino gaming activities in Michigan. The five-member gaming control board is vested with the authority for licensing, regulating, and controlling casino gaming operations; manufacturers and distributors of gaming equipment and supplies; and persons who participate in gaming. Activities financed by casino gaming revenue are legally restricted for specific purposes.

SECOND INJURY FUND

Public Act 317 of 1969, as amended, created the Second Injury Fund to insure carriers and self-insured employers against certain workers' compensation losses. The administrator, appointed by the fund's Board of Trustees, supervises the fund. The fund's revenue consists of assessments, calculated under provisions of the act, which are assessed to insurance carriers and self-insured employers licensed or authorized in Michigan.

SILICOSIS, DUST DISEASE, AND LOGGING INDUSTRY COMPENSATION FUND

Established by P.A. 317 of 1969, as amended, the Silicosis, Dust Disease, and Logging Industry Compensation Fund reimburses insurance carriers who pay benefits to employees injured from certain dust diseases, and employees who have sustained personal injury or death while being employed in the logging industry. Revenues are generated through annual assessments of insurance carriers.

SELF-INSURERS' SECURITY FUND

Established by P.A. 317 of 1969, as amended, the Self-Insurers' Security Fund pays workers' compensation benefits to injured employees of insolvent, private self-insured employers. Revenues are generated through annual assessments of insurance carriers.

Funds held in trust per court orders to pay obligations due under the Michigan Workers' Disability Compensation Act are reported as liabilities of this fund.

UTILITY CONSUMER REPRESENTATION FUND

Established by P.A. 304 of 1982, as amended, the Utility Consumer Representation Fund provides funding, on behalf of residential gas, fuel, and electric customers, for energy cost recovery hearings before the Michigan Public Service Commission. Revenues are generated through annual assessments of regulated utility companies.