

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Financial Report
September 30, 2024

State of Michigan 457 Plan

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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Office of the Auditor General

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Doug A. Ringler, CPA, CIA
Auditor General

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements
and Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Michelle Lange, Director
Department of Technology, Management, and Budget
Elliott-Larsen Building
Lansing, Michigan
and
Anthony J. Estell, Director
Office of Retirement Services
Stevens T. Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the State of Michigan 457 Plan (Plan), a fiduciary fund of the State of Michigan, as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 and the related notes to the financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net position of the State of Michigan 457 Plan as of September 30, 2024 and the changes in its fiduciary net position for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Plan and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements present only the Plan and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Michigan or its pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds as of September 30, 2024, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



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Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue a report dated December 17, 2024 on our consideration of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Plan's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Doug Ringler".

Doug Ringler
Auditor General
December 17, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section presents our discussion and analysis of the State of Michigan 457 Plan's (the Plan's) financial performance and provides an overview of the Plan's financial activities for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023. This section should be read in conjunction with the Plan's basic financial statements.

Using This Annual Financial Report

This annual financial report consists of two parts: (1) management's discussion and analysis (this section) and (2) the Plan's basic financial statements. The Plan's basic financial statements are comprised of a Statement of Plan Fiduciary Net Position, a Statement of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position, and Notes to the Financial Statements. The Statement of Plan Fiduciary Net Position reports the assets and liabilities of the Plan and the net position that is held on behalf of participants as of the end of the fiscal year. The Statement of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position reports the additions and deductions to the Plan that occurred during the fiscal year. The notes explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Condensed Financial Information

The table below compares key financial information in a condensed format between the current and prior year:

	Fiscal Years Ended September 30 (in thousands)	
	2024	2023
Plan Net Position	\$ 4,252,633	\$ 3,260,087
Net investment income (loss)	\$ 785,700	\$ 350,630
Contributions - Employees	441,963	368,004
Contributions - Employers	119	151
Contributions - Transfers from other systems	2,527	2,243
Benefits paid	(110,681)	(94,932)
Refunds and payments to other systems	(121,733)	(88,776)
Other income and expenses - net	(5,349)	(5,109)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Plan Net Position	\$ 992,546	\$ 532,210

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Overall Fund Structure and Objectives

The Plan was originally established by the State of Michigan in 1974 for the exclusive benefit of eligible State of Michigan employees and their beneficiaries. The Plan has been amended and restated since the Plan's original adoption and retitled as the "State of Michigan 457 Plan". It was last restated in its entirety, effective January 1, 2020.

The Plan was established as a means for State employees to save for retirement. Employees of the State of Michigan and judges are eligible to participate in the Plan as of the first day of employment and may voluntarily contribute a portion of their compensation up to the established Internal Revenue Code limits. The Plan was expanded in 2010 and 2012 to benefit eligible Michigan public school employees and their beneficiaries. Then in 2012, the Plan was further expanded to benefit eligible Michigan State Police and their beneficiaries, and to employees of the Education Achievement Authority (EAA) and their beneficiaries.

Effective August 11, 2014, public school employers were provided the option to sign up to offer public school employees a deferred compensation option through the State of Michigan 401K and 457 Plans. Public school employees enrolled in the defined benefit pension plan who were hired prior to July 1, 2010, and also elected to retain their premium subsidy health care were eligible to participate. As of November 1, 2021, these public school employees are permitted to defer compensation to the State of Michigan 457 Plan without the need for their employers to sign up. The deferred compensation option extends the opportunity to invest in the 457 Plan, and it also allows rollovers to the 401K Plan.

On April 25, 2017, the EAA Executive Committee approved a Resolution Authorizing Dissolution of the Education Achievement Authority of Michigan. The EAA ceased to exist as a legal entity on June 30, 2017. No new contributions were made to the Plan since August 18, 2017.

On July 13, 2017, the Governor signed Public Act 92 of 2017 into law. The legislation closed the current hybrid plan (Pension Plus) to newly hired employees as of February 1, 2018 and created a new optional revised hybrid plan (Pension Plus 2) with similar plan benefit calculations but containing a 50/50 cost share between the employee and the employer, including the cost of future unfunded liabilities.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

On June 3, 2018, the Governor signed Public Act 169 of 2018 into law. The legislation requires public school employers to make a dollar-for-dollar matching contribution to the 401K Plan on up to 3% of gross wages deferred to the 457 Plan effective September 1, 2018, for all MPSERS members who had elected to convert to the Defined Contribution plan.

On November 29, 2023, the Governor signed Public Act 250 of 2023 into law. The legislation requires public school employees who first work for a reporting unit after June 30, 2024, and fail to make an election for any reason on or before the close of the 75-day election period to be considered to have made an election to become a Pension Plus 2 member.

Asset Allocation

The Bureau of Investments, Department of Treasury, in consultation with the Michigan Office of Retirement Services and subject to approval by the State of Michigan Investment Board, selects mutual funds, pooled funds, separate accounts, or other investment vehicles to pursue the Plan's investment objective, which are then made available by the trustee. Except as required under auto-enrollment in the State of Michigan 457 Plan Document, all participants have the ability to direct the investments of their accounts under the Plan, in accordance with the investment choices made available by the trustee and those policies or procedures determined by the administration from time to time. Forfeited assets are invested in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 of the Plan Document. The Plan has no control over investment decisions made by the participants. Plan assets may be invested and reinvested in various instruments as deemed appropriate by the trustee and Plan management. Several investment tiers have been developed and made available to participants. A summary of the types of investments is listed in Note 3.

Investment Results

For fiscal year 2024, the S&P 500 was up 36.35%, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the Dow) was up 28.85%, and the NASDAQ was up 38.64%. Other common indices that finished the fiscal year in positive territory included the Russell 2000 at 26.76%; Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Europe, Australasia, and the Far East (EAFE) at 24.77%; MSCI Emerging

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Markets at 26.05%; Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Indices at 15.74%; and the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond at 11.57%.

The U.S. labor market has exhibited signs of cooling this year with rising unemployment, fewer job postings, and weakening consumer sentiment about job conditions. The ratio of job openings per unemployed worker has fallen significantly but remained historically high, suggesting labor markets have normalized, but not shifted into recessionary territory. Despite pockets of weakness in lower-income segments, the U.S. consumer remains supported by positive real wage gains and strong balance sheets.

Major global economies demonstrated persistent expansion amid improved global financial conditions and stable employment dynamics, despite some softening in manufacturing. The U.S. and several large developing economies—India, Mexico, and Brazil—showed signs of mid-cycle dynamics, while the U.S. still also displayed significant late-cycle characteristics. Canada experienced increasing recession risks relative to other developed markets.

China announced a flurry of new policies toward the end of Q3 that boosted stock prices, partly due to measures to provide liquidity to the equity markets. However, it remains uncertain whether new policy measures will spark an economic reacceleration amid China's structural imbalances and gloomy consumer sentiment.

Global manufacturing activity decelerated in Q3 but was offset by positive momentum in global services activity and generally stable employment across both developed and emerging markets. Global disinflation trends continued, as core inflation fell across most major developed and emerging economies. The combination of lower core inflation, falling energy and food costs, and recent cuts in policy rates across most major central banks, all support household real incomes and consumer spending.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Services and shelter inflation, however, remain elevated, possibly due to supply-related constraints in labor and housing. Historically, there have been several episodes in the postwar era in which inflation exceeded 5%, decelerated, and then exhibited a second wave over the next two years. Absent a more significant economic slowdown, persistent core inflationary pressures still pose a risk to the outlook.

Corporate earnings growth for 2024 was revised lower in Q3 to a still-healthy 9% growth rate. Profit margins have ticked up this year and stabilized well above pre-pandemic levels, and they are expected to inflect higher across all sizes of companies in 2025. The largest seven companies have been the biggest contributors to earnings growth in recent years, and the market expects these companies to maintain elevated margins and strong relative earnings power in 2025.

Source: Fidelity Investments Quarterly Market Update: Third Quarter 2024, Executive Summary

Contacting Management

This report is designed to provide Plan participants with a general overview of the Plan's finances and to demonstrate the Plan's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Michigan Office of Retirement Services, P.O. Box 30171, Lansing, MI 48909-7671.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Plan Fiduciary Net Position (in thousands)

As of September 30, 2024

	State of Michigan Deferred Compensation Fund	Public School Deferred Compensation Fund	Education Achievement Authority Deferred Compensation Fund	Total
Assets				
Equity in Common Cash	\$ 71	\$ 4,202	\$ 55	\$ 4,328
Participant-directed investments at fair value/contract value (Note 3)				
Mutual funds	\$ 212,647	\$ 21,438	\$ 10	\$ 234,096
Common trust funds	1,102,637	2,080,055	6,729	3,189,422
Tier III investments	82,546	26,479	93	109,118
Stable Value Fund	420,992	6,940	44	427,976
Voya Small Cap Growth Strategy Fund	28,170	4,107	8	32,285
Jennison Associates Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	119,681	20,084	41	139,806
Artisan U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Strategy Fund	22,833	4,934	2	27,769
Ceredex Small Cap Value Strategy Fund	13,406	2,213		15,619
T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Value Fund	28,613	7,662	37	36,313
Total participant-directed investments	\$ 2,031,527	\$ 2,173,912	\$ 6,965	\$ 4,212,404
Receivables:				
Participant loans	\$ 5,121	\$ 16,196		\$ 21,316
Amounts due from employees	2,641	23,566		26,207
Other receivable	35	366	\$ 1	403
Total receivables	\$ 7,796	\$ 40,128	\$ 1	\$ 47,926
Total assets	\$ 2,039,394	\$ 2,218,241	\$ 7,021	\$ 4,264,657
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,693	\$ 6,615		\$ 9,308
Unearned Revenue		2,716		2,716
Total liabilities	\$ 2,693	\$ 9,332		\$ 12,025
Plan Net Position	\$ 2,036,701	\$ 2,208,910	\$ 7,021	\$ 4,252,633

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position (in thousands)

For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

	State of Michigan Deferred Compensation Fund	Public School Deferred Compensation Fund	Education Achievement Authority Deferred Compensation Fund	Total
Additions to Net Position				
Investment income (loss):				
Interest and Dividends	\$ 14,690	\$ 1,431	\$ 1	\$ 16,122
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	339,803	428,277	1,498	769,578
Total investment income (loss)	\$ 354,493	\$ 429,708	\$ 1,499	\$ 785,700
Contributions:				
Employees	\$ 61,170	\$ 380,793		\$ 441,963
Employers	119			119
Transfers from other systems	1,105	1,421		2,527
Total contributions	\$ 62,394	\$ 382,214		\$ 444,608
Miscellaneous income	\$ 208	\$ 2,320	\$ 7	\$ 2,535
Total additions	\$ 417,095	\$ 814,242	\$ 1,506	\$ 1,232,843
Deductions from Net Position				
Benefits paid to participants	\$ 77,323	\$ 33,226	\$ 131	\$ 110,681
Administrative and investment expenses	2,215	5,655	13	7,884
Refunds and payments to other systems	94,567	27,078	88	121,733
Total deductions	\$ 174,105	\$ 65,958	\$ 233	\$ 240,297
Net increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ 242,989	\$ 748,284	\$ 1,273	\$ 992,546
Plan Net Position				
Beginning of fiscal year	\$ 1,793,712	\$ 1,460,626	\$ 5,749	\$ 3,260,087
End of fiscal year	<u>\$ 2,036,701</u>	<u>\$ 2,208,910</u>	<u>\$ 7,021</u>	<u>\$ 4,252,633</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

The State of Michigan 457 Plan (the Plan) is a deferred compensation fund sponsored by the State of Michigan. The Plan is considered part of the State reporting entity and is included in the *State of Michigan Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund. The Michigan Office of Retirement Services administers the Plan and the plan administrator has the authority to amend the Plan.

The following description provides only general information. Participants should refer to the Plan Document for a more complete description of the Plan's provisions. The Plan Document is available on the State of Michigan 401K and 457 Plan website.

General

The Plan was established by the Civil Service Commission in 1974. The first enrollment was on April 17, 1975, with contributions starting in May 1975. The Plan Document was last restated effective January 1, 2020, to incorporate all amendments, update changes required by law, and add new sections for changes in provisions made since the previous restatement. As of September 30, 2024, the Plan included 22,108 State of Michigan participants, 165,413 Michigan public school participants (681 participating employers), and 473 participants of the former Educational Achievement Authority (EAA).

Eligibility

The following employees are eligible to participate in the Plan on the first day of employment:

- State of Michigan employees (except per diem workers who receive no taxable wages, working patients of a mental health facility, and individuals paid on a fee basis or receiving only military subsistence payments),
- Employees of the state judicial council as of September 30, 1996, who irrevocably elected to forgo participation in the State's defined benefit pension plan and are currently employed by Wayne County performing judicial duties in the third circuit court, thirty-six district court, or Wayne County Clerk's Office,

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

- Judges,
- Michigan State Police,
- Public school employees, and
- Former Education Achievement Authority employees (no new contributions).

Contributions

In accordance with Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Plan limits the amount of an individual's annual contribution, including additional catch-up contributions for those participants age 50 or older. Plan limits are adjusted each year by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) based on increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The Plan provides for the Personal Healthcare Fund (PHF) for State of Michigan employees hired on or after January 1, 2012; State employees hired after March 31, 1997, but prior to January 1, 2012 and who opted out of the graded premium; Michigan public school employees hired on or after September 4, 2012, public school employees hired prior to September 4, 2012 and who opted out of the graded premium; Michigan State Police hired on or after June 10, 2012; and the Michigan National Guard Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant Generals hired on or after January 1, 2011, to account for employee contributions to the PHF. The PHF employer match for Troopers and Sergeants of the Michigan State Police who were originally hired on or after June 10, 2012, was increased from 2% to 3% effective June 26, 2022, under a new Collective Bargaining Agreement that became effective on June 24, 2022. Employer matching contributions are made to the 401K Plan. Eligible State employees hired after March 31, 1997, but prior to January 1, 2012, and who opted out of the graded premium also receive a monetized amount upon first termination of employment for years of service accrued prior to March 31, 2012, all or a portion of which is contributed to the Plan if annual limits are reached in the 401K Plan.

The EAA was dissolved effective June 30, 2017, and the plan no longer receives new EAA contributions; however, the plan will remain open as long as former EAA employee balances remain in the plan.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Contributions from Other Systems

Active employees or former employees may roll over money from another governmental 457 Plan into their State of Michigan 457 Plan account, or from a 401(a) plan, 401K plan, 403(b) plan, or traditional individual retirement accounts (IRAs) if severed from employment for more than twelve (12) months and have maintained a 457 account balance. Participants may withdraw funds rolled into the Plan at any time.

Participant Account

Each participant's account is credited with his or her contributions and an allocation of the Plan's earnings. Allocations are based on the participant's account balance to reflect the effect of income or losses from the particular investments. The benefit to which a participant is entitled is limited to the benefit that can be provided from the participant's account.

Vesting

Participants are 100% vested in their contributions and related earnings or losses at all times.

Loans to Participants

Participants of the Plan may borrow from their account balances of the Plan in accordance with the loan policy statement. Loan amounts can range from a minimum of \$1,000 to a maximum of \$50,000. An additional loan option was made available for eligible participants under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act from April 22, 2020, to September 22, 2020, to a maximum of \$100,000. Loans must be repaid within five years, with the exception of residential loans, which may be extended up to thirty years. However, from April 22, 2020, through December 31, 2020, participants were able to defer loan payments for up to one year under the CARES Act. The interest rate on loans reflects a rate equal to the prime interest rate on the first day of the prior month.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Loans to Participants – Defaulted

Defaulted loans are loans resulting from the failure of a participant to make the required loan repayments on an outstanding loan. These loans are considered a distribution to the participant for which a federal 1099 tax form is issued. During fiscal year 2024 defaulted loans totaled \$222 thousand for participants in the State of Michigan Deferred Compensation Retirement Fund and \$2.3 million in the Public School Deferred Compensation Fund. There were no defaulted loans in the EAA Deferred Compensation Fund.

Payment of Benefits

Participants may, but are not required to, withdraw their funds after 45 days of separation from employment. Withdrawal of participant funds may be by lump sum, monthly payments, annual payments, or rollovers to other qualified plans or an IRA. Payments may occur over a period not to exceed life expectancy from the date that the payments begin. In-service benefit payments are permitted for various reasons as outlined in the Plan Document.

Refunds and Payments to Other Systems

After 45 days of separation from employment, participants may, but are not required to, roll over all or a portion of their account balances to other qualified plans or an IRA, or they may use all or a portion of their account balances to purchase preapproved service credit in the State of Michigan's pension trust funds, if applicable.

Forfeited Accounts

Forfeited accounts totaled \$94.6 thousand on September 30, 2024. As specified in the Plan Document, these accounts are to be used to restore forfeited assets when applicable, offset future employer contributions, and pay administrative expenses of the Plan. Forfeited assets are invested in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 of the Plan Document.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The Plan's financial statements reflect the PHF activity for State employees, Michigan State Police, and public school employees participating in the PHF that are not eligible for subsidized health care benefits. The State employees eligible for subsidized health care benefits are included in the OPEB actuarial valuation provided for Michigan State Employees' Retirement System (MSERS) and reported in the MSERS financial statements. The public school employees eligible for subsidized health care are included in the OPEB actuarial valuation provided for the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPSERS) and reported in the MPSERS financial statements. The Michigan State Police eligible for subsidized health care are included in the OPEB actuarial valuation provided for the Michigan State Police Retirement System (MSPRS) and reported in the MSPRS financial statements. For more information regarding these OPEB, please refer to the separately issued retirement system annual comprehensive financial reports.

Tax Status

The U.S. Department of Treasury made its most recent issuance of a Private Letter Ruling on February 19, 2010, that the Plan constitutes an eligible deferred compensation plan as defined in section 457(b) of the Code and the trust associated with the Plan satisfies all applicable requirements of section 457(g), and will be treated as and is, therefore, exempt from federal income tax under section 501(a). Although the Plan may be subsequently amended and restated, management believes that the Plan will continue to operate as an eligible deferred compensation plan and trust.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The accompanying financial statements present only the State of Michigan 457 Plan. Accordingly, they do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position and the changes in financial position of the State of Michigan as a whole or its pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The Plan uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Employee contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions.

Investments

Investments in the mutual funds, common trust funds, Voya Small Cap Growth Strategy Fund, Jennison Associates Large Cap Growth Equity Fund, Artisan U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Strategy Fund, T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Value Fund, Ceredex Small-Cap Value Strategy Fund, and Tier III investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices. The Stable Value Fund is stated at contract value (see Note 3 for additional information). The mutual funds are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) are regulated by state insurance departments. Investments in common trust funds are managed by State Street Global Advisors (SSgA), BlackRock, and the Prudential Trust Company. Common trust funds are similar to mutual funds though not registered like mutual funds are. The value of the Plan's position in the common cash fund is equivalent to the fair value of the common cash fund shares.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Investments measured at fair value are determined based on the market approach, which utilizes prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The fair value of publicly traded fixed income and equity securities is based upon quoted market prices and exchange rates, when applicable.

Participant Loans

Participant loans are stated at the outstanding principal amount.

NOTE 3 – INVESTMENTS

The Bureau of Investments, Department of Treasury, in consultation with the Michigan Office of Retirement Services and subject to approval by the State of Michigan Investment Board, selects mutual funds, pooled funds, separate accounts, or other investment vehicles to pursue the Plan's investment objective, which are then made available to participants by the trustee. Except as required under auto-enrollment in the State of Michigan 457 Plan Document, all participants have the ability to direct the investments of their accounts under the Plan, in accordance with the investment choices made available by the trustee and those policies or procedures determined by the administration from time to time.

Three investment tiers have been developed to classify the investments available to participants, based upon the general investment strategy. Tier I contains funds that have a passive investment strategy. These investments are managed to mirror investment performance of an established index. Tier II contains funds that have an active investment strategy. These investments are managed actively by an investment advisor using a specific fund investment objective. Tier III contains accounts with investments that are self-directed by the participant. These are not managed passively or actively by anyone other than the participant. A brief summary of the types of investments included in each tier follows:

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Tier I - Common trust funds include BlackRock Government Short-Term Investment Fund, State Street U.S. Bond Index Non-Lending Series Fund Class A, State Street S&P 500 Index Non-Lending Series Fund Class A, State Street S&P MidCap Index Non-Lending Series Fund Class A, BlackRock S&P SmallCap 600 Equity Index Fund F, State Street Global All Cap Equity Ex-U.S. Index Non-Lending Series Fund Class A, BlackRock Emerging Markets Index Fund F, State Street Target Retirement Income Fund – Class P, and State Street Target Retirement Funds - Class P ranging in retirement dates from 2020 through 2065. All of the BlackRock funds employ the unitized accounting method.

Tier II - Three of the Tier II funds (PIMCO Total Return Instl Fund, Dodge & Cox Stock X Fund, and American Funds EuroPacific Growth Fund R6) are mutual funds that employ the traditional share accounting method in which dividends are directly applied to participant accounts. The Prudential High Yield Fund is a common trust fund that also employs the traditional share accounting method. Other Tier II investments that include the Stable Value Fund, Voya Small Cap Growth Strategy Fund, Jennison Associates Large Cap Growth Equity Fund, Artisan U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Strategy Fund, T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Value Fund, and Ceredex Small-Cap Value Strategy Fund all employ the unitized accounting method and are designed for the exclusive use and benefit of State of Michigan 401K Plan and 457 Plan participants. The funds are unitized to eliminate the impact of revenue sharing on pricing. Unitization also allows the cash holding percentage of each unitized fund to be established between the plan sponsor and the custodian, which reduces the need to trade underlining securities of the investment option on a daily basis and, therefore, the commission cost of trading those securities can be minimized.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Tier III - Individual stocks and bonds, thousands of mutual funds (load, no-load, and no-fee/no-load) from a multitude of fund families, and derivatives are available from Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (Schwab) through the Plan's recordkeeper. The various types of investments within Tier III are self-managed by the participants and are not separately classified by type of investment by Schwab or the Plan's recordkeeper. These self-managed stocks, bonds, mutual funds, covered call options and Exchange Traded Funds are presented on the Statement of Plan Fiduciary Net Position within the Tier III investments.

Investment Risk:

The Plan's investments are subject to several types of risk. As of September 30, 2024, the Plan did not have any investments subject to custodial credit risk or concentration of credit risk. Other types of risk are examined in more detail below:

a. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of investments will decrease as a result of a rise in interest rates. The Plan's investment policy does not restrict investment maturities. As of September 30, 2024, the weighted average maturities of investments subject to interest rate risk are shown below (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value/ Contract Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Stable Value Fund:		
Synthetic contracts*	\$ 427,976	3.28
Common trust funds:		
State Street U.S. Bond Index Non-Lending Series Fund Class A	\$ 232,801	8.35
BlackRock Government Short-Term Investment Fund	\$ 49,887	0.09
Prudential High Yield Fund	\$ 11,378	3.71
Mutual Funds:		
PIMCO Total Return Instl Fund	\$ 23,385	7.89

*These investments are reported at contract value as disclosed in Note 2.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

b. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or another counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The Plan has an investment policy that limits its investment choices. The investment choices offered to participants are defined by tiers as described in the preceding paragraphs. As of September 30, 2024, the credit quality ratings of debt securities subject to credit risk (other than U.S. government securities) are shown below (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value/ Contract Value	Duration	Rating	Rating Organization
Stable Value Fund:				
Synthetic contracts*	\$ 427,976	Long-term	BBB to AAA	S&P
Common trust funds:				
State Street U.S. Bond Index Non-Lending Series Fund Class A	\$ 232,801	Long-term	Baa to Aaa	Moody's
BlackRock Government Short-Term Investment Fund	\$ 49,887	Short-term	A-1 to A-1+	S&P
		Long-term	A to AA+	S&P
Prudential High Yield Fund	\$ 11,378	Long-term	B- to AAA	S&P
Mutual Funds:				
PIMCO Total Return Instl Fund	\$ 23,385	Intermediate	D to AAA	S&P

*These investments are reported at contract value as disclosed in Note 2.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

c. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies may decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. The Plan does not have an investment policy addressing foreign currency risk. As of September 30, 2024, the investments shown below were subject to foreign currency risk (in thousands):

<u>Investment Type/Fund</u>	<u>Foreign Currency</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Separate account		
Jennison Associates Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	Euro	\$ 1,210
T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Value Fund	Euro	\$ 306
T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Value Fund	British Pound	\$ 313

Fully Benefit Responsive Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contract (SGIC)

As part of the Stable Value Fund, the Plan uses SGIC investment derivatives that invest in a portfolio of underlying securities and a benefit response wrap contract. The wrap contract produces a floating rate of return that is adjusted periodically, but not below zero, to reflect the underlying investment portfolio and generally provides for participant withdrawals at contract value (principal plus accrued interest). As of September 30, 2024, the fair value of the SGIC is shown below (in thousands):

	<u>Fair Value</u>
SGIC Components:	
Underlying investments	\$ 427,818
Wrap contract	158
Total	\$ 427,976

Fair Value of Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which establishes a hierarchy of valuation inputs based on the extent to which the inputs are observable in the marketplace. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs reflect the entity's own assumptions about how market participants would value an asset or liability based on the best information available. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

The Plan categorizes fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

- a. Level 1 debt and equity securities are valued using quoted prices in active markets for the actual or identical securities. Market price data is generally obtained from relevant exchanges or dealer markets.
- b. Level 2 securities are valued using significant other observable securities.
- c. Level 3 securities are valued using significant unobservable inputs.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

The Plan has the following recurring fair value measurements as of September 30, 2024 shown below (in thousands):

	9/30/2024	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
Mutual Funds	\$ 234,096	\$ 234,096		
Common trust funds	3,189,422	2,656,714	\$ 532,708	
Tier III Investments*	100,321		100,321	
Stable Value Fund	427,976		427,976	
Voya Small Cap Growth Strategy Fund	32,285		32,285	
Jennison Associates Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	139,806	139,806		
Artisan U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Strategy Fund	27,769		27,769	
Ceredex Small-Cap Value Strategy Fund	15,619		15,619	
T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Value Fund	36,313		36,313	
Total Investments by fair value	<u>\$ 4,203,607</u>	<u>\$ 3,030,615</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,991</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

*Tier III investments exclude cash held in participant accounts totaling approximately \$8.8 million.

The fair value of debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 at September 30, 2024, were valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. The fair value of debt securities classified in Level 2 at September 30, 2024, was based on the value of their underlying investments, which include, but are not limited to, treasury bills, government and corporate bonds, mortgage backed securities, and asset backed securities.

All mutual funds are Level 1. The State Street S&P 500 Index Non-Lending Series Fund Class A, State Street S&P MidCap Index Non-Lending Series Fund Class A, and State Street Target Retirement Funds - Class P, within the common trust funds, are also classified as Level 1. All other common trust funds, which are similar to mutual funds though not registered like mutual funds, are Level 2 because their fair value is determined by the fund manager based on the value of each underlying investment within their respective pooled investment account.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

The fair value of the State Street Target Retirement Funds - Class P, within the common trust funds, was based on the units of the underlying funds that make up each Target Retirement fund, which may include, but are not limited to, the State Street S&P 500 Index Fund, State Street Russell Small/Mid Cap Index Fund, State Street Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Index Fund, State Street Bloomberg Roll Select Commodity Index Fund, State Street Developed Real Estate Securities Index Fund, State Street 1-10 Year U.S. TIPS Index Fund, and State Street government and corporate bond funds. The value of the Stable Value Fund was also based on the value of its underlying investments, which include a Synthetic GIC issued by Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company and is classified as Level 2. The T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Value Fund, Artisan U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Strategy Fund, Voya Small Cap Growth Strategy Fund, and Ceredex Small-Cap Value Strategy Fund are classified as Level 2 because a portion of their value was based on assets held within State Street's Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF) for liquidity purposes. Jennison Associates Large Cap Growth Equity Fund is Level 1 because the STIF holdings as of September 30, 2024, were insignificant. The Tier III investments are classified as Level 2 based on the value of its underlying investments, a portion of which are classified as Level 2.

The Plan does not contain any debt or equity securities classified in Level 3.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The Plan's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgement and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.