

State of Michigan 457 Plan

**Financial Report
September 30, 2021**

State of Michigan 457 Plan

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Doug A. Ringler, CPA, CIA
Auditor General

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

Ms. Michelle Lange, Acting Director
Department of Technology, Management, and Budget
and
Mr. Anthony J. Estell, Director
Office of Retirement Services

Dear Ms. Lange and Mr. Estell:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the State of Michigan 457 Plan as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Plan's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net position of the State of Michigan 457 Plan as of September 30, 2021 and the changes in fiduciary net position for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Doug A. Ringler, CPA, CIA
Auditor General

Ms. Michelle Lange, Acting Director
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Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements present only the State of Michigan 457 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, 2021 and the changes in financial position for the fiscal 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.

Other Matter

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 basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic 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 basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue a report 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark blue ink that reads "Doug Ringler". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Doug Ringler
Auditor General
December 29, 2021

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, 2021, and September 30, 2020. 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)	
	2021	2020
Plan Net Position	\$ 3,121,489	\$ 2,563,604
Net Investment gain (loss)	\$ 486,095	\$ 209,559
Contributions - Employees	256,686	227,539
Contributions - Employers	209	292
Contributions - Transfers from other systems	1,924	878
Benefits paid	(78,239)	(74,649)
Refunds and payments to other systems	(102,584)	(74,663)
Other income and expenses - net	(6,205)	(5,368)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Plan Net Position	\$ 557,885	\$ 283,588

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 are eligible to participate. 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 requires public school employers to make a 4% non-matching contribution to the 401(K) Plan effective October 1, 2017 for all Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPERS) Defined Contribution participants hired on or after September 4, 2012 and changed the matching contribution formula for all MPERS Defined Contribution participants hired on or after

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

September 4, 2012 to a dollar-for-dollar match up to 3% of compensation effective February 1, 2018. Further, 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.

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 401(K) 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.

Asset Allocation

The Bureau of Investments, Department of Treasury, in consultation with the Office of Retirement Services and subject to approval by the State of Michigan Retirement 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. 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

During fiscal year 2021, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500) outperformed both the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the Dow) and National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ) Composite Index. The S&P 500 gained 15.92% while the Dow gained 12.12% and the NASDAQ gained 12.66%.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Economic reopening underpinned widespread 2nd quarter (Q2) gains for US assets, marking the first half of 2021 as another period of exceptional US equity performance. Commodity prices also rallied sharply during Q2 amid constrained supply and surging global industrial activity. Most bond categories posted positive returns this period as longer-term interest rates dropped following their steep run-up in Q1.

Prices for riskier assets extended their rally amid the US reopening, global economic progress, and supportive monetary and fiscal policies. Bond yields moderated, however, and market leadership rotated as the near-term outlook grew murkier due to rising COVID cases globally, supply shortages and disruptions, and the uncertain path toward monetary normalization. Elevated valuations present a challenge to asset markets. There is increased potential for elevated volatility in the coming year, as shifting expectations for monetary policy could push markets toward more inflationary or disinflationary outcomes.

The US shifted fully into the mid-cycle phase, as a broadening expansion accompanied the economy's reopening. Major economies are on differing trajectories, with a number of developing countries inhibited in particular by their relatively limited vaccination and reopening progress. The global cycle's momentum is widening, with staggered re-openings likely leading to ongoing improvement, even if in fits and starts.

Corporate earnings generally were up during the past few quarters as sales accelerated, and many companies were able to pass through higher input costs to consumers. Market expectations for 2021 earnings have been revised higher to a robust 36% year-over-year growth rate, with double-digit growth expected to continue into 2022. Companies' ability to maintain high profit margins remains key to the earnings outlook.

Global liquidity surged during Q2, as major central banks' quantitative easing and a drawdown of the Treasury's general account at the Fed injected more than \$1.5 trillion of incremental liquidity into the financial system. This backdrop supported asset prices and bond market supply/demand

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

dynamics, helping push down bond yields. We expect liquidity growth to slow in the coming months, raising the prospect of higher market volatility.

Inflation during Q2 rose well above the Federal Reserve's target. The Fed has indicated patience with an inflation overshoot as it watches for progress toward its inclusive employment goals.

Firms posted the highest rate of job openings in 2 decades, but unemployment rates remained elevated. Job gains continued, but shortages should ease over the next three months as extra jobless benefits expire and childcare and schools fully reopen. However, some of the 3.5 million people who left the labor force during the pandemic, especially older workers, might not return, implying some of the supply-demand gap may persist.

Wages regained their pre-pandemic peak in just 8 months, led by gains for lower-paid workers, who bore the brunt of the layoffs. Recent wage resilience contrasts with the prolonged employment weakness experienced after the 2008 recession, and surveys suggest both workers and businesses expect wages to continue rising in the months ahead.

Decades of rapid technological change and policies have concentrated economic gains in the upper tiers, and income inequality has reached 100-year highs, but political trends are shifting toward policy changes aimed at reducing inequality, directionally similar to the postwar, "Great Compression" era. This may include broad public investments, a more progressive tax regime, and greater support for low- and middle-income workers.

After nearly \$3 trillion of emergency stimulus this past fiscal year, the 2021 fiscal deficit may once again reach the 2020 peacetime record, but less fiscal support is likely next year. If enacted, Biden administration proposals for investment in infrastructure and other areas, funded partially via higher taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, likely would add a pro-growth flavor to the near-term policy mix.

The dramatic worldwide rise in public and private debt in recent decades reflects monetary and fiscal policymakers' proclivity to use low interest rates and government support in an attempt to boost growth rates.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Riskier asset classes rallied and ended the first half of 2021 with strong, broad-based returns, but Q2 experienced a different leadership tone than the prior 2 quarters. Large cap US growth stocks, including the technology and communication services sectors, led the gainers. The drop in bond yields boosted fixed income returns across almost all categories and may also have contributed to strong gains for real estate equities.

Trailing earnings growth moved to positive territory on a year-over-year basis after contracting for more than a year across all major global markets. Forward expectations indicate analysts believe earnings will continue to push higher over the next 12 months, with double-digit growth rates anticipated in all regions, led by emerging markets.

Global equity valuations ticked modestly lower during Q2 amid the strong earnings rebound, but their trailing price-to-earnings (P/E) ratios remained elevated relative to their historical averages. US valuations are particularly rich, even when incorporating next 12-month earnings projections. The US dollar also remains somewhat expensive. Forward-looking P/E ratios for developed- and emerging-market valuations are expected to fall below their long-term historical averages.

Due in part to robust financial and monetary liquidity conditions, longer-term Treasury bond yields ticked down during Q2. Inflation expectations remained near multiyear highs, but real yields dropped and erased much of their Q1 rise. Nominal yields were still roughly 100 basis points higher than the all-time lows reached in mid-2020, but extraordinary global monetary policies are likely contributing to the persistence of negative real Treasury yields. Corporate spreads dropped further during Q2 and finished the quarter at some of their tightest levels in recent history.

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 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, 2021

	<u>State of Michigan Deferred Compensation Fund</u>	<u>Public School Deferred Compensation Fund</u>	<u>Education Achievement Authority - Deferred Compensation Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
Equity in Common Cash	\$ 168	\$ 9,105	\$ 35	\$ 9,308
Participant-directed investments, at fair value/contract value (Note 3)				
Mutual funds	\$ 129,690	\$ 9,420	\$ 37	\$ 139,147
Common trust funds	1,005,475	1,002,276	6,407	2,014,158
Tier III investments	65,765	5,816	40	71,621
Stable Value Fund	519,657	3,987	49	523,694
Voya Small Cap Growth Strategy Fund	29,816	1,895	12	31,723
Jennison Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	121,353	8,080	37	129,471
Artisan U.S. Mid Cap Growth Strategy Fund	38,126	3,358	3	41,487
Dodge & Cox Stock Portfolio	137,513	5,278	6	142,798
Total participant-directed investments	<u>\$ 2,047,396</u>	<u>\$ 1,040,111</u>	<u>\$ 6,591</u>	<u>\$ 3,094,097</u>
Receivables:				
Participant loans	\$ 5,517	\$ 5,236	\$ 3	\$ 10,756
Amounts due from other funds		500		500
Amounts due from employees	1,982	11,480		13,462
Other receivable	39	280	1	320
Total receivables	<u>\$ 7,538</u>	<u>\$ 17,496</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 25,038</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,055,103</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,711</u>	<u>\$ 6,630</u>	<u>\$ 3,128,443</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,432	\$ 3,196		\$ 4,629
Unearned Revenue		\$ 2,326		2,326
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,432</u>	<u>\$ 5,522</u>		<u>\$ 6,954</u>
Plan Net Position	<u>\$ 2,053,670</u>	<u>\$ 1,061,189</u>	<u>\$ 6,630</u>	<u>\$ 3,121,489</u>

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

For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	<u>State of Michigan Deferred Compensation Fund</u>	<u>Public School Deferred Compensation Fund</u>	<u>Education Achievement Authority - Deferred Compensation Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Additions to Net Position				
Investment income (loss):				
Interest and Dividends	\$ 14,641	\$ 468	\$ 1	\$ 15,111
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	300,262	169,467	1,256	470,985
Total investment income (loss)	<u>\$ 314,903</u>	<u>\$ 169,935</u>	<u>\$ 1,257</u>	<u>\$ 486,095</u>
Contributions:				
Employees	\$ 52,161	\$ 204,525		\$ 256,686
Employers	209			209
Transfers from other systems	1,241	683		1,924
Total contributions	<u>\$ 53,610</u>	<u>\$ 205,208</u>		<u>\$ 258,818</u>
Miscellaneous income	<u>\$ 196</u>	<u>\$ 993</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 1,194</u>
Total additions	<u>\$ 368,710</u>	<u>\$ 376,136</u>	<u>\$ 1,262</u>	<u>\$ 746,108</u>
Deductions from Net Position				
Benefits paid to participants	\$ 64,719	\$ 13,336	\$ 185	\$ 78,239
Administrative and investment expenses	2,959	4,422	17	7,399
Refunds and payments to other systems	91,785	10,563	235	102,584
Total deductions	<u>\$ 159,464</u>	<u>\$ 28,322</u>	<u>\$ 437</u>	<u>\$ 188,222</u>
Net increase (Decrease) in Net Position	<u>\$ 209,246</u>	<u>\$ 347,814</u>	<u>\$ 825</u>	<u>\$ 557,885</u>
Plan Net Position				
Beginning of fiscal year	\$ 1,844,424	\$ 713,375	\$ 5,804	\$ 2,563,604
End of fiscal year	<u>\$ 2,053,670</u>	<u>\$ 1,061,189</u>	<u>\$ 6,630</u>	<u>\$ 3,121,489</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 plan 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 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, 2021, the Plan included 22,573 State of Michigan participants, 127,983 Michigan public school participants (656 participating employers), and 519 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),
- Judges,
- Michigan State Police,
- Public school employees, and

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

- 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, and Michigan State Police hired after June 10, 2012 to account for employee contributions of up to 2% of compensation. Employer matching contributions are made to the 401(k) 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 401(k) 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.

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, 401(k) 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.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

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 2021 defaulted loans totaled \$430.2 thousand for participants in the State of Michigan Deferred Compensation Retirement Fund and \$606.4 thousand in the Public School Deferred Compensation Fund. There were no defaulted loans in the EAA Deferred Compensation Fund.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Payment of Benefits

Participants may, but are not required to, withdraw their funds upon leaving 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

Upon leaving 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 \$79.4 thousand at September 30, 2021. 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.

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

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

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 comprehensive annual 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.

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.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

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 Large Cap Growth Equity Fund, Artisan U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Strategy Fund, Dodge & Cox Stock Portfolio, 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.

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 Office of Retirement Services and subject to approval by the State of Michigan Retirement 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:

Tier I - Common trust funds include BlackRock Government Short-Term Investment Fund, State Street U.S. Bond Index Fund, State Street S&P 500 Index Fund, State Street S&P Mid Cap Index Fund, BlackRock S&P Small Cap 600 Equity Index Fund, State Street Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Index Fund, BlackRock Emerging Markets Index Fund, State Street Target Retirement Income Fund, and State Street Target Retirement Funds ranging in retirement dates from 2020 through 2065. All of the BlackRock funds employ the unitized accounting method.

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Tier II - Two of the Tier II funds (PIMCO Total Return 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. Two of the Tier II funds (T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Value Fund and Virtus Ceredex Small-Cap Value Equity Fund) are mutual funds that employ a unitized accounting method in which dividends are applied to the pooled investment account. Other Tier II investments that include the Stable Value Fund, Voya Small Cap Growth Strategy Fund, Jennison Large Cap Growth Equity Fund, Artisan U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Strategy Fund, and Dodge & Cox Stock Portfolio, 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 trustee, which reduces the need to trade underlying securities of the investment option on a daily basis and, therefore, the commission cost of trading those securities can be minimized.

Tier III - Individual stocks and bonds and thousands of mutual funds (load, no-load, and no-fee/no-load) from a multitude of fund families are available through the Plan's third party administrator. The various types of investments within Tier III are self-managed by the participants and are not separately classified by type of investment by the Plan's third party administrator. These self-managed stocks, bonds, mutual funds, covered call options and Exchange Traded Funds are presented on the statement of plan net position within the Tier III investments.

Investment Risk:

The Plan's investments are subject to several types of risk. As of September 30, 2021, 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 on the following page:

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Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

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, 2021 the weighted average maturities of investments subject to interest rate risk are shown below (in thousands):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value/ Contract Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Years)</u>
Stable Value Fund:		
Synthetic contracts*	\$ 523,694	4.03
Common trust funds:		
State Street U.S. Bond Index Fund	\$ 228,828	8.36
BlackRock Government Short-Term Investment Fund	\$ 32,919	0.11
Prudential High Yield Fund	\$ 9,460	4.72
Mutual Funds:		
PIMCO Total Return Fund	\$ 26,257	7.84

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

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, 2021 the credit quality ratings of debt securities subject to credit risk (other than U.S. government securities) are shown on the following page (in thousands):

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value/ Contract Value</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rating Organization</u>
Stable Value Fund:				
Synthetic contracts*	\$ 523,694	Long-term	BBB to AAA	S&P
Common trust funds:				
State Street U.S. Bond Index Fund	\$ 228,828	Long-term	AA to AA-	S&P
BlackRock Government Short-Term Investment Fund	\$ 32,919	Short-term	A-1+	S&P
Prudential High Yield Fund	\$ 9,460	Long-term	CCC to BBB	S&P
Mutual Funds:				
PIMCO Total Return Fund	\$ 26,257	Intermediate	D to AAA	S&P

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

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, 2021 the following investments shown on the following page were subject to foreign currency risk (in thousands):

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

<u>Investment Type/Fund</u>	<u>Foreign Currency</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Separate account		
Jennison Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	Euro	\$ 2,921

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, 2021, the fair value of the SGIC is shown below (in thousands):

	<u>Fair Value</u>
SGIC Components:	
Underlying investments	\$ 524,304
Wrap contract	*
Total	<u>\$ 524,304</u>

* The market value of the SGIC's underlying investments was higher than the SGIC's contract value; therefore, the wrap contract does not have a value.

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, 2021 shown below (in thousands):

	9/30/2021	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	\$ 139,147	\$ 139,147		
Common trust funds	2,014,158	1,539,566	\$ 474,592	
Tier III Investments*	64,204		64,204	
Stable Value Fund	523,694		523,694	
Voya Small Cap Growth Strategy Fund	31,723		31,723	
Jennison Large Cap Growth Equity Fund	129,471	129,471		
Artisan U.S. Mid Cap Growth Strategy Fund	41,487		41,487	
Dodge & Cox Stock Portfolio	142,798	142,798		
Total Investments by fair value	<u>\$ 3,086,680</u>	<u>\$ 1,950,981</u>	<u>\$ 1,135,699</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

*Tier III investments exclude cash held in participant accounts totaling approximately \$7.4 million.

The fair value of debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 at September 30, 2021 were valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. The fair value of debt securities classified in Level 2 at September 30, 2021 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.

The State Street S&P 500 Index Fund, State Street S&P Mid Cap Index Fund, State Street Target Retirement Income Fund, and State Street Target Retirement Funds, within the common trust funds, are 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. The fair value of the State Street Target Retirement Income Fund and State Street Target Retirement Funds, 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 Russel 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 Global Real Estate Securities Index Fund, State Street 1-10

State of Michigan 457 Plan

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

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 Jennison Large Cap Growth Equity Fund and Dodge & Cox Stock Portfolio are classified as Level 1. The Artisan U.S. Mid-Cap Growth Strategy Fund and Voya Small Cap Growth 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. 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.