Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light

Financial Statements and
Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2024 and 2023

Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light

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June 30, 2024 and 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council, and Commissioners of
Lansing Board of Water and Light

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light (the Plan), a fiduciary fund of the Lansing Board of Water and Light, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 Plan as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the respective changes in fiduciary net position for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 audits. 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 1 to the financial statements to the Plan is presenting only the financial statements of the Plan and does not purport to, and does not, present fairly the financial position of the Lansing Board of Water and Light, as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the changes in financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the years 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 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, 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 required supplementary information, 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.

Baker Tilly US, LLP

Madison, Wisconsin
October 7, 2024

Using This Annual Report

The annual report consists of two parts: (1) Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section) and (2) the financial statements. The financial statements include notes that explain information in the statements and provide more detail.

Condensed Financial Information

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

	2024	2023	2022
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,857,276	$ 338,130	$ 957,009
Mutual funds, bonds	55,835,109	53,353,849	54,547,228
Mutual funds, equity	159,831,296	144,658,390	125,722,355
Real estate fund investment	38,565,204	42,471,497	46,922,667
Interest and dividend receivable	14,641	13,772	3,091
Total plan assets	256,103,526	240,835,638	228,152,350
Liabilities:			
Trade payable, due to broker	259,187	-	12,256
Reimbursement for benefits paid by employer	2,448,357	2,365,067	-
Net position restricted for pensions	$ 253,395,982	$ 238,470,571	$ 228,140,094
Changes in net position:			
Net investment income	$ 24,300,066	$ 21,225,768	$ (19,249,317)
Employer contributions	65,286	68,076	13,492,757
Retiree benefits paid	(9,180,680)	(10,627,788)	(13,492,757)
Administrative fees	(259,200)	(335,579)	(353,816)
Net change in net position	$ 14,925,412	$ 10,330,477	$ (19,603,133)

Investment Results

The fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 saw a net investment gain of $24.3 million. The fiscal year 2023 had a net investment gain of $21.2 million, fiscal year 2022 had a net investment loss of $(19.2) million. We believe this performance is consistent with the experience of similarly situated employee benefit funds.

The Lansing Board of Water & Light (BWL) actuarially determined contribution (ADC) as determined by the BWL's actuary was $0 in fiscal years 2024, 2023, and 2022.

The discount rate was 6.5% in fiscal year 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Investment Objectives and Asset Allocation

The Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light (Plan) assets shall be invested in accordance with sound investment practices that emphasize long-term investment fundamentals. In establishing the investment objectives of the Plan, the BWL has considered the time horizon available for investment, the nature of the Plan's cash flows and liabilities, and other factors that affect the Plan's risk tolerance.

The investment of Plan assets is intended to result in moderate, long-term capital appreciation through moderate risk-taking. The Plan's overall investment objective is to earn an average, annual return of 6.5% over five-year rolling periods. Achievement of this objective is likely to result in stable to declining future contribution rates and ensure the ability to pay retirement benefits for all plan participants.

Consistent with the advice of its investment advisor, the BWL has selected the following target asset allocation strategy:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation
Core fixed income	15 %
Multi-sector	5
Liquid absolute return	5
U.S. large cap equity	25
U.S. small/mid cap equity	15
Non-U.S. equity	20
Real estate	15
Total	100 %

Future Events

The Plan is currently overfunded, with a funded status (fiduciary net position divided by total pension liability) of 150%. This funding level results in an actuarially determined contribution of $0 for fiscal year 2025. As a result, the BWL does not expect to make contributions to the trust in fiscal year 2025.

Contacting the Plan's Management

The financial report is intended to provide a general overview of the Plan's finances and to demonstrate accountability for the funds it administers. Questions about this report should be submitted to Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light, Attn: Retirement Plan Committee, P.O. Box 13007, Lansing, Michigan 48901-3007.

Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light

Statements of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,857,276	$ 338,130
Investments, fair value:		
Mutual funds, bonds	55,835,109	53,353,849
Mutual funds, equities	159,831,296	144,658,390
Real estate fund investment	38,565,204	42,471,497
Total investments at fair value	254,231,609	240,483,736
Investment interest and dividend receivable	14,641	13,772
Total assets	256,103,526	240,835,638
Liabilities		
Trade payable, due to broker/other	259,187	-
Reimbursement for benefits paid by employer	2,448,357	2,365,067
Total liabilities	2,707,544	2,365,067
Net position restricted for retiree benefits	$ 253,395,982	$ 238,470,571

See notes to financial statements

Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023
Additions		
Investment income:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	$ 19,047,703	$ 15,226,432
Interest and dividend income	5,252,303	5,999,336
Total investment income	24,300,006	21,225,768
Employer contributions	65,286	68,076
Total additions	24,365,292	21,293,844
Deductions		
Retiree benefits paid	9,180,680	10,627,788
Administrative expenses	259,200	335,579
Total deductions	9,439,880	10,963,367
Net increase in net position	14,925,412	10,330,477
Net Position Restricted for Retiree Benefits, Beginning	238,470,571	228,140,094
Net Position Restricted for Retiree Benefits, Ending	$ 253,395,982	$ 238,470,571

See notes to financial statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Lansing Board of Water & Light (BWL) sponsors the Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light (Plan), which is a single-employer retiree benefit plan. The Plan was established on October 20, 1999, effective as of July 1, 1999, for the purpose of accumulating assets to fund retiree healthcare insurance costs in future years.

Accounting and Reporting Principles

The Plan follows accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. Accounting and financial reporting pronouncements are promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Basis of Accounting

Fiduciary funds use the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Employer contributions to the Plan are recognized when due pursuant to legal requirements.

Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

Report Presentation

This report includes the fund-based statements of the Plan.

Investment Valuation and Income Recognition

Investments are reported at fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price.

Purchases and sales of investments are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Appreciation or depreciation of investments is calculated based on the beginning of the period's fair value of investments.

Expenses

Substantially all Plan expenses are paid by the Plan.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Comparative Data

Certain amounts presented in the prior year data may have been reclassified in order to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

Reimbursement for Benefits Paid by Employer

This balance represents amounts due from the Plan to the Lansing Board of Water & Light (BWL) to reimburse the BWL for benefits paid on behalf of the Plan.

2. Plan Description

The following description of the Plan provides only general information. Participants should refer to the Plan and Trust Documents for a more complete description of the Plan's provisions.

General

The Plan was established by the Lansing Board of Water & Light on October 20, 1999 under Section 5-203 of the City Charter. The Plan became effective July 1, 1999. Eligible Participants of the Plan may include BWL employees, former BWL employees and their spouses, dependents or beneficiaries.

The Plan provides medical, dental and life insurance benefits to eligible Participants. Substantially all BWL employees may become eligible Participants of the Plan if they reach normal retirement age while actively employed full-time by the BWL. There were 755 participants eligible to receive benefits at June 30, 2024 and 753 participants eligible at June 30, 2023.

Trustees

Each voting member of the BWL Board of Commissioners is a Trustee during the term of office as a commissioner. The Trustees had appointed Fifth Third Bank as custodian of the Plan's assets for FY 2023 and a portion of FY 2024. Effective March 1, 2024, this role was transitioned to the Northern Trust Company.

Agreement

The Lansing Board of Water & Light (the Employer) entered into an Administrative Services Agreement (the Agreement) with the Trust for Post-Retirement Benefit Plan for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water & Light (the VEBA or Trust) effective January 1, 2022. The Agreement obligates the Employer to provide the administrative services necessary to pay Plan benefits. The Agreement also governs the conditions related to Trust contributions and disbursements.

Benefits

Plan benefits shall not be paid to participants or their beneficiaries during a plan year in which there has been a "qualified transfer" pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 420(e)(1)(8) from the Lansing Board of Water and Light Defined Benefit Plan and Trust for Employees' Pensions, except that once the "qualified transfer" has been exhausted for the purpose of paying qualified current retiree health liabilities, benefit payments may be made under this Plan consistent with Internal Revenue Code Section 420(e)(1)(B). After "qualified transfers" have been exhausted, benefits paid under the Plan shall be those benefits described in the Plan Document.

Contributions

Section 5-203 of the City Charter grants the authority to establish and amend the contribution requirement of the City and Plan members to BWL. The retiree benefits are paid by BWL's general cash flow to the third-party administrators who process participant claims. These payments represent contributions to the Plan. Employer contribution amounts are quantified in the statement of changes in net position. During the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, BWL incurred $65,286 and $68,076 in contributions to the Plan, respectively.

The BWL may make additional contributions in such a manner and at such times as appropriate per the Plan and Trust documents. All contributions received, together with the income thereon, are held, invested, reinvested and administered by the Trustees pursuant to the terms of the Plan. No employee contributions are allowed under this Plan.

Contributions are recognized when due and when the amount to be contributed is committed by the BWL. For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the contribution rates of the employer were .08% and 0.10% of covered-employee payroll, respectively.

Participation

Participation is determined in accordance with the terms of the Plan. At June 30, 2024, there were 778 active participants (not yet eligible to receive benefits), 67 disabled participants, 532 retired participants and 156 surviving spouses participating in the Plan. At June 30, 2023, there were 731 active participants (not yet eligible to receive benefits), 69 disabled participants, 534 retired participants and 150 surviving spouses participating in the Plan.

Vesting

Benefits become payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan. At no time will benefits of the Plan be vested. The BWL may reduce or eliminate any or all Plan benefits at any time, subject to the requirements of any collective bargaining agreement.

Termination

In the event of Plan termination, all Plan assets shall be used to purchase additional eligible benefits in accordance with the terms of the Plan. In the event of dissolution, merger, consolidation or reorganization of the BWL, the Plan shall terminate and liquidate in a manner consistent with the Plan agreement unless the Plan is continued by a successor to the BWL.

Comparative Data

Certain amounts presented in the prior year data may have been reclassified in order to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The Plan is authorized through Public Act 149 of 1999 to invest in accordance with Public Act 314. Public Act 314 of 1965, as amended, allows the Plan to invest in certain reverse repurchase agreements, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, collective investment funds, diversified investment companies, annuity investment contracts, real estate leased to public entities, mortgages, real estate, debt or equity of certain small businesses, certain state and local government obligations and certain other specified investment vehicles. Deposits in each local and area bank are insured by the FDIC in the amount of $250,000 for time and savings accounts (including NOW accounts) and $250,000 for demand deposit accounts (interest bearing and noninterest bearing).

The Plan's deposits and investment policies are in accordance with PA 196 of 1997 and have authorized the investments according to Michigan PA 314 of 1965, as amended.

The Plan's cash and investments are subject to several types of risk, which are examined in more detail below:

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Plan's deposits may not be returned to it. The Plan requires that financial institutions must meet minimum criteria to offer adequate safety to the Plan. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Plan had $1,607,276 and $88,130, respectively, of bank deposits that were uninsured and uncollateralized. The Plan evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits funds and only those institutions meeting minimum established criteria are used as depositories.

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Plan will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Plan does not have a policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, all investments of the Plan were held in the name of the Plan and are therefore not subject to custodial credit risk.

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. The Plan's investment policy does not address interest rate risk.

At June 30, 2024, the average maturities of investments are as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Average Weighted Maturity
Mutual funds, bonds	$ 55,835,109	9.1 years

At June 30, 2023, the average maturities of investments are as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Average Weighted Maturity
Mutual funds, bonds	$ 53,353,849	9.3 years

Credit Risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The Plan has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of June 30, 2024, the credit quality ratings of investments subject to credit risk are as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Rating	Rating Organization
Mutual funds, bonds	$ 55,835,109	Not rated	Not rated

As of June 30, 2023, the credit quality ratings of investments subject to credit risk are as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Rating	Rating Organization
Mutual funds, bonds	$ 53,353,849	Not rated	Not rated

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The Plan has no investments subject to concentration of credit risk as of June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

4. Tax Status

The Plan is exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(9) and received an exemption letter as of February 9, 2000. The Plan has since been amended. Management believes the Plan continues to operate as a qualified plan.

5. Plan Investments - Policy and Rate of Return

BWL's policy regarding the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the BWL Board by a majority vote of its members. It is the policy of the BWL Board to pursue an investment strategy that reduces risk through the prudent diversification of the portfolio across a broad selection of distinct asset classes. The following was the Board's adopted asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2024 and 2023:

Asset Class	2024 Target Allocation	2023 Target Allocation
Core bonds	15.00 %	15.00 %
Multi-sector	5.00	5.00
Liquid absolute return	5.00	5.00
U.S. large cap equity	25.00	30.00
U.S. small/mid cap equity	15.00	10.00
Non-U.S. equity	20.00	20.00
Core real estate	8.00	8.00
Value add real estate	7.00	7.00

Rate of Return

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 10.39% and 9.52%, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

6. Net OPEB Liability (Asset) of BWL

The components of the net OPEB liability (asset) for BWL at June 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Total OPEB liability	$ 168,403,443	$ 163,828,911
Plan fiduciary net position	253,395,981	238,470,571
BWL's net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (84,992,538)	$ (74,641,660)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (asset)	150.47 %	145.56 %

Actuarial Assumptions

The June 30, 2024 total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2024, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.25%
Payroll growth	9.0% growth at age 25 and decreases to 5.3% for ages 60+. This percentage includes general wage inflation and merit / productivity increases
Long-term expected rate of return	6.5%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.25% for 2023, decreasing 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.50% in 2034 and later years

Actuarial Assumptions

The June 30, 2023 total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.25%
Payroll growth	9.0% growth at age 25 and decreases to 5.3% for ages 60+. This percentage includes general wage inflation and merit / productivity increases
Long-term expected rate of return	6.5%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.25% for 2023, decreasing 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.50% in 2034 and later years

For the June 30, 2024 and 2023 valuation, mortality rates were based on the PUBH-2010 General Mortality Table projected generationally using MP-2021 scale.

Best actuarial practices call for a periodic assumption review and BWL had completed a performance study in 2022.

For the June 30, 2024 valuation, the long-term expected rate of return was 6.5%. The rate was determined using a building-block method where expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These expected future real rates of return are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Core bonds	2.56 %
Multi-sector	3.50
Liquid absolute return	3.25
U.S. large cap equity	7.15
U.S. small/mid cap equity	8.58
Non-U.S. equity	8.26
Core real estate	6.49
Value add real estate	7.99

For the June 30, 2023 valuation, the long-term expected rate of return was 6.5%. The rate was determined using a building-block method where expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These expected future real rates of return are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Core bonds	2.58 %
Multi-sector	3.54
Liquid absolute return	3.25
U.S. large cap equity	7.17
U.S. small/mid cap equity	8.61
Non-U.S. equity	8.29
Core real estate	6.54
Value add real estate	8.04

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.5% for June 30, 2024 and 2023. The discount rate is based on the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments that are expected to be used to finance future benefit payments to the extent that (a) they are sufficient to pay for the projected benefit payments and (b) the OPEB plan assets are invested using a strategy that will achieve that return. When the OPEB plan investments are insufficient to cover future benefit payments, a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA /Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale) must be used.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of BWL, as well as what BWL's net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.5%) than the current discount rate (6.5%) as of June 30, 2024:

	2024		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (65,718,636)	$ (84,992,538)	$ (101,207,086)

The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of BWL, as well as what BWL's net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.5%) than the current discount rate (6.5%) as of June 30, 2023:

	2023		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (56,224,193)	$ (74,641,660)	$ (90,173,785)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of BWL, as well as what BWL's net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates as of June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	2024		
	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (102,871,148)	$ (84,992,538)	$ (63,323,723)

	2023		
	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (91,718,544)	$ (74,641,660)	$ (53,961,790)

7. Fair Value Measurements

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under authoritative guidance are described as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets in active markets that the Plan has the ability to access.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means; and
- if the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observables and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at June 30, 2024 and 2023:

Real estate fund investment: Valued by a certified independent appraiser and an internal expert group. There is also another level of verification by an independent valuation advisor to audit and review both the external and internal valuations performed.

Mutual Funds - Valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund. Mutual funds held by the Plan are open-end mutual funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These funds are required to publish their daily fair value and to transact at that price. The mutual funds held by the Plan are deemed to be actively traded.

The preceding methods may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Plan's assets at fair value as of June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	2024			
Investment Type	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,857,276	$ -	$ -	$ 1,857,276
Mutual funds, bonds	55,835,109	-	-	55,835,109
Mutual funds, equities	112,847,988	46,983,308	-	159,831,296
Real estate trust investment	38,565,204	-	-	38,565,204
Total	$ 209,105,577	$ 56,983,308	$ -	$ 256,088,885

	2023			
Investment Type	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 338,130	$ -	$ -	$ 338,130
Mutual funds, bonds	53,353,849	-	-	53,353,849
Mutual funds, equities	75,112,945	69,545,445	-	144,658,390
Real estate trust investment	42,471,497	-	-	42,471,497
Total	$ 171,276,421	$ 69,545,445	$ -	$ 240,821,866

8. Risks and Uncertainties

Plan contributions are made and the accrued actuarial liability is reported based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, inflation rates and employee demographics, all of which are subject to change. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimations and assumptions process, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these estimates and assumptions in the near-term would-be material to the financial statements.

In addition, the Plan invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

9. Subsequent Events

The Plan has evaluated subsequent events occurring through October 7, 2024, the date that the Plan's financial statements were approved and available to be issued, for events requiring recording or disclosure in the Plan's financial statements. There are no subsequent events warranting disclosures.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for
Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light

Required Supplemental Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Changes in BWL's -
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
Last Ten Fiscal Years*
(In Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability								
Service cost	$ 4,201	$ 3,452	$ 3,299	$ 3,396	$ 3,245	$ 4,403	$ 4,827	$ 3,130
Interest	10,355	9,827	9,871	10,535	10,804	14,920	15,039	14,226
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	(415)	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(801)	4,770	(1,084)	(8,794)	(6,093)	(5,231)	(9,880)	5,281
Changes in assumptions	-	-	10,173	(3,752)	7,254	(59,336)	(1,728)	(2,027)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(9,181)	(10,628)	(13,493)	(8,344)	(9,157)	(9,278)	(10,395)	(9,574)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	4,574	7,421	8,766	(6,959)	6,053	(54,937)	(2,137)	11,036
Total OPEB Liability, Beginning	163,829	156,410	147,644	154,603	148,550	203,487	205,624	194,588
Total OPEB Liability, Ending	168,403	163,831	156,410	147,644	154,603	148,550	203,487	205,624
Trust Net Position								
Contributions, employer	65	68	13,493	8,344	9,157	9,278	10,395	9,574
Contributions, member	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net investment income	24,300	21,226	(19,247)	49,387	4,158	11,688	11,039	18,040
Administrative expenses	(259)	(336)	(354)	(449)	(512)	(569)	(634)	(705)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(9,181)	(10,628)	(13,493)	(8,344)	(9,157)	(9,278)	(10,395)	(9,574)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Net Position Held in Trust	14,925	10,330	(19,601)	48,938	3,646	11,119	10,405	17,335
Trust Fiduciary Net Position, Beginning	238,471	228,142	247,743	198,805	195,159	184,040	173,635	156,300
Trust Fiduciary Net Position, Ending	253,396	238,472	228,142	247,743	198,805	195,159	184,040	173,635
BWL Net OPEB Liability (Asset), Ending	$ (84,993)	$ (74,641)	$ (71,732)	$ (100,099)	$ (44,202)	$ (46,609)	$ 19,447	$ 31,989
Trust Fiduciary Net Position as a % of Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	150.47%	145.56%	145.86%	167.80%	128.59%	131.38%	90.44%	84.44%
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 77,109	$ 69,744	$ 62,976	$ 60,269	$ 58,198	$ 56,785	$ 55,650	$ 54,383
BWL's Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a % of Covered Employee Payroll	(110.22%)	(107.02%)	(113.90%)	(166.09%)	(75.95%)	(82.08%)	34.95%	58.82%

*GASB Statement No. 74 was implemented as of June 30, 2017. Information from 2015 - 2016 is not available and this schedule will be presented on a prospective basis.

See notes to required supplementary information

Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light

Required Supplemental Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Employer Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended	Employer Contributions: Required	Employer Contributions: Actual	Difference of Required to Actual Contributions	Covered Employee Payroll	Percentage of Actual Contributions to Covered
6/30/2015	$ 5,762	$ 9,671	$ 3,909	$ 50,885	19.01%
6/30/2016	5,788	9,423	3,635	53,893	17.48%
6/30/2017	7,508	9,574	2,066	54,383	17.60%
6/30/2018	7,535	10,395	2,860	55,650	18.68%
6/30/2019	7,031	9,278	2,247	56,785	16.34%
6/30/2020	-	9,157	9,157	58,198	15.73%
6/30/2021	220	8,344	8,124	60,269	13.84%
6/30/2022	-	13,493	13,493	62,976	21.43%
6/30/2023	-	68	68	69,744	0.10%
6/30/2024	-	65	65	77,109	0.08%

See notes to required supplementary information

Post-Retirement Benefit Plan and Trust for Eligible Employees of Lansing Board of Water and Light

Required Supplemental Information (Unaudited)
Schedule of Investment Returns
Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	10.39%	9.52%	(7.77%)	24.87%	2.13%	6.36%	6.37%	10.01%	0.32%

*GASB Statement No. 74 was implemented as of June 30, 2017. Information from 2015 is not available and this schedule will be presented on a prospective basis.

See notes to required supplementary information

Actuarial valuation information relative to the determination of contributions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2024, based on roll-forward of February 29, 2024 valuation

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal level % of salary method
Amortization method	Level dollar over a 30-year closed period
Remaining amortization period	24 years
Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	9.0% growth at age 25 and decreases to 5.3% for ages 60+. This percentage includes general wage inflation and merit / productivity increases.
Investment rate of return	6.5% per year compounded annually
Mortality	PUBH-2010 General Mortality Table projected generationally using MP-2021 scale

Actuarial valuation information relative to the determination of contributions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2023, based on roll-forward of February 28, 2023 valuation

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal level % of salary method
Amortization method	Level dollar over a 30-year closed period
Remaining amortization period	25 years
Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	9.0% growth at age 25 and decreases to 5.3% for ages 60+. This percentage includes general wage inflation and merit / productivity increases.
Investment rate of return	6.5% per year compounded annually
Mortality	PUBH-2010 General Mortality Table projected generationally using MP-2021 scale

Significant Changes

June 30, 2024

- *Difference between actual and expected experience* - The $800.9K actuarial gain on the Total OPEB Liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 is attributable to the combination of favorable demographic experience and lower than expected 2024 per capita claims cost.

- *Assumption Change* - None.

- *Investment gain* - The $9.1M investment gain during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 is attributable an actual return on assets of 10.39% vs. an expected return of 6.50%.

June 30, 2023

- *Difference Between Actual and Expected Experience* - The $4.77M actuarial loss on the Total OPEB Liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023 is attributable to the combination of unfavorable demographic experience and unfavorable claims experience for the pre-Medicare retirees. $1.86M of the actuarial loss is associated with demographic experience. The remaining $2.91M of the actuarial loss is due to higher than expected 2023 per capita claims cost.

- *Assumption Change* - None.

- *Investment Gain* - The $6.75M investment gain during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023 is attributable an actual return on assets of 9.52% vs. an expected return of 6.50%.

June 30, 2022

- *Difference Between Actual and Expected Experience* - The $1.08MM actuarial gain on the Total OPEB Liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 is attributable to favorable demographic experience. The favorable demographic experience is mainly attributable to deaths (25 participants), termination of active participants and changes in coverage elections.

- *Assumption Change* - The $10.17MM actuarial loss on the Total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 is attributable to updating the mortality improvement scale to the MP-2022 scale, updating the demographic assumptions to reflect the results of the 2022 experience analysis and decreasing the discount rate from 7.0% to 6.5%. Updating the mortality improvement scale resulted in a $.38MM actuarial loss. Updating the demographic assumptions resulted in a $1.73MM actuarial loss. The remaining $8.06MM of actuarial loss is attributable to decreasing the discount rate from 7.0% to 6.5%.

June 30, 2021

- *Difference Between Actual and Expected Experience* - The $8.79MM actuarial gain on the Total OPEB Liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 is attributable to the combination of favorable demographic experience and lower than expected 2021 per capita claims cost. $3.94MM of the actuarial gain is associated with demographic experience and is mainly attributable to deaths (37 participants), termination of active participants and changes in coverage elections. The remaining $4.85MM of the actuarial gain is due to less than expected 2021 per capita claims cost. The 2021 Humana premiums are slightly lower than what was expected for 2021 ($321.92 per month vs. $347.80 per month)

- *Assumption Change* - The $3.75MM actuarial gain on the Total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 is attributable to updating the mortality improvement scale to the MP-2021 scale and reflecting the updated healthcare trend assumptions set forth in the Michigan Uniform Assumptions memo for the 2021 fiscal year. Updating the mortality improvement scale resulted in a $1.18MM actuarial gain. The remaining $2.57MM of the actuarial gain is attributable to reflecting the updated trend assumptions.

June 30, 2020

- D*ifference Between Actual and Expected Experience* - The $6.09MM gain on the Total OPEB Liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 is attributable to the combination of unfavorable demographic experience and a reduction in the per capita claims cost used in the June 30, 2020 valuation. The $1.13MM loss associated with demographic experience is mainly attributable to active participant retirements. The $7.22MM gain due to a reduction in per capita claims cost is attributable a decrease in the Pre-65 medical and prescription drug premiums for 2020. The 2019 Pre-65 medical and Rx monthly premium for a retiree was $1,073.13. For 2020, the Pre-65 medical and Rx monthly premium for a retiree is $957.99, an 11% reduction in monthly premium. The combination of the demographic loss and the reduction in monthly premiums resulted in the overall $6.09MM actuarial gain.

- *Assumption Change* - The $7.25MM loss on the Total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 is attributable to updating the mortality improvement scale to the MP-2019 scale and decreasing the discount rate from 7.50% to 7.00%. Updating the mortality improvement scale resulted in a $.53MM actuarial gain. Whereas, decreasing the discount rate resulted in a $7.78MM actuarial loss. The combination of these changes resulted in the overall $7.25MM actuarial loss.

June 30, 2019

- *Difference Between Actual and Expected Experience* - The $5.2 million gain on the Total OPEB Liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 is primarily due to favorable demographic experience. The favorable experience is mainly attributable to terminations of active participants and deaths of participants with and without beneficiaries.

- *Assumption Changes* - (1) The plan experienced a $54.4 million gain on the Total OPEB Liability due to a change of the assumed per capita claims cost. The Board changed the Plan's insurance provider for Medicare eligible participants from The Hartford and Envision Insurance to Humana. Doing so resulted in a dramatic decrease in both the medical and prescription drug monthly premiums from the prior fiscal year ($98.99 per month vs. $219.54 per month for medical coverage and $213.47 per month vs. $305.00 per month for prescription drug coverage); (2) The Plan experienced a $3.8 million loss on the mortality assumption change. The mortality assumption was updated from the RPH-2014 Total Dataset mortality, adjusted to 2006 and projected generationally using the MP-2017 improvement scale to the PUBH-2010 General Employees Mortality, projected generationally using the MP-2018 improvement scale; and (3) The Plan experienced a $8.7 million gain on a change to the medical and prescription drug trend assumptions. The trend assumptions were changed to those prescribed under the Michigan Uniform Assumptions for the 2019 fiscal year.

- *Change in Benefit Terms* - The Plan experienced a $.4 million gain due to an expected increase in the retiree contribution percentage for employees hired on or after January 1, 2009. The expected contribution percentage was increased from 14% to 20% of the premium charged to active employees.

June 30, 2018

- *Difference Between Actual and Expected Experience* - The $9.9 million gain on the Total OPEB Liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018 is attributable to a reduction in the per capita claims cost used in the 6/30/2018 valuation. Better than expected claims experience during the fiscal year resulted in a decrease in the projected claims when compared to those used in the 6/30/2017 valuation.

- *Assumption Change* - The mortality improvement scale was updated to the MP-2017 scale.