MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

RISK AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

OPEN SESSION

ROBERT F. CARLSON AUDITORIUM

LINCOLN PLAZA NORTH

400 P STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 2018 8:30 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

APPEARANCES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

- Ms. Dana Hollinger, Chairperson
- Mr. Bill Slaton, Vice Chairperson
- Ms. Margaret Brown
- Mr. John Chiang, represented by Mr. Steve Juarez
- Mr. Richard Costigan
- Ms. Priya Mathur
- Ms. Betty Yee, represented by Mr. Alan Lofaso

BOARD MEMBERS:

- Mr. Rob Feckner, Vice President
- Mr. David Miller
- Mr. Ramon Rubalcava

STAFF:

- Ms. Marcie Frost, Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Matthew Jacobs, General Counsel
- Ms. Marlene Timberlake D'Adamo, Interim Chief Financial Officer
- Ms. Melissa Azevedo, Assistant Chief Risk Officer
- Ms. Beliz Chappuie, Chief Auditor
- Mr. Forrest Grimes, Chief Risk Officer
- Ms. Carrie Lewis, Committee Secretary
- Ms. Kami Niebank, Deputy Chief Compliance Officer

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

STAFF:

Ms. Renee Ostrander, Chief, Employer Account Management Division

Mr. Taylor Urban, Interim Controller

Mr. Justin Walker, Enterprise Compliance Assistant Chief

ALSO PRESENT:

Ms. Lisa Avis, KPMG

Ms. Bridgett Gyorfi, KPMG

Mr. Brock Romano, KPMG

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: I'd like to call to order 3 the meeting of the Risk and Audit Committee. 4 And the first order of business, can we please have the roll call. 5 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Dana Hollinger? 6 7 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Here. 8 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Bill Slaton? 9 VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Here. 10 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Margaret Brown? COMMITTEE MEMBER BROWN: Good morning. 11 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Steve Juarez for John 12 13 Chiang? 14 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER JUAREZ: Here. 15 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Richard Costigan? 16 Priya Mathur? 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Here. 18 COMMITTEE SECRETARY LEWIS: Alan Lofaso for Betty 19 Yee? 20 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Here. CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Great. And the second 21 22 order of business is the approval of the June 20th, 2018 23 Risk and Audit Committee timed agenda. 2.4 Do I have a motion?

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Moved.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Seconded by Mathur 1 2 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Moved by Slaton, seconded 3 by Mathur. All those in favor? 4 5 (Ayes.) 6 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any opposed? 7 Okay. So on to the next. Ms. D'Adamo -- Timberlake D'Adamo, can you please 8 9 on number 3, the executive report. 10 INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE 11 D'ADAMO: Sure. Good morning, Risk and Committee members. 12 I'm happy to say good morning, because we're usually in 13 the afternoon. I have to make sure I get that in. 14 Do we want to reflect the fact that there are 15 additional members that are joining, because we usually do 16 that? 17 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Oh, right. Yeah, I would 18 like to reflect that Miller and Rubalcava are present. 19 INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE 20 D'ADAMO: Thank you. Today, we have five action items and 21 one information item. We have a rather full Risk and 22 Audit Committee agenda planned for today. Given that it 23 is our year-end process, and we will be presenting to you

Today, we will -- Enterprise Compliance will

our annual plans for several branches within CalPERS.

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present their 2018-2019 annual plan focusing on program maturity and key focus areas for the fiscal -- upcoming fiscal year. In addition, Enterprise Compliance will propose amendments to the personal trading regulation, which will require committee approval. A third approval item, or action item I should say, is the Enterprise Risk Management Division will present their 2018-2019 annual plan highlighting activities such as the risk assessment and risk measures, thresholds and reporting tools the year-end data management project and other things, other items.

Our -- in addition to Risk and Compliance annual plans, we also have two annual plans from the audit team. We have our OFAS presenting their annual plan for 2018-2019, and our independent auditor KPMG will be here presenting their indi -- their plan for 2018-19. I'm sorry, their plan for the 2017-18 fiscal year.

The next Risk and Audit Committee meeting is scheduled for September 25th, 2018, and includes external audit fees, and the 2017-2018 annual compliance report.

Thank you, Madam Chair, this concludes my report.

And I would be happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any questions?

Seeing no questions, we'll move on to Item 4,
action consent items. Can I have a motion for the

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    approval of the February 12th, 2018 minutes?
             COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: I'll move.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. First, I would
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    like to note that Richard Costigan is here.
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             And it was moved by Costigan and seconded by
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   Mathur.
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             All those in favor?
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             (Ayes.)
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any opposed?
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             Okay. Item moves forward.
             Nothing on item 5. These are consent items, and
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    I've gotten no requests to remove anything from the
14
    agenda.
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             So let's move on to Item 6. And Ms. Timberlake
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   D'Adamo on the 2018-2019 Enterprise Compliance Plan.
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             (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
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             presented as follows.)
             INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
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   D'ADAMO: Great. Thank you. With me seated to my left is
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   Kami Niebank, the Deputy Chief Compliance Officer for
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    Enterprise Compliance. And today we are -- the annual
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   plan for Enterprise Compliance.
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             And I just wanted to take sort of a minute to do
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    a little bit of background, since we do have two new Board
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members on the Committee, and to talk a little bit about what we do at this time of year, and what our annual plan looks like versus what it had looked like in previous years.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So this year, in June, we do our annual
presentation of our plan. This is the fourth year of our
five-year plan. So in 2015, we implemented a five-year
plan.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: And we are now entering our fourth year of that
plan. The previous years we had done a review based on
the compliance elements. And those of you who have been
on the Committee for a while remember the seven compliance
out -- elements, which are factors to consideration when
doing a compliance program, measuring actually the
effectiveness of a compliance program. And those stem
from the Department of Justice guidelines.

And so this year, given our 2017-2022 strategic goals, three of which focused on enterprise risk and compliance are maturing the program -- measuring the maturity of the program, as well as doing some measurements on benchmark surveys with both internal

CalPERS employees and team members, as well as external.

And so we have those three objectives that we have been given to work on.

And so in looking at those three objectives and in figuring out how to make those measurements, we actually moved our, I'll say, the presentation really of our annual plan to something that moves a little bit away from the compliance elements. And if you all remember, it focused on things like governance, and risk assessments, and behaviors and things like that to the CEB Plan

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So CEB is part of an organization. It's part of
Gartner, which we're familiar with. And they basically do
a lot of work around measuring, consulting, research and
information around the Compliance and Risk Programs. And
so what we have found is that CEB has a very robust --

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: -- program, I'll say, or tool really that is

used to measure your compliance effectiveness. And so

we've decided to use the CEB tool to help us measure our

maturity for our compliance program. And so on page five

of the -- of the presentation, we sort of have included

the way that we look at operating processes and supporting

processes now, which is really based on the way that we've moved towards our enterprise performance reporting.

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And so we're really trying to align the work that we're doing, so that it looks very similar to the way that we're presenting other initiatives in other areas of the organization.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Slide 6 then looks at sort of how the -- and
this might be a little bit familiar to those of you who
have been on the Committee for a while, because this looks
at the work that we do in relation to either an operating
process or a supporting process. And so what we're
looking at is how we're going to be measuring what we're
going to be doing and how we're going to measure those
initiatives for the coming year.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: And so on slide 7 is sort of the result of the maturity assessment that we've done with CEB. And so I had wanted to take a moment here to talk a little bit about the benchmark at CEB, because it is not sort of a public agency benchmark. It's actually a private company benchmark.

And I did have a couple of statistics that I

wanted to give in terms of the -- the size of the benchmark was 115 organizations. And it really is made up of private companies that represent several -- I just have my notes here -- several billion in revenue, as well as 23 percent of the benchmark represents more than 40,000 employees. Thirty-nine percent represents between 10,000 and 40,000 employees. And 24 percent of this benchmark represents about 5,000 or less employees.

So CalPERS being part of this benchmark really is one of the smaller organizations in this benchmark. And so what we -- we like the benchmark, even though it's not, you know, a perfect fit, because we are the only public agency in the benchmark. It is made up of some very highly regulated entities.

And so as you all know with highly regulated entities, you come with a lot of requirements and rules and things like that that have to be maintained. So we feel comfortable measuring ourself in this space because this is where we strive to be, even though we would say that we are the only public agency in this.

It looks like Ms. Hollinger has a question. CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: No. Mr. Slaton.

I don't know. It's not working.

Pam.

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VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Okay. Restart.

(Laughter.)

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: So let me ask, because of the nature of the companies that are in here, and as you mentioned highly regulated institutions are in there, I assume major banks and investment companies.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: Sixteen percent are financial services, 13

percent high tech and telecom, 13 percent are

manufacturing, and 12 percent are health care and pharma.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Great. So we're at a two plus right now.

12 INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
13 D'ADAMO: Um-hmm.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Where -- you know, should we be a 5, or really should we not be a 5?

In other words, where should we be? Where do you want us to be or think we should appropriately be?

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So I think a 5 is, you know, being in
compliance. I would say we're always striving for
continuous improvement. A 5 is, you know, I think
pretty -- it's a very high bar, and I don't know that, you
know, there are many 5s. You might find some of the
highly regulated industries that are, you know, striving
towards 5, but I really think that 5 is sort of a very

high bar to reach.

I think in terms of where we are at a 2 plus with the benchmark itself being a 3, that's a very good spot for us to be, given the fact that -- you know, I spent some time talking about the maturity itself, and sort of how we viewed our assessment using the compliance elements and choosing initiatives within those compliance elements that bring us along.

The switch really in moving to this maturity assessment is that it is much more formal, and it is much more rigid in terms of -- as we get into the presentation, you'll see there's sort of a step ladder that it uses in order to really measure your maturity. And so as you complete items within that step ladder, you are getting more and more credit for being more and more mature.

And in some instances, we may do things that are sort of at the higher end, and maybe do some things or not other things at the lower end. And so you don't get full credit for a maturity if you haven't completed all of the steps within the five, the step ladder there.

So I think for us, a two plus is a great starting point. I think honestly for us, we really look at this maturity assessment to measure sort of where we are versus ourselves. And so what we're really looking for and in choosing the items that we're going to do as initiatives

in the upcoming year, is to make sure that we're moving the bar for ourselves versus sort of where are versus 115 other private sector companies that, you know, might not look a whole lot like us.

I will add, Mr. Slaton, that as it relates to our peers, we -- we really believe that we are very far ahead in a lot of respects. We have a personal trading program. We do a lot of things that other public plans and public agencies don't do. And so we are routinely asked to come in and provide guidance, and support and talk to others about the work that we do.

And so in choosing the maturity assessment, we didn't really feel it would be right to sort of look at ourselves versus public pension plans, because we know that in the -- in circles that we work with, and we speak to a lot of those public pension plans, we're already ahead of what they do. So we really want to give ourselves a bar to reach, as opposed to just saying that we're -- you know, we're already ahead, so we don't really measure it.

Does that answer your question?

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Yeah. And I compliment you and your staff for being willing to put us in this bucket with this group, because it's a way for us to figure out what are the other things that we can be doing

that tighten the ship, so --

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Yes. And the reason why we chose this
assessment is because it really helps to do that. And it
is sort of a -- I'll sort of use the word that you said
about our willingness to put us in the bucket, because it
is sort of a very frank, sort of robust and rigid sort of
view. And so but we feel that it's the right thing to do,
and we think that it will really give the Committee great
information about what we're doing, why we're doing it,
and where we think we're going to be going.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Good. Thank you.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Thank you.

Continue.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Okay. So here, this is exactly what I was
speaking to just a moment ago about the maturity path
sample. And so this is really here to give the Committee
an idea of sort of what the -- how the measurement occurs.
An so the gray boxes are the things that we do. The blue
box is sort of what CEB has identified the thing that you
need to do next in order to reach the next level, or to

get through to the next level. And then the gray box at level 4 is sort of something that we do, but we're not essentially getting full credit for it, because we have, you know, a couple of items -- things in item 3 to do as well.

So this is sort of the view of how the measurement is done. And so what you'll see is there are about 28 of these that we had -- went through and answered robust questions on, and did -- and the assessment was then given. So it's a very detailed, very rigid sort of review, which we're providing so that we can really measure sort of on a very specific basis what are the things that we need to do in order to move the program to the next level.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: And so on page nine, we have our 2018-19 focus
areas. And so those of you who have been on the Committee
will see that this looks a little bit familiar, in that we
then sort of list out the different objectives and goals
that we're going to be doing in the upcoming year. And so
in this instance, the white boxes are the items that we've
identified as initiatives for us in the upcoming year.

And so we've listed these, whereas in previous versions, we've listed it as part of the compliance

elements. Here, we've listed it as our new framework, in terms of the operating processes and the supporting processes.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: And then in slide -- so from slides 10 through
13, we then take you through sort of a description of each
of the initiatives that we're going to be undertaking, and
where they fit in terms of those operating processes and
subprocesses. And so for our ethics program, we have
managed third-party risks, maintain reporting channels,
and establish incentives and disciplinary measures. So
these are initiatives that we're going to be working on in
2018-19 that's going to help us move the program maturity
forward.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: In the policies and delegations area on the next
slide, we have identified a code of conduct as something
that we're going to be working on. And specifically,
within that, we have include easy-to-understand guidance
on we say high risk, and it really probably should mean
highly sensitive policies. So here, we want to make sure,
because training is something that we are really, really
interested in making sure that we're doing, and we're

doing well.

We are looking to improve and add to the training on different policies and things that we're doing as an organization.

And then the other item here it says incorporate learning aids to increase comprehension. One of the things, and I think maybe Ms. Mathur and I talked about it at the last Risk and Audit Committee meeting is, you know, training is great, but we really feel like in a lot of respects you need to do it more frequently, and you need to do it sometimes more targeted.

And so some of the things that we're looking at are how do we reach people right before they have something to do, and make sure that they're trained on those things, so that there's an improved or an increased likelihood that, you know, we'll get it right. And so an example of that is right before the holiday season, we send out memorandums and information around gifts, because we know that, you know, gifts -- gift giving occurs around the holiday season. We want to make sure that people are aware of what the rules are, and what they need to do in terms of gifts.

In the Compliance Monitoring and Oversight

Division, we have a couple of items that we've listed

here. We have assessed compliance risks. And here, we're

going to partner with our Risk Management Office to establish a compliance risk assessment process. And we're also going to assess the compliance risks at the operational and enterprise level.

And then in addition to that, we're going to build mitigation plans for key compliance risks. And here, we're going to look to use the compliance risk assessment to identify those key risks, and to document risk specific mitigation programs. And so again, looking at these items, what we would say is that each of these items helps to move us further along in our maturity assessment.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: And on page 13 for education, communications,
and reporting, we have measure organizational culture,
promote a culture of integrity. Here, we're going to
reinforce the importance of ethics and compliance
communications. And communications is something that we
spend quite a bit of time on, not because of what I had
mentioned about the training, but just because we think
it's really important to reach out to people and to make
sure that we're visible, and we're available.

And then the last item we have is measure and report the program effectiveness. And so here, we've

highlighted benchmark our program maturity against peers, as well as provide context for metrics by analyzing trends over time.

So that actually concludes our presentation on the annual plan. And at this point, I or Kami would be happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: I want to thank you for the thoroughness and the depth of this report, and thank you and staff. It's very impressive. I feel like you've left no holes, and it really is a source of comfort, and also speaks to the level of risk management that we're undertaking.

And I do have some questions. Mr. Slaton.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: So this is very for thorough. But it raises one issue in my mind and a few. This -- you talked about it when we were on page 11, which was code of conduct. And you mentioned an example of making sure when issues are going to come up you get ahead of it. You used the example of gift giving before the holidays.

So that raised an issue for me is what about the -- and constant training, constant exposure to this, and, you know, helps reduce risk. What about training up to us, training up to the Board? I know we have policies, very well written. You know, we have lots and lots of

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policies. But reminding us when -- you know, on a --
again, we need to be constantly trained and retrained --
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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

4 D'ADAMO: Sure.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: -- so that we're sensitive to what we need to avoid doing in doing our jobs.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: We would be happy to work with the Board and the

Risk and Audit Committee members to provide those

additional training or additional information.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Yeah, I think it's just good reminders --

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Absolutely.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: -- because the policy sits in a binder versus getting a reminder of issues that could trip us up, that we want to certainly avoid.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Yes.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: So I would just ask the Chair to consider working with you and seeing if we can come up with something that doesn't take a great deal of time, doesn't, you know, burden us too much, but at the same time accomplishes good briefings for us, as we go

1 along.

2 INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE 3 D'ADAMO. Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Yeah, I think that's an excellent idea, especially, you know, in the area of reputation risk management. Thank you.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: Should I take that down as Committee direction?

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Yes.

10 INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
11 D'ADAMO: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Ms. Mathur.

just want to say I note that we are more than halfway through this plan, and I think -- I mean, 2 and a half plus -- 2 plus might not seem like a high number when you compare it to 5, but you've noted all the sort of special features of Calpers, and sort of -- and how we are different from the other -- the others in the pool of -- in the CEB benchmark. And what's -- what I think is particularly -- we need to always be mindful of is, of course, we want -- we want very strong compliance.

But there's a -- there's a sort of a cost to each marginal investment in compliance. And you can't -- we can't afford to spend unlimited amounts of money on

compliance. We have a budget. We have -- that we have to be mindful of. And so really assessing what is the marginal value of each additional investment, and is that going to make a meaningful impact that's commensurate with the cost of that investment?

And I think this team has been doing a really good job of really trying to identify high value places to invest.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE D'ADAMO: Um-hmm.

that is one of the keys. Obviously, there's some things you absolutely must do, and we're doing those. But in terms of in continual improvement towards higher and higher levels of compliance, that assessment is -- I think is such an important part of our decision making. So I really credit this team with being thoughtful, methodical, and continuing to sort of embed this within the organization.

Thank you.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: And I would say -- thank you for that. I would say that in determining what to do this upcoming year, we looked at items like what are the things that are going to move us forward? What is it going to take to get those

things done? Where are we in our environmental cycle as an organization that really is going to help us move these particular things forward. And the thing about the year -- the upcoming year, you know, the plan, is that it is very methodical in terms of exactly what we think we need to do in order to reach those next levels.

And so what we're excited about is to be able to say we're at a 2 plus now, and we expect to be at a 3 or 3 plus next year. And, you know, here are the things that we think we're going to do in order to move us there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Yeah. Great. And I think the important -- sort of really important work that I've seen this group do is around culture, and sort of really trying to embed it more into the culture of CalPERS, because that will support any additional education investment technology, all of those types of things. Unless you have the culture right, those other things can't work as effectively. So that is, to me, sort of a really important key.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: It is. And the embedded process that we have
undertaken is an important one. And it's one that really
sort of, you know, integrates throughout the organization,
and we do have our embedded compliance and risk liaisons.
And we use them to really help us to be more visible, and

to provide guidance, and to let individuals know that if they have questions, they have folks that they can go to.

And we really work very closely with those individuals to make sure that they know that we're here and we know that they're there, and that, you know, we help give them tools. A lot of times we give them a lot of tools to them help stay on top of things, monitor training, and do things like that. So it is very important to us, and that is one of our items that we've been spending a lot of time on.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Yeah. Thank you.

12 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Thank you.

Mr. Costigan.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Just a couple issues. One, and I -- the gift issue, and I know that's a small point -- I actually have another question -- we already have policies for that, right?

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Um-hmm, we do.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: And there's the Form 700s. I mean, so we're not seeing widespread abuse in that area.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: Oh, no, no, no. And my comment was really meant to show that our view is that we like to -- we understand that, you know, having a policy is great and it's out there for folks, but a lot of times what we really want to do is we want to hit people more frequently with reminders about things. And so it's -- people understand that there's a policy that's out there, but what we really would like to do is to go, you know, at the point of time, almost like just-in-time. At the time that people -- that something is happening in the environment, we're out with a discussion, or a topic, or a reminder, or some guidance about how to handle this particular issue.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: I mean, a couple points, and then I want to ger to one. I agree with Ms. Mathur. At some point, there is a cost issue to it. And if you're a Form 700 filer, I would expect you to be aware of the rules --

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE D'ADAMO: Um-hmm. Sure.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: -- not necessarily having you to remind someone quarterly of what the rules are. I mean, that's why we have form 700s, and other rules related to that, because that's -- it then concerns mere, or at least I'd like more, what is establish incentives and disciplinary measures actually mean, under

the reinforce behavioral expectations? So what are the incentives, first of all? And we already have a process for disciplinary measures. So could you expand on that for me?

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Are you speaking from your SPB hat.
(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: I'm just speaking that there's a process as it relates to disciplinary measures.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So what we were thinking about when we -- when
we looked at this is in the private sector, there are -there are disciplinary measures that are -- that are
involved, particularly on the personal trading side. So,
for instance, in the private sector, if you have personal
training violations, you have discouragement of profit as
one of the dis- -- one of the things that can happen to
you.

We actually don't have that as a tool in our toolbox. And we don't necessarily know that we need it, but what we have put in is that in our processes we've included HR now much more than we used to in terms of when we see issues or when managers have issues with employees.

So when we talk about establishing incentives in

disciplinary measures, it's thinking about -- one of the things also that we're looking at is can we embed compliance? Can that be one of the things that's a considered element as we're doing appraisals for folks or that as we're doing incentives?

So, you know, we have a lot of individuals that have incentives here at CalPERS. And one of the things that we would like to see, and that we've been discussing is can we include compliance measurements as part of a consideration in awarding those incentives.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: I want to make sure I understand this.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Um-hmm.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Someone that complies with a requirement, such as form -- filing a Form 700 would be incentivized to do it?

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: No, no, no. So what I'm saying is we have

individuals -- say -- say I have an incentive plan or

others have an incentive plan, so one of the things that

we're thinking about is how can we include compliance

measure? So in assessing someone for an incentive, one of

the elements or questions might be, have there been any

compliance issues with this individual? Do we have

personal trading issues? Do we have Form 700? Do we have training issues? Are they always up on their training or are they routinely late?

Those sort of considerations are things that we believe could be made in making those determinations around incentives.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: So I would caution that if you are denying someone an incentive, based on a compliance issue, is that, in fact, a disciplinary issue?

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: Right.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: I'm just saying that's something to look at, because the way this is written is establish incentives and disciplinary. And I would definitely talk with Ms. Campbell in HR --

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: -- and others, because what I just heard is we'll look that if there's been compliance or non-compliance. So the inverse is if there's a compliance issue that doesn't allow you to get the incentive, was there a corresponding disciplinary action, progressive disciplinary action? Again, you can't have it either or.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: Correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: I didn't get it, so where is the document over here that says why I didn't. So I just want to caution by setting something new out, are you creating the potential for someone to challenge I didn't get fairness --

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE D'ADAMO: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: -- in my incentive compensation. You said I had a violation. I never had the opportunity to contest that.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So here is what I would say. All the work that
we're doing, we are doing in coordination and in
conjunction with our HR partners. And so we are actively
talking about ideas around how we can incorporate those
items, compliance elements really, into the appraisal
process for individuals. I would agree with you that
there needs to be, if you're going to penalize somebody on
an incentive basis, there also needs to be sort of
evidence of those issues having been brought up and
discussed. And I would say that we would not embark on
making any significant changes without the approval and
the process completion, and the thoroughness of a process
with our HR partners.

And again, we bring this up as an item to show sort of what are the things that are part of a mature program? And so compliance considerations is something that, at least in the maturity program that we're looking at, is something that is to be considered.

6 COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Okay. Thank you.
7 Thank you, Mr. Chair.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Yeah, I agree. We have to make sure with any of those that we do process.

12 INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
13 D'ADAMO: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Mr. Lofaso for Betty Yee.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you Ms. D'Adamo for an interesting an valuable report. I think some of the other comments have done a really good job of putting in context what's strong performance, what's aspirational, what might be investments required for various type improvements. But I wonder if you could just paint a bit of a picture as to what things would look like if we were pushing to 4 or 5.

I acknowledge fully what the potential investments might be, but just educate us what those aspirational activities might look like.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So I think for us pushing to a 4 or a 5 really
involves the time that we need to spend to mature the
things that we're doing. I think that, you know, we did a
lot of work in the past year on policies. We did a lot of
work on delegations. So we're doing a lot of work right
now around governance. We're doing a lot of work in
training.

So for us the items that we think we need to do are part of our plan, and it really is a function of us spending the time to develop the program, and the individuals, and the workflow really that we need in order to get their. So for instance, our embedded compliance risk and compliance liaisons is something that we've been spending quite a bit of time on. And that is important to help move us into the direction of a mature program, where we have individuals that are in the seat -- in the business essentially, that are there, that are helping to improve the culture, that are there to help with tools for measuring, and that are available to individuals to make sure that things are being done, you know, at the time that they need to be done, and that there isn't -- I'll say that it's clear.

So a lot of the maturity part of a program really is in spending the time to really develop those workflows

and processes, and the clarity of who has to do what.

Does that answer your question?

D'ADAMO:

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOFASO: Yes, that's very helpful. Thank you.

I don't if you had anything else to say on it.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

DEPUTY CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER NIEBANK: I think an additional enhancement to get us to a 4 or 5 would also be probably a level of increased automation that we don't have, and may be very costly, like Ms. Mathur had suggested, to understand all the laws and rules that apply to us, and as those laws and rules change, having more automation for us to know how those touch our systems and

our operations, so that we can -- we can make sure that

we're always in compliance as those rules change.

And so because we are a pretty big and complex organization with a variety of systems and operations, it may be beyond our reach to get to a 5 to have all of that very just seamless and automated. There's always going to be a manual kind of interface for the different programs and areas to be able to make that happen.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: It is important to note that automation though
is one of the things that we're looking at. And so where
possible, just like throughout the rest of the

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organization, we are looking to do things more expediently and more expeditiously.
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And so for us, automation looks like having, you know, databases and things like that. So it's having information that's sort of integrated into workflows and processes, so that things are being brought up or noted at a particular point in time as opposed to later.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. Thank you.

And seeing no further questions, this is an action item. Do I have a motion?

11 VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Move it.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: So it's --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Second.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: -- moved by Slaton,

15 | seconded by Mathur.

16 All those in favor?

17 (Ayes.)

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18 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any opposed?

19 Motion carries.

Okay. 6b, the Proposed Amendments to the

21 Personal Trading Regulation. And this is a first reading.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

23 presented as follows.)

24 INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

25 | D'ADAMO: Yes. We are very pleased to bring this to this

Committee at this time. The Personal Trading Regulation, which I talked a little bit about in the previous agenda item is the regulation that is used to govern personal trading transactions of individuals and Board members at CalPERS. And so it is a regulation that was enacted in December of 2012, and has not -- for the first time, and has not been modified or changed since then.

So near -- at five and a half years into the regulation, we really thought it was a great time to come back and improve upon what we've learned or integrate what we've learned in the past five and a half years, as well as make sure that we are updating the regulation to be in alignment with industry best practices and SEC guidance.

And so what is before you is the updated or the proposed, I should say, the regulation.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: For us, I mentioned that, you know, we have a
Personal Trading Regulation and why do we do it? We
measure and monitor different aspects of personal trading
regulations for individuals and Board members.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: And for us, the reason why we do it is the
recommendations, as I mentioned, align with recent SEC

guidance, industry standards, and to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the personal trading oversight. And that last item really is a significant one. Because as I mentioned, five and a half years into this regular -- the administration of this regulation, we've learned a lot about personal trading processes, about sort of the systems that we use, and sort of how -- what is the best way to be effective and efficient, again sort of moving toward the automation of monitoring personal trading.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So for us the proposed train -- the proposed
changes in this regulation encompass essentially three
categories, I would say. The covered person. So one of
the things that we've done, and learned in the last five
and a half years is that we don't need to have as many
individuals considered to be covered persons. When we
originally promulgated the regulation, we were very broad
in terms of who was a covered person. And a covered
person, as you all know, is a person that's subject to the
regulation.

And so what we've done in the last five and a half years is really looked at the impact of the regulation on the individuals that work here, and have really made some determinations about to be really

targeted in terms of who this regulation needs to cover.

And what we've settled on are mostly folks that are in the Investment Office. Everyone in the Investment Office is in fact a covered person. And then folks that touch on investment decision making or have access to information.

And so one of -- again, that's one of the major changes in this -- in this regulation is to look at and revise the number of covered persons.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: The second topic, or category, of changes in
this regulation is to include exchange traded funds. And
this is one where we have determined that the inclusion of
exchange traded funds as a covered security - and so a
covered security is a security that subject to the
regulation - is important because it really helps with the
efficient and effective administration of the program.

It's very confusing because there are different types of exchange-traded funds, some of which would otherwise qualify as covered securities and others that wouldn't.

And so the thought here is that, one, SEC guidance is that you should include exchange-traded funds, so we're not outside of guidance that way. But by

including exchange-traded funds, we also will provide a lot more clarity to our covered individuals or our covered persons around what they need to pre-clear and what applies to a particular security.

So it's really moving towards everything is included, as it relates to the ETF space. And therefore, they have a lot more clarity around what they would have to pre-clear and what they wouldn't have to pre-clear. And we really estimate that by doing this, we will significantly cut down on the number of false positives or violations that we end up seeing, because people just are not always clear about whether or not something qualifies as an ETF. And so this is a big one for us, and I think it was very important for us to do.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: The next item is -- and really the last one is
sort of the clarifications of the regs. Again, as I've
mentioned a couple of times, it's been five and a half
years since this regulation has been updated. And so
really what we wanted to do is go through and streamline
it and make it more clear in spots where now five and half
into -- years into the administration, we know that
there's sort of questions or interpretations that needed
to be made.

And so that's one of the other categories sort of changes that we've embarked on, and improving and adding to this regulation.

Let's see. I think that's it for that part of the presentation. I think at this point, I'll stop and see if there's any questions.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Well, thank you. We've had the benefit of experience, and for you to see in areas where we can improve. And so I really appreciate this report. And, yes, we have a question.

Ms. Mathur.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you.

My question is really about the covered persons component of your proposal. And right now, could you just clarify sort of what are the different categories of covered persons that are currently included, and which ones are you thinking -- are you proposing would be excluded, and also how many people does that entail?

I know you still have a study to -- maybe still have the assessment to do, but do you have a sense of how many people that entails.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: So I'm going to give you probable

approximations, because I think that my numbers might be off by one or two here or there, but -- and I might look

to my team members too to make sure that they keep my honest.

I would say that the current number is around 650. So we have around 650 individuals that are deemed to be covered persons within our Personal Trading Regulation. And on page 73 and 74 of your Board book, it actually lists sort of those categories of individuals that are -- that are -- either were or proposed to be covered persons.

And so what we have done in looking through the past five and a half years is we've revised the covered person definition to really be more tight around folks that are involved in the investment decision making process. And so again, as I mentioned when we implemented this, it was a very broad sort of analysis that was used. And we sort of, I'll say -- well, I was going to say caught up, and I don't know if that's the right word. But we've included a lot of individuals that -- you know, because it was the first time, and we wanted to make sure that we were being thorough.

And so again, five and a half years in, we're really looking at the activity that we're seeing and the folks that really need to be reviewed because the other part of this is that there is a fair amount of work, when we talk about resources, that go into monitoring the transactions of individuals.

And so we do have electronic feeds for a lot of our individuals, where the trades are coming in, and they're being monitored electronically, and they're being flagged electronically or automatically, I should say, but we also have other instances where we have manual things and we have a lot of folks that have questions and things like that.

So we really wanted to keep the covered person body to those people that we really thought needed to be involved. And it is a fair amount of -- you know, it's an effort really to be a covered person. It's not something that people undertake lightly, because there are obligations and requirements that come with it. And so we want to make sure that for those people that we really put into this role, that they really need to be there.

And so I want to say that we've sort of gone -- or the thought is, and I think we're -- the thought is that we'll go from around 650 to 250 -- to about 200, 250.

Okay. So we took 200 out.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: So I guess my follow-up question, and I appreciate that you only want -- that we only want to cover those who should be covered. I think that is absolutely appropriate.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Um-hmm.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: I guess the question I have is, you know, this is a different organization than perhaps some financial organizations were, where we do have an executive team that might be privy from time to time to some -- some confidential investment information. I'm thinking, you know, some of our -- some of our public affairs people, for example, might know certain things about some pending investment decisions that, you know, in another company that might not be the case.

And I just want to make sure -- and I'm not trying to target anybody in particular, but I just want to make sure that those who have access to inside information about CalPERS investment decision making, either, in general, as a regular part of their job or even, you know, might be occasional, that they -- that we're careful about ensuring that they are reporting appropriately or that they are covered persons, if they should be.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Yes. I mean, we -- in making these proposals,
we have looked at this information a lot of different ways
and have really, I believe, made sure that the folks that
we are covering are those who we think will come into that
contact, and have that as part of their business. I will
also add that -- and I was thinking about this early this
morning, that, you know, the -- there are rules about

using non-public material information in trading. And so all of us whether or not we're a covered person are subject to those rules. And so we all know as individuals that may or may not, from time to time, come into information that we're not allowed to trade on that.

And so we think that in drawing the lines around the folks that we've drawn them around, we've covered that. But I would also note that, you know, there are, I'll say, you know, the federal rules, the SEC rules that are out there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Okay. Thank you.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: And we've discussed this before when we were at 650 like it was definitely overreaching to the people who had access so this really makes it a lot more efficient and easier to monitor.

Mr. Costigan.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Great. Thank you,
Madam Chair. So I just have a couple concerns, as it
relates to some of these changes, more towards the ETFs.
So I need to understand this. The purpose of an exchange
traded fund is to trade broad based indexes, asset
classes, so I can trade a technology ETF where I may not
be able to trade Apple on a daily basis, because you'd

have to Apple for a hold for 30 days.

What I'm trying to find out is what's the distinction, other than the fact you can trade an ETF daily, between that and a mutual fund? Because I could trade a mutual fund every 24 hours. I mean, not including the 30-day wash, but I could go into similar funds. So ETF I could trade right now. I under -- you know, which is -- that's why you use ETFs. Mutual fund only trades once a day at 4:00 o'clock.

So there's no problem with -- I just want to make sure. There's no problem with doing mutual funds every 24 hours, is that right?

ENTERPRISE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT CHIEF WALKER:

There we go. Good morning. Justin Walker,

Calpers team member.

You know, the key distinction between ETFs and mutual funds is ETFs trade on the secondary market. The price fluctuates throughout the day.

Much like a closed-in mutual fund, which is also a covered security, mutual funds do not trade on the secondary market. To your point, they -- the price is marked once a day. And the SEC feels that because the price can fluctuate in a day, it is -- it has the potential to be subject to the same abuses that a stock would.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: What's the cite on the SEC, please?

ENTERPRISE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT CHIEF WALKER:

Bear with me. So that is based on an SEC no action letter. It was National Compliance Services, Inc. And the file number for that is 132-3.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So what I'll add, Mr. Costigan, is that as
Justin had indicated, there is SEC guidance and support
for including ETFs as part of our covered securities. And
so we've chosen to do that, because we find that there are
ETFs that, even if they're not, you know, a covered
security, or if they're -- they would -- they have the
characteristics essentially that make them covered
securities.

And so for us, the inclusion of the ETFs is really a move towards helping to clarify for our individuals our covered persons the -- what they need to do in order to be compliant with our personal trading regulation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: This letter -- the cite is from a September 27, 2012 case, if I'm reading -- 132-3, response of the Office of the Chief Counsel, Division of Investment Management.

ENTERPRISE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT CHIEF WALKER:

That's actually November 2005.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: So we're going back to a letter that's 13 years old as the basis for the change in the policy.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: Well, I would say that the basis for the change
in policy in a large respect is the fact that we have a
lot of individuals that are unclear about whether or not
ETFs are actually covered, meaning that something that
looks like an ETF may be even might be categorized as an
ETF ultimately ends up being a covered security.

So for us, the inclusion of ETFs is really around helping individuals to be certain about what they need to do in order to be compliant with our regulation. And I will add that the SEC guidance is a little bit more support -- not a little bit, it's a lot of support towards indicating that we're not outside of acceptable boundaries in terms of our Personal Trading Regulation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: I'm just looking at
-- I mean, I just want to make sure, just writing my
notes, the letter is 13 years old that we're relying on.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: Um-hmm.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: And the other is if you're now using Compliancell, which should now become the

basis, if you wanted to trade an ETF, the use of Compliancell would actually determine whether it's a covered or non-covered security, rather than the blanket -- what I'm trying to get as is there's a system -- we now have a system in place that's got some flaws, but I know you all are working through that.

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But if you were to punch in the symbol, it will tell you whether or not it's a covered security or not.

The current system would do that?

ENTERPRISE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT CHIEF WALKER:

Under the current regulations, there's some distinctions between ETFs, and that's what causes a lot of the confusion, active versus passive, ETFs versus ETNs.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Let me --

ENTERPRISE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT CHIEF WALKER:

The system cannot recognize that. However, hundred the proposed regulations, when all ETFs are covered, the system will function in a fully automated manner.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: And I guess that's why I was going to rephrase the question. Under the current policy, the distinction is between active and inactive ETFs, and the --

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: That's one of the distinctions.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: And the Compliancell or the Schwab based system that we use is just not capable of telling us that?

ENTERPRISE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT CHIEF WALKER:

Correct. If someone were to put in a pre-clearance request for an ETF, it would require individual on the desk to manual review it to determine if it was active or passive.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Right.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So for the way that we have it now, each ETF
that would be deemed to cover security would individually
have to be coded into the system in order to recognize it
as a covered security, and it would be a covered security
not necessarily because it was an ETF, but because it had
a characteristic that made it a covered security.

And so with the proposed regulation in making all ETFs covered security, it's going to be a very easy and a very fast way for individuals to know right away, and whether or not a security is going to be a covered security.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: There was a lot of confusion, and this is where we saw a lot of, through confusion, violations. So we're trying to streamline that, so --

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE D'ADAMO: This is really an attempt to mitigate the confusion --

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Right. Right.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: -- that occurs when folks aren't sure that

something either is or is not an ETF, or is or is not a

covered security. And so you'll have someone who won't

pre-clear something, because they think that it's not

required, and then they'll end up with a violation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: No, I understand that. I appreciate that. I mean, my concern is the fix is blanket rather than looking at fixing the system.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Well, I don't think through the nuance in the automation, unless we blanket it, we can't fix it.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: That's -- I just -- I just have concerns. The purpose of an ETF --

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: No, I understand your concerns.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: -- is the ability not to trade an individual stock, and to have a little more ability to work inside of your portfolio. What we're now doing is moving it out to 30 days, and it's a software issue. I understand that. And it's --

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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Yeah, it's software
    issue. We can't do the code -- we can't get nuanced in
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    our coding.
             COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: But Justin did dial
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    me into a new site that actually shows the distinctions.
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    It just requires a little more work to go through it.
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             So anyway. I know this is a first reading.
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   have more questions next time.
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             Thank you.
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. Thank you.
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             Mr. Slaton.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Maybe a clarification.
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    Is this -- this isn't a first reading, is it? This is an
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    action item or not?
             INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
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   D'ADAMO: This is an action item, right.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Oh, it's an action item
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    to move the regulation process forward.
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             INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
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   D'ADAMO: To move -- correct.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Okay.
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             INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
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   D'ADAMO: And so what happens is it would then go to the
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VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Right.

Office of Administrative Law.

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INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: It would go through that process, public comment
period, and then it would be promulgated, if there aren't
any changes.

WICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Okay. As one person who makes many phone calls over the years to Justin Walker to try to clarify whether something is a covered security or not, I'm very much in favor of this to kind of simplify and kind of set a standard. I have found in the time I've been on this Board that the responsiveness of Compliance has been excellent. And while I have to go through a step, that step is pretty easy to do, and the timeliness of the response has been good, and has not prevented me from doing whatever I want to do from and investment standpoint.

So I think it's a good step to do this, good clarification, and I think it will reduce the number of phone calls that I have to call you to go over the details. So with that, I would move the action item.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Second.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. There's --

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: You're still welcome to make those phone calls.

(Laughter.)

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: That's all right. I

1 probably will anyway, but...

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: This item has been moved by Slaton, seconded by Mathur.

All those in favor?

5 (Ayes.)

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any opposed?

Motion carries.

So now we're on Agenda Item 7. Mr. Grimes, your report on the 2018-2019 Enterprise Risk Management Plan.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: So while he's coming up with me is Forrest
Grimes, Chief Risk Officer for CalPERS. He'll be
presenting the Risk Management Annual Plan.

CHIEF RISK OFFICER GRIMES: Good morning, Madam Chair, Committee members, Board members. I think it's worthy to note that Mr. Feckner joined during the compliance plan presentation. Thank you for attending.

Forrest Grimes, CalPERS team. Today, what we're really doing -- oh, if I could get you to turn to page 153 in your Board books, please. This is the annual Enterprise Risk Management Workplan submitted for your reviewed and approval.

I think that if you -- as you look at this item, you'll really note that what we're doing here is we're transitioning from really what I'm going to call

infrastructure development to implementation, with one exception, which is the data governance item. That's really new to the risk team, and we're really still in the planning phase of that very important element.

With that, I'm going to pause and see if you have questions on any of the specifics within the plan.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: I see no questions.

Continue.

CHIEF RISK OFFICER GRIMES: Okay. Really, we don't have anything further to present, other than the plan itself. And we would seek your approval at this time.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Move approval.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. Motion made by

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COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Second.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Second by Costigan.

All those in favor?

(Ayes.)

22 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any opposed?

Motion passes.

24 CHIEF RISK OFFICER GRIMES: Thank you very much.

25 | And if I might note that we have a few of the Risk Team

members here. We're kind of a small but mighty team, and
I would like them at least to wave to you, so that you can
see who --

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Well, I want to thank them on -- this is a tremendous undertaking, and the thoroughness, the methodology, it's very impressive. So thank you.

CHIEF RISK OFFICER GRIMES: I know they're going to scurry off and start on it right away now that it's approved. So thank you for that.

(Laughter.)

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CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. Thank you. Wave. Okay. We're waving back. Okay. Thank you.

So that brings us to Agenda Item 8, Ms. Chappuie, on the 2018-2019 Audit Services Plan.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was presented as follows.)

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Good morning, Madam
Chair, members of the Committee. Beliz Chappuie, CalPERS
team. Agenda item 8a is action item, Office of Audit -staff is requesting Risk and Audit Committee to approve
Office of Audit Services proposed audit plan for fiscal
year 2018-19.

The internal auditing standards we follow require the audit plan to be risk based to determine the

priorities of the internal audit activities. In conducting the risk assessment, Office of Audit Services is the third line of defense coordinated its efforts with the second line of defense, Enterprise Compliance Division and Enterprise Risk Management Division.

We interviewed CalPERS executive and senior management teams, and sought input from the Board members through surveys. Office of Audit Services has two audit programs, internal audits and public agency reviews. In identifying the internal audit activities and assignments, staff evaluated multiple risk factors, contribution to the organization's strategic goals, changes in the operations and regulations, impact on the financial statements, existing internal controls, and information from prior internal and external audits.

For the public agency reviews, Office of Audit Services plans to complete four review cycles during fiscal year 2018-19 covering one compliance area per each cycle. Using data analytics, staff will identify approximately 60 to 80 high risk agencies for review for each cycle.

In preparing the internal audit plan, Office of Audit Services also allocated resources to the consult -- to consulting engagements, special projects, and activities related to contracted external audits and

reviews.

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As required by the internal auditing standards, we'll remain responsive to the changes in the organizations operations and programs, and we'll review and update the audit plan for fiscal year 2018-19 as necessary. Any modifications to the audit plan will be communicated to the Committee through the quarterly status reports.

This concludes my presentation, and I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Ms. Mathur.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Thank you. My question is with respect to public agency reviews. For several years now, we've been using data analytics to help identify sort of the key areas we should be focusing on -- and in public agency reviews.

Over time, can you -- can you talk about have you seen a change in the type of issues that are arising? Are you seeing -- are the same issues continuing to be prevalent, and what can we -- and are -- so I guess what I really want to do is if we can get to sort of the root of some of these problems, and address them in a systemic way, that could reduce your workload potentially.

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: We would love to see that happen as well.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Yes, yeah.

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: What we're doing -- this is the -- this will be the third year, since we implemented the new approach and we've been using the BI data, business intelligence data, in identifying these high-risk entities, and we still continue to see issues and problems. Depending on the compliance area we're reviewing, some of the issues are prone to staff turnover. Although our program staff provides a lot of resources and training to the public agencies. Certain reporting issues still come up, continue to come up.

And I guess audits will be a way of continuing to keep an eye on it, and going out to the public agencies, and basically showing them, you know, we're still keeping an eye on it, and we're monitoring it, and making sure all this reporting is taking place in accordance to the PERL.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Yeah, I guess -- I guess I would challenge us. And it's not the Audit Services role, but I would challenge us to think about if there are these perennial issues, to think about what requirements can we place on employers in terms of mandating new -- you know, if they have a new payroll person that they do this training immediately. And maybe we already have these things in place, and it's not -- it's not sufficient, but --

CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: And that's my partner here to --

(Laughter.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Ms. Ostrander knows the answer to my question.

EMPLOYER ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF
OSTRANDER: Good morning. Renee Ostrander, Calpers team
member.

We do -- directly to your point, we do look at enhancing the training in areas where we do see that there's a lot of difficulty in attaining compliance. And so we target areas where we find that there's high risk and that auditors go out, and we find that there's a significant number of findings. We do target what we do for that training.

But Beliz is right, you do have turnover, and you have these other things that you take two steps forward in doing that training, and then you take a step back. And so you need to make sure that you catch those people. And we do try to do that.

Also, in some of the work that we've done with our audit resolution process, we've changed that quite a bit over the last year, and we've had quite a bit of success. One of the things that we've placed into there is where we have employers that have continual issues in a

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   particular area. We are looking at requiring training.
   And so kind of building that additional step in as type of
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    a mitigation process, for that particular employer where
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    we've noticed that we're not getting the compliance to
   become a habit for them.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Right. Okay.
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    that sounds good. Thank you.
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Thank you.
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             Seeing no further questions, this is an action
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    item.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Move approval.
             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Moved by Mathur, second
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   by Costigan.
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             All those in favor?
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             (Ayes.)
             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any opposed?
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             Motion carries.
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             Now, we're on 8b, the independent auditor's 2018
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    annual plan.
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             (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
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             presented as follows.)
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             CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Beliz Chappuie again.
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             Moving on to Item 8b. This item also is an
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action item. Staff si requesting Risk and Audit Committee to approve independent auditor KPMG's audit plan for CalPERS financial statements for fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. KPMG staff is here presenting with me.

I'll turn it over to them to present their audit plan, and provide the Risk and Audit Committee an opportunity to ask any questions that you may have.

MR. ROMANO: Mic. Great. And do we need the clicker as well for advancing slides?

Thank you very much. Good morning, Madam Chair, Committee Members, Board members.

Since this is the first time KPMG is appearing before the Board, I though before we got into our presentation we might just do a brief introduction of the team members that we have here this morning for you. So I'll get going.

My name is Brock Romano. I'm an audit partner in what we call our public sector line of business. That's the line of business that focuses exclusively with State and local governments. I've spen the better part of my 30 plus years working within that group.

The last few years that -- in terms of relevant experience here in California, I've worked with several of the public agencies, either in my role as a lead audit partner, a concurring partner, and/or, what we call, a

GASB 68 specialist to make sure that those public agencies properly reflect their participation in your PERFs, primarily PERF A, you know, in their financial statements.

I've also had the pleasure of working with multiple State public employee retirement systems primarily in the northeast, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New York, New Jersey, and also the State of Georgia.

Excited to be part of the KPMG/CalPERS team presenting and meeting you folks for the first time.

Looking forward to working with Management and so forth.

I'll let my colleagues kind of also introduce themselves, and then we'll get into the agenda.

MS. AVIS: Hi. My name is Lisa Avis. I am managing director, also in the public sector line of business with KPMG. I have spent the majority of my 20 years in that line of business. I've worked with several State agencies here in California. I am located just a couple blocks away in our office here in Sacramento.

For a couple years of my career, I actually did a fellowship with the Governmental Accounting Standards

Board. And to echo Brock again, happy to be here to serve you

MS. GYORFI: Hi. My name is Bridgett Gyorfi. I am a senior manager in our Sacramento office. And I just

got back from doing a rotation in our national office in New York. And I'm excited to be working with CalPERS Management and using some of the skills that I've learned in our national office and applying them to this engagement.

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MR. ROMANO: Thank you, Lisa. Thank you Bridgett.

So just moving through the agenda, I will cover the first two agenda items, the client service team and the scope of services. I'll ask Lisa to take us through the objectives all the way through risk assessment. Bridgett will spend a moment talking about our audit approach, and the focus areas.

I think for the folks that have been through this in the past, a lot of this will seem familiar in terms of scale and scope. And then I'll close out the meeting with a discussion about some of our independence quality standards, touch a little bit upon some of the recent county pronouncements from GASB, and then quickly wrap-up.

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MR. ROMANO: So with that, I'm flipping into our client service team. It's a fairly robust and complicated team, as you'd imagine. I think the takeaways that I'd like to leave with the Committee is that myself, Bridgett,

and Lisa, along with John Hubbe, who's our concurring partner, constitute what I call the core engagement team. So it's our responsibility to coordinate the 40 to 50 professionals, if you will, that are going to assist us in the conduct of this year's -- this year's audit.

Our team does contemplate the use of, what we call, some subject matter professionals. I think the first step that KPMG goes through, when we put together an audit team, is to understand kind of the complexities of our client, what specialized skills they might need, and then to tailor the team to reflect those needs.

So you'll notice on the right-hand side of our slide, we've got some subject matter professionals that encompass governments, GASBs, public employee retirement systems, specialists in investments, actuarial services, IT, and even investment valuation services.

Some of those folks will have, what I'll describe, as a direct involvement client facing working with members of CalPERS management. Others will be on a consultive basis to assist us in dealing with complex accounting issues as they come up, and -- as well as our subcontractors who is part of our plan.

So pause for a minute if there is questions on the team, and certainly invite the Committee members to make this interactive if they so desire.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: I see none, so please continue.

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MR. ROMANO: Great. Thank you very much.

So just flipping over into our scope of services.

Again, this ought to sound very familiar to Committee

members.

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MR. ROMANO: Thank you, Lisa. I need some help up here.

Audit of the comprehensive financial statements, as well as what we call the specified element special reports for GASB 68 and 75. That scope of service results in multiple deliverables, including the audit of the financial statements.

Because the audit of the financial statements is also done in, what we call, government -- generally accepted government auditing standards, there is a required by-product of that standard, which is report on internal controls and compliance.

We'll also have separate deliverables on GASB 70 -- GASB 68 and the GASB 75 specified elements. So for 68, there's three deliverables for PERF A, B, and C, and then for 75 on the OPEB standards.

In the fall we'll meet again with the Risk and Audit Committee make our presentation of the reports, as

well as communicate any of the required matters under professional standards. And then to the extent that there's any comments that we have on process improvements, internal control deficiencies. Don't like to use the word, but nonetheless that's the standard word. If there are such items, we'll write those up and have a report to this Committee at that time.

I just wanted to touch a little bit on timing.

Normally, our timing kind of happens in distinct phases with planning and field work kind of happening separately, given -- given where we are in the calendar, that has kind morphed into one process all geared towards achieving the milestone -- the statutory reporting deadlines at the end of October, and then being able to present to this Committee for approval and issuance sometime in November.

The plan is to have the GASB 68 and 75 deliverables issued within two to three weeks after the issuance of the CAFR.

So with that, I'm going to hand it off to Lisa, who's going to walk us through the next few slides.

Thank you.

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MS. AVIS: Okay. Thank you, Brock.

So you've all been through an audit, so you're familiar with the objectives of an audit. The purpose is

to express an opinion on the financial statements that are prepared by management with your oversight to make sure they are fairly presented.

Now, in order to achieve that objective, we plan and perform the audit to provide reasonable, not absolute assurance, that those financial statements are fairly presented.

In order to achieve that, we test -- we design tests to look at the accounting records that are used to prepare those financial statements. We look at estimates. And I'll talk about estimates later. I mean, this is a retirement system. There's quite a few estimates that go into compiling those numbers within the financial statements.

As Brock had mentioned, there are several deliverables. One of them is issued in accordance with government auditing standards. And so because of that, there are some controls we have to consider and compliance with laws and regulations that are part of our audit as well.

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MS. AVIS: So the next few slides here we'll talk about responsibilities of management of the Risk and Audit Committee and of us, KPMG. So management is responsible for the preparation of those financial statements.

Management is also responsible for making any adjustments that they are aware of to make sure those financial statements are fairly presented, when the report is issued.

Management is also responsible for maintaining internal control over the financial statement preparation. Now, we don't opine on internal control, but we are required to consider it as part of our audit. And so we would be looking at was there the reviews over the financial statements, analytical procedures performed by management over those reports that are issued.

Management also will provide us with access to books and records so that we can complete our audit. And then at the end of the audit, there's a representation letter we call the management representation letter that management will sign acknowledging the responsibility for these key elements within the audit.

The Risk and Audit Committee and management overall are responsible for the tone at the top, just setting proper tone at the top, making sure that the financial statements comply with the appropriate standards, and compliance with laws and regulations, as it relates to the financial reporting process.

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MS. AVIS: As I had stated earlier, we plan to

perform the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and government auditing standards. There is also some other information issued within the CAFR. You know, the CAFR, we have a copy here. Pretty thick document.

And so our opinion covers the financial statements, but there is other information within the CAFR that we are required to read for consistency within the document, as it relates to the financial statements.

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MS. AVIS: Okay. So there's quite a few bullets here. And I'm -- I'm not going to read them all, but we will maintain constant communication throughout the audit. We will be on site working with CalPERS team here. We'll have weekly status meetings. And during that time, we'll be communicating the status of our audit. If we identify any issues, that will be the time that we bring those up as well. No one like surprises at the end, so we want to maintain constant communication throughout the audit.

In five short months here, we'll be back here for another Risk and Audit Committee to present the results of those audits. If so, there's a variety of things that we're required to communicate, as Brock had said. Our opinion over the financial statements, and any findings, or other matters that are required to be communicated will

be presented at that time.

MS. AVIS: Okay. So moving on to materiality within our audits. So no longer is materiality just a mathematical calculation. In addition to the quantitative factors that we consider in calculating materiality, there's a lot of qualitative aspects that we consider as well.

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So our determination of materiality, it's a matter of professional judgment. And it considers the financial information needs of the users of those financial statements. So there are several deliverables that we had mentioned. When we calculate our materiality, there are key elements. There's opinion units within those deliverables. There's key elements. So our materiality is calculated at a level to make sure that we can touch on those key elements. So it's not one-size-fits-all materiality when it comes to our audits here.

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MS. AVIS: Okay. So we are, you know, a couple weeks into the audit here. And we're in the risk assessment phase of the audit. And so based on our initial assessment coming in, there's -- there's a few risks here that we identify as significant risks. And

these areas are susceptible to misstatement, either by the nature of the accounting or a rebuttal procedures from the AICPA.

So the first one is the risk of management override of controls. Now, this is a -- it's -- the risk will vary from entity to entity, but it is present just based on the nature of management's role and the access to books and records. And so --

9 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: I'm going to interrupt 10 you.

MS. AVIS: Yes. Yes, of course.

12 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: We're on a timed agenda
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MS. AVIS: Okay.

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CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: So I want to kind of stick with that. So at this point, I'm going to ask my fellow Board members if there are any questions. And I see a few. And so -- because obviously this is not our first audit --

MS. AVIS: Right.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: -- so let's take questions from the Board.

Mr. Slaton.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I want to go back to page 7 of 19. And I've been

involved in a -- from a governance standpoint in lots of audits for different organizations. And I run into this same language all the time. So I'd like you to expand on it a little bit. And that's in the KPMG responsibilities. And I see this in a lot of audits. It's not just this one.

So you can audit -- the audit of financial statement includes consideration of internal controls or financial reporting. But then it goes on to say, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls. So that always is kind of a sticking point with me that you're talking into consideration the internal controls, but you're not opining on their effectiveness. So can you expand on why that carve-out on the internal controls?

MR. ROMANO: Great. Thank you.

Well, one is a requirement and one is not a requirement. So for public companies, there is a requirement, a mandate with Sarbanes-Oxley to actually opine on internal controls. And in a non-Sarbanes-Oxley environment, there is -- there isn't a requirement, so it becomes a matter of -- a matter of judgment both in terms of time, cost, and effectiveness as to whether planning an audit to rely on controls and opine on controls is conducted.

So we will -- our approach will be to gain an understanding of controls. We will test some elements of controls for purposes of operating effectiveness. But the objective of the audit in a non-public environment does not include the expression of an opinion. Some of my public sector clients at the beginning of Sarbanes-Oxley when it was release debated and thought about whether they would voluntarily go through this exercise.

I don't recall if anyone actually did. None of my clients certainly has. That was something that CalPERS, you know, wanted or desired, you know, there is a possibility it could be incorporated into the scope of services. There would be a time and a cost element to it.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Right.

Well, you know, I understand, you know, this is annual audit that we have.

MR. ROMANO: Yeah.

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VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: And I understand the cost implications of opining on internal controls. But it seems to me that every some number of years it might be of value to do that, to get another pair of eyes looking at our internal controls deeper than you do in the normal audit process.

MR. ROMANO: Yep.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Would you concur that

possibly that might be of value on a periodic basis?

MR. ROMANO: I think -- I think more information on your internal controls and its operating effectiveness is always better than less.

Our audit will provide testing of internal controls, short of an opinion. And we will communicate those results both to management and if there's deficiencies in our deliverables to the Risk and Audit Committee.

I think the one observation I would have if CalPERS were to voluntarily try to submit themselves to an opinion on internal controls, I think it would be an all in or an all out. To do it every third year or fifth year, I wonder whether you'd have the momentum and the scale to continue that. But certainly is worth contemplating and thinking about.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Well, I'd ask the Chair to consider asking staff to look at that, and to see, you know, if there's value in doing that. Maybe you have an opinion already.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
D'ADAMO: I'm waiting for Ms. Hollinger.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Yes.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

25 D'ADAMO: Yes, we can do that.

1 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Yeah.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any other questions.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: No, I'm seeing if he's addressing the same issue.

INTERIM CONTROLLER URBAN: Taylor Urban, CalPERS team member.

I know we have discussed this the past few years with MGO and I think the decisions was mostly that it was cost prohibitive, that the cost of the audit would go up so much for what was really gained, that I think that's where we came down.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Well, I'd like the Committee to see it, and to at least see what the decision process is, and what the cost might be to do that. And we can weigh it to see if it's -- if we want to consider it.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: So if you can just provide us with that, that would be terrific.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: So to be clear, we will do a review to determine whether or not we need to -- or what it would take, I guess, is the question. What it would take --

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Well, yeah, the cost benefit.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

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   D'ADAMO: The cost benefit analysis of doing --
             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Right.
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             INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
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   D'ADAMO: -- a review along the lines of what Mr. Slaton
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   has indicated.
             CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: A clarification
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    question. Are we speaking for future assignments, not
    this current one, correct?
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Yes.
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             CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: Are we going to --
             VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: Well, if it creates a
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    time problem on this one, then --
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             CHIEF AUDITOR CHAPPUIE: It does.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON SLATON: -- I certainly
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   understand that and would defer to staff of on that.
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    I think that going -- on a go-forward basis, I think we
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    should examine that more closely to see if we believe it's
    of value at the end of the day to get an outside opinion
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   regarding the effectiveness of internal controls.
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             INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
   D'ADAMO: We can do that.
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. Thank you.
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             Mr. Costigan.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: I'll try to be very
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quick. So appreciate you all being here. So just very

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quickly, what California State agencies have you done work with?

MR. ROMANO: Sure. So I was the lead audit engagement partner for the City Long Beach for a few years. And in my role as concurring partner, City and County of San Francisco GASB 68 specialist. The City and County of San Francisco and LA Water District concurring partner, and probably a few others who have been -
COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: But any State

MR. ROMANO: I'm sorry?

agencies?

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Any State agencies?

MR. ROMANO: I was the concurring review partner when we were the auditors for the State for the single audit work that we were doing there several years ago.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Sorry, for the?

MR. ROMANO: So we were the auditors of the State of California federal programs. And I was the concurring partner during that -- during that time period that KPMG --

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: And who was that through?

MS. AVIS: The State Auditor's Office.

24 COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Okay. So you were

25 | hired by the State Auditor.

1 MS. AVIS: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Okay. So just a couple quick questions on this, because I'm trying to understand the reporting. And I'm a little concerned about slide 10. Are you receiving direction? Who is your direct report? Who do you directly report to?

MR. ROMANO: Who do we individually?

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Who does this contract directly report to?

MR. ROMANO: We've been working with General Counsel and Finance folks. I don't think we've been here long enough to have all the nomenclature down, but those are the folks that we've been working directly with.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: And I know we're very short on time. And, Madam President -- or Madam Chair, I certainly hope we have a further discussion, more than probably before five months, because on page 10 you seem to have -- is this an actual finding or is it a view of the world?

MR. ROMANO: So you're talking about risk assessments?

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Yes, because you've made -- you have three bullet points here.

MR. ROMANO: Sure. Sure. So the auditing

standards -- and the audit -- the auditing profession uses terminology that's somewhat meaningful to us. It has sometimes different meanings to the non-practitioner. So risk assessment to us is just what areas pose a potential risk to financial statement presentation. So the contents of your CAFR, are there activities in terms of processing transactions, internal controls, assumptions, things that involve management estimates, things that -- things that involve judgment that could be subject to bias, could be subject to manipulation, could be subject to override.

And the professional standards require us to understand those risks, so we can design appropriate audit procedures to address those risks. It doesn't mean that the -- it doesn't mean that they're occurring. It doesn't mean that there is inherent --

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER:

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: So, I'm sorry, because I know we're short on time. I just want to clarify. The language used in here is just industry language. This is not a finding, because --

MR. ROMANO: No, this --

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: -- as someone that looks at words, "Management is in a unique position..."

MR. ROMANO: That is --

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: That's just an --

that's industry language.

MR. ROMANO: Industry language.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: Okay. Good. I just -- again, words have meaning. Very important that that be caveated somewhere, because if someone is looking at this slide, the way it actually reads is you've identified three significant risks, particularly because you talk about one of our portfolios. You don't have a discussion. You talk about high degree of judgment, which is actually what we pay staff around here for. So there's a subjective versus an objective standard, particularly in investments.

And so I am -- I just want to make sure, Madam Chair --

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: No, I agree with you.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: -- that there's additional information somewhere, because the way this is written creates uncomfort for me.

MR. ROMANO: Sure.

COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN: -- as a Board member.

So thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: And also, you know, we're a public agency, so to put something out there that you haven't made a determination would not be appropriate.

MR. ROMANO: Understood. Thank you.

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             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Ms. Hollinger, may I
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    address Mr. Hollin --
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             (Laughter.)
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: We're not married.
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             (Laughter.)
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             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: I'll keep my mouth shut.
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             (Laughter.)
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             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Address the question
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    that Mr. Costigan asked with respect to who KPMG, the
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    independent auditor reports to. Ultimately, KPMG reports
    to the Risk and Audit Committee. They're going to work
11
   with the Financial Office very closely on a day-to-day
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13
   basis to look at the papers, and understand how we work,
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    and all of that, but they report to the Risk and Audit
15
    Committee.
16
             COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN:
                                          Thank you
             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Thank you. I appreciate
17
18
           Okay. Seeing no further questions, this is an
    that.
   action item.
19
20
             COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: Move approval.
             COMMITTEE MEMBER COSTIGAN:
21
                                          Second.
22
             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. Moved by Mathur,
23
    second by Costigan.
2.4
             All those in favor?
25
             (Ayes.)
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             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Any opposed?
             Okay. Motion carries.
 2
             We're on to number 9, Information Agenda Items,
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 4
    Enterprise Risk Management Framework Review.
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             Mr. Grimes.
             INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE
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7
   D'ADAMO: So we have Mr. Grimes coming up again for this
8
    one.
9
             CHIEF RISK OFFICER GRIMES: Hello again, Madam
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    Chair.
             CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Hello.
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12
             (Laughter.)
13
             (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
14
             Presented as follows.)
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             CHIEF RISK OFFICER GRIMES: Forrest Grimes,
16
    CalPERS team.
                   I'm joined by Melissa Azevedo, who is our
17
    Assistant Chief Risk Officer as CalPERS.
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             I'd like of you turn to Board Books page 138,
19
   please.
             This is a diagram that you have seen in many
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   presentations, and it's been slightly refined this time.
21
    But I would like to, as a reminder and for the newer Board
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   members, to just kind of take a look at the journey that
23
   we've been on. We refined the risk dashboard profiles and
24
    heatmap back in November 2016.
25
             In January 2017, we actually had a risk appetite
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workshop that many of you participated in. In June of '17, we presented the risk appetite statements to this Committee. If you go down to November of '17, this is a very important element, because we've aligned the enterprise risk to the strategic goals of the organization.

I think that's a very important step. This has been done in collaboration with the strategic planning team. And I know that Sabrina Hutchins and her team are going to be presenting some performance updates to you next month at the off-site. And this will further solidify the alignment of the enterprise risks and the enterprise goals.

And so I think that's really what we're after here today. Today, we're really going to present the strategic risk measures to you, which are -- is the equivalent of the performance measures, however, on the risk side.

This really is an exciting thing for the risk team, because what it really does is it concludes what I'm referring to as that infrastructure phase. And it actually transitions to implementation phase, so that we can use those tools to better manage the risk to the organization.

Now, if there's any confusion, and if we can turn

to the next slide, please --

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CHIEF RISK OFFICER GRIMES: -- the confusion is usually the difference between a performance and a risk measure, and how to really interpret those. Performance measures really are looking at how well you're doing in achieving the goals that you've set out to accomplish.

They're typically lagging indicators showing you how -- giving you vision into past performance. Risk measures, however, are typically leading indicators. And so they're really looking at things that could get in the way of you achieving your goals and objectives.

It's theoretically possible to have a performance measure that's green, and a risk measure that's yellow or read that is telling you, hey, you should look at this before it turns your performance measure yellow or red.

And so that's the objective.

There's really kind of a couple of -- there's -- we have kind of a cute example in here actually that's not related to CalPERS, but I'm going to skip it, unless you have questions on that, and really get into the risk measures that we're proposing for CalPERS. And Melissa is going to take us through that.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. I see no questions. Continue, Melissa.

CHIEF RISK OFFICER GRIMES: Okay. Thank you. I'm going to turn it over.

ASSISTANT CHIEF RISK OFFICER AZEVEDO: Thank you. Good morning, Melissa Azevedo, Calpers team member.

I'll be providing a high level overview of today's presentation, so I'll refer you to attachments 2 and 3 found on Board Books pages 147 and 153 for greater detail.

If you have any questions, please feel free to stop me along the way or following the presentation.

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ASSISTANT CHIEF RISK OFFICER AZEVEDO: To develop the strategic risk measures, we aligned each of the eight enterprise risks to one of the CalPERS five strategic goals. We then worked with the program areas to identify and quantify drivers of risk in the context of the aligned enterprise risk.

We asked what would prevent us from meeting the strategic goal? What are the leading indicators we should monitor to prevent potential risks from occurring? As we go through each goal area, we would also like for you to ask are we measuring the right things? Will these measures help us monitor and prevent risk? Are there additional measures that we are missing?

The strategic goal, fund sustainability, is

currently aligned to the enterprise risk, pension funding, and stakeholder confidence. The stakeholder confidence risk mainly addressed the role of CalPERS as a fiduciary in the context of fund sustainability.

We identified and quantified those risk drivers that would impact our ability to strengthen the sustainability of the fund. As you can see on slide 5, we felt that the probability metrics currently identified in the strategic plan are better suited as strategic risk measures and monitoring impacts to funding levels.

At this point, I'll pause, Madam Chair, would you like for me to continue to go through the rest of the slides, or would -- I'll defer to the Committee for questions?

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: I think in the interests of time and wanting to follow the agenda, let me defer my fellow Board members, are there any questions?

I don't see any. You guys have done an amazing job, and I appreciate the thoroughness of the presentation.

ASSISTANT CHIEF RISK OFFICER AZEVEDO: I'll just add that we'll be returning in September with our recommended thresholds for you to review.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Thank you. Thank you very much.

So now, we're Item 10, Summary of Committee Direction.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE D'ADAMO: Yes. Thank you. So I have taken down two items, both of which were recommended by Mr. Slaton.

The first was to work with the Chair of the Committee to review and perhaps perform additional training with Board members along the compliance issues that we were talking about, or elements of I'll say of the compliance plan that we were talking about earlier today.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Yeah. I had on risk management, including reputation risk management, so...

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: Okay. And then the second item that I've taken

down is cost-benefit analysis of the value of performing a

review of the effectiveness of our internal controls --

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Right.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE

D'ADAMO: -- which I think is a long way of saying what we were talking about around review of internal controls.

CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Right. And just a third observation. I think in going forward in adhering to our timed agendas, it's very important we let our presenters know, so there's an alignment between the time we've allotted for them and their presentation.

1 INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER TIMBERLAKE 2 D'ADAMO: Yes. And I'll say I probably was guilty of that 3 today, so I apologize. 4 (Laughter.) CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. Okay. I have no 5 6 one asked to speak. Is there anyone in the audience who 7 wanted to speak? 8 Okay. This concludes the Risk and Audit 9 Committee meeting. And we will be going into closed 10 session, which will not -- as soon as the auditorium 11 clears. Ms. Mathur, when will the Board, because closed 12 13 session will not take very long. Oh, I'm sorry. 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHUR: So I expect if closed 15 session goes for 15 minutes let's say 10:30 is when we'll 16 start the Board meeting. 17 CHAIRPERSON HOLLINGER: Okay. Thank you very 18 much. 19 (Thereupon the California Public Employees' 20 Retirement System, Board of Administration, 21 Risk & Audit Committee open session

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meeting adjourned at 10:07 a.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California Public Employees' Retirement System,
Board of Administration, Risk & Audit Committee open
session meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F.
Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of
California;

That the said proceedings was taken before me, in shorthand writing, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of June, 2018.

James & Atta

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR
Certified Shorthand Reporter
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