VIDEOCONFERENCE MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

BOARD GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

ROBERT F. CARLSON AUDITORIUM

LINCOLN PLAZA NORTH

400 P STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2020 1:46 P.M.

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

APPEARANCES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

- Mr. Henry Jones, Chairperson
- Ms. Lisa Middleton, Vice Chairperson
- Mr. Rob Feckner
- Ms. Fiona Ma, represented by Mr. Frank Ruffino
- Ms. Stacie Olivares
- Ms. Eraina Ortega
- Mr. Jason Perez

BOARD MEMBERS:

- Ms. Theresa Taylor, Vice President
- Ms. Margaret Brown
- Mr. David Miller
- Mr. Ramon Rubalcava
- Ms. Shawnda Westly
- Ms. Betty Yee

STAFF:

- Ms. Marcie Frost, Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Doug Hoffner, Chief Operating Officer
- Mr. Matt Jacobs, General Counsel
- Mr. Robert Carlin, Senior Attorney
- Mr. Kelly Fox, Chief, Stakeholder Relations

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

STAFF:

- Ms. Pam Hopper, Committee Secretary
- Ms. Anne Simpson, Board Governance and Strategy Director

ALSO PRESENT:

- Mr. Tim Behrens, California State Retirees
- Mr. Terry Brennand, Service Employees International Union
- Mr. Al Darby, Retired Public Employees Association
- Mr. Jerry Fountain, California State Retirees
- Mr. Dillon Gibbons, California Special Districts Association
- Dr. Robert Girling, California State University, Emeritus and Retired Faculty and Staff Association
- Mr. Jeff Hewitt, Supervisor, County of Riverside
- Mr. J.J. Jelincic
- Ms. Cathy Jeppson
- Mr. Derek Lennox, Association of California School Administrators
- Mr. Bijan Mehryar, League of California Cities
- Mr. Bill Slaton
- Mr. Ben Vernazza, Portfolio Institute for Diversification
- Mr. Larry Woodson, California State Retirees

	I N D E X	PAGE
1.	Call to Order and Roll Call	1
2.	Approval of the September 15, 2020 Board Governance Committee Timed Agenda	2
3.	Executive Report - Matthew Jacobs	3
4.	Action Consent Items - Matthew Jacobs a. Approval of the June 17, 2020 Board Governance Committee Meeting Minutes	4
5.	 Information Agenda Items a. Proposed Change to Board Governance Policy: Reporting Investigations to Board - Anne Simpson b. Composition of the Investment Committee - Anne Simpson c. Review of the Chief Executive Officer's Delegation - Reporting Relationship of CIO - Anne Simpson d. Board and Committee Meeting Schedule - 2021 - Anne Simpson e. Summary of Committee Direction - Matthew Jacobs f. Public Comment 	5 67 103 155 177 178
Adjournment		178
Reporter's Certificate		179

PROCEEDINGS 1 CHAIRPERSON JONES: I call the Board Governance 2 Committee to order. And the first order of business is 3 roll call. 4 Ms. Hopper, please. 5 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Henry Jones? 6 CHAIRPERSON JONES: Here. 7 8 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Rob Feckner? CHAIRPERSON JONES: Your muted, Rob. 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Good afternoon. 10 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Thank you. 11 Frank Ruffino for Fiona Ma? 12 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER SAHA: Sorry. Hi. This 13 is Matt, Pam. Frank is on a phone call, I believe, so I'm 14 just sitting in for him for the moment. Thank you. 15 16 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Okay. Thank you. Lisa Middleton? 17 VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Present. 18 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Lisa Middleton? 19 20 VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Present.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Jason Perez?

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Here.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Here.

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COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Stacie Olivares?

COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Eraina Ortega?

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Here.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you. The first
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    item -- next item on the agenda is approval of the
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    September 15 Board Governance Committee timed agenda.
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             Do I have a motion?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Raise hand.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Moved by Mr. Perez.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: I second.
             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Second by Ms. Olivares.
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             Ms. Hopper, roll call, please.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Rob Feckner?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Matthew Saha for
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   Fiona Ma?
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             ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER SAHA:
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                                            Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Lisa Middleton?
             VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Stacie Olivares?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Eraina Ortega?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Jason Perez?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Aye.
             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Mr. President, I
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have Jason making the motion and Stacie Olivares seconding it.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. And the item is approved.

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Okay. Thank you. And before I go to Mr. Jacobs to -- for the executive report, I just wanted to mention that the agenda items today is in response to a number of Board members requesting items to be placed on the agenda. And these items are information for discussion at this time.

And also, I wanted to mention that in the event there are questions for fiduciary counsel. She will be available, Ms. Ashley Dunning. I've also invited Mr. Funston who helped develop the Board Governance Policy sometime ago to be available in case there are questions on -- from him -- for him. And also, I asked Mr. Toth from Wilshire Consulting to be available in case there are any questions from him regarding these items.

So with that background information, I'll turn it over to Mr. Jacobs.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Very good. Good afternoon. Good afternoon, President Jones and Board members. The agenda today consists of four substantive Board Governance items for your consideration. They are set forth in the agenda, and of course in the materials.

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Anne Simpson will set the stage for each of them and then turn it over to the Committee for your discussion and debate.
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As President Jones mentioned, also president -also present is Rick Funston, an expert on the governance
of public pension funds, and Ashley Dunning, your
fiduciary counsel. Ms. Dunning I should note is here
primarily on item 5a, the proposed change to the Board
Governance Policy regarding reporting investigations to
the Board, but she is available for the other items if you
think she can contribute something on those.

And with that, I will turn it back to you, President Jones.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Jacobs.

So we do have one action item, approval of the Board Governance Committee meeting minutes. So do we have a motion on that?

VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: So moved.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: It's been moved by Ms.

Middleton.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: I second.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Second by Ms. Olivares.

The roll call on that, Ms. Hopper.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Rob Feckner?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Aye.

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COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Matthew Saha for
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    Fiona Ma?
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             ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER SAHA:
                                             Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Lisa Middleton?
             VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Stacie Olivares?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Eraina Ortega?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Jason Perez?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Mr. President, Lisa
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   Middleton made the motionStacie Olivares seconded it, and
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    I have all ayes.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES:
                                 Okay.
                                        Than you, Ms. Hopper.
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             Then we go to Item 5a, proposed changes to Board
    Governance Policy, reporting investigations to the Board.
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             Ms. Simpson, please.
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             You're muted, Ms. Simpson.
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             BOARD GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY DIRECTOR SIMPSON:
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             There we go.
             CHAIRPERSON JONES:
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                                 Okav.
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             BOARD GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY DIRECTOR SIMPSON:
             My apologies. Thank you very much.
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             This Item, 5a, has been provided at the request
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of the Board President. And the purpose of this information item is to make clear that under the Board's powers reserved, it includes oversight of all activities where the Board or a Committee has delegated. So what you will see in the attached language on page 9 of 25 in the Governance Policy, you'll see some language which is there for the Board to consider. This has been drafted in its broadest possible form as a starting point for the discussion. But to emphasize, this is about clarifying the Board's authority which exists under its policy.

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The other point to mention in this regard is that in the current practice regarding the Board being notified of investigations, the Chief Executive notifies the Board President and the Chairs of the committees -- of any committees -- the chairs of any committees which are impacted when an executive member is subject to an investigation.

And the full Board is notified when that investigation is completed and contains findings. So the purpose of today's discussion is to look at the current practice, consider the language for discussion in the Governance Policy, which reads as follows:

It clarifies that the Board retains responsibility to oversee investigations into allegations of misconduct by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief

Actuary, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Financial
Officer, Chief Health Director, Chief Investment Officer,
Chief Operations Officer, or General Counsel. And
furthermore, CalPERS management will inform the full Board
upon commencement of such an investigation.

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So this is for the Committee's discussion. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Very good. We have several requests to speak on this. I -- just one observation before we get into the discussion, I think the way it's worded is rather broad. I think we need some parameters around this to talk about what types of investigations that the Board wants to see.

With that background, I'll go ahead and call on the first one, Ms. Taylor.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Thank you, Mr. Jones.

So I'm going to reiterate what you said, which is I do believe it's overbroad. I think that maybe we should -- I mean, I don't know if we want to look at an investigation of misuse State assets. I don't know if that's something that would go to the level of the Board. Do we want to see something that's more meaty, like conflict of interest, anything that questions the integrity of the person and puts in light the integrity of Calpers, because use of State assets unfortunately happens

all the time.

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(Laughter.)

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: But I think it's overly broad. And then -- and my comments also -- I also feel like it's important for good governance before the -- I don't know that it's necessary to have the entire Board informed at the onset of an investigation.

I get the seriousness of whether or not it's a conflict of interest, or sexual harassment, or -- but say it's an anonymous complaint, and we -- as I understand it, with all State agencies, they have to investigate that. But it could be an anonymous complaint that's really not valid. And does the Board want to know right away, and then thereby -- you're -- you're hurting that person's reputation. So say Theresa Taylor gets a complaint by Jason Perez who sits next to her at work. And he's accusing her of sexual harassment, but none of that actually ever happened. So we're going to go through the whole investigation to determine whether or not it had merit. And now you've ruined Theresa Taylor's reputation, so -- because you've told the entire Board.

Chances are it will get out into the press. I just -- I have a problem -- I'm very concerned about privacy of a civil servant. And in those investigations when it -- when I have participated as a steward in those

investigations, those investigations are kept incredibly confidential. So I think it's important that we understand if the CEO has informed the appropriate Board Chairs and the Board President, until we have finding -- I mean, before we'd even put out those findings, it hit the press.

So I think -- I think it's important that we take into consideration the employee's privacy rights as well. I just want to make sure that we're taking that into consideration. But general, at the very bare minimum, I think that we should at least curtail the broadness of this. So that's my comment.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Perez.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Thank you, sir. On the item to be discussed, page 9 of 25, Item 18, I don't think that's a broad enough inclusion of personnel. I think we need Deputy CIO, the MIDs, a lot of things, global fixed income, opportunistic -- opportunistic strategies, private equity, real assets. There's a lot of funds available to them at their level to invest in without rising to the CIO level. And I wouldn't -- I wouldn't mind seeing Board members and their designees included in that as well.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Ms. Middleton.

VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Okay. Thank you,

Mr. Chair. I do have a few comments on this. As I read this, and using the word "oversee", I interpret that personally to be a word that is consistent with the oversight responsibilities of the Board. It is not the responsibility though of the Board, and should not be the responsibility of the Board, to manage an investigation. That should be carried out by professionals. And unless the General Counsel is the individual that's involved in the investigation, it should be carried out under the direction of the General Counsel and of counsel.

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I think there's some elements that we need to introduce into this language to clarify responsibilities. I also believe that we need to be very clear in this that due process must be followed, that all of these investigations and all of the work in the investigation must be confi -- confidential, it must be impartial in terms of how it is carried out, and it has to be carried out without any influence -- not any undue influence, without any influence by the part of the Board or by the executives of the organization.

The individuals entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out investigations of this level of sensitivity must be able to act without any influence whatsoever.

In picking up somewhat on the theme of Mr. Perez,

I see the reason for identifying specific individuals and I think that's important, because of the level of responsibility that they have. But I would extend this to a notification of the Board wherever an invest -- there is an investigation that would pose significant reputational or operational risk to the organization.

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And I appreciate that we're going through the process of clarifying this. And as I understand it -- Ms. Simpson talked about the CEO reporting to the President and the appropriate chairs. As I understand it, that is a practice that Ms. Frost has initiated which I believe is an extremely good practice, but not one that is found within the black and white lettering of our Governance Policy, and it is one that we should further define in the Governance Policy.

And with that, I'll end my comments and look forward to hearing from my colleagues. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you, Ms. Middleton. We now have Mr. Feckner.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I just want to add to the comments. I agree with a lot of what's been said, with the inclusion of perhaps even more positions, et cetera. My concern isn't that.

My concern is with the fact that until an investigation

has been completed, too many people having information could do harm to the individual and to the organization. I think that's why you should consider strongly who you elect as your President, your Vice President, and your Committee chairs. These people you've entrusted to do this work. So if you don't think that they can do that, then you should re-consider that.

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But since we put them in place with the knowledge that they're going to be able to continue moving this organization and leading us, we should be give them that leniency, that they get that information. There's a direct line of communication between the CEO and the President and/or the Committee chairs, so that every -- those are -- they're all kept apprised.

But at the end of the day until the investigation is complete, I think it needs to stay in that enclosed circle. Once the investigation is complete, no matter what the outcome is, the entire Board should be brought in, should share the entire investigation with them.

Whether it's a false claim or if it's a real claim, you need to have that information.

But I think, again, it -- you put a leadership in place for a reason. I think you need to give them the benefit of doing that job.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Mr. Miller.

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BOARD MEMBER MILLER: Yeah. I would defer to Committee members until they've all had a chance to comment, President Jones.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okey-dokey. Then we have Ms. Olivares.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to follow up on Ms. Middleton's comments. I agree with them. In addition, I think we should take a look at the role of the consultants that we have. So in the investment world, consultants have so much influence over the investments we select, manage, and dispose. And if there happens to be an investigation of one of those consultants, I would feel more comfortable if the Board had oversight over that, given the very close relationship between consultants and staff.

I also think if there are conflicts of interest, that are being investigated that the Board should be notified, because those are very material and represent reputational risk.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think there were others ahead of the queue before I was.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: They want to let the Committee members speak first and go back.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Oh, I'm not on the Committee.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Oh, you're not, that's right.

Okay. Well, I don't see anyone else on the Committee that has requested to speak, so I'll go back up to Mr. Miller.

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BOARD MEMBER MILLER: Thank you, Mr. President.

I concur with a lot of the comments. I think that it needs to be broader than just those listed executives. But I also think that we need to be mindful of our role in oversight of investigations, and at what point do we have a role in any investigation. And so to me, there needs to be some level of additional detail about what is material, what is substantive, what does the Board need to know beyond the President and the relevant committee chairs, how is that determined?

And certainly, when an investigation gets to the point where there is findings that something is substantiated that could be material, then the Board should be informed.

But I still think we need to define this more carefully and it should be a little bit more of a staged deployment, where it doesn't -- just any investigation at all triggers notification of the entire Board, whether those -- whether the investigation is into something that would not be very meaningful or substantive, whether it may not be something that we would expect to be

substantiated. There's just too many factors to just automatically, you know, be notifying the entire Board over any kind of allegation or investigation until it's been a little further fleshed out, and until there's a little more information to be able to determine when -- what's the appropriate point to inform the entire Board.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you, Mr. Miller.

Ms. Ortega.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Similar to the comments Mr. Miller made, I would recommend that we word this in a way that makes it very clear that the investigation that's coming to the Board is in fact a complete investigation, an official, formal -- whatever the right definition is. I'm not sure at this moment, but in my experience overseeing investigations, there are allegations that you assign and investigator to do some preliminarily work to determine if a full investigation is necessary.

If you eliminate that kind of preliminary -those investigations that don't make it past that
preliminary stage, I think you get away from some of the
things that we, as a Board, likely do not want to hear
about, which can often just be disputes that are unfounded
or misunderstandings that get resolved one way or another.
So I would suggest a way to do that and keep those types

of issues from coming to the Board is to make very clear what we mean by an investigation. So I think that addresses somewhat Ms. Taylor's comments too about it not being too expansive in terms of the number of items that might come to the Board.

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On Mr. Perez's point about expanding the list of staff, I would caution against going too deep into the staff, in terms of what the Board oversees. And I would -- I think of that in terms of the relationship between executive staff and the other employees at Calpers. So I would think that if a member of the Investment team, for example, that's the example that was used, if there serious allegations against a member of that team and they raised to that same level of reputational -- reputational or operational risk, as Ms. Middleton defined it, that -- we would hear about that from the executive management.

So we would hear about that from the Chief Investment Officer or if it was someone in Mr. Mould's shop, we would hear about that from Mr. Moulds and not have those staff level management issues coming to the Board. I think that's -- I think that's too much. I don't think that's appropriate in terms of the way the Board's oversight of staff is structured.

And I would concur with all of Ms. Middleton's

comments.

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Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: So in order to keep this going, I'm going to -- now that all of the members, except one who has not requested to speak, I'm going to now call on the non-members and then I'll take another round for the members.

So, Ms. Westly.

BOARD MEMBER WESTLY: Thank you. I just want to as -- as the representative from State Personnel Board, I would be remiss if I didn't pipe in here, even though this isn't my committee. I want to caution everyone to remember the rights that the civil service employees have in this discussion. Are we a policy board at Calpers or are we an administrative board? Are we a combo of both?

Every employee that we're talking about, I believe, and someone can correct me if I'm wrong, is a civil service employee, and they have certain rights. And what concerns me is that we are going to risk their right to privacy, based on the fact that we do have for probably a number of reasons information that is considered confidential being put forth to the press outside of the walls of Calpers.

So what happens if an employee is investigated for something that turns out to be meritless, will CalPERS

be on the hook for that? Is it their right to privacy that we're now violating, because this information is in the public domain and may not have any merit?

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That's a concern for me. It also affects the CalPERS, in general. When something like that goes out into the public and is meritless, then we're giving out the wrong impression that something is wrong with a certain employee's job performance, when we find out later it's not. Because just as much as it can be true, it may not be true. And so if we're taking a certain number of employees and applying a new standard to them, and they are civil service, are we creating two sets of employees with two sets of rights? And if we are, I don't know if that is a place on this Board where we can make that decision.

We hire the CEO. We can, with all due respect, fire the CEO. We elect the Board President. We can unelect the Board President. But to dive deeply into how the staff has managed an investigation I think will create a liability for this organization. And so that really does concern me.

I have run a large organization before, clearly not as large as CalPERS. But we had many investigations, and we did not provide those investigation results until the investigation was complete, because I answered to a

very political board, which is what we have at CalPERS.

So if I had made these investigations that were pending, without any merit yet and the investigation was not complete, to the board, those board members would have opinions about the investigation, talk within -- you know, between themselves and then also out in public. It was inevitable.

And so that's what concerns me, because that was an organization without civil service employees. This is an organization with pretty much all civil service employees. And unless they have their rights intact and they're allowed to appeal any kinds of disciplines along the correct route, then we could end up putting ourselves in a position of being liable for those decisions that we made and those leaks that come out.

So on behalf of the SPB, I think this is something that I would not like to see land on our desk, if we make a -- a misstep in this conversation.

That's it.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Thank you very much, Mr.

Chair. I appreciate your placement of this item on the agenda of the Board Governance Committee, and especially since some time has lapsed since the idea was to bring it before the Committee. And I would say that, you know, in

terms of what's been proposed on page nine of 25 of the Governance Policy, I appreciate that it's broad enough, so that we can air out all of our concerns here today as well.

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I want to align myself with the comments of Ms. Ortega, Ms. Westly, and Ms. Middleton. I do think that one of the things we don't want to do as a result of looking at revising this Governance Policy is to set up another set of unintended consequences that really aren't going to get to the -- I think the root issue that we were all trying to look at resolving and that has to do with what -- what this Board does with investigations.

I do think that the levels of positions that are identified here are appropriate. These are our top executives and I don't know that -- I think there are other mechanisms for really ensuring conduct and -- appropriate conduct and compliance with some of the positions deeper down into the organization.

But I also want to come back as to why we were even talking about this. And it had to do with really the commencement of an investigations on trading violations. And I know this is being written broadly, but it seems to me if we're going to try to address the issue that was at hand, that gave rise to this discussion altogether, that perhaps we could narrow it with respect to just focusing

on the commencement of investigations on trading violations.

However, I would say that the Board should be informed not upon commencement of an investigation, and it really depends on the nature of the investigation, as Ms. Ortega really spoke about. We don't want to create unintentionally our own reputational risk as a result of what is shared in term -- as far as information. But I think there's a way to narrow this and also a way to just be sure that we are getting to the root of the issues that brought rise to this particular issue.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you. Okay.

Ms. Taylor.

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level.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Yes, thank you.

I do agree with Ms. Ortega, Ms. Westly, and Ms. Middleton, I will say that deepening this into other classifications does bring a whole bunch of other problems. In civil service, those employees have a right to their own due process hearings and such. So I don't know if they're called Skelly hearings. They are for our rank and file employees. But it -- so it becomes really

And I just want to make sure that -- the verbiage

25 here that I think we need to be careful of is oversee

dangerous for us to get involved even down at the MID

investigations into allegations. I think the allegations issue is where we're really wrong here.

I think we need -- I think we need to make sure, like Ms. Westly and Mr. Ortega said, that we're looking at a real investigation. If we're first investigating just the allegations, right, then the -- it's not appropriate for the Board to know at that point. But if we have determined by the investigation of those allegations that a full investigation needs to take place, at that point, I can understand that we need to inform the Board.

But again, I do want us to be very, very conscious of due process rights, of civil service rights, so it's really important. I appreciate it.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Mr. Rubalcava.

BOARD MEMBER RUBALCAVA: Thank you. Thank you. Yes, I also want to speak a little bit to this. And I appreciate you giving me the opportunity to speak to it, Mr. Jones, even though I'm not on the committee.

I would just say that -- I was looking at -- the whole purpose of this Governance Policy is that we have to maintain our consistent -- we have to be consistent with our fiduciary duties. And the new language, like many have raised, I think it's written -- I think it needs to be a little bit more defined. Oversee investigations. We

have a -- I think what we need to make sure is -- which we do. I think we have a clear -- we need to have a clear process that does three things. One, it has to safeguard employee rights and due process. It has -- more important -- but also importantly, it has to protect CalPERS interests.

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And by that, it means institution, it means fiduciary duty, and also be respectful of our role, which is not to micromanage. We have executive staff, the CEO as -- that everybody reports to. Although, the CE -- although Ben has also seems to report to us.

But and the last -- third point is we want to make sure it's a timely resolution. So if there's an opportunity for things to be leaked or infor -- or an opportunity for things to be misstated, or slow down or interfere with the proper investigation, it my prohibit the timely resolution, you know, in an appropriate way.

So I would say our role is to -- we -- perhaps we do need Item number 18 to clearly outline our authority in this area and our role, but we have to be careful that we respect the Chief Executive Officer's role and the processes in place not only in our policy, but other places like people have talked about.

So that will be my contribution to this discussion. And I'll listen. Thank you, Mr. Jones.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Olivares.

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I think there's a distinction to be made between protections of civil service workers and concerns about conflicts of interest when it comes to investments and confidentiality. So I understand that civil service employees have protections. And I know that we will do our best to maintain those, as we have.

If we are notified of trading violations, for example, those notifications don't have to come with a person's name. We could just be notified of the classification and the potential type of trading violation.

It's critical with trading violation that we need -- be notified immediately, because of the size of Calpers portfolio. In many cases, Calpers could be a market maker. And a trade we make could affect numerous institutional investors and we could see very -- various ramifications from unauthorized trades, from conflicts of interest. So I want to make that distinction very clear.

And then secondly, I would like us to further review the avoidance of conflicts of interest section, especially IV. B, and how we're defining conflict of interest for Board members, particularly when it comes to

holding investments.

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Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Ms. Brown.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I want to say I appreciate everyone's comments here today. I do agree with Ms. Ortega about how we don't need to know necessarily when allegations are made, sort of that first initial step when maybe our own Legal Office looks into the issue and decides there's nothing here or there is some merit here.

But once we have determined there's merit and an official investigation has started, I think the full Board needs to be informed. And what can happen in these investigations is for -- there can be interference and investigations can also be stalled. So if we say an investigation has to wait until its completed, you know, I've been in senior management for a long time and investigations can be stalled. And I don't want that to happen.

And I done want a month to go by before the Board is informed. And so I kind of like that idea that we don't need to know necessarily about allegations. But once there's been some confirmation of that there is an issue and we're going to go sort of into the next step, then I think the Board needs to be informed.

I also agree with Ms. Olivares about trading violations. You know, typically this Board is informed with a little bar chart, a little graph. And it doesn't involve -- we never know the name, but we also never know the position and we never know if it's -- except this last time with the violations in March, we did find out that something like 90 percent were one person.

But typically, we don't even get that information. And so I do agree with Ms. Olivares that we at least need to know the level of that person and so we can find out what's really going on.

To not have that information means we cannot do our oversight role. And I really think that the full Board needs to be informed when there is an investigation, sort of I'll call it step two. I don't know what Ms. Ortega called it, but that a -- that appears to have happened. An initial investigation has confirmed that there's an issue and that it moves on and I think that's when the Board should be informed.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Mr. Perez.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Thanks. I'd like to

hear Ms. Dunning's opinion and also Wilshire, please.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Let us finish

25 with the Board members. I have a couple more requests and

then I'll -- okay. Ms. Taylor.

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VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: I didn't think I was next.

(Laughter.)

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Thank you. I appreciate the notification on trading violations. We get that every month. When we know that there's trading violations or if there are trading violations, those are reported to us at Board meetings on -- regularly. So now that we have, what, six Board meetings a year, those violations do get reported timely, so -- and since we're saying we don't need to have names, I don't see the problem with that. So we already get those reports.

I don't know that -- and I think -- I hope we're not losing site of, there's a couple of things, good governance, right? We want to make sure we're -- we have good governance. And I'd like Anne to opine a little bit on what typical practice of corporate good governance is when it comes to something like this, but also I want us to not lose sight of what's the root issue we're trying to solve here?

If we had all known about a conflict of interest, would that have changed the outcome? That's -- I just want you all to think about that. Okay. So we all found out about it. Would that have changed the outcome? So

that's what I want you all to think about? Anne, if you don't mind, could you give us a little bit on good governance when it comes to this process.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Ms. Simpson.

BOARD GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY DIRECTOR SIMPSON:

Thank you, Ms. Taylor. Thank you, Chairman

Jones. My understanding of leading practice in this area
is that the chief executive would have, through their
reporting line to the Board, in the normal course of
events, would inform the Board leadership. So, for
example, if this was a company, it would be the board
chair or the relevant committee that has oversight. So,
for example, if it's a compliance violation, it might be
the Committee that oversees compliance. But my
understanding of normal practice in governance is the
current arrangements are pretty closely aligned to that.

And obviously, it's for this Board to decide how it wants to conduct that, but just as a reference point, through our work with other bodies on governance.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you, Ms. Simpson.

Ms. Middleton.

VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Thank you, Mr.

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I would like to hear from Ms. Dunning regarding

any recommendations that --

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: -- she might have regarding good practices in this area.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Right. Okay. I do have one more request from a Board member, then we'll move to Dunning and also Wilshire.

Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

As I'm listening to everyone's comments, I mean, in some ways, I'm thinking about how I hope we're spending more time on this issue than the actual incidences of problematic situations arising. So I would like to think that these are going to be rare types of activities. And so to that extent -- and I think this really came up when Ms. Brown was speaking, that I would like to see the provision narrowed, you know, whether it's trading violations, conflict of interest, fraud, you know, potential criminal activity as it relates to the top executives. I think that is one way of trying to narrow the scope of this particular revision.

But to the extent that these instances, I hope, are rare, and with respect to our -- and I'm just thinking about the accountability of this Board. I certainly would want to be notified as a member of the Board, and not for

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anything else but to know that this is -- this is a

potential issue with respect to our top executives, and

however that gets communicated. But I just think this -
these are going to be rare instances. And so, in some

ways, we're kind of solving to lot of perceived

hypotheticals, but I hope that -- I mean, I don't foresee

that we're going to be facing situations like this very

But certainly narrowing it down to those types of activities of misconduct and looking at, I think, full Board -- notifying the full Board I think is going to be a rare situation that I would like to, at least from an accountability standpoint, have the full Board be notified in those rare narrow instances.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you. I'm going to now -- I guess Mr. Jacobs can we get Mr. -- Wilshire and also Ms. Dunning into the loop.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Yes, I believe that Ms. Dunning at least is ready to address the group. There she is.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Ms. Dunning.

MS. DUNNING: Yes, I'm here. Good afternoon.

Can you hear me?

often or I hope we don't.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes, we can.

MS. DUNNING: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chair

and members of the Committee.

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The Committee has had a good discussion so far of the various considerations that should inform you on this topic. From a fiduciary duty perspective, this implicates your duty of prudence. As a prudent fiduciary, you are to oversee this system in a way that you are able to make responsible decisions that are within your authority. You also are to prudently delegate that responsibility where it is more appropriately performed by others.

And I think both of those principles have a role to be considered here. With respect to the delegation point, it is -- it is very common, and I think strong fiduciary practice, to delegate to your senior executive, your CEO and your General Counsel, the basic oversight responsibility with respect to investigations. It is also prudent and good governance for your CEO and your General Counsel to report to those whom the Board has or committee have determined are their leaders on a particular topic, so that they are fully informed of matters of organizational importance.

So the way that CalPERS currently has been operating I believe is a prudent one that your President and the Chairs of the appropriate committees are informed of the allegations to let the investigation proceed in a manner that is most fair to those who are being

investigated and that is most likely to preserve the confidentiality of those investigations.

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I also fully appreciate that as fiduciaries, you do not want to be surprised by matters that are of organizational importance. And that is where judgment calls need to be made about what is reported, to whom it's reported, how it's reported. And I'm afraid that one size will not fit all in terms of the language that one comes up with for this type of a policy.

The Committee is making clear and the Board is making clear through this most recent experience that it was not acceptable to you to not have known about this when you -- given how these circumstances evolved. But I don't know that that was a given, in light of the particulars of what was being investigated here.

So what I'd say in terms of the language, if you do wish to specify more directly how the topic of investigations is to be relayed to the Board, that you consider a point that a number of Committee members and others have mentioned here, which is perhaps only those formal investigations, perhaps even those that are performed by say an outside investigator as opposed to a more informal internal investigation process you may have at Calpers, would be ones that would be reported to the Board.

Perhaps, you would limit the types of topics that are being investigated to ones that raise questions of operational and organizational risk. Although, the concern there is that I think it's in the eyes of the beholder what becomes an organizational risk. So I'm not sure that you can come up with language that satisfies that desire.

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And -- and that it be fully clear in the -- be very clear in the context of these communications to the full Board of an investigation, that you are not the investigators, that the process is ongoing and must be done fairly in a way that does not result in pressure that would influence the outcome. And as with your other confidential communications, it may not be shared with others.

So if you can satisfy those various prongs to make sure that you are engaging in a prudent process in terms of demanding additional oversight, but also respecting the fact that there are reasons why typically these sorts of matters are delegated, then perhaps — perhaps a fiduciary — it would be an appropriate fiduciary step to include that language in your governance policy.

But as Anne Simpson said, I think a strong practice is to typically operate through your chosen

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leaders with respect to these sorts of matters. And so
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    you are not violating, in my view, any level of prudence
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    or required prudence by having operated the way you have.
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    But again, as I said, a prudent fiduciary also may wish to
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    insist on more reporting of these sorts of matters.
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             I'm happy to respond to specific questions.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Thank you, Ms.
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    Dunning. Why don't we go ahead and while we are hearing
    from our consultants and counsel, Mr. Toth, are you there?
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             MR. TOTH: Yes, sir, I am.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.
             MR. TOTH: Can you hear me?
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes, we can. And also is Mr.
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    Funston available, Matt?
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             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: I do not see him on the
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   panel here.
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             MR. FUNSTON:
                           I am here.
             CHAIRPERSON JONES:
                                 Okay.
                                        Good.
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             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: There you go.
             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you. Okay.
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                                                            Go
    ahead Tom.
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             VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Henry. Henry.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes.
             VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: It looks like Jason
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wanted to comment before Ashley talked. I don't know if

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he still does.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. I -- Jason had asked for Wilshire also, so I'm going down the list try to -- do you want to talk now Jason or do you want to wait until afterwards?

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I have specific questions for Ms. Dunning, if that's all right.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Go ahead then.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: So something happens, something pops off, the executives are made aware of it, and the Committee hears them. The President of the Board is made aware of it. Does that indemnify the rest of the Board if something is found afoul during that time?

MS. DUNNING: I'm sorry. Does the fact that you were apprised of it indemnify you?

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: No.

MS. DUNNING: I'm sorry.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Other than the three Board leadership people that are informed of something, are we -- the rest of us, are we indemnified? Are we -- are we off scot-free?

MS. DUNNING: You are all -- you all have fiduciary responsibilities on the Board. You're co-fiduciaries in that you are responsible as individuals and as part of the collective.

Typically, actions that are taken within the course and scope of your responsibilities on the Board are well protected under California law, in terms of your discretionary authority to exercise judgment in terms of both how you've delegated matters and how you've overseen them.

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I would never be one to say that there's no risk with respect to any course of action in the important roles that you all have on this Board. But I think that the various courses of action that have been discussed here all have a level of risk associated with them.

I think none of you who are exercising good faith in the course and scope of your responsibilities as trustees on the Board who do not have persona financial interests in the operations of the organization should, under California law, be held liable personally for your actions on the Board.

You're held liable if you personally have a conflict of interest. You're held liable if you engage in supporting another who has a prohibited conflict of interest. However, what we have here is an allegation of a conflict of interest that I do not understand to rise to the level of creating liability for Board members.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: So I don't know if I got that answered. Am I -- am I off scot-free?

MS. DUNNING: I can't answer that yes or no. I'll tell you if there's speculation --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Matt.

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MS. DUNNING: -- of a criminal statute, like a Government Code section 1090 that I talk with the Board about in my fiduciary orientation, that's a whole nother matter, in terms of aiding and abetting of 1090 violations. If you're talking about other sorts of allegations into misconduct, it's a different standard.

So I cannot give a yes or no answer to that. I'm sorry, Trustee Perez. But I can say that the fact that you have knowledge also doesn't -- doesn't get you off scot-free, because you're not the investigator. So what matters is the integrity of how the organization responds to the topic. Is the organization investigating it properly? Are they delegating the investigation to a appropriate professionals who are able to conduct a reasonable investigation? Are they doing so within the parameters of the law? That all matters. That's the process by which you will be judged --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I will say --

MS. DUNNING: -- (inaudible) to the Board later.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I will say I am satisfied on -- I don't know that happy is the right word, but I'm satisfied and comforted to know that CalPERS took

the -- almost immediate action with the investigation. So that -- that's not an issue.

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The issue is -- is, I guess, a little more of a broad issue than -- and I need it -- I need it put in boxes, so my brain can understand it. So I can't see the whole thing, but if -- if we're charged with trust -- if I'm charged as a trustee for this Board, that's a huge umbrella. So what -- what takes priority of all that, my priority as to the -- not to CalPERS as an organization, as a CalPERS -- it's the pension fund, from the way I read the Constitution. So I think that's my first duty is to protect the fund of the retirees and the members of CalPERS.

All the other are subordinate issues, fair representation. And nothing in this document or in our discussions have we said that we're going to violate an employee's rights or that any of those rights are not going to be afforded to them. Simply notification of some -- of a higher body is not at all any kind of violation or even an eyebrow raise.

So how does that all fit in? What's -- when we're talking scope and broadly, what is my first duty, because the Constitution again says plenary, and that's absolute.

MS. DUNNING: It's absolute, subject to your

fiduciary obligations and subject to judicial oversight as to your actions. Your primary fiduciary obligation is to the overall best interests of your members and beneficiary. The rights of your members and beneficiaries are defined by the terms of the plan that you administer, which is why it takes us back to the legal rights of those involved in the matters that you have authority and responsibility over, which is why this is a very complicated topic.

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When we discussed the rights of your members and beneficiaries, they will have different interests among one another. There are cross-cutting interests of your membership. And California law and trust law generally afford you quite a bit of discretion in terms of balancing all of those interests. And that's what you're talking about now in terms of governing the plan in a prudent way. And that is your ultimate goal with respect to this topic of governance, what is the most prudent way from the perspective of those of you on this Committee and the Board ultimately to govern yourselves?

And one aspect of governing yourselves well is in your selection of those to whom you delegate responsibility, which is why I started out with prudent oversight and prudent delegation being sort of twin prongs here that you're managing. So that's how it fits into

fiduciary obligation.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: So it kind of sounds like to me it boils down to need to know and right to know.

MS. DUNNING: I think that's fair.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: And I think all 13 of us fit that category.

MS. DUNNING: I think you all have a right to know. The question is know what, when, how, and from whom? And that is really the rub with respect to this topic. Do you have an obligation to know or is it potentially more detrimental to your membership if you are all apprised of every single allegation that may be made against those on your senior staff? That's for you to decide.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: No. As far as the scope, I agree with everyone on the Board, where they're saying we need a pretty narrow scope as far as what allegations we're made aware of, but a broader scope and -- and respect all the rest of the members who spoke, a broader scope -- broader scope as to whose involved in that. But that's fine, I'm done.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Toth.

MR. TOTH: Thanks for the opportunity to comment,

Chair Jones. I think I can provide a little bit of context and hopefully also to respond to some of the earlier Board member questions.

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First, just a statement. I think that the well-rounded discussion going on right now is a -- is a testament to good governance looking at both sides of the situation and trying to come to -- to a fair framework to deal with multiple types of situations.

I think specifically as it relates to the relationship that a vendor or a consultant might have with the Board, it's probably useful to get a sense for how we handle this internally for these types of conflicts.

Typically, potential conflicts, whether they're conflicts of interest with clients or potential trading violations, which you would find in any financial -- potentially find in any financial services firms, those investigations are generally handled by the executive staff. And that could be the Chief Compliance Officer and meet with the legal department and the CEO. There's at least some investigation done to see if there is merit to the complaint or the issue.

And then that is subsequently reported up to the Board. And I think that tries to straddle the -- both sides of the situation that's been the topic of discussion here of the rights of the employee to a fair and impartial

hearing, as well as the right to make sure that the Board, who's ultimately responsible for management of the program, or in my case, our organization, isn't surprised.

So just a very quick summary. Typically, investigations handled certainly on a preliminary basis, but could be in case to a final resolution by the executive staff, and then subsequently provided information to the Board.

You know, I take the fiduciary duty that we have with CalPERS, really with all our clients, incredibly seriously. And it's our obligation if there is an investigation of an employee to make sure, not just that our employees know, but also that the financial regulators oversee our activity also know. And so we have the obligation to report those, and which is subsequently available to all of our clients in our form ADV.

I'll stop there to see if there are any specific questions I can be helpful with.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Any questions for Mr. Toth? Raise you hand, if it is.

Mr. Perez.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Tom, here's the difference though, and the way I look at it, we are not a corporation.

MR. TOTH: Fair point.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: We are a government body. So how do you -- how do you reconcile that or are you saying then it's the same, you're just --

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MR. TOTH: Mr. Perez, that is an absolutely fair point. And I won't attempt to reconcile it, because you are -- you are correct, there are different governing structures of a corporation relative to CalPERS as a government body. So I did not mean to make the two equal. Just providing a different perspective for another financial services organization and how we would handle those types of potential conflicts of interest or compliance violations.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. I'm going to now ask Mr. Funston to make any comments that he may have.

MR. FUNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and members of the Committee. I have -- first of all, I'd like to say I agree with a lot of what has already been. Said I'll try to encapsulate that. Picking up on what Ms. Dunning said, I would perhaps phrase it a little differently that one size fits one.

And I think that's the challenge that you face.

I think you face many definitional challenges, as you said, in terms of the seniority of the personnel being involved, the order of magnitude of the potential infraction, that there should be due process allowed, and

with respect to the privacy rights of the individuals involved.

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And that due process would involve either an internal investigation or as the Board well knows if there's an external investigation, the Board has the right to retain counsel -- independent counsel at any point in time.

I gather that you -- the Board already does receive compliance or noncompliance reports, which comment on -- perhaps on the frequency of certain types of incidents and the severity. And I think that that's something that perhaps you could improve possibly in terms of the way those events or incidents are classified while still respecting the rights of the individuals.

And I would say that with respect to how this gets reported to the Board, certainly that would satisfy the information requirements at a high level while still respecting the rights of the individual. But I would also say that when an investigation of a particular magnitude is, let's say, is underway, our recommendation would be is that it should come to the President of the Board and to the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee, as opposed to whichever committee may be affected by the particular infraction.

To give consistency to that, whistleblower, I

believe, procedures are already reported and coordinated through the Audit and Risk Committee. And I think this would be a more consistent process, so that those two chairs, the President and the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee would be notified when there was a significant material investigation underway.

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But again, the particulars of that would not have to be known until the due process had been completed and then it would be appropriate then for the rest of the Board to be notified.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Funston.

Are there any questions for Mr. Funston?
Raise your hand, if you do.

Seeing none, now we -- I think we're going to have two more questions and I think we need to then move on to the next agenda item. But we'll have to give some direction. But we have Ms. Westly.

BOARD MEMBER WESTLY: Thank you. And I just want to be clear about one of the things that I had said earlier, when we were talking about our liability. What concerns me for this body and for this organization, that should an employee's right to privacy be violated, that employee potentially would have a lawsuit against Calpers. That is a possibility and that goes to our role as

stewards of the this organization.

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And I feel, based on the information that I have seen from Orrick, that we cannot confirm and feel comfortable that that would not happen. So for that reason, I am concerned about this

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Ms. Westly, you should not be commenting on a report that hasn't been discussed in public.

BOARD MEMBER WESTLY: Gotcha. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

I think -- Mr. Miller, I think that's the last one. Yeah.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: And then we do have some public members that have requested to speak on this before we give direction.

So, Mr. Miller.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. President. This is for -- probably for Ms. Dunning, but also Mr. Funston and Mr. Toth may have some opinion or even Mr. Jacobs.

As a fiduciary, when I think about these difficult topics, not to put too fine a point on it, but I also have to think about, you know, my right as a Board member to see information versus the risks and liabilities

that poses if I, and other Board members, or anything, are getting information that implies some of these liabilities, as Ms. Westly pointed out.

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Frankly, if I've got a leaky bucket, I should not be dumping more water in it, if I don't need to, because I know it's going to leak. And when we have concerns about confidential information, information that can hurt the integrity of organizational integrity, the integrity of our processes, perhaps even of an investigation that's ongoing, how do we weigh that against, you know, the desire, inquiring minds wants to know, and none of wants to get caught off guard with, you know, a press inquiry or something, if that's something we don't know about?

So how do we balance that versus the risk that we make it easier for information to get out of the organization. It shouldn't.

MS. DUNNING: That's an outstanding question, because what it really highlights is -- is the point that each of you, as a trustee, is a member of a whole who collectively have a fiduciary responsibility relating to your administration of the plan.

And to the point that Ms. Westly made about potential liability of CalPERS, that's different from the question posed by Mr. Perez about the individual liability of each of you and individually. I responded to the

individual question. I didn't respond to the question of liability of CalPERS, which, of course, matters, to the extent that that means that assets of the retirement system are spent defending privacy-based lawsuits brought against retirement plans.

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So you, as a Board, I recommend that you think about this from an organizational perspective, from a governance perspective more than thinking about it from your personal interest in knowing. While I appreciate that you don't want to be surprised, it's most important, as you think about this, to think about how this system is going to and how the Board is best going to proceed forward with respect to future investigations in the context of future boards who may or may not be able to preserve confidentially as well as you may view yourself being able to do at this time.

Very good question. I hope I answered it sufficiently.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Mr. Miller?

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: (Nods head.)

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Okay. Cheree or Mr. Fox, we have requests for members of the public to speak on this item.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr.

25 | President. This is Kelly Fox. We do have speak --

commenters on Item 5a --

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: -- the first of which is Tim Behrens from CSR.

MR. BEHRENS: Thank you, Kelly.

President Jones, members of the Committee, members of the Board, very interesting conversation. I'm sitting here bouncing back and forth as the president of a corporation wondering how we take care of business like this.

A couple of things I would say is I would get rid of the sentence that says Board oversees investigations. I don't think the Board should have anything to do with the investigation, period. I think that you can identify a narrow scope of the most egregious things that have gone on in CalPERS in the last 20 years, and I think that would be a real short list, to give you some guidance in what should be reported to the Board members.

I like the narrow scope of employees that you listed. I think Ms. Yee is right on. She says she does not anticipate, and as a stakeholder I don't anticipate, several more of these issues to come up in the future. So I would just urge you to keep on talking and come up with the best language that protects the employee, as well as protects yourselves and CalPERS.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you, Mr. Behrens.

Next.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President, we have -- the next speaker is Mr. Al Darby.

MR. DARBY: Mr. President and Board members, Committee members, Al Darby, RPEA.

My first issue is that related to internal people, anyone across the enterprise who can -- can you -- my clock isn't running, is that the case or am I on -- not being heard?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: We hear you, Mr. Darby.

MR. DARBY: All right. The clock is now running. All right. Anyone within the enterprise who can award sole source contracts or investments should be clearly within the scope of these investigations. However, recognizing the issues raised by the person from -- the Board member from -- Ms. Westly and also Ms. Ortega, but what about your HR Department, don't they handle these civil service employee issues, investigations of allegations of these sorts? I didn't hear anything about the HR Department.

Also, there wasn't much said about investigations of outside manager and consultant skulduggery. We had some of that in the early 2000s and it involved the CEO.

So there's questions of how you would deal with that particular situation, the outside managers and consultants that are not covered by civil service or any other area that could be considered a problem related to civil service.

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So those are the comments I had to make. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Darby.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President,
the next caller is Jerry Fountain from CSR.

MR. FOUNTAIN: This is Jerry Fountain from CSR. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes, we can.

MR. FOUNTAIN: Okay. Thank you. In listening to the conversations so far, there's a distinct amount of concern having to do with liability, with the rights of employees and things of this nature. And those concerns are genuine concerns. But I believe having the Board, even as an informational item, go out on this limb without any assistance with the -- your legal department establishing parameters to work within, it almost appears to me that they will step in once you make an error in judgment, but not before.

You need to get advice from your Legal department, HR department prior to sitting down and

drafting language having to do with this issue.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you, Mr. Fountain.

And by the way, the executive of this Committee is our General Counsel, Mr. Fountain. So Legal is apprised of it.

Next. Anyone else, Mr. Fox?

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, on this item, 5a, two more speakers.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. Larry Woodson from CSR.

MR. WOODSON: Good afternoon. Larry Woodson,

CSR. Thank you for the opportunity to comment, Mr. Chair.

And I'd also thank -- like to thank Board Member Yee for her perseverance and for her September 2nd letter, which really pushed these four issues into discussion. And I appreciate CalPERS allowing them to be discussed.

So I -- Tim has already stated our overall position. Just a couple of observations. I think maybe there's one Board member that seems to be just maintaining -- for maintaining the status quo on this issue. I think stakeholders would strongly oppose that. I think there are ways to fashion the current language and -- as Ms. Yee and others have identified, you can get

into greater specificity on what misconduct you can consider egregious enough to include and maybe list that.

I think also the distinction between preliminary investigation and, yeah, we've got enough evidence to dive into this is important to make. And at that point, I think informing the full Board is important. Three members is really not enough. And I think -- and I'm not under the restraint that the Board members probably have here to name the situation, which is the abrupt exit and resignation of Mr. Meng precipitated a lot of this and the way it was handled. And I think that the additional ten Board members needed to be informed.

Certainly, there was stuff released to the press that seemed to be very, you know, revealing. And, of course, he has already left, so it's a -- there's a little different situation. He's not a current employee, but -- and then lastly, you know, I'd just point out, of which everyone knows, these are executive officers not subject to civil service rules. So I appreciate if you -- you dive, down too deeply in the organization with reporting, you would run into that, but that would not be the case with this level. And I -- I hope that you can fashion something that addresses this and that it's to the whole Board.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. President. One final speaker on Item 5a, Mr. Bijan Mehryar from the Association -- League of California Cities.

MR. MEHRYAR: Good afternoon. Good afternoon, President Jones, and Board, and Committee members. Bijan Mehryar with the League of California Cities. I'm grateful to speak with all of you about this agenda item. I would say broadly, there are a number of items that you all are looking at both today and tomorrow that deal with transparency, and the governance, and the relationship between the Board and the staff.

And I would say, from our organization's perspective, we don't necessarily take a position on the being any right or wrong answer for all of you, but we would like to opine that as far as the framework that you all should be using as you evaluate the decisions in your transparency and in your governance decisions, we highly encourage you all to consider what does stability mean; in the context of the Board?

I think frankly there's a lot of consternation among my members, given the poor performance of the fund as far as the investment returns and then coupled with the

confusion and concern following Mr. Meng's departure. So we strongly encourage you to think really through a stability lens. As was mentioned before you transitioned to public comment, what do the changes that you all adopt mean for your relationship with your staff and what do they mean for the stability of future boards to deal with challenges that may be like this, and may not be like any of these at all?

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And so we think those issues are -- we think this is an issue that's worthy of your consideration. We think whether it's this, whether it's the relationship between the CIO and the CEO, that we encourage you all to really just think about how you can provide and demonstrate stability to all stakeholders, whether that's employers, employees, or retirees. And anything and anything that you all need from the employer community, speaking from the city's perspective, we're always happy to partner and share any kind of best practices that we can to ensure that you all are having the best informed discourse you can on how to support the system as a whole, not just for the current generation of employers, employees, and retirees, but for those future generations as well.

So thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you very much for your comments.

Okay. Ms. Olivares, had to step away. She's back and she has a question for Ms. Dunning and I think who else, Ms. Olivares?

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: And Mr. Toth.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Go ahead.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: My first question is for Mr. Toth. Mr. Toth, could you talk about how a conflict of interest in terms of personal investment holdings or some disallowed activities or conflicts of interest with consultant firms regarding trades could affect Calpers and could affect the overall markets, please?

MR. TOTH: Sure, I'd be happy to provide some general comments. So, you know, specifically as it relates to conflicts of interest between consultants and come -- and clients, oftentimes, there's discussion about potential opportunities. If the -- whatever that opportunity might be that a client is going forward with or is considering could positively impact the personal holdings of a consultant, they might be so inclined to recommend that that opportunity is -- is pushed forward, increasing its value hence -- increasing the value of those of -- of those personal holdings.

So in order to mitigate that, typically, there are conflicts of interest disclosures and personal trading

policies in place, which require either pre-approval or outright restrictions on the holdings of individual securities, and then in many cases, compliance processes in order to monitor and manage the personal holdings of -- I can speak specifically to my firm, all of the acces persons, as they're called, across the organization.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: And what about how trades could potentially affect the market?

MR. TOTH: So for -- for an investor like CalPERS with the size of the trades, if you -- a consultant - I'll use that as an example again - has knowledge about potential trades within the market, given CalPERS size, to trade in front of those trades and the potential market impact that those trades will ultimately have, that what's called front-running, would be detrimental to our clients and certainly a violation of our fiduciary duties. So something that naturally needs to be monitored by Compliance.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Who regulates that?

MR. TOTH: Who regulates -- within the firm or broader?

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Broader, please.

MR. TOTH: Like the Form -- Form ADVs and the SEC have regulations, you know, covering the front-running of securities for fiduciaries and relative to their clients.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: I think that's where it would be helpful for you to provide a brief overview, so that we also understand the liability that we have in an organization if there is front-running.

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MR. TOTH: Okay. I'd be happy to provide some addition information.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you.

And for Ms. Dunning, I want to understand what role expertise is in terms of how a board or who is notified on a board about incompatible activities about conflicts of interest. As we look at this particular incident, and I hopefully -- this is just isolated to one incidence.

This is regarding investment holdings. And I understand as Board members we're supposed to provide our expertise. And I'm wondering how we can do that -- do our job, if we don't have access to this information, or if we don't understand the nuance of holding these investments and how these trades are made.

MS. DUNNING: So California law defines pretty broadly what constitutes a personal financial interest in a type of asset or property. And if you all think about the Statement of Economic Interest, so the Form 700, that you fill out annually, that's where those interests are disclosed. And it's not simply disclosure obligation.

It's not a -- sort of a meaningless act of going through the process of identifying those items. It's disclosure and then determining when it's appropriate to recuse. And that's all tied together. And you have training at Calpers. And many of us, including myself, file those forms and they are public. It's all out there. So everyone has a responsibility to fill those out in a timely and accurate way, and to keep track of what that means, in terms of their ability to act on certain topics or requirement that they recuse.

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And if there is a circumstance where now they can't do their job, because they'd have to recuse to frequently, that's an appropriate context to no longer have those holdings or put them into a different form.

But I think that's what I'd say under California law that it's -- it's not -- there's no mystery to this. It's a -- it's a -- it's a form that we all fill out, that is very broad, that identifies what we're supposed to disclose. And that dictates to, in large part, what we have to be careful about in terms of how we conduct ourselves in our public roles on public retirement boards or advising public retirement boards.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: I'm sorry, I think the question was a little bit different. So in terms of the Board being notify of a potential violation or of an

investigation that is underway regarding investments, and not having that investment expertise, but perhaps others do, I want to understand if there is a duty to understand the nuance behind that and to share that information with someone on the Board who has the expertise.

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For example, let me -- let's just say it was a different situation, and there's an investigation, and it was regarding public benefits and the this notification was made to the Board Chair and to a Committee Chair or two, but they didn't know about public benefits. That wasn't their area of expertise. And they might not be familiar with the nuance that's really critical to understanding the severity of the issue and the implications to the organization. At what point does expertise have a determining role in who is notified and when?

MS. DUNNING: Interesting question. So I think there are two -- two aspects to a complete answer. One is that each of you come to the Board with different levels of expertise and you are to share that with one another. So the fact that some of you may be -- have more knowledge and experience with different aspects of CalPERS business, in fact, is, in a sense, why you're on the Board, why you have such a diverse Board of membership in terms of where you all come from.

But that does not make each of you the expert advisor to the Board on those particular subject matters. And that's where it's important that you consult with others who are not Board members, who can advise you in a particular area of expertise, whether it's retirement benefits, or conflict of interest law, or whatever else is implicated, actuarial matters, real estate matters. You may have people who are experts on those on the Board, but they are not the actuary for the Board. They're not the lawyer for the Board. You're to consult with others who are not on the Board who are experts in those fields.

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And that's where, if -- if the reporting responsibility is say to the President and either to a committee chair for the committee that's implicated by a matter, or as Mr. Funston suggested, the Chair of the Audit Committee, that's when they bring in the experts to advise them, and they should, on what's the applicable law. And if the feeling, the conclusion for that, is that there hasn't been sufficient training for Board members or for senior staff, you also couldn't -- that's also an appropriate response to provide additional training.

But it's not for the Board to sort of self-identify who's the -- who'se the expert on the Board on this particular topic and now I'm going to be the one who's -- to whom all of these things are reported. That's

not an appropriate way to manage the Board from my perspective, although each of you should share with one another in the appropriate context your knowledge base.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you. I appreciate you clearing that up. You mentioned the role of disclosing our conflicts of interest on the FPPC forms and how we're responsible for doing that individually.

As Mr. Toth discussed there are also other regulations that govern conflict of interest, particularly SEC regulations. How do you view Board individual holdings or individual holdings by Board members, in light of those SEC regulations?

MS. DUNNING: There have been circumstances where the SEC has looked at public retirement funds, as I'm sure you're all aware, in terms of insider trading concerns. So you're all subject to all of those laws. This isn't an area where I'm an expert on federal securities law, but most certainly you are all subject to them and may not engage in insider trading, for example, or front-running.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you.

MS. DUNNING: I'm sorry, I can't give you a more sophisticated answer than that, but that's high level.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you. And what -- Mr. -- sorry, Chair Jones, who does advise us on

63 that? 1 MS. DUNNING: Is that a question for me? I 2 3 think --COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Or -- or for Chair 4 Jones. I'm not sure. 5 MS. DUNNING: Maybe your General Counsel can 6 7 advise you. 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Okay. 9 GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: I'm sorry, Ms. Olivares, who would advise us on what? 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: On SEC regulations as 11 to conflicts of interests by Board members or with Board 12 members. 1.3 GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: If we had an issue, in 14 that regard, we have specialized counsel who we would turn 15 16 to for that, outside counsel. COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: But we don't have 17 somebody that's advising the Board on that right now is my 18 understanding, is that correct? 19 20 GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: I'm not aware of any issue in that regard, so, yes, that's correct. 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Okay. Thank you. 2.2 23

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Thank you. I think we're going to now move on. I think this has been a very --

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VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Henry, can I say something real quick?

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. If you can make it short, Theresa. Go ahead.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: It will be real quick. I just wanted to answer to -- I can't remember who it was now that was talking about executive officers not being civil servants. They actually are. The only executive officer at Calpers who is not is Marcie.

And then finally, I think Mr. Toth gave some information about how investments work in his office and who gets preclearance and all that stuff. And I think it's important that maybe Marcie or Dan, at some point, get with Stacie and talk about that, because we have a process. And I swear we just talked about it in Investment Committee, but I could be wrong. Maybe I'm thinking of something else, but there is a very fulsome process with our ICOR and Compliance folks before we can sign deals. So I want to make sure that everybody is aware of that. Maybe we can share that with the entire Board.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Sobeit.

Okay. I think -- listening to the discussion, I think unless anybody have a different viewpoint, I think that the next step is for -- to have the CEO come back

with a pared down policy around this area. And also, I would suggest that we get input from State Personnel Board and CalHR on the language that we could use to address the concerns of not violating any rights of our employees, since we do know that all of our employees are civil service, except the CEO and so we want to be sure that whatever language that is going to be discussed next time, it has an opportunity to have that view.

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But I think what I heard is that the -- and also, I think it's a good suggestion about adding the Chair of the Audit Committee to -- to bring that person or that position into the process, Ms. Frost, when you develop the new guidelines that come back to us. And so I didn't hear anyone wanting to remove any of the other affected chairs, but also to add the Chair of the Audit Committee and bring back a pared down suggestion to us, that -- and I think what I heard is that information may be shared if an investigation is initiated, but not who or what.

I don't know how we characterize that in a written statement, because as soon as you send someone -- something saying an investigation has started, then the next question is what. So we need to be very careful on what we allude to in terms of that investigation.

So if that's enough direction Ms. Frost and Mr. Jacobs, I think that we will move on to the next item.

And let me hear from Mr. Jacobs and Ms. Frost first.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Yeah, I think that's sufficient guidance. I think what we will do is bring back some options.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

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GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: And I don't know that I heard any -- any agreement on any particular thing, but I heard a lot of different things with respect to some specific items like the breadth, who it ought to apply to, the type of investigation, and the particular time during the investigation at which more members should be informed. So we'll bring you back some options for each of those different factors. And I think it would require some further discussion on behalf of the Committee and the Board on that -- on those.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes. Ms. Olivares.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: I would also like to just -- and thank you for that direction, but I'd like to add to that they be consistent with federal investment regulations.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Well, I think -- yeah, everything we do should be consistent with State and federal laws, so I'm not sure --

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Investment

regulations are their own separate entity, so if we would consult with counsel that could look at SEC regulations to ensure that we are following everything appropriately, that would be great.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. I don't see a problem with looking at that.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Ms. Olivares, if you have some specific concern about a particular type of regulation, we don't have to do it now, but if you could get back to me online, that would be helpful.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: I will. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Well, thank you,

Committee members and Board for a very robust discussion.

15 We now will move to the next item on the agenda, which is

16 | 5b, Ms. Simpson. Thank you, Mr. -- Ms. Dunning, and Mr.

Toth, and Mr. Funston, if you will hang on, because we

have some additional items that may require your response.

Okay. Thank you.

BOARD GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY DIRECTOR SIMPSON:

Thank you -- thank you very much, Chair Jones and all.

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So Item 5b provides an opportunity for the Committee to revisit its decision last year on the composition of the Investment Committee. And Board

members will recall that as part of the routine self-assessment, which the Board goes through, there was a recommendation that the structure of the Investment Committee be brought in line with the structure of the other five committees, which the Board delegates to.

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Specifically, this meant rather than having a Committee of the whole, for Investment, instead moving to a Committee with nine members. The recommendation came from one of the workstreams, which was established by the Board President to look at the question of roles and responsibilities. There was several workstreams coming out of the NACD's survey -- confidential survey and interviews within individual Board members. The purpose of all of that was to identify areas for improving Board governance in order to improve performance.

And during the year-long process of this most recent self-assessment, there was some research published, which the Committee Chair and Board President, Henry Jones, referred to in his summing up after the process was complete. It came out of Boston College, which showed that, much as we might expect, those public pension funds with the best governance also were delivering the best performance. So searching for improvements in governance is something that's very important to this Board. And that's why the alternate year self-assessment process is

in place.

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The other point that I would just like to mention is that within the Board's Powers Reserved, you're all familiar with this, the Board delegates to committees, and to consultants, and to the Chief Executive Officer, but at no point does this mean that the plenary authority of the Board is undermined. And as is the tradition at CalPERS, all Board members, the policy says, are encouraged to attend all committees and to participate, which has been, I think, the normal practice throughout and includes even today.

So I'd be happy to answer any questions. And the item is before you for the Committee's discussion.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Simpson.

And I also would remind the Committee members and the Board that we're in a cycle of Board evaluation. We do this every two years and we were scheduled to do it this -- this year we're in -- this past year, but we had not implemented all of the recommendations, so we decided to move it to the beginning of March -- around March of next year. So we do have a process in place to evaluate previous actions that have been taken by the Board. And this is one action that could come back to that Committee

when we evaluate, not just Board -- committee makeup, but also a number of committees. So that's on our -- our every two-year evaluation of ourselves of. So just be aware of that as we start this discussion on this particular item.

So with that, I call on the first Committee member Mr. Perez.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Sir, I think Theresa a was before me.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah, but she's --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Okay. All right. So this -- the committee structure to me is very, very confusing when we're all watching or participating in it in the same fashion.

I wonder what -- what it would take to get the team to look at the effectiveness of a committee structure as opposed to it being -- all the items being brought to us as the Board or Directors or Board of Administration rather, and each agenda item can just be part of that. I think it would be more efficient on our end, and more efficient for the team if they only had to present things once, and we didn't have to report back -- individual committees didn't have to report back to the larger Board and hash it out all again.

So I wonder if, Mr. Jones, you can ask the team

to look into that, maybe compare us to some of the other larger pension funds and see what the potential looks like.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Yes. And, Mr. Perez, if you're okay if this be rolled over to our next evaluation when they look at the committee structures, if they could --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I'd rather not.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: -- do that, that would be part of that process?

I'd rather look at it sooner rather than later. In addition, I think the Investment Committee -- you know, absolutely, Investment and Pension and Health should be all of us. I've asked before not to be put on that and I appreciate you obliging that, but I attend everything, because I need to learn all that stuff. And I think with all of us attending all the meetings, it just gives a broader -- broader understanding of the system as a whole.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah. Well, you know, when we bring back the item that that we just discussed for Board consideration, of course, you know, my recommendation would be we hold that until March. But if, at that time, when we bring these other items back, you want to make a motion for that, then we could certainly

entertain, but I would direct that we hold it until we can have staff do some research, because the -- you know, it's -- some of the items are going to be more urgent than others. But, of course, whatever you want to do is fine, but I would just suggest that you allow staff time to do the research and get the information that may be important for the decision for the full Committee.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Very good, sir. Then, in the meantime, I'll motion that the Investment Committee is a committee of the whole.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Is there a -- there's a motion. Is there a second?

If you're a second, raise your hand.

Okay. So I don't see a second from the Committee, so the motion fails.

Okay. So that was Mr. Perez. Now, we can go back to Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I appreciate you placing this item on this agenda. You know, I just wanted to remind the members, my colleagues, that while we did have discussions about the various workstreams, all -- all of those discussions happened before the situation that we find ourselves in today. Certainly with the pandemic and the recession that we are really trying to continue to be more -- stay on top of in

terms of our duties to this fund.

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Yeah, I really wanted to have this discussion today, because given what is happening, and certainly the privilege that I have of serving on both of our pension funds here in California, I really do see a need to think about how can strengthen our fiduciary duty and oversight.

As Mr. Perez just mentioned, the Investment Committee is now comprised of only nine of us, nine of the 13 Board members. And the most pressing issue right now is the ability of CalPERS to earn a seven percent return. I don't think anybody disagrees with that. And so when we look at the market volatility, the uncertain economic recovery from the pandemic, new private asset strategy, this just -- it just begs more careful oversight from all of the Board members. And especially as we're preparing to start the ALM process in 2021, I do believe that all of the Board members need to sit on the Investment Committee and ensure that they have an understanding of the investment issues, since they will be required to vote on the final proposal at the Board meeting and oftentimes we don't have that full discussion at the Board meeting, once the Committee reports out.

And I appreciate Mr. Simpson's reminder about the Board evaluation process that we had and certainly the involvement of NACD in terms of helping us work through

these workstreams. And I remember at the July -- I think it was -- yeah, it was the July 2019 off-site, there was a long discussion with the Board and staff. And one of the PowerPoint presentations talked about -- one of the key opportunities identified was strengthening fiduciary duty, ethics, and code of conduct culture that, one, facilitates candid, active, and collegial engagement, and two, protects confidentiality and builds trust, and three, emphasizes mutual respect and relationship building.

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And I think this is difficult to do when not all the Board members have the opportunity to make motions and to vote in Investment Committee. And I would say, and I would agree with Mr. Perez on this, also the Pension and Health Benefits committee as well.

So the NACD process also stated another goal, and that was to strengthen fiduciary duty, which again is difficult when not all the Board members are seated on both Investment and Pension and Health committees.

So it really makes the most crucial of decisions of the fund, you know, ones where we all don't have the ability to fully participate in them. And I'll just contrast with this, not to say we need to be identical in terms of the governance of both funds, but, you know, at CalSTRS, all of the Board members do sit on Investment Committee and all the Board members sit on Benefits and

Services -- on the Benefits and Services Committee.

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The Board President appoints the Board member to a Committee at any time upon request. And however, the Board members are not allowed to ask questions or comment at a Committee meeting that they do not sit on, although they may attend those meetings.

But I think, as we look at important items such as the CEO and CIO annual evaluation, discount rate changes, and the funding plan, they are all at CalSTRS discussed at full Board meetings, so everyone has the opportunity to participate equally. And I know hear at CalPERS, we discuss the CEO annual evaluation in Performance and Comp Committee, the discount rate is discussed in Finance and Administration Committee, before those items are sent to the Board.

So you can see and just kind of the contrast with respect to, you know -- and I don't think we should ever discourage anything less than robust engagement. But for those who aren't sitting on Investment Committee and Pension and Health Benefits Committee, there really, I think, is not an opportunity to be fully engaged on some of the most crucial issues coming before this body.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Ortega. Ms. Ortega.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Sure. Yeah, I had a

question that's a clarification about this agenda item. So I was taken a little surprised by Mr. Perez's motion, because I was unclear if this was an action item, and whether the -- so I just wanted to get a clarification on type of item this is and whether the appropriate action is to refer this to -- to have the staff bring this back as an action item, if that's where the will of the Committee is. So just a clarification on the process here.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah. No, this is the -this particular item is the -- is talking to the number of
members on the Investment Committee. Mr. Perez's comments
related to all committees be committees of the whole. And
that's the motion he was making, not just related to this
item. He was saying that --

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: But this is an information item, right?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah, this is an information item, exactly, but Mr. Perez --

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Right. So I'm looking for a clarification on how if the members of this Committee would be interested in having an action item for discussion, either by this Committee or by the Board, what the appropriate mechanism is for that --

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. You can request -COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: -- in the context of

this item.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah, you can request that and we will be responsive to that at a future agenda item.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: And perhaps -- yeah, Chair Jones, perhaps we can have Mr. Jacobs comment on information items and the way that the agenda documents an action item, right.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: Can you talk about that, Matt, please?

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Sure. Sure. Yeah, this has been noticed as an information item, but that does not mean that action cannot be taken on it. So action could be taken on it, or you could discuss it and ask that it come back with further definition, or information, or delineation, or whatever else you might want on it at a later time. So it's really anything that the Committee would like to do at this point.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Okay. Well -GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: But the original -original idea was it was an information item. As I said,
that doesn't necessitate limiting it to that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Jacobs. I think what -- what I think is appropriate on this topic is that the full Board have the opportunity to

have the conversation. It doesn't seem to me that this

Committee should decide whether or not the members of -
of the Investment or the Pension and Health Benefits

are -- are expanded. It feels like this is a conversation

for the full Board.

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So I would move an item -- I guess I would say I will make a motion to expand the membership of the Investment and the Pension -- the Health Benefits

Committee to the full membership of the Board for the purpose of letting the Board have that conversation at the Board of Administration meeting tomorrow.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Well --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I'll second.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: -- I'm not sure that would work with respect to the Governance Committee, because the way that the item has been agendized is with respect to the Investment Committee. And so while you could move -- the motion would be appropriate as to the Investment Committee. It would not be -- we would have to notice it. If you wanted to make it apply to the Governance -- excuse me, to the Pension and Health Benefits Committee, we'd need to notice that for a subsequent meeting.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Okay. So I will modify my motion to be only to the Investment Committee.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. So is there a second?

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I'd second, sir.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Second by Mr. -- okay. Ms. Hopper, will you take --

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BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Wait, more comment, please.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Oh, comments. Go ahead.

Okay. Wait just a minute. Comments on this particular motion. My comments section is for previous, so Ms.

Brown.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Thanks, Henry. Thanks for the scare. I just want to thank Ms. Ortega for bringing up that issue and having this -- this should potentially be decided by the full Board, because it does affect the Board. You know, I want to remind the Committee that the Board was split on the number of meetings, the makeup of the Investment Committee. And it took several failed motions for Ms. Ortega to come up with the winning combination that actually ended up having Mr. Feckner and Mr. Rubalcava vote no. So it was kind of interesting how that -- how that worked.

But it's been problematic the -- this entire time, because I think that we do not have real oversight, because by the time a committee acts and makes a motion -- by the time it comes back to the full Board, it's -- it's been decided. It's been decided. And unless

you're on the committee, you cannot make a motion, you cannot make a second, and you don't have a vote. And you really are a second class citizen.

And I think it is too critical, not only for our investments, but for Pension and Health Benefits that every member of this -- of the Board should sit on those committees, and -- and it needs to be decided by the full Board, not just by a little subsection of the Board.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay Ms. -- Ms. Taylor.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Yeah. My comments wouldn't have been any different either way. I believe -- we've -- I've been here the whole time and we had a committee of the whole Investment Committee. I don't really care, but I think to say that we're not fulfilling our fiduciary duty isn't quite where that's at, because everyone sits in. No, they can't vote, but they certainly can voice their opinion. And I think the other Board members who aren't on the Committee have a good say, because a lot of times they change our minds. Let's be clear.

I don't sit on this Committee, but I feel like I have a say. No, I can't vote, but it goes to the full Board, so then I can do my due diligence and finish voting at that point. But I -- the Committee of nine, it's not a

little committee. It's a committee of almost everybody.

We're only missing three more -- four more votes. So I

don't know what we're resolving here. We went down to the

nine just for better governance. But also, we've never

been a Committee -- or at least since I've been here,

we've never been a Committee of the whole for the Pension

and Health Benefits, and I never knew that was a complaint

before.

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And I think we all have had an opportunity on Pension and Health Benefits to make comments, to change people's minds. And I think our fiduciary duty is to make sure that we -- yes, yes, we're absolutely read in on what's going on, but that is also our duty as well. So if you don't attend, because you're not on the Board -- or on the Committee, that's on you. But I think everybody attends. Everybody is interested.

So I think we all are fulfilling our fiduciary duty. The difference is that you're not -- we don't all get to vote. We don't get to second. We don't get to vote. You know, one way or the other, Investment

Committee, if you guys want it to be a Committee of the whole -- back to Committee of the whole, I'm not sure what that accomplishes.

But sure, I mean, the ALM with all have to participate. It's at the Board anyway. It's not just the

Investment Committee. It's the Board anyway, because that's also our educational credits. So that's the difference there. It is the whole Board participates in the ALM.

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But it's up to you guys. I just think -- I'm not sure what we're resolving for again. We're -- I'm -- I don't see it as a problem. I just -- I just know that we all voted on it and we felt that it was a good governance issue. But there's my comment, I don't see the necessity to take it in front of the full Board because, in my opinion, the Board Governance Committee is the one that talks about the structure of the Board committees.

So I'm not sure that that should go to the whole Board, but it does eventually get voted on at the whole Board, so it's up to you guys.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Mr. Miller.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: Yeah. I worry about a couple of things. One, if any time we have a split decision, we're going to come back and try to undue it, and revisit it, when we haven't even gone through a full cycle with this new governance approach. That worries me when I haven't seen any evidence whatsoever that this isn't working as well or better than not having Investment Committee, which is basically what we had. We had a Board that, as a body of the whole, and we added -- it was

additive. It was adding an Investment Committee of nine people who could do the work and bring things to the Board. All the decisions are made by the full Board. All Board members can sit in on all the committees and speak just as I'm sneaking when I'm not a member of this Committee. That concerns me, because that's not an efficient way to govern an organization. We should wait until it comes back around.

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The other thing is, as Theresa said, everyone can participate, everyone can make decisions. And I think we're just creating a problem where there isn't one, because if by Ms. Brown's logic I'm a second class citizen on this Committee, all of our committees should then be a committee of the whole, which is not sensible, and is not efficient, and is not good governance, and does not allow you to do that extra level of consideration and depth the committee structure exists for.

So that's how I feel about that.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Middleton.

VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chair. We've spent an awful lot of time talking about process. And I gather that's important.

I want to though second some comments that Ms. Yee said. It is incredibly important that we be seen as showing full and complete oversight and -- as a full Board

(inaudible) responsibility.

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I take exception to the argument that because one can't make a motion or one cannot vote that there's second class citizenship or lack of ability to exercise one's fiduciary responsibility. I have seen over and over again great deference given in committee meetings to individuals who are Board members who are not a member of that particular committee.

All of that said, a year ago -- a little over a year ago, when I was relatively new to the Board I agreed to the decision to reduce the Investment Committee to nine members from a committee of the whole. Based on year's -- a little over a year's experience now, I'm not sure I'm going to come to the same conclusion I came to in July of last year on this issue.

I'm intrigued by the Mr. Perez's argument that all committees should be committees of the whole. I just don't want to rush into a decision like that. I would like to have that presented to us as options after we have had an opportunity to complete a full cycle of -- under this system.

So I'm going to encourage that we be open to doing things differently, but also encourage that we not rush to a decision.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Ms. Olivares.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: I didn't have anything.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Feckner.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I want to say that I appreciated the comments of Mr. Miller and of Ms. Middleton. I really don't have that big of a concern about the committee being a committee of the whole. But what I want to point out to make sure we all realize that, one, we all are able to sit in on any of the meetings. I've never seen any Board member denied the opportunity to ask questions or speak in any committee. I also want to point out, if you look at the Investment Committee agenda, 80, 85 percent of that agenda item is all informational item. It's not voted on anyway.

So I just want to keep that in perspective. It's not like things are being Hidden from people or anything else. I think that it's all there. We all have the opportunity to get the information. But whether or not it's the committee of the whole or not, I really don't have heartburn with that.

I just want to make sure we're all doing this for the right reasons. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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You know, I think -- you know, when I think about this issue and why I brought it forward that it was really a reflection of, you know, these unprecedented times that we're in for sure. But also, you know, I think about what our ultimate accountability is as the governing body of this system, and it's obviously to our members and beneficiaries.

And I appreciate certainly the courtesy that's been extended to me today with this Committee, of which I am not a member, that everyone can participate in any committee, as they so chose. And I just want to be sure that as we're venturing into obviously new strategies and ensure that as we cast our vote as a member of this Board, that we are all just fully informed about what it is that we're voting on. And there is a lot information. And I think the -- for me, why I chose to come to every Investment Committee is because I learn so much from my colleagues. And I think the interaction is really part of that learning process, and certainly give a richness, and better comprehension about, you know, just what we're trying to achieve.

And I frankly respect all of you for the disciplines that you bring to this Board. And we don't get to have that on the two major committees that are the

bread and butter of our work to serve our members and beneficiaries. And that's what I'm asking for, just to strengthen our fiduciary duty. How can we do oversight really, if there's not the ability just to kind of have, you know, those -- that kind of robust interaction. It sets up an expectation.

And I agree that anybody can join any kind -- any Committee discussion, member or not. But when you're a member, it's a heightened -- it's a heightened responsibility. And I think it just changes the dynamic about what the expectations are from each of us as a fiduciary.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. I see Ms. Taylor had to step away. She wanted to comment, so we'll pick her up when we come back.

We do have a motion and a second on the floor, but I'm going to wait and -- I guess we need to go ahead and listen to our public speakers, and then we will hear Ms. Taylor when she returns. Oh, there she is. Okay. Ms. Taylor.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: I didn't have any comments.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Oh, you're just notifying that you'll be back. Okay.

(Laughter.)

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. We do have a number of people to speak on this item, I think.

Before we do that --

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr.

President. We have --

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Before we do that, we're going to have Ms. Dunning, Mr. Funston, and Mr. Toth make any comments, and then we'll go to the public, and then we'll entertain the motion and a second.

Okay. Ms. Dunning, Mr. Funston, Mr. Toth, do you have any comments on this Item.

Ms. Dunning.

MS. DUNNING: From the fiduciary perspective, you can manage as prudent fiduciaries, whether you have a committee of the whole or a committee of less than the whole, because all of -- if you have a committee of less than the whole, the final decisions are made by the Board.

And I advise boards who operate under both structures. I do think it's more common to have an Investment Committee be a committee of the whole than other standing committees, but I really think this is within your -- it falls squarely within your good judgment as the board, in terms of how you want to operate. I'm not inclined to tip the scales one way or the other as your fiduciary counsel. I think either approach is

prudent.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Mr. Funston.

MR. FUNSTON: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Having listened to the discussion, I would say that at least in our experience, obviously there are committee, there are organizations, going back to Mr. Perez's comment, that -- I'm not aware of any organization that does not have committees of the Board. And the purpose of those committees is to expedite the work of the Board.

The -- I think the discussion clearly has reflected that everyone understands that the Investment Committee is there solely for the purpose of making -- gathering information and making recommendations based on an informed discussion.

And so, the question really, as I've seen it in other cases where there are problems, is that there hasn't been good communication between the Investment Committee, or any committee, and the Board necessarily. But I'm not seeing any evidence of that. In fact, I'm hearing quite the opposite, that there is excellent communication, there is an opportunity for participation, and a common understanding.

I think by having both an Investment Committee that makes recommendations, and cannot make decisions, to

bring it back to the Board, I think you -- the full Board, then you give the opportunity for the discussion to be heard twice and to have -- for those who have an opposing opinion or a defending opinion to be able to express that.

So it would seem to me that, particularly given that you are not through a full cycle yet of this -- of the new role of a down-sized Investment Committee, that you allow the time to see whether or not that can -- that can work, and have a very good reason as to why one might want to change that as you had reasons, I believe, and as Ms. Simpson said at the beginning, to have good governance be the guide in terms of improving the overall performance of the organization.

So it seems that in the absence of any striking incident to me that would show that it is being ineffective, I would just suggest you stay the course, and go through a full cycle, and reevaluate it at the appropriate time.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Toth.

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MR. TOTH: Just, I think, a little bit to add here from my perspective in working with a variety of different plan sponsors. I think the -- the answer is that there's no answer, which I really -- I admit is maybe less than helpful to some of the Committee members. I

work with clients who have committees of the whole. I work with clients whose investment committees are a subset of their entire board. And I can't think of a correlation between those structures and performance on -- that I can say with any -- with any great confidence. I really do think it comes back to the view that the government -- the Governance Committee and the Board has on the level of oversight and ensuring that the lines of communication flow strongly.

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I just echo, I think, what Mr. Funston said about where you do see challenges is when the Board doesn't have access to the same level of information that the Committee has, and ultimately ends up like they are working with one hand tied behind their back. And given the communication that I see in regular interactions with the Investment Committee, that doesn't seem to be the case here.

So it's just a little bit of hopefully additional perspective from other plan sponsors.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you for that comment. Those comments.

Now, we will go to Mr. Fox, public members who have requested to speak on this item.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr.

President. We have, I believe, five speakers on 5b, the first of which is Terry Brennand SEIU.

MR. BRENNAND: Good afternoon, Board and -- Chair and Board. This is Terry Brennand with SEIU California.

I -- I actually wanted to talk about the last item, so I will address this one briefly.

There's very little difference between the two.

I think you guys made a decision. I agree with Mr.

Funston's comments. Let's see it play out. There's

nothing dramatically that's happened that justifies making
a change.

But having said that, I'm more concerned about the proposals that were brought to light about robbing civil servants of their due rights, basically making more public unfinished investigations. And in light of that, I would suggest you be very narrow, very delicate, and certainly apply those same standards to each and every Board member. It's unfair to suggest that only staff would be subject to the release of unfinished, uncompleted investigations, and that not apply to the -- those who are responsible for holding them accountable.

And so for that reasons, we'll be very involved and interested in seeing what comes back to the Board in that manner. I wish you luck. Bye.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President,

the next caller is Dillon Gibbons with the California Special Districts Association.

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MR. GIBBONS: -- Districts Association -- can you hear me now?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes, we can.

MR. GIBBONS: Yeah. So Dillon Gibbons Special
Districts Association. You know, as far as the membership
of this Committee, I don't know entirely whether or not my
members have significant concerns with changing it to the
full Board. I think where my concern and my issues are
right now are with taking informational items and making
them action items kind of on the fly. I think it's a -for me, it's a transparency issue. You have a lot of
things that come on your Board agendas, your committee
hearing agendas packed into three days. And really where
I have to work with my members is focusing on those key
significant issues, which are typically the action items.

While we're prepared to listen to these items, it's -- typically, we need more feedback. We need to hear the direction of the Board before we can provide input on action items.

And so making a quick shift from a -- an informational item to an action item is a real challenge, and I think it's -- it goes against the transparency efforts that CalPERS has been making and I think has been

very successful in making. And so I just caution you in taking that action today.

Thank you very much for your time.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr.

President -- Mr. President, the next caller is Mr. Ben Vernazza.

MR. VERNAZZA: -- I'm the managing director -- this is Ben Vernazza. I'm managing director of the Institute for Portfolio Diversification. We suggest that the Risk and Audit Committee be one of the members -- or the Chair of the Investment Policy -- Investment Committee.

And also should have oversight over whether or not uncompensated risk is being prudently reduced in the CalPERS investment portfolio. As you know, CalPERS governor Policy is set -- s to set forth Board policies consistent with fiduciary responsibilities, and your authority is the California Constitution provides the Board shall have authority and fiduciary responsibility for the investment of monies, and is charged with the sole and exclusive responsibility over the assets of the system.

The Constitution also says the retirement board

shall diversify the investments, so as to minimize the risk of loss and to maximize the rate of return.

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The Uniform Prudent Investor Act is the basis for the California Constitution and the Restatement of Trust Third is the authoritative guidance applying fiduciary law. Within the third restatement is the following degree. Failure to diversify on a reasonable basis in order to reduce uncompensated risk is ordinarily a violation of both the duty of caution and the duties of care and skill.

Now, there's two types of investment risk, compensated risk, which represents one-third of total risk, and is unavoidably. And it's the expectation of being compensated for making investment in a security. It's the price of admission. It cannot be diversified away.

Uncompensated risk represents two-thirds of total risk. And it's risk that can be eliminated with diversification. It is the inherent risk of concentration of investments and industries, sector groupings and individual firms and industries that are closely price correlated.

In April 2017, Stewart Frank, CPA, accredited investment fiduciary analyst in a letter to CalPERS and to the Governor concluded it by saying, "By CalPERS omitting

a procedural process or a plan to manage uncompensated risk, this causes every fiduciary responsible to be in breach of their fiduciary duties".

Our 2016 study of five California county PERS and CalPERS, we estimated that CalPERS range of loss diversification alpha was between 1.2 to 3.6 billion dollars during the year-ending September 16. That's a equivalent to 37 basis points to 111 basis points.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Sir, your time --

MR. VERNAZZA: Usually --

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Sir, your time is up. Your time is up. Thank you for your comments.

Mr. Fox, next person.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President, the next caller is Tim Behrens with CSR.

MR. BEHRENS: Thank you, Kelly. Chairman Jones, members of the Committee, members of the Board, boy, what a difference between 5a and 5b. I was really happy with the lively debate in 5a and people were not throwing stones, and then along came 5b. I really support the whole Board being on this particular committee of all the committees we have.

One of the things that Betty Yee said that got my attention was fiduciary responsibility and developing a working relationship between the Board members. I think

what we saw, at least what I saw on my laptop here in my backyard, was just the opposite of that. It seems like there's a natural division between members of the Board who aren't willing to have the same kind of positive debate they had in 5a over an issue of numbers for 5b.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr.

President. The next caller is Mr. Larry Woodson.

MR. WOODSON: Good afternoon. Larry --

(Phone cut out.)

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Can't hear him.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Okay. Standby.

Okay. Mr. Woodson.

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MR. WOODSON: Okay. Okay. Didn't get on the first time. Larry Woodson California State Retirees, echoing what Mr. Behrens said. We do support full membership in the Investment Committee. Just a couple of statements. You know, Mr. Miller's comment that, you know, there had -- the exclusion of the four members currently seems to be working fine. I would counter that with for years full membership by all Board members in that committee was working fine in terms of governance.

Also, the -- you know, it was stressed by a

couple of board members that anyone attending could comment, whether they were a committee member or not, and -- but they cannot vote and that's important, and also they can't introduce a motion.

And so on any issues that have some differences of opinion, I think it's very important for all the members to have the opportunity to vote, and to introduce motions, and then it makes the Board meeting the following day go a little smoother, because you don't really have to get into the same level of detail.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Fox. STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. Girling. CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah, I can hear you now. STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Go ahead Dr.

Girling.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Can't hear him.

DR. GIRLING: Can you hear me now?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes, I can.

DR. GIRLING: Can you hear me now?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes.

DR. GIRLING: I'm speaking for Cal ERFSA. Our position is that Investment Committee is the most critical committee across the board and it is important on that committee to have as much professional opinion and

information as possible prior to making decisions. It's important for members of the -- all members of the Board to be able to vote and introduce motions for careful consideration and to meet the considerations of fiduciary responsibility.

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Now, you may not agree with me, but our view is that by -- if a member is not a -- if a member of the Board is not a member of that Investment Committee, and an issue is brought up to the entire Board for consideration with a recommendation from the Investment Committee, it raises a barrier against that individual who's not a member of the Investment Committee that they have to go over. They have to argue over a decision that was immediate by the entire Investment Committee, so any -- it discourages careful consideration of unpopular points of view, which are very important oftentimes for getting -- arriving at the right decision.

So I also believe that if you have the entire Board making these kinds of decisions in the Investment Committee, that the Board meetings will move more smoothly, because there is an agreement. You don't have to rehash all the information for a second time. So it seems to me, it would facilitate more effective Board meetings.

Finally, it is very important in terms of

that for that reason alone, it requires full Board participation in the Investment Committee. So we strongly encourage you to change your policy and have the Investment Committee comprised of the entire Board, so that you get the full value, the full benefit of all points of view, and the professional experience of all members of the Board.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. President. The final speaker on this item is Cathy Jeppson.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

MS. JEPPSON: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes, we can.

MS. JEPPSON: Good afternoon. This has been a wonderful discussion, but I am going to have to agree that I think that the Investment Board be a committee of the whole. And I never really understood why it was changed to make it smaller. Where you want your robust discussions is in the -- in the discussion in the Investment Committee. And it is true, that I think everybody should be able

to make a motion, because we really have a dynamic board.

I -- to be very honest, and I never thought about the Pension Benefits and Health -- Pension and Health Benefits Committee also being a committee of the whole. But as a retiree, there are two things that are very important to me, as I'm sure there is to other retirees, and that is that we do everything possible to get the rate of return that we need and in the Pension and Health Benefits, because as you get older, the benefits become more and more important. So I would urge you to make the Committee as a whole for both the Investments and Pension and Health Benefits.

And I think that if -- I happen to really like how CalSTRS does things. And I don't think they have ever not had this as a committee of the whole.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President, that concludes public comment on Item 5b.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Fox.

Okay. So we have a motion by Ms. Ortega and seconded by Mr. Perez to return the Investment Committee to a committee of the whole.

So with that motion, Ms. Hopper, please call the

roll. 1 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Rob Feckner? 2 COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Aye. 3 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Frank Ruffino for 4 Fiona? 5 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER RUFFINO: 6 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Lisa Middleton? 7 8 VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Aye. COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Stacie Olivares? 9 COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Aye. 10 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Eraina Ortega? 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: 12 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Jason Perez? 1.3 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: 14 Aye. COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Mr. Chair, I have 15 16 Eraina Ortega making the motion, Jason Perez seconding it, and I have the motion being to turn Investment Committee 17 to a committee of the whole. 18 CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Hopper. 19 20 And so this will move forward to the full Board tomorrow as a recommendation from the Board Governance 21 Committee. 2.2 23 And at this time, I think we need to take a

And at this time, I think we need to take a break. So let's -- what is that? Return at -- what about 4:30? Okay. We will reconvene at 4:30.

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(Off record: 4:19 p.m.)

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(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

(On record: 4:31 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON JONES: I will reconvene the Board Governance Committee meeting and we will move to Agenda Item 5c, review of the Chief Executive Officer's delegation reporting relationship of CIO.

Ms. Simpson.

BOARD GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY DIRECTOR SIMPSON:

Thank you very much, Chair Jones, Committee members and Board members. This is an information item, which is looking at a review of the Chief Executive Officer's delegation, and specifically the reporting relationship of the Chief Investment Officer.

As the summary explains, and as you are all very well aware, the full Board of Administration annually reviews and approves its delegation to the Chief Executive Officer. And this was most recently deny in June of this year.

The Board did agree to bring in an enterprisewide delegation to the CEO with a goal of fostering efficiency and accountability. And it was implemented by the Board in 2014. However, the discussions around the advantages and the benefits of doing this date back to 2011, when this is, I understand, discussions that the Board had at

the time. And Rick Funston was advising the Board on its governance self-assessment at that time, so I'm sure he can add some color there.

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The decision that was made in 2011 was to move to this structure of having an enterprisewide delegation to the Chief Executive, but to move on that when either one or other of the two offices was vacated. And very, very sadly, that took place when -- with Joe Dear's death in 2014 and the new appointment of the Chief Investment Officer was into this new reporting relationship.

It's very important to emphasize that the Chief Investment Officer operates under the policy direction of the Board and the administrative direction of the Chief Executive Officer.

I do though, Chair, just want to, from the analysis section say that in the discussions in the Board's self-assessment and the governance thinking around having this form of delegation to the Chief Executive Officer that CalPERS has, there are three main points for the Board's consideration.

The first is that CalPERS is a complex organization. It houses Investment, Health, but also Pensions. And these three functions share a lot of administrative resources technology, finance, obviously budgeting and procurement, legal, and actuarial services,

compliance, accounting, and, of course, stakeholder relations, communications, and very importantly talent management.

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So the other point that -- for the Board's consideration is that the delegation through the CEO is to allow for efficient deployment of resources across these three functions and also timely prioritization within an enterprisewide strategic plan.

This is particularly important as well, because CalPERS across the three functions has assets, liabilities, and also cash management, which require integrated risk management. So having the overall delegation in this format is intended to help there.

The third element that I understand from those discussions at the time back in 2011 was a further consideration of the Board was that the delegation to the Chief Executive Officer was intended to protect the investment decision-making process from undue influence whilst ensuring the Chief Executive's accountability to the Board, which, of course, continues to retain full plenary authority.

So with that, Chair, this item is for Committee discussion. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you, Ms. Simpson. We have a request to speak. Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair and thank you, Anne, for the introduction and the overview. And I'm particularly happy that Mr. Funston is here to join us just for a little bit of historical perspective as necessary.

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I appreciate this being agendized here today. I really wanted the discussion to take place prior to the Chief Investment Officer's search process, you know, really getting underway in a robust way, partly because, you know, as I think about, you know, my duties on other boards -- and again, I'm going to make a comparison to CalSTRS in a moment, that I know one of the earlier justifications, at least by this Board, about why we wanted to have the delegation -- to looking at the CEO's sole authority over the CIO, in terms of hiring, evaluating, and terminating - and this is the one issue I do want to focus on - is that it had to do with the evaluation of the CEO, in part being based on fund performance. And so it seemed to make sense that the CEO would be given full reporting responsibility for the CIO.

I do think there is -- there's an issue with respect to kind of Board accountability here, and that is I think the shared responsibility for hiring, evaluating, and terminating a CIO makes sense here, and where the duties of the CIO -- or the reporting structure, excuse

me, really is both to the CEO and to the Board.

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And much of that just really has to do with a little bit more of an open, I guess, stream of communication, particularly publicly, and then also just with respect to accessing information when we're not in a public Board meeting with the Investment -- the Chief Investment Officer.

You know, the undue influence aspect of this I would say, I hope again, is not an issue or a problem, if we have proper safeguards in place. And I think that's what we're all, you know, really trying to ensure is the issue. But I just look at the dynamic of the Board not being involved, I guess, in the hiring and the evaluation of the CIO, to me, seems problematic. And it is probably one of the most important decisions any Board can make in terms of these key hires, and in this case both the CEO and the CIO.

So I would actually propose that we consider looking at a dual reporting structure, and where investment performance and -- is reported to the Board, and then the CIO then continues to report to the CEO on business operations relating to staffing, budgeting, technology, and the like, and that the Board would retain the ability to hire and terminate -- evaluate and terminate the CIO on a -- and doing the evaluation on an

annual basis in consultation with the CEO.

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It's a structure that has worked well frankly at CalSTRS. And again, that's given that we have proper safeguard in place, good communication mechanisms in place. But to the extent that we have just tremendous responsibility with respect to being able to meet our seven percent return, I think we need a more direct relationship with the CIO. So I'm going to just ask for consideration of that at this time.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Taylor.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Thank you. And thank you, Ms. Yee, for bringing this up. I think I remember — for some odd reason I thought I was part of this decision. I that it was because I was sitting in on Board meetings at the time the decision was finally made, because I do remember the arguments. And I think one of the things that I saw as a problem that — was that we weren't getting information that we should have been getting from the Chief Investment Officer from what understand, because it wasn't being reported. And there was the reporting structure that they report directly to us. And then the Chief Investment Officer would choose to keep things out of the Board's view.

I do remember that it's -- some of the reasoning behind this was, number one, there was -- it undermines

this CEO's the authority to oversee and manage the entire organization. So it kind of weakens the internal controls. So by that, I mean, if we had a direct report to the -- from the CIO to us would we even have heard about anything, when it comes to trading violations or anything else? Would that have come to the Board level or would that benefit the CIO to not report that, because of, you know -- not benefit structures, but bonus structures.

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It hurts the CI -- the CEO's ability to set priorities for the entire enterprise and manage resources. It limits the CEO's ability to manage the organization's reputation and legislative and stakeholder and other relations, because she's not getting a direct report, she's not getting those reports, she'll have to ask for those reports before she goes out, rather than getting them on a regular basis.

There was an issue back in the day where -- with emerging managers where the Investment Office was reluctant to produce data regarding emerging manager allocation and prolong the legislative and public discussions.

The current reporting structure, which was at the time, the CIO reporting directly to the Board, undermines the one organization or the enterprisewide. So I just -- these are all issues that it under -- it makes -- then the

rest of the organization feels like it's not treated as well as Investment Office. It silos the Investment Office. And now that we're trying to work towards a total fund process, it could further silo the Investment Office.

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I'm just concerned -- and then finally, my last concern is when this happened, we had a female CEO and a male CIO and there was more than a little bit of sexism involved. It possibly works at CalPERS[SIC], because it's two males in those or -- in those organizational structures. But there was definitively, from what I could see based on just sitting in the audience and listening, some sexism involved.

So I would speak against taking the delegation of -- authority away from the CEO. But those are my comments for now. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Mr. Feckner.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I have a few comments on this issue. Back in the day, when the CIO reported to the Board, so did the Chief Actuary, so did the General Counsel. They were all direct reports to the Board. And I'm interested to hear Mr. Funston weigh in on this and get his -- get his opinion, because he and I worked closely on these items back in that day and I'm sure he can tell you that I -- I fought very hard against doing it the way that we currently have

it.

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But, you know, wisdom does prevail over time and I will tell you that I think that -- and I believe Mr. Funston even used the term before, it's hard to serve two masters. You know, you have to have someone in charge. That's the CEO. You -- we have delegated responsibility to hold the CEO responsible.

What brought this to the forefront over the last couple months would not have changed a bit, as Ms. Taylor said, had we had a different reporting structure. None of that would have come forward anyway. So what are we trying to fix here? So we have to think about that.

And I think the main thing is for us to realize that it's the responsibility of us to hold the CEO accountable. If we want certain things from the Investment Office or the CIO, we give that direction to the CEO who passes that on.

accountable. I, for one, think the CEO is doing a fantastic job making sure that everybody is on guard and being taken care of. At the same time, we have to do our job. And throwing the baby out with the bathwater is not the way to do this. We need to look at what's been going on again. What brought this to our -- to the forefront today would not have chained a bit had we changed the

reporting structure.

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So, again, Mr. Chair, I'd be happy to hear from Mr. Funston.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Well, we'll get to that. Okay. Mr. Miller.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: Oh, I was going to comment after the other Committees members and consultants, so I wanted to hear from the consultant first as well.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Yee, are you waiting also or you want to hear from consultants?

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Actually, I just wanted to ask a -- be sure Mr. Funston addresses this as to what -- because we did have I think two direct reports to the Board after the change was made when there were four direct reports. I think it went from four to two, so I wanted to just see if Mr. Funston can address that as to what the rationale was there.

I just do want to say, this is an accountability issue. And you can -- and we can hold the CEO accountable, but frankly, I think as it -- when it comes to things like hiring our top level executive staff, and particularly this CIO, that there should -- it should be a shared responsibility. And let's face it, we have not had the strongest track record on hiring in the recent past. And I want to share in that responsibility. And we're

ultimately accountable for those decisions that we haven't had a hand in.

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So I'm just trying to figure how to align, particularly as it relates to the hiring of the CIO. And I would like this somehow -- somewhat resolved before we go out to -- for the next CIO search, but how we align -- I mean obviously we have the authority to do this if we -- if we decide that that's where it should be reside. I think we certainly have a responsibility to weigh in on who we hire, and the evaluation, and whether they're doing a good job, and whether issues of termination are properly -- should properly come before us, but also as it relates to accountability, as I said.

So I'm just trying to align all of that, because right now it doesn't seem as though they're properly aligned. And, I mean, frankly, there are times that I come to a Board meeting and I think, you know, why -- why didn't we have a -- why didn't we have more of a say about that. It's not to say we don't get to be on interview panels. We do get to be on interview panels, but it's just not a weighted responsibility that really gives the Board kind of that -- that -- you know, just fully -- just fully making that decision, where even if we -- and even if we -- we have even veto authority over the CEO's hiring decisions.

So I just wanted to hear from Mr. Funston about, you know, just the thinking about going to -- from four direct reports to two and then just what the thinking is with respect to kind of the share responsibility.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. I think I will offer a comment at this stage, because I hear both sides, and the benefits, and issues from either way we go, but I also would suggest that we add this language to the -- as part of the delegation to the CEO in terms of a direct report. And I would -- and this was in a board governance and delegated authority some years ago and somehow it was removed. So I'm suggesting that it be put back.

And it would read, "The Board and the CEO share responsibility for hiring, evaluating, and, if necessary, terminating the Chief Investment Officer". And therefore, the Board would be involved if the -- in the actual hiring, making the decision, the Board would be actually involved in the evaluation and the Board would be involved in the actual -- if it comes to a termination. So that would be my suggestion to deal with that issue.

So with that, I think we go -- we want to hear from Mr. Funston. I heard that request.

MR. FUNSTON: Yes, Mr. Chair. Thank you.

Yeah, it's very interesting for me to look back over the course of the last nine or ten years and to see

the kinds of changes and the events that have been affecting CalPERS. And to go back to answer Ms. Yee's original question, and as Mr. Feckner said and as you know, there were four direct reports at the time, the Chief Actuary, the General Counsel, the Chief Investment Officer, and the CEO.

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And the problems that Ms. Taylor identified in terms of a divided organization, silos, competing, lack of shared infrastructure, classism, I think, between the various departments and so on, those seem to me to have been addressed, largely as a result of the unification.

And it was our recommendation at the time, and Mr. Feckner is certainly right that we did have many animated discussions about whether this was the right direction to go in. But we felt ultimately that there should be a single point of accountability.

Having said that, when we look across the systems today, out of the 57 largest integrated systems, of which CalPERS is obviously the largest, right, only five have dual reporting. In other words, 90 percent of the integrated systems have a single CEO to which the CIO reports.

Now, obviously, the CEO serves at the pleasure of the Board and is not a civil servant as was identified earlier. So that has both advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages for the Board, because if you're not satisfied with the performance of the chief executive, then you can replace the chief executive.

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I think the question then becomes is the consultation between the CEO and the Board on many issues, which takes place, I think, across a wide range of matters. And so I think it's advised and advisable for the Chief Executive Officer to consult with the Board, particularly when it comes to major decisions like this, as the CEO would consult with you with respect to other decisions. I think that's just simply good management practice.

And so, as I kind of alluded to earlier in one of the other discussions, one size fits one. I think given the situation where the organization is today and the kinds of pressures that Ms. Yee has correctly identified -- and I really -- it's hard to imagine a more difficult circumstance than the one that you find yourself in today, I think stability of the organization is extremely important and having a singular leadership is also an important part of that to continue to maintain unity in the organization.

And as we know in the past, and again we're all hopeful that we won't have the same kind of Board involvement unduly in shaping the investment decisions,

there is a protection now against that and also that there's really two kinds of reporting. The Board has the right to information from the Chief Investment Officer and they should have unfettered access to that information.

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But it doesn't mean that the -- in order to have that unfettered access to the information that the CIO needs to report to the Board in terms of a reporting accountability relationship, if you will.

And I think this was pointed out earlier by Ms. Simpson, you have the policy direction is set by the Board with respect to investment and the Chief Investment Officer must comply with that.

And then on the other hand, you have the administrative policy, which again the Chief Investment Officer, and all other executives and staff must comply with. So I think that you have potentially the best combination there, because you should have ready access to the information, while at the same time being able to hold the Chief Executive accountable for the performance of the entire organization.

Otherwise, I think you risk division at a time when you can least afford it. I think my earlier comments too were about the stability of the organization in these times and the commitment to kind of the -- to stay the course to see -- to see it through, because I think

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creating instability would probably be one of the worst
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    things that one could do for the organization, given the
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    current circumstances.
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             I'll stop there and just take any questions.
             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.
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             Mr. Perez?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Thank you, sir.
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             I don't know what the process would be, but I'm
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    wondering if we could have this -- a more in-depth
    conversation about this in a closed session setting.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Mr. Jacobs, it could be
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    calendared, evaluation of the CEO. Mr. Jacobs.
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             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Yeah. I'm not seeing
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    any basis for having this ni closed session. I'll reflect
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    on that a little bit, but we're talking about a
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    governance --
             COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I'll text you, Matt.
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             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: I'm sorry, Mr. Perez?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I'll email or I'll text
19
20
    you.
             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS:
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                                      Okay.
             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. All right. Okay.
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   We'll get Mr. Jacobs' opinion on that.
             Ms. Middleton.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Thank you, Mr.
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Chair. And I want to thank all -- everyone who has already spoken. These are -- have been really good conversations and I appreciate Ms. Yee bringing this issue forward. And I've had mixed feelings on this as to what's the best way to go forward.

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But I think the Chair raises a very good point that a shared responsibility for the hiring, evaluation and firing is an appropriate balance to strike.

It's one I'm very familiar with in a municipal context, in which in most medium-sized cities with a city manager, the city manager reports to the city council, but the city council has significant involvement in making a determination as to who the city attorney is going to be. And that's generally a shared responsibility in the hiring and a shared responsibility in the evaluation.

But I do think it's important there were -- that we get to a place where we have some stability. It's a word that Mr. Funston used and it is a word that Mr. Mehryar used, and it is a word that I hear over, and over, and over again from my colleagues in other cities, the employers that are responsible for paying the bills. They want to see CalPERS as a stable organization that is a reliable organization. And frankly, an awful lot of them want to see us get out of the news.

And so I think we -- we need to have that one

voice that represents this organization. That has to be the CEO. I've gone to any number of employer programs where Marcie has been present and she is the voice and the face of CalPERS. She's not standing there saying, well, I'll have to get back to the CIO. I'm not responsible for the CIO as to what his or her projections are going to be on our investment returns or what the strategy was or that strategy was. It's the one person who has to stand up and take the responsibility, whether it goes well or it goes poorly.

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So I want to see us play a larger role in working with the CEO, so that we have a common understanding of who's the right person, who's the right fit. But ultimately, I think that -- once we make that decision, together as to who is the right individual, the reporting relationship should be directly to the CEO with constant involvement and cooperation with the full Board.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you, Ms. Middleton.
Mr. Miller.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: Yeah. I won't repeat much here, but I -- I really -- you know, having the CIO report in a dual reporting or reporting to us, I think it would undermine stability, I think. And for all the reasons that Theresa, and Ms. Middleton, and others have mentioned, I really don't support changing that structure. Certainly,

there could be room for improvement if the Board feels we need to improve how we have a dialogue with our CEO. I think our CEO has done a great job. I have great confidence in her.

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In coming into a CIO search, I just have to ask myself, and I would ask Mr. Funston and anyone else who wants to weigh in, how would our candidates look at the prospect of reporting to Marcie Frost versus reporting in a dual leadership structure, in terms of a reporting relationship with this Board, especially given the way our last CEO, you know, was dealing directly with Marcie, and we were able to really allow him to really work effectively and to relieve some of the burdens of kind of the care and feeding of Board, and Board meetings, and everything that would be on the table, if we had a new CIO with dual reporting relationship and kind of that serving not two masters but you know 13, 14 masters? So I think that really would be challenging.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Mr. Funston, you want to respond to Mr. Miller's request of you?

MR. FUNSTON: Yes, thank you. It's hard for me to anticipate how your candidates might respond to that. But I think the concern -- I think it would be fair to say that any candidate would be concerned about stability in the organization going back to that theme again, and would

there be consistency, would there be the potential for interference, as there had been previously with pretty disastrous consequences.

So I think, again, the idea of being in consultation with the Board -- and I guess I have a question in turn. It's my understanding that the Board itself cannot be involved in the discipline, firing, or hiring of civil servants. That's a question that I have. And I don't know whether Mr. Jacobs would be able to comment on that. But to what extent -- to be consulted is one thing, but to be responsible for it is another. And I would just raise that question back.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Mr. Jacobs or Ms. Ortega, do you have any comments on that comment?

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: If Ms. Ortega has one, I will defer to her.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: I was going to say the same thing.

(Laughter.)

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COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: You know, I think the issue is, as we discussed at the last meeting about the -- really the -- that Board and CalPERS the entity are one entity. However, the employees have rights, in that they're -- who they report to, what the appropriate disciplinary processes, all those things that they have

explained to them as part of their hiring process, they have -- I would characterize it as having a right to that. So I think -- I think it's really important to think through if you're talking about having the Board having that type of role with employees other than the CEO. I think that you would really have to think that through.

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However, I think, you know, as Ms. Yee has mentioned, the model at CalSTRS, the CIO does, in fact, report directly to the Board. The Board determines the CIO's performance, does the performance evaluation, determines the appropriate incentive compensation. All of those actions are taken by the Board directly. So there clearly is a model for that that has not been challenged or does not appear to violate anybody's civil service rights.

BOARD MEMBER WESTLY: I actually had written down that I had question at the beginning of this, because I was -- have -- I'm new, relatively. And I had so many questions. But after listening to Mr. Funston, and then also Mr. Miller, and the Controller, and especially you, Ms. Middleton, it really has helped clarify this for me. And I actually don't -- I don't have any question after all. So you can take my name off.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you. Okay. Ms. Taylor.

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VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Thank you. I had a question. I cannot remember -- this has been, what, over 18 months since we hired our CIO. We had two interview panels, if I remember correctly. And some of us were on the first one and some of us were on the second one. And then we had a meeting, I remember -- like a separate like dinner meeting, I believe, if I'm -- I can't remember for sure.

But anyway, when we had our interview, didn't we have the ability to grade? And I don't know who -- who can answer that here. But I thought we had a say in the grading of how our interview went with the Chief Investment Officer. Is that a Marcie question maybe?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Marcie.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: Yeah. Thank you.

I can at least explain the process of hiring the Chief

Investment Officer, when we hired Mr. Meng.

Yes, so the Board President at the time - I believe that was Priya Mathur - designated certain individuals who would be involved in the hiring process, which ended up mostly being the interviews and then obviously collecting feedback from those individuals about whether they could see the candidates -- the top

candidates, how they could see those candidates interacting with the Board in the Investment Committee and whether they believe that that would be a good hire for the system.

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So, yes, there were three Board members and these were publicly noticed agendas. Because we had three Board members, we had essentially a subcommittee, three Board members on interview panel one, three Board members on interview panel two. And then as it relates to Mr. Meng, there was a unanimous conclusion by all of the hiring panels the most qualified candidate to move forward with background checking and reference checking, et cetera. That was the process that we used to hire the last Chief Investment Officer.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Okay. So if we had decided that -- whether or not he was your top pick, I don't know. But say we decided to pick somebody that wasn't your top pick, but we decided out of those three -- two interview panels, three and three, right, that here's unanimously, or however, we -- here's who we want, would that be who you would go with, based on our recommendation?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: I mean, I don't believe -- at least in any experience that I've had with this Board, typically, we are on the same page with the

factors or the talent that we're trying to acquire. And I don't really see that likelihood happening. But if we had a situation where, you know, the six Board members felt it needed to be candidate A and I felt it needed to be candidate B, if I didn't have enough information and data to explain why I didn't think candidate A was preferable or why candidate B was not preferable, then, you know, more likely than not, the majority of the panelists, at that point in time, would be how we would move forward.

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And how we evaluate that particular individual would have to take into consideration any issues or weaknesses that I felt that that candidate had. And we would take care of that through the evaluation process, and the fact that they hold a trial service period. This is a civil service employee. And so we'd have an opportunity to evaluate on those weaknesses or frankly those strengths that we thought that that candidate had had.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Okay. So -- so we do -- our weight on the interview panel does make a difference?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Oh, yeah.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: Absolutely.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Okay. So then --

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: Absolutely.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: So then in addition, we

do set the parameters for pay. We don't -- you're the one that does the review process and I understand that. But we set the parameters. And it comes to the Board, so I -- as I understand it again, we look at what you -- your review says. And I know for a fact that we changed Ted's when he was here, so --

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: I would say that the Board has -- certainly has veto authority on any of the incentive payouts or any of the evaluations that happen for any of the two 0098 positions of which you have the authority over.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Okay. Okay. Because I think it wasn't only Ted. I think there was someone else and I cannot remember who, but, yes, I do remember that an evaluation was brought forward. And that also happened under the previous CEO with a couple of her people too, so — and we overruled her on her evaluation.

Now, never having to have -- excuse me, having to have fired anybody, I don't think we've experienced that, so -- but I would imagine if the CEO sought to terminate somebody is it my -- it's my impression that you would bring that to the Board, correct?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: Yes. Of course, I would talk with the Board about a termination of a senior level position like that.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Okay. Okay. That's why
I was thinking whether or not we changed the delegation
for interviews, because I don't know that it's necessary.
But, I mean, if that makes people feel more comfortable,
then that's fine with me. But it seems like we do have an
impact on both hiring and the review process.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Mr. Rubalcava.

Mr. Rubalcava, where are you?

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BOARD MEMBER RUBALCAVA: I'm here. Thank you,
Mr. Jones. Thank you, Mr. Chair -- I mean, Mr. President.
Yes, I did want to comment also on this. I'm not on the
Committee, so I appreciate ability to speak. I appreciate
the discussion from the fellow trustees and also from the,
if I could use the term, subject matter experts, the
people who understand governance and what have you.

And I think what I want to sort of throw out there is that I think one thing that's said a lot in some of the literature that Anne Simpson put together and some other things we all share is also that we want to make sure that there's undue -- there's not undue influence.

And I think the best way to do that is to concentrate at a point. I mean remember one discussion, perhaps last year, about -- that we wanted to make sure that we provide enough -- the Investment Office with the space or the ability to focus on their job, which is to

get the seven percent.

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And I think that should be the key criteria.

What is the most effective structure to deliver that seven percent, so they can focus on what their job is. And as others have said, and I think Ms. Frost's last example about the hiring process, an effective CEO will ensure, and I'm sure our Board, will require that the Board continue to be involved in the hiring process and any evaluation process.

So I think there's enough process and safeguards in there to make sure that everything works -- works -- and by works, I mean that the CEO, like the Chief Investment Officer, just like the CEO follows a directive in the big policy that's been adopted by the Board.

 $\label{eq:solution} \mbox{So I am comfortable with the current delegation.}$ Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Olivares.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I think this question would be for Eraina. How is it that the CIO at CalSTRS reports into the Board and is that not a civil service position?

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Okay. So, Mr. Chair, if I could respond.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: I was going to raise

this question about the -- what seems to be going back and forth, just thinking back to the last meeting as well and today's meeting about what the authority is around civil service employees and the Board's authority. And I think that we would benefit from Mr. Jacobs maybe at our next meeting bringing some clarity around -- around this, or Mr. Jacobs working with CalHR legal as well, however we want to do it.

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I think it would be helpful to have that clearly defined. You know, of course, I'm operating from my understanding of things. And my understanding goes back to the conversation that the Board is CalPERS. And that is the same way that it operates at CalSTRS, the Board is CalSTRS. And so the Board is functioning as the employer for purposes of evaluating, again at CalSTRS, the CIO's performance, and presumably would be involved directly in the hiring of that CIO, because the Board's authority is plenary. It is an extension of the entire entity.

So those are all kind of legal and structural bases for how people operate. It doesn't mean that you can't carve out a different approach, which is what we have at CalPERS, where we have the CIO reporting to the CEO. My understanding at CalPERS, the only position that is exempt from civil service is the CEO's position. All the other positions are civil service positions, meaning

their classifications are adopted by the State Personnel Board. And that means they are afforded all the Constitutional protections that exist in the merit system.

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So any -- any adverse action that the Board were to take against a -- the CIO or any of the other executive staff positions would be subject to appeal at the State Personnel Board. Those individuals have the same due process rights under the merit system as any other rank-and-file position at CalPERS. The only difference between them is that they are not represented. They are excluded from bargaining unit membership.

But that -- that protection as a civil service member is the same. Again, the only exempt position I'm aware of is Ms. Frost's position.

But I think it would be helpful to really understand kind of what the Board's authority is in terms of reviewing investigations, reviewing -- having these discussions about personnel matter -- matters. I think it would be helpful if everybody had the same understanding and we were all sure that we were right about that.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Ms. -COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: I hope that -- I hope
that answers the question.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: And, Mr. Jacobs, that will be a direction, if you could follow up on that dialogue and

have that discussion, so --

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GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Sure. But let me make a couple of comments, which are, one, I mean, I don't think there's any question that as a me -- as a legal matter, the Board can hire the CIO and the CIO can legally report to the Board. I mean, they do it at STRS. We used to do it at Calpers. I don't think there's -- there's any kind of legal issue.

And with respect to what Ms. Ortega said on the consonance between the Board and the agency, it's absolutely true. I mean, this is -- you know, the Board -- if you look at the PERL, just to take an example, the PERL talks about the Board, the Board, the Board, and the Board does this and the Board can do this. And that's the agency. And it delegates most of those responsibilities to the staff, as it must, and everybody understands that.

So, you know, I don't think the issue that we're talking about here is the legality of a CIO reporting to the Board. I think it's legal. I mean, I'm happy to confirm that and report back, but that's my take on it, as I sit here today.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes.

again. One other thing I -- in that kind of line of thinking I was going to mention is the earlier conversation, where Ms. Taylor was talking about the Board overriding incentive compensation item is further evidence of the Board having the ability to go into employment matters. So it works both ways. It could be the -- on the positive side, on the hiring, it can also be on the Board as overruling an evaluation that came from another staff person of person subordinate to them.

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So some of those -- some of those actions over time, they all indicate that the Board has the ability to have that direct authority over the staff. So obviously,

I think as we've talked about earlier today, we don't favor having deep reach of the Board into the organization. That's not a good way to manage and operate, but the Board ultimately has that authority to review what comes before it in terms of staff and employment matters.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Well, let me ask the question, is there a sense of the Committee that the CIO continue to report to the CEO with the language that I suggested, that we will share in the responsibility for hiring, evaluating, and, if necessary, terminating the CIO? Is there any sense of agreement along those lines?

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VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Henry, I --
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah. Okay. Ms. Middleton,
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   you're okay. Other committees members?
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             Mr. Perez.
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             Mr. Perez?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I'm still trying to
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    figure it out in my head, so I'm leaning towards no right
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    now, but I don't -- I don't have enough info.
             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Ms. Ortega.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Yes, I support that Mr.
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   Jones.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Ms. Olivares.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: I'm deliberating
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   this. As a CIO --
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Unless I sense an
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   overwhelming disagreement, I'm going to give that
    direction. So that's what I'm trying to get a sense of.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Well, I think
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   we're --
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Unless you're willing to take
   a vote.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Is this --
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             VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: So are you --
             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Mr. Jones, the -- I'm
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    sorry.
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1 CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes.

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GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Mr. Jones, the direction would be to come back with that language in a revised either Governance Policy, or CEO delegation, or both?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes, yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Mr. Jones, could you repeat that once more, please.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. It said that, "The Board and the CEO share responsibility for hiring, evaluating, and if necessary, terminating the Chief Investment Officer".

Mr. Feckner says -- okay. Committee members.

Okay. I got a sense that -- at least I don't see any strong objection. Are any other Board members -- COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Can I --

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: I haven't made my comments yet. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Let's -- Ms. Olivares, you want to comment before I go to Ms. Brown?

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Well, I would also like to explore making the CIO role an exempt position, not civil service.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: That's a different path though from what we're talking about here. So let's -
COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: But as we're

looking -- as we're looking into things, I think that's important too. I mean, this is a very highly compensated position. If we're talking about needing to determine whether there are conflicts of interest and civil service protections, I would want to make sure whoever is setting and implementing the Investment Policy for the organization is able to provide adequate transparency into their holdings.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah. Okay. Let's see, I have Ms. Yee. No, Ms. Brown. I'm sorry. Ms. Brown

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Thank you. I was trying to be patient. You know, in hearing, I think it was, Ms. Taylor go over the last process of hiring Mr. Meng, of course, as a Board member I was left out entirely of the process. And this is what I'm talking about, if the full Board doesn't have the opportunity to have that process, by the time it came to the full Board, of course, it was unanimous. It was already decided. And you want to be supportive of the pick, of the CEO.

And so I would prefer what Ms. Olivares just said, which is looking at making the CIO position exempt or report directly to the Board. This position makes three times more than the CEO, a different set of skills, and I'd like us to at least take a look at that.

The way the system worked the last time did not

work for me as a Board member. Although, I will tell you it leaked to the press. I had no idea who the guy was, and it worked for me, because I didn't know his name, so -- but it doesn't work for me as a Board member.

Thank you

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Excuse me.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Appreciate you just bringing that language back that was in the prior policy. I wanted to see if you also would be open, just apropos of Ms. Brown's statement -- obviously the issue Ms. Olivares brought up is going to be a longer term issue that we're going to have to deliberate around.

But there was prior language also about the Board retaining veto authority over CEO decisions for hiring, evaluating and terminating. And at that -- I think the prior language had to do with more than just the CIO, but can we restore that language as well? I'm just thinking about Ms. Brown's concerns about -- and others concerned about not being robustly involved in the process.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah. Mr. Jacobs, I think the board always -- we have delegated authority. We could overturn that delegated authority at any time as a full Board, is that correct, any item?

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Yeah. I mean, you

reserve all authority. So if you ever decided to change the delegation, you could absolutely change it.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah. And so that includes --

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GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Is that your question?

I'm not sure.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah. Well, it includes an item coming -- a decision that has been made that comes to the Board, the Board has the right to overturn that decision is my question, at any -- at any time, by the CEO?

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: I don't know. I mean, if it's already made, I'm not sure, if it's already been made. I'd have to think about that.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: I mean, I guess I would question whether that language is --

GENERA COUNSEL JACOBS: In other words, if you delegated the authority to the CEO, or to anybody, and the CEO makes a decision based on that delegation, would you be able to change it? I don't know. I mean, it makes sense that you would. I guess -- I guess it makes sense that you would. It might have already been -- it might be moot.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Because it may have been implemented or something.

1 GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Right.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: All right.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Right. If it's not been implemented, then you would have the authority overturn it.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Overturn it. Okay. That doesn't deal with what the origin of that language was previously, so -- okay, just in case we don't missing anything.

All right. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. You're welcome.

Ms. Middleton.

VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Yeah. I support the concept behind what Ms. Yee is talking about in terms of veto responsibility. When I talked in terms of shared responsibility, I think this is going to be a tricky process to define, but it has to be one in which the full Board believes they are sharing in the responsibility. And finding a confidential avenue whereby the full Board can be involved is not something I think is going to be easy, as we are trying to make hiring decisions. But I think it is important that -- that all 13 of us feel that we are participating in the decision around hiring, evaluation, and a decision, if necessary, of termination.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

CalPERS has the exempt CEO.

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VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: In supporting this, I'm supporting it under an understanding that shared is -- is fully across all 13 of us.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Ms. Ortega.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Thank you. I just

wanted to clarify that related to Ms. Olivares's comment,

the position does not need to be exempt from civil service

in order to report to the Board, so -- and establishing

the position as an exempt position -- exempt means exempt

from civil service. And so the Constitution lays out

where the exempt positions are within State government.

So every department has an exempt, director with an

exempt, chief deputy director. And that's essentially how

So it's kind of -- it would be an involved process to establish the CIO position as an exempt position. And I'm not sure that it's necessary to accomplish some of the other ideas that have been discussed today. So just putting that out there, that it's not a prerequisite to some of the changes that are being talked about here.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Any other?

Ms. Middleton, you're up again or is that before?

Okay. Okay. Seeing no further questions. So,

Mr. Perez, you said come back to you and do you have any other thoughts on what we were talking about?

Okay. Okay. We do have -- if there are no further questions, we do have requests to speak on this from the public.

So, Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr.

President. We have some folks that have been waiting for a while. We have Mr. Jeff Hewitt, County Supervisor,

Board of Supervisors from Riverside, Fifth District.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY SUPERVISOR HEWITT: Hello.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Hello.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY SUPERVISOR HEWITT: Yeah. Okay.

Great. You can hear me. Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY SUPERVISOR HEWITT: Yeah. This is Supervisor Hewitt. And I've been listening. It's been very, very -- been very, very interesting. But my experience, not only as being a mayor on a city council, but also now as a county supervisor, it's very laid out that you have a city manager who pretty much does all of the hiring and firing, except for the city attorney as Ms. Middleton was correct on it.

And then here at the County with our CEO, if we

start micromanaging, what happens is it's kind of like trying to build a camel, you know, by committee. It's tough.

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Ms. Frost represents, you know, not only the mission and the desire of the Board, and she serves at your pleasure for sure, but if she is going to be successful, then putting her team together -- and the CIO is probably one of the most important, if not the most important, of her -- of her team to have that relationship and go forward -- like I say, not too many cooks spoiling the broth.

But in my experience, that's what's worked best. And being one of your largest accounts, maybe second only to the State, I would really like to see it continue on as it -- as it has been, and you guys find a CIO that works so well with your CEO. And remember, she is the face of the organization. I think that -- I think that you should continue on the way it is, and especially have her have the last decision on who she's going to be working with.

And that's all I've got to say right now.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. President. The next caller is Derek Lennox from the Association of California School Administrators.

MR. LENNOX: Good evening, Board Chair and

members. This is Derek Lennox from the Association of California School Administrators.

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So, first of all, on this item, I fully recognize that sometimes you've got to rock the boat to get things done. That's a preferred way to do it in many organizations. It makes a lot of sense. And you've done it from time to time over at Calpers.

But I'm happy to hear that the Board is potentially moving away from this concept of dual CIO reporting. And I'm concerned that that model impairs the ability of the fund to do the two things we care most about at this time, first is achieving the seven percent return, and second is maintaining its stability among the public and field.

And truthfully, the timing doesn't really help here. Excuse me. At this time, our public schools are in the midst of recession and are deeply concerned about whether we have the financial resources to adequately support our students, our families, and our incredible staff. Unfortunately, this year's State budget makes clear that we should almost certainly brace for significant deferrals in the current year, potential cuts in the next fiscal year.

So as a stakeholder, we do have a number of reservations about dual reporting and whether it's the

right time to rock the boat. The questions we have of whether this level of intervention will help CalPERS reach seven percent, whether this change improves the quality of the candidates you're going to be evaluating in your CIO search, and whether this change helps our public schools manage the unprecedented fiscal crisis we're currently facing and are about to face even more.

So if any of these questions yield an answer, other than a resounding yes, we would strongly encourage the Board to evaluate whether this is the right time to take such a significant change.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr.

President. The next caller is Dillon Gibbons with the

California Special Districts Association.

MR. GIBBONS: Hi, Chair. This is Dillon Gibbons with the California Special Districts Association. I just really wanted to thank the -- the full Board for the discussion on this item. I think that there was a lot of great points. I thought that brining it up from Member Yee, it was really important to have this discussion. But I would -- I would say, you know, from the Special Districts perspective, we would like no change in the

reporting as it -- going forward.

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Member Taylor and really appreciate the comments from Board Board Member Middleton regarding stability. I think that's what we're looking for most from CalPERS right now. And I think that one of the things that -- that under the current model that has been -- its incredibly effective is the CEO bringing all of the parts of the organization together and reporting out and working with stakeholders.

And I think that, you know, by changing the reporting and the authority of the CEO, you know, essentially making the CEO a middle manager, but, you know, having 100 percent accountability for the operations of CalPERS is -- would be unfair. It would be an injustice to the Board. It would hurt stability. And I think it would -- as the previous speaker mentioned, I think it would not help your efforts to reach seven percent.

As a result, we're just urging you to continue on with the -- with the program as it is in place now.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

MR. GIBBONS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr.

25 President. The next caller is Tim Behrens, California

State Retirees.

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MR. BEHRENS: Thank you, Chairman Jones, members of the Committee and the Board. You guys are wearing me out.

I've got to thank Board Member Taylor for teaching me a new word, sexism. I had never heard of that word before, so I did learn that today. I support the current system. Although, I think it's very important that the Board be part of the hiring process with the CIO.

After that, I think something another board member said an hour ago and that is hold your CEO responsible. I don't think you can go wrong with that. I think it shows stability. I think if I were applying for the job, I would much rather be directly under the CEO than have another 12 people looking at me in the room asking me questions.

Thank you

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you. Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President, the next caller is Larry Woodson, California State Retirees.

MR. WOODSON: Good afternoon. Larry Woodson.

And I -- I want to, you know, just make a distinction between hiring, evaluation, and termination, which interestingly wasn't even mentioned in the analysis.

But -- and it seems like you could have some shared responsibility there, but full operational reporting for the CEO.

And just from a historical standpoint, if this would create instability, it seems like since 2014, there was relative stability, at least by one measure, our funding status of the PERF was much higher than it is today, so it seemed to work for decades. But I understand the -- you know, the ambivalence, and I understand both sides, and I just thought I'd throw those points out.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President, the last caller on this subject is former Board member Bill Slaton.

17 CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Hello. Welcome. Mr. 18 Slaton.

MR. SLATON: Hi. Hi, Chair Jones and members of the Board. It's nice to hear your -- all your voices again.

I did serve in the -- on the Board as an appointee of Governor Brown for almost seven years until April of 2019. And during that time, I chaired the Governance Committee for a while and also the Investment

Committee for a short while.

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When I was on the Governance Committee, I also was on the CIO interview panel, one of the panels, that participated in the hiring of the prior CIO.

So I'm speaking today in favor of retaining the current reporting structure with the CEO being the sole report to the Board. And let me give you a few reasons, some of which have been said before, so I'll shorten my remarks.

You know, the CEO is hands on every day. And when you have the CIO and the CEO reporting to you, it adds complexity and inefficiency to all the shared resources that are used by both the Investment Office and the rest of the organization. And I saw that firsthand when I joined the Board, when that dual reporting structure was in place.

The -- when you had the dual -- if you had the dual reporting structure in place, and I think Mr. Feckner pointed this out, it -- without changing -- without any changes to policies or procedures, it wouldn't have prevented what occurred with your former CIO.

In addition to organizational integrity, one of the major values of having the CIO report to the CEO, and I think Mr. Rubalcava pointed this out, is to insulate the CIO from pressure, particularly political pressure. The

Investment Office needs to be shielded from that, so they can do their jobs. I do want to point out the organizational structure that you have in place works, if you look at the recent performance.

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Now, I know that you didn't reach seven percent, but you had a return last fiscal year of 4.7, while the U.S. pension mean was about 3.1. You outperformed your own benchmark. And I have heard that you actually outperformed CalSTRS, which I know is always an issue with the Board in trying to see -- make that happen.

Ms. Middleton I think made some great comments, particularly about stability. You know, you exist on a world stage. And if I could refer to Chair Jones's suggestion about including language, you know, the issue is whether it's -- those -- those powers to participate in the hiring, evaluation, and termination, whether they're explicit or implicit.

By definition, they're implicit. You have CI -a CEO that serves at the pleasure of the Board. I don't
know any CEO worth their salt who's not going to consult
with his or her board in making these kinds of decisions.
So you want to think through that, because it's imperative
that you continue to attract the best professionals n the
industry to work for CalPERS. And your way of doing
business will have a great deal to do with recruitment and

retention.

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And so your job is to liberate, speak with one voice. I encourage you not to change the reporting structure.

Thank you very much. And it's a pleasure to get a chance to talk with all of you again.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Slaton. Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President that concludes public comment on Agenda Item 5c.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. And last request to speak, Ms. Yee.

Ms. Yee?

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to thank you for placing this item on the agenda, if, for nothing else, I just wanted to be sure we all felt confident about just our responsibilities, our authority, our duty with respect to our relationship with the CIO. I respect the fact that, particularly during this time, where there is so much instability, that we don't want to exacerbate that, and really appreciate the comments around that.

I just wanted to be sure that where we landed relative to this shared responsibility it's going to be effective with -- immediately with this next CIO search.

So that was just to clarify that.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: And I think in terms of the Board just all 13 members being, you know, part of that full shared responsibility.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. That's the plan to bring this to the Committee -- to the Board tomorrow. Okay.

Okay. Seeing no further requests, that's enough direction, Mr. Jacobs, to bring this -- add that language to -- for tomorrow?

You're muted, Mr. --

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Can you hear me? CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah, now we can.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Yeah, I think it is.

One thing I wanted to mention, as -- because I'm going to need to sign off, and I really apologize here, but I've got 40 law students waiting to hear my great wisdom on items this evening. And so I'm going to pass this over to my colleague Robert Carlin to finish up the meeting.

And so, Jared, if you could elevate Robert, that would be great. He's been involved in these issues and is well versed in them, and has been following along throughout this session.

And so I think we may need a little bit more

clarification on that. It was to bring back the language, Mr. Jones, that you put on the record a short while ago, and that would be in which document?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: That would be when we report -- maybe we should have a motion. Maybe I could ask Ms. Middleton to make -- as the Vice Chair of the Governance to make that motion by adding that language and it would come to the full Board tomorrow for adoption.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Okay. And that would be -- let me ask my colleague, Mr. Carlin, what would be the best document for that to go into.

SENIOR ATTORNEY CARLIN: I think at this -- can everyone hear me?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yes.

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GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Yes.

SENIOR ATTORNEY CARLIN: I think the best document, at this point, would be to start with the governance policy. And then once we get the language down from that, we could consider other documents, such as Committee delegations, et cetera, that we could then add the same kind of language to.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: Okay. Very good. So that would be -- the direction would be that we would place that into the Governance Policy.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

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GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: And I think we can accomplish that this evening and have it ready for the Board tomorrow, right, Robert?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. So I don't need a motion. Direction is sufficient. And that -- Committee members okay with that direction?

Seeing no noes, so that's the direction then.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Henry, I just have a -
I'm confused.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: What does that mean?

CHAIRPERSON JONES: That means that the language that I read --

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Uh-huh.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: -- the Governance Policy document, they would bring that to the Board tomorrow by adding that language. Currently, it would be part of 9a. There would be another sentence under 9a in the Governance Policy.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Okay. So -- but if we accept it tomorrow, then it's in the Governance Policy -- CHAIRPERSON JONES: Right.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: -- and it changes the policy so that we --

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: It adds that paragraph --
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   that statement.
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             VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Okay. Thank you.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES:
                                 Okay. Okay. Thank you, Mr.
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    Carlin and Mr. Jacobs. Matt, you should bring it. I
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   mean, we moved something. Bring them more often.
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             Okay. All right.
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             GENERAL COUNSEL JACOBS: That's right. All
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   right. Goodbye, everybody. Sorry about this.
            CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you. Thank you, Matt.
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             Okay. That concludes that item. We will now --
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   Ms. Middleton.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Yeah. Do we need to
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   take a vote on that item in the Committee to move it
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   forward to -- for tomorrow?
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: It would be safe to go ahead
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   and make a motion. Okay.
            VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: I'll make a motion
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    in support of that the CIO will be a shared responsibility
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   of the Board and the CEO for hiring, firing and
   evaluation.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you. Is there a
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   second?
             COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Second by who was
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that? 1 COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Ms. Ortega. 2 CHAIRPERSON JONES: Ortega. Okay. Moved by Ms. 3 Middleton, second by Ms. Ortega. 4 Ms. Hopper, please take the roll. 5 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Rob Feckner? 6 7 COMMITTEE MEMBER FECKNER: Aye. 8 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Frank Ruffino for 9 Fiona Ma? ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER RUFFINO: Aye. 10 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Lisa Middleton? 11 VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Aye. 12 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Stacie Olivares? 1.3 COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Aye. 14 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: 15 Eraina Ortega? 16 COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: Aye. COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Jason Perez? 17 COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: Aye. 18 CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank -- thank you 19 20 very much. Okay. We move to the next item on the agenda, 21 5d, Board Committee meeting schedule. Ms. Simpson. 2.2 BOARD GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY DIRECTOR SIMPSON: 23 Thank you very much, Chair, Committee members, 24

and Board members who are attending. This item is to

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provide an opportunity for the Board to look again at the decision it made, after its most recent self-assessment, to move to a new Board and Committee meeting calendar.

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This recommendation came out of the same process we talked about earlier, so I won't repeat it, as the hour is late. But the recommendations were to really harness the effort and the focus of both the Board, and management, and staff to really have that shared goal of improved performance.

The recommendations were that we have a new Stakeholder Forum and the first was held in January, that there be one Board off-site instead of two, that the Board of Administration meet six times a year, and that each committee meet at least quarterly with additional meetings to be scheduled as needed at the Chair's discretion.

A parallel recommendation on the meeting calendar was developed by a different group of participants on the Board in the beta testing for the new Insight Tool. I think it was mentioned earlier that when we were looking back at all the Board items that had been produced in the last two years, prior to the Board self-assessment, we found there were 511 separate items for the Investment Committee, but that 80 percent of them were information items.

And I know Dan Bienvenue is able to speak to

this, but certainly one of the concerns that was expressed by the Board working group is that the Investment Office needed to be able to spend more time on the day job of working towards improved returns. And the new cycle was intended to maintain the opportunities for Board oversight to allow for extra meetings as needed called by the Chair and to make sure there was an improved timely flow of information through the Insight Tool.

So with that, Chair, I'll finish. And this is an item as before for Committee discussion.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Thank you very much, Mr.

Chair, and appreciate you agendizing this as well. So again, my comments, similar to the accomplish of the Committee earlier, relates to the workstream discussions that led to this particular decision around committee meetings schedule happening before the economic crisis, the pandemic.

And, you know, to reduce the Investment Committee meetings probably was the most impactful I think from eight to four. And I'm just thinking about looking ahead with respect to, you know, our meeting schedule now. So we will meet in November and then not meet again until March.

And I just think that's -- four months is just way to long for the Investment Committee not to meet, given everything that is happening. You know, we're kind of in an economic meltdown. We're -- it's -- and I just feel like the -- and the Insight Tool, while it has been fine with respect to the expanded reports, it really hasn't been, I think, a substitute for the meetings.

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And again, I'm going to just say I really value the input and the deliberations among my colleagues. And I actually think that having the engagement -- again, we just had this conversation about not having a dual reporting system, which I'm fine with, but I do think there is -- just to be fair to our stakeholders, our employers, our members who just want to know that their fund is being managed appropriately, it just cries out for having more, particularly Investment Committee meetings, than the four that we have schedule now.

And I know at the prerogative of the Chair more can be schedule. But I think the expectation has to be that we are staying on top of this fund and that we ought to be agendizing more meetings during the course of the year.

So that's why this is here. And I think our fiduciary duty just demands that we have additional Investment Committee meetings during the year. I think,

as was evidenced at how late the Committee went yesterday, I think that also -- the workplan for the Investment Office, in terms of what comes to the Board with I think can be certainly managed and facilitated better as well.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Mr. Perez.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PEREZ: I want to -- Betty said everything I wanted to say, so that's where it's at.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Middleton.

VICE CHAIRPERSON MIDDLETON: Thank you, Mr.

Chair. I'm going to try to keep this short. I agree with

Controller Yee. I was supportive of reducing the number

of meetings a year ago. And 2020 has demonstrated to us

how frequently we do have to meet. I think all of us are

hoping that 2021 bears absolutely no resemblance to 2020.

But we just -- we made a decision to take more breaks to

allow staff to concentrate more on their day job. I

thought it was very important, but we were not able to

execute the plan that we had.

We have met multiple times because of issues that have come up during the course of this year, and there's every reason to believe that next year we will continue to have to meet more frequently. So I hope it's not every month, but somewhere between what we had previously done and what we had scheduled for 2020 I hope is a happy medium that we could all agree to, but it's going to have

to be more frequent than this year.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Mr. Miller.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: I would echo the comments of my colleagues. I agree that -- and I think that's precisely why what we did has worked, it said -- it set up the minimum of regular scheduled meetings with more or less a standing agenda and it gave us the flexibility to add meetings when we need to and not necessarily have the burden on staff preparing the entire gamut of reports that we are doing when we -- with those kind of standing quarterly meetings.

And I do anticipate we're certainly going to need to meet before March. And I think our current approach allows us to do that and I would encourage us to start thinking about when we schedule that next meeting after the one coming up, because we're in -- and to be prepared to add, more or less, ad hoc meetings as needed, because we've got the CIO search. We've got a lot of things going on and the current policy gives us the flexibility to do that.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Ms. Brown.

BOARD MEMBER BROWN: Thank you. I want to echo the comments of Controller Yee and of Ms. Middleton. I

have got to say yesterday was a horrifically long day. I didn't ask -- I probably only asked a third of my questions in the closed session as we were coming up to 8:00 p.m. And I really don't think that we can fulfill our duty with just having these four meetings.

And so I just think we need to increase the meetings, get them set, and let us -- let us do our job. Let us do our job.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Ms. Taylor.

Ms. Taylor, you're muted.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: Unmute.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: I did. It just didn't work. Okay. I agree with what folks are saying about the fact that we've got a lot of information to cover that we heed more meetings. Certainly, we do -- I'm a little concerned that we're meeting in November not December with Investment Committee. I thought that's a little weird, because that's only two months away, but whatever.

I think that because it is -- it's minimum four meetings. Next year, we're going to start our ALM process. I certainly see us having at least two meetings more next year for sure. But also if we need to have more meetings because we have the CIO search going on, at any time we can make sure that we have an ad hoc meeting.

If that's not sufficient, then I say we move to a total of -- so the Board meets six times a year. Why don't we have Investment Committee six times a year.

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If it's not sufficient to have the ad hoc meetings added when necessary -- and again, I would agree waiting till March is too long, we would have to have -- I would think we would have to have a meeting in between, but also additionally we should be having extra meetings because of the ALM process.

But as to last night, I was thinking about that after we got off. And I'm wondering if we could figure out, because that's not going to -- that is till going to happen when we have total fund review, I think. So I'm wondering if maybe we can have -- end it at 5:30 and then take it up at the first half of Tuesday and finish Investment Committee Tuesday, and then have the rest of our Committee meetings. And we may end up spilling over into Wednesday as well, but we usually only have a half day on Wednesday, anyway.

So, I mean, I think we need to think about these things, because it's not necessarily just -- I think -- I remember sometime when we did Risk and Audit interviews and we were here -- we were there till 9:00 o'clock at night. So we've got to figure out a way that we don't have to be 15 hours at a Board meeting. So I agree with

that.

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But I certainly think that if it's not sufficient to have the ad hoc meetings and everybody is in agreement on that, then the bare minimum then -- I don't think we should go over six. I want to make sure that our Investment Office can focus, especially in this time when the stock market is crazy. It's going up. It's going down. The pandemic drove it way down. I really think we need to focus on our seven percent solution and in getting our funding levels up.

So that's my two cents worth. But again, we can set policy -- or set meetings this week, extra meetings, or we can set policy. It's up to you guys.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. Ms. Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: I think Ms. Olivares was ahead of me. Committee member.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Oh, go -- go ahead.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: That's fine,

20 | Controller Yee.

BOARD MEMBER YEE: Thank you. Okay.

I -- I hope we're not embarking on kind of a new era of where, you know, just kind of every year has things coming at us sideways. But I just thought I'd put forth for comparison's sake what we do at CalSTRS.

The Investment Committee meets six times a year. So January, March, May, July, September, and November. And we have an off-site in October. And generally, one of the days at the off-site is completely devoted to investment-related topics.

The Board recently also authorized one day meetings as necessary to ensure that the Board is kept up-to-date on market conditions and other issues. So we've actually felt the need to have more meetings.

I think Ms. Taylor's point about splitting the Investment Committee over a couple days may actually be good. I'd rather that we have, as a matter policy, more meetings set in the policy. We can always cancel them. It's easier to take them off the calendar than it is to put them on.

And if we have more accomplished and if things should change for better, we won't have the need to have those scheduled meetings. But I think just as an expectation that, you know, for our stakeholders and for our employers and members to actually have it as a matter of policy that we meet X number of times a year. And I would suggest devoting part of our off-site to investment-related topics as well, as we have done.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Olivares.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This question is for Ms. Frost. I think when we discussed reducing the frequency of Investment Committee meetings, we talked about the Insight Tool. And so I would want -- I want to know kind of what the roadmap of that is going forward.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: Yeah. don't know if we have Doug Hoffner that -- who we could promote. I'm not sure. But yes, so the Insight Tool is a tool that was developed in-house. Many of the agenda items that we, as the Investment Committee, we present to you are really information items. And part of the discussion related to the workstreams that the two leads, as well as the rest of the Board, had had last year was that we can -- we can accept information in different ways. We don't need to be sitting necessarily in a Board meeting or a Committee meeting to receive information about what's happening with the fund. And so the idea there was to create a tool that would ultimately replace Diligent, which you're using now, to manage the meetings.

But this would be more of a dashboard or, you know, a set of information that you as the Board have requested that you want to know on a more regular basis, and that you would have an easy way to access that at any point in time, and that we would generate that on either a

daily basis, if the data is available on a daily basis. But most of the data really is available on a -- on a monthly basis.

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So we have continued through phase one and phase two. Remember, there's a workstream dedicated to creating this tool and what was the type of information that the Board wanted to see. And so the first phase of that is done. And at any point in time, we could set up and agenda item where we could get, you know, deeper or further input on how well that Insight Tool is working, is it the correct data, the right data, is the -- you know, the frequency of which that information is updated, is that meeting the needs of the Board?

And then once we have the Board fully trained and it's meeting and satisfying your expectations and your needs, then the roadmap would be that we would make it available to the stakeholders and we'd make it publicly available on the Calpers website.

So that would be the next step in the roadmap is that we would have this check-in point with all of you, likely through the self-assessment process that Ms. Simpson spoke with you about. And if that product was ready for the next phase of its release, then it would be moving forward to that stakeholder and more public accessibility to that data.

Most of the --

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COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: Yeah, most of the data in Insight is public -- publicly available.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you. Are we scheduled to get an update on Insight tomorrow or when are we scheduled to get the next update.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: There's, Mr. Hoffner. So let's check in. When is the next update scheduled for the Board to get a status on Insight? And if it isn't scheduled, how quickly could we do that?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER HOFFNER: Yeah, I

don't -- I don't think it's scheduled currently. We

finished the last phase at the end of the fiscal year.

But we'd be happy to agendize that, and bring it back, and really try to get your feedback and input. Right now, it essentially houses the investment-related information that's publicly available.

The goal, as Ms. Frost has indicated, was to be adding additional material from other committees as well, and really move that from documents that will provide you -- and then replace the Diligent product that we have in place today, so we don't have a parallel system. And going forward we'd be getting into the ability to post confidential closed session material, et cetera.

So right now, it's just publicly available information, but we'd be happy to work with Tim Taylor, and myself, and Christian Farland to schedule either additional information related to the tool, but really to provide a demonstration as to the next phase and be happy to do that. And we'll work on the appropriate policy committee to bring this back too.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you. I appreciate that. And I think a couple of concerns. So I understand the need to -- for the board to have as much information as possible. And it takes us awhile to get through things, as we saw yesterday.

On the other hand, we're going to be recruit -we are recruiting a CIO. And as a CIO, I mean the idea of
reporting to such an active board in terms of meeting
several times -- let's say it's six times a year, I would
hope that there are informative tools that we have
available to the Board, so they can be consistently
updated, push notifications, that type technology, so that
we can have these meetings, but the Board has already had
ample time to review the materials, like 30 days in
advance, and then discuss the questions. That way we can
really focus on getting through the agenda item.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: You may have noticed that we did back up the publish date for all

agenda items. So you are now receiving them almost two weeks in advance, and you are receiving them in advance of the public notice and printing of the agenda.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Yes. Thank you.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: -- so that's -- I believe that's in the right direction.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Yes

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: And then Diligent itself is -- is a tool that can continue to be adapted to your needs. And then once we make it available to the stakeholders, obviously we want to go through a listening period with them as well to make sure that they're having access to information, when they come for public comment, they can ask regarding particular agenda items or particular initiatives that we're doing at CalPERS.

So this is a very early adoption of a tool that we believe will be quite comprehensive in the long run, so we look forward to getting more feedback.

COMMITTEE MEMBER OLIVARES: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. I think that's the last question on this item.

So we do have a couple of public members who wanted to speak on this item. So before we talk about direction, we'll hear -- and maybe we should talk about direction before we hear from the public. So it seems

that what I've heard that there's an agreement that there needs to be more meetings. So, Ms. Taylor, could you bring to the November meeting some recommendations for when those additional meetings were to occur?

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Is that okay with the direction of the rest of the Committee members?

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: And that way we can get them scheduled for the following year, since November is our last one.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah.

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VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: And we can also, since it doesn't really take Committee direction from this. If I feel like we're going too far -- too long in November's meeting, I'll move us into the next day, but we can discuss that with Investments and Marcie.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FROST: We would have to publicly notice that potential.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Yeah, the focus is to have additional meetings. That's what we're looking to -- for you to bring back of what would be the subject matter of those additional meetings.

VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: You got it.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Is that -- seeing no objection to that direction then, I think that is it. Let me -- Mr. Funston, Ms. -- our fiduciary counsel, do you have any last moment comments or -- before we hear from our public speakers.

I guess not.

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Okay. So we --

MR. TOTH: I'm very sorry. This is Tom.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Oh, yeah, Tom.

MR. TOTH: I think I would just bring -- try to -- sorry, trying to start my video here and it's -- there we go.

I think the direction you're moving is a -- is a positive one in the sense that we want to make sure that you've got the time to ask all the questions that you need to ask and just to give you broader perspective in terms of plan sponsor meeting schedules. I think the quarterly meetings cycle is far and away the most common, but they're almost always supplemented with -- somewhere between one and maybe three other meetings inclusive of off-site -- off-sites to provide really focused time to do education, and discussion, and deliberation around the most important strategic topics like -- like asset allocation. So I think that the decision to have some additional meetings here in 2021 in concert with the ALM

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cycle is a positive one.
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CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Dunning, any comment, parting comments?

MS. DUNNING: Only that it's important that you're all expressing your need to have -- or your feeling that you need to have more meetings to discuss these important matters. And given that that's the case, it's appropriate that you adjust your meeting schedule.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Mr. Funston, is he there or is he --

Okay. We've got -- do we have any speakers on this item, Mr. Fox?

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes. Mr. President, we have three callers.

The first one would be Mr. Behrens from CSR.

MR. BEHRENS: Thank you, Kelly. I'm speaking in support of adding additional meetings. I hope we never have all the committees during Board week again. And I also support the off-site meeting. It was one of the most -- one of the best meetings that Calpers provided last year.

Thank you and have a good evening.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. President,

the next caller is Larry Woodson, CSR.

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MR. WOODSON: Good evening and thank you for the opportunity to comment again, Mr. Chair.

We at -- and I second Tim Behrens direction. And having sat through yesterday's entire meeting and stuck speck it out, I would certainly appreciate more and shorter meetings. And I applaud all of your endurance. I could at least take a break and you couldn't see me.

And I would also like to see -- this is something that I know you're focused on the Governance Committee -- I mean, I'm sorry, on the Investment Committee, but Pension and Health Benefits Committee I think the same principle applies. There's a huge amount of decision-making and information that pours and comes through that committee.

And there was some discussion I know at stakeholder breakfast, at least a couple of you Board members said that you thought quarterly wasn't enough for that. And I looked back and I saw a few years back there were seven or eight of those meetings scheduled per year. So I hope that maybe, Mr. Chairman, you might change your Board direction there to include Pension and Health Benefits in the discussion.

And then lastly, I think Mr. Behrens didn't necessarily mean the off-site, but the Stakeholder Forum,

which was like an off-site. But we're hoping that you continue the Stakeholder Forum, and -- as well as the off-site, which is beneficial as well. But Stakeholder Forum was really a great opportunity for us to mix with Board members, and staff, and executive staff at the same time, and even the networking at lunch was get. So I would hope that this doesn't bump that. Although, it might, you know, need to move it to a different month. So thank you for the opportunity to comment.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Thank you. Yeah, and Mr. Woodson, the reason we couldn't have further discussion on Health Benefits, because it's not noticed on our agenda. So I'm sure at some time in the future, we will have additional discussion in that regard.

Okay. Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr.

President. For your information, we are planning for a

Stakeholder Forum next year, depending on your schedule as
you set it as a Board.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Lastly, the final caller is Mr. -- former Board Member J.J. Jelincic.

MR. JELINCIC: Hi. This is J.J. Jelincic. And I was actually on public comment, which is after, but I'll go ahead.

To quote President Jones, there was no lack of transparency. When the President and the CEO knew in April that there were FPPC and conflict of interest violations, and the Board was not informed until August after the story hit the press, there was no lack of transparency.

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When the Controller Betty Yee raised policy and oversight issues and the President tells her to bring the issues up in closed session in violation of the Bagley-Keene Act, there was no lack of transparency.

When the CEO confirms publicly that those policy issues were discussed in closed session in violation of the Open Meeting Act, there was no lack of transparency.

When the President opposed an examination of the process by which the CEO was hired, there was no lack of transparency.

When the Board President opposed an examination of the background in the hiring process of the former CEO -- CFO, there was no lack of transparency.

When the Board members were denied access to the resignation letter of senior members of the executive staff, there was no lack of transparency.

When Margaret Brown was attacked by other Board members for complaining that Mr. Meng misled the Board, there was no lack of transparency.

It's especially troubling now that it's been revealed that several of the attackers knew Mr. Meng was being investigated for filing in conflict of interest violations.

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When investment policies, not investment decisions, are developed in closed session, there was no lack of transparency.

When employer audits are posted on the website, but internal audits are classified as attorney-client privilege, there was no lack of transparency.

When the CEO refuses to disclose who made the decision to make the August 17th Board meeting a closed session, there was no lack of transparency.

When it comes to Board Election, however, we do have transparency. CalPERS has put bar codes on the actual ballot to identify the specific voter. CalPERS has had voter signatures on the actual ballots in violation of the California Election Code. California has used translucent ballots envelopes. So truly, at least for elections, there is no lack of transparency.

You also had a discussion about leaks. And I want to point out when I was on the Board every leak was me. I was even accused of -- by Ms. Slaton and Mr. Jacobs of leaking an SEC investigation.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Mr. Jelincic -- Mr. Jelincic,

your time is up.

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MR. JELINCIC: (Inaudible) the SEC --

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Mr. Jelincic you time is up.

MR. JELINCIC: -- after the SEC had reported it.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Would you --

MR. JELINCIC: Now, it's Margaret Brown.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Would you cut the mic off.

Mr. Jelincic, you time is up.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. We will now go to Committee direction. Mr. Carlin, I guess you came it -- I guess have to talk to Matt to get the rest of it, but any comments.

SENIOR ATTORNEY CARLIN: What I have right now Chair Jones is for Agenda Item 5a to bring back revised language after obtaining input from Calhr and SPB. And looking into adding the Chair of the Audit Committee into the notification process as well. I think that's -- that's what I have.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Okay. And I guess the other one we don't need, because it's coming tomorrow as an action item.

SENIOR ATTORNEY CARLIN: There was a motion, yep.

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Okay. Well, thank you then.

The last item on the agenda is public comment.

Any additional public comments Mr. Fox?

Any additional public comments, Mr. Fox?

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX:
                                                 No, Mr.
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    President. That concludes our business for today.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Well, thank you all and thank
    you all for your endurance.
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             And what time? 8:00 o'clock tomorrow, Mr.
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    Feckner?
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             8:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.
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             Okay. We'll see you all and thank you all for
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    your support.
             Okay. Appreciate it.
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             Good night.
             (Thereupon California Public Employees'
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             Retirement System, Board Governance Committee
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             meeting adjourned at 6:20 a.m.)
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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, Board Governance Committee

meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters,

a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California,

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 22nd day of September, 2020.

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James & Titte

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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