

**POWERS AND DUTIES
OF INVESTMENTS BOARD TRUSTEES**

The Board of Investments provides this summary to enable voters to evaluate candidates for the Board. The Board urges voters to review this summary prior to voting.

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Investments oversees investment of LACERA's pension retirement fund (\$70.3 billion as of June 30, 2022) and determination of County and member contribution rates. In total, trustees of the Board of Investments can expect to commit as many as 60 to 80 hours of their time each month to discharging their duties to the retirement system, subject to hours spent on a trustee's activities under Section 10 (Involvement) below.

As to those elected Board trustees who are employed by the County or a participating district, the law provides that these LACERA duties are included as part of their County or other public employment and shall normally take precedence over any other duties. Given the time commitment necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of Board membership, elected Board trustees will be required to spend a material amount of their working time each month in carrying out their important LACERA duties and responsibilities.

The responsibilities and duties of the Board trustees are explained in detail below.

BOARD TRUSTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Board of Investments trustees' duties include:

1. ***Board and Committee Meetings.*** The Board meets once each month unless otherwise specified, usually on the second Wednesday, with each meeting generally lasting from 4 to 6 hours. In addition to the time required to attend meetings, approximately 8 to 12 hours per meeting is required to prepare for meetings and review relevant materials developed by staff and management. The Board has established committees to assist in carrying out its responsibilities. The Board also shares additional committees jointly with the system's Board of Retirement, including the Audit Committee and Joint Organizational Governance Committee. The Board of Retirement is a separate board having responsibility for overseeing general plan administration. Committee meetings may be held both before and after regular Board meetings, and at other times, and generally last 1 to 2 hours per committee plus additional preparation time of several hours. The Board also holds an annual two-day offsite meeting to devote focused attention to strategic issues, education, and discussion.

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2. ***Pension Fund Investments.*** The Board of Investments has exclusive fiduciary responsibility for all retirement system investments and is responsible for approving investment beliefs and objectives, the asset allocation for the portfolio, strategies, policies, and governance processes, which are subject to evaluation and change by the Board as part of strategic initiatives. The Board evaluates risk and return, including consideration of corporate governance issues. The Board makes these decisions based on information and input provided by staff and external consultants. Currently, LACERA's investment portfolio is, with a few exceptions, externally managed. The Board does not make individual investment selections for the externally managed portfolio; rather, it selects investment managers to make investments for LACERA in accordance with investment objectives and guidelines established by the Board. The Board of Investments then continuously monitors and evaluates the investment activities and results of the portfolio based on ongoing due diligence by staff which is reported to the Board.
3. ***Retiree Healthcare Funds.*** Under agreement with the County and other participating employers, the Board of Investments manages and invests trust funds prepaid for future retiree healthcare benefits, which total \$2.4 billion as of June 30, 2022.
4. ***Contribution Rates and Actuarial Services.*** Using an annual actuarial valuation process, the Board of Investments determines the level of contributions necessary to fund retirement benefits. The Board of Investments is responsible for setting actuarial valuation policies, selecting the actuary who will perform the annual valuation and the triennial investigation of experience, approving the actuarial valuation services provided, and approving the actuarial assumptions utilized in the valuation based on the actuary's recommendation. The actuary submits to the Board of Investments for the Board's approval such changes in County and member contribution rates as are necessary to fund retirement benefits.
5. ***Securities and Other Claims and Litigation.*** The Board of Investments, with the assistance of counsel and staff, is charged with actively identifying, evaluating and monitoring securities class action lawsuits and other investment-related claims in which the fund has sustained a loss, and to determine whether the best interests of the fund are served by actively participating in such cases. The Board also participates with the Board of Retirement in certain other claims appropriate for joint Board oversight. The Board of Retirement oversees claims and litigation related to fund administration.
6. ***Other Fund Administration.*** A few administrative functions are shared with the Board of Retirement. The Boards of Retirement and Investments, acting jointly, review, evaluate, and adopt and monitor results against the annual budget covering LACERA's operations. The two Boards also act jointly in certain employee relations matters, including the approval of class

specifications for LACERA's employees, the approval of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) negotiated with SEIU Local 721, the union bargaining for represented employees of LACERA, and approval of compensation to be provided to LACERA's nonrepresented employees. The two Boards jointly act as the appointing authority for LACERA's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and oversee the CEO's performance evaluation; the Boards work together on certain other senior staff personnel matters. The Board of Investments alone provides input on the Chief Investment Officer's appointment and performance evaluation. Other personnel responsibilities are the responsibility of the Board of Retirement. The Board of Investments is not responsible for general administration of the retirement system and benefits. The Legislature assigned those responsibilities to the Board of Retirement.

7. **Delegation.** The day-to-day investment operations of the retirement system are delegated to the Chief Investment Officer, who oversees other staff and outside service providers. Board trustees consider what responsibilities will be delegated and to whom delegation is made. Board trustees ensure that delegated responsibilities are clearly defined and properly performed through monitoring, questioning, and accountability. In addition, the Board approves and oversees the retention and performance of expert consultants to assist in investment decision-making and monitoring, interact with staff, and aid the Board in performing its fiduciary duty.
8. **Legal, Regulatory, and Policy Compliance and Risk Management.** The Board ensures that the retirement system maintains compliance with the plan documents and all other applicable laws, regulations, and policies governing the system. Board trustees comply with this responsibility by overseeing investments and actuarial matters, evaluating organizational and investment risks and controls, conducting a periodic review of plan documents and policies concerning matters within the Board's oversight, monitoring changing legal and regulatory requirements, with the assistance of counsel and other advisors, and maintaining accountability.
9. **Education.** Board trustees are legally required to further their education on appropriate topics, which may include pension fund investments and investment management processes, actuarial matters, pension funding, pension fund governance, ethics, and fiduciary responsibilities, among other topics. Such education must consist of a minimum of 24 hours within two years of assuming office and 24 hours every subsequent two-year period the trustee serves on the Board.
10. **Involvement.** Subject to applicable laws, Board policies, and LACERA protocols, Board trustees may participate in state and national pension and investment related organizations, including serving as an executive or committee member in these organizations. Subject to the same laws, policies, and protocols, Board trustees, with approval, may also represent

LACERA's interests through engagement with the legislative and executive branches of state and federal government, which may add to the hours of time spent on a trustee's responsibilities depending on the extent of the trustee's organizational involvement.

FIDUCIARY DUTIES

The funds set aside for the payment of retirement benefits to LACERA members are trust funds held for the benefit of these members and their beneficiaries, and LACERA's investment operations further the delivery of plan benefits. The California Constitution requires that Board of Investments trustees have the following fiduciary duties as trustees of the fund:

1. ***Duty of Loyalty.*** The California Constitution provides that Board of Investments trustees are fiduciaries and are required to, "discharge their duties with respect to the system solely in the interest of, and for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to, participants and their beneficiaries, minimizing employer contributions thereto, and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system. A retirement board's duty to its participants and their beneficiaries shall take precedence over any other duty." All Board trustees, whether elected or appointed, have the same fiduciary duty. The Board trustees' duty of loyalty at all times is to the participants and beneficiaries as a whole. Board trustees do not serve as the agent or representative of the agency or group responsible for their election or appointment. Where different groups of participants have different interests on an issue, Board trustees have a duty to be impartial as between conflicting participant interests and act to serve the overall best interests of all of the participants of the system.
2. ***Duty of Care.*** The California Constitution provides that assets of the retirement system are trust funds to be used only for the purpose of providing benefits and paying the costs of administering the system. Under the Constitution, trustees of the Board of Investments "shall diversify the investments of the system so as to minimize the risk of loss and to maximize the rate of return, unless under the circumstances it is clearly not prudent to do so." Governing law provides that the Board "may, in its discretion, invest, or delegate the authority to invest, the assets of the fund through the purchase, holding, or sale of any form or type of investment, financial instrument, or financial transaction when prudent in the informed opinion of the board." The Constitution further requires that Board trustees "shall discharge their duties with respect to the system with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with these matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims."

The duty of care means that Board trustees must exercise a prudent level of effort and diligence in administering and exercising oversight over the

investments of the system, including: implementing, and periodically reviewing and updating, policies, procedures, and processes; determining whether and when to delegate authority to staff and third-parties, and exercising proper oversight; requesting necessary reports and information; analyzing the information, advice, and recommendations received; asking questions; seeking expert advice when required from staff and outside expert consultants; deliberating carefully before making decisions; and understanding the reason for actions before taking them. Board trustees must monitor the investments of the system, follow the plan documents and other applicable law, and take corrective action when required to ensure the sound administration of the retirement fund's investments and the other matters under the responsibility of the Board of Investments are properly performed.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Board trustees must be free of conflicts of interest in compliance with applicable legal requirements and LACERA's Conflict of Interest Code and Code of Ethical Conduct. Board trustees must disclose conflicts of interest when they arise, and they cannot participate in decisions that will impact, positively or negatively, their own financial interests or the interests of certain of their related persons and entities. Board trustees are public officials under California conflict of interest laws, and they must be familiar with and follow those laws. Board trustees are subject to public disclosure of their economic interests (Form 700) and annual reporting requirements under the Political Reform Act and Fair Political Practices Commission regulations. Violation of conflict of interest laws and regulations can result in civil and criminal penalties. Conflict of interest laws and regulations are complex, and Board trustees should seek legal advice when appropriate. See <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/> for more information.

COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES

Elected Board trustees who are employed by the County or a participating district and the Treasurer and Tax Collector who serves on the Board *ex officio* do not receive payment for attendance at Board meetings; they receive their County salary.

Board trustees elected by retirees and appointed trustees receive payment of \$100 per Board or committee meeting attended up to a maximum of \$500 per month. Required federal and state income tax and federal Health Insurance Tax (HIT) withholding is made from payments, which is reported on a Form W-2 for tax reporting purposes. Federal Social Security tax is not withheld.

All Board trustees receive reimbursement of reasonable and necessary expenses and are provided reasonable support for the performance of their duties.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF INVESTMENTS ON FEBRUARY 8, 2023.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF RETIREMENT BOARD TRUSTEES

The Board of Retirement provides this summary to enable voters to evaluate candidates for the Board. The Board urges voters to review this summary prior to voting.

INTRODUCTION

The overall responsibility of the Board of Retirement is to oversee the administration of the retirement pension system and the retiree health care program to ensure that members are provided with the promised benefits upon completion of their public service with Los Angeles County and other participating public employers. In total, trustees of the Board of Retirement can expect to commit as many as 120-140 hours of their time each month to discharging their duties to the retirement system, subject to hours spent on a trustee's activities under Section 11 (Involvement) below.

As to those elected Board trustees who are employed by the County or a participating district, the law provides that these LACERA duties are included as part of their County or other public employment and shall normally take precedence over any other duties. Given the time commitment necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of Board membership, elected Board trustees will be required to spend a material amount of their working time each month carrying out their important LACERA duties and responsibilities.

The responsibilities and duties of the Board trustees are explained in detail below.

BOARD TRUSTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Board of Retirement trustees' duties include:

1. ***Board and Committee Meetings.*** The Board meets once each month unless otherwise specified, usually on the first Wednesday, with each meeting generally lasting as many as 4 to 6 hours. In addition, the Board has established committees to assist in carrying out its responsibilities. The Board also shares additional committees jointly with the system's Board of Investments, including the Audit Committee and Joint Organizational Governance Committee. The Board of Investments is a separate board having responsibility for establishing the investment policies of LACERA and for overseeing investment of the LACERA retirement fund and certain other matters. Some committees meet monthly; others meet less frequently but up to several times per year. Committee meetings may be held both before and after regular Board meetings, and at other times, and generally last 1 to 2 hours. In addition to the time required to attend meetings, considerable time is required to prepare for meetings and review relevant materials developed by staff and management. The Board also holds an

annual two-day offsite meeting to devote focused attention to strategic issues, education, and discussion.

2. **General Administration.** The general administration of LACERA is under the Board of Retirement's oversight. To exercise this responsibility, the Board establishes policies, procedures, and governance processes, and receives, discusses, and questions reports on operational activities. A few administrative functions are shared with the Board of Investments. The Board of Retirement oversees development of the organization's Strategic Plan, ensuring inclusion of the strategic priorities developed by the Board of Investments. The Boards of Retirement and Investments, acting jointly, review, evaluate, and adopt and monitor results against the annual budget covering LACERA's operations. The two Boards also act jointly in certain employee relations matters, including approval of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) negotiated with SEIU Local 721, the union bargaining for represented employees of LACERA, and approval of compensation to be provided to LACERA's non-represented employees. The two Boards jointly act as the appointing authority for LACERA's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and oversee the CEO's performance evaluation; the Boards work together on certain other senior staff personnel matters. General personnel responsibilities are the responsibility of the Board of Retirement alone. The Board of Retirement is not responsible for investments, for the adoption of funding policies and the setting of contribution rates, or for oversight of the Chief Investment Officer. The Legislature assigned those responsibilities to the Board of Investments.
3. **Payment of Retirement Pension Benefits.** The Board of Retirement administers a statutory retirement plan; it does not establish retirement benefits. This means that retirement benefits can only be provided if they have been authorized by the State Legislature in the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, found in the California Government Code beginning at Section 31450, and the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013, found in the California Government Code beginning at Section 7522. Retirement benefits not authorized by the retirement laws cannot be implemented by the Board of Retirement; rather, a bill must be processed through the Legislature to amend the retirement laws. With only a few exceptions, the Legislature has required the County Board of Supervisors to adopt a resolution approving benefit enhancements before they can take effect.
4. **Disability Retirement Applications.** One of the most important – and by far the most time consuming – duties of a Board trustee is to review disability retirement applications and to participate in the Board's decision to grant or deny disability retirements according to applicable legal standards. It is anticipated that the Board of Retirement will process approximately 30 to 50 disability retirement cases per month. Board trustees carefully review each application and all medical and other evidence regarding the

application. A Board trustee will then participate in the Board's deliberations and vote on each application.

5. **Retiree Healthcare Benefits.** The Board oversees the administration of retiree healthcare benefits under contract with the County and other participating employers.
6. **Claims and Litigation.** The Board decides claims made by members concerning their benefits and related issues and other claims related to administration of the fund. The Board also oversees litigation, other than securities litigation (which is overseen by the Board of Investments) and certain claims appropriate for joint Board oversight with the Board of Investments.
7. **Retention and Oversight of Vendors, Consultants, and Experts.** The Board approves and oversees the retention and performance of vendors, consultants, and experts, beyond the CEO's purchasing authority, to assist in the administration of the system and to aid the Board when appropriate.
8. **Delegation.** The day-to-day operations of the retirement system are delegated to the CEO, who oversees other staff and outside service providers. Board trustees consider what responsibilities will be delegated and to whom delegation is made. Board trustees ensure that delegated responsibilities are clearly defined and properly performed through monitoring, questioning, and hold executive management accountable.
9. **Legal, Regulatory, and Policy Compliance and Risk Management.** The Board ensures that the retirement system maintains compliance with the plan documents and all other applicable laws, regulations, and policy governing the system. Board trustees comply with this responsibility by overseeing plan operations, evaluating organizational risk and controls, conducting a periodic review of plan documents and policies, and monitoring changing legal and regulatory requirements, with the assistance of counsel and other advisors, and maintaining accountability.
10. **Education.** Board trustees are legally required to further their education on appropriate topics, which may include benefits administration, disability evaluation, fair hearings, pension fund governance, new board trustee orientation, ethics, and fiduciary responsibilities, among other topics. Such education must consist of a minimum of 24 hours within two years of assuming office and 24 hours every subsequent two-year period the trustee serves on the Board.
11. **Involvement.** Subject to applicable laws, Board policies, and LACERA protocols, Board trustees may participate in state and national pension and retirement related organizations, including serving as an executive or committee member in these organizations. Subject to the same laws,

policies, and protocols, Board trustees, with approval, may also represent LACERA's interests through engagement with the legislative and executive branches of state and federal government, which may add to the time spent on a trustee's responsibilities depending on the extent of the trustee's involvement.

FIDUCIARY DUTIES

The funds set aside for the payment of retirement benefits to LACERA members are trust funds held for the benefit of these members and their beneficiaries, and LACERA's operations further the delivery of plan benefits. The California Constitution requires that Board of Retirement trustees exercise the following fiduciary duties as trustees of the fund:

1. ***Duty of Loyalty.*** The California Constitution provides that Board of Retirement trustees are fiduciaries and are required to, "discharge their duties with respect to the system solely in the interest of, and for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to, participants and their beneficiaries, minimizing employer contributions thereto, and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system. A retirement board's duty to its participants and their beneficiaries shall take precedence over any other duty." All Board trustees, whether elected or appointed, have the same fiduciary duty. The Board trustees' duty of loyalty at all times is to the participants and beneficiaries as a whole. Board trustees do not serve as the agent or representative of the agency or group responsible for their election or appointment. Where different groups of participants have different interests on an issue, Board trustees have a duty to be impartial between conflicting participant interests and act to serve the overall best interests of all the participants of the system.
2. ***Duty of Care.*** The California Constitution provides that assets of the retirement system are trust funds to be used only for the purpose of providing benefits and paying the costs of administering the system. Under the Constitution, trustees of the Board of Retirement "shall discharge their duties with respect to the system with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with these matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims."

The duty of care means that Board trustees must exercise a prudent level of effort and diligence in administering and exercising oversight over the system, including: implementing, and periodically reviewing and updating, policies, procedures, and processes; determining whether and when to delegate authority to staff and third-parties, and exercising proper oversight; requesting necessary reports and information; analyzing the information, advice, and recommendations received; asking questions; seeking expert advice when required from staff and outside expert consultants; deliberating carefully before making decisions; and understanding the reason for actions

before taking them. Board trustees must monitor the administration of the system, follow the plan documents and other applicable law, and take corrective action when required to ensure the sound administration of the system so that benefits and related services are timely and correctly delivered to participants and their beneficiaries and the other matters under the responsibility of the Board of Retirement are properly performed.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Board trustees must be free of conflicts of interest and in compliance with applicable legal requirements and LACERA's Conflict of Interest Code and Code of Ethical Conduct. Board trustees must disclose conflicts of interest when they arise, and they cannot participate in decisions that will impact, positively or negatively, their own financial interests or the interests of certain of their related persons and entities. Board trustees are public officials under California conflict of interest laws, and they must be familiar with and follow those laws. Board trustees are subject to public disclosure of their economic interests (Form 700) and annual reporting requirements under the Political Reform Act and Fair Political Practices Commission regulations. Violation of conflict-of-interest laws and regulations can result in civil and criminal penalties. Conflict of interest laws and regulations are complex, and Board trustees should seek legal advice when appropriate. See <http://www.fppc.ca.gov/> for more information.

COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES

Elected Board trustees who are employed by the County or a participating district and the Treasurer and Tax Collector who serves on the Board *ex officio* do not receive payment for attendance at Board meetings; they receive their County salary.

Board trustees elected by retirees and appointed trustees receive payment of \$100 per Board or committee meeting attended up to a maximum of \$500 per month; they also receive payment of \$16.88 per hour for up to 8 hours per day (as of April 1, 2022), not to exceed \$135 per day, 32 hours per month (as of April 1, 2022), for time spent on review and analysis of disability retirement cases. Such payment is subject to a cost-of-living increase in even-numbered years. Required federal and state income tax and federal Health Insurance Tax (HIT) withholding is made from payments, which is reported on a Form W-2 for tax reporting purposes. Federal Social Security tax is not withheld.

All Board trustees receive reimbursement of reasonable and necessary expenses and are provided reasonable support for the performance of their duties.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RETIREMENT ON FEBRUARY 1, 2023.