



INVESTMENT POLICY

ERS

EMPLOYEES  RETIREMENT
SYSTEM OF TEXAS

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

INVESTMENT POLICY

August 16, 2016

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EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

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INVESTMENT POLICY

Section 1. Scope

This policy applies to the funds of the retirement plans (Trust or Funds) administered by the Employees Retirement System of Texas (ERS or system). ERS is a constitutional trust fund established as mandated by Article XVI, Section 67 of the Texas Constitution, and further organized pursuant to Title 8, Subtitle B, Texas Government Code, as well as Title 34, Texas Administrative Code, Part 4. ERS administers the retirement system and invests the system's funds in such securities as the Board of Trustees may consider prudent investments.

Pursuant to the Texas Insurance Code, the Board of Trustees also administers all funds within the Texas Employees Group Benefits Program (TEGBP). ERS administers the TEGBP funds for several classes of public servants, including elected officials, appointed public officers, state employees, employees of certain state institutions of higher education and other state employees and their dependents. In accordance with Texas Insurance Code §§1551.406 and 1551.407, ERS may manage, invest and reinvest the TEGBP fund(s) along with the retirement funds so long as separate accounting of such funds is maintained.

The system administers the trust funds with a fiduciary obligation to more than 200,000 members and retirees. The ERS, the Law Enforcement and Custodial Officer Supplemental Retirement Fund (LECOS) and the Judicial Retirement System of Texas Plan II (JRS II) are single employer defined benefit pension plans. For investment purposes, as provided by Texas Government Code §815.301, the trust funds are commingled but separate accounting records are maintained.

Section 2. Philosophy and Strategy

The investment philosophy and strategy for the Funds is as follows:

2.1. Investment Philosophy.

The assets of ERS are held in trust for the benefit of the trust fund's members and retirees and may not be diverted. This "exclusive benefit" rule must be followed when making any investment decisions. Moreover, the assets of ERS shall be invested and reinvested without distinction as to their source in accordance with Art. XVI, §67, Texas Constitution. This "whole portfolio" approach, in addition to the exclusive benefit rule, shall be the basis upon which investment decisions will be made as provided in the Texas Constitution and Texas Government Code §815.307.

Consistent with the foregoing requirements, the Board of Trustees shall establish investment policies, objectives, and strategies for the purpose of obtaining the optimum return on the Funds' portfolios in keeping with the assumption of prudent risk.

2.2. Investment Strategy.

- A. **Primary Investment Goal.** The goal of the investment program is to earn an appropriate risk adjusted return, net of fees, that provides for the benefit payments due to or on behalf of members, retirees and beneficiaries of the retirement plans (Plan Beneficiaries) at a reasonable administrative cost.

- B. **Asset Allocation.** The most important component of an investment strategy is the asset mix, or the resource allocation among the various classes of securities available to ERS for investment purposes. The Board of Trustees shall set long-term asset allocation targets or ranges that will prudently meet the needs of the Plan Beneficiaries.

Formal asset allocation studies will be conducted at least every five years, with annual reviews of the adopted asset allocation based on updated capital market assumptions.

Within each asset class, the Chief Investment Officer, in consultation with the Executive Director, shall adopt portfolio implementation strategies and investment styles to meet the overall investment objective of each asset class.

After completion of the transition plan implementing the asset allocation adopted February 26, 2013, the ERS Investments staff is directed to rebalance at least quarterly the asset allocation of the investment portfolios to remain within the target allocation bands indicated for the major asset classes as set forth in the following table. These bands have been established to minimize risk relative to the asset allocation target while allowing staff the ability for a tactical asset allocation that maximizes returns until the asset allocation may be fully implemented. Because of the inherent difficulty in rebalancing illiquid assets, such as private equity funds, private real estate funds and hedge funds, ERS Investments staff will manage the portfolio in a manner to remain as close to target allocations as reasonably and prudently possible within the guidelines provided in this policy.

Certain asset classes (as indicated in the following table) may be implemented through hedge fund structures through investment vehicles that are primarily limited liability entities such as limited partnerships or limited liability companies.

ASSET ALLOCATION ADOPTED 8/18/15

Asset Class	Benchmark	Long Term Target
<u>Return Seeking Assets:</u>		79.0%
Global Equity¹		55.0%
Public Equity ²	MSCI ACWI IMI	45.0%
Private Equity ³	MSCI ACWI IMI +300 bps	10.0%
Global Credit^{1, 2}	Barclays US HY 2% Issuer Cap	10.0%
Real Assets¹		14.0%
Public Real Estate ²	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT	3.0%
Private Real Estate ³	NCREIF – ODCE	7.0%
Private Infrastructure ³	CPI + 450 bps	4.0%
Special Situations:⁴		0 - 5%
<u>Risk Reduction/Liquidity Assets:³</u>		21.0%
Fixed Income - Rates	Barclays Intermediate Treasury Index	15.0%
Cash (approximately)	91 Day Treasury bill	1.0%
Hedge Funds/Absolute Return	U.S. 3-Month Treasury bill +400 bps	5.0%
Global Total		100.0%

¹ May be implemented through hedge fund structures

² Asset class band of 10% +/- of target

³ Asset class band of 5% +/- of target

⁴ Any allocation to Special Situations would have a corresponding reduction to the most similar asset class as further discussed in Section 2.2(E).

- C. **Return Seeking/Risk Reduction (Liquidity) Framework.** The Board of Trustees has adopted the asset allocation reflected in this policy to improve long-term expected return and sharpe ratio of the Trust. This framework for the asset allocation between return seeking and risk reduction/liquidity assets in the form presented provides broader diversification, improved returns in disparate economic regimes, improved long-term economic cost profile, a clearer distinction of the separate roles different fixed income segments play and an increase in less liquid investments.
- D. **Asset Classes Defined.** Asset classes employed by ERS may include, but not be limited to the following that are categorized broadly into either Return Seeking Assets or Risk Reduction/Liquidity Assets.

RETURN SEEKING ASSETS.

- i. **Global Public Equity.** The global public equity asset class is a combination of a variety of strategies across different geographies and market capitalization ranges with aggregate portfolio holdings and characteristics similar to the broader market as represented by the established benchmark (MSCI ACWI IMI). The portfolio will be managed in accordance with ERS Global Public Equity Policies and Procedures, which is included as Addendum XI to this policy.
- ii. **Global Private Equity.** Private equity investments involve the purchase of illiquid equity and debt securities of companies that, in most instances, are not publicly traded. Investments in private company securities are made primarily through blind pool limited liability vehicles such as limited partnerships. The private equity portfolio will be managed in accordance with ERS' Private Equity Policies and Procedures, which is included as Addendum I to this policy.
- iii. **Global Credit - High Yield.** The high yield fixed income portfolio includes a combination of bonds with a credit rating below investment grade.
- iv. **Global Credit - Bank Loans.** The bank loan portfolio includes loans made to businesses with credit ratings that are below investment grade, similar to high yield bonds. Loans are typically secured by the assets of the issuing company and rank first in priority of payment in event of default. As a result, default rates tend to be lower than those from high yield bonds and the recovery rates are higher.
- v. **Global Credit - Emerging Market Debt.** The emerging market debt portfolio includes U.S. dollar and local denominated bonds issued in or by emerging countries or entities within such countries. The portfolio also includes U.S. dollar denominated corporate bonds issued in emerging countries.
- vi. **Real Assets - Global Real Estate.** The global real estate portfolio includes domestic and international private, public and debt investments. Vehicles established to own interests in real property and related assets primarily through limited liability entities such as limited partnerships or limited liability companies may be used. The real estate portfolio will be managed in accordance with ERS' Real Estate Policies and Procedures, which is included as Addendum II to this policy.
- vii. **Real Assets - Infrastructure.** Infrastructure investments refer to the investment in large-scale public systems, services, and facilities that are necessary for economic activity. An infrastructure investment is typically focused on generating income (often with inflation linkage) with some capital appreciation. The low liquidity investments are often made in essential services, with high barriers to entry, and predictable cash flows.

RISK REDUCTION/LIQUIDITY ASSETS

- viii. **Fixed Income - Rates.** The intermediate treasury portfolio consists of liquid United States Treasury Notes with maturities ranging between 1 to 10-years. There are approximately 200 such securities available with a combined market value of over \$500 billion.
 - ix. **Cash and Cash Equivalents.** The cash portfolio is managed to maintain liquidity and preserve principal with a maximum final maturity of 18 months and with a minimum credit quality rating of A.
 - x. **Global Hedge Funds/Absolute Return.** This strategy includes private commingled investment vehicles with transparency that (1) issue securities only to accredited investors or qualified purchasers through limited liability vehicles such as limited partnerships or limited liability companies; and (2) engage primarily in the trading of securities and other financial instruments. In this policy, hedge fund also includes any private investment fund of funds or other commingled vehicle that itself invests in hedge funds. The Global Hedge Funds/Absolute Return portfolio will be managed in accordance with ERS' Global Hedge Fund/Absolute Return Policies and Procedures, which is included as Addendum X to this policy.
- E. **Special Situations.** Special Situations exist to promote innovation and facilitate improving total fund risk-adjusted returns with new investment strategies and mandates. Special Situations encompass a broad range of investment strategies that may fall outside of traditional asset classes. This category is intended to comprise a small portion of the total Funds, and will grow as suitable investments are identified based on extensive due diligence and a high level of comfort and knowledge on the part of the ERS staff and Board of Trustees.
- Investments in Special Situations will be approved using ERS' existing processes for the most similar asset classes for both diligence and approval of the investment. Any potential investment not aligned with an asset class included in this policy would require approval by the Board of Trustees.
- Special Situations may range from 0-5% of the Trust and require a corresponding reduction to the asset class that most closely matches the risk/return tradeoff of the Special Situations investment. Special Situations investments may be considered for permanent inclusion into adopted asset classes after a period of time within the discretion of the Executive Director upon the recommendation of the Chief Investment Officer.
- F. **Investment Time Horizon.** In making investment strategy decisions for the Funds, the focus shall be on a long-term investment time horizon of at least 10 years. For evaluation of individual asset classes or portfolios, rolling five-year periods will be used with the exception of private equity, private real estate investments and private infrastructure investments, which will focus on rolling ten-year periods.
- 2.3. **Policy Interpretation and Review.** It is intended that this policy and all addenda hereto, be construed and administered such that they comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, as such may be amended from time to time. ERS' Executive Director is authorized to approve from time to time variances from the policies set forth herein in furtherance of such compliance or as she deems to be in the best interest of ERS and consistent with both ERS'

fiduciary responsibilities and the purpose and scope of this policy. The Executive Director must report any variances to the Board of Trustees at the next quarterly meeting. If the Executive Director believes any revisions to this policy would be prudent in light of the variance(s) previously granted, the Executive Director shall inform the Board of Trustees of such suggested revisions, and the Board of Trustees may vote to amend this policy accordingly. The ERS staff shall also, on an annual or as needed basis, review and recommend changes to this policy and all addenda attached to and included within this policy.

Section 3. Performance

- 3.1. **Performance Evaluation.** Performance evaluation of the Funds is designed to monitor the asset allocation implementation plan and investment advisor selection decisions. The purpose is to test the continued validity of these decisions and to trigger an analysis of underperformance or undue volatility.

The Investments staff, in consultation with the Executive Director, shall provide to the Board of Trustees in writing, on a quarterly basis, a summary of the Funds' performance as calculated by an outside performance measurement service. This report shall include a comparison to performance benchmark objectives as well as the investment performance of other appropriate funds. It is expected that reporting for both private equity and real estate will lag public markets reporting by one or more quarters. The Board of Trustees expects the Chief Investment Officer to identify and rectify any deficiencies in the portfolio's process.

- 3.2. **Advisor Evaluation.** ERS hires external investment managers to serve as advisors to assist ERS in investing the assets of the system, but these advisors are not granted full discretion. Advisor performance will include a description of each advisor's style, standard of performance measurement, actual rates of return, and the level of volatility of returns and comments as to its acceptability.

The performance objective for the externally advised portfolios is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling five-year periods both in excess of their stated benchmarks without undue volatility on a risk/reward basis. Although peer group rankings are reviewed, it is often very difficult to establish meaningful peer group comparisons and, therefore, the primary focus is on risk-adjusted performance.

The performance of each actively managed portfolio within the Funds is evaluated regarding the following investment objectives as provided in the investment guidelines to which the advisors must contractually agree:

- A. its performance relative to its stated benchmark and representative peer group;
- B. its consistent adherence to its stated management style;
- C. the discipline of its investment decision-making process;
- D. its stability of staff and organization; and
- E. its consistent adherence to the investment policies and objectives as adopted by the Board of Trustees.

An Excess Return Ratio below expectations or underperformance over any rolling 36-month time frame or otherwise meaningful time frame requires an analysis by the Investment staff, with recommendations from the Asset Class Director, to the Chief Investment Officer. If the analysis and/or circumstances indicate any of the following, then partial or complete defunding will be considered by ERS Investments staff:

- A. the causes of underperformance are likely to persist;
- B. advisor's failure to comply with the *ERS Investment Policy* and/or other applicable procedures;
- C. advisor has experienced material organizational or personnel changes; and/or
- D. matters that may, in ERS Investment staff's opinion, distract the advisor from effectively performing its responsibilities to ERS, including an actual or potential conflict of interest or reputation risk.

In addition to the comprehensive performance reports provided by ERS' plan consultant and monthly investment summaries, the Chief Investment Officer will periodically update the Board of Trustees with respect to additions to and deletions from the select pool (as further discussed in Section 4.5(B)), including significant changes in the funded status of any advisor in the select pool.

3.3. **Internal Portfolio Evaluation.** The performance of the internal portfolios is evaluated regarding the following investment objectives:

- A. performance relative to the stated benchmark;
- B. adherence to tracking error and/or other risk constraints; and
- C. adherence to the investment policies and objectives as adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Performance outside of the defined tracking error tolerance set for each monthly rolling 36-month time frame requires an analysis by Investments staff, with recommendations by the Asset Class Director, to the Chief Investment Officer of the performance and a report to the Executive Director and Board of Trustees. In addition, the Chief Investment Officer will report on performance below the benchmark over rolling three-year periods. Defined tracking error tolerance is set forth in the Active Risk Budget, which is attached as Addendum III.

3.4. **Performance Benchmark Objectives.** The following performance benchmark objectives are established by the Board of Trustees:

- A. **Total Trust.** The performance objective is to obtain overall investment returns over rolling five-year periods equal to the weighted average of the adopted benchmark returns or stated return objective, plus active returns over the public market benchmark returns proportionate to the amount of active risk (tracking error or other appropriate risk measurement metric) assumed. At a minimum, active returns are expected to exceed the cost of management. Returns are weighted according to the adopted asset allocation.
- B. **Asset Classes.** Similar to the total Trust, the performance objective is to obtain overall investment returns over rolling five-year periods in excess of the adopted benchmark returns or stated return objective established in the asset allocation in Section 2.2(B) and further described in the Active Risk Budget. Active returns over the adopted benchmark returns are expected to exceed the cost of management (including external Advisors and managers) and be proportionate to the amount of active risk (tracking error) assumed at the asset class level. The expected excess returns for the public market investments are a function of the active return expected per unit of active risk established in the Active Risk Budget. Private market investments are evaluated over rolling ten-year periods or other meaningful time period using realized internal rates of return (IRR) and gross realized multiples.
- C. **Transition Period for Asset Allocation Implementation.** During the implementation of the asset allocation, the benchmarks for the asset class will reflect the current weight of the underlying portfolios and the related benchmarks as further discussed in the respective policies and procedures of the asset class.

- D. **Special Situations.** The performance objective of Special Situations is to improve the risk-adjusted returns of the total Funds and explore new investment strategies. Each investment strategy used in Special Situations will have an explicit benchmark used for performance evaluation. The total Special Situations performance objective is to achieve a rate of return in excess of the weighted average return of the benchmarks of the underlying investment strategies.
- E. **Performance Measurement.** The total return concept, using market price valuations and income, is used in evaluating the investment results of the Funds. In addition, time-weighted rates of return are used in order to measure performance unaffected by the timing of contributions and distributions. The performance of the private market investments will, in addition, be measured by the internal rate of return (IRR) calculation and gross realized multiple. The private equity portfolio and individual investments will be benchmarked against the universe contained in the Venture Economics Inc., Private Equity Partnerships Database (PEPD) or successor index, as published quarterly, and is expected to achieve above median performance over the long-term performance period. Private real estate investments structured as closed-end partnerships will also be measured on an IRR basis, on a gross realized multiple basis, and relative to peer universes, where available.

Section 4. Implementation

4.1. **Duty of Care.** The Board of Trustees, as fiduciaries of the Funds, shall:

- A. Manage the assets for the exclusive benefit of the Plan Beneficiaries;
- B. Establish prudent investment policies defining investment objectives and strategies;
- C. Seek to maximize investment returns while maintaining the safety of principal;
- D. Diversify the assets to reduce risk of loss;
- E. Monitor investment performance;
- F. Efficiently manage the costs associated with implementation of its investment program; and
- G. Establish committees as necessary and prudent to fulfill its duties to the Funds pursuant to Texas Government Code §815.509.

Investments shall be made in securities that are considered prudent investments, exercising the judgment and care, under the circumstances prevailing at the time of the investment, that persons of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income from the disposition and the probable safety of their capital. However, the Board of Trustees shall not participate in individual investment selections unless it is specifically provided for herein because that responsibility has been delegated to the Executive Director and ERS Investments staff, with oversight by the Board of Trustees.

Every investment will be subject to strict due diligence. Notwithstanding the performance of such due diligence, the determination of whether prudence has been exercised with respect to an investment decision shall be made by taking into consideration the investment of all the assets of the Trust or all the assets of the collective investment vehicle, as applicable, over which the Board of Trustees has management and control, rather than considering the prudence of a single investment of the Trust or collective investment vehicle, as applicable.

4.2. **Delegation of Authority.**

- A. **The Board of Trustees.** The Board of Trustees shall (i) invest the Funds as a single fund without distinction as to their source and (ii) hold securities purchased with such funds collectively for the proportionate benefit of ERS, LECOS and JRS II.
- B. **The Executive Director.** In accordance with Texas Government Code §815.301(b), the Executive Director is delegated full authority and responsibility by the Board of Trustees to perform the responsibilities specified in Section 4.2.A. and in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board of Trustees policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations.

In accordance with Texas Government Code §815.202(f), the Executive Director may delegate to another employee of the retirement system any right, power or duty assigned to the Executive Director in this policy. Such delegation may include, but not be limited to, the Executive Director's delegation to the Chief Investment Officer to supervise and oversee the performance of any responsibilities delegated to ERS Investments staff specified in Section 4.6 or as otherwise set forth in this policy. Any reference to ERS Investments staff responsibilities in this policy, including any addendum to this policy, should be construed to mean that the Chief Investment Officer has supervisory and oversight authority of such delegated responsibilities.

The Executive Director will establish procedures and controls for efficient implementation of investment programs by ERS Investments staff.

- i. ERS Investments staff shall evaluate and monitor securities purchased by the Funds, as recommended by external advisors and/or ERS staff, and may recommend to the Executive Director that securities not be purchased, or sold if owned, if the securities are deemed to lack sufficient investment merit or do not meet the criteria set forth in this policy.
- ii. Investment dealers and brokers who do business with the ERS and the trade allocation process will be approved by the Chief Investment Officer.
- C. **The Deputy Executive Director.** The Board of Trustees also delegates to the Deputy Executive Director any right, power, or duty imposed or conferred on the Executive Director.

- 4.3. **The Investment Advisory Committee.** The Investment Advisory Committee (IAC) was established at the discretion of the Board of Trustees in Texas Administrative Code §63.17(b) and is composed of at least five and not more than nine members. The members are selected by the Board of Trustees on the basis of experience in the management of a financial institution or other business in which investment decisions are made or as a prominent educator in the fields of economics, finance or other investment-related area. A person is not eligible for appointment to the IAC if the person or the person's spouse (a) is employed by or participates in the management of a business entity or other organization receiving funds from ERS, (b) owns or controls, directly or indirectly, more than a 10% interest in a business entity or other organization receiving funds from ERS, or (c) is a paid officer, employee, or consultant of a Texas trade association (as defined in Texas Government Code §815.0031) in the field of insurance or investment or if the person is required to register as a lobbyist under Chapter 305 of the Texas Government Code because of the person's activities for compensation on behalf of a business or an association related to the investment of the assets of the state or of ERS.

The IAC members serve at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees for staggered terms of three years at a compensation and reasonable reimbursement as determined by the Board of Trustees. Compensation and expense reimbursements for the IAC are payable from ERS'

expense account. The IAC selects a chair and vice chair from its members, for a two-year term, to serve as liaison to the Board of Trustees and to preside over IAC meetings.

A quorum of the IAC committee meets at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Individual members meet as appropriate with ERS staff and current or prospective external advisors and consultants. ERS staff may utilize the expertise of IAC members to assess investment strategies and advisors to participate on ad-hoc selection and review committees and to provide insights from such participation to the Board of Trustees.

The IAC assists the Board of Trustees in carrying out its fiduciary duties with regard to the investment of the assets of the system and related duties. The IAC reviews investment strategies and related policies of ERS to provide comments and recommendations to assist the Board of Trustees in adopting prudent and appropriate investment policies. In addition, from time to time, together with the ERS staff and investment consultants or advisors, they recommend to the Board of Trustees asset mix, portfolio strategy, investment policies, and eligible securities.

The Board of Trustees shall at least annually review the eligibility status of members of the IAC. It is a ground for removal from the IAC that a person is (a) not qualified for appointment to the IAC under this Section 4.3, (b) unable to discharge the person's duties on the IAC because of illness, disability, or other personal circumstances, or (c) absent from more than half of the scheduled meetings of the IAC that the person is eligible to attend during a calendar year. If the Executive Director or a member of the IAC has knowledge that a potential ground for removal exists, the Executive Director or IAC member shall notify the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the potential ground for removal.

Pursuant to Texas Government Code §815.5093(e), the Board of Trustees adopts the following process for removal of a person from the IAC based on any ground for removal described in the above paragraph. Any member of the IAC with any ground for removal noted shall, based on applicable circumstances and at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, either be (a) removed from the IAC or (b) notified a ground for removal exists and be given an opportunity to cure the ground for removal to the extent such ground for removal is capable of being cured. Any person notified that he/she is being given an opportunity to cure a ground for removal must affirm to the Board of Trustees that he/she will make a good faith attempt to cure all grounds for removal. Following this affirmation, the IAC member may be allowed to continue to serve on the IAC until the next following annual review unless it is apparent prior to the next annual review that the IAC member is not able, not willing or not making reasonable efforts to cure the ground for removal. If any ground for removal is not going to be, or capable of being, cured, the Board of Trustees shall remove this person from the IAC. Members of the IAC may be removed at any time at the discretion of Board.

- 4.4. **Investment Consultants.** ERS may retain from time to time, professional investment consultants to assist and advise the Board of Trustees and ERS staff. Consultants are selected based on experience and the ability to provide competent advice consistent with the investment philosophy and goals of the Board of Trustees. Any conflict of interest disclosures that a consultant is required to file pursuant to state law and federal securities laws must also be filed with and acceptable to ERS staff, and ERS may request additional conflict of interest disclosures. Such disclosures will not be acceptable if they are perceived by ERS to show any conflicts of interest or otherwise reflect a loss of independence and objectivity by the consultant.
- 4.5. **External Advisors.** ERS may retain professional external investment advisors (Advisors) to assist and advise the Board of Trustees, the IAC, and ERS staff on specific sectors of the investment portfolio.
 - A. **Selection.** Advisors are selected on the basis of desired investment style, investment philosophy, experience, past investment results, and the ability to provide competent economic and investment advice consistent with the investment philosophy and goals of the

Board of Trustees. Any conflict of interest disclosures that Advisors are required to file pursuant to state law and federal securities laws must also be filed with and acceptable to ERS staff and ERS may request additional conflict of interest disclosures. Such disclosures will not be acceptable if they are perceived by ERS to show any conflicts of interest or otherwise reflect a loss of independence and objectivity by the Advisor.

Advisors must satisfy the following criteria to be considered in the selection process:

- i. must be a bank, insurance company, or investment adviser as defined by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940;
 - ii. must be registered and in good standing with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
 - iii. should have a minimum of three years with the desired investment style, demonstrate continuity of key personnel, have institutional fund experience, and offer a reasonable fee schedule;
 - iv. must have a clearly defined investment philosophy and decision-making process;
 - v. must demonstrate generally favorable consistent historical performance, calculated on a time-weighted basis, based on a composite of all of their fully discretionary accounts of similar investment style relative to a predetermined benchmark;
 - vi. must have key personnel governed by the Standards of Professional Conduct established by the CFA Institute;
 - vii. must possess a robust asset base with a diverse client base to ensure ongoing viability; and
 - viii. must have an established, competent back office environment.
- B. **Select Pool.** ERS hires external investment managers to serve as advisors without granting full investment discretion through the ERS External Advisor Program. The ERS External Advisor Program is administered within each asset class. There is a process, as determined by each asset class, resulting in a Select Pool of advisors that may be funded by Investments staff on an as needed basis. The selection and monitoring process is detailed in the respective asset class' Policies and Procedures. External investment managers are approved by an Internal Investment Committee (IIC) that includes the Executive Director, the Chief Investment Officer (CIO), and at least one IAC member. Due diligence and monitoring of the select pool follows internal procedures developed for the select pool and includes mandatory on-site visit(s), and documentation of the entire process.

Selected advisors selected will work with ERS Investments staff collaboratively to share value-added services and research that will complement and enhance ERS' staff skill sets, infrastructure and further best practices. The select pool may also include managers selected through hedge fund structures if appropriate for the asset class and otherwise allowed by this policy. Funding, de-funding or removal of an advisor or other actions regarding external advisors in the select pool will be recommended by ERS Investments staff for action by the CIO, in consultation with the Executive Director. ERS Investments staff will report to the Board of Trustees and IAC the status of funding for external advisors in monthly summaries, and the CIO will report significant changes to the Board and IAC at least quarterly.

- C. **Investment Selection/Trading.** ERS Investments staff evaluates and monitors investments, as recommended for purchase by Advisors, and may recommend to the Chief Investment Officer that securities not be purchased, or sold if owned, if the securities are deemed to lack sufficient investment merit or do not meet the criteria set forth in this policy.

In most cases, ERS retains trading execution. Advisors' trade recommendations are communicated to ERS for review. Once reviewed by staff, the Chief Investment Officer or a designee appointed by the Chief Investment Officer approves or rejects the trade recommendations. Each asset class director is responsible for monitoring all trading in such directors' asset class on a daily basis. All accounting and operational functions, including

proxy voting, are also performed by ERS. Advisors that are selected for hedge fund structures may have alternative trading processes depending upon the investment mandate, but the trading process will comply with this policy, all applicable laws and regulations and any additional guidelines determined prudent by staff as documented in the respective contractual agreement.

In certain circumstances, two alternative trading processes may be considered when working with external Advisors, but in either case, Advisors must have the requisite ERS approval before executing any trades and comply with all requirements that would be applicable of an internal trade. The ministerial allowance for external advisors to execute trades allows for ERS to maximize the alpha performance of external advisors and to supplement ERS' existing infrastructure and resources.

- i. *Pre-Approved Buy List.* Under the first alternative, an Advisor would be allowed to execute (1) buys during a month from a monthly pre-approved buy list that is approved in advance by the Chief Investment Officer, or a designee appointed by the Chief Investment Officer; and (2) sells after a mandatory pre-trading two-hour review by ERS Investments staff with approval by the Chief Investment Officer, or a designee appointed by the Chief Investment Officer.
- ii. *Mandatory Pre-Trading Review.* The second alternative would allow an Advisor to execute all trades (1) with daily notification in accordance with ERS-approved concentrated investment guidelines or (2) after a mandatory pre-trading two-hour review by ERS Investments staff with approval by the Chief Investment Officer, or a designee appointed by the Chief Investment Officer.

Each Advisor will provide a monthly review of the entire segment of the portfolio for which it is responsible. The External Advisor IIC will approve the trading process when approving the selection of an Advisor.

- 4.6. **ERS Investments Staff.** In accordance with Texas law, the ERS Investments staff is retained and authorized by the Executive Director to provide professional investment analysis and support, exercising reasonable care consistent with ERS' fiduciary duty, and to maintain the integrity of the investment program. Responsibilities include portfolio management; company and investment analysis and research; review and monitoring of external investment consultants and advisors and their recommendations; trade execution; voting of proxies and maintenance of the ERS Proxy Voting Guidelines; and the development, recommendation and implementation of this policy, asset allocation, portfolio structure, advisor/consultant selection, and custodian selection.

In striving for management quality, it is the policy of the Board of Trustees to attract and retain qualified ERS Investments staff and to promote, encourage, and provide continuing education for the staff.

- 4.7. **Trade Execution and Commission Sharing.** The ERS Investments staff shall allocate trades for the benefit of the Funds based on the relative ability of broker/dealers to add value to the Funds through: (A) products or services of benefit to the investment program, such as research products or portfolio analytics that are used in ERS' investment decision-making process; (B) trade execution; or (C) a commission sharing agreement.

Trades allocated strictly for execution purposes must be executed at discounted commission rates acceptable to ERS.

All currency and security trade orders must be placed with firms that meet all of the requirements listed below. In order for a firm to be approved or remain approved, all information must be satisfactory to ERS and must be provided to ERS upon request.

- A. Firms must be in good standing with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- B. Firms and their designated agents must be members in good standing with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA);
- C. Firms must be registered and in good standing with the Texas State Securities Board;
- D. Firms must demonstrate a proven, effective execution platform for institutional investors that has been utilized by the firm for a minimum of three years; their designated agents may not have to be registered so long as such designated agents are in good standing with the Texas State Securities Board;
- E. The firm or its executing broker and the clearing agent must each have minimum excess net capital of \$2,500,000; and
- F. Firms must demonstrate an ability to add value to the investment process.

Firms used strictly as crossing networks may be exempt from these requirements with the approval of the Chief Investment Officer. Notwithstanding the above, orders to effect currency exchanges may also be placed with a banking institution that has at least a five-year history of serving institutional clients in this capacity and short-term debt that is highly rated by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's Investor Services (Moody's), Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings (NRSROs).

The Board of Trustees is aware of the need to maximize ERS' resources, including, but not limited to commission dollars generated through trade activity. Commission sharing arrangements are commissions from trades that are paid to non-executing firms to produce research or beneficial services that are used in the investment process. . All payments made with commission sharing agreements will be fully documented, and the process for the use of commission sharing will be subject to approval by the Chief Investment Officer.

4.8. **Implementation Plan.** A strategic implementation plan for the Funds, considering the expected growth of the Funds and the cost of the implementation of alternate strategies, will be recommended by ERS staff in the respective asset class policies and procedures and approved by the Board of Trustees on a periodic basis.

4.9. **Permissible Investments.** The Board of Trustees will consider investment instruments appropriate for the Funds and deemed to be prudent based on:

- A. the definition of "securities" as defined in Texas Government Code §815.301(f) (see Addendum IV);
- B. their consistency with investment policy and portfolio objectives;
- C. their application to the portfolio's diversification;
- D. staff and/or advisor competency in evaluating and trading the securities;
- E. consideration of their liquidity within the portfolio; and
- F. the cost of including them in the program.

Securities will be screened by staff to ensure that they meet the above standards, and any non-routine transactions will be reviewed by ERS legal staff.

4.10. **Eligible Securities.** Eligible securities are as follows:

- A. Except as described in the Fixed Income Policies and Procedures for the credit portfolio, global fixed income securities, subject to a minimum credit rating of "CCC-, Caa3," or their equivalent as rated by two (NRSROs), as included in the Barclays Capital Universal Index or successor index. Investments with a credit rating below "CCC-/Caa3" will be limited to the benchmark weight. Fixed income and short-term securities that

have been downgraded to below the acceptable rating described in the above paragraph and which are expected to continue to deteriorate will be exchanged or sold within one year of the downgrade, but special exceptions may be permitted. These exceptions will be reported to the Board of Trustees.

- B. Cash and cash equivalents as set forth in the Eligible Securities List for Cash and Cash Equivalents which is attached in Addendum V.
 - C. Interests in private securities exempted from registration under federal and state securities laws, including certain limited liability securities and vehicles, such as limited partner interests in limited partnerships, trusts and limited liability corporations as deemed appropriate by ERS Investments staff with review by ERS legal staff.
 - i. Private Equity. To be eligible for purchase, private equity investments must be institutional in quality and meet the parameters specified in ERS' Private Equity Policies and Procedures.
 - ii. Private Real Estate. To be eligible for purchase, private real estate investments must be institutional in quality and meet the parameters specified in ERS' Real Estate Policies and Procedures.
 - D. Global publicly traded real estate equities subject to the quality standards set forth in this policy.
 - E. Foreign currencies transactions and foreign currency derivatives are permitted as necessary to facilitate the settlement of foreign security transactions, consistent with industry best practice. Foreign currency transactions are also permitted to settle private market transactions, meet capital calls or exchange distributions back into U.S. dollars.
 - F. Forwards, futures and options, subject to the restrictions set forth in this policy.
- 4.11. **Bond Exchanges.** Bond-for-bond exchanges may be executed when determined to be in the best interest of the Funds upon consideration of yield, quality, marketability, and long-term investment objectives for the Funds.

Both ends of the transaction must be in sight, that is, the sale must be made in clear contemplation of reinvesting the proceeds and substantially all of the proceeds of the sale must be reinvested.

4.12. **Risk Management.**

- A. **Strategic Objective.** The purpose of risk monitoring and risk management within the Investments division is to identify the uncertainties that could make the biggest differences to Trust performance, and then, to measure, monitor and manage those identified risks.
- B. **Definition of Risk.** Risk is often defined in terms of market volatility or potential for loss. For the Trust, risk is also defined in terms of the probability of not meeting the primary investment goal.
- C. **Risk Committee.** The Trust uses a Risk Committee to consider relevant information and to recommend actions that will either minimize negative outcomes or enhance positive outcomes. A second but equally important function of the Risk Committee is to assure that risk constraints, established by the Board of Trustees in this policy, are being observed. The Risk Committee is comprised of the Chief Investment Officer and senior Investment staff. The Risk Committee works closely with staff to look both within and across the asset classes to develop a comprehensive view of Trust risk. This approach also allows the Risk Committee to make informed recommendations on changes that should be considered to existing strategies or tilts. The Risk Committee is charged with

investigating best practices in the area of risk management and developing methods and tools necessary to implement strategic decisions.

- D. **Tactical Asset Allocation.** The Risk Committee oversees the Tactical Asset Allocation (TAA) process. The TAA process systematically evaluates the relative attractiveness of different asset classes, strategies and specific exposures to produce recommendations for short-term changes to these exposures. The TAA process is intended to enhance the long-term performance of the asset allocation adopted by the Board of Trustees.
- E. **Risk Constraints.** Investment and risk management activities are subject to the following constraints:
- i. **Financial Leverage.** Financial leverage is restricted at the Trust level to risk management as described further in this section. Financial leverage is implicit in certain investments and many derivative transactions, which is not strictly prohibited so long as activities do not materially increase the risk level of the ERS portfolio. In addition to gross notional exposure, net exposure levels will be monitored at the asset class level and at the Trust level. Financial leverage is permitted under this policy as a result of the following permissible activities:
 - a. Derivative overlay strategies in accordance with the asset allocation of this policy;
 - b. Foreign exchange hedging;
 - c. Embedded leverage within limited partnership investments; and
 - d. Collateralized fundings including securities lending activities, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.
 - ii. **Diversification.** The assets of the Funds will be broadly diversified in order to minimize the risk of large losses in individual investments. Investments are restricted by the Texas Constitution to securities such as, but not limited to, cash equivalents, bonds, common stocks keep limited partner interests as further referenced in the statutory definition of securities in Addendum IV. The Funds will have beneficial ownership¹ of:
 - a. no more than 3% of the Funds' assets at market value in the securities of any one corporation;
 - b. no more than 5% of any class of voting securities of any one public corporation; and
 - c. no more than 15% of an advisor's high yield bond portfolio, based on market values, in combined Deferred Interest, Contingent Interest and Pay-In-Kind bonds.
 - iii. **Counter-party Requirements.** Counter-party creditworthiness will be managed closely and transactions will only be made with banks or financial institutions with a credit quality rating of at least A+ or the equivalent as rated by two NRSROs. The use of unrated counter-parties is prohibited.

¹ Beneficial ownership is determined pursuant to Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which provides that a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship or otherwise, has or shares: (a) voting power which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of, such security; and/or (b) investment power which includes the power to dispose of, or to direct the disposition of, such security.

- iv. **Constraints on Use of Derivative Instruments.** The following derivative instruments are allowable, subject to the constraints listed below: futures, forwards, structured notes, and options. These instruments are allowed to prudently implement risk control strategies and in place of cash market transactions, but they shall not be used solely for the purpose of return enhancement. The only authorized uses of derivative transactions are (1) to efficiently manage portfolios and reduce risk and (2) to implement investment strategies authorized by this policy more effectively and at a lower cost. External advisors may only engage in derivatives that are consistent with their investment guidelines and applicable laws and regulations. Specifically these instruments may be used for:
 - a. Efficiently managing the total Trust by altering the market (systematic) exposure in lieu of trading the underlying cash market securities through purchases or short sales, or both, of appropriate derivatives;
 - b. Constructing portfolios with risk and return characteristics that could not be created with cash market securities consistently with the objectives in this policy and in compliance with applicable law;
 - c. Hedging and controlling risks so that the total Funds' risk-return profile is more closely aligned with the Funds' targeted risk-return profile through purchases or short sales, or both, of appropriate derivatives; and
 - d. Facilitating transition trading when holdings must be rebalanced or reallocated among permissible investments as a result of changes to applicable benchmark indices or policy changes.
- v. **Futures Commission Merchants.** Futures Commission Merchants (FCM) shall be in good standing with the CFTC, the National Futures Association (NFA) and, to the extent required, the SEC. FCMs must have a history of serving institutional clients for a minimum of five years and must demonstrate adequate capitalization to handle ERS business.
- vi. **Options Dealers.** Options dealers shall be in good standing with the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), which is the clearinghouse for listed options and, to the extent required, the SEC.

F. **Reporting.** The Trust's risk profile and any risk management positions are reported monthly to the Board of Trustees in the Monthly Investment Summary.

4.13. **Securities Lending.** The Board of Trustees may contract with an entity to act as agent in the lending of the Funds' securities, provided the securities lending agent meets the requirements set forth in Texas Government Code §815.303, including but not limited to, indemnification against borrower default. Collateral that the securities lending agent receives from borrowers must be delivered in the form of cash or United States government securities. Lent securities and initial collateral delivered to the securities lending agent by the borrower shall be marked to market at the close of each business day. The initial collateral delivered to secure a loan must have a market value of at least 102% of the initial market value for lent domestic securities and at least 105% for lent international securities. If, while the loan is outstanding, the current market value of the collateral initially delivered by the borrower decreases to less than 100% of the current market value of the lent securities, then the securities lending agent must require the borrower to deliver additional collateral to restore the value of the collateral to at least 100% of the market value of the lent securities. Eligible instruments for the investment of cash collateral shall be consistent with ERS' written directives and its fiduciary duty. This is intended to reinforce the conservative nature of the pool. The list of eligible borrowers shall be the responsibility of the lending entity, subject to ERS Investments staff approval. ERS may

determine from time to time that it is prudent to true up the securities lending cash collateral pool. If losses impact the dedicated cash collateral pool such that the portfolio may experience realized losses, or otherwise “break the buck,” ERS may make an allocation into the pool to make that pool whole for any losses. ERS’ securities lending program shall be administered to comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, as such may be amended from time to time.

- 4.14. **Divestment of Plan Assets on Non-Economic Factors.** The investment program is to be conducted so as to abide by federal and state laws while investing and managing the Funds for the exclusive benefit of the Plan Beneficiaries. It is not the policy of the Board of Trustees to knowingly support terrorist activities or other similar hostile threats that could be detrimental to ERS’ investment program. The Board of Trustees recognizes that an industry or company’s behavior may be deemed unacceptable or as negatively impacting society at large due to its product(s), locations in which it conducts its business, and/or its environmental or social practices. While it may appear straightforward to just divest or prohibit new investment in such a company’s securities, the Board of Trustees has a fiduciary obligation to act for the exclusive benefit of the Plan Beneficiaries. For the Board of Trustees, as fiduciaries of the Funds, to make investment decisions based solely on non-economic or collateral considerations could be construed as making investment decisions in a manner that is not for the exclusive benefit of Plan Beneficiaries. The Board of Trustees recognizes there are a variety of approaches to deal with unacceptable business practices through shareholder activism such as proxy voting, direct engagement with company management, etc. To this end, ERS Investments staff shall review investments to ensure that they comply with this policy, including Addendum XIV, and determine the most prudent method to protect the Funds and invest the Funds’ assets consistent with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees related to socially constrained investing. In the event staff determines that a socially constrained activity presents a potentially unique investment risk to the Funds, then staff shall present the issue to the Board of Trustees for its consideration in light of the fiduciary duty and requirement of investment prudence of the Board of Trustees.
- 4.15. **Economically Targeted Investments (ETI’s).** ETI’s are generally defined as investments that have a secondary goal, such as to promote economic growth in a specific industry or geographic region through a targeted investment that creates or supports housing, jobs, infrastructure, etc. The Board of Trustees has a fiduciary duty to manage and invest the assets of the Funds for the exclusive benefit of the Plan Beneficiaries. This fiduciary responsibility does not allow investment decisions to be made solely on non-economic or collateral considerations. Therefore, ETI’s, like all investments, will be evaluated on their investment merits without consideration of the purpose of any secondary objectives. All investments shall be evaluated as part of the Funds’ overall strategy and structure and must meet investment policy guidelines for permissible investments and demonstrate the ability to achieve a market rate of return on a risk adjusted basis while incurring no singular cost to implement or monitor.
- 4.16. **Emerging Investment Service Providers.** In selecting advisors, consultants, and other financial service providers, the Board of Trustees shall make a good faith effort to evaluate qualified emerging firms as candidates to award contracts to or acquire services from when acquiring private financial services as set forth in Sections 815.301 (g), (h), and (i) of the Texas Government Code. An emerging fund manager is defined as a private professional investment manager with assets under management of not more than \$2 billion. Private financial services include pension fund management, consulting, investment advising, brokerage services, hedge fund management, private equity fund management, and real estate investment. ERS must report to its Board of Trustees the methods and results of its efforts to hire emerging fund managers, including data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender and fund size.
- 4.17. **Securities Litigation Policy.** As a large institutional investor, the Funds frequently hold securities that are the subject of individual and class action securities litigation. The Board of

Trustees recognizes that there are a number of litigation options available when a company has violated federal or state securities laws that result in losses to the Funds. Investments staff shall manage the Funds' interest in securities litigation matters as an asset of the Funds and shall review the materiality of the financial loss, if any, that resulted in litigation. Investments staff will consider the cost and benefits of the litigation options available in adherence with the fiduciary obligation to act for the exclusive benefit of the Plan Beneficiaries.

In most cases, the Funds' interest in securities litigation claims will be adequately addressed solely through ERS' participation as a class member, rather than taking a lead plaintiff role in such litigation. In such event, the filing of any claim shall be prepared, processed and managed by the Funds' custodian on behalf of ERS, at the direction and with the oversight and approval of ERS Investments staff.

In securities class action cases where the materiality of the financial loss to the Funds is exceptional and/or where it is determined that the Trustee's fiduciary obligation requires active participation or separate prosecution of claims, after consulting legal staff, the case may be referred to appropriate legal counsel approved by ERS for evaluation and recommendation to the Board of Trustees.

- 4.18. **Voting of Proxies.** The right to vote proxies for securities held by ERS has economic value, and the fiduciary act of managing ERS' securities includes the management of the voting rights appurtenant to those securities. In voting proxies, ERS shall consider only those factors that relate to the economic value of ERS' investment, and such votes should be cast in accordance with ERS' economic best interest.

In accordance with the delegation of authority under Texas law and this policy, the Board of Trustees approves the Executive Director's delegation of authority to vote the proxies of the Funds to the ERS Investments staff who are qualified to analyze proxy issues and exercise prudence when discretion is required to vote proxies pursuant to the ERS Proxy Voting Policy (attached as Addendum VI to this policy). ERS Investments staff will maintain and annually review the ERS Proxy Voting Guidelines, which are detailed instructions based upon the ERS Proxy Voting Policy that have been developed by ERS Investments staff to vote proxies, consistent with ERS' fiduciary duty. The Board of Trustees further approves the Executive Director authorizing ERS Investments staff to use an independent advisory service to consult on ERS Proxy Voting Guidelines and to facilitate voting proxies in accordance with the ERS Proxy Voting Policy and the ERS Proxy Voting Guidelines.

ERS Investments staff shall maintain records of proxy voting, with a summary of the proxy voting process presented annually to the Board of Trustees. The quarterly compliance report will be presented to the Board of Trustees with information regarding the votes cast that were exceptions to the ERS Proxy Voting Policy and the ERS Proxy Voting Guidelines. Any vote cast that was an exception must be documented to indicate why such vote was necessary and in the best economic interest of ERS.

Proxy issues not specifically mentioned in the ERS Proxy Voting Policy or ERS Proxy Voting Guidelines will be voted in ERS' economic best interest.

- 4.19. **Reporting Requirements.** Information reported to the Board of Trustees includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- A. **Monthly Reports.** The Executive Director or designee shall report to the Board of Trustees in writing on a monthly basis:
- i. a summary of the Funds' investments, including the balance of all externally advised portfolios;
 - ii. a listing of all purchase and sale transactions affecting the investment portfolios;

- iii. results of the risk management program;
 - iv. a report of the Funds' net leverage levels; and
 - v. other information as requested by the Board of Trustees from time to time.
- B. **Quarterly Reports.** The Executive Director or designee shall provide to the Board of Trustees in writing or present at a meeting on a quarterly basis:
- i. a summary of investment performance as described in Section 3 of this policy; and
 - ii. a report on any violations or exceptions of this policy.
- C. **Annual Reports.** The Executive Director or designee shall provide to the Board of Trustees in writing or present at a meeting on an annual basis:
- i. a listing of all investment holdings by the Funds;
 - ii. a year-to-year comparison of the Funds' investments;
 - iii. a summary, by broker, of the commissions on all stock transactions, the volume of directed commission activity and services funded and a summary, by broker, of all fixed income transactions;
 - iv. a summary of securities lending income;
 - v. a report on the Funds' liquidity levels;
 - vi. a report on ERS' methods, efforts and results in hiring emerging fund managers, including data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender and fund size; and
 - vii. a summary of the proxy voting process for the year.

Section 5. Code of Ethics and Personal Investment Activities

5.1 Code of Ethics and Personal Investment Activities. All ERS Investment-related Staff (which includes all ERS Investments staff, Investment Accounting staff, Investment Accounting staff supervisors, Internal Auditor and any other ERS staff who the Executive Director determines have access to confidential ERS investment trading information), all members of the Board of Trustees and IAC, the Executive Director and the Deputy Executive Director shall be governed in their personal investment activities by the Standards of Professional Conduct established by the CFA Institute (CFAI) and applicable state statutes, and each such person shall sign a yearly affirmation of compliance with this policy and with the Code of Ethics of the CFAI (attached hereto as Addendum VII). The broad purposes of this section are to maintain integrity in the management and oversight of ERS investments and prevent the misuse of material, non-public information.

Except as otherwise noted in Section 5.1.A. regarding personal transactions, these provisions apply to all trustees, IAC members, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff, and these provisions apply only in connection with their service, relationship or employment with ERS. The personal transactions provisions do not apply to trustees and IAC members because they do not participate in the selection of individual securities; however, the Insider Trading and Confidentiality Policy does apply to trustees and IAC members.

Pursuant to Texas Government Code §815.210, except for an interest in retirement funds as a Plan Beneficiary, a trustee or employee of the Board of Trustees may not have a direct or indirect interest in the gains or profits of any investment made by the Board of Trustees and may not receive any pay or emolument for services other than the person's designated compensation and authorized expenses.

- A. **Personal Transactions.** Section 5.1.A of this policy applies only to the Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff (all of whom may be collectively referred to in this subsection as “Covered Person”). All ERS Investment-Related Staff shall obtain the approval of the Chief Investment Officer or a designee appointed by the Chief Investment Officer prior to making personal trades in securities in which ERS is invested or is considering investment. Similarly, the Chief Investment Officer, the Deputy Executive Director, and the Executive Director shall obtain approval from the Internal Auditor or a designee appointed by the Internal Auditor. Such trade approval is only valid for the trading day on which the approval is requested.

For purposes of the pre-clearance requirement described above, the term “security” is defined as publicly traded stocks, bonds, and certain derivative instruments but does not include (A) open-end mutual funds, closed-end funds or exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that are based on broad-based securities indices or (B) derivatives linked to the performance of such closed-end funds or ETFs. Furthermore, the pre-clearance requirement described above does not apply to any acquisitions or dispositions of any security that are not deliberate or willful on the part of the Covered Person, including, without limitation: (A) the purchase or sale of any security that is effected in an account over which a Covered Person has no direct or indirect influence or control; (B) the acquisition of any security pursuant a dividend reinvestment program; or (C) the acquisition of any security through a stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, merger, consolidation, spin-off, or other similar corporate reorganization or distribution that is generally applicable to all holders of the relevant class of securities.

For purposes of the foregoing paragraph, a securities index will be considered “broad-based” if it satisfies the criteria adopted by both the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission; namely: (1) if it has more than nine component securities; (2) none of its component securities comprises more than 30% of its weighting; (3) no group of five of its component securities together comprise more than 60% of its weighting; and (4) the lowest weighted component securities comprising, in the aggregate, 25% of the index's weighting have an aggregate dollar value of average daily trading volume (“ADTV”) of more than \$50 million (or in the case of an index with 15 or more component securities, \$30 million).

“Personal Trades” mean (a) a transaction for a Covered Person's own account, including a retirement or self-directed account (e.g., an IRA), in which the Covered Person has direct or indirect influence or control over the timing of the trade of the security or derivative on a security, or (b) a transaction for an account in which a Covered Person has indirect beneficial ownership as recommended by Standard VI (A) of the CFAI Standards of Practice Handbook and/or direct or indirect influence or control or discretion over the timing of the trade of the security or a derivative on a security. Indirect beneficial ownership applies to accounts held by immediate family members. “Immediate family member” means a Covered Person's spouse, minor children, and adults residing with such Covered Person, and any trust or estate in which such Covered Person or any other member of his/her immediate family is a trustee or has a substantial beneficial ownership interest, unless such Covered Person or other member of his/her immediate family has fully delegated all authority over such accounts and, therefore, does not control or participate in the investment decisions of such trust or estate.

Front running is prohibited. For purposes of this section of the policy, “front running” occurs when a Covered Person buys or sells a security or a derivative on a security for personal financial gain or the financial gain of a third party other than ERS with advance knowledge of an ERS decision or recommendation to buy or sell a security or a derivative on a security. The preclearance requirements for a personal trade are intended to prevent front running.

Obtaining preclearance for a personal trade does not prevent the transaction from constituting front running under this policy if the Covered Person knows or should have known that a recommendation or decision for ERS to trade a security or a derivative on the security is pending or has been made but an order to trade has not yet been communicated to the ERS trading desk. All Covered Persons assume the risk of a conflict or violation of this policy by initiating any personal transactions that may be covered under this policy despite any lack of intent by the individual to violate this policy. A determination that this policy was violated may be based on circumstantial evidence of such intent.

It is a violation of this policy for a Covered Person to delay, hinder, modify, or cancel any internal ERS recommendation, decision or trading order with the intent to facilitate a personal trade.

Covered Persons shall also not personally participate in private market investment transactions that benefit from action taken by ERS.

All ERS Investment-Related Staff (except for the Investment Compliance Auditor), the Executive Director and the Deputy Executive Director shall report to the Internal Auditor on a quarterly basis regarding all personal investment activities. Similarly, the Investment Compliance Auditor shall report to the General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer on a quarterly basis regarding all personal investment activities. An internal investigation will be promptly conducted into any questionable trade for violations of trading policy. If it is determined that the Covered Person violated this policy, then any personal transactions at issue may be reversed, at the expense of the individual, he/she may be required to disgorge all profits, and he/she is subject to the full range of disciplinary actions under the ERS Personnel Policy and Procedure Manual and/or may be reported to applicable regulatory or law enforcement agencies when appropriate.

- B. **Gifts, Benefits, or Favors.** Trustees, IAC members, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff shall not solicit, accept, or agree to accept any gifts, personal benefits, or personal favors. The terms “gifts,” “personal benefits” and “personal favors” include, without limitation, anything reasonably regarded as pecuniary gain or pecuniary advantage, including gifts or other economic benefits to any other person in whose welfare the trustee, IAC member, Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director or ERS Investment-Related Staff has a direct and substantial interest.

This prohibition does not apply to the following, except there is absolutely no exception for any gifts, personal benefits, or personal favors from Placement Agents, as defined in Addendum VIII:

- i. gifts of books, pamphlets, articles or other such materials that contain information directly related to and used in performing the official ERS duties of the individual (provided that such items are less than \$50 in value);
- ii. gifts of nominal value (non-cash items of less than \$50.00 in value), modest items of food and refreshments on infrequent occasions so long as the donor is present, unsolicited advertising or promotional material and other items of nominal intrinsic value;
- iii. a fee prescribed by law to be received by an individual or any other personal benefit to which the individual is lawfully entitled or which is given as legitimate consideration in a capacity other than the individual's position with ERS; and
- iv. a gift or other personal benefit conferred on account of kinship or a personal, professional, or business relationship independent of the official status of the individual's position with ERS.

- C. **Attendance at Business Meetings/Functions.** Trustees, IAC members, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff are prohibited from accepting

invitations to functions, the costs of which will be borne by brokers, dealers, corporations, or the Funds' master trust custodian, consultants or external advisors (donors) except as provided herein.

- i. Invitations, including meals, transportation, and lodging to seminars and conferences when such event has a presentation or discussion of topics pertinent to the investment of the Funds' assets or relates to the official ERS duties of the individual and is not otherwise prohibited by law. This exception applies only where the services rendered by ERS Investment-Related Staff are more than merely perfunctory as in accordance with applicable laws, such as when ERS Investment-Related Staff speak at or actively plan the seminar or conference with specific approval from the Chief Investment Officer.
- ii. Invitations, including meals and ground transportation, to receptions and business meals when the donor or a representative of the donor is present and such event has a presentation or discussion of topics pertinent to the investment of the Funds' assets or relates to the official ERS duties of the individual and is not otherwise prohibited by law.
- iii. This prohibition also does not apply to the acceptance of meals, transportation and lodging in connection with private market advisory committee meetings, seminars, and conferences, where the services rendered by ERS Investment-Related Staff are more than merely perfunctory as in accordance with applicable laws.
- iv. Attendance by ERS Investment-Related Staff at events sponsored by donors that may incidentally involve entertainment or recreation may in some cases be in the best interest of ERS. However, those ERS Investment-Related Staff must obtain specific approval of their attendance at such events from the Chief Investment Officer. The Chief Investment Officer must obtain such approval from the Deputy Executive Director. This approval will not be given for elaborate or expensive entertainment events.
- v. All persons to whom this policy applies shall use reasonable care and judgment not to place themselves in a situation that might cause, or be perceived to cause, a loss of independence or objectivity.

D. **Conflict of Interest.** All trustees, IAC members, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff who become aware of a personal conflict of interest that affects their duty owed to ERS have an obligation not only to disclose that conflict, but to cure it. Conflicts of interest may include, but not be limited to the following:

- i. Trustees, IAC members, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff may not under any circumstances accept offers, by reason of their service, relationship or employment with ERS, to trade in any security or other investment on terms more favorable than those available to the general investing public or, in the case of private market investments, a similarly situated investor.
- ii. Trustees, IAC members, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff may not participate in outside employment and/or business activities where the activity interferes with the efficiency of the individual's performance of, or could be considered to be in conflict with, the individual's service, relationship or employment with ERS, unless such outside employment and/or business activities have previously been disclosed and approved. The Executive Director will provide such approval in the case of ERS Investment-Related Staff, the Deputy Executive Director and IAC members, and the Board of Trustees will provide such approval in the case of the Executive Director or a trustee.
- iii. In accordance with Texas Government Code § 572.054, Trustees and the Executive Director may not for two years after ceasing to be in their respective positions at ERS (Former ERS Official) make any communication to, or appearance before, an officer or

employee of ERS, on behalf of the Former ERS Official or on behalf of any other person or entity, with the intent to influence agency action to benefit the person seeking such action. This restriction does not apply to the Former ERS Official merely providing information to ERS so long as such communication is done without the intent to influence any actions by ERS. A violation of this prohibition is a Class A misdemeanor.

- iv. Furthermore, ERS may not enter into a contract with a former ERS Executive Director for four years after such former ERS Executive Director leaves ERS, or with a person or entity that employs such former ERS Executive Director, unless the Board of Trustees approves the contract and otherwise complies with Texas Government Code §669.003.
- v. In accordance with Texas Government Code § 572.054, Trustees, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff may not at any time represent any person or entity, or receive compensation for services rendered on behalf of any person or entity, regarding a “particular matter” after such individual leaves his/her position at ERS. This prohibition applies if, during such individual’s tenure at ERS, that individual “participated” in the particular matter, either through personal involvement or because the particular matter was within such individual’s official responsibility. This prohibition does not prevent an individual from working on similar matters after leaving ERS that are not the exact matter on which an individual worked during his/her tenure at ERS.

For purposes of clarification of this prohibition, (1) “participated” means to have taken action as an officer or employee through making a decision, providing approval or disapproval, making a recommendation, giving advice, investigating, or similar action; and (2) “particular matter” means a specific investigation, application, request for a ruling or termination, rulemaking proceeding, contract, or judicial or other proceeding.

The Board of Trustees, or the Executive Director in the case of ERS Investment-Related Staff or the Deputy Executive Director, may provide an exception to this prohibition if not doing so would be imprudent on the part of ERS and such exception is not a violation of state law. A violation of this prohibition is a Class A misdemeanor.

- vi. A person may cure a conflict of interest by promptly addressing it in the following manner. If the person may prudently withdraw from action on a specific issue in which a conflict exists, he/she may cure the conflict in that manner provided that:
 - (a) the person may be and is effectively separated from influencing the action taken;
 - (b) the action may properly be taken by others; and
 - (c) the nature of the conflict is not such that the person must regularly and consistently withdraw from decisions that are normally his/her responsibility with respect to ERS. Trustees must disclose any conflicts regarding matters that are before the Board of Trustees and not vote on the matter.

- E. **Use of Placement Agents.** See Addendum VIII for Placement Agent and Political Contributions Policies and Procedures.
- F. **Insider Trading and Confidentiality.** See Addendum IX for the Insider Trading and Confidentiality Policy.
- G. **Ethics Training.** All trustees, IAC members, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff shall receive periodic ethics training at least annually.

H. Compliance and Enforcement

- i. The Board of Trustees will enforce this policy through the Executive Director, who is responsible for its implementation with respect to ERS Investment-Related Staff, the Deputy Executive Director and IAC members.
- ii. The full range of disciplinary options under the ERS Personnel Policy and Procedure Manual may be used with respect to employees of ERS who violate this policy, up to and including termination.
- iii. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the enforcement of this policy with respect to violations by individual trustees or the Executive Director through resolutions of reprimand, censure, or other appropriate parliamentary measures, including requests for resignation.
- iv. ERS trustees, IAC members, the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and ERS Investment-Related Staff with knowledge of a violation of this policy must report such violations to the ERS General Counsel and Deputy Executive Director. No retaliatory action will be taken for any such report made in good faith.
- v. A violation of this policy may be reported to applicable regulatory or law enforcement agencies when appropriate.
- vi. Anyone scrutinizing a transaction for compliance with this policy and applicable laws and regulations will be undertaking such review after the fact, with the benefit of hindsight. As a practical matter, before engaging in any transaction, an individual should carefully consider how the Executive Director, General Counsel and Deputy Executive Director, Internal Auditor and state and federal enforcement authorities and others might view the transaction in hindsight.

Section 6. Investment Objectives and Guidelines for the TEGBP Funds

This section defines the investment objectives and guidelines for the assets of the TEGBP Funds administered by ERS.

- 6.1. **Primary Investment Goal.** The goal of the investment program is to earn a return consistent with the investment assumptions used to set insurance premiums at a reasonable cost to the members while providing liquidity and minimal principal risk.
 - A. **Liquidity.** The emphasis on liquidity shall be an investment consideration to provide for the timely payment of all claims and projected cash flow needs. Managing liquidity to meet the TEGBP Funds' needs will be met by structuring the investment portfolio to maintain a sufficient allocation of funds in highly liquid, short-term instruments.
 - B. **Minimal Principal Risk.** The emphasis on minimizing principal risk shall be governed by the prudent management of interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity of the investment holdings.
- 6.2. **Return Objectives.** The return objective is to earn an appropriate risk-adjusted return pursuant to the Investment Guidelines below while ensuring adequate liquidity to meet cash flow needs.

- 6.3 **Investment Guidelines.** The allocation among different mandates set forth below will be determined by ERS staff considering the investment goals and return objectives of the TEGBP Funds.
- A. **Short-term Cash and Cash Equivalents.** A portion of TEGBP Funds will be invested in short-term cash and cash equivalents as listed in Addendum V.
 - B. **Interest Rates Portfolio.** A portion of the TEGBP Funds will be invested in the Interest Rates portfolio as further discussed in the Fixed Income Policies and Procedures and benchmarked against the Barclays Intermediate Treasury Index.
 - C. **Credit Portfolio.** A portion of the TEGBP Funds will be invested in the Credit portfolio as further discussed in the Fixed Income Policies and Procedures and benchmarked against the Barclays U.S. High Yield – 2% Index.
 - D. **True Up.** If losses impact short-term investment pools, including securities lending pools, such that the portfolio may experience realized losses, or otherwise “break the buck,” ERS may determine it is prudent to make an allocation from the TEGBP Funds into the pool to make that fund or pool whole for any losses within the TEGBP Funds. This is intended to reinforce the conservative nature of these portfolios.

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF TEXAS
PRIVATE EQUITY
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE: February 23, 2016

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

PRIVATE EQUITY
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

PRIVATE EQUITY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE
February 23, 2016

I. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

A. INVESTMENTS IN PRIVATE EQUITY AND DEBT ASSETS

The Employees' Retirement System of Texas ("ERS" or "the System") has determined that, over the long term, inclusion of private equity and debt investments (herein after referred to collectively as "private equity") would enhance ERS' expected portfolio investment characteristics. Specifically, as a result of the possibility of enhanced rates of return over publicly traded securities and returns that have low correlation with those associated with other major asset classes, the use of private equity investments tends to increase the portfolio's overall long-term expected real return, and reduce year-to-year portfolio volatility.

Private equity investments involve the purchase of unlisted, illiquid common and preferred stock, and to a lesser degree, subordinated and senior debt of companies that are in most instances privately held. Investments in company private securities are made primarily through institutional blind pool limited partnership vehicles, further described in Section I.D. The private equity strategies to be pursued are further described in Section II.A.

The System's investment policies are determined by the Board of Trustees. In general, ERS' long-term goal for the total portfolio is to earn a return that will insure the payments due to members of the retirement plans and their beneficiaries at a reasonable cost to the members and the taxpayers of the State.

ERS' private equity investments shall be made in a manner consistent with the whole portfolio approach and the exclusive benefit requirements of the Texas Constitution. The selection and management of private equity assets will be guided to maintain prudent diversification of assets and management responsibility, and to preserve investment capital. The diversification objective is required to manage overall market risk and the specific risks inherent in any single investment or management selection.

B. ASSET ALLOCATION

ERS' allocation to private equity investments shall remain within the limits authorized by the Board of Trustees in its asset allocation as established in Section 2.2B of the ERS *Investment Policy* based on invested net asset value. ERS recognizes that it will be necessary to make capital commitments in excess of the target allocation in order to achieve and maintain its asset allocation.

An important implementation goal for the System is to spread out the timing of new commitments so as to avoid an undue concentration of commitments in any one fiscal year. Over the long-term, it is expected that approximately equal amounts of new funding will be committed each fiscal year to garner the benefits of time diversification.

C. PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

The System shall use the following rate of return tests to evaluate the performance of the private equity asset class:

1. Total Return (Realized and Unrealized Gain/Loss Plus Income)

Over the long-term (rolling 10-year periods) the private equity portfolio is expected to generate a minimum time-weighted return of the MCSI ACWI IMI plus 300 basis points, net of all investment management fees and expenses. The ERS will also measure the portfolio employing a dollar-weighted, internal rate of return (IRR) calculation. The portfolio and individual investments will be benchmarked against peer universe databases as recommended by Private Equity Staff and Consultant and as available.

The primary investment strategies included in the allocation will provide the opportunity for long term capital gains. It is expected that the private equity investments will not provide any meaningful predictable cash flow and will be dependent on non-recurring events, such as the permanent disposition of assets, to generate returns.

2. Risk With Regard to Individual Investments

In private equity investing there is the risk of sustaining a loss on any of the individual investments. It is the System's expectation that, while specific investments may incur losses of all or part of capital invested, a diversified portfolio of holdings will produce a positive rate of return in the expected range set forth in Section I.C.1., above.

D. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The selection and management of assets in the private equity portfolio will be guided to generate a high level of risk adjusted return, provide a moderate amount of current income, and maintain prudent diversification of assets and specific investments.

With private equity investments, there is an inherent risk that the actual return of capital, gains and income will vary from the amounts expected. The System shall manage the investment risk associated with private equity investments in several ways:

1. Institutional Quality

All assets must be of institutional investment quality. Institutional quality will be defined as being of a quality whereby the investment would be considered acceptable by other prudent institutional investors (e.g. insurance company general accounts and separate accounts, commercial banks and savings institutions, public employee retirement systems, corporate employee benefit plans - domestic and foreign, and other tax-exempt institutions).

2. Diversification

The private equity portfolio shall be diversified as to investment strategy, timing of investment, size and life cycle of investment, industry sector, investment sponsor

organization (e.g., general partner group), capital structure and geographical location. Diversification reduces the impact on the portfolio of any one investment or any single investment style to the extent that any adversity affecting any one particular area will not impact a disproportionate share of the total portfolio.

Investments will be made such that at full investment a maximum of 20% of the total private equity allocation, based on combined net asset value and uncalled commitments, can be invested at any point in time with any single general partner, entity, related organization, or associated co-investments. No single private equity investment strategy will comprise more than 70% of the allocation, based on combined net asset value and uncalled commitments. It is also recognized that during the portfolio development or wind-down stages the full investment parameters may not, of necessity, be met. The System is permitted to own up to 25% of any particular commingled partnership, or a combined 25% of a single commingled partnership and its affiliated co-investment vehicles in which ERS has participated, subject to the partnership sponsor limitation above. The ERS may own up to 100% of fund-of-funds vehicles that invest in partnerships, not directly in companies (i.e., fund-of-one vehicles).

Long-term diversification targets among eligible investment strategies will be set forth in the Section II.A of these *Policies and Procedures* and reviewed annually or as necessary. Interim investment goals toward the implementation of the private equity program will be set forth in an *Annual Tactical Plan* (Appendix A) as described herein.

3. Ownership Structure

Investment Structure: The System's ownership structure will be an internally managed program whereby the System will make commitments to private equity limited partnerships. Limited partnership investments will be defined as including direct partnerships, fund-of-one and/or commingled fund-of-funds vehicles. ERS Private Equity Staff, with the assistance of a non-discretionary private equity consultant, will source, evaluate and recommend investments to an Investment Committee composed of ERS' Executive Director and senior ERS Staff investment professionals on a non-discretionary basis, with the Investment Committee voting to approve or decline Private Equity Staff's recommendations. The investments will be subject to portfolio diversification targets established in the *Policies and Procedures*, and approval of an annual *Tactical Plan* by the Trustees. Other commingled vehicles or separate account investments, which are not limited partnership units, may also be purchased by ERS, if such vehicles are deemed to provide appropriate liability, tax, and governance characteristics. All vehicle structures will be subject to review by ERS' legal counsel.

Co-investments: Co-investments entail providing additional funding to specific company investments made by general partner sponsors. The defining characteristics of co-investments in which ERS may invest are: 1) offered by general partners in which ERS has made a limited partnership investment ("Existing Relationships") or by general partners with whom ERS has not invested ("New Relationships"), 2) a discretionary investment with the right, but not the obligation, to invest, 3) are offered "deal by deal" in an other than pro-rata manner alongside the main limited partnership, typically leading to greater deal concentration, 4) are typically controlled by the sponsor in a

special purpose vehicle governed by terms substantially similar to the main limited partnership other than the economic terms which generally call for low or no fees and carry for the general partner.

Co-investments will operate under the same Policies and Procedures established for ERS' limited partnership investing. Specifically, ERS' co-investments, combined with ERS' limited partnership investments, will follow the Investment Policies outlined in Section II of this document, and will be bound by the target allocations, geographical diversification, industry sector diversification, life cycle diversification, investment sponsor diversification, and capital structure diversification defined therein. Consistent with Section I.D.2. "Diversification", the combined net asset value and uncalled commitments of limited partner investments and co-investments with any single general partner: (i) cannot exceed 20% of the total private equity allocation, and (ii) may not exceed 25% of any particular co-mingled partnership together with its affiliated special purpose co-investment vehicles in which ERS owns an interest.

No more than 50% of any individual year's investment activity, based on combined commitments and co-investments, can be invested in co-investments; and no more than 20% of all co-investments can be invested with New Relationships. No individual co-investment, including follow-on investments in the same company, may be greater than the following, without ERS Board of Trustees approval: (i) \$50 million in size for Existing Relationships; (ii) \$100 million in size for secondary co-investment transactions; or (iii) \$20 million in size for New Relationships.

Co-investments will follow the Procedures for Investment defined in Section III of this document. Staff, assisted by Consultant, will screen co-investment opportunities, conduct due diligence, prepare formal investment recommendations, and seek approval from the Private Equity Investment Committee. The Consultant will assist Staff in the due diligence and evaluation of co-investments and prepare investment recommendations to be shared with the Private Equity Investment Committee as requested.

Direct Investments: Direct investments entail investments in companies that are independently sourced and underwritten by the System. Direct investments are excluded from the scope of the private equity investment program.

4. Reporting System

There shall be a reporting and monitoring system for the portfolio and individual investments. Situations of underperforming investments, portfolio diversification deficiencies from the *Policies and Procedures* and *Strategic Portfolio Structure* can then be identified. Further definition of this reporting system is provided in Sections III.C.2.b. "Investment Management Ongoing Operations" and III.C.3. "Investment Management Portfolio Accounting and Financial Control."

5. Performance Measurement

Performance will be calculated on both a time-weighted and dollar-weighted (internal rate of return or IRR) basis, with primary emphasis being placed on the internal rate of return. The rate of return calculations will be net of all partnership fees and expenses.

In-kind Distributions: Partnerships will be valued on the distribution price of the in-kind security or other valuation method stipulated in the partnership agreement. Any change from distribution price to realized price of the in-kind distributions will then be monitored as a separate component of the total portfolio return.

Benchmarks: For IRR calculations, the Vintage Year methodology developed by Venture Economics, Inc. will be used for purposes of performance comparisons to the industry.

6. Lines of Responsibility

Well-defined lines of responsibility and accountability will be required of all participants in ERS' private equity investment program. Participants are identified as:

Board of
Trustees -

The fiduciaries elected by the employee and retiree beneficiaries of the System and those appointed by the Governor., the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives and the Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court.

Investment
Advisory
Committee -

The Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC") was created to consult with and advise the Board on investments and investment-related issues. The IAC is composed of at least five and not more than nine members and are selected on the basis of experience in the management of a financial institution or other business in which investment decisions are made or as a prominent educator in the fields of economics or finance. The IAC members serve at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees.

Executive
Director -

The Executive Director is granted full authority and responsibility by the Board of Trustees in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations.

Private Equity
Investment
Committee -

The Private Equity Investment Committee consists of the Executive Director, Chief Investment Officer and members of the ERS Investment Staff and is granted the following fiduciary responsibility: (i) approving Private Equity Portfolio investments recommended by Private Equity Staff up to the lesser of \$200 million or 0.75% (combining limited partnership commitments and any associated co-investments) of the System's assets in the case of partnerships that invest in companies, and (ii) approving Private Equity Portfolio investments recommended by Private Equity Staff up to the lesser of \$300 million or 1.5% in the case of partnerships that invest in other partnerships (i.e. fund-of-funds vehicles) as determined at the time of the Private Equity Investment Committee meeting. For co-investments with New Relationships, the Private Equity Investment Committee will approve the general partner, as well as approve the co-investment.

Private Equity
Staff - Investment professionals on the staff of ERS responsible for the private equity investment program's design, implementation including due diligence and investment recommendation and approval, administration, and monitoring.

Private Equity
Non-Discretionary
Consultant - Professionals retained to support ERS' Staff and Trustees through the provision of private equity and alternative investment program knowledge and technical support, and to conduct investment due diligence, make fiduciary investment recommendations on a non-discretionary basis, and conducting performance measurement of the private equity portfolio.

The Consultant must also adhere to ERS' Standard of Conduct, as follows: Any conflict of interest disclosures that a Consultant is required to file pursuant to state law and federal securities laws must also be filed with and acceptable to ERS staff. Such disclosures will not be acceptable if they are perceived by ERS to show any loss of independence and objectivity by the Consultant.

The responsibilities, with respect to the private equity portfolio, of the parties cited above are outlined in Section III.A.1-4. Unless otherwise stated, the remainder of the guidelines contained herein pertain to the limited partnership investments entered into by ERS.

II. INVESTMENT POLICIES

The private equity program will be guided by *Private Equity Policies and Procedures*. Each year the program will be further implemented and modified in accordance with an *Annual Tactical Plan* prepared by Staff and approved by the Board of Trustees.

A. ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS AND TARGET ALLOCATIONS

The following private equity strategies and investment types will be considered eligible for the ERS' portfolio. Long-term ranges are established for each strategy to be achieved at full investment. The Staff and Consultant will seek to manage the allocations to the mid-point of the ranges.

1. **Venture Capital and Growth Equity:** (10% to 30%) – Investments in newer high growth companies typically addressing technology, life sciences and other specialty growth industries. Venture capital and growth equity partnerships will be allocated into four categories and the manager will endeavor to select partnerships that represent the strategies in the appropriate amounts and diversity.

Early-Stage: Seed or start-up equity investments in private companies.

Later-Stage: Investments in more mature companies (e.g., with developed products, revenues, and in many instances profitable) to provide funding for growth and expansion.

Multi-Stage: Investments in venture capital companies at various stages of company development, including early-, late- and any other interim stages of development.**Growth Equity:** Investments in growth-stage companies that generally exhibit strong growth (typically greater than 10% revenue growth) and have often reached profitability. Investments are typically but not always minority interests, and in some instances modest leverage is used in the capital structure.

2. **Buyouts/Acquisition:** (45% to 70%) – Partnerships which provide funding to acquire majority or controlling interests in a business or product lines from either a public or private company. These partnerships are generally diversified by industry and other relevant measures. Buyout partnership cover company size ranges from very large to small-market. Control-oriented restructuring funds are also included here.
3. **Subordinated, Senior and Distressed Debt:** (0% to 15%) – Partnerships that make debt-oriented investments.

Subordinated Debt: Partnerships that make debt-related investments in unsecured or junior obligations in financings. These generally take the form of subordinated debentures or preferred stock. They typically earn a current coupon or dividend or a pay-in-kind coupon, and have warrants on common stock or conversion features.

Senior Debt: Partnerships that make debt-related investments in senior secured obligations in financings. They typically earn a current coupon and the obligations are secured by a lien on the underlying assets of the business.

Distressed Debt: Non-control investments made in distressed or poorly performing companies, with the intent of initiating a recovery via financial restructuring or the introduction of management expertise. Partnership's investments may include debt and/or equity securities.

4. **Special Situations:** (5% to 30%) Partnerships with private corporate finance investment strategies that do not fall under the prior three categories or do not justify a separate long-term strategic allocation. The manager will seek to diversify the portfolio across various sub-strategies. Examples include:

Hybrid Partnerships: Funds that have broad strategy mandates and may invest materially in non-control investment structures or a variety of strategies that would preclude a simple venture capital or buyout categorization.

Industry Specific: Funds that target a specific industry (e.g., energy, financial services, media and communications, etc.). These funds may be considered as having greater industry specific risk than more diversified buyout funds.

Other: There are on occasion private equity/corporate finance partnerships that pursue strategies different from those cited above (e.g., secondary purchase) that the manager may, in its discretion, seek to participate.

Exposures to these strategies may be pursued through direct partnership investments, co-investment, fund-of-one, and/or commingled fund-of-funds vehicles.

B. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION DIVERSIFICATION

Although the priority of the portfolio should be to achieve diversification by investment strategy, another measure of diversification is by geographical location. Over the long-term, ERS' portfolio should seek portfolio diversification with regard to major regional areas both domestically (e.g., Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest/Plains, Southwest/Rockies, West Coast, Pacific Northwest), and internationally (e.g., Europe, Pacific Basin, and Latin America).

International private equity investments shall comprise no more than 50% of the private equity investment allocation, and shall be diversified in the context of the total portfolio. The currency exposure to ERS from the non-dollar aspect of the allocation should be negligible.

C. INDUSTRY SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

ERS' portfolio will seek to diversify by industry sector (e.g., Biotechnology, Computers, Financial Services, Healthcare, Medical, Media/Communications, Electronics, Software, Consumer/Retail, Basic Industry, Other, etc.). If any one industry classification represents more than 20% of the private equity portfolio, a review of the System's holdings and exposures in that industry category will be undertaken.

The Staff and Non-discretionary Consultant will review industry classification methodology to develop satisfactory categories, and modify categories from time to time as appropriate.

D. LIFE CYCLE DIVERSIFICATION

Commitments to partnership investments will be staged over time. It is ERS' long-term goal to spread out investment timing such that new commitments will be made each fiscal year. This policy will have the effect of dollar-cost-averaging ERS' portfolio over business cycles and helps insulate the portfolio from event risk. Annual commitments will be allotted in accordance with a *Private Equity Portfolio Projection Model* maintained by Staff and the Non-discretionary Consultant, the results of which will be updated and incorporated as part of the *Annual Tactical Plan*, described here-in, or as necessary.

E. INVESTMENT SPONSOR (GENERAL PARTNERSHIP GROUP) DIVERSIFICATION

ERS' portfolio will seek to diversify by issuer of limited partnership securities, and other specific investments sponsors. No more than 10% of ERS' private equity portfolio, based on net asset value plus uncalled commitments (including all associated co-investments), will be invested with any one investment sponsor organization. Net asset value is defined as the carrying value of the investments reported by a partnership's general partner in the quarterly financial statements.

It is also recognized that during the portfolio development and wind-down stages the full investment parameters may not, of necessity, be met. The System is permitted to own up to 25% of any particular commingled partnership and its affiliated co-investment vehicles in which ERS has participated subject to the partnership sponsor limitation above. The ERS may own up to 100% of fund-of-funds vehicles that invest in partnership, not directly in companies (i.e., fund-of-one vehicles).

F. CAPITAL STRUCTURE DIVERSIFICATION

While the majority of investment opportunities in the private investment area are equity-oriented in nature, ERS will seek portfolio diversification such that both equity as well as more senior securities (e.g., those that are higher in a company's capital structure than common stock) are included in the portfolio. Senior securities may incorporate a current, predictable cash income component such as a regular dividend or interest coupon. These securities should also be senior to common and preferred equity, and can be in the form of preferred stock, subordinated debt, senior debt, or lease financing, etc.

III. PROCEDURES FOR INVESTMENT

A. GENERAL ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The private equity partnerships program shall be implemented and monitored through the coordinated efforts of the Board of Trustees, ERS' Staff (the "Staff") and the Private Equity Consultant ("Consultant"). The portfolio will be internally managed by ERS' Board of Trustees and Staff. Delegation of responsibilities for each participant is described in the following sections.

1. Board of Trustees and Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC")

The Board of Trustees shall approve the investment policies and objectives that are judged to be appropriate and prudent to implement the strategic plan for the investment of ERS' assets; review the performance criteria and policy guidelines for the measurement and evaluation of ERS' portfolio and investments; and supervise the investment of the System's assets to ensure that ERS' investments remains in accordance with ERS' strategic planning and Texas Employees' Retirement System' Objectives and Policies and the Private Equity *Policies and Procedures* documents.

The Board of Trustees will guide the long-term execution of the program through approval of the Private Equity *Policies and Procedures*, which will be updated and revised annually or as appropriate. The Board of Trustees will hire the Private Equity Consultant. The Board of Trustees will guide the short-term execution of the program through approval of an *Annual Tactical Plan* prepared by the Staff and Consultant, which details goals and objectives for the next twelve months. The Board will monitor the program's progress and results through a performance measurement report prepared quarterly by the Consultant.

The IAC shall review the System's investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives and policies adopted by the Board of Trustees. Staff may utilize the expertise of IAC members in assessing investment strategies and may request IAC members to participate on ad-hoc project committees and provide insights from such participation to the Board of Trustees.

2. Staff

The Staff will develop investment objectives and policy language that includes a long-term strategic plan. Program documentation will be updated and revised annually or as appropriate. The Staff will prepare a short-term *Annual Tactical Plan*, which details goals and objectives for the next twelve months. Staff and Consultant will create a Private Equity Valuation Policy for the portfolio and annually review compliance with the policy. The Staff will review the quarterly private equity portfolio performance reports prepared by the Consultant.

The Staff, assisted by the Consultant, will identify eligible partnership investments and co-investments for the implementation of the private equity investment program, conduct due diligence on prospective investments, and prepare formal investment recommendations. An Investment Committee composed of the Executive Director and senior ERS Staff investment professionals shall review and make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments in limited partnerships and co-investments, based on information provided by, and recommendations offered by Private Equity Staff and Consultant.

The Staff will coordinate program compliance among all participants and communicate the investment policies and objectives. The Staff will coordinate the receipt and distribution of capital.

3. Consultant

In cooperation with the Staff, the Private Equity Consultant shall advise on program compliance; assist in the implementation of the private equity program; assist, as requested, in developing the long-term strategic plan, composed of the *Private Equity*

Policies and Procedures and Annual Tactical Plans; review and annually update program documentation; assist in investment identification, screening, due diligence evaluation and documentation activities; prepare the quarterly performance measurement reports; advise on partnership amendments, and provide special project research pertaining to technical private equity and alternative investments issues as requested by ERS.

B. INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

Private equity investments in compliance with ERS' Policies (Section II), the Investment Objectives (Section I) shall be acquired through the following process:

Annual Tactical Plan: Annually, Staff will work with the Consultant to prepare a tactical plan which reviews the current status of the portfolio, recent historical and prospective market conditions, and proposes the steps to be taken over the next 12 month period to further implement the long-term strategic plan. Employing a projection model, the plan will develop a dollar commitment target for the year. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will be provided to the Board for review and approval. The *Annual Tactical Plan* is provided in Appendix A.

Specific Investments: ERS Staff, assisted by the Consultant, will identify and evaluate limited partnerships, co-investments, and, as appropriate, other investment vehicles that are in compliance with ERS' investment policies and current *Annual Tactical Plan*. *Private Equity Partnership Evaluation Criteria* are attached as Appendix B.

ERS Staff, assisted by the Consultant, will be responsible for the due diligence evaluation of the prospective investments. Staff and/or the Consultant will prepare a written summary analysis and investment recommendation based on its findings in due diligence. For investments approved by the Investment Committee, Staff will be responsible for all aspects of negotiation, documentation and legal reviews and closings. Staff may request the Consultant to assist in various aspects of its duties.

C. SPECIFIC STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Implementation and Administration

Staff is responsible for the following implementation and administration responsibilities. This section designates certain portfolio management responsibilities that the Staff will perform or cause to be performed.

- a. Investment Selection -- Staff will be responsible for evaluating investment opportunities and selecting, on a non-discretionary basis, for approval by the Investment Committee, private equity investments to be made on behalf of ERS.

The screening and selection will be made with a view to maximize the System's risk adjusted rate of return, within the parameters and allocations of each private equity strategy as set by the Board of Trustees in the *Policies and Procedures*. *Private Equity Partnership Evaluation Criteria* are attached in Appendix B.

An *Annual Tactical Planning* process will be used for determining targets for the number and types of investments to be made within each strategy for a given year. The Staff will also take into consideration relevant overall portfolio diversification considerations as set forth in the Objectives and Policies statement and Program Management (Section I.B.) of this document. The process will include, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- (1) *Annual Tactical Plan* preparation. This report outlines the steps ERS will take during the next fiscal year to further implement ERS' adopted strategic plan.

The *Annual Tactical Plan* will include a review of the current status of the portfolio, perceived investment environment, the types and number of investments to be sought and underlying rationale, and goals for other management responsibilities (e.g., situations being monitored and planned refinements to the private equity portfolio management process).

- (2) Review and maintain records of opportunities available and reviewed in the market over time.
- (3) Screen and evaluate opportunities to identify investments that provide attractive risk and return characteristics and are a fit with the portfolio's long-term and short-term objectives.
- (4) Conduct full and proper due diligence on prospective investments and document the process. Limited partnership investment research will include investment and portfolio management processes, evaluating areas such as: 1) organization and personnel, 2) research, 3) due diligence and underwriting, 4) internal investment decision process, 5) documentation, 6) monitoring, 7) track record, 8) investment terms and conditions, 9) investor reporting, and other investment specific items as determined by ERS Staff and/or the Consultant. On-site visits at the General Partners' office by Staff and/or Consultant will be a mandatory part of investment due diligence. Co-investment research will include evaluating areas such as: 1) investment environment, 2) sponsor and deal team track record and return volatility, 3) sector history and expertise, 4) investment thesis, 5) company management 6) transaction structure, and 7) sponsor underwriting assumptions. On-site visits to portfolio companies by Staff and/or Consultant will be undertaken when feasible and practical.
- (5) Findings of the due diligence process will be summarized in a formal investment recommendation and presented to Investment Committee for approval.
- (6) For limited partnership investments approved by the Investment Committee, ERS Staff will negotiate investment terms and conditions, partnership agreements and other closing documents on ERS' behalf; and make investments on ERS' behalf. Staff will coordinate legal, tax and any other professional reviews required. Although ERS is not subject to ERISA, ERS Staff should obtain terms and conditions in such negotiations for ERS investments to operate in the same manner as investments made by "employee benefit plans" under ERISA, to the extent such terms and conditions (1) are not in conflict with applicable laws/regulations and this policy to which ERS is subject; (2) do not interfere with ERS maintaining its favorable tax qualification; and (3) so long as the Investment Committee does not elect to opt out of such terms and conditions because to do so would be in ERS' best interest. For co-investments approved by the Investment Committee, ERS Staff will review transaction documents to the extent necessary to confirm investment is made through a special purpose vehicle governed by terms substantially similar to the main limited partnership.

- b. Ongoing Operations – The Staff will conduct or supervise the following services with respect to each investment:

- (1) Monitoring and Voting – Maintaining communication with the general partners of the investments, maintaining an awareness of the progress and level of performance of each partnership investment. This will include, as appropriate, meeting with general partners, attendance at annual partnership meetings and, sitting on limited partner advisory boards. It will also involve voting on partnership and other portfolio securities matters, on ERS' behalf as need arises. Staff will present voting matters that are material or of a financial nature to the Investment Committee for approval.

The Staff will keep itself informed of the overall market conditions relative to the investments and the investments' competitive position in the applicable investment strategies. The Staff will also be responsible for attending to amendments, resolutions, voting proxies, and other investment related matters. All such activities will be undertaken with a view toward maximizing value to ERS.

- (2) Disbursement, Receipt and Cash Management – Funding commitments on a timely basis and coordinating the receipt of cash distributions from the partnership investments.
- (3) Books and Records – The Staff will maintain, or cause to be maintained, records regarding the management of the investments. These will include receipts, disbursements and other investment-related records, including partnership agreements, amendments, correspondence, and other documentation as appropriate. Books and records will be made reasonably available to ERS' auditors as reasonably required.
- (4) Disposition Review – The Staff will be responsible for administering the orderly liquidation of any in-kind (i.e., security) distributions received from the partnership investments. ERS' policy is to liquidate in-kind distributions as soon as practicable through brokers designated by general partners or ERS approved managers or brokers, as appropriate.

2. Reporting Requirements

- a. Investments' Financial Statements – On a quarterly basis, the Staff and Consultant will receive from investee partnerships unaudited financial statements, and annually, audited financial statements. Portfolio and company valuations shall be computed using the values provided by the general partners in the most recent financial statements.
- b. Quarterly Report – On a quarterly basis, as soon as is practicable after quarter-end, the Consultant will produce a report on the portfolio which will address activities that occurred during the quarter, including cash flows, valuations, IRR, and any and all other items of which ERS should be apprised. The Consultant will also reconcile with the custodian bank at least quarterly.
- c. Custodian Bank – The Custodian shall collect information regarding the System's account cash flows and valuations, and any other information reasonably requested.
- d. Annual Tactical Plan – In conjunction with each fiscal year, the Staff will submit an *Annual Tactical Plan* for review and approval by the Board, for the upcoming fiscal year. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will include a review of the current status of the portfolio and outline the steps anticipated toward portfolio development over the course of the coming fiscal year.

D. CONSULTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Private Equity Consultant will assist with the ongoing review and recommendation of revisions to the *Private Equity Policies and Procedures*. The Consultant shall assist Staff with the preparation of the *Annual Tactical Plan*.

The Consultant, as requested, will assist Staff with establishing procedures for conducting investment identification and due diligence. The Consultant will assist Staff, as requested, with search activities including the initial identification and screening of prospective private equity investments. The Consultant will assist staff, as requested, with various activities required in evaluating and conducting due diligence on prospective investments, including documentation of the process. The Consultant, as requested, will assist Staff in the preparation of written investment recommendations or finalist books. The Consultant, as requested, will be responsible for making fiduciary investment recommendations in writing to be provided to the Investment Committee for consideration on investments.

The Consultant shall prepare quarterly performance measurement reports on ERS' private equity investments, including reconciliation with the custodian bank. The Consultant may also be requested to perform special projects.

PRIVATE EQUITY ANNUAL TACTICAL PLAN

**Prepared for
The Employees Retirement System of Texas**



August 2016

This document outlines the proposed Private Equity Annual Tactical Plan (the “Tactical Plan”) for the Private Equity Program (the “Program”) of the Employees Retirement System of Texas (“ERS” or the “System”). The Tactical Plan period covers ERS’ fiscal year 2017 that commences on September 1, 2016 and ends on August 31, 2017.

In March of 2016 ERS agreed to the secondary sale of fourteen funds in the private equity portfolio representing USD951 million of economic exposure² (adjusted for exchange rates). As of June 30, 2016 thirteen funds totaling USD858 million of economic exposure have transferred and one remaining fund is scheduled to close in January of 2017. The portfolio and projections have been adjusted to reflect post-sale reality.

I. FUNDING LEVEL

Annual Tactical Plan Period: September 1, 2016 through August 31, 2017

Table I: Funding Positions

The following tables outline the Program’s current funding position as of June 30, 2016 as well as the projected funding positions in FY 2020 and target commitment allocations assuming three scenarios of annual Trust Growth: 8.0%, 4.0%, and 0.0%.

Projected funding commitments are based on Altius’ Projected Private Equity Portfolio Model. The full output of results is displayed in the Appendix.

Current Funding Position	
As of June 30, 2016 (USD thousands)	
ERS Total Market Value	24,886,300
Total PE Allocation at 10.0%	2,488,630
<hr/>	
Current Net Asset Value	2,551,795
Current Net Asset Value Deficit/(Surplus)	(63,165)

² Economic Exposure = NAV + Uncalled Commitments.

Projected Funding Position²	
FY 2020 (USD thousands)	
8% Trust Growth:	
Five-Year Projected Market Value (2020) @ 8% Trust Growth	36,541,636
Total PE Allocation at 10.0%	3,654,164
Projected Net Asset Value (2020) @ 8% Trust Growth	4,280,317
Projected Net Asset Value Deficit/(Surplus)	(626,154)
4% Trust Growth:	
Five-Year Projected Market Value (2020) @ 4% Trust Growth	29,878,667
Total PE Allocation at 10.0%	2,987,867
Projected Net Asset Value (2020) @ 4% Trust Growth	3,508,016
Projected Net Asset Value Deficit/(Surplus)	(520,150)
0% Trust Growth:	
Five-Year Projected Market Value (2020) @ 0% Trust Growth	24,238,463
Total PE Allocation at 10.0%	2,423,846
Projected Net Asset Value (2020) @ 0% Trust Growth	2,676,118
Projected Net Asset Value Deficit/(Surplus)	(252,271)

New Commitment Allocation	
FY 2017 (USD thousands)	
8% Trust Growth:	
Target Commitment for FY 2017 (+/-25%) @ 8% Trust Growth	950,000
4% Trust Growth:	
Target Commitment for FY 2017 (+/-25%) @ 4% Trust Growth	750,000
0% Trust Growth:	
Target Commitment for FY 2017 (+/-25%) @ 0% Trust Growth	350,000

² Per Appendix A Projected Private Equity Portfolio Model assuming fund-level target returns. Initial underlying fund valuations as of December 31, 2015 adjusted for positions sold in the secondary sale (effective April 1, 2016).

Appendix A projects the following commitment requirements over the next five years.

Table II: Annual Projected Commitments (4% Trust Growth Scenario Assumed)

Projected Commitment Requirements (USD thousands)			
Year	Target Commitment ³	Range	
2017	750,000	562,500	937,500
2018	750,000	562,500	937,500
2019	750,000	562,500	937,500
2020	800,000	600,000	1,000,000
2021	800,000	600,000	1,000,000
5-Year Total	3,850,000		
Yearly Average	770,000		

Commentary

As outlined in the model provided in Appendix A, ERS is currently slightly over its targeted Private Equity allocation of 10.0%. The current proposed pacing plan projects ERS to maintain a constant allocation between 10.0-11.0% over the next 10 years of the Program while incorporating a smooth and natural increase in annual commitments. The targeted commitments going forward provide a degree of flexibility to accommodate varying market opportunities and the resources available to ERS. As the portfolio continues to develop, it will be possible to adjust forward commitment levels to achieve or maintain the desired Private Equity investment level.

⁴ Targeted commitments (and relevant ranges) are inclusive of capital for potential co-investment opportunities. The model assumes that 20% of total commitments per year are allocated to co-investments.

Table III: Funding by Strategy

The following table displays the current fund allocations by strategy. A comprehensive categorization of each fund's strategy can be found in Appendix B.

Strategy Allocation Analysis							
As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)							
Strategy	No. of Funds	% Target Allocation ⁴	Target Allocation	Uncalled Commitments	Current NAV	Current Exposure (NAV + Unfunded)	Target Variance Deficit/(Surplus) ⁵
Buyouts	43	70.0%	1,742,041	713,060	1,137,831	1,850,891	(108,850)
Funds	29	49.0%	1,219,429	686,098	989,794	1,675,892	(456,463)
Co-Investments	14	21.0%	522,612	26,962	148,037	174,999	347,613
Venture Capital & Growth	8	5.0%	124,431	214,699	281,070	495,769	(371,338)
Funds	8	5.0%	124,431	214,699	281,070	495,769	(371,338)
Co-Investments	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Senior, Sub., & Distressed Debt	7	5.0%	124,431	210,672	236,475	447,147	(322,716)
Funds	7	5.0%	124,431	210,672	236,475	447,147	(322,716)
Co-Investments	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Special Situations ⁶	23	20.0%	497,726	958,050	693,023	1,651,074	(1,153,348)
Funds	17	16.0%	398,181	941,331	571,008	1,512,339	(1,114,159)
Co-Investments	6	4.0%	99,545	16,719	122,015	138,734	(39,189)
Total (Funds)	61	75%	1,866,472	2,052,800	2,078,347	4,131,148	(2,264,675)
Total (Co-Investments)	20	25%	622,157	43,681	270,052	313,733	308,424
Total (All)	81	100%	2,488,630	2,096,481	2,348,400	4,444,881	(1,956,251)

Note: Excludes Texas Growth Fund II (1998 vintage).

Commentary

ERS completed four commitments through December 31, 2015 of fiscal year 2016 to two funds and two co-investments. Fund commitments included one U.S. and European distressed buyout fund and one Latin American buyout fund, both re-ups with existing managers.⁸ The System completed two co-investments alongside one U.S. Buyout and one U.S. Energy manager, both of whom are existing relationships for ERS.

Following the secondary sale, the Program is underweight in Buyouts, which constituted the majority of the NAV sold. Current target allocations and investment pacing project the portfolio to be slightly over its target allocation for the next fiscal year for all strategies except buyout. As the portfolio continues to develop over the coming years, diversification by strategy will continue to materialize while uncalled commitments and invested NAV grow towards targeted levels.

⁵ Target Allocations have been adjusted following ERS' secondary sale and changes to the investment policy, specifically regarding co-investment. The current allocation assumes 30% of dollars invested in all Buyout funds, 20% of dollars invested in Special Situations funds, and 0% of dollars invested in Venture Capital, Growth, and Debt funds will be completed through co-investments.

⁶ Target Variance is equal to Target Allocation less Current Exposure. As noted, Total Target Variance (shaded) includes both fund and co-investment exposure, with subtotals listed above.

⁷ Special Situations strategy includes: Energy (Real Assets), Resort, Secondaries, and other Special Situations funds.

⁸ Fund commitments through December 31, 2015 by strategy included (i) Distressed: Castlake IV, L.P. and (ii) Buyout: Southern Cross Latin American Fund V, L.P.

Table IV: Proposed Funding Strategy

Proposed Funding by Strategy for ERS Fiscal Year 2017 (USD thousands)			
Strategy	No. of Funds	Range	
		%	\$
Buyouts	5 - 10	50% - 100%	375,000 - 750,000
Venture Capital & Growth Equity	0 - 1	0% - 10%	0 - 75,000
Subordinated, Senior, & Distressed Debt	0 - 1	0% - 10%	0 - 75,000
Special Situations	0 - 3	0% - 30%	0 - 225,000
Total	5 - 10	100%	375,000 - 1,125,000

Note: Excludes co-investments and ERS fund-of-funds.

Commentary

It is expected that there will continue to be a robust pipeline of quality investment opportunities over the next twelve months. The chart above provides estimated ranges for the anticipated number of fund commitments as well as the targeted range of total commitment sizes for each of the Private Equity sub-strategies. It is likely that actual commitments made will be closer to the top-end of ranges identified above, particularly for Buyouts considering this comprised the majority of NAV sold through the secondary offering. Special Situations includes hybrid partnerships, industry focused funds (e.g. energy funds), secondary funds, and other miscellaneous strategies.

Subsequent to December 31, 2015, ERS negotiated a secondary sale of positions in twelve funds in the Private Equity portfolio. While this transaction will temporarily reduce the allocation to Private Equity, the capital is expected to be redeployed to other Private Equity funds and the program will continue to work towards the targeted 10.0% allocation.

II. DIVERSIFICATION

Table V: Strategy Diversification

Diversification by Strategy: Funds Only			
As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)			
Strategy	% Target Allocation	% Current NAV	% Current Exposure
Buyouts	70.0%	47.6%	40.6%
Venture Capital & Growth Equity	5.0%	27.5%	36.6%
Subordinated, Senior, & Distressed Debt	5.0%	13.5%	12.0%
Special Situations	20.0%	11.4%	10.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note:

Excludes Co-investments.

Diversification by Strategy: Funds & Co-Investments			
As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)			
Strategy	% Target Allocation	% Current NAV	% Current Exposure
Buyouts	70.0%	48.5%	41.6%
Venture Capital & Growth Equity	5.0%	29.5%	37.1%
Subordinated, Senior, & Distressed Debt	5.0%	12.0%	11.2%
Special Situations	20.0%	10.1%	10.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Includes Co-investments.

Commentary

ERS continues to build the portfolio's economic exposure towards targeted long-term targets. Through December 31, 2015, ERS has made four commitments in fiscal year 2016 to two funds and two co-investments, which has further moved the portfolio to its targeted strategy allocations. Currently, several investments are in various stages of the investment evaluation process, particularly buyouts, growth capital, and secondaries investments. If considered appropriate for investment, these commitments are expected to provide further diversification to ERS' Private Equity program.

The targeted allocations outlined above reflect the needs of the portfolio following the secondary sale and are consistent with ERS' revised target to increase its co-investment activity. These allocations are designed to appropriately balance potential risk and return within the various sub-strategies in consideration of the Program's capacity and allocation constraints. While fund inclusions under Buyouts, Venture Capital & Growth Equity, and Subordinated, Senior, & Distressed Debt strategies are self-evident, Special Situations includes the following: hybrid partnerships, industry-focused funds (e.g. energy funds), secondary funds, and other miscellaneous strategies.

Table VI: Sector Diversification

Diversification by Sector			
As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)			
Sector	Net Cost	NAV (\$)	NAV (%)
Industrials	260,370.0	349,106.0	18.2%
Financials	322,883.0	337,825.5	17.7%
Consumer Discretionary	270,867.8	306,782.1	16.0%
Information Technology	230,032.5	294,907.3	15.4%
Healthcare	129,346.2	193,305.0	10.1%
Energy	205,127.3	190,839.4	10.0%
Materials	52,947.0	111,339.8	5.8%
Consumer Staples	49,341.0	52,576.4	2.7%
Opportunistic	35,273.7	40,346.7	2.1%
Telecommunication Services	10,579.2	19,205.9	1.0%
Utilities	14,628.3	16,712.0	0.9%
Total	1,581,396.1	1,912,946.0	100.0%

Note: Figures calculated at the underlying company level as of December 31, 2015 and exclude co-investment.

Diversification by Sub-Sector			
As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)			
Sub-Sector	Net Cost	NAV (\$)	NAV (%)
Software & Services	240,258.8	301,391.7	15.8%
Opportunistic	230,684.9	286,617.5	15.0%
Energy	199,860.4	226,764.9	11.9%
Diversified Financials	120,244.5	133,228.8	7.0%
Commercial & Professional Services	83,084.6	114,513.9	6.0%
Healthcare Equipment & Services	97,550.2	98,787.1	5.2%
Capital Goods	80,228.0	94,930.0	5.0%
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	67,768.3	86,252.9	4.5%
Materials	65,724.5	77,643.8	4.1%
Consumer Services	50,845.3	64,076.0	3.3%
Retailing	65,246.6	59,080.1	3.1%
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	43,645.4	58,865.6	3.1%
Media	43,409.9	48,553.2	2.5%
Consumer Durables & Apparel	44,311.9	46,993.5	2.5%
Transportation	37,771.0	41,095.1	2.1%
Automobiles & Components	20,611.2	39,708.4	2.1%
Telecommunication Services	14,590.5	26,504.0	1.4%
Real Estate	12,712.4	20,562.3	1.1%
Food & Staples Retailing	14,892.9	20,099.7	1.1%
Utilities	11,679.2	14,097.2	0.7%
Insurance	9,765.3	13,888.9	0.7%
Household & Personal Products	9,223.7	12,505.1	0.7%
Banks	9,103.5	12,347.4	0.6%
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	2,798.9	8,117.0	0.4%
Technology Hardware & Equipment	5,384.3	6,321.8	0.3%
Total	1,581,396.1	1,912,946.0	100.0%

Note: Figures calculated at the underlying company level as of December 31, 2015 and exclude co-investment.

Commentary

A long-term goal of the ERS Private Equity Program is to create a portfolio with broad diversification across industry sectors. As displayed in tables above, all sector-wide exposures are below 20.0% NAV and all sub-sector exposures are below 16.0% NAV, representing a well-diversified portfolio. Although there are currently three sector exposures over 10.0%; Software & Services (15.8%), Opportunistic (15.0%), and Energy (11.9%), these areas are inherently broad and the current values are not subsequently viewed as excessive concentration.

Furthermore, many of the Program's fund commitments remain relatively young and in various stages of capital deployment. While exits at the portfolio-company level could cause industry diversification to consolidate over time, anticipated new fund commitments and the continued investment of capital are expected to offset any consolidations and further improve the Programs sector diversification.

Table VII: Geographic Diversification

Diversification by Region			
As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)			
Region	Net Cost	NAV (\$)	NAV (%)
United States	845,089.9	1,082,564.7	56.6%
Other (37)	296,724.7	324,463.2	17.0%
Germany	80,736.5	90,497.8	4.7%
United Kingdom	65,093.4	78,438.4	4.1%
China	47,755.1	59,044.2	3.1%
Australia	43,988.6	56,087.6	2.9%
Spain	47,043.8	53,386.9	2.8%
India	40,272.4	46,794.3	2.4%
Norway	42,852.8	43,763.0	2.3%
Canada	37,570.5	40,451.8	2.1%
Singapore	34,268.3	37,454.0	2.0%
Total	1,581,396.1	1,912,946.0	100.0%

Note: Figures calculated at the underlying company level as of December 31, 2015 and exclude co-investment.

Commentary

The table above displays the geographic dispersion of ERS' investments across all active funds. A long-term goal of the Program is to create a Private Equity portfolio that is well-diversified by the geographical location of underlying fund investments. The current portfolio has exposure to companies in 47 countries and regions, with no single location accounting for more than 4.7% of NAV except for the United States, which is the sole exception and accounts for over half of the portfolio's geographic exposure. The Program's portfolio is purposefully weighted more heavily towards the United States with a target concentration of 50.0%. Currently, this exposure is slightly above target and represents 56.6% of remaining portfolio NAV.

Table VIII: General Partner Diversification

General Partner Diversification (Top 10 by Committed Capital)				
As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)				
Rank	General Partner	No. of Funds	Committed Capital (\$)	Committed Capital (%)
1	Altius Associates	2	465,000.0	10.0%
2	Landmark Partners	2	400,000.0	8.6%
3	Carlyle Group	3	285,000.0	6.1%
4	Castlelake	3	275,000.0	5.9%
5	KSL Capital Partners	3	270,000.0	5.8%
6	TA Associates	4	237,500.0	5.1%
7	Quantum Energy Partners	4	220,000.0	4.7%
8	Triton	3	209,834.9	4.5%
9	Riverside Company	2	200,000.0	4.3%
10	Advent International	3	194,567.8	4.2%
Top 10 Total		29	2,756,902.7	59.4%
Other Commitments		52	1,880,540.2	40.6%
Total Commitments		81	4,637,442.9	100.0%

Note: Excludes Co-investments.

Commentary

The above table presents the top ten exposures to General Partners calculated by total committed capital. Altius Associates is currently listed as the top manager exposure due to two fund-of-funds commitments dedicated to gaining international exposure. The two fund-of-funds commitments of USD165 million and USD300 million were completed in March 2011 and June 2014, respectively. As these are both fund-of-funds investments, the exposure is in fact spread across numerous underlying General Partners in each portfolio.

A 10% General Partner concentration is typically advised, and most of the Program's exposures are well below this threshold although the largest exposure, Altius Associates, is currently at this threshold. Landmark Partners is the second largest exposure equal to 8.6% of total commitments. Both funds with Altius Associates and Landmark Partners represent commitments to fund-of-funds; two with Altius Associates that target international exposure, and two with Landmark Partners that represent secondary fund-of-funds). A fund-of-funds portfolio is essentially a portfolio of individual fund investments with a variety of General Partners. Subsequently, the effective exposure to each General Partner in the fund-of-funds portfolio is well below the targeted 10% threshold.

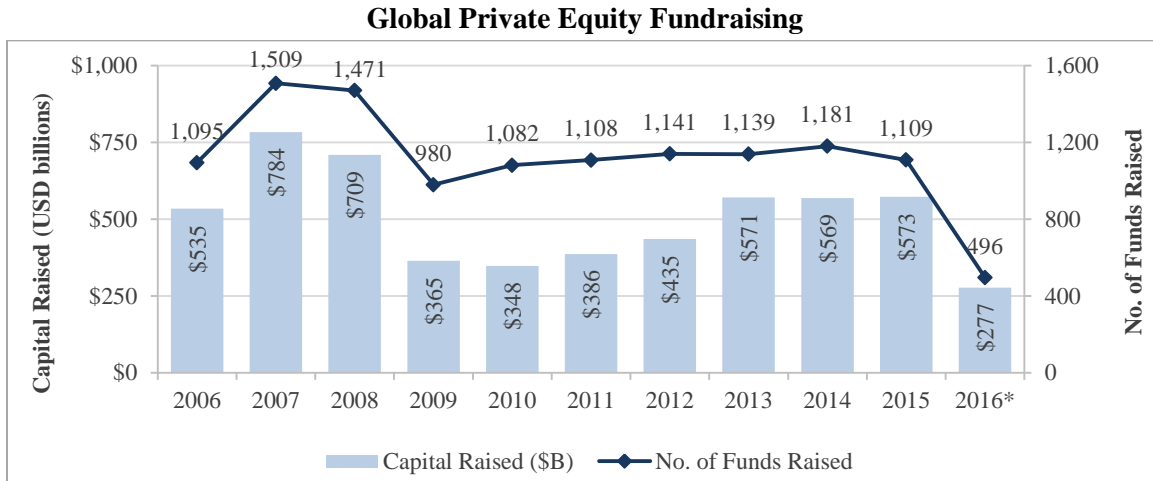
As of December 31, 2015, no single General Partner exposure exceeded the targeted 10% concentration threshold. As ERS continues to make commitments through fiscal year 2017 and beyond, the portfolio will continue to be diversified. As of December 31, 2015, ERS had 72 active fund commitments across 31 managers. Altius will judiciously recommend reducing or periodically adding new relationships in order to avoid manager proliferation.

III. MARKET CONDITIONS

Market Conditions: Discussion of Partnership Market

Private Equity funds remain in high demand by investors and existing funds continue to demonstrate strong performance. The following charts and commentary provide a high-level overview of the fundraising environment and performance exhibited in recent years.

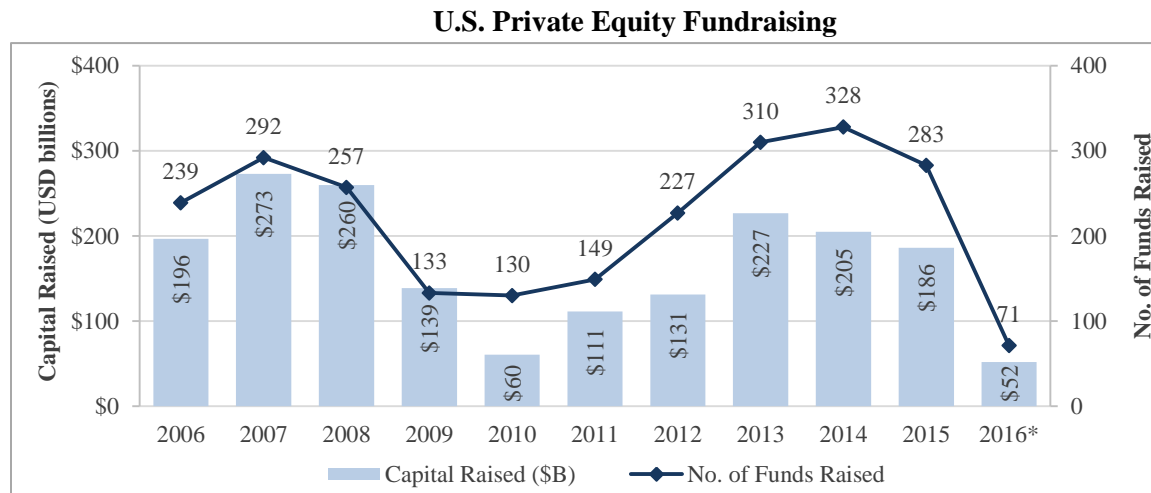
Table IX: Private Equity Fundraising



Source: Pitchbook as of March 31, 2016.

Global

According to Pitchbook, global fundraising remained relatively stable from 2014 to 2015 with approximately USD570 billion raised each year. However, 2015 fundraising included approximately 70 fewer funds as compared to 2014 which suggests that although fewer funds were raised, fund sizes were comparably larger on average. This is consistent with GP commentary and Altius’ observations over the past year.



Source: Pitchbook as of March 31, 2016.

United States

As compared to 2014, fundraising declined in 2015 by both aggregate capital raised (USD186 billion vs. USD205 billion) and number of funds raised (283 vs. 328). This represents a continuation of the downward trend experienced since the fundraising surge in 2013. Although fundraising was strong in the first quarter of 2016, there has been less variation in Q1 fundraising figures in comparison to other calendar quarters, which makes it difficult to predict what the remainder of 2016 will hold.

Europe

European fundraising in the first quarter of 2016 totaled EUR10.2 billion, in line with both the prior quarter (with EUR10.2 billion raise in Q4 2015) and the same quarter the prior year (with EUR10.2 billion raised in Q1 2015). However, capital raised during 2015 increased year-over-year with EUR52.6 billion raised vs. the EUR42.6 billion raised in 2014. Further, this amount was over few funds, 94 vs. 72, suggesting larger fund sizes. Demand for high-quality funds in the European market remains strong, with access once again becoming an issue.

Asia

Asia private equity fundraising totaled USD5.4 billion during the first quarter of 2016 representing a 21% increase over same quarter the prior year (USD4.4 billion in Q1 2015). Total capital raised in 2015 amounted to USD31.4 billion, slightly below the record amount raised in 2014 of USD34.0 billion and below industry expectations. The vast majority of funds and capital raised in Asia were dedicated to private equity funds (USD26 billion across 102 funds), with less fundraising by private credit funds (USD3.2 billion raised across ten funds) and private infrastructure / real asset funds (USD2.0 billion raised across 5 funds).

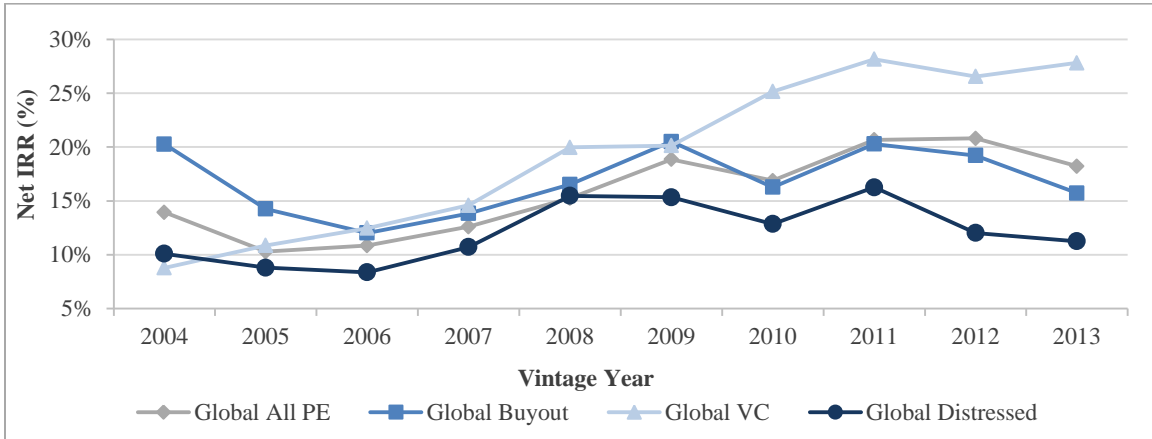
Asian fundraising continues to be bifurcated with a number of GPs finding it relatively easy to secure LP commitments and others GPs struggling to reach their target fund sizes. It should be noted that in Asia, as well as in Europe, large U.S.-based managers generally play a significant role in many of the large transactions, which often tend to be global in nature.

Latin America

In the first quarter of 2016, Latin America private equity fundraising totaled USD676 million, approximately half of the USD1.3 billion raised during the same period last year (Q1 2015). Brazil has historically accounted for the largest portion of Latin American private equity and subsequently, the drop in fundraising is primarily a result of Brazil's recent political instability. This created economic and investor uncertainty leading up to and following the suspension and consequent impeachment trial of the country's president in the spring of 2016.

Table X: Private Equity Performance

**Global Private Equity Performance
Top Quartile IRRs**

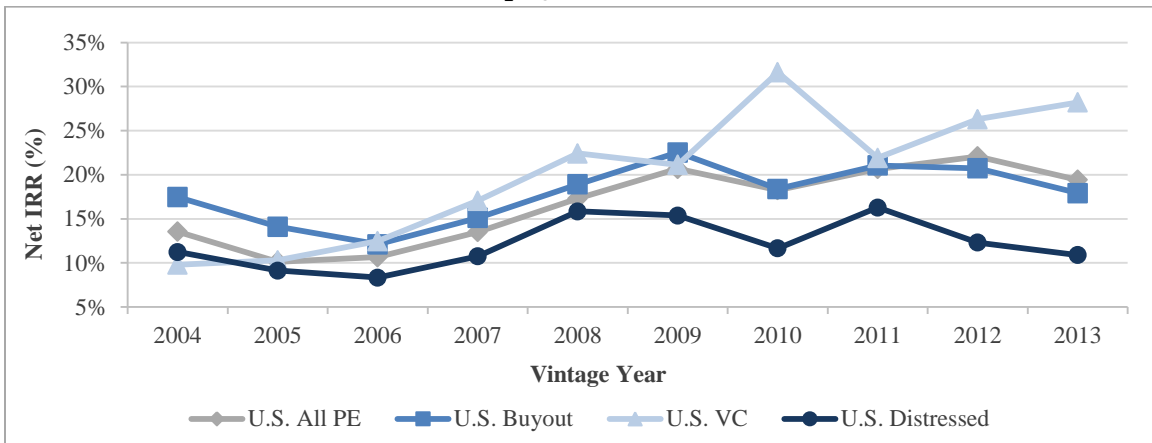


Source: Private iQ as of March 31, 2016.

Global

Private equity funds continue to consistently generate net IRRs upwards of 10%. Top quartile venture funds have typically outperformed both buyout and distressed funds (especially in younger vintages generating IRRs upwards of 20-25%). Similarly, buyout funds have consistently generated higher returns than distressed funds, typically by a margin of 200-1,000 bps. According to Private iQ data through March 31, 2016, median global buyout returns over 3, 5, 10, and 15 year horizons were equal to 2.49%, 7.50%, 10.98%, and 10.58%, respectively, and top quartile returns were equal to 13.77%, 15.84%, 20.34%, and 20.51%, respectively, over the same time horizons.

**U.S. Private Equity Performance
Top Quartile IRR**



Source: Private iQ as of March 31, 2016.

United States

U.S. private equity funds continue to generate positive IRRs primarily between 10-25% in the short term and 5-20% in the longer term. Similar to global private equity performance, top quartile venture funds typically exhibit the highest returns, followed by buyout funds and then distressed funds. This is consistent with the returns targeted by each of these strategies, and the difference is more overstated during the early years of a fund’s life. The following paragraphs outline in more detail the performance exhibited by U.S. buyout, venture capital, and distressed funds.

- *Buyouts:* According to Private iQ data through March 31, 2016, U.S. buyout funds exhibited a pooled median return of -9.95% over the one-year period, with top quartile funds returning at least 0.0% and bottom quartile funds generating -22.81% or less. Median U.S. buyout returns over longer-term horizons of 3, 5, 10, and 15 years were equal to 3.69%, 8.02%, 11.30%, and 10.95%, respectively, and top quartile returns were equal to or greater than 15.05%, 16.55%, 19.92%, and 21.50%, respectively, over the same time horizons.
- *Venture Capital:* According to Private iQ data through March 31, 2016, U.S. venture funds returned a median -8.87% over a one-year period. Returns for top and bottom quartiles were 0.0% and -18.95%, respectively. Venture funds have the greatest return dispersion of all private equity asset classes (with the potential to gain and lose substantially). Subsequently, for the same one-year period the 95th and 5th percentiles returned 50.51% and -41.60%, respectively. Historical median IRRs for 3, 5, 10, and 15-year horizons equal 1.71%, 2.30%, 4.28%, and 6.10%, respectively; historical top quartile IRRs are 15.71%, 14.23%, 14.75%, and 16.99%, respectively, over the same time horizons. Further, longer term IRRs for the 95th percentile all exceed 65% for time horizons five years and longer.
- *Distressed:* According to Private iQ data through March 31, 2016, U.S. distressed funds⁹ generated a median IRR of 1.02% over the one-year period. The range dispersion was moderate with top and bottom quartile one-year performance equal to 9.35% and -8.98%, respectively. Compared with longer holds, the one-year return marks the only time horizon to generate any negative third quartile results. Longer term horizons of 3, 5, 10, and 15-years exhibited median IRRs of 8.48%, 9.62%, 10.15%, and 10.87%, respectively, and top quartile IRRs of 14.64%, 15.50%, 16.09%, and 15.28%, respectively, for the same time horizons (third quartile returns all ranged between 3-5%).

Europe

According to Private iQ data through March 31, 2016, European buyouts exhibited a median return of -15.02% for the one-year period. Some funds did manage to exhibit positive one-year performance with top quartile performers generating returns between -0.25% and 35.15%. Median European buyout returns over 3, 5, 10, and 15 year horizons were equal to 0.0%, 6.66%, 11.42%, and 11.55%, respectively, and top quartile European buyout returns were equal to or greater than 11.49%, 14.69%, 22.16%, and 20.09%, respectively, over the same time horizons.

Asia

According to Private iQ data through March 31, 2016, Asian buyouts generated a median -9.32% return over the one-year period amidst a wide range of returns; 75th to 95th percentile performance ranged from 0% to 49.55% compared to 25th percentile performance of -22.68% over the same one-year period. Median Asian buyout returns over 3, 5, 10, and 15 year horizons were equal to 2.63%, 6.11%, 8.05%, and 2.51%, respectively, and top quartile returns were equal to or greater than 13.24%, 13.09%, 18.12%, and 6.20%, respectively, over the same time horizons. Returns in Asia remain more widely dispersed as compared to more developed geographies due to the range of manager capabilities as well as understanding of the local market and investment opportunities.

Latin America

According to Private iQ data through March 31, 2016, Latin American buyout funds¹⁰ generated a median -21.37% return over the one-year period. Median Latin American buyout returns over longer investment horizons of 3, 5, and 10 years were equal to -2.68%, -6.10%, and -0.72%, respectively, and top quartile returns were equal to or greater than 1.57%, 3.83%, and 4.09%, respectively, over the same time

⁹ U.S. Distressed benchmark includes U.S. Distressed, Mezzanine, and Special Situations funds.

¹⁰ Latin America buyouts benchmark includes buyout funds located in Central America and South America.

horizons¹¹. Similar to Asia, there is wide variance amongst private equity returns due to the range of manager capabilities. There is also less private equity in Latin America, and subsequently the benchmark is comprised of a smaller number of funds.

IV. PROSPECTIVE INVESTMENTS: NEXT TWELVE MONTHS

Investment Objectives

Strategic Focus

- a. Buyout
- b. Venture Capital and Growth Equity
- c. Subordinated, Senior, and Distressed Debt
- d. Special Situations

Buyout

The targeted commitment to buyout funds for the next twelve months is \$375-\$750 million (or 50-100.0% of the targeted \$750 million commitment amount for the year). This is expected to be achieved through commitments to 5-10 funds, with an anticipated average commitment size of \$75 million. It should be noted that the buyout allocation also includes control-oriented turnaround and restructuring funds.

Venture Capital and Growth Equity

The targeted venture capital and growth equity commitment for the next twelve months will be zero, although a range of 0-10% is possible. Depending upon opportunities available, venture capital and growth equity will be viewed opportunistically over the coming twelve months.

Subordinated, Senior, and Distressed Debt

The targeted subordinated, senior, and distressed debt commitment for the next twelve months will be zero, although a range of 0-10% is possible. Depending upon opportunities available, subordinated, senior, and distressed debt will be viewed opportunistically over the coming twelve months.

Special Situations

The targeted special situations commitment for the next twelve months will be 20.0%, although a range of 0-30% is possible. Depending upon opportunities available, special situations will be viewed opportunistically over the coming twelve months. It should be noted that special situations includes hybrid partnerships, industry focused funds (e.g. energy funds), secondaries, and other miscellaneous strategies.

¹¹ Note: 15 year performance is excluded due to the thinness of data (only four funds sampled); these four funds generated pooled returns of 1.41% (median) and 6.22% (top quartile).

Timing of Investments

- a. Investment Amount
- b. Diversification

Investment Amount

The targeted commitment amount for the next twelve months is \$750 million (+/- 25%). As mentioned previously, fiscal year 2017 commitments will be subject to a range of +/- 25% (\$562.5 million – \$937.5 million) to account for both available market opportunities and ERS resource availability.

Diversification: Strategy, Geography, Industry, and Other Considerations

Strategy diversification for the coming twelve months will be targeted at approximately 50-100% buyouts; 0-30% special situations (including hybrid partnerships, industry focused funds, secondaries, and other miscellaneous strategies); 0-10% venture capital and growth equity; and 0-10% subordinated, senior, and distressed debt. Geographic, industry, and general partner diversification will also be important considerations, with the long-term goal in mind of creating a well-diversified Private Equity portfolio by vintage year, strategy, geography, industry, and general partner.

Summary

Investment Objectives: Summary of Portfolio Goals for the Next twelve Months

The primary objective for the portfolio over the next twelve months is to develop the program through commitments to a balanced mix of high quality investment opportunities that will be available over that period. During fiscal year 2017, it is expected that a number of the general partners ERS committed to early in the program will be back in the market to raise subsequent funds. ERS and Altius Associates will re-evaluate each existing relationship. ERS staff and Altius Associates will continue to work to identify and build relationships with high quality general partners that may be raising funds in subsequent years. ERS will continue to execute on co-investment opportunities with general partners in order to strengthen relationships with the general partner and enhance returns through reduction in fees and expenses. Beginning in fiscal year 2017, ERS will also evaluate co-investments with non-existing general partners (i.e., managers with whom ERS is not currently invested) on an opportunistic basis. The eleventh year of the program (2017) will serve as an important milestone for the portfolio as the Program rebuilds its exposures post-secondary sale and utilizes added flexibility for increased co-investment activity.

V. APPENDICES:

- A) Projected Private Equity Portfolio Model
- B) Total Portfolio – Active Partnerships (Listed by Strategy and Vintage Year)
- C) Total Portfolio – Chronological Listing (Listed by Vintage Year and Percent Paid-in)
- D) Total Portfolio – Summary of Investments (Listed alphabetically)
- E) Private Equity Portfolio Sensitivity Analysis – Turst Growth Rate and Return Assumptions

APPENDIX A

Projected Private Equity Portfolio Model

The Private Equity portfolio is modeled using a cash flow model that assigns typical characteristics to Private Equity funds and models market value out over time. The results were compared to actual Altius client cash flows in Private Equity, which were quite similar in profile. The model assumes an opening ERS Plan Asset value of \$24.4 billion¹² (as of December 31, 2015) and a projected plan growth rate of 4.0% to calculate the annual Private Equity commitment levels required to reach the 10.0% target allocation.

As the plan assets grow over time, Private Equity commitments will need to grow similarly to mirror the underlying plan growth and maintain a consistent asset allocation. The following charts outline projected Private Equity commitments with a 4.0% growth rate as well as the required commitment levels to reach the targeted Private Equity exposure.

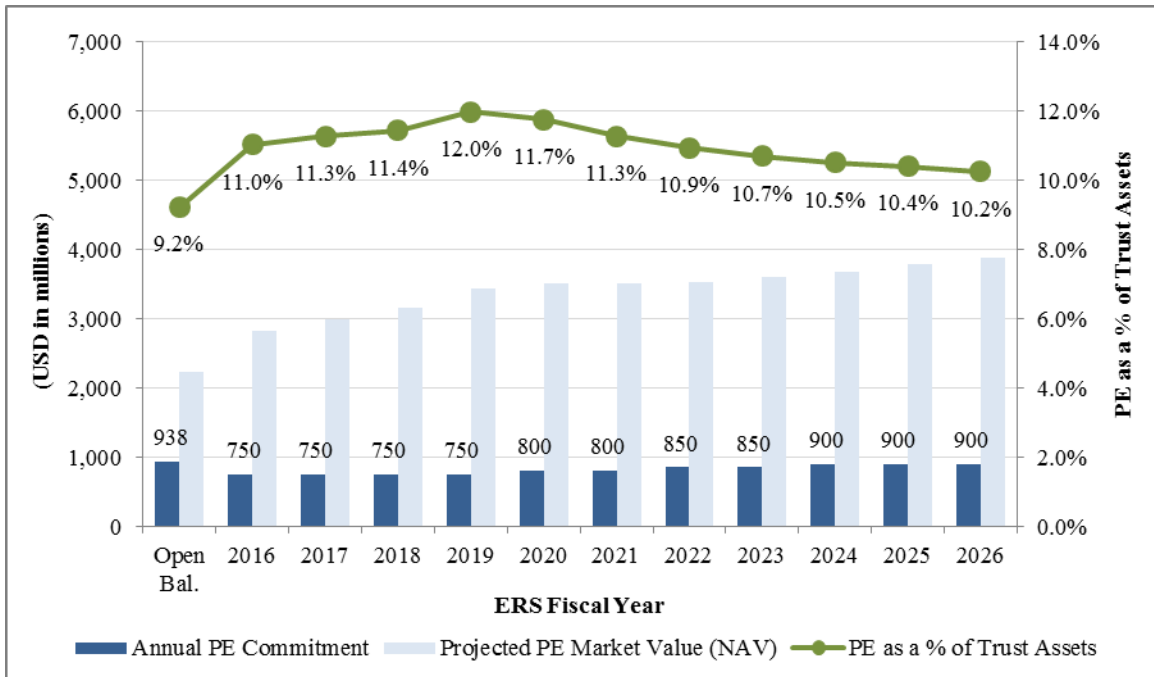
(USD in Millions)						
Fiscal Year	Annual PE Commitment	Uncalled Commitment	Cumulative Distributions	Projected PE Market Value (NAV)	Projected Total Trust Assets	PE as a % of Trust Assets
<i>Open Bal.</i>	938	1,592	1,243	2,233	24,238	9.2%
2016	750	1,512	1,942	2,813	25,540	11.0%
2017	750	1,536	2,831	2,992	26,562	11.3%
2018	750	1,541	3,822	3,157	27,625	11.4%
2019	750	1,523	4,763	3,436	28,729	12.0%
2020	800	1,532	5,926	3,508	29,879	11.7%
2021	800	1,546	7,215	3,498	31,074	11.3%
2022	850	1,594	8,547	3,531	32,317	10.9%
2023	850	1,630	9,913	3,592	33,609	10.7%
2024	900	1,693	11,350	3,671	34,954	10.5%
2025	900	1,737	12,828	3,779	36,352	10.4%
2026	900	1,764	14,370	3,873	37,806	10.2%

As outlined above, the Program is expected to maintain a consistent Private Equity allocation between 10-12% over the next ten years amidst a moderately increasing annual Private Equity commitment.

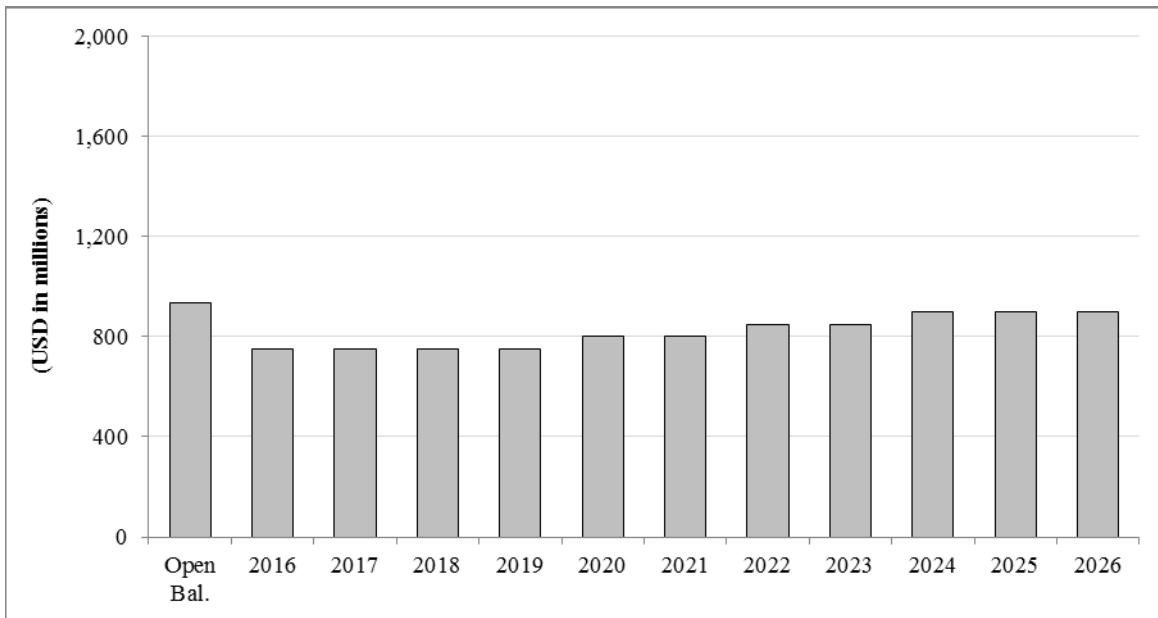
¹² The opening ERS Plan Asset value is estimated based on the December 31, 2015 Plan Asset value of \$24.9 billion less the NAV of assets sold in the secondary sale.

The following graphs depict the projected growth in the Private Equity portfolio:

**Projected Private Equity Plan Value
(4.0% Growth Rate)**



**Rolling 10-Year Aggregate Private Equity Commitment
(4.0% Growth Rate)**



APPENDIX B

Total Portfolio – Active Partnerships (Listed by Strategy and Vintage Year)

As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)

General Partner	Fund Partnership	Vintage
Buyout		
Advent International	Advent International GPE VI-C Partnership	2008
Advent International	Advent International GPE VII-C Partnership	2012
Advent International	Advent Latin America Fund V	2010
Argos Sodic	Euroknights VI	2011
Baring Private Equity Asia Group	Baring Asia Private Equity Fund V	2011
Baring Private Equity Asia Group	Baring Asia Private Equity Fund VI	2015
Blue Wolf Capital	Blue Wolf Capital Fund III	2013
Brazos Private Equity Partners	Brazos Equity Fund III	2008
Carlyle Group	Carlyle Group Financial Services Partners II	2013
Carlyle Group	Carlyle Partners V	2007
Cotton Creek Capital Partners	Cotton Creek Capital Partners II	2014
The Gores Group	Gores Capital Partners III	2011
Hellman and Friedman Capital Partners	Hellman and Friedman Capital Partners VIII	2015
HgCapital	HgCapital 7	2013
KSL Capital Partners	KSL Capital Partners III	2011
KSL Capital Partners	KSL Capital Partners IV	2015
Littlejohn & Co.	Littlejohn Fund IV	2010
Navis Capital Partners	Navis Asia VI	2009
Navis Capital Partners	Navis Asia VII	2014
New Mountain Capital	New Mountain Partners III	2007
Riverside Company	Riverside Capital Appreciation Fund V	2008
Riverside Company	Riverside Capital Appreciation Fund VI	2013
Southern Cross	Southern Cross Latin America PEF IV	2010
Southern Cross	Southern Cross Latin America PEF IV (Secondary)	2010
Southern Cross	Southern Cross Latin America PEF V	2015
Summer Street Capital Partners	Summer Street Capital III	2012
TGF Management	Southwest Opportunity Partners	2007
Triton	Triton III	2009
Triton	Triton IV	2013
Venture Capital & Growth Equity		
Frontier Capital	Frontier Fund III	2011
Frontier Capital	Frontier Fund IV	2015
Industry Ventures	Industry Ventures Secondary VII	2013
Industry Ventures	Industry Ventures Special Opportunities Fund II-A	2014
Longitude Capital	Longitude Capital Partners II	2013
Riordan, Lewis & Haden	RLH III	2011
TA Associates	TA XI	2010
TA Associates	TA XII	2015
Subordinated, Senior, & Distressed Debt		
Castlelake	Castlelake II	2011
Castlelake	Castlelake III	2014
Castlelake	Castlelake IV	2015
KSL Capital Partners	KSL Credit Opportunities Fund	2014
TA Associates	TA Subordinated Debt Fund III	2010
TA Associates	TA Subordinated Debt Fund IV	2015
Triton	Triton Debt Opportunities Fund I	2014

General Partner	Fund Partnership	Vintage
Special Situations		
The Carlyle Group	Carlyle Energy Mezzanine Opportunities Fund II	2015
Energy & Minerals Group	Energy & Minerals Group Fund III	2014
HitecVision AS	HitecVision VI	2011
HitecVision AS	HitecVision VII	2014
Landmark Partners	Landmark Equity Partners XV	2014
Landmark Partners	Landmark TX ERS Co-Investment Fund I	2014
Lexington Partners	Lexington Capital Partners VII	2009
LGT Capital Partners Limited	Crown Global Secondaries II	2009
LGT Capital Partners Limited	Crown Global Secondaries III	2012
Quantum Energy Partners	Quantum Energy Partners V	2008
Quantum Energy Partners	Quantum Energy Partners V (Secondary)	2008
Quantum Energy Partners	Quantum Parallel Partners V	2014
Quantum Energy Partners	Quantum Energy Partners VI	2014
Quantum Energy Partners	Quantum Parallel Partners VI-C	2015
ERS Fund-of-Funds		
Altius Associates	ERS Private Equity International Fund I	2011
Altius Associates	ERS Private Equity International Fund II	2014
GCM Grosvenor	ERS Private Equity Emerging Manager Fund I	2010
GCM Grosvenor	ERS Private Equity Emerging Manager Fund II	2014

APPENDIX C

Total Portfolio – Chronological Listing (Listed by Fund Vintage and Percent Paid-in)

As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)

<u>Fund Partnership</u>	<u>Commitment</u>	<u>Capital Called</u>	<u>% Paid-In</u>
<u>2007 Vintage</u>			
New Mountain Investments III, L.P.	60,000.0	64,114.8	100%
Southwest Opps Partners L.P.	60,585.1	57,031.4	94%
<u>2008 Vintage</u>			
Advent International GPE VI-C L.P.	44,567.8	46,103.6	100%
Brazos Equity Fund III, L.P.	37,500.0	36,339.7	97%
Carlyle Partners V, L.P.	100,000.0	115,956.4	100%
<u>2009 Vintage</u>			
Lexington Capital Partners VII, L.P.	100,000.0	103,896.5	100%
Navis Asia Fund VI, L.P.	60,000.0	66,133.3	100%
Quantum Energy Partners V, L.P.	75,000.0	65,025.1	87%
Riverside Capital Appreciation Fund V, L.P.	100,000.0	88,252.9	88%
TA Subordinated Debt Fund III, L.P.	50,000.0	37,875.0	76%
Triton Fund III, LP	84,639.3	98,023.7	100%
<u>2010 Vintage</u>			
Advent Latin America Fund V-H,L.P.	50,000.0	43,850.0	88%
Crown Global Secondaries II PLC	75,000.0	70,140.3	94%
ERS Private Equity Emerging Manager Fund I, L.P.	50,000.0	41,332.2	83%
Littlejohn Fund IV, L.P.	82,500.0	90,230.1	100%
Southern Cross Latin America PE Fund IV, L.P. Secondary	25,000.0	18,699.5	75%
Southern Cross Latin America PE Fund IV, L.P.	50,000.0	41,003.8	82%
TA XI, L.P.	100,000.0	92,552.8	93%
<u>2011 Vintage</u>			
ERS Private Equity International Fund I L.P.	165,000.0	110,800.4	67%
Euroknights VI, L.P.	42,125.7	33,430.6	79%
Frontier Fund III, L.P.	50,000.0	44,656.8	89%
Gores Capital Partners III, L.P.	100,000.0	92,341.1	92%
HitecVision VI, L.P.	70,000.0	43,164.1	62%
KSL Capital Partners III L.P.	95,000.0	85,258.5	90%
RLH Investors III, L.P.	50,000.0	36,819.5	74%
The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund V, L.P.	50,000.0	60,588.6	100%
<u>2012 Vintage</u>			
Advent International GPE VII-C	100,000.0	76,783.7	77%
Castlelake II, L.P.	75,000.0	72,614.9	97%
Crown Global Secondaries III PLC	100,000.0	42,300.0	42%
Summer Street Capital III, L.P.	50,000.0	33,827.5	68%

<u>Fund Partnership</u>	<u>Commitment</u>	<u>Capital Called</u>	<u>% Paid-In</u>
<u>2013 Vintage</u>			
Blue Wolf Capital Fund III, L.P.	50,000.0	11,224.0	22%
HgCapital 7 A L.P.	45,858.4	22,235.6	48%
Industry Ventures Secondary VII, L.P.	40,000.0	23,600.0	59%
Industry Ventures Special Opp Fund II-A, L.P.	47,500.0	-	0%
Longitude Venture Partners II, L.P.	50,000.0	31,155.0	62%
Riverside Capital Appreciation Fund VI, L.P.	100,000.0	53,578.1	54%
Triton Fund IV, L.P.	82,494.0	40,429.1	49%
<u>2014 Vintage</u>			
Carlyle Global Financial Services Partners II, LP	100,000.0	46,738.0	47%
Castlelake III, L.P.	100,000.0	82,043.0	82%
Cotton Creek Capital Partners II, L.P.	31,500.0	10,500.4	33%
ERS Private Equity Emerging Manager Fund II L.P.	50,000.0	8,083.3	16%
ERS Private Equity International Fund II, LP	300,000.0	33,141.7	11%
Hitecvision VII, L.P.	70,000.0	17,005.0	24%
KSL Credit Opportunities Fund, L.P.	50,000.0	5,198.0	10%
Landmark Equity Partners XV, L.P.	175,000.0	59,920.2	34%
Landmark TX ERS Co-Investment Fund I, L.P.	125,000.0	29,695.8	24%
Navis Asia Fund VII, L.P.	125,000.0	36,562.5	29%
Quantum Energy Partners VI, LP	100,000.0	16,713.6	17%
Quantum Parallel Partners V-C, L.P.	25,000.0	9,651.0	39%
The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund VI, L.P.	75,000.0	13,935.7	19%
The Energy & Minerals Group Fund III, LP	80,471.0	65,147.7	81%
Triton Debt Opportunities Fund I, L.P.	42,701.6	17,404.1	41%
<u>2015 Vintage</u>			
Carlyle Energy Mezzanine Opportunities Fund II, L.P.	85,000.0	6,428.1	8%
ERS TA XII, L.P.	62,500.0	-	0%
Frontier Fund IV, L.P.	60,000.0	16,517.1	28%
Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners VIII, L.P.	82,500.0	-	0%
KSL Capital Partners IV, L.P.	125,000.0	-	0%
Quantum Parallel Partners VI-C, LP	20,000.0	1,694.8	8%
TA Subordinated Debt Fund IV, L.P.	25,000.0	-	0%

APPENDIX D

Total Portfolio – Summary of Investments (Listed alphabetically)

As of December 31, 2015 (USD thousands)

<u>Fund Partnership</u>	<u>Vintage</u>	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Called</u>	<u>Distributed</u>
Advent International GPE VI-C L.P.	2008	44,567.81	46,103.59	45,352.50
Advent International GPE VII-C	2012	100,000.00	76,783.66	13,133.66
Advent Latin America Fund V-H,L.P.	2010	50,000.00	43,850.00	7,850.00
Blue Wolf Capital Fund III, L.P.	2013	50,000.00	11,223.99	5,250.23
Brazos Equity Fund III, L.P.	2008	37,500.00	36,339.71	25,862.23
Carlyle Energy Mezzanine Opportunities Fund II, L.P.	2015	85,000.00	6,428.10	4.48
Carlyle Global Financial Services Partners II, LP	2014	100,000.00	46,738.05	5,241.42
Carlyle Partners V, L.P.	2008	100,000.00	115,956.41	119,855.69
Castlelake II, L.P.	2012	75,000.00	72,614.90	18,353.85
Castlelake III, L.P.	2014	100,000.00	82,043.02	-
Castlelake IV, L.P.	2016	100,000.00	16,894.09	-
Cotton Creek Capital Partners II, L.P.	2014	31,500.00	10,500.37	855.80
Crown Global Secondaries II PLC	2010	75,000.00	70,140.27	84,933.87
Crown Global Secondaries III PLC	2012	100,000.00	42,300.00	5,300.00
ERS Private Equity Emerging Manager Fund I, L.P.	2010	50,000.00	41,332.20	20,614.85
ERS Private Equity Emerging Manager Fund II L.P.	2014	50,000.00	8,083.31	3,161.15
ERS Private Equity International Fund I L.P.	2011	165,000.00	110,800.40	28,702.68
ERS Private Equity International Fund II, LP	2014	300,000.00	33,141.72	3,881.06
ERS TA XII, L.P.	2015	62,500.00	-	-
Euroknights VI, L.P.	2011	42,125.71	33,430.60	7,337.73
Frontier Fund III, L.P.	2011	50,000.00	44,656.79	-
Frontier Fund IV, L.P.	2015	60,000.00	16,517.12	-
Gores Capital Partners III, L.P.	2011	100,000.00	92,341.06	53,446.04
Hellman & Friedman Capital Partners VIII, L.P.	2015	82,500.00	-	-
HgCapital 7 A L.P.	2013	45,858.43	22,235.62	151.52
HitecVision VI, L.P.	2011	70,000.00	43,164.15	1,036.51
Hitecvision VII, L.P.	2014	70,000.00	17,004.98	-
Industry Ventures Secondary VII, L.P.	2013	40,000.00	23,600.00	2,091.24
Industry Ventures Special Opp Fund II-A, L.P.	2013	47,500.00	-	-
KSL Capital Partners III L.P.	2011	95,000.00	85,258.47	61,775.35
KSL Capital Partners IV, L.P.	2015	125,000.00	-	-
KSL Credit Opportunities Fund, L.P.	2014	50,000.00	5,197.96	491.59
Landmark Equity Partners XV, L.P.	2014	175,000.00	59,920.16	17,781.09
Landmark TX ERS Co-Investment Fund I, L.P.	2014	125,000.00	29,695.76	3,990.03
Lexington Capital Partners VII, L.P.	2009	100,000.00	103,896.52	89,970.79
Littlejohn Fund IV, L.P.	2010	82,500.00	90,230.05	40,547.02
Longitude Venture Partners II, L.P.	2013	50,000.00	31,155.04	5,188.17
Navis Asia Fund VI, L.P.	2009	60,000.00	66,133.25	6,706.23
Navis Asia Fund VII, L.P.	2014	125,000.00	36,562.50	13.40
New Mountain Investments III, L.P.	2007	60,000.00	64,114.82	42,649.52
Quantum Energy Partners V, L.P.	2009	75,000.00	65,025.10	22,117.50
Quantum Energy Partners VI, LP	2014	100,000.00	16,713.65	5,613.36
Quantum Parallel Partners V-C, L.P.	2014	25,000.00	9,651.02	1,043.06
Quantum Parallel Partners VI-C, LP	2015	20,000.00	1,694.80	729.23
Riverside Capital Appreciation Fund V, L.P.	2009	100,000.00	88,252.89	90,610.70
Riverside Capital Appreciation Fund VI, L.P.	2013	100,000.00	53,578.14	67.99
RLH Investors III, L.P.	2011	50,000.00	36,819.48	11,089.00
Southern Cross Latin America PE Fund IV, L.P. Secondary	2010	25,000.00	18,699.48	664.08
Southern Cross Latin America PE Fund IV, L.P.	2010	50,000.00	41,003.78	3,644.32
Southern Cross Latin America PE Fund V, L.P.	2016	60,000.00	-	-

Fund Partnership	Vintage	Committed	Called	Distributed
Southwest Opps Partners L.P.	2007	60,585.11	57,031.41	113,112.75
Summer Street Capital III, L.P.	2012	50,000.00	33,827.47	914.57
Summer Street Environmental L.P.	2013	15,000.00	15,000.00	-
TA Subordinated Debt Fund III, L.P.	2009	50,000.00	37,875.00	31,125.00
TA Subordinated Debt Fund IV, L.P.	2015	25,000.00	-	-
TA XI, L.P.	2010	100,000.00	92,552.75	52,802.75
The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund V, L.P.	2011	50,000.00	60,588.63	22,396.15
The Baring Asia Private Equity Fund VI, L.P.	2014	75,000.00	13,935.68	-
The Energy & Minerals Group Fund III, LP	2014	80,471.00	65,147.69	4,268.19
Triton Debt Opportunities Fund I, L.P.	2014	42,701.57	17,404.11	3,845.94
Triton Fund III, LP	2009	84,639.30	98,023.73	68,943.43
Triton Fund IV, L.P.	2013	82,493.99	40,429.12	7,476.29

APPENDIX E

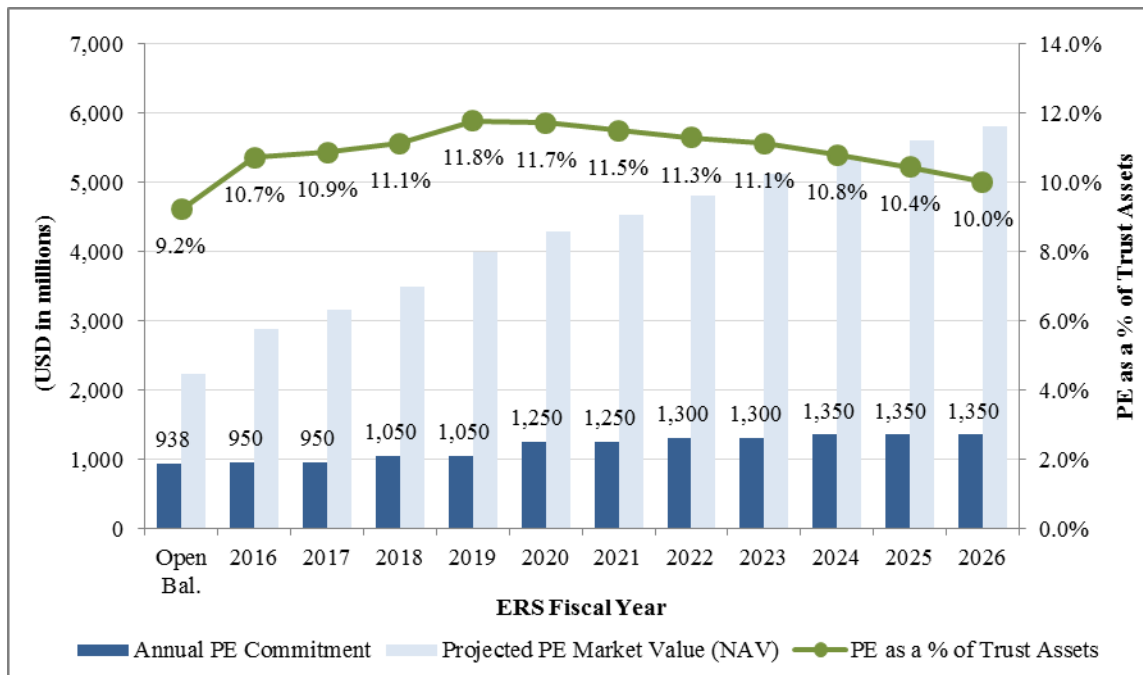
Private Equity Portfolio Sensitivity Analysis – Trust Growth Rate and Return Assumptions

The FY 2017 Private Equity Tactical Plan assumes an annual Trust Growth Rate of 4.0% and Target fund-level return. The following scenarios display the portfolio’s sensitivity to a Trust Growth Rate of 8.0%, 4.0% and 0.0% with both Target and Low-Scenario fund-level returns.

Projected Private Equity Portfolio: 8.0% Trust Growth Rate & Target Return Scenario

The following charts outline the estimated commitment levels required to maintain the targeted 10.0% private equity allocation (+/- 5.0%), assuming an underlying projected Trust assets growth rate of 8.0% and targeted fund returns:

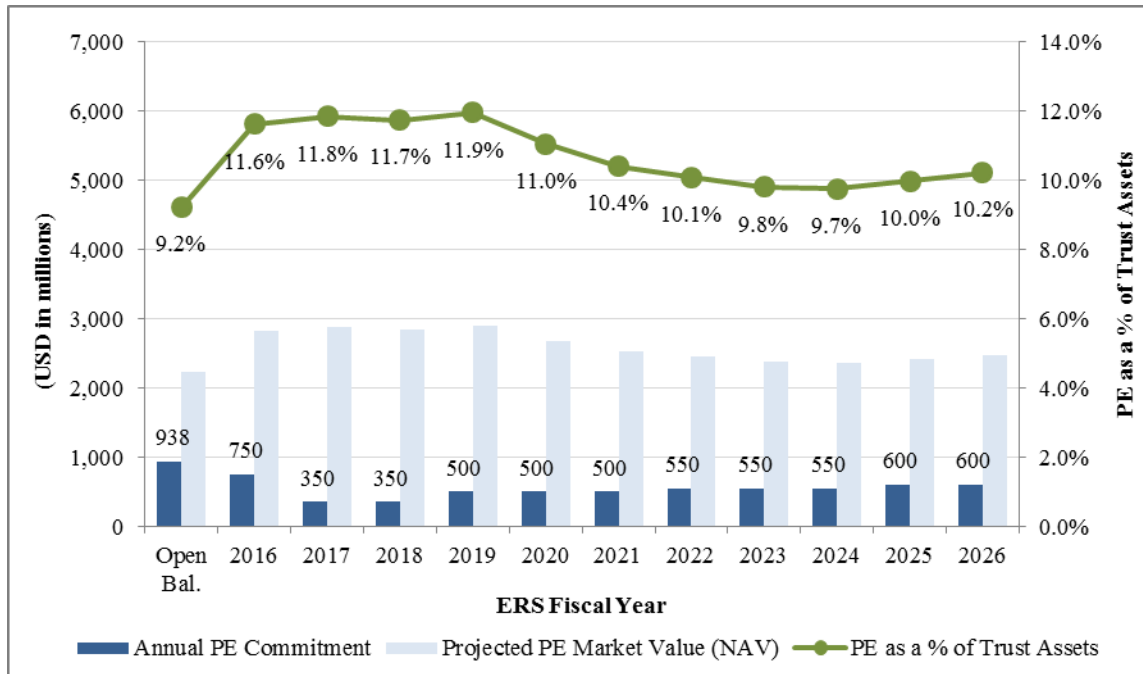
(USD in Millions)						
Fiscal Year	Annual PE Commitment	Uncalled Commitment	Cumulative Distributions	Projected PE Market Value (NAV)	Projected Total Trust Assets	PE as a % of Trust Assets
Open Bal.	938	1,592	1,243	2,233	24,238	9.2%
2016	950	1,647	1,943	2,876	26,859	10.7%
2017	950	1,774	2,836	3,150	29,008	10.9%
2018	1,050	1,919	3,848	3,481	31,329	11.1%
2019	1,050	1,996	4,834	3,981	33,835	11.8%
2020	1,250	2,163	6,168	4,280	36,542	11.7%
2021	1,250	2,288	7,684	4,532	39,465	11.5%
2022	1,300	2,407	9,361	4,808	42,622	11.3%
2023	1,300	2,484	11,152	5,114	46,032	11.1%
2024	1,350	2,568	13,160	5,361	49,714	10.8%
2025	1,350	2,623	15,290	5,603	53,692	10.4%
2026	1,350	2,656	17,553	5,795	57,987	10.0%



Projected Private Equity Portfolio: 0.0% Trust Growth Rate & Target Return Scenario

The following charts outline the estimated commitment levels required to maintain the targeted 10.0% private equity allocation (+/- 5.0%), assuming an underlying projected Trust assets growth rate of 0.0% and targeted fund returns:

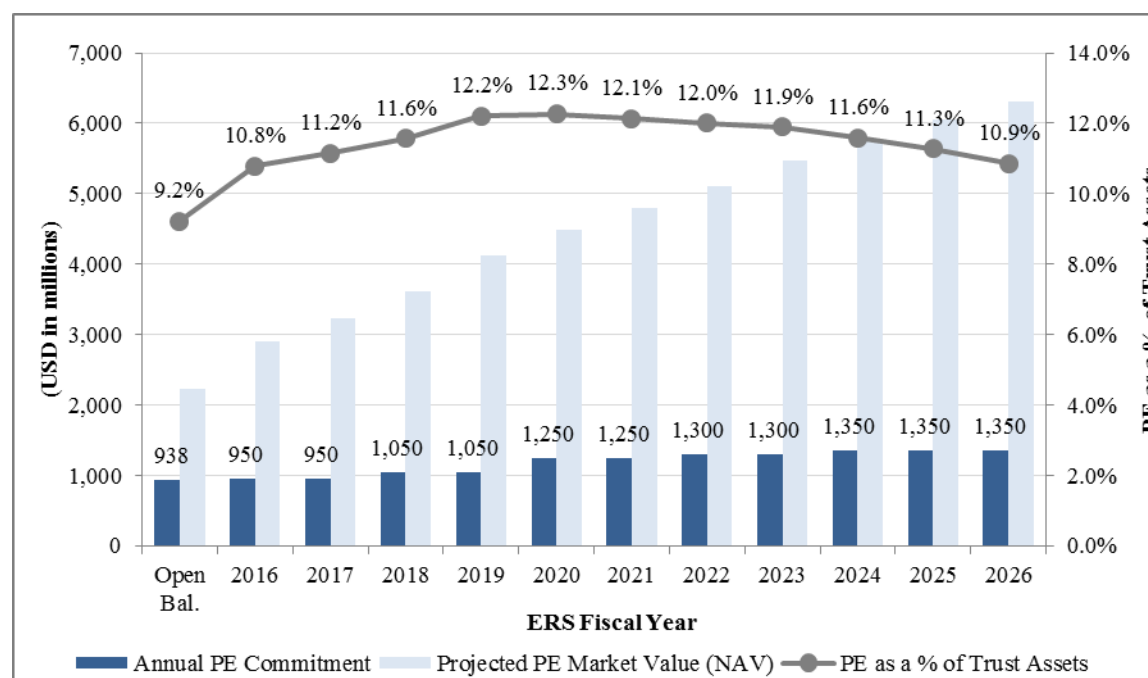
(USD in Millions)						
Fiscal Year	Annual PE Commitment	Uncalled Commitment	Cumulative Distributions	Projected PE Market Value (NAV)	Projected Total Trust Assets	PE as a % of Trust Assets
Open Bal.	938	1,592	1,243	2,233	24,238	9.2%
2016	750	1,512	1,942	2,813	24,238	11.6%
2017	350	1,267	2,830	2,868	24,238	11.8%
2018	350	1,064	3,813	2,843	24,238	11.7%
2019	500	1,002	4,711	2,896	24,238	11.9%
2020	500	970	5,792	2,676	24,238	11.0%
2021	500	969	6,776	2,520	24,238	10.4%
2022	550	1,009	7,729	2,442	24,238	10.1%
2023	550	1,039	8,708	2,375	24,238	9.8%
2024	550	1,064	9,673	2,362	24,238	9.7%
2025	600	1,114	10,632	2,416	24,238	10.0%
2026	600	1,148	11,618	2,475	24,238	10.2%



Projected Private Equity Portfolio: 8.0% Trust Growth Rate & Low Return Scenario

The following charts outline the estimated commitment levels required to maintain the targeted 10.0% private equity allocation (+/- 5.0%), assuming an underlying projected Trust assets growth rate of 8.0% and low-scenario fund returns:

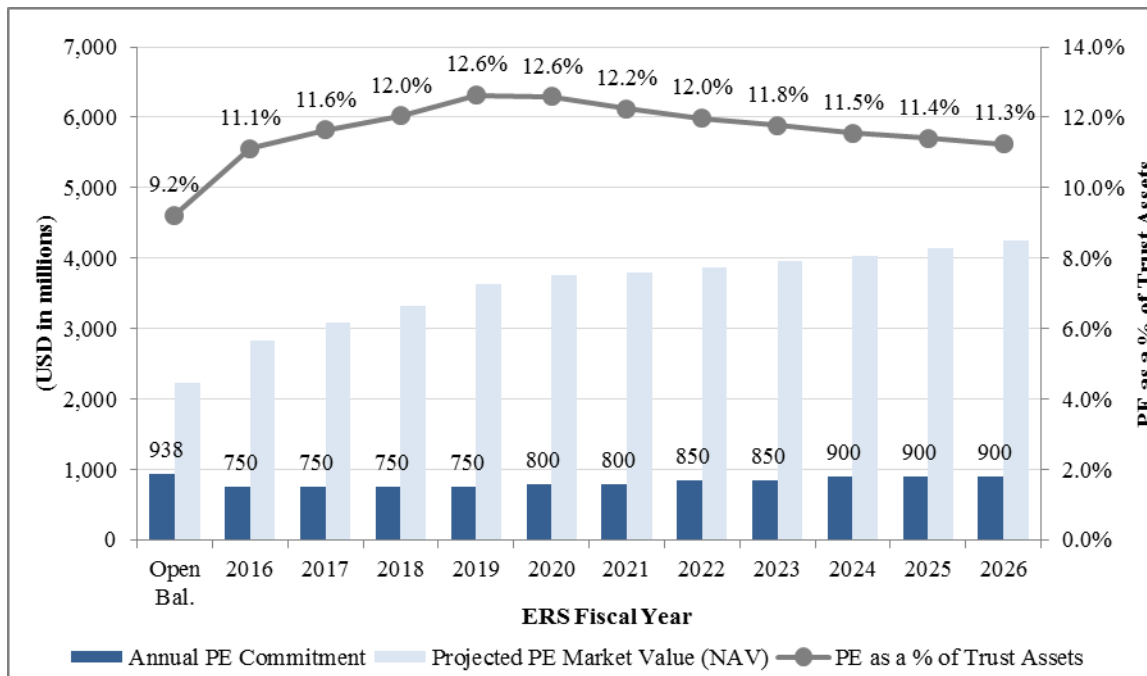
(USD in Millions)						
Fiscal Year	Annual PE Commitment	Uncalled Commitment	Cumulative Distributions	Projected PE Market Value (NAV)	Projected Total Trust Assets	PE as a % of Trust Assets
Open Bal.	938	1,615	1,147	2,236	24,238	9.2%
2016	950	1,750	1,556	2,899	26,859	10.8%
2017	950	1,956	2,152	3,236	29,008	11.2%
2018	1,050	2,168	2,869	3,623	31,329	11.6%
2019	1,050	2,300	3,562	4,129	33,835	12.2%
2020	1,250	2,488	4,591	4,482	36,542	12.3%
2021	1,250	2,632	5,776	4,793	39,465	12.1%
2022	1,300	2,771	7,096	5,116	42,622	12.0%
2023	1,300	2,873	8,505	5,474	46,032	11.9%
2024	1,350	2,975	10,097	5,765	49,714	11.6%
2025	1,350	3,044	11,790	6,054	53,692	11.3%
2026	1,350	3,087	13,602	6,303	57,987	10.9%



Projected Private Equity Portfolio: 4.0% Trust Growth Rate & Low Return Scenario

The following charts outline the estimated commitment levels required to maintain the targeted 10.0% private equity allocation (+/- 5.0%), assuming an underlying projected Trust assets growth rate of 4.0% and low-scenario fund returns:

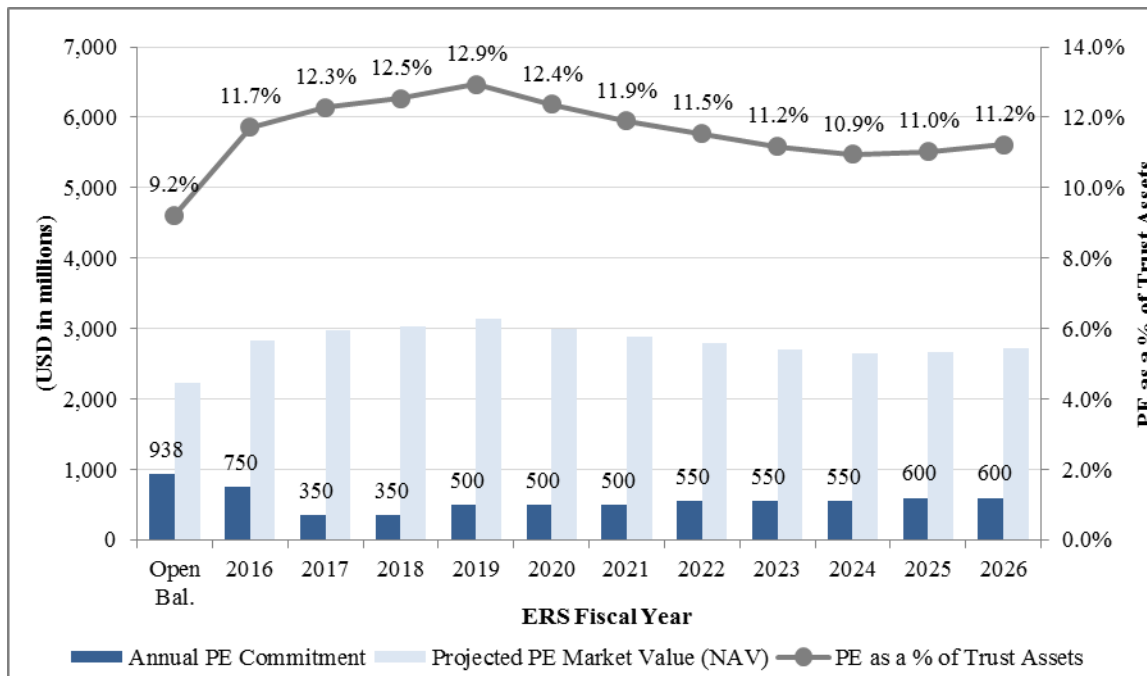
(USD in Millions)						
Fiscal Year	Annual PE Commitment	Uncalled Commitment	Cumulative Distributions	Projected PE Market Value (NAV)	Projected Total Trust Assets	PE as a % of Trust Assets
Open Bal.	938	1,615	1,147	2,236	24,238	9.2%
2016	750	1,611	1,556	2,841	25,540	11.1%
2017	750	1,704	2,151	3,092	26,562	11.6%
2018	750	1,760	2,857	3,326	27,625	12.0%
2019	750	1,775	3,531	3,628	28,729	12.6%
2020	800	1,784	4,439	3,760	29,879	12.6%
2021	800	1,796	5,475	3,806	31,074	12.2%
2022	850	1,846	6,559	3,869	32,317	12.0%
2023	850	1,889	7,681	3,955	33,609	11.8%
2024	900	1,961	8,861	4,037	34,954	11.5%
2025	900	2,014	10,075	4,146	36,352	11.4%
2026	900	2,049	11,343	4,253	37,806	11.3%



Projected Private Equity Portfolio: 0.0% Trust Growth Rate & Low Return Scenario

The following charts outline the estimated commitment levels required to maintain the targeted 10.0% private equity allocation (+/- 5.0%), assuming an underlying projected Trust assets growth rate of 8.0% and low-scenario fund returns:

(USD in Millions)						
Fiscal Year	Annual PE Commitment	Uncalled Commitment	Cumulative Distributions	Projected PE Market Value (NAV)	Projected Total Trust Assets	PE as a % of Trust Assets
Open Bal.	938	1,615	1,147	2,236	24,238	9.2%
2016	750	1,611	1,556	2,841	24,238	11.7%
2017	350	1,427	2,151	2,975	24,238	12.3%
2018	350	1,257	2,855	3,037	24,238	12.5%
2019	500	1,203	3,507	3,137	24,238	12.9%
2020	500	1,139	4,378	2,998	24,238	12.4%
2021	500	1,124	5,191	2,882	24,238	11.9%
2022	550	1,166	6,009	2,796	24,238	11.5%
2023	550	1,200	6,875	2,708	24,238	11.2%
2024	550	1,233	7,721	2,654	24,238	10.9%
2025	600	1,290	8,546	2,673	24,238	11.0%
2026	600	1,330	9,377	2,723	24,238	11.2%



EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS PRIVATE EQUITY PARTNERSHIP EVALUATION CRITERIA

Introduction

A key characteristic that distinguishes private equity from public equity is the lack of daily pricing available for private investments. Given both the lack of daily pricing and representative passive indices, the evaluation criteria applied to private equity investment opportunities is less statistically-driven than the evaluation of public equities. For example, standard deviation, correlation, and rolling time-weighted returns, commonly used in public manager analysis, are not meaningful when calculated for and applied to private investments.

Private equity is more reliant on qualitative evaluation. A number of qualitative measures, similar to those used for public security managers, are available for analysis. Such factors include experience and tenure of professionals, turnover, organizational structure, client base, and investment process. Considerations specific to ERS' investment program, such as a private equity partnership's role or fit within the private equity portfolio, are also important.

The most significant consideration given to private equity partnership investments is the prior track record established by the general partner of the partnerships. Unlike public security managers, where past performance does not necessarily indicate future performance, past success with private equity investments can be an indication of future success. Several reasons for this include:

- 1) Brand-name partnerships tend to have first call on the best investment opportunities. The entrepreneurs and managers with the best companies, seek out private equity firms that are well known for past successes rather than partner with groups having less proof of principal.
- 2) Similarly, top tier partnerships can recruit the best professional managers and senior employees. The companies they back are viewed as good bets, and employment arrangements are structured, to build significant personal wealth.
- 3) Groups that have long successful track records, especially over a market cycle, typically are at the top of the learning curve and can be expected to make fewer mistakes than less tenured groups.
- 4) Groups with prior records of success get preferential treatment by investment banks, commercial banks and financial intermediaries given past fee generation and future fee revenue potential.

Also, track record analysis is the one area that lends itself to some mathematical evaluation with respect to internal rates of return (IRR) achieved, multiple of invested capital returned, and consistency of results. Track record information also provides insight into how profits were generated (e.g., company profit growth versus multiple expansion) and whether continued success may be reasonably expected.

No partnership will achieve all the desired characteristics of the metrics listed below. However, the evaluation criteria provide insight into the identifiable strengths and weaknesses of partnerships, and the ability to conduct meaningful in-depth due diligence on investment opportunities. The evaluation criteria are a first step in screening and identifying attractive investment candidates. Partnerships that compare favorably to the evaluation criteria become candidates for full due diligence.

1) Track Record

Desirable characteristics include:

- The track record must be of sufficient length and number of companies to be meaningfully analyzed.
- The rate of return on prior investments, especially fully realized investments, should be attractive on both an absolute basis and in comparison to Venture Economics Inc. vintage year peer group data (approximating top quartile).

- There should be a pattern of steady capital deployment in each vintage year by number of companies and total disbursed, and capital deployed to specific company investments should approximate the size range proposed for future investments.
- There should be a meaningful, analyzable number of realizations in the portfolio, preferably both through private sale and public offering, and during a variety of market conditions.
- Realizations should evidence reasonable holding periods and timely execution of business strategies.
- The historical track record must be attributable to the general partners who will manage the partnership going forward.
- The track record information must be consistent with and applicable to the proposed strategy for future investments.

2) Investment Professionals

Private equity partnerships are typically dependent on a small number of key professionals, accordingly:

- The investment professionals should have relevant and applicable backgrounds to the strategies and industries being pursued.
- Complimentary backgrounds and skill sets (e.g., investment banking, management consulting, and operating company experience) are viewed as positive in bringing different perspectives and experiences to the investment selection process and assisting companies in the execution of their business plans.
- Key personnel should have a long tenure of working together, and low or no turnover of key personnel is desirable.
- Infrequent selective additions of senior personnel to fill specific needs are desirable, as well as a demonstrated ability to promote from within are viewed as positive.
- The periodic addition of highly qualified junior professionals, at various skill levels, in a rational manner is viewed as positive.

3) Organization

As the organizational and administrative infrastructure must support the investment professionals' success, desirable characteristics include:

- Sufficient support staffing to provide a strong platform for the investment professionals, including accounting and finance, information systems, administrative support, and other back-office personnel as required.
- The firm should demonstrate controlled growth over time, as assets under management increase.
- The managing partnership should have a well-articulated plan to build resources to meet future requirements.
- Turnover in the non-professional ranks should be low.

4) Investment Strategy

Private equity partnerships typically approach investment strategies based on the general partners' specific business acumen and experience, so desirable indicators of a successful investment strategy include:

- The partnership should have a well-articulated and documentable investment approach that is consistent with the partners business backgrounds and past investment successes.
- The strategy must be one that can be logically expected to continue to be successful in the future (e.g., investment opportunities persist, financial structures are viable, and continued commercial and capital market acceptance is expected).
- The investment professionals should have established successful methods of sourcing high quality transactions and/or unique sources of relatively proprietary deal flow.

- The investment strategy must have an identifiable value-creation proposition, including activist involvement with portfolio companies at the board and strategic planning levels.
- The partnership should be able to demonstrate a unique franchise or competitive advantage with respect to sourcing investments and/or executing its strategy.
- Generally, partnerships sought are well diversified by industry, geography, and number of companies, although there is flexibility to consider niche or specialty funds.

5) Assets Under Management

- The manager should have an institutional client base, preferably with other sophisticated pension fund investors, and preferably public pension funds.
- There should be evidence that prior investors will invest in the new partnership.
- Past partnerships and the proposed vehicle should be of sufficient size to be considered a truly institutional partnership, typically \$150 million or more.

6) Business Practice Management

While not a key initial evaluation criterion, the manager must demonstrate that it has the ability to perform all tasks necessary to be a successful business entity ongoing, including:

- Ability to be credible in the market place and raise sufficient assets for the proposed fund and future partnerships.
- Performance of all portfolio management functions associated overseeing the individual company investments and total portfolio through to a timely realization.
- Demonstrate responsive reporting and client service for investors.
- Evidence a cohesive corporate culture and stable organization.

7) Fit Within Strategic and Tactical Plans

ERS has a substantial portfolio with relationships in most strategies. New relationships are evaluated as to whether:

- They fill an identified under-weighting in the portfolio *Strategic Portfolio Structure*.
- They are identified as an area of focus in the *Annual Tactical Plan*.
- They are partnerships with a top tier franchise, which have the potential to improve the portfolio's overall rate of return.
- They are deemed to be sufficiently attractive so as to overcome ERS' desire to avoid a proliferation of general partner relationships.

8) Terms and Conditions

- Partnership Size – The prospective partnership must be of a size that is consistent with the historical investment run rate of the firm, adjusted for reasonable growth as determined by an assessment of the firm's capacity to manage new investments.
- Economic Terms – The economic terms of the fund must be market-based taking into account factors such as the firm's size, strategy, and track record.
- Governance Provisions – While primarily an evaluation conducted by ERS' legal counsel in final documentation, the initial term sheet should include investor rights that are market-based taking into account factors such as the firm's size, strategy, and track record. Examples of typical governance provisions viewed as favorable would include key person clauses, change of control clauses, limited partner advisory boards, and general partner carried interest clawbacks, among others.

9) Consideration Of Emerging Fund Managers

- ERS must make a good faith effort to award contracts to or acquire services from qualified emerging fund managers when acquiring private financial services as directed by House Bill 2559 from the 81st Legislature, which added subsections (g), (h), and (i) to Section 815.301 of the Texas Government Code.
- An emerging fund manager is defined as a private professional investment manager with assets under management of not more than \$2 billion. Private financial services include pension fund management, consulting, investment advising, brokerage services, hedge fund management, private equity fund management, and real estate investment.
- ERS must report to its Board of Trustees the methods and results of its efforts to hire emerging fund managers, including data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, and fund size

ADDENDUM II

**EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF TEXAS
REAL ESTATE
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

EFFECTIVE: May 17, 2016

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

REAL ESTATE
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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APPENDIXES

- Appendix A -- Annual Tactical Plan
- Appendix B -- Private Real Estate Portfolio Evaluation Criteria

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

REAL ESTATE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE
February 23, 2016

I. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

A. INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE EQUITY AND DEBT ASSETS

The Employees Retirement System of Texas (“ERS” or “the System”) has determined that, over the long term, inclusion of real estate equity and debt investments (herein after referred to collectively as “Real Estate Portfolio”) would enhance ERS’ expected total portfolio (“Total Portfolio”) investment characteristics. The objectives of the System’s Real Estate Portfolio include (1) preserving the System’s capital, (2) enhancing the System’s Total Portfolio risk-adjusted returns, (3) further diversifying the System’s Total Portfolio, (4) reducing the System’s Total Portfolio volatility, and (5) providing a hedge against inflation.

For purposes of these Real Estate Policies and Procedures, “real estate” includes private and public, equity and debt, domestic and international real estate investments. The System has authorized its real estate consultant (the “Real Estate Consultant”) to provide expertise and advice related to ERS’ investment strategy, policies, and practices and to work co-operatively with the System, System Staff, and the System’s primary investment consultant when providing advice concerning the System’s real estate investments. New investments may comprise real estate commingled funds (“Real Estate Funds”) and real estate separate accounts (“Separate Accounts”), where the System represents the predominant equity investment in a particular vehicle, as further described in Section I.D.

The System’s investment policies are determined by the Employees Retirement System of Texas Board of Trustees (“Board” or “Board of Trustees”). In general, ERS’ long-term goal for the Total Portfolio is to earn a return that will insure the payments due to members of the System’s retirement plans and their beneficiaries at a reasonable cost to the System’s members and the taxpayers of the State of Texas.

ERS’ Real Estate Portfolio investments shall be made in a manner consistent with the whole portfolio approach and the exclusive benefit requirements of the Texas Constitution. The selection and management of Real Estate Portfolio assets will be guided to maintain prudent diversification of assets, to maximize management responsibility, and to preserve the System’s investment capital. The diversification objective is required to manage overall market risk and the specific risks inherent in any single investment or single manager.

B. ASSET ALLOCATION

ERS’ Real Estate Portfolio allocation shall remain within the limits authorized by the Board of Trustees in the System’s asset allocation, as established in the System’s *Investment Policy* based on invested net asset value. Due to the nature of closed-end Real Estate Funds drawing committed capital on an unscheduled basis, ERS may over-commit to the Real Estate Portfolio in order to achieve intended investment amounts based upon pacing analyses conducted by ERS Real Estate Staff and/or the Real Estate Consultant.

An important implementation goal for the System is to spread out the timing of new commitments so as to avoid an undue concentration of commitments in any one fiscal year, known as “vintage year diversification.” Over the long-term, it is expected that approximately equal amounts of new funding will be committed each fiscal year to garner the benefits of vintage year diversification.

C. REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

The System shall use the following rate of return tests to evaluate the performance of the Real Estate Portfolio:

1. Public Real Estate Total Return

Public Real Estate Total Return shall be calculated adding realized and unrealized capital appreciation gains and losses plus income. The performance objective of the Public Real Estate Portfolio is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling five-year periods in excess of its stated benchmark, which is the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Index.

The Public Real Estate Portfolio shall employ a risk-controlled, value-added strategy with portfolio holdings and characteristics similar to that of the broader market as represented by the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT index, with a tracking error of 300 basis points. The dual investment strategies of the Public Real Estate Portfolio are capital appreciation and income generation.

2. Private Real Estate Total Return

Private Real Estate Total Return shall be calculated adding realized and unrealized capital appreciation gains and losses plus income. The performance objective of the Private Real Estate Portfolio is to achieve a total return over rolling ten-year periods in excess of the NCREIF Fund Index-Open Diversified Core Equity ("NCREIF-ODCE"), provided that the Private Real Estate Portfolio maintains an acceptable level of risk when measured by the standard deviation of quarterly returns of the NCREIF-ODCE. ERS will measure the return of the Private Real Estate Portfolio employing a dollar-weighted, internal rate of return ("IRR") calculation, multiple of invested equity, and a time-weighted rate of return calculation (primarily for purposes of computing the System's Total Portfolio returns). Return calculations will be net of all partnership fees and expenses.

It is expected that the Private Real Estate Portfolio investments will employ multiple strategies. Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts will have dual investment goals of capital appreciation and income generation, although some Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts may focus primarily on income generation. Other Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts may not provide any meaningful predictable cash flow and will be dependent upon non-recurring events, such as the disposition of assets, to generate realized capital appreciation returns.

3. Risk With Regard to Individual Investments

Real estate investing entails risk of sustaining a loss on individual investments. It is the System's expectation that, while specific Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts may incur losses of invested capital, a diversified portfolio of Public Real Estate and Private Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts will produce a positive rate of return in comparison to the benchmarks set forth in Sections I.C.1. and I.C.2., above.

D. REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The selection and management of assets in the System's Real Estate Portfolio will be guided to generate a high level of risk-adjusted return while maintaining prudent diversification of specific investments. Eligible Real Estate Funds will range from core commingled open-end funds to opportunistic commingled closed-end funds, as defined in Sections II.A. and II.D., below, and may also include Separate Accounts with selected managers. Separate Accounts represent opportunities wherein the System would be a predominant equity investor for a real estate fund manager pursuing a specifically-targeted opportunity, typically where the real estate fund manager acts as a general partner and the

System acts as a limited partner within a limited partnership. As a predominant (but not necessarily the majority or exclusive) equity investor, the System would likely be entitled to voting and control rights generally not available to commingled Real Estate Fund investors. The System shall manage the investment risk associated with the Real Estate Portfolio in several ways:

1. Institutional Quality

All assets must be of “institutional quality.” Institutional quality is defined as being of a quality whereby the investment would be considered acceptable by other prudent institutional investors (e.g., insurance company general accounts and separate accounts, commercial banks and savings institutions, governmental permanent funds, public employee retirement systems, domestic and foreign corporate employee benefit plans, and other tax-exempt institutions).

2. Investment Types and Terms

Each Real Estate Fund and Separate Account will consist predominantly of private real estate investments (i.e., private equity and/or private debt interests), primarily within the office, multi-family, retail, industrial, and hotel property types. Other investable property types may include but not be limited to land, for-sale residential, senior housing, student housing, and storage assets. Open-end Real Estate Funds typically will not have stated investment terms, while closed-end Real Estate Funds typically will have terms of approximately ten (10) years, with extension periods provided for proper winding-down of affairs and disposition of assets.

3. Diversification

The Real Estate Portfolio shall be diversified as to (1) risk/return mixture, (2) geography, (3) property type, (4) investment vehicle, (5) investment leverage, (6) vintage year, and (7) investment manager, among other diversification elements. Long-term diversification targets among eligible investment strategies will be set forth in Section II of these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* and reviewed at least annually. Individual Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts may have a property-type or geographic bias.

While the System has not set a minimum dollar amount per Real Estate Fund and Separate Account, ERS intends to deploy capital efficiently. Average investment size will be monitored compared to the number and size of individual commitments. Interim investment goals toward the implementation of the Real Estate Portfolio will be set forth in an *Annual Tactical Plan* (attached as Appendix A) as described herein.

4. Ownership Structure

a. Investment Structure – For the Public Real Estate Portfolio, the System will primarily employ an internally-managed global publicly-traded real estate securities platform. For the Private Real Estate Portfolio, the System will primarily make commitments to Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts. Real Estate Fund investments may include (but are not limited to) commingled limited partnerships and limited liability companies, where the System invests alongside other institutional investors, employing a manager which exercises discretion over the Real Estate Fund’s individual real estate transactions. Separate Account Investments may include (but are not limited to) limited partnerships and limited liability companies where the System is the predominant source of investment capital, employing a manager which exercises discretion over the Separate Account’s individual real estate transactions. Separate Accounts typically afford the System greater amounts of control over a manager’s discretionary authority, asset management, incentive compensation, and other factors at the expense of decreased diversification, as the System would be a predominant source of a Separate Account’s investment capital.

ERS Real Estate Staff, with the assistance of the Real Estate Consultant, will source, evaluate, and recommend investments to the Real Estate Investment Committee, as described herein, composed of ERS' Executive Director and senior ERS Staff investment professionals on a non-discretionary basis, with the Real Estate Investment Committee voting to approve or to decline Real Estate Staff's recommendations. Real Estate Portfolio investments will be subject to portfolio diversification targets established in these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* and approval of an *Annual Tactical Plan* by the Board of Trustees. Other Real Estate Fund or Separate Account investments, which are not limited partnership or limited liability company units, may also be purchased by ERS, if such vehicles are deemed to provide appropriate liability, tax, and governance characteristics. All vehicle structures will be subject to review by ERS' legal counsel.

- b. Co-Investments** – In addition to Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts, the Real Estate Portfolio may also consist of co-investments. Co-investments entail providing additional funding to specific real estate investments being made by the Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts to which ERS has commitments. Typically, co-investment opportunities arise when the general partner of a Real Estate Fund or Separate Account invites limited partners or other investors to provide additional capital when an investment is of a size that exceeds the Real Estate Fund's or Separate Account's diversification parameters.

The Real Estate team may elect to invest in co-investments that are with general partners with whom ERS has made a limited partnership investment ("Existing Relationships") or with general partners with whom ERS has not invested ("New Relationships").

No individual co-investment, including follow-on investments in the same company, may be greater than the following, without ERS Board of Trustees approval: (i) \$50 million in size for Existing Relationships; (ii) \$20 million in size for New Relationships; or (iii) \$100 million in size for a portfolio of real estate assets.

For co-investments, ERS Real Estate Staff, with the assistance of the Real Estate Consultant, will evaluate and recommend co-investments to the Real Estate Investment Committee on a non-discretionary basis, with the Real Estate Investment Committee voting to approve or to decline Real Estate Staff's recommendations. The co-investments will be subject to portfolio diversification targets established in these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* and approval of an *Annual Tactical Plan* by the Board of Trustees.

5. Reporting System

There shall be a reporting and monitoring system for the Real Estate Funds, Separate Accounts, and Co-Investments. Utilizing the reporting system, situations of underperforming investments, portfolio diversification deficiencies, or other violations of the *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* and *Strategic Portfolio Structure* can then be identified. Further definition of this reporting system is provided in Sections III. D.1.b. "Investment Management Ongoing Operations" and III.D.2. "Reporting Requirements."

6. Performance Measurement

Performance will be calculated on a time-weighted basis for the Public Real Estate Portfolio and Private Real Estate Portfolio. Additionally, both a dollar-weighted (i.e., internal rate of return or IRR) calculation and multiple of invested equity calculation will be used to evaluate the Private Real Estate Portfolio. Internal rate of return calculations will be net of all Real Estate Fund and Separate Account fees and expenses.

7. Lines of Responsibility

Well-defined lines of responsibility and accountability will be required of all participants in ERS' real estate investment program. Participants are identified as:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Board of Trustees	The fiduciaries elected by the employee and retiree beneficiaries of the System and those appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court.
Investment Advisory Committee	The Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC") was created to consult with and advise the Board on investments and investment-related issues. The IAC is composed of at least five and not more than nine members and are selected on the basis of experience in the management of a financial institution or other business in which investment decisions are made or as a prominent educator in the fields of economics or finance. The IAC members serve at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees.
Executive Director	The Executive Director is granted full authority and responsibility by the Board of Trustees in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations.
Real Estate Investment Committee	The Real Estate Investment Committee consists of the Executive Director, Chief Investment Officer and senior members of the ERS Investment Staff and is granted the fiduciary responsibility of approving Real Estate Portfolio investments recommended by Real Estate Staff up to the lesser of \$200 million or 0.75% of the System's assets as determined at the time of the Real Estate Investment Committee meeting. For co-investments with New Relationships, the Real Estate Investment Committee will approve the general partner, as well as approve the co-investment.
Real Estate Staff	Investment professionals on the ERS Staff responsible for the real estate investment program's design, implementation (including due diligence and investment recommendation and approval), administration, and monitoring.
Real Estate Consultant	<p>Professionals retained to support ERS' Real Estate Staff and Board of Trustees through the provision of real estate and alternative investment program knowledge and technical support, and to conduct investment due diligence, to make fiduciary investment recommendations on a non-discretionary basis, and conduct performance measurement of the real estate portfolio.</p> <p>The Real Estate Consultant must also adhere to ERS' Standard of Conduct, as follows: Any conflict of interest disclosures that a non-discretionary consultant is required to file pursuant to state law and federal securities laws must also be filed with and acceptable to ERS Real Estate Staff. Such disclosures will not be acceptable if they are perceived by ERS to show any loss of independence and objectivity by the Real Estate Consultant.</p>

With respect to the Real Estate Portfolio, the responsibilities of the parties cited above are outlined in Section III.A.1- 3.

II. INVESTMENT POLICIES

Real Estate Portfolio investments will be guided by these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures*. Each year the real estate program will be further implemented and modified in accordance with an *Annual Tactical Plan* prepared by Real Estate Staff and approved by the Board of Trustees.

A. RISK/RETURN MIXTURE AND TARGET ALLOCATIONS

The Real Estate Portfolio's risk/return mixture is dependent upon the System's risk tolerance as well as return expectations. ERS Real Estate Staff and the Real Estate Consultant will seek to manage the allocations to the mid-point of the ranges, understanding that the System may deviate from these ranges as it allocates capital over the next several years to achieve full Real Estate Portfolio allocation within the ERS Total Portfolio.

1. **Core:** (30% +/- 15%) – Equity or debt investment in operating and fully-leased institutional quality real estate in the traditional property types (office, multi-family, retail, industrial, and hotel). Net returns historically have been in the 8% range (net of all fees).

Equity: For core equity strategies, returns are typically comprised of greater levels of income with appreciation exceeding inflation.

Debt: For core debt strategies, the current pay or coupon rate determines the vast majority of the expected return.

2. **Non-Core:** (40% +/- 15%) – Equity or debt investments in real estate properties, operating companies or other investment vehicles that are in need of lease up, repositioning, require extensive capital expenditures or ground up development. Net returns have historically been in the 10%-15%+ range.

Equity: For non-core equity strategies, returns are typically expected to generate above-core returns through successful execution of each manager's business plan. The returns typically come more from capital appreciation than a core investment but income can contribute a meaningful portion of the returns for some lower risk non-core investments.

Debt: For non-core debt strategies, the focus is on debt investments with greater coupon rates or purchases to par value, generally attributed to debt collateralized by lower quality real estate or debt proceeds extended at greater loan-to-value ratios than core real estate strategies.

3. **Global Publicly-Traded Real Estate Securities:** (30% +/- 10%) – Equity or debt investments in global publicly-traded real estate securities. Investments may be made in securities owning stabilized properties with substantial in-place income, as well as securities owning non-traditional properties, including those with little or no income, e.g., land banks. Net returns historically have been in the 8.50% range (net of fees).

4. **Infrastructure:** (0% - 10%) – Equity or debt investments in infrastructure, including both stabilized core cash-producing assets, i.e., brownfields, and value-added and opportunistic assets with less stabilized income-generating potential and more capital appreciation potential, i.e., greenfields. Institutional quality infrastructure asset categories include, but are not limited to, the following:

Transportation, e.g., bridges, toll roads, airports,

Utilities and Regulated Industries, e.g., electricity lines, gas pipelines,

Communication, e.g., communication towers, satellites, cable systems,

Social Infrastructure, e.g., school buildings, hospitals, court houses, and

Natural Resources, e.g., coal mines, water aquifers, mineral rights. The System shall review any infrastructure investments with respect to its private equity portfolio, to prevent any inadvertent over-allocation to any infrastructure category and to ensure proper diversification of the infrastructure portfolio.

B. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION DIVERSIFICATION

Over the long-term, ERS' Private Real Estate Portfolio should seek geographic diversification with regard to major regional areas both domestically, e.g., Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest/Plains, Southwest/Rockies, West Coast, Pacific Northwest, and internationally, e.g., Asia, Europe, Latin America. The currency exposure to ERS from the non-dollar aspect of the Real Estate Portfolio need not be hedged, unless hedging is deemed to be appropriate by ERS Real Estate Staff, Real Estate Consultant, and/or the System's primary investment consultant. ERS Real Estate Staff and the Real Estate Consultant will seek to manage allocations to the mid-point of the ranges, understanding that the System may not be able to achieve these ranges as it allocates capital in the early stages of implementing the Real Estate Portfolio investments.

A portion of the Real Estate Portfolio is targeted to international real estate to take advantage of secular growth in real estate demand in non-U.S. markets and for diversification benefits. Although historical international real estate returns have been more volatile than domestic real estate returns, this target is premised upon the belief that the United States' share of world economic output will decline relative to that of other countries over the long-term (although it will still grow in absolute terms).

1. **Domestic:** (70% +/- 15%) – Domestic Real Estate Portfolio investments shall be considered those inside the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. For smaller investments with multiple locations, the System may use the headquarters location when classifying the investment for geographical location diversification.

With respect to the System's domestic real estate investments, the distribution by geographic region will target a +/- 20% weight to the NCREIF Property Index ("NPI") regional areas of West, Midwest, South and East.

In the event that ERS' Domestic Private Real Estate portfolio exceeds a 20% weight from the respective NPI regional weights, staff will communicate the reasons for the regional over and underweights. An actionable plan to bring the regional weights back into the respective +/- 20% suggested target range of the NCP will be presented to the Executive Director and to the Board.

2. **International:** (30% +/- 15%) – International Real Estate Portfolio investments shall be considered those outside of the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. For smaller investments with multiple locations, the System may use the headquarters location when classifying the investment for geographical location diversification.

The international real estate investments will be further diversified by geographic region. Emerging countries are growing much faster than developed countries and are projected to become a significant portion of the overall institutional market. Despite improved asset quality, transparency, and governance, inherent risks still exist. While no formal limit is imposed on investing in these countries, an emerging country target of up to 40% of the international portfolio which equates to just 12% of the overall real estate portfolio will be followed.

Geographic Region

Asia:	20% – 50%
Europe:	20% – 50%
Americas:	0% – 30%
Other International:	0% – 20%

C. PROPERTY TYPE DIVERSIFICATION

Property-type ranges are based on the universe of available real estate investments, institutional investor portfolio information, and available indexes. ERS may occasionally overweight certain property types when appropriate strategies and opportunities with top-tier managers exist. While traditional real estate property types of office, multi-family, retail, industrial, and hotel are provided, other emerging property types may provide significant opportunities for outperformance. The policy ranges with respect to the System's domestic property type exposure will target a +/- 20% weight to the NPI property type weightings of Office, Multi-family, Retail, Industrial and Hotel. An "Other" property type category (e.g. healthcare, self-storage, etc.) can be up to 30% in aggregate and infrastructure can be up to 10% of the portfolio.

In the event that ERS' Domestic Private Real Estate portfolio exceeds a 20% range limit from respective NPI property type weights, staff will communicate the reasons for the property type over and underweights. An actionable plan to bring the property type weights back into the respective +/- 20% suggested target range of the NPI will be presented to the Executive Director and to the Board.

D. INVESTMENT VEHICLE AND LIQUIDITY EXPOSURE DIVERSIFICATION

The allocation range for investment vehicle type is shown below along with their historical liquidity levels. It should be noted that even ostensibly liquid vehicles have, on occasion, experienced significant illiquidity, thereby affecting exit pricing for some investors. Thus, the allocation ranges are intended to provide maximum flexibility to achieve ERS' Real Estate Portfolio goals:

Commingled Closed-End Real Estate Funds (Illiquid): Up to 100%
Commingled Open-End Real Estate Funds (Moderate Liquidity): Up to 75%
Separate Accounts (Ranging from Liquid to Illiquid): Up to 50%
Global Publicly Traded Real Estate Securities (Liquid): Up to 40%

E. INVESTMENT LEVERAGE

Leverage is a significant risk factor. While leverage can enhance returns, the potential negative impact of leverage is magnified during an economic downturn, when decreasing property values and stricter lending terms can lead to unexpectedly increased leverage levels and, at times, forced deleveraging. The Private Real Estate Portfolio, as a whole, shall not employ leverage greater than 65% on loan-to-value basis. On an individual investment basis, leverage can surpass this limitation. Within each Real Estate Fund and Separate Account, leverage should be applied primarily on a non-recourse basis to the Real Estate Fund/Separate Account, allowing for significant flexibility regarding provisions for debt maturations. With respect to the System's risk/return mixture, the limitations on leverage (on a loan-to-value basis) will be compared to the following ranges:

Core: Up to 50%
Non-Core: Up to 70%
Separate Accounts (Ranging from Liquid to Illiquid): Up to 70%

F. VINTAGE YEAR DIVERSIFICATION

Commitments to partnership investments will be staged over time. It is ERS' long-term goal to spread out investment timing such that new commitments will be made each fiscal year. This policy will have the effect of dollar-cost-averaging the Real Estate Portfolio over business cycles and will help to insulate the Real Estate Portfolio from event risk. Annual commitments will be allotted in accordance with a *Real Estate Portfolio Pacing Analysis* maintained by Real Estate Staff and the Real Estate Consultant, the results of which will be updated and incorporated as part of the *Annual Tactical Plan*.

G. INVESTMENT MANAGER DIVERSIFICATION

If a manager is unable to fully implement its strategy based upon factors internal to the organization, e.g., credit agency downgrades, key person risk, it affects the returns that can be expected from the Real Estate Portfolio. The Real Estate Portfolio will seek to diversify by managers of Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts. No more than 15%, with a target of 10%, of ERS' Real Estate Portfolio, based on net asset value plus uncalled commitments, will be invested with any one investment manager organization. Net asset value is defined as the carrying value of the investments reported by Real Estate Fund and Separate Accounts in the quarterly financial statements. ERS' Real Estate Portfolio (combined private and listed securities) is defined as the one-year forward-looking value presented in the ERS Real Estate Annual Tactical Plan. It is also recognized that during the Real Estate Portfolio development and wind-down stages the full investment parameters may not be met.

ERS will always look for a strong alignment of interest with its managers. The preferred guideline is 3% or greater for a manager to be invested alongside the investors in a fund or other investment vehicle. ERS may own up to 100% of real estate fund-of-fund vehicles that invest in real estate partnerships, not properties (i.e. fund-of-one vehicles).

H. OTHER DIVERSIFICATION ELEMENTS

While no formal diversification ranges are set forth for other risk attributes, Real Estate Staff and the Real Estate Consultant shall monitor other investment diversification risks affecting the Real Estate Portfolio. Examples of these risks include:

1. **Life Cycle.** Unentitled land, development projects, redevelopment projects, operating properties.
2. **Property-Level Investment Size.** Less than \$10 million single asset equity investments vs. greater than \$100 million single asset equity investments.
3. **Property-Level Investment Concentration.** Proportion of each investment fund in a particular asset or group of assets.
4. **Direct or Indirect Ownership Basis.** Manager interests and their claims to property title.

III. PROCEDURES FOR INVESTMENT

A. GENERAL ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Real Estate Portfolio investments shall be implemented and monitored through the coordinated efforts of the Board of Trustees, Investment Advisory Committee, Executive Director, Real Estate Investment Committee, Real Estate Staff, and the Real Estate Consultant. The Real Estate Portfolio will be internally managed by the Board of Trustees and Real Estate Staff. Delegation of responsibilities for each participant is described in the following sections.

1. **Board of Trustees**

The Board of Trustees shall approve the investment policies and objectives that are judged to be appropriate and prudent to implement the strategic plan for the investment of the System's assets; review the performance criteria and policy guidelines for the measurement and evaluation of the System's Total Portfolio and investments; and supervise the investment of the System's assets to ensure that the System's investments remains in accordance with intended strategic plans and the Employees Retirement System of Texas *Objectives and Policies* and these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* documents. The Board of Trustees will guide the long-term execution of the Real Estate Portfolio through approval of these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures*, which will be updated and revised annually or as

appropriate. The Board of Trustees will hire the Real Estate Consultant. The Board of Trustees will guide the short-term execution of the Real Estate Portfolio through approval of an *Annual Tactical Plan* prepared by ERS Real Estate Staff and the Real Estate Consultant, which details goals and objectives for the upcoming twelve month-period. The Board will monitor the Real Estate Portfolio's progress and results through a performance measurement report prepared quarterly by the Real Estate Consultant.

2. Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC")

The Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC") shall review the System's investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives and policies adopted by the Board of Trustees. Real Estate Staff may utilize the expertise of IAC members in assessing investment strategies and may request IAC members to participate on ad-hoc project committees and provide insights from such participation to the Board of Trustees.

3. Executive Director

The Executive Director is granted full authority and responsibility by the Board of Trustees in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations. The Executive Director shall participate and review investment decisions and, together with the other members of the Real Estate Investment Committee, shall make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments in Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts, based on information provided by and recommendations offered by Real Estate Staff.

4. Real Estate Investment Committee

The Real Estate Investment Committee shall review the System's Real Estate Portfolio prospective investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives outlined by these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* and *Annual Tactical Plan* approved by the Board of Trustees and to ensure they are appropriate given current and anticipated real estate market dynamics. The Real Estate Investment Committee shall be comprised of the Executive Director, Chief Investment Officer and other senior members of the ERS Investment Staff, and it shall review investment recommendations forwarded by Real Estate Staff. The Real Estate Investment Committee shall make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments in Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts, based on information provided by and recommendations offered by Real Estate Staff. The Real Estate Investment Committee has authority to authorize individual investments up to the lesser of \$200 million or 0.75% of the System's assets as determined at the time of the Real Estate Investment Committee meeting. For co-investments with New Relationships, the Real Estate Investment Committee will approve the general partner, as well as approve the co-investment.

5. Real Estate Staff

Real Estate Staff will develop investment objectives and policy language that includes a long-term strategic plan. Real Estate Portfolio documentation will be updated and revised annually or as appropriate. Real Estate Staff will prepare an *Annual Tactical Plan*, which details goals and objectives for the upcoming twelve-month period. Real Estate Staff will review the quarterly Real Estate Portfolio performance reports prepared by the Real Estate Consultant.

Real Estate Staff, assisted by the Real Estate Consultant, will identify eligible Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts for the Real Estate Portfolio, conduct due diligence on prospective investments, and prepare formal investment recommendations to the Real Estate Investment Committee. Real Estate Staff will coordinate program compliance among all participants, will communicate the investment policies and objectives, and will coordinate the receipt and distribution of capital.

6. Real Estate Consultant

In cooperation with the Real Estate Staff, the Real Estate Consultant will advise on Real Estate Portfolio compliance and will assist in the implementation of the Real Estate Portfolio. Additionally, as requested, the Real Estate Consultant will assist in developing the long-term real estate strategic plan, composed of the *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* and *Annual Tactical Plans*, and will review and annually update Real Estate Portfolio documentation. The Real Estate Consultant will also assist Real Estate Staff in investment identification, screening, due diligence evaluation, and documentation activities; prepare the quarterly performance measurement reports; advise on investment amendments; and provide special project research pertaining to technical real estate and alternative investments issues as requested by ERS.

B. INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

Real estate investments in compliance with ERS' Investment Objectives (Section I) and Investment Policies (Section II) shall be acquired through the following process:

1. Annual Tactical Plan

Each year, Real Estate Staff will work with the Real Estate Consultant to prepare an *Annual Tactical Plan* which reviews the current status of the Real Estate Portfolio and recent historical and prospective market conditions. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will propose the steps to be taken over the next twelve-month period to further implement the long-term strategic plan. Employing a projection model pacing analysis, the *Annual Tactical Plan* will develop a dollar commitment target for the upcoming twelve-month period. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will be provided to the Board for review and approval. The *Annual Tactical Plan* is provided in Appendix A.

2. Real Estate Portfolio Investments

ERS Real Estate Staff, with assistance of the Real Estate Consultant, will identify and evaluate Real Estate Funds, Separate Accounts and, as appropriate, Co-Investments and other investment vehicles that are in compliance with these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* and current *Annual Tactical Plan*. The ERS *Private Real Estate Portfolio Evaluation Criteria* are attached as Appendix B.

ERS Real Estate Staff, with assistance of the Real Estate Consultant, will be responsible for the due diligence evaluation of the prospective investments. Real Estate Staff and/or the Real Estate Consultant will prepare a written summary analysis and investment recommendation based on findings in due diligence. For investments approved by the Real Estate Investment Committee, Real Estate Staff will be responsible for all aspects of negotiation, documentation, and legal reviews and closings. Real Estate Staff may request the Real Estate Consultant to assist in various aspects of its duties.

C. REAL ESTATE STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Implementation and Administration

ERS Real Estate Staff is responsible for the following implementation and administration responsibilities. This section designates certain Real Estate Portfolio management responsibilities that the Real Estate Staff will perform or cause to be performed.

- a. Investment Selection** – Real Estate Staff will be responsible for evaluating investment opportunities and submitting their recommendations for investment to be approved by the Real Estate Investment Committee.

The screening and selection of Real Estate Portfolio investments will be made with a view to maximize the System's risk-adjusted rate of return, within the parameters and allocations as set by

the Board of Trustees in these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures*. ERS *Private Real Estate Portfolio Evaluation Criteria* are attached in Appendix B.

The *Annual Tactical Plan* process will be used for determining targets for the number and types of investments to be made for a given year. Real Estate Staff will also take into consideration relevant overall portfolio diversification considerations as set forth in the Investment Objectives and Investment Policies statement of these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures*. The process will include, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- (1) Prepare the *Annual Tactical Plan*. This *Annual Tactical Plan* outlines the steps ERS will take during the upcoming twelve-month period to further implement ERS' adopted Real Estate Portfolio strategic plan. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will include a review of the current status of the Real Estate Portfolio, perceived real estate investment environment, the types and number of Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts to be sought and underlying rationale, and goals for other management responsibilities (e.g., situations being monitored and planned refinements to the Real Estate Portfolio management process).
- (2) Review and maintain records of real estate opportunities available and reviewed in the market over time.
- (3) Screen and evaluate real estate opportunities to identify investments that provide attractive risk and return characteristics and are a fit with the Real Estate Portfolio's long-term and short-term objectives.
- (4) Conduct full and proper due diligence on prospective real estate investments and document the due diligence process. Prospective investment due diligence will include evaluating areas such as (1) organization and personnel, (2) research, (3) due diligence and underwriting, (4) internal investment decision process, (5) documentation, (6) monitoring, (7) track record, (8) investment terms and conditions, (9) investor reporting, (10) corporate governance protections, and other investment specific items as determined by ERS Real Estate Staff and the Real Estate Consultant. On-site visits at a manager's office by Real Estate Staff and the Real Estate Consultant will be a mandatory part of investment due diligence.
- (5) Summarize findings of the due diligence process on each prospective Real Estate Portfolio investment in a formal investment recommendation and present those findings to the Real Estate Investment Committee for approval.
- (6) Negotiate investment terms and conditions, limited partnership and limited liability company agreements, and other closing documents on ERS' behalf, for investments approved by the Real Estate Investment Committee. Real Estate Staff will coordinate legal, tax, and any other required professional reviews. Although ERS is not subject to ERISA, Real Estate Staff should obtain terms and conditions in such negotiations for ERS investments to operate in the same manner as investments made by "employee benefit plans" under ERISA, to the extent such terms and conditions (1) are not in conflict with applicable laws/regulations to which ERS is subject; (2) are not in conflict with these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures*; (3) do not interfere with ERS maintaining its favorable tax qualification status; and (4) are not opted out of by the Real Estate Investment Committee because to do so would be in ERS' best interest.

b. Ongoing Operations –Real Estate Staff will conduct or supervise the following services with respect to each Real Estate Portfolio investment:

- (1) **Monitoring and Voting** – Maintain communication with the managers of Real Estate Portfolio investments and maintain an awareness of the progress and level of performance of each Real Estate Portfolio investment. This will include, as appropriate, meeting with managers, attendance at annual investment meetings, and sitting on advisory boards. This maintenance will also

involve voting on Real Estate Fund and Separate Account portfolio matters. Material voting issues will be brought to the Real Estate Investment Committee for approval.

Real Estate Staff will keep itself informed of the overall market conditions relative to Real Estate Portfolio investments and their competitive position. Real Estate Staff will also be responsible for attending to amendments, resolutions, voting proxies, and other investment-related matters. All such activities will be undertaken with a view toward maximizing Real Estate Portfolio value.

- (2) **Disbursement, Receipt, and Cash Management** – Fund commitments on a timely basis and coordinate the receipt of cash distributions from the Real Estate Portfolio investments.
- (3) **Books and Records** – Maintain, or cause to be maintained, records regarding the management of the Real Estate Portfolio investments. These will include receipts, disbursements, and other investment-related records, including limited partnership and limited liability company agreements, amendments, correspondence, and other documentation as appropriate. Books and records will be made reasonably available to ERS auditors as reasonably required.

2. **Reporting Requirements**

- a. **Investment Financial Statements** – On a quarterly basis, Real Estate Staff and the Real Estate Consultant will receive from Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts unaudited financial statements and, on an annual basis, audited financial statements. Valuations shall be computed using the values provided by the managers in the most recent financial statements.
- b. **Quarterly Report** – On a quarterly basis, as soon as is practicable after quarter-end, the Real Estate Consultant will produce a report on the Real Estate Portfolio which will address activities that occurred during the quarter, including cash flows, valuations, internal rates of return (“IRR”), multiple of invested equity returns, and any and all other items of which ERS should be apprised. The Real Estate Consultant will also reconcile with the custodian bank at least quarterly. Because of the time-lag associated with real estate valuation processes, these quarterly reports are typically produced with a one-quarter lag.
- c. **Custodian** – The custodian shall collect information regarding the System's account cash flows and valuations and any other information reasonably requested.

D. REAL ESTATE CONSULTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Real Estate Consultant will assist with the ongoing review and recommendation of revisions to these *Real Estate Policies and Procedures* and shall assist Real Estate Staff with the preparation of the *Annual Tactical Plan*. As requested, the Real Estate Consultant shall assist Real Estate Staff with completing any of the duties listed under Section III.D., including but not limited to the following duties:

1. Establish procedures for conducting prospective investment identification and due diligence.
2. Search activities including the initial identification and screening of prospective real estate investments.
3. Conduct various activities required in evaluating and conducting and due diligence on prospective investments, including documentation of the process.
4. Prepare written investment recommendations or finalist presentation materials. The Real Estate Consultant, as requested, will be responsible for making fiduciary investment recommendations in writing to be provided to the Real Estate Investment Committee for consideration on investments.
5. Prepare quarterly performance measurement reports on the Real Estate Portfolio investments, including reconciliation with the custodian.
6. Perform special projects, as requested.

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

**PRIVATE REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO
ANNUAL TACTICAL PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016**

**EFFECTIVE
MAY 17, 2016**

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This *Private Real Estate Portfolio FY 2017 Tactical Plan* (“*Annual Tactical Plan*”) has been prepared by the Employees Retirement System of Texas (“ERS”) Real Estate Staff and real estate consultant RVK, Inc. Real Estate Consulting Group (“RVK”). It is intended to be a planning document which outlines the steps to be taken during Fiscal Year 2017 to further ERS Real Estate Portfolio objectives and to address considerations germane to the administration and success of the Private Real Estate Portfolio. This *Annual Tactical Plan* is a guiding reference only, and it is not intended to overrule prudent real estate investment decision-making.

As of March 31, 2016, according to custodial data, the Private Real Estate Portfolio stands at approximately \$1.9 billion, with total invested plus currently committed yet uncalled capital totaling approximately \$2.6 billion (approximately \$770 million of committed yet undrawn capital). Many of the non-core Private Real Estate Portfolio funds approved by ERS during Fiscal Years 2012 through 2015 are drawing capital on a faster schedule than initially anticipated. Nonetheless, some funds approved during these Fiscal Years may not call all of their capital commitments, and several funds are disposing of assets on a faster-than-expected schedule. Real estate valuations have continued to rise in the vast majority of sectors in the US and most sectors in Europe, where ERS has committed the vast majority of its private real estate capital. Given the buoyancy in these markets, it is likely that ERS will see an increase in the already brisk pace of capital distributions in Fiscal Year 2017 and beyond. During Fiscal Year 2016, in concert with the *FY 2016 Annual Tactical Plan* approved by the ERS Board of Trustees, ERS increased its capital commitment to a core Asian open-ended vehicle with an attractive “founding investor” fee schedule. It also invested in a high quality portfolio of retail assets in the New York City metropolitan area through a club deal. Beyond core real estate, ERS committed to non-core separate accounts and commingled funds focused on (i) manufactured housing, (ii) global real estate co-investment opportunities, (iii) real estate emerging managers, and (iv) stabilized Indian office investments, all of which should help to continue to diversify the drivers of returns in the ERS Private Real Estate Portfolio. ERS also committed capital to a co-investment in the Asian real estate debt arena. With these investments, ERS is just under the \$200 million real estate commitment target for Fiscal Year 2016, as approved in the *FY 2016 Annual Tactical Plan*. As discussed in previous *Annual Tactical Plans*, the accelerated pace of investment from Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015 has benefited the ERS Real Estate Portfolio and has caused the ERS Total Portfolio to reach its 7.0% target in Private Real Estate earlier than a more normal investment pace would have caused. Accordingly, this *Annual Tactical Plan* anticipates few, if any, new allocations during Fiscal Year 2017, allowing ERS to evaluate the pace of capital distributions back to the ERS Trust while contemplating increased capital commitments during Fiscal Years 2018 through 2020. Given that there will be difficulty of keeping the Private Real Estate Portfolio precisely at 7.0%, with fluctuations in (i) Total Portfolio growth and (ii) distributions back from current Private Real Estate Portfolio managers, ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK request flexibility to deploy capital during Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018.

Since initiating its Private Real Estate Portfolio in Fiscal Year 2010, ERS has approved a wide variety of private real estate funds focused on (i) multifamily real estate, (ii) student housing, (iii) medical office, (iv) self storage, (v) manufactured housing, (vi) industrial real estate, (vii) discounted secondary real estate positions, (viii) subordinated debt collateralized by U.S. real estate, (ix) subordinated debt collateralized by U.K. and continental European real estate, (x) U.S. opportunistic real estate strategies, (xi) European opportunistic real estate strategies, (xii) Asian opportunistic real estate strategies, and (xiii) diversified global opportunistic real estate strategies, in addition to core real estate strategies spanning the United States, Europe, and Asia. Moreover, ERS has progressed on allocation of its \$50 million commitment to ERS’ Private Real Estate Emerging Manager I, L.P., an emerging real estate manager of managers program, with commitments to underlying managers totaling \$60 million (inclusive of recycled capital) and

invested capital totaling over \$50 million, as of March 31, 2016. This success has led to a follow-on \$50 million commitment to ERS Private Real Estate Emerging Manager II, L.P. Moreover, ERS has continued to identify real estate opportunities with smaller real estate groups in Europe, benefiting from distressed real estate pricing throughout the United Kingdom and continental Europe. As of March 31, 2016, the Aberdeen European Opportunity Property Fund of Funds LLC has committed €80 million (US\$ 91 million) to 7 underlying managers and about €55 million (US\$ 62 million) has been called.

ERS' Private Real Estate Portfolio investment strategy has worked very well, with the Private Real Estate Portfolio generating a 12.74% net internal rate of return since inception through March 31, 2016, according to custodial data, utilizing significantly less risk than many public pension plans, particularly in terms of leverage. Moreover, the Private Real Estate Portfolio has started to generate significant income distributions for ERS. As has been articulated by ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK in previous *Annual Tactical Plans*, income traditionally has driven well over 75% of long-term returns in core real estate. Additionally, recognizing the importance that fees play in long-term real estate returns, ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK are always focused on negotiating favorable investment terms on ERS' behalf, including lower asset management fees and more favorable incentive compensation structures, in order to boost net returns for ERS or mitigate the share of profits GP's earn if their realized returns are below expectations.

ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK propose targeting \$0 in capital commitments for Fiscal Year 2017, with the potential to allocate up to \$250 million if attractive opportunities present themselves. We ask for this flexibility, as ERS has opportunistically pruned some of its overvalued real estate investments in the core arena over the past year, preserving "dry powder" to allocate to potentially attractive opportunities that may arise during the upcoming Fiscal Year. With this proposed commitment amount, ERS should continue its "steady state" real estate allocation going forward (7.0% of the ERS Total Portfolio for the Private Real Estate Portfolio and 3.0% of the ERS Total Portfolio for the Public Real Estate Portfolio). Due to the faster pace of capital commitments over the previous several years and due to the amount of capital commitments left to deploy within the currently approved funds, this proposed capital commitment proposal is a shift from the significant "ramp up" period from Fiscal Years 2011 through 2016. While ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK wish to be judicious with respect to new allocations this Fiscal Year, any proposed investments will likely be focused on taking advantage of what appears to be better risk adjusted returns in the non-core real estate markets, particularly "hybrid" real estate asset classes such as senior housing and medical office and markets outside of the United States. While ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK will focus primarily on non-core real estate opportunities in the coming Fiscal Year, they will also continue to carefully evaluate core real estate investment opportunities for addition to the Private Real Estate Portfolio. Similar to Fiscal Year 2016, the focus in the core portfolio during Fiscal Year 2017 will be primarily on alternative core investments such as international core and medical office, providing better risk adjusted returns and diversification benefits than "traditional" core real estate investments. Given the relative attractiveness of valuations in non-core real estate, ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK propose overweighting non-core real estate and underweighting core real estate in the Private Real Estate Portfolio for the foreseeable future. Due to continued valuation increases in the "traditional" core space, ERS submitted redemption requests from its commingled open-ended and industrial-focused core funds in early 2016. ERS was able to take advantage of the buoyancy in the market to sell part of its position in its industrial-focused core fund in the secondary market at a premium to net asset value, providing additional returns to the ERS Trust. In Fiscal Year 2017 and beyond, ERS may consider separate accounts for certain strategies or geographic focus to enhance net returns with potentially more control. For example, during Fiscal Year 2015, ERS implemented an innovative separate account focusing on self-storage, allowing ERS flexibility in allocating capital. In Fiscal Year 2016, it continued its innovations within the separate account arenas focusing on real estate co-investments and a re-up to its successful real estate emerging manager platform.

II. FISCAL YEAR 2016 IN REVIEW AND SET UP FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

Thus far during Fiscal Year 2016, ERS has committed approximately \$191 million in the Private Real Estate Portfolio, just below the target articulated in the *FY 2016 Annual Tactical Plan* of \$200 million. This pace of capital deployment kept ERS on track towards achieving its full Private Real Estate Portfolio allocation by the end of Fiscal Year 2016 (7.0% of the ERS Total Portfolio for the Private Real Estate Portfolio). Indeed, ERS achieved this goal earlier in the Fiscal Year, and ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK have been working to identify situations to prune the portfolio when opportunities are ripe (including sales to secondary purchasers of highly-sought after positions within the ERS Private Real Estate Portfolio), while continuing to identify opportunities where new capital commitments may bear fruit in the

coming years. We anticipate continuing to identify positions in the ERS Private Real Estate Portfolio that may be sold at premiums to net asset value in the secondary market, to free up capital to deploy to new opportunities that can generate higher returns. While ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK will work to meet the 7.0% target over the long term, it should be noted that given the inherent fluctuations of the ERS Total Portfolio, it will be difficult to precisely match the 7.0% Private Real Estate Portfolio target on an ongoing basis. For this reason, after achieving a “steady state,” the ERS Total Portfolio asset allocation provides flexibility, providing for a five (5) percentage point “buffer” around the Private Real Estate Portfolio target of 7.0%. Thus, the Private Real Estate Portfolio can range from 2.0-12.0% of the ERS Total Portfolio.

Early in the development of its Private Real Estate Portfolio, ERS has been able to take advantage of trough valuations in many U.S.-based real estate property types with commitments to a variety of multifamily-focused, industrial-focused, and broadly-diversified private real estate funds. During Fiscal Year 2014, ERS took advantage of trough valuations in many European markets through several European allocations as well as a “starter” position in a core open-ended Asian real estate fund. During Fiscal Year 2015, ERS continued its international diversification by increasing its allocation to its core open-ended Asian real estate fund and allocating to its first Asian opportunistic real estate fund, taking advantage of opportunities stemming from the Chinese economic growth slowdown. During Fiscal Year 2016, ERS furthered this diversification trend, by allocating to an Asian real estate debt co-investment and a commingled Indian real estate fund focused on stabilized, high cash-flowing office assets leased to high credit tenants. This international diversification has occurred alongside ERS’ continued funding of its European fund-of-funds account. This customized account has allowed ERS to selectively deploy capital with niche European real estate managers at an opportune time in the real estate market cycle in Europe. Importantly, this account provides ERS a wide variety of safeguards, including a veto and tag-along rights with respect to any particular investment proposed.

By August 31, 2016, the overall level of real estate invested capital and capital commitments to the Private Real Estate Portfolio will total approximately \$2.6 billion. However, this does not mean that ERS will have invested this amount of capital. Currently, ERS has committed approximately \$2.7 billion, while it has invested approximately \$1.8 billion of this commitment thus far; the total ERS Private Real Estate Portfolio is valued at approximately \$1.8 billion, which does not include income and capital gain distributions received back by ERS. Private real estate funds have the ability to draw down capital over a period of years, and some funds do not draw all of their capital commitments. Thus, proper pacing and planning for potential differences between committed and invested capital is crucial when evaluating private real estate funds and establishing subsequent *Annual Tactical Plans*.

For Fiscal Year 2017, ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK believe that opportunities to target non-core equity-oriented real estate should be compelling on a *selective* basis. However, compared to prior Fiscal Years, the ability to garner favorable investment terms will become even more challenging than what ERS has been accustomed to since the initiation of its Private Real Estate Portfolio development. The vast majority of the real estate investor universe that had stopped deploying capital to real estate opportunities in the wake of the global financial crisis has returned, which (all other factors being held constant) will reduce ERS’ negotiating power with general partners. While ERS has been able to and should continue to be able to garner favorable investment terms, including lower asset management fees and more favorable incentive compensation structures with many managers, some established managers have been able to raise substantial amounts of capital without the need to provide favorable investment terms. While ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK continue to negotiate for the best interests of the ERS Trust, we believe that this dynamic will become increasingly prevalent during Fiscal Year 2017 and beyond. Prudence about which opportunities to commit to in this environment is warranted.

Importantly, while this *Annual Tactical Plan* highlights a continued capital commitment over the next several Fiscal Years (notwithstanding the low commitment proposal for Fiscal Year 2017), not all of the capital committed may be invested by ERS’ selected real estate funds. The ranges given in Section III of this *Annual Tactical Plan* provide flexibility to the targeted commitment amount to provide for varying market opportunities as well as availability of ERS resources. For example, capital may be invested in co-investments, which can provide greater net returns to the Private Real Estate Portfolio. Moreover, ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK may request a change of pace of investment in subsequent *Annual Tactical Plans* in order to adjust to market opportunities.

III. FUNDING LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2017 - 2020

The ERS Private Real Estate Portfolio Pacing Analysis (*Attachment 1*) projects the following capital commitments through the end of Fiscal Year 2020:

Funding Tables

	Current Funding Position (as of March 31, 2016)	Projected Funding Position as of FY-End 2016 ¹	Projected Funding Position as of FY-End 2020 ²
Total ERS of Texas Portfolio Size	\$24,770,637,779	\$25,577,833,352	\$34,798,359,895
Total ERS Real Estate Allocation at 10.0%	\$2,477,063,778	\$2,557,783,352	\$3,479,835,990
Total Private Real Estate Allocation at 7.0%	\$1,733,944,645	\$1,790,448,335	\$2,435,885,193
Private Real Estate Value	\$1,854,422,810	\$1,918,676,938	\$2,435,614,538
Private Real Estate Value (Deficit)/Surplus	\$120,478,165	\$128,228,603	(\$270,654)
Total Public Real Estate Allocation at 3.0%	\$743,119,133	\$767,335,001	\$1,043,950,797
Public Real Estate Value	\$730,947,950	\$767,335,001	\$1,043,950,797
Public Real Estate Value (Deficit)/Surplus	\$12,171,183	\$0	\$0

Fiscal Year	Target Commitment	Ranges (+/- 50%)
2017	\$0	\$0 - \$250,000,000
2018	\$225,000,000	\$112,500,000 - \$337,500,000
2019	\$550,000,000	\$275,000,000 - \$825,000,000
2020	\$425,000,000	\$212,500,000 - \$637,500,000
Total	\$1,200,000,000	
Yearly Average	\$300,000,000	

As of March 31, 2016, the Private Real Estate Portfolio value stands at approximately \$1.9 billion. A low capital commitment pace during Fiscal Year 2017 is proposed, taking into account the significant amount of capital commitments during Fiscal Years 2010 through 2015. Increased capital commitments are proposed in Fiscal Years 2018 through 2020 to maintain ERS' Private Real Estate Portfolio allocation near 7.0% of the ERS Total Portfolio. ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK continue to believe that 2016 and 2017 will be attractive vintage years for real estate investment, particularly in property types with significant operating components, such as medical office or self-storage as well as in Europe and Asia.

The accelerated commitment pace in Fiscal Years 2010 through 2015 took advantage of opportunities available in a variety of real estate markets. Thus far, ERS has benefited from its heightened investment pace during these years, achieving very good performance with lower overall risk (e.g., leverage ratios) than many similarly-sized private real estate portfolios. Through March 31, 2016, ERS' Private Real Estate Portfolio net internal rate of return is approximately 12.74% according to custodial data. With this said, should real estate returns falter over the next

¹ Per Attachment 1 Employees Retirement System of Texas Private Real Estate Portfolio Pacing Analysis

² Per Attachment 1 Employees Retirement System of Texas Private Real Estate Portfolio Pacing Analysis

few years, ERS real estate returns would suffer relative to a slower ramp-up schedule. ERS *Annual Tactical Plans* going forward will document the then-current real estate market conditions and will adjust the commitment pace based upon fundamental changes occurring in the real estate markets (e.g., capitalization rates peaking, interest rates rising, new construction increasing). Also, as the size of the ERS Total Portfolio and the performance of early Private Real Estate Portfolio investments become clearer in subsequent periods, future *Annual Tactical Plans* will adjust accordingly.

IV. RISK/RETURN MIXTURE IN THE PRIVATE REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO

Sentiment surrounding private real estate has continued to improve throughout Fiscal Year 2016, with both manager and institutional investor confidence increasing. The private equity real estate asset class saw further growth through the year, with assets under management reaching an all-time high of \$743 billion and increasing levels of dry powder. As of November 2015, uncalled capital stood at approximately \$202 billion. The fundraising rate in 2015 remained broadly in line with 2014 levels, as closed-end private real estate funds raised \$107 billion of capital in 2015, increasing the torrid pace of 2013 and 2014 which saw \$92 billion and \$90 billion of equity raised, respectively. While fund managers have continued to deploy a significant amount of capital, these firms are also exiting many of their existing investments, and more capital is being distributed to limited partners. According to Preqin data, approximately \$103 billion of capital was distributed back to investors from private real estate funds during the first half of 2015. The fundraising market is becoming even more concentrated in the hands of “mega GPs,” however, as the number of closed-end private real estate funds held steady at 177 in 2015 (with 177 closed in 2014 and 239 closed in 2013), while the average fund size increased to \$627 million (a record level), demonstrating the increased concentration among the largest players. Indeed, the top 10 closed-ended real estate funds that had a final closing in 2015 accounted for 45% of all of the capital raised (including Blackstone’s record \$15.8+ billion capital fundraise in early 2015 for its eighth global real estate opportunity fund). This trend has continued in 2016, with groups such as Rockpoint and Westbrook closing funds approximately \$3 billion in size, substantially more than their initial targets. While there is a significant divide between real estate “haves” and the “have nots,” general partners that have performed through the global financial crisis generally have been able to raise capital. However, the current fundraising market treats untested and emerging real estate managers extremely skeptically, and typical lead times to finish fundraising range from 18 to 24 months (with even longer times needed for general partners with more checkered track records).

Given this still-challenging fundraising market for many firms, ERS continues to take advantage of its scale, establishing strategic investments with key investment managers for more attractive investment terms. In Fiscal Year 2017 and beyond, ERS’ Private Real Estate Portfolio will continue to be positioned to take advantage of the opportunities available in non-core funds with lower management and acquisition fees, few or no ancillary fees, and more appropriate incentive compensation structures. ERS will continue to take advantage of the current market by strategically investing with key investment managers, benefiting from its ability to commit considerable capital, garnering fee breaks and other rights afforded to large institutional investors. The following tables provide proposed funding by risk/return for Fiscal Years 2017 through 2020.

Proposed Funding for Fiscal Year 2017

Category	Number of Investments	Target Commitment	Ranges
Core	0 - 3	\$0	\$0 - \$250,000,000
Non-Core	0 - 5	\$0	\$0 - \$250,000,000
Total	0 - 8	\$0	\$0 - \$250,000,000

Proposed Funding for Fiscal Year 2018

Category	Number of Investments	Target Commitment	Ranges
Core	0 - 3	\$0	\$0 - \$300,000,000
Non-Core	2 - 12	\$225,000,000	\$50,000,000 - \$337,500,000
Total	2 - 15	\$225,000,000	\$112,500,000 - \$337,500,000

Proposed Funding for Fiscal Year 2019

Category	Number of Investments	Target Commitment	Ranges
Core	1 - 7	\$250,000,000	\$125,000,000 - \$375,000,000
Non-Core	2 - 12	\$300,000,000	\$125,000,000 - \$475,000,000
Total	3 - 19	\$550,000,000	\$275,000,000 - \$825,000,000

Proposed Funding for Fiscal Year 2020

Category	Number of Investments	Target Commitment	Ranges
Core	1 - 4	\$125,000,000	\$50,000,000 - \$250,000,000
Non-Core	2 - 12	\$300,000,000	\$125,000,000 - \$475,000,000
Total	3 - 16	\$425,000,000	\$212,500,000 - \$637,500,000

It should be noted that the number of commitments made by ERS may be higher or lower than projected by this *Annual Tactical Plan* and the accompanying Employees Retirement System of Texas Private Real Estate Portfolio Pacing Analysis (*Attachment 1*) and will depend on the real estate investment opportunities available in a given vintage year. ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK believe that prudent diversification by vintage year, strategy, geography, and property-type (as well as other factors) is important. However, over-diversification into too many investment vehicles hampers the ability to prudently take advantage of opportunities, as many managers and the investment strategies they pursue tend to overlap. Moreover, there are advantages to creating strategic relationships with fewer real estate managers, including separate accounts and “club deals,” rather than investing in a larger number of funds with smaller commitment amounts. Prudent diversification, in terms of geographies, property types, investment leverage, and other diversification elements (e.g., life cycle, property-level investment size, property-level investment concentration) can be achieved when examining the Total Real Estate Portfolio as a whole.

Importantly, not all of the capital allocated may be invested by selected Real Estate Funds and Separate Accounts. Moreover, ERS Real Estate Staff and RVK may request a change in the pace of investment in subsequent *Annual Tactical Plans* in order to better take advantage of market opportunities. A detailed discussion of current real estate market opportunities addressed to the ERS Board of Trustees has been provided by RVK and is included as an addendum to the Market Update and Program Overview agenda item.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1: Employees Retirement System of Texas Private Real Estate Portfolio Pacing Analysis

**EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
PRIVATE REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO EVALUATION CRITERIA**

I. Illiquidity and Valuation Difficulties Make Intensive Due Diligence Essential

A key feature of the Private Real Estate Portfolio is its illiquid nature. This illiquidity can benefit the total Real Estate Portfolio and the System's total portfolio, as investors often shy away from illiquid investments allowing for attractive pricing for investors who are willing to take on real estate's inherent liquidity risk. In order to most benefit from this illiquidity, however, intensive due diligence is needed to prevent the System from making costly mistakes that would take years to unwind.

Aside from the difficulty of unwinding Private Real Estate Portfolio investments due to their inherent illiquidity, there is difficulty in tracking unrealized investment values. Private real estate valuations are conducted by appraisers, who typically employ one of three analytical methodologies: (1) a discounted cash flow analysis, (2) replacement cost analysis, or (3) comparative sales analysis. Each of these approaches is susceptible to significant lag effect, as market pricing moves more quickly than appraisals. Private real estate is appraised, at most, on a quarterly basis. Some value-added and opportunistic real estate investments, however, are appraised less frequently. Most investments are appraised only once per year. This difficulty in tracking real estate values also calls for significant due diligence to mitigate valuation risks.

II. Qualitative and Quantitative Evaluations

In order to benefit from private real estate investment illiquidity premiums, valuation difficulties, and other qualities, intensive due diligence is essential prior to investment. Evaluation criteria applied to Private Real Estate Portfolio investment opportunities is less statistically-driven than the evaluation of Public Real Estate Portfolio investments. Rather, evaluation of potential Private Real Estate Portfolio investments is more reliant on qualitative evaluation. Such factors include experience and tenure of professionals, organizational structure, client base, and investment process. Considerations specific to the System's total Real Estate Portfolio, such as a prospective real estate investment's role or fit within the Real Estate Portfolio, e.g., geographical focus, property type focus, are also important.

The most significant consideration given to a prospective investment in the Private Real Estate Portfolio is the prior track record of a manager and the likelihood of that manager's success going forward. Track record analysis is the one area that lends itself to quantitative evaluation with respect to internal rates of return ("IRRs"), multiple of invested capital, and return consistency. Track record information also provides insight into how profits were generated, e.g., leverage versus net operating income growth, and whether continued success may be reasonably expected. Essentially, part of the analysis is determining whether the prior success was based on skill or luck. Furthermore, qualitative adjustment for the amount and types of risk utilized in previous investments is vital in this analysis. For example, a real estate manager who successfully used substantial leverage during a period of rising real estate values may not be appropriate for investment in today's environment

III. Margin of Safety Principals

Because real estate markets experience cyclical activity and the cycles tend to be difficult to predict with any certainty, a significant margin of safety should be employed with regard to the System's Private Real Estate Portfolio investments. These "margin of safety" principals allow for the System to benefit from the Private Real Estate Portfolio's inherent traits without being forced out of the market during substantial downturns from the effects of uncompensated risk. Several "margin of safety" principals include:

- Employing modest leverage ratios within each risk/return category.
- Limiting risk to other manager real estate investments by utilizing non-recourse leverage obligations.

- Focusing on debt maturities within each investment vehicle and for the Real Estate Portfolio as a whole.
- Analyzing debt levels for each investment vehicle's portfolio and asset levels.
- Focusing on the aggressiveness of a real estate manager's underwriting criteria and reevaluating investments with more conservative assumptions.
- Maximizing the amount of net returns to the System through analysis of gross-to-net spreads at various anticipated return thresholds.

IV. Evaluation Criteria

Few Private Real Estate Portfolio investments will achieve all the desired characteristics of the metrics listed below. However, the evaluation criteria provide insight into the identifiable strengths and weaknesses of real estate opportunities. These evaluation criteria are a first step in screening and identifying attractive investment candidates. Opportunities that compare favorably to the evaluation criteria become candidates for full due diligence.

A. Investment Structure and Strategy

- Investment vehicles are typically structured as limited partnerships ("LPs") or limited liability companies ("LLCs") with pass-through tax efficiency.
- The investment size and preferred terms should be appropriate for the size of the total Real Estate Portfolio. The System should also focus on other potential investors in the vehicle, including those investors' risk/returns tolerances and possibility for conflicts.
- Investment in a particular investment vehicle should be appropriate given the current and anticipated real estate market conditions.
- The System should be entitled to "most favored nation" status, i.e., ability to participate on the most preferred terms provided to any other investor.
- The investment term should be similar to those of other investment vehicles in the given risk/return category, providing sufficient time to implement the particular investment manager's strategy.
- Investment limitations regarding individual asset exposures, geographic concentrations, and property type exposures should be appropriate and should take into account ERS' overall Real Estate Portfolio diversification targets.

B. Manager Qualifications

- Focus should be on various manager qualifications, including stability of ownership; strong firm financial condition; organizational depth in research, acquisitions, and asset management; as well as resource support in IT and backroom operations.
- Managers should have a history of investing allocated funds on a timely basis, selling investments on a timely basis, and proprietary sourcing capabilities and substantiation of such sourcing capabilities.
- Employment of superior forward-looking strategy, including risk-adjusted projected returns, reasonableness of strategy given market conditions, history of performance in the given strategy, experience with personnel in implementing strategy, and return performance under that strategy.
- Managers should have a clean litigation and regulatory investigations history.
- Policies should be written to address potential or actual conflicts of interest, e.g., investment allocation, self-dealing).

C. Consideration of Emerging Managers

ERS must make a good faith effort to award contracts to or acquire services from qualified emerging fund managers when acquiring private financial services pursuant to Section 815.301 subsections (g), (h), and (i) of the Texas Government Code and consistent with ERS Emerging Manager Policies and Procedures, Addendum XV of the ERS *Investment Policy*.

- An emerging fund manager is defined as a private professional investment manager with assets under management of not more than \$2 billion. Private financial services include pension fund management, consulting, investment advising, brokerage services, hedge fund management, private equity fund management, and real estate investment.
- ERS must report to its Board of Trustees the methods and results of its efforts to hire emerging fund managers, including data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, and fund size.

D. Manager Co-Investment

- In order to properly align interests of the manager with the System, there should be substantial co-investment by the manager and its affiliates. However, large co-investment amounts from financial institutions may not be as meaningful as lower amounts by non-financial institutions. Lower co-investment amounts are acceptable only if those amounts represent a significant portion of each key professional's net worth.
- A substantial proportion of a manager's contribution should come from the operating general partner(s)/member(s), including its management and employees. If management and employees are investing, these funds should come from the personal funds of the manager and employees to more fully align interests.
- The manager should make available contractual co-investment rights to investors and should be apportioned on a pro-rata basis.

E. Advisory Board Participation and Control Rights

- Lead investors should require a seat on limited partner advisory and valuation committees, along with the right to appoint a successor to its member. The committees should possess rights to act on certain matters but not so as to step into the role of General Partner.
- Expenses incurred in attending advisory/valuation committee meetings and partnership annual meetings should be reimbursed by the investment vehicle.
- Limited partners should be able to remove the manager for cause at any time, with no payment of as-earned promoted interest if the manager is removed for fraud or malfeasance.

F. Fee/Return Structures

- If the System participates as a lead investor, it should expect a reduced management fee. Acquisition, financing, and disposition fees should be avoided in most situations. If such fees are paid, preferred return hurdles should be higher, promoted interest percentages should be lower, and/or manager co-investment must be higher to compensate for this. Due diligence should be conducted to review how much of a profit center these fees/returns are for the investment vehicle. Any fees charged should be based upon "arms-length" negotiations and should be paid to unaffiliated entities.
- Incentive compensation should be appropriate for the investment vehicle, minimizing the application of "catch-up" incentive compensation. "Catch-up" compensation may be appropriate under certain circumstances.
- Partial promoted interest payment may be made after initial period based upon realizations to date and appraised values. Final payment should be based on realized portfolio performance at the end of investment.

G. Clawback

- Investment managers should provide a clawback vehicle to address a situation in which the investment manager has the potential of ultimately receiving more than the specified amount of incentive compensation.

- This can be accomplished through an incentive fee reserve or holdbacks, i.e., fee escrows that retain an agreed-upon percentage of any incentive fee prior to the end of the agreement and guarantees, i.e., guarantees provided by the manager and/or its principals to repay the limited partners any prepaid incentive fee determined not to be earned at the end of the agreement and based upon the portfolio return after all assets are sold.
- Incentive fee reserves or holdbacks should be preferred over guarantees.

H. Key Person Provision and Allocation Procedures

- The investment vehicle should operate with a key person provision that gives investors the option to discontinue capital contributions in the event that one or more designated persons are no longer involved in the investment at the prescribed participation levels.
- Additionally, ERS may require that certain key individuals commit to spend a certain proportion of time on the investment vehicle. Ideally, these key individuals should have personal stakes in the co-investment vehicle and be entitled to a portion of the incentive compensation. Additionally, performance-based bonuses should be tied directly to the performance of the vehicle.
- The System may require that the manager, its affiliates, and its key personnel not start a competing vehicle or follow-on vehicle until the vehicle is substantially invested. Additionally, properly documented allocation procedures should be in place in order to ensure fair distribution of investment opportunities among vehicles sponsored by the same manager.

I. Asset Valuation and Compliance

- The manager should complete internal annual estimates of market value for each asset in the portfolio. External evaluations should be completed every third year or less.
- The investment vehicle should issue financial statements on a Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) basis.

**EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
ACTIVE RISK BUDGET SUMMARY
Adopted December 3, 2015**

<u>RETURN SEEKING ASSETS</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE BENCHMARK</u>	<u>TRACKING ERROR TARGET</u>	<u>TRACKING ERROR LIMIT</u>	<u>EXPECTED EXCESS RETURN RATIO</u>
GLOBAL PUBLIC EQUITY²	MSCI ACWI IMI Index	150	300	0.25
GLOBAL CREDIT^{1,2}		200	300	0.35
High Yield	Barclays U.S. High Yield – 2% Issuer Cap			
Bank Loans	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index			
Emerging Market Debt	JP Morgan Market Indices			
REAL ASSETS				
Public Real Estate	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Index	200	300	0.30
<u>RISK REDUCTION / LIQUIDITY ASSETS</u>				
Fixed Income Intermediate Treasuries	Barclays Intermediate Treasury Index	50	100	0.20

¹ During implementation of the asset allocation, Global Credit may exceed the tracking error budget in order to prudently execute the transaction. Any exceptions will be monitored by ERS Investments staff with approval by the Chief Investment Officer, in consultation with the Executive Director, and reported to the Board of Trustees and the IAC.

² For purposes of the Active Risk Budget, tracking error is defined as the standard deviation of portfolio returns in excess of a specific benchmark, calculated over a rolling 36 month time period. Additionally, private market investments (ie. hedge funds, private limited partnerships) within those asset classes will be excluded for the purposes of calculating tracking error.

While historical returns are used to calculate tracking error for purposes of this policy, forward looking tracking error estimates may be used and these measures may differ from time to time. The historical tracking error based on trailing 36 months of returns will be the primary measure of compliance with the Active Risk Budget.

The ERS custodian will provide the monthly returns and the investment consultant will present the tracking error calculations when monitoring the *Active Risk Budget* on an ongoing basis.

During the implementation of the asset allocation, the benchmarks for the asset class will reflect the current weight of the underlying portfolios and the related benchmarks.

Certain asset classes are not reflected in the active risk budget because tracking error and expected excess return ratio cannot be used to monitor risk in private markets (private equity, private real estate, hedge funds) and infrastructure (asset class that may heavily be implemented through private equity and private real estate).

STATUTORY DEFINITION OF "SECURITIES"

Pursuant to Texas Government Code Section 815.301(f), the term "securities" means any investment instrument within the meaning of the term as defined by Section 4, The Securities Act (Article 581-4, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes)¹, 15 U.S.C. Section 77b (a) (1) – 1933 Act², or 15 U.S.C. Section 78c (a) (10) – 1934 Act³, which includes:

- any limited partner interest in a limited partnership,¹
- share,¹
- transferable share^{2 3}
- stock,^{1 2 3}
- treasury stock,^{1 2 3}
- stock certificate under a voting trust agreement,¹
- voting trust certificate^{2 3}
- collateral trust certificate,^{1 2 3}
- equipment trust certificate,¹
- preorganization certificate or receipt,¹
- preorganization certificate or subscription^{2 3}
- subscription or reorganization certificate,¹
- certificate of deposit for a security^{2 3}
- note,^{1 2 3}
- bond,^{1 2 3}
- debenture,^{1 2 3}
- security future,^{2 3}
- any put, call, straddle, option or privilege on any security, certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof)^{2 3}
- or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency, or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a "security", or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, [guarantee of,]² or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing;² [but shall not include currency or any note, draft, bill of exchange, or banker's acceptance which has a maturity at the time of issuance of not exceeding nine months, exclusive of days of grace or any renewal thereof the maturity of which is likewise limited]³
- certificate of interest^{2 3} or
- mortgage certificate¹ or
- other evidence of indebtedness,^{1 2}
- any form of commercial paper, certificate in or under a profit sharing or participation agreement,¹
- participation in any profit-sharing agreement^{2 3}
- certificate or any instrument representing any interest in or under an oil, gas or mining lease,¹
- fractional undivided interest in oil, gas, or other mineral rights²
- *participation* in any oil, gas or other mineral royalty or lease³
- fee or title, or any certificate or instrument representing or secured by an interest in any or all of the capital, property, assets, profits or earnings of any company,¹
- investment contract,^{1 2 3}
- or any other instrument commonly known as a security, whether similar to those herein referred to or not.¹

The term applies regardless of whether the "security" or "securities" are evidenced by a written instrument. Provided, however, that this definition shall not apply to any insurance policy, endowment policy, annuity contract, optional annuity contract, or any contract or agreement in

relation to and in consequence of any such policy or contract, issued by an insurance company subject to the supervision or control of the Texas Department of Insurance when the form of such policy or contract has been duly filed with the Department as now or hereafter required by law.¹

¹ Section 4, The Securities Act (Article 581-4, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes)

² 15 U.S.C. Section 77b (a) (1) - 1933 Act

³ 15 U.S.C. Section 78c (a) (10) – 1934 Act

ELIGIBLE SECURITIES LIST FOR CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

- 1) Asset Backed Securities
- 2) Certificates of Deposit
- 3) Commercial Paper
- 4) Time Deposits
- 5) Repurchase Agreements
- 6) Treasury and Government Agency Securities
- 7) Bank Notes
- 8) Institutional Money Market Funds
- 9) Supranationals/Sovereigns
- 10) Domestic corporate bonds and floating rate notes (FRNs)

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
PROXY VOTING POLICY

(Effective: 2/22/2011)

OBJECTIVE

The right to vote proxies for securities held by the Employees Retirement System of Texas ("ERS") has economic value, and the fiduciary act of managing ERS' securities includes the management of voting rights appurtenant to those securities. In voting proxies, ERS shall consider only those factors that relate to the economic value of ERS' investment, and such votes should be cast in accordance with ERS' economic best interest. In the case of overlapping or conflicting interests within the fund (e.g., ERS ownership of both equity and debt securities), Staff will consider *all* holdings and seek to maximize the expected value of the combined position.

The objective of this policy is to provide direction in voting proxies in a manner that gives the most benefit to the participants and beneficiaries of ERS and is consistent with the stated goals and objectives of ERS.

The objective of this policy will be accomplished by voting proxies:

- To ensure that management and boards of directors are acting in the best interest of ERS as a shareholder;
- To ensure compliance with all local laws and regulations of countries in which the company does business; and
- To ensure accountability to shareholders, board responsiveness, board independence and director competence.

SCOPE

The *ERS Proxy Voting Policy* is designed primarily to cover publicly traded securities. Other investment forms, such as privately held equity, limited liability corporations, privately held REITs, and bond indentures, are not specifically covered by this policy; although, broad application of this policy can be used for these more specialized forms of equity and debt investments when needed.

ERS maintains voting authority for proxies of both the internally managed public equity portfolios and the externally advised public equity portfolios in the External Advisor Program, which will be voted in accordance with the *ERS Proxy Voting Policy* and *ERS Proxy Voting Guidelines*. Voting authority for proxies of the public equity portfolios that are investments of a limited partnership in which ERS is the sole limited partner will be specified in the governing documents of the respective limited partnerships.

Because ERS conducts a securities lending program, securities may be on loan when proxies must be voted. Lent securities will be recalled for purposes of voting proxies only when it is determined that the proxy requires a vote on a merger, an acquisition, a reorganization or an issue that will significantly affect the rights of ERS as a shareholder. Recalling lent securities for proxy voting purposes is expected to represent the exception rather than the general rule.

Proxy voting policies will be applied to the fullest extent possible for companies domiciled in foreign countries, recognizing that differences in jurisdiction may make it impossible to follow this policy exactly.

PROXY VOTING STRATEGIES

The policy classifies management and shareholder proposals included in proxies into the following six strategies: Routine/Miscellaneous; Board of Directors; Shareholder Rights and Defenses; Capital/Restructuring; Compensation; and Social/Environmental Issues. The *ERS Proxy Voting Guidelines* are consistent with the strategies outlined below and provide further detail on voting proposals most likely to be presented in a proxy.

1. ROUTINE/MISCELLANEOUS

Routine and miscellaneous items concern company standard operating procedures including, but not limited to, the following: routine bylaw amendments, changes to the company name, changes in the date, time and location of the annual meeting, auditor ratification, adjournment of the meeting and “other business.”

Operational issues proposed by management will be supported unless ERS’ review of proposals reveals attempts to limit shareholder rights, increase takeover protections or reduce shareholder value.

Auditor independence from client firms is essential to achieve an objective and impartial review of financial statements. Independence of other professional service providers, such as actuaries and law firms, is also essential to companies receiving objective and impartial service and advice. Proposals to indemnify or limit the liability of auditors or other similar service providers will be opposed. Proposals to limit non-audit services will be supported.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The composition and structure of the board of directors of a public company (“board”) have a direct impact on its effectiveness.

Votes on the composition of the board, including director nominees and slates of directors, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis considering the following important elements of an effective board:

- **Board Accountability:** The board should be accountable to shareholders. Policies that promote accountability include transparency of governance practices, annual board elections, shareholder ability to remove problematic directors and shareholder vote on takeover defenses and other charter/bylaw amendments.
- **Board Responsiveness:** The board should be responsive to shareholders, particularly in regard to shareholder proposals that receive a majority vote and to tender offers where a majority of shares are tendered.
- **Director Independence:** The board should be independent from management and should be, therefore, willing and able to effectively set company strategy and scrutinize performance and executive compensation. The audit, compensation and nominating/corporate governance committees should be composed entirely of independent directors.
- **Director Competence:** Directors should have specific skills or expertise that add value to the board and should devote sufficient time and resources to oversight of the company. Directors who are unable to attend board and committee meetings or who are overextended (i.e., serving on too many boards) raise concern on their ability to effectively serve shareholder interest. Arbitrary limits such as age or term limits may not be effective measures of director performance.

Votes on management and shareholder proposals regarding board structure will be cast to promote board accountability, responsiveness to shareholders, board independence and director competence.

3. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND DEFENSES

Shareholder rights and defenses items pertain to anti-takeover devices and the proxy voting process.

The majority of historical evidence regarding individual corporate anti-takeover devices indicates that companies with management teams more accountable to shareholders and the market outperform companies with heavily entrenched management teams. Proposals designed to instate or increase takeover protection or that eliminate, restrict or inhibit shareholder rights will be opposed.

Proposals that promote a one-share, one-vote standard and the equal treatment of all shareholders will be supported.

The integrity of the proxy voting process depends on a voting system that protects voters from potential coercion and reduction of voting power. Proposals that provide a shield against management pressure, re-solicitation and fraudulent vote tabulation will be supported.

4. CAPITAL/RESTRUCTURING

Proposals involving capital raises, debt restructurings, spin-offs, asset sales and purchases and mergers and acquisitions will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Financing decisions can have a significant impact on shareholder value when they involve the issuance of additional common stock, preferred stock or debt facilities. Financing proposals will be opposed that dilute investment value or include potential anti-takeover measures.

Restructuring proposals where the disadvantages of dilution of future earnings and/or change of control outweigh the prospective survival of the company will be opposed.

Proposals relating to real or potential mergers and acquisitions, asset sales and purchases, spin-offs and tender offers will be scrutinized to determine if they are detrimental to ERS. Any proposal, response by management or outside interests deemed to be detrimental to ERS will be opposed. Those management proposals where existing shareholders receive fair remuneration or shareholder value is increased will be supported.

5. COMPENSATION

Proposals involving executive and director compensation programs will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for adherence to the following five global principles:

- **Maintain appropriate pay-for-performance alignment, with emphasis on long-term shareholder value.** Compensation should be designed to attract, retain and appropriately motivate key employees. The link between pay and performance, the mix between fixed and variable pay, performance goals and equity-based plan costs should all be considered.
- **Avoid arrangements that risk “pay for failure.”** Long or indefinite contracts, excessive severance packages and guaranteed compensation should be avoided.
- **Maintain an independent and effective compensation committee.**
- **Provide shareholders with clear, comprehensive compensation disclosures.**

- **Avoid inappropriate pay to non-executive directors.** Excessive compensation could potentially compromise an outside director's independence and ability to make appropriate judgments with respect to management pay and performance.

Management and shareholder proposals that fail to meet these guiding principles will be opposed.

6. SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Intangible factors such as social and environmental issues are increasingly being incorporated into valuation models to better quantify the risks and opportunities of long-term investing in a company.

ERS' voting of social and environmental proposals will be based solely on enhancing or protecting long-term value to ERS and not on establishing or endorsing social policy. As part of its fiduciary duty, ERS shall consider only those factors that relate to the economic value of ERS' investment and shall not subordinate the interests of ERS' participants and beneficiaries to unrelated objectives.



Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct

PREAMBLE

The CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct (Code and Standards) are fundamental to the values of CFA Institute and essential to achieving its mission to lead the investment profession globally by setting high standards of education, integrity, and professional excellence. High ethical standards are critical to maintaining the public's trust in financial markets and in the investment profession. Since their creation in the 1960s, the Code and Standards have promoted the integrity of CFA Institute members and served as a model for measuring the ethics of investment professionals globally, regardless of job function, cultural differences, or local laws and regulations. All CFA Institute members (including holders of the Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®) designation) and CFA candidates must abide by the Code and Standards and are encouraged to notify their employer of this responsibility. Violations may result in disciplinary sanctions by CFA Institute. Sanctions can include revocation of membership, candidacy in the CFA Program, and the right to use the CFA designation.

THE CODE OF ETHICS

Members of CFA Institute (including Chartered Financial Analyst® [CFA®] charterholders) and candidates for the CFA designation ("Members and Candidates") must:

- Act with integrity, competence, diligence, respect, and in an ethical manner with the public, clients, prospective clients, employers, employees, colleagues in the investment profession, and other participants in the global capital markets.
- Place the integrity of the investment profession and the interests of clients above their own personal interests.
- Use reasonable care and exercise independent professional judgment when conducting investment analysis, making investment recommendations, taking investment actions, and engaging in other professional activities.
- Practice and encourage others to practice in a professional and ethical manner that will reflect credit on themselves and the profession.
- Promote the integrity of, and uphold the rules governing, capital markets.
- Maintain and improve their professional competence and strive to maintain and improve the competence of other investment professionals.

STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

I. PROFESSIONALISM

A. Knowledge of the Law. Members and Candidates must understand and comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations (including the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct) of any government, regulatory organization, licensing agency, or professional association governing their professional activities. In the event of conflict, Members and Candidates must comply with the more strict law, rule, or regulation. Members and Candidates must not knowingly participate or assist in and must dissociate from any violation of such laws, rules, or regulations.

B. Independence and Objectivity. Members and Candidates must use reasonable care and judgment to achieve and maintain independence and objectivity in their professional activities. Members and Candidates must not offer, solicit, or accept any gift, benefit, compensation, or consideration that reasonably could be expected to compromise their own or another's independence and objectivity.

C. Misrepresentation. Members and Candidates must not knowingly make any misrepresentations relating to investment analysis, recommendations, actions, or other professional activities.

D. Misconduct. Members and Candidates must not engage in any professional conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, or deceit or commit any act that reflects adversely on their professional reputation, integrity, or competence.

II. INTEGRITY OF CAPITAL MARKETS

A. Material Nonpublic Information. Members and Candidates who possess material nonpublic information that could affect the value of an investment must not act or cause others to act on the information.

B. Market Manipulation. Members and Candidates must not engage in practices that distort prices or artificially inflate trading volume with the intent to mislead market participants.

III. DUTIES TO CLIENTS

A. Loyalty, Prudence, and Care. Members and Candidates have a duty of loyalty to their clients and must act with reasonable care and exercise prudent judgment. Members and Candidates must act for the benefit of their clients and place their clients' interests before their employer's or their own interests. In relationships with clients, Members and Candidates must determine applicable fiduciary duty and must comply with such duty to persons and interests to whom it is owed.

B. Fair Dealing. Members and Candidates must deal fairly and objectively with all clients when providing investment analysis, making investment recommendations, taking investment action, or engaging in other professional activities.

C. Suitability.

1. When Members and Candidates are in an advisory relationship with a client, they must:
 - a. Make a reasonable inquiry into a client's or prospective clients' investment experience, risk and return objectives, and financial constraints prior to making any investment recommendation or taking investment action and must reassess and update this information regularly.
 - b. Determine that an investment is suitable to the client's financial situation and consistent with the client's written objectives, mandates, and constraints before making an investment recommendation or taking investment action.
 - c. Judge the suitability of investments in the context of the client's total portfolio.
2. When Members and Candidates are responsible for managing a portfolio to a specific mandate, strategy, or style, they must only make investment recommendations or take investment actions that are consistent with the stated objectives and constraints of the portfolio.

D. Performance Presentation. When communicating investment performance information, Members or Candidates must make reasonable efforts to ensure that it is fair, accurate, and complete.

E. Preservation of Confidentiality. Members and Candidates must keep information about current, former, and prospective clients confidential unless:

1. The information concerns illegal activities on the part of the client or prospective client.
2. Disclosure is required by law.
3. The client or prospective client permits disclosure of the information.

IV. DUTIES TO EMPLOYERS

A. Loyalty. In matters related to their employment, Members and Candidates must act for the benefit of their employer and not deprive their employer of the advantage of their skills and abilities, divulge confidential information, or otherwise cause harm to their employer.

B. Additional Compensation Arrangements. Members and Candidates must not accept gifts, benefits, compensation, or consideration that competes with, or might reasonably be expected to create a conflict of interest with, their employer's interest unless they obtain written consent from all parties involved.

C. Responsibilities of Supervisors. Members and Candidates must make reasonable efforts to detect and prevent violations of applicable laws, rules, regulations, and the Code and Standards by anyone subject to their supervision or authority.

V. INVESTMENT ANALYSIS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND ACTION

A. Diligence and Reasonable Basis. Members and Candidates must:

1. Exercise diligence, independence, and thoroughness in analyzing investments, making investment recommendations, and taking investment actions.
2. Have a reasonable and adequate basis, supported by appropriate research and investigation, for any investment analysis, recommendation, or action.

B. Communication with Clients and Prospective Clients.

Members and Candidates must:

1. Disclose to clients and prospective clients the basic format and general principles of the investment processes used to analyze investments, select securities, and construct portfolios and must promptly disclose any changes that might materially affect those processes.
2. Use reasonable judgment in identifying which factors are important to their investment analyses, recommendations, or actions and include those factors in communications with clients and prospective clients.
3. Distinguish between fact and opinion in the presentation of investment analysis and recommendations.

C. Record Retention. Members and Candidates must develop and maintain appropriate records to support their investment analysis, recommendations, actions, and other investment-related communications with clients and prospective clients.

VI. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A. Disclosure of Conflicts. Members and Candidates must make full and fair disclosure of all matters that could reasonably be expected to impair their independence and objectivity or interfere with respective duties to their clients, prospective clients, and employer. Members and Candidates must ensure that such disclosures are prominent, are delivered in plain language, and communicate the relevant information effectively.

B. Priority of Transactions. Investment transactions for clients and employers must have priority over investment transactions in which a Member or Candidate is the beneficial owner.

C. Referral Fees. Members and Candidates must disclose to their employer, clients, and prospective clients, as appropriate, any compensation, consideration, or benefit received from, or paid to, others for the recommendation of products or services.

VII. RESPONSIBILITIES AS A CFA INSTITUTE MEMBER OR CFA CANDIDATE

A. Conduct as Members and Candidates in the CFA Program. Members and Candidates must not engage in any conduct that compromises the reputation or integrity of CFA Institute or the CFA designation or the integrity, validity, or security of the CFA examinations.

B. Reference to CFA Institute, the CFA designation, and the CFA Program. When referring to CFA Institute, CFA Institute membership, the CFA designation, or candidacy in the CFA Program, Members and Candidates must not misrepresent or exaggerate the meaning or implications of membership in CFA Institute, holding the CFA designation, or candidacy in the CFA Program.

PLACEMENT AGENT AND POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Purpose and Scope

ERS recognizes that Placement Agents work to establish dialogue and facilitate communication between private investment funds and investors. However, ERS requires transparency and accountability of the roles Placement Agents play in sourcing investment opportunities for ERS. To this end, ERS' Placement Agent and Political Contributions Policies and Procedures (these "Policies and Procedures") require (a) the broad, timely, and updated disclosure, by both ERS' consultants and by Funds in which ERS invests, of all Placement Agent relationships and Placement Fees and (b) certain practices by Funds with respect to Placement Fees.

Furthermore, these Policies and Procedures also apply to attempts to influence ERS investment decisions through contact with members of the Board of Trustees or IAC or contact with, or Contributions made for the benefit of, Texas Elected Officials.

The goals of these Policies and Procedures are to help ensure that ERS investment decisions are made exclusively on the merits of the investment opportunity by individuals who owe a fiduciary duty to ERS and to ensure that all investment decisions and recommendations are free from improper influence or the appearance thereof. Any capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the ERS Investment Policy.

Required Disclosures

Consultants: These Policies and Procedures apply to all third party consultants assisting in the diligence on any Fund in which ERS invests or is considering investing. Prior to performing any substantive business diligence on a Fund to make an investment recommendation to ERS, a consultant must submit to ERS a disclosure statement regarding any business arrangements such consultant has with such Fund or with any Placement Agents used by such Fund, including Placement Fees that are paid or payable, services that are performed, and any other pertinent information about such business arrangements. The disclosure statement shall include, but not be limited to, any arrangement under which a Fund compensates the consultant or under which a Placement Agent compensates the consultant. If any such business arrangement is described in the disclosure statement, the consultant must also provide ERS access to a copy of any written agreement governing such business arrangement or, in the event there is no written agreement, a written summary of the material terms of the business arrangement.

The disclosure statement shall further state whether the consultant has compensated or has any agreement or arrangement to compensate any ERS officer, director, member of the Board of Trustees or IAC, or employee with respect to any investment recommendation made by the consultant, and any such compensation, agreement or arrangement will bar the consultant from performing any services for or on behalf of ERS and from receiving any further compensation from ERS.

The disclosure statement shall also include information regarding any payment of or the incurrence of an obligation to pay by the consultant any Contribution to any Texas Elected Official during the prior two years or the engagement in any Bundling with respect to any Texas Elected Official during the prior two years. The disclosure statement must also contain information regarding any communications relating to any recommendation that ERS invest in the Fund that the consultant had with any Texas Elected Official or any member of the Board of Trustees or IAC during the prior two years.

With respect to the disclosures described above, the disclosure statement shall cover the consultant and the consultant's affiliates and their respective officers, directors, principals, partners, managers, members, shareholders, employees, and consultants, as well as any political action committee controlled by any of the foregoing. Further, the disclosure statement shall include any actions taken indirectly which, if taken directly, would be required to be disclosed under these Policies and Procedures.

Funds: These Policies and Procedures also apply to all Funds in which ERS invests. Any Fund in which ERS is considering investing must submit to ERS a disclosure statement regarding the payment of or the incurrence of an obligation to pay any Placement Fees. If the disclosure statement states that any Placement Fees were paid or are payable, the Fund must also provide ERS access to a copy of any written agreement under which the Fund has agreed to pay such Placement Fees or, in the event there is no written agreement, a written summary of the material terms of the agreement, including at least the name of the person receiving the Placement Fee (including the names of its principals if an entity), the amount of the Placement Fee, the anticipated date of payment of the Placement Fee, and the services to be rendered to receive the Placement Fee. The disclosure statement must further state whether the Fund and/or its Placement Agent is or has been subject to any present or past civil or criminal litigation, administrative proceeding, or, to the Fund's knowledge, inquiry or investigation related to the payment of or the incurrence of an obligation to pay any Placement Fees.

Any Fund in which ERS is considering investing must also submit to ERS a disclosure statement regarding (a) any payment of or the incurrence of an obligation to pay any Contribution by the Fund and/or its Placement Agent to any Texas Elected Official within the two year period prior to ERS' investment in the Fund or (b) the engagement in any Bundling with respect to any Texas Elected Official within the two year period prior to ERS' investment in the Fund. Such disclosure statement must also contain information regarding any communications regarding ERS' potential investment in the Fund that the Fund and/or its Placement Agent had with any Texas Elected Official or any member of the Board of Trustees or IAC during the two year period prior to ERS' investment in the Fund. The disclosure statement must further state whether the Fund and/or its Placement Agent is or has been subject to any present or past civil or criminal litigation, administrative proceeding, or, to the Fund's knowledge, inquiry or investigation related to the payment of or the incurrence of an obligation to pay any Contribution to, or any Bundling with respect to, any Texas Elected Official or any public pension official in any other state.

ERS Staff will provide each Fund in which ERS may invest a copy of these Policies and Procedures at the commencement of due diligence. A Fund must make the disclosures described above to ERS promptly thereafter. The disclosures must be made again, with any relevant updates since the time of the initial disclosures, contemporaneously with ERS' investment in such Fund. Further, all disclosure statements must include any actions taken indirectly which, if taken directly, would be required to be disclosed under these Policies and Procedures. ERS hereby notifies Funds and Placement Agents that ERS is subject to the Texas Public Information Act, and they should be aware that information provided to ERS under these Policies and Procedures may not be confidential.

Placement Agent Registration, Compliance with Laws, and Relationships

Placement Agents used by Funds must register with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority in accordance with applicable law, and a copy of such registration must be delivered to ERS along with the disclosures described above. A Placement Agent that is not so registered may not receive a Placement Fee in connection with an investment in a Fund by ERS. If a Placement Agent is registered as a lobbyist with any state or federal governmental agency, such registration must be disclosed as well, and such Placement Agent must certify that it is in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws regulating lobbyists.

Funds and Placement Agents must certify that they are in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder,¹ as such may be amended from time to time.

A Fund must further disclose whether any person or entity included in the definition of Placement Agent herein is a current or former member of the Board of Trustees or IAC; employee of ERS;

¹ Such rules or regulations to include, but not be limited to, 17 C.F.R. 275.206(4)-5, 17 C.F.R. 275.204-2, and 17 C.F.R. 275.206(4)-3, as such may be amended from time to time.

officer, director, principal, partner, manager, member, shareholder, employee, consultant, or affiliate of an ERS consultant; or member of the immediate family of any such natural person.

Placement Fee and Contribution Practices by Funds

Unless such amounts are completely offset by reductions to management fees or other fees payable by ERS to a Fund, neither ERS nor any ERS investment in a Fund may be burdened with or liable for any Placement Fee or any expenses or other amounts paid, payable, reimbursed, or reimbursable to a Placement Agent (including with respect to indemnification of a Placement Agent for any reason).

No ERS investment may be made in a Fund if it is determined by ERS that (a) any contacts with any Texas Elected Official or member of the Board of Trustees or IAC, (b) any Contributions to any Texas Elected Official, either directly or through Bundling, or (c) any payments to or relationships with an ERS consultant assisting ERS with the investment in such Fund have created an unacceptable risk to, or the appearance of impropriety with respect to, the integrity or reputation of ERS or its investment program or have been made in violation of these Policies and Procedures or applicable laws or regulations.

Violations

All Funds in which ERS invests shall agree in writing upon ERS' admittance to such Fund that, should any of the disclosures made by the Fund be found to be materially false or misleading or should any aspect of these Policies and Procedures be materially violated by the Fund or its Placement Agent (any such occurrence, as determined by ERS, being a "Violation"), ERS shall have the option to exercise any or all of the following remedies, which shall be cumulative rather than exclusive and which shall be in addition to any other remedies available pursuant to applicable law:

- (a) ERS shall have the right to withdraw without penalty from the Fund;
- (b) ERS shall have the right to cease making any further capital contributions to the Fund (including for management fees, expenses, investments, and recalls of previously distributed amounts) without penalty; and/or
- (c) ERS shall have the right to require the Fund to repay to ERS the aggregate amount of management fees paid by ERS to the Fund for the two-year period preceding either the Violation or the discovery by ERS of the Violation, whichever is greater, along with any carried interest payable to the Fund for investments made during the two-year period.

In addition to ERS' remedies set forth above, any Fund or Placement Agent that ERS determines has committed a Violation shall not solicit new investments from ERS for a period of five years after such Violation is discovered by ERS.

If at any time after initial disclosures are made pursuant hereto, any consultant, Fund, or other party subject to these Policies and Procedures discovers or reasonably should have discovered that there has been a Violation, such party shall immediately deliver written notice of such Violation to ERS. For purposes of this paragraph, "Violation" shall refer to a materially false or misleading disclosure or a material violation of these Policies and procedures by any consultant, Fund, Placement Agent, or other party subject to these Policies and Procedures.

Policy Interpretation

It is intended that these Policies and Procedures be construed and administered so that they comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, as such may be amended from time to time. ERS' Executive Director is authorized to approve from time to time variances from the disclosures and procedures set forth above in furtherance of such compliance or as she deems to be in the best interest of ERS, consistent with both ERS' fiduciary responsibilities and the purpose and scope of these Policies and Procedures.

All parties responsible for complying with and making disclosures pursuant to these Policies and Procedures should consider the spirit as well as the literal text hereof. In cases where uncertainty exists as to whether a particular disclosure should be made to ERS, these Policies and Procedures should be interpreted to require disclosure.

Definitions

“Bundling” means to coordinate Contributions from one or more persons, entities, or political action committees or to solicit any person, entity, or political action committee to make any Contribution.

“Contribution” means any payment, gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value made for the purpose of influencing any election for any federal, state, or local office; paying a debt incurred in connection with any such election; or paying the transition or inaugural expenses of a successful candidate for office. The size of a Contribution shall not be taken into account when determining whether a disclosure of a Contribution must be made, and the entitlement of the contributor to vote for a Texas Elected Official likewise shall not be taken into account. Any Contribution that has been returned by a Texas Elected Official shall be included in disclosure statements as well.

“Fund” means a private equity fund, a private real estate fund, a separate account, a hedge fund, or any other type of private investment vehicle and, with respect to the disclosures to be made pursuant hereto, also refers to any such Fund’s general partner, sponsor, manager, and affiliates, and the respective officers, directors, members, principals, partners (other than unaffiliated limited partners who are investors only), employees who perform policy-making functions or who solicit ERS for business, and managers of each, as well as any political action committee controlled by any of the foregoing. Any time periods set forth herein applicable to any person or entity described in this definition of “Fund” shall fully apply to such person or entity, even if such person or entity was not associated with the private investment vehicle for the entire time period.

“Placement Agent” means any placement agent, finder, or other party, whether or not affiliated with a Fund, that receives a Placement Fee or that is a party to an agreement or arrangement, written or oral, to receive a Placement Fee. The term Placement Agent also includes affiliates of the Placement Agent and the officers, directors, principals, partners, managers, members, and shareholders of both the Placement Agent and such affiliates. The term Placement Agent also includes any employees of any such entities who solicit ERS for investment in a Fund. Any party that shares in any amount of a Placement Fee or that has an agreement or arrangement, written or oral, to share in any amount of a Placement Fee, and such party’s officers, directors, principals, partners, managers, members, and shareholders, is also included in the term Placement Agent. Any person or group of people who become employees of a Fund or an affiliate of a Fund for a temporary period during such Fund’s fund-raising period and who would be a Placement Agent under these Policies and Procedures if not so hired are included in the term Placement Agent as well.

“Placement Fees” means placement fees, finder’s fees, brokerage fees, retainer fees, success fees, commissions, incentive compensation, or any other compensation or consideration, or any obligation or liability, contingent or otherwise, for any such compensation or consideration.

“Texas Elected Official” means (a) any elected official of the State of Texas, including, but not limited to, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Comptroller of Public Accounts, the Attorney General, any member of the Texas Supreme Court, or any member of the Texas Legislature (or any candidate for any such office), (b) any election committee, campaign fund or political action committee for any person described in subsection (a) that funds or is eligible to fund such person’s candidacy for any political office (federal, state, or local), or any political party, to the extent any contributions thereto are earmarked for such person’s candidacy for any political office (federal, state, or local), (c) any spouse, ex-spouse, parent, child (including by adoption or in a step-relationship), sibling, niece, nephew, aunt, or uncle of any person described in subsection (a), or (d) any person employed under any Texas state political office named in subsection (a).

INSIDER TRADING AND CONFIDENTIALITY POLICY

Applicability

All Restricted Persons having access to any ERS Information or any other Material, Non-public information are subject to this Insider Trading and Confidentiality Policy.

Definitions

“ERS Information” means any Material, Non-public information regarding specific ERS investment transactions or proposals and related activity; potential ERS contracts with outside consultants, advisors, contractors, or vendors; or any other Material, Non-public information arising out of a person’s work for ERS.

“Material,” with respect to any information, means any information that a reasonable investor would consider important in making a decision to buy, hold, or sell securities. For purposes of this policy, any information that could be expected to affect the price of a security, whether it is positive or negative, should be considered Material.

“Non-public,” with respect to any information, means information that is not widely available to the public. In the event that there is any question about whether or not information is considered Non-public, such question should immediately be brought to the attention of the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”). The CCO, upon review of applicable facts, laws, regulations, and/or after consultation with outside counsel or other appropriate persons, shall make the determination of whether the information is Non-public for purposes of this policy.

“Restricted Persons” means all members of the ERS Board of Trustees, IAC members, ERS Investment-Related Staff, the Executive Director, and the Deputy Executive Director.

Insider Trading and Confidentiality Policy

Any information that is Non-public and whose premature disclosure could affect ERS, an actual or potential business opportunity or relationship of ERS, or a company the securities of which ERS owns or is considering buying shall be confidential. Restricted Persons should assume that all Non-public information gained as a result of association with ERS is confidential. Restricted Persons must safeguard this Non-public information whether generated internally or acquired from outside sources and must use it only for ERS-related matters. In order to control access to this Non-public information, business-related communications between ERS investment staff and other employees in different divisions of ERS should be kept to a minimum. ERS employees should generally be highly sensitive to the potential for disclosure of any Non-public information when discussing ERS matters with persons outside of their own divisions.

Each Restricted Person having access to any ERS Information or any other Material, Non-public information:

- shall consider the information to be proprietary to ERS and confidential in nature and must safeguard that information as such person would any other property of ERS;
- must be aware that:
 - any purchase or sale
 - by ERS of securities as a result of such person’s actions while he/she is aware of Material, Non-public information relating to those securities or
 - by such person of securities while aware of Material, Non-public information relating to those securities, and
 - any disclosure of that information to others (“tippees”) who may then trade in those securities

is prohibited by the federal securities laws as “insider trading” and punished severely by both civil (money) and criminal penalties, including:

- for Restricted Persons (or their “tippees”) who trade or cause ERS to trade on Material, Non-public information, a civil penalty of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided, a criminal fine of up to \$1,000,000 (no matter how small the profit), and a jail term of up to ten years; and
- for ERS and its supervisory personnel, if applicable, if any such person fails to take appropriate steps to prevent insider trading, a civil penalty of up to \$1,000,000 or, if greater, three times the profit gained or loss avoided as a result of the Restricted Person’s violation; and a criminal penalty of up to \$2,500,000.

A Restricted Person who tips information to a person (“tippee”) who then trades is subject to the same penalties as the tippee, even if the Restricted Person did not trade and did not profit from the tippee’s trading.

No Restricted Person having access to ERS Information or any other Material, Non-public information related to particular securities may, directly or through family members or other persons or entities, (a) use that information in making decisions related to buying or selling securities, or engaging in other actions, on behalf of ERS, (b) buy or sell those securities or engage in any other action to take personal advantage of that information, or (c) pass that information on to others outside ERS, including family and friends, in each case until the information is no longer Non-public or is no longer Material.

The use of Non-public information is also restricted by Texas Penal Code §39.06 in the following ways:

- A person commits an offense if such person, in reliance on Non-public information to which he/she has access by virtue of his/her state office or state employment:
 - acquires or aids another to acquire a pecuniary interest in any property, transaction, or enterprise that may be affected by the information;
 - speculates or aids another to speculate on the basis of the information; or
 - as a public servant, coerces another into suppressing or failing to report that information to a law enforcement agency.
- A person commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a benefit or with intent to harm or defraud another, he/she discloses or uses Non-public information for a nongovernmental purpose that he/she has access to by means of such person’s state office or state employment.
- An offense described in Texas Penal Code §39.06 is a felony of the third degree, provided that a public servant coercing another into suppressing or failing to report information to a law enforcement agency is a Class C misdemeanor.

Compliance and Enforcement

ERS has designated a CCO who is responsible for enforcement of this policy, including oversight of training for Restricted Persons and periodic review of this policy to determine its effectiveness and the adequacy of its implementation. In the event the CCO has any conflict or appearance thereof in enforcing or administering any aspect of this policy, the Internal Auditor shall perform any act that the CCO is required to perform.

At the time of hiring or other association with ERS, each Restricted Person shall be provided with a copy of this policy, and each such Restricted Person shall sign a certification that he/she has received and read the policy and has agreed that he/she is responsible for compliance. Thereafter, on a yearly basis, each Restricted Person will be required to re-certify that he/she has

read and will comply with this policy. In addition, the CCO shall conduct or arrange for training sessions to discuss compliance with this policy no less than once per year.

ERS' Internal Audit division shall also maintain the following records:

- updated and historical archival copies of this policy as amended and supplemented from time to time;
- signed acknowledgements of receipt of this policy by all Restricted Persons;
- records of any violations of this policy by Restricted Persons and the corrective action taken in response;
- complaint files containing complaints from employees or others having dealings with ERS Restricted Persons related to this policy and
- any other records in connection with the maintenance or enforcement of this policy as may be deemed necessary by the CCO or Internal Auditor.

The CCO shall be responsible for ensuring that ERS and its Restricted Persons are informed of their requirement to comply with this policy.

Any Restricted Person or other ERS employee who has information that he/she believes tends to indicate a violation of this policy shall promptly bring this information to the direct attention of the CCO, who may decide to enlist the aid of outside counsel or other appropriate person to further evaluate the circumstances and decide on any further action.

If, upon investigation, the CCO determines that a Restricted Person has violated any provision of this policy, the full range of disciplinary options under ERS' Personnel Policy and Procedure Manual may be used against such Restricted Person, up to and including termination. The CCO may also refer the violation to the relevant state or federal enforcement authorities for civil or criminal prosecution.

Anyone scrutinizing a transaction for compliance with this policy and the securities laws will be undertaking such review after the fact, with the benefit of hindsight. As a practical matter, before engaging in any transaction, a Restricted Person should carefully consider how the CCO (or Internal Auditor, when applicable) and state and federal enforcement authorities and others might view the transaction in hindsight.

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF TEXAS
HEDGE FUND PROGRAM
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE: August 16, 2016

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

HEDGE FUND PROGRAM
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

HEDGE FUND PROGRAM POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE
August 16, 2016

I. HEDGE FUND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

A. INVESTMENTS IN HEDGE FUNDS

The Employees Retirement System of Texas (“ERS” or “the System”) utilizes hedge funds to enhance ERS’ total portfolio (“Total Portfolio”) investment characteristics. The objectives of the System’s Hedge Fund Program are (1) to preserve the System’s capital, (2) to enhance the System’s Total Portfolio risk-adjusted returns, (3) to further diversify the System’s Total Portfolio, and (4) to reduce the System’s Total Portfolio volatility. The underlying philosophy of the program will be to attain risk adjusted returns that are aligned with these objectives.

Consistent with Section 2.2 of the ERS Investment Policy, hedge funds may be utilized within individual portfolios including the Global Equity, Global Credit, Real Assets, Special Situations portfolios, and specifically, will be utilized within Hedge Fund Portfolios such as the Absolute Return Portfolio and the Directional Growth Portfolio.

The System’s investment policies are determined by ERS’ Board of Trustees (“Board” or “Board of Trustees”). In general, ERS’ long-term goal for the Total Portfolio is to earn a return that will insure the payments due to members of the System’s retirement plans and their beneficiaries at a reasonable cost to the System’s members and the taxpayers of the State of Texas.

ERS’ hedge fund investments shall be made in a manner consistent with the whole portfolio approach and the exclusive benefit requirements of the Texas Constitution. The selection and management of hedge fund investments will be guided to maintain prudent diversification of assets with regard to the selection of hedge funds and to preserve the System’s investment capital. The diversification objective is required to manage overall market risk and the specific risks inherent to any single investment strategy or single manager.

For purposes of these *Policies and Procedures*, hedge funds differ from traditional investment strategies in that they derive a particular return from the skill of the hedge fund manager and allow the use of investment vehicles not otherwise utilized for the Trust, whereas traditional investment strategies derive a return that captures a traditional risk premium associated with a particular asset class/sub-asset class, e.g., domestic large cap equities and fixed income securities. While there are many different hedge funds available, ERS categorizes the various hedge fund strategies into four broad classes:

1. Relative Value
2. Event Driven
3. Equity Long/Short
4. Macro
5. Opportunistic

ERS' investments in hedge funds are designed to enhance long-term investment performance, diversify the asset base and enhance the risk adjusted returns for the entire ERS investment portfolio. The ultimate objectives are to preserve capital, provide competitive returns, enhance risk adjusted returns and act as a diversifier to the total ERS portfolio.

The ERS investment approach is one of active participation in the investment decision process with ERS retaining control over the selection of hedge funds. Such an active approach will require the necessary Staff involvement in addition to accessing third-party professional expertise.

Hedge fund investments will be subject to the Procedures for Investment as detailed in these *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures*. Each year, the hedge fund program will be implemented and modified in accordance with an *Annual Tactical Plan* prepared by hedge fund Staff and approved by the Board of Trustees.

B. ASSET ALLOCATION

ERS' allocation to hedge fund investments shall remain within the limits authorized by the Board of Trustees in its allocation as established in Section 2.2B of the ERS *Investment Policy* based on invested net asset value.

An important goal for the System is to make hedge fund allocations in a prudent manner, while maintaining a flexible investment strategy that allows ERS to take advantage of opportunities as capital market conditions change.

C. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The selection and management of assets within the Hedge Fund Program will be structured to generate returns that meet or exceed the benchmark with prudent diversification of assets. Specific considerations of importance in the construction and management of the program are as follows:

1. The following overall principles shall guide the selection of investment managers:
 - a. Diversify across managers to mitigate idiosyncratic and organizational risk.
 - b. Diversify by strategy and geography to mitigate systematic risk and decrease correlations within the program.
 - c. Emphasize qualitative evaluation of managers, as a manager's quantitative characteristics may change over time and in different market conditions.
 - d. Fees and incentives charged by managers must be reasonable and provide an alignment of interest with ERS.
2. **Due Diligence.** The due diligence process for each hedge fund investment will include both operational and investment due diligence. Areas of review will include at a minimum: an evaluation of the organization, business culture, background checks on key people, governance, analysis of performance, analysis of exposures, investment process, risk management and control, position review, compliance, operational infrastructure, document review, trade operations, custody and counterparties, financing, valuation practices, legal, reporting, auditors, information technology capabilities, and disaster recovery.
3. **Institutional Quality.** All underlying hedge fund investments must be of institutional investment quality. Institutional quality is defined as being of a quality whereby the investment would be considered acceptable by other prudent institutional investors of comparable size to ERS when considering an investment in a similar size and strategy hedge fund.

4. **Leverage** is a condition where the net potential monetary exposure of an obligation exceeds the value of the underlying assets, which support the obligation. Net leverage is calculated as the difference between (A) the sum of (i) the market value of all long cash market positions, (ii) the notional value of all long derivative positions, and (B) the sum of (i) the absolute market value of all short cash market positions, and (ii) the absolute notional value of all short derivative positions divided by (C) the net market value of the fund. Gross Leverage is the total of (A) the sum of (i) the market value of all long positions, (ii) the notional value of all long derivative positions, (iii) the absolute market value of all short cash market positions, and (iv) the absolute value of all short positions divided by (B) the net market value of the fund.

The underlying funds in the hedge fund portfolio may use leverage in a prudent manner that is consistent with leverage applied in similar hedge fund strategies.

5. **Liquidity/Redemption.** Staff will seek to maintain a relatively liquid portfolio of hedge funds and will typically favor managers offering more favorable liquidity terms. However, Staff is conscious of, and will seek to avoid, potential asset liability mismatches. In each case, Staff will evaluate the appropriateness of allowing longer term redemption periods. Factors considered in this determination will include, but not be limited to, potential fee concessions, availability of capacity, and consistency with terms offered by similar funds. Notwithstanding a fund's stated redemption schedule, Staff recognizes that such timetables for liquidity may be suspended under certain circumstances, such as periods of unusual financial stress within markets or within underlying hedge funds.
6. **Transparency.** To meet fiduciary obligations, Staff will demand as much transparency as necessary with respect to underlying hedge fund investments. At a minimum, this transparency shall include information with respect to all underlying hedge fund names, hedge fund strategies, background information on hedge fund principals, and historical performance information. All information shall be subject to the respective hedge fund's confidentiality provisions to the extent permitted under applicable state law. Furthermore, transparency for the sake of transparency will not be the goal, but rather, it would be for transparency to provide insight regarding the integrity of the hedge fund manager's investment process and for Staff to monitor and manage the risk of ERS' hedge fund investments.
7. **Emerging Fund Managers.** ERS will make a good faith effort to award contracts to or acquire services from qualified emerging fund managers when acquiring private financial services pursuant to Section 4.16 of ERS' *Investment Policy* Statement and as set forth in Section 815.301 (g), (h), and (i) of the Texas Government Code.

An emerging fund manager is defined as a private professional investment manager with assets under management of not more than \$2 billion. Private financial services include pension fund management, consulting, investment advising, brokerage services, private equity fund management, and real estate investment.

ERS must report to its Board of Trustees the methods and results of its efforts to hire emerging fund managers, including data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, and fund size.

D. RISK MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

Staff and the Consultant will monitor the quantitative risk characteristics of hedge funds both at the fund and portfolio level. ERS may utilize a third party risk measurement service, as well as internal risk management tools, monitoring and ongoing due diligence services of its Consultant. Risk management will be integrated in every step of ERS' investment process. The four constituent parts to be focused on will include operational risk, management risk, strategy risk and portfolio risk.

II. PROCEDURES FOR INVESTMENT

A. GENERAL ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Hedge Fund Program shall be implemented and monitored through the coordinated efforts of the Board, Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC"), Executive Director, Hedge Fund Internal Investment Committee ("IIC"), Hedge Fund Staff ("Staff"), and the Hedge Fund Consultant ("Consultant"). The Hedge Fund Program will be internally managed by ERS Board and Staff. Delegation of responsibilities for each participant is described in the following sections.

- 1. Board of Trustees ("Board").** The Board shall approve the investment policies and objectives that are judged to be appropriate and prudent to implement the strategic plan for the investment of Trust assets; review the performance criteria and policy guidelines for the measurement and evaluation of the Hedge Fund Portfolio and investments; and supervise the investment of the Trust's assets to ensure that the investments remain in accordance with intended strategic plans and the Employees Retirement System of Texas *Investment Policy* and these *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures* documents. The Board will guide the long-term execution of the Hedge Fund Program through approval of these *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures*, which will be updated and revised as appropriate. The Board will hire the hedge fund Consultant. The Board will guide the short-term execution of the Hedge Fund Program through approval of an *Annual Tactical Plan* prepared by Staff and the Consultant, which details goals and objectives for the upcoming twelve month-period or longer, as reasonable. The Board will monitor the Hedge Fund Program's progress and results through a performance measurement report prepared quarterly by the Consultant and Staff.
- 2. Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC").** The IAC shall review the System's investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives and policies adopted by the Board. Staff may utilize the expertise of IAC members in assessing investment strategies and may request IAC members to participate on ad-hoc project committees and provide insights from such participation to the Board.
- 3. Executive Director.** The Executive Director is granted full authority and responsibility by the Board in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations. The Executive Director shall participate and review investment decisions and, together with the other members of the IIC, shall make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments in hedge funds, based on information provided by and recommendations offered by Staff.
- 4. Hedge Fund Internal Investment Committee ("IIC").** The IIC shall review the Trust's hedge fund prospective investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives outlined by these *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures* and *Annual Tactical Plan* approved by the Board and to ensure they are appropriate given current and anticipated

hedge fund market dynamics. The IIC shall be comprised of the Executive Director, Chief Investment Officer and other members of ERS Investments Staff or IAC, and it shall review investment recommendations forwarded by Hedge Fund Staff. The IIC shall make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments in hedge funds based on information provided by and recommendations offered by Staff. The IIC has authority to authorize individual investments up to the lesser of \$250 million or 1.00% of the System's assets as determined at the time of the IIC meeting.

- 5. Hedge Fund Staff ("Staff").** Staff will develop investment objectives and policy language that includes a long-term strategic plan. Hedge Fund Program documentation will be updated and revised annually or as appropriate. Staff will prepare an *Annual Tactical Plan*, which details goals and objectives for the upcoming twelve-month period. Staff will review the quarterly Hedge Fund Program performance reports prepared by the Consultant.

Staff, assisted by the Consultant, will identify eligible hedge funds for investment and, as appropriate, other investment vehicles that are in compliance with ERS' investment policies and current *Annual Tactical Plan*, which details goals and objectives for the next twelve months. Staff will review the quarterly hedge fund performance reports prepared by the Consultant.

- 6. Hedge Fund Consultant ("Consultant").** In cooperation with Staff, the Consultant will advise on hedge fund compliance and will assist in the implementation of the hedge fund program. Additionally, as requested, the Consultant will assist in developing the long-term hedge fund strategic plan, composed of the *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures* and *Annual Tactical Plan*, and will review and annually update hedge fund documentation. The Consultant will also assist Staff in investment identification, screening, due diligence evaluation, monitoring and documentation activities; prepare the quarterly performance measurement reports; advise on investment amendments; and provide special project research as requested by ERS.

B. INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

Hedge fund investments in compliance with ERS' Investment Objectives (Section I) and Hedge Fund Asset Allocation Decisions (Section II) shall be acquired through the following process:

- 1. Annual Tactical Plan.** Each year, Staff will work with the Consultant to prepare an *Annual Tactical Plan* which reviews the current status of the hedge fund program and recent historical and prospective market conditions. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will propose the steps to be taken over the next twelve-month period to further implement the long-term strategic plan. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will develop a dollar commitment target for the upcoming twelve-month period. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will be provided to the Board for review and approval. The *Annual Tactical Plan for Fiscal Year 2017* is provided in Appendix A.
- 2. Hedge Fund Portfolio Investments.** Staff, with the assistance of the Consultant, will identify and evaluate hedge fund investments, as appropriate, that are in compliance with these *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures* and *current Annual Tactical Plan*.

Hedge Fund Staff, with assistance of the Consultant, will be responsible for the due diligence evaluation of the prospective investments. Hedge Fund Staff and/or the Consultant will prepare a written summary analysis and investment recommendation based on findings from due diligence. Recommendations will include background checks and criminal checks. For investments approved by the IIC, Hedge Fund Staff will be responsible for all aspects of negotiation, documentation, and legal reviews and closings. All hedge fund investment

vehicle structures will be subject to review by ERS' legal counsel. Staff may request the Consultant to assist in various aspects of its duties.

C. HEDGE FUND STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Implementation and Administration. Staff is responsible for the following implementation and administration responsibilities. This section designates certain hedge fund portfolio management responsibilities that the Staff will perform or cause to be performed.

a. Investment Selection. Hedge Fund Staff ("Staff") will be responsible for evaluating investment opportunities and submitting their recommendations for investment to be approved by the IIC.

The screening and selection of hedge fund investments will be made with a view to meet or exceed the policy benchmark, within the parameter constraints and allocations as set by the Board of Trustees in these *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures*.

The *Annual Tactical Plan* process will be used for determining targets for the number and types of investments to be made for a given year. Staff will also take into consideration relevant overall portfolio diversification considerations as set forth in the Investment Objectives and Investment Policies statement of these *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures*. The process will include, but not be limited to, the following duties:

(1) Prepare the *Annual Tactical Plan*. This *Annual Tactical Plan* outlines the steps ERS will take during the upcoming twelve-month period to further implement ERS' adopted Hedge Fund Program strategic plan. *The Annual Tactical Plan* will include a review of the current status of the Hedge Fund Program, perceived hedge fund investment environment, the types and number of hedge funds to be sought and underlying rationale, and goals for other management responsibilities (e.g., situations being monitored and planned refinements to the Hedge Fund Program management process).

(2) Review and maintain records of hedge fund opportunities available and reviewed in the market over time.

(3) Screen and evaluate hedge fund opportunities to identify investments that provide attractive risk and return characteristics and are a fit with the Hedge Fund Program's long-term and short-term objectives.

(4) Conduct full and proper due diligence on prospective hedge fund investments and document the due diligence process. Prospective investment due diligence will include evaluating areas such as: (a) organization and personnel, (b) research, (c) due diligence and underwriting, (d) internal investment decision process, (e) documentation, (f) monitoring, (g) track record, (h) investment terms and conditions, (i) investor reporting, (j) corporate governance protections, (k) background checks and other investment specific items as determined by Staff and the Consultant. On-site visits at a manager's office by Staff will be a mandatory part of investment due diligence.

(5) Summarize findings of the due diligence process on each prospective hedge fund investment in a formal investment recommendation and present those findings to the IIC for approval.

(6) Negotiate investment terms and conditions, limited partnership and limited liability company agreements, and other closing documents on ERS' behalf, for investments approved by the IIC. Staff will coordinate legal, tax, and any other required professional reviews. Although ERS is not subject to ERISA, Staff should obtain terms and conditions in such negotiations for ERS investments to operate in the same manner as investments made by "employee benefit plans" under ERISA, to the extent such terms and conditions (a) are not in conflict with applicable laws/regulations to which ERS is subject, (b) are not in conflict with these *Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures*, (c) do not interfere with ERS maintaining its favorable tax qualification status, and (d) are not opted out of by the IIC because to do so would be in ERS' best interest.

b. Ongoing Operations. Staff will conduct or supervise the following services with respect to each hedge fund investment:

(1) **Monitoring and Voting.** Maintain communication with the managers of hedge fund investments and maintain an awareness of the progress and level of performance of each hedge fund investment. This will include, as appropriate, meeting with managers, attendance at investment meetings, and when possible sitting on advisory boards. This maintenance will also involve voting on hedge fund matters. Material voting issues will be brought to the IIC for approval.

Staff will stay informed of the overall market conditions relative to hedge fund investments and their competitive position. Staff will also be responsible for attending to amendments, resolutions, and other investment-related matters. All such activities will be undertaken with a view toward maximizing the hedge fund investment's value.

(2) **Disbursement, Receipt, and Cash Management.** Fund commitments on a timely basis and coordinate the receipt of cash distributions from hedge fund investments.

(3) **Books and Records.** Maintain, or cause to be maintained, records regarding the management of the hedge fund investments. These will include receipts, disbursements, and other investment-related records, including limited partnership and limited liability company agreements, amendments, correspondence, and other documentation as appropriate. Books and records will be made reasonably available to ERS auditors as reasonably required.

(4) **Manager Review/Redemption.** Staff and Consultant will review each manager on an ongoing basis. Reasons for a manager to be placed on the watch list for possible redemption include:

- a) Persistent underperformance relative to specified benchmarks or peer groups.
- b) A significant change in the firm's ownership and/or structure.
- c) A loss of one or more key personnel.
- d) Significant loss of assets under management and loss of clients.
- e) A shift in the firm's investment philosophy or process.
- f) Persistent lack of responsiveness to ERS request for information.
- g) Regulatory investigations.
- h) A violation of the *Investment Policy*, investment guidelines or instructions.
- i) Any issue or situation of which either Staff or Consultant become aware of that is deemed material.

Staff will have the authority to terminate a manager relationship upon approval by the IIC.

2. Reporting Requirements

a. Investment Financial Statements. On at least a quarterly basis, Staff and the Consultant will receive from hedge funds unaudited financial statements and, on an annual basis, audited financial statements. Valuations shall be computed using the values provided by the managers in the most recent financial statements.

b. Quarterly Report. As soon as is practicable after quarter-end, the Consultant will produce a report on the hedge fund investments which will address activities that occurred during the quarter, including an industry review, strategy review, portfolio review (e.g., performance, risk, portfolio composition, Consultant ratings), fund review, and all other items of which ERS should be apprised. Because of the time-lag associated with hedge fund valuation processes, these quarterly reports are typically produced with a one-quarter lag.

c. Custodian. The custodian shall collect information regarding the System's account cash flows and valuations and any other information reasonably requested.

D. HEDGE FUND CONSULTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The hedge fund Consultant will provide hedge fund consulting services to the Board, Executive Director and Staff to assist in the management of hedge fund assets. These services shall be subject to reasonable deadlines, and the Consultant will be responsible to and take direction from the ERS Executive Director, CIO, the Hedge Fund Portfolio Manager and/or designated Staff. ERS will not provide workspace, furniture, computer terminal access or telephone services.

The scope of work will include providing advice and assistance to ERS on developing a long-term hedge fund investment strategy that is consistent with and integrated into the ERS *Investment Policy* as well as an annual implementation plan. It will encompass all aspects of the program, including program development, identification of investment opportunities, screening and partnership due diligence, and general assistance related to the program. The Consultant will also provide investment and economic research with respect to the hedge fund asset class, which will include domestic and international hedge funds. Additionally, the Consultant will provide other such related hedge fund consulting services as requested by the ERS Executive Director, CIO, or the Hedge Fund Portfolio Manager and agreed upon by the Consultant.

The Consultant shall provide deliverables/services and staff, and otherwise do all things reasonably necessary to perform the work, as set forth below:

1. Work with Staff to develop a long-term hedge fund investment strategy and related policies and procedures utilizing best practices and highest fiduciary standards for entities of a similar type to ERS and consistent with existing ERS *Investment Policy*.
2. Develop an annual plan to implement the hedge fund allocation, including:
 - a. Assess overall plan allocations and objectives;
 - b. Assist staff with the documentation of investment guidelines, determination of optimal program size and strategy mix;

- c. Assist in the development of the hedge fund implementation plan (including policies, procedures and tactical plan), incorporating best practice recommendations; and
 - d. Analysis and prioritization using such factors as prospective levels of risk and return, current and near term investment opportunities based on preferred managers or market environment, and other relevant investment factors.
3. Assist Staff with search activities including the identification, screening, and due diligence (front office and back office) of prospective "best in class" hedge fund investments.
4. Assist Staff with risk models on the proposed portfolio for ongoing quantitative assessment and validation of portfolio characteristics.
5. Work with Staff, as needed, to analyze available investment managers and investment products, including but not limited to providing access to a broad database of hedge fund managers/partnerships, including their investment strategy, performance, organizational characteristics, etc.
6. Work with Staff to develop a due diligence process for analyzing prospective investments and managers utilizing best practices and maintaining the highest fiduciary standards.
7. Assist in the interview process of prospective managers and provide research and analysis to evaluate prospective investment opportunities and hedge fund managers/partnerships consistent with the services provided by the Consultant.
8. Assist Staff in the preparation of written investment recommendations for the Internal Investment Committee ("IIC"), providing investment recommendations in writing for the IIC and required disclosures for the ERS *Placement Agent and Political Contributions Policies and Procedures*.
9. Provide information, research and analysis related to emerging hedge fund investment concepts or strategies, which may be of benefit to ERS.
10. Monitor portfolio performance against the designated benchmark(s) and provide peer comparisons. Provide quarterly and annual quantitative and qualitative assessment of each partnership/hedge fund investment and the hedge fund portfolio as a whole. Performance data will be provided by custodian. Consultant will report timely on key events that may materially impact the portfolio's value such as market changes, geo-political, political, personnel issues with a manager (to the extent Consultant is aware of such change), or regulatory changes.
11. Periodically review the existing benchmark(s) for the hedge fund program and recommend changes as appropriate.
12. Assist Staff with ongoing due diligence, monitoring, and evaluating performance relative to appropriate benchmarks.
13. Work with Staff in providing advice and feedback on strategic initiatives, policies, counterparty risk, and risk analysis, including but not limited to monthly calls and quarterly meetings which may be conducted by telephone conference, if appropriate.
14. Provide customized monthly risk models at the total portfolio level and customized Board reporting on ERS' hedge fund investments.
15. The Consultant may also be requested to perform special projects which shall be mutually agreed upon by Consultant and ERS.

16. Upon reasonable advance notice to Consultant, attend ERS Board, IIC meetings or legislative hearings as requested.
17. Maintain regular communications with the Chief Investment Officer or the Hedge Fund Portfolio Manager, which would include reasonably frequent telephone consultations as well as a reasonable number of on-site consultations as required by ERS, in order to effectively accomplish all of the services required by this Contract.

III. HEDGE FUND PORTFOLIOS

Hedge fund allocations are made either individually within asset classes, i.e. Public Equity, Credit, Public Real Estate, or within dedicated hedge fund portfolios, i.e. Absolute Return Portfolio, as defined in Section 2.2 of the Investment Policy.

A. INDIVIDUAL HEDGE FUND ALLOCATIONS

Hedge funds may be used tactically within asset classes to complement internal capabilities and as an alternative to traditional external managers. Individual Hedge Fund Allocations are made within the framework of the asset class' performance objectives. As outlined in these Policies and Procedures, the hedge fund team will manage and monitor the hedge fund exposure to the objectives of the asset class in conjunction with the asset class' staff.

B. ABSOLUTE RETURN PORTFOLIO

The Absolute Return Portfolio is a Risk-Reducing Hedge Fund Portfolio with the mandate described below.

1. PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

ERS manages the Absolute Return Portfolio using a Core/Satellite approach:

a. Core Investments. Core investments will include low correlation and low volatility managers implementing a single or multiple strategies that, in aggregate, are expected to achieve a stable return in line with the Absolute Return Portfolio's target return.

b. Satellite investments. Satellite investments typically utilize higher beta and/or implement a single strategy with a sub-strategy or regional focus. They are used opportunistically to augment the risk/return/beta profile of the *core* managers such that the Absolute Return Portfolio, in aggregate, is expected to achieve a stable return in line with its performance objectives.

At the hedge fund strategy level, ERS will determine tactical allocations of the hedge fund broad classes defined below. These tactical allocations will be based on the performance expectations of Staff and those of its Consultant for the underlying hedge fund strategy. These tactical allocations will be reviewed, and where necessary, modified on an annual basis in the *Annual Tactical Plan*.

2. PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

Performance of ERS' Absolute Return Portfolio will be monitored at the portfolio level. The performance objective of the Absolute Return Portfolio is to achieve a total time weighted rate of return over rolling-five year periods of at least the annualized U.S. 3-month Treasury bill yield

plus 400 basis points, net of all investment management fees and expenses. The program's value-added return will be primarily derived from strategy selection, and to a lesser degree, manager selection.

In addition, ERS will monitor the performance of the Absolute Return Portfolio relative to the HFRI Fund-of-Funds Diversified Index.

From a risk perspective, the portfolio will be structured to provide diversification to the Trust with returns that are relatively uncorrelated with other asset classes. Volatility, defined as the annualized standard deviation of monthly hedge fund portfolio returns, should fall within a 4% to 8% range. Beta will be no more than 0.40 relative to the Trust.

At the fund level, Staff will monitor the performance of individual investments versus the Consultant's database of peer group hedge fund investments. Quartile rankings will be calculated and monitored for each ERS investment over various look back periods and against both broad and sub-strategy hedge fund peer groups. Rankings based on risk adjusted measures (e.g., risk, return, correlation and beta) to ERS' Absolute Return Portfolio and the ERS Trust will be monitored.

3. STRATEGIC ALLOCATIONS

The target ranges and upper policy limits for the Absolute Return Portfolio strategy allocations are specified to ensure that the portfolio remains sufficiently diversified by strategy.

Staff is required to notify the Board if strategy allocations violate the approved target ranges. The Board may approve a request from Staff to allow exceeding target ranges for a limited time with a strategy proposed by Staff and consistent with the *Annual Tactical Plan* to move the Absolute Return Portfolio strategy in compliance within a reasonable period of time, depending on market conditions.

The target range is determined based on the expected return, risk, market exposure of each strategy and the strategic objectives of the Absolute Return Portfolio:

Strategy Class	Target Range*	
Relative Value	20%	60%
Event Driven	0%	60%
Equity Long/Short	0%	30%
Macro	10%	40%
Opportunistic	0%	40%

*Targets refer to percentage of total Absolute Return Portfolio allocation.

The *Annual Tactical Plan* will specify a tactical allocation to each strategy class within the approved target ranges. These tactical allocations will be opportunity weighted to take account of short to medium-term expectations for the performance of the underlying strategies.

Opportunistic Investments. This strategy is differentiated from the rest of the hedge fund portfolio because it is designed to accommodate investments in a variety of strategies which share a very specific set of investment objectives. At any given time, the opportunistic investments sub-portfolio may have a 0% allocation. Maximum capital that would be committed to the sub-portfolio is limited to 40% of total Absolute Return Portfolio assets. The maximum allocation of 30% of the Absolute Return Portfolio will apply to the percent of current and uncalled capital commitments to the opportunistic investments sub-portfolio.

C. DIRECTIONAL GROWTH PORTFOLIO

The Directional Growth Portfolio is a Return-Seeking Hedge Fund Portfolio with the mandate described below.

1. PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

In FY2014, the Directional Growth Portfolio is comprised of two individual hedge fund allocations. Each allocation is benchmarked to an appropriate equity index. The portfolio is managed as a collection of individually benchmarked investments. With increased diversification the portfolio will be managed using a Core/Satellite approach as described above.

2. PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

In FY2014, the Directional Growth Portfolio is comprised of two individual hedge fund allocations. Each allocation is benchmarked to an appropriate equity index. Therefore, the portfolio is expected to meet or exceed the underlying equity indices over a market cycle.

3. STRATEGIC ALLOCATIONS

The target ranges and upper policy limits for the Directional Growth Portfolio allocations are specified to ensure that the portfolio remains sufficiently diversified by strategy.

Staff is required to notify the Board if strategy allocations violate the approved target ranges. The Board may approve a request from Staff to allow exceeding target ranges for a limited time with a strategy proposed by Staff and consistent with the Annual Tactical Plan to move the Directional Growth Portfolio strategy in compliance within a reasonable period of time, depending on market conditions.

The target range is determined based on the expected return, risk, market exposure of each strategy and the strategic objectives of the Directional Growth Portfolio:

Strategy Class	Target Range*	
Relative Value	0%	30%
Event Driven	0%	30%
Equity Long/Short	30%	100%
Macro	0%	50%
Opportunistic	0%	50%

*Targets refer to percentage of total Directional Growth Portfolio allocation.

The Annual Tactical Plan will specify a tactical allocation to each strategy class within the approved target ranges. These tactical allocations will be opportunity weighted to take account of short to medium-term expectations for the performance of the underlying strategies.

Opportunistic Investments. This strategy is differentiated from the rest of the hedge fund portfolio because it is designed to accommodate investments in a variety of strategies which share a very specific set of investment objectives. At any given time, the opportunistic investments sub-portfolio may have a 0% allocation. Maximum capital that would be committed to the sub-portfolio is limited to 50% of total Directional Hedge Fund Portfolio assets. The maximum allocation of 50% of the Directional Hedge Fund Portfolio will apply to the percent of current and uncalled capital commitments to the opportunistic investments sub-portfolio.

IV. DEFINITIONS OF APPROVED HEDGE FUNDS

ERS categorizes the various hedge funds into five broad classes:

1. Relative Value Strategies
2. Event Driven Strategies
3. Equity Long/Short Strategies
4. Macro Strategies
5. Opportunistic

Described below are representative underlying hedge fund sub-strategies, which fall into the above four hedge fund broad classes. (These approved hedge funds do not constitute the entire universe of potentially suitable hedge funds.)

1. **Relative Value Strategies.** *Relative value* strategies seek returns by capitalizing on the mispricing of related securities or financial instruments. Generally, *relative value* strategies avoid taking a directional bias with regard to the price movement of particular securities or markets. Representative *relative value* strategies include *convertible arbitrage*, *fixed income arbitrage* and *equity market neutral* strategies.

- a) **Convertible Arbitrage.** Classic *convertible arbitrage* involves buying undervalued convertibles in order to gain exposure to stock volatility at cheap levels and/or credit improvement or revaluation, while hedging out unwanted risks like equity directional risk (delta), interest rate risk (rho) and currency risk (chi).

Traditionally, the source of value has been cheap new issuance of convertible bonds, which has permitted the manager to move the portfolio towards lower levels of implied volatility. Secondary market opportunities also occur due to the appetite of different types of investors for convertible bonds as their premium and yield vary over their life.

In response to less attractive conditions for *convertible arbitrage*, some managers have become “multi-strategy”, incorporating synergistic strategies such as *capital structure arbitrage* and *relative credit*. Other managers are placing an increasing emphasis on fundamental stock research, and not just credit research, to take a more “bottom-up” approach to avoid volatility and event driven situations, by taking limited views on the individual names within the portfolio (by under- or over-weighting equity hedges).

As a result, *convertible arbitrage*, as practiced today, may overlap with *capital structure arbitrage*, *equity long/short*, *event driven*, and *distressed* investing to some degree. In addition, some of the managers may take directional interest rate bets, by under- or over-weighting the interest rate exposures within the portfolio.

- b) **Fixed Income Arbitrage.** In general, *fixed income arbitrage* traders do not aim to profit from expected movements in the general level of interest rates. The following are broadly common characteristics of the *fixed income arbitrage* managers.

Fixed income arbitrage managers take long and short positions in fixed income assets and derivatives to profit from arbitrage, mean-reversion or positive carry. Most traders aim to be either duration neutral or “risk-neutral”, i.e., matching the U.S. dollar value of a basis point across long and short positions.

Most *fixed income arbitrage* traders use a significant amount of leverage as an integral part of their trading. One risk faced by fixed income managers stems from the liquidity mismatch between long and short positions. A manager may own (be long) more illiquid securities and hedge with shorts in more liquid securities. There is the risk of a break from the past mean-reverting relationship between particular securities. There is also the risk that lenders will withdraw the funding that supports the strategy’s leverage.

In the past, managers have concentrated on developed markets in the U.S., Japan, and Western Europe, but the strategy space now encompasses all fixed income sovereign issues. There are many variations on the fixed income theme, with managers trading mortgage backed securities, municipal securities and other investment grade credits.

- c) **Equity Market Neutral Strategies.** These strategies can be fundamental and/or quantitative in nature. Traditional *quantitative equity market neutral* takes fundamental data, in the form of analyst earnings estimates, balance sheet and cash flow statement statistics, etc., and ranks or scores stocks against several of these metrics in varying proportions. These proportions may be fixed or dynamic. The characteristics are generally described as factors, or more accurately as attributes, so as not to confuse them with risk factors, which have historically been found to correlate to excess return or alpha.

Portfolios may be constructed using an optimizer or by the application of simpler rules combined with risk constraints. The objective in either case is to create a portfolio, which is dollar and/or beta neutral, has minimal sector exposures, and is tilted towards these favorable stock attributes, without being style-biased.

The main risks to these strategies include evolution in the attributes that are rewarded by the market, misspecification of or the emergence of new risk factors, changes in investor behavior and risk appetite, corporate events and increasing competition.

2. **Event Driven Strategies.** *Event driven* strategies focus on identifying and analyzing securities that can benefit from the occurrence of an extraordinary corporate transaction or event, e.g., restructurings, takeovers, mergers, spin-offs, bankruptcy. Representative *event driven* strategies include *merger arbitrage*, *event driven equity* and *distressed* investing.

- (1) **Merger Arbitrage.** *Merger arbitrage* (sometimes called *risk arbitrage*) involves taking ‘long’ positions in the securities of a company being acquired in a merger or an acquisition. The arbitrageur is able to buy securities at a discount of the consideration to be received when the deal actually closes. If the acquisition consideration is in the form of cash, any discount to the amount of the cash bid will be taken as a profit on conclusion of the deal. If the acquisition consideration is in the form of shares of the acquirer, the merger arbitrageur will short stock of the acquirer in the correct proportions and extract the spread, assuming the bid goes through successfully.

The merger arbitrageur may adjust stock ratios or use options to account for the possibility that the deal may not go through, which would result in a fall in the target company’s price, and potentially a rally in the stock of the failed acquirer.

The strategy's main risk is that of deal failure as this is difficult to completely hedge. A deal may fail for many reasons. For example, shareholders may have voted against it or not tendered their shares to the bidder, a government agency or regulatory body may have refused to approve the transaction, or one of the companies might pull out of the agreement unexpectedly. The bidder may withdraw for a variety of reasons, e.g., if equity markets fall, or interest rates rise making deal financing more costly. This is an indirect source of market risk.

Sector risk can be high because merger activity may be concentrated in certain sectors. Typically, leverage is employed and this magnifies the impact of losses. Note that the manager is in competition with other merger arbitrageurs to secure borrowing facilities in the shares of the acquirer. In addition, companies targeted for acquisition become widely held among arbitrageurs.

b) **Event Driven Equity.** Event driven equity investing is typically a value-oriented, event driven investment strategy focusing on companies considering or implementing strategic change. It involves purchasing securities of companies involved in extraordinary corporate transactions. These types of situations can act as a catalyst to drive the price toward a valuation target. The opportunities for *event driven* investing are:

- (1) Inefficient Markets: *Event driven* situations are often mispriced and misunderstood by mainstream investors and analysts.
- (2) Unlimited Idea Flow: Corporate events are always plentiful and the broad based strategy does not go "out of favor." In other words, *event driven* managers are not solely dependent on merger and acquisition activity or the frequency of bankruptcies.
- (3) *Event driven* situations have an advantage that this strategy responds more to catalysts and less to market swings so overall there is a modest correlation to the market.

Extraordinary corporate transactions include: going private transactions, corporate takeovers, restructurings, tender offers, liquidation processes, Dutch auction tender offers, recapitalizations, public LBOs, liquidations and busted deals.

New and under-followed securities quite often emerge as a result of some of these types of corporate transactions. Examples include: spin-offs, reorganizations, demutualizations and late-stage distressed/post-bankruptcy.

Other examples might be a company involved in a pending litigation or regulatory matter, which could have an impact on its share price, or a company being the subject of a proxy war, or some form of shareholder activism.

Some managers will hedge all holdings using a peer company, a basket of stocks or an exchange traded fund (ETF). Other managers do not actively hedge if they feel that their investment process provides them a margin of safety on each of their investments. Because most *event driven* managers are usually long-biased, performance is prone to suffer during market downturns, albeit with much less volatility than the overall market.

c) **Distressed/Restructuring.** Performing corporate debt appeals to "real money" investors due to its seniority, certainty of cash flow and lower volatility. Such investors are often ill-equipped to deal with debt when it trades substantially below par due to stress, and often become price insensitive sellers. Accordingly, as companies stumble, the composition of creditors often changes from passive "real money" to aggressive "distressed" buyers looking to capitalize on uneconomic selling, with a view to a higher ultimate recovery.

The appeal of the strategy is that by buying at cheap valuations, downside is limited. In addition, each situation is idiosyncratic; meaning that returns of a portfolio should be relatively independent of the market (although in reality the strategy does correlate with general credit markets).

The basis for evaluation is the interplay between the company's sustainable cash flow, debt load (at current prices) and residual asset values. Enterprise valuation (i.e., combined value of debt and equity less cash) is commonly measured as a multiple of cash flow or EBITDA.

Distressed buyers look to buy a company at a low implied multiple. The art of the strategy is forecasting cash flow, particularly in light of all of the business and legal uncertainty the company faces in reorganization. *Distressed* managers vary widely in terms of style. For example, some focus on liquidity, seniority, diversification, passivity, and/or hedging. Others are purely long, seeking to maximize upside by playing lower in the capital structure, "playing" for illiquid restructured equity, or taking concentrated bets in a small number of activist situations.

3. Equity Long/Short Strategies. *Equity long/short* strategies will maintain some level of market exposure (either net long or net short); however, the level of market exposure may vary through time.

a) **Equity Long/Short.** This strategy seeks to combine long and short equity positions to benefit from security selection, while offsetting systematic market risk (to varying degrees). Portfolios are typically constructed using a "fundamental, bottom-up approach" encompassing detailed financial modeling, industry research and company due diligence.

b) Some managers will include macro and/or quantitative screens to focus idea generation and help manage risk.

c) The main components of risk management are (in general order of importance):

(1) Diligent security selection

(2) Managing exposures to specific industries, factors, market caps, and positions.

(3) Portfolio scenario analysis and stress testing.

d) Several trends that have emerged recently include:

(1) An increased reliance on internal networks and boutique consultants to generate ideas, as street research currently seems to be primarily used for "gauging consensus."

(2) The utilization of individual shorts as pure "alpha generators", rather than hedges. The difficulty of finding good shorts has led many managers to utilize synthetic solutions, such as ETFs, to offset long exposures.

(3) Portfolios have become more systematically net long and, to some extent mid-cap biased, as shorting has become increasingly difficult and large cap stocks have underperformed.

e) Please note that it is common to classify *equity long/short* managers by regional exposure, sector focus, investment style (value/growth), market capitalization and/or market exposure [i.e., to differentiate between "long biased" funds (+/-50% or more net long, 75% of the time), "market indifferent" (+/- 35%, 75% of the time), and market neutral (+/- 10%, 75% of the time)].

4. Macro Strategies. The tactical/directional classification is a catch-all, but generally refers to strategies that are more directional in nature although they can shift opportunistically between those strategies having a directional bias and a non-directional bias. Representative tactical/directional strategies include *Global Tactical Asset Allocation* ("GTAA") and *global macro* strategies, where the manager tends to invest at the asset class level such as fixed income, equities and commodities rather than individual corporate securities.

a) **Macro-Discretionary.** These funds take directional positions in currencies, bonds, equities and commodities. The investment decisions are based on a manager's top-down or macro

views of the world: analysis of the economy, interest rates, inflation, government policy and geopolitical factors. The relative valuations of financial instruments within, or between asset classes, can also play a role in investment decisions.

The trades can be classified broadly as outright directional trades or macro relative value, (e.g., U.S. bonds vs. European bonds) although some funds also have exposure to micro relative value strategies (arbitraging anomalies between similar instruments).

Primarily, the area of focus is in the liquid instruments of the G10 countries; however, some funds will also tend to have a bias towards emerging markets positions. Many *macro* managers have only a handful of themes in the portfolio at any one time. Successful managers have been those who know how to size their bets and manage their risk.

- b) Macro–Systematic–Global Asset Allocation.** *Global Asset Allocation* (“GAA”) is a quantitative style of trading, which takes in a lot of information based on economic data, as well as some price related information.

Many of the GAA models used in building portfolios are usually tailored to specific sectors or asset classes in which they trade, and take into account the economic and fundamental differences that apply. These sectors will include global stock markets, global bond markets and money markets, foreign exchange, and occasionally commodity markets.

GAA funds tend to be relative value in nature and may encompass many of the arbitrage styles. Most models are built on economic principles rather than price action; however, some momentum models may be included. Large amounts of data are collected and correlations as well as cross correlations are calculated. Most participants have large research teams and considerable technology resources. The infrastructure required to process such large quantities of information means that many GAA funds are offered by large investment firms including investment banks. Some of the smaller funds concentrate on fewer models and/or sectors.

- c) Macro–Systematic–CTA.** *Commodity Trading Advisor* (“CTA”) is a term defined by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) as “a personal firm, who for compensation profit, directly or indirectly advises as to the advisability of buying or selling commodities, futures or option contracts”. In most cases the CTA has to register with the CFTC and the National Futures Association (“NFA”).

Generally CTA trading is systematized and orders are generated by computer programs, but this is not always the case. Trading can vary in style from discretionary, systematic price based and fundamental based. Trading can also vary in time horizon, from a holding period covering a matter of minutes to well over a year.

The CTA usually trades a wide spectrum of markets and is by no means restricted to the commodity markets. For the most part, the information taken in is price based. Many of the large CTAs restrict themselves to the very liquid financial markets, where they will be able to execute large orders. Most CTAs trade cash, foreign exchange contracts and forwards as well.

The median CTA is a medium-term systematic trend follower, who takes directional trades in any market when a trend establishes itself. These trends are often identified through break out or moving average systems, often waiting for the trend to reverse somewhat before exiting the trade.

- 5. Opportunistic Investments.** Opportunistic investments should generally satisfy the following conditions: (1) enhance returns of the hedge fund portfolio, (2) display a positive asymmetric return profile (i.e., upside potential with limited downside), (3) have an identifiable exit point

(typically five years or less, likely achieved through investment in a limited-life vehicle structure), and (4) be sourced primarily, though not exclusively, through existing relationships. The investments may be in any sub-strategy or niche strategy, but are likely to result from a market dislocation and display greater illiquidity, beta and volatility than other investments in the hedge fund portfolio. The vehicles may be funded with one-time investments or via a commitment/capital call drawdown mechanism. The opportunistic investments sub-portfolio is not meant to be viewed as a diversified stand-alone portfolio; rather, it is a collection of opportunistic investments with unique characteristics.

Total capital commitments to the *opportunistic investments* sub-portfolio may not exceed 40% of total hedge fund portfolio assets. There is no minimum required allocation to the *opportunistic investments* category; it is anticipated that at times the allocation to this sub-portfolio will be 0%.

It is anticipated that the equity beta of the *opportunistic investments* sub-portfolio may be measurably higher than the rest of the hedge fund portfolio. Volatility, as measured by standard deviation, is a less applicable metric given the longer time horizon and illiquid nature of these investments. These investments will likely be subject to short-term unrealized losses (volatility), though the principal risk is the permanent impairment of capital.

HEDGE FUND PROGRAM

ANNUAL TACTICAL PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

EFFECTIVE August 16, 2016

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Employees Retirement System of Texas (“ERS” or “the System”) utilizes hedge funds to enhance ERS’ total portfolio (“Total Portfolio”) investment characteristics. The objectives of the System’s Hedge Fund Program are (1) to preserve the System’s capital, (2) to enhance the System’s Total Portfolio risk-adjusted returns, (3) to further diversify the System’s Total Portfolio, and (4) to reduce the System’s Total Portfolio volatility. The underlying philosophy of the program will be to attain risk adjusted returns that are aligned with these objectives.

This Hedge Fund Program Annual Tactical Plan for Fiscal Year 2017 (“Annual Tactical Plan”) has been prepared by ERS staff and the hedge fund consultant to ERS, Albourne America LLC (“Albourne” or “Consultant”). It is intended to be a planning document which outlines the steps to be taken over the next twelve (12) months to further the Hedge Fund Program objectives and to address considerations relevant to the administration and success of the Hedge Fund Program. This Annual Tactical Plan is a guiding reference only. It is not intended to overrule prudent hedge fund investment allocation decisions.

While this Annual Tactical Plan is considered prudent and effective for the implementation of the Hedge Fund Program, it may require amending based upon the opportunities available in the market. Importantly, while this Annual Tactical Plan highlights significant capital commitments during the 2017 fiscal year, not all of the capital committed may be invested by ERS due to factors beyond ERS’ control. The ranges given provide flexibility to the targeted commitment amount to provide for varying market opportunities as well as availability of ERS’ resources. Moreover, Hedge Fund staff and the Consultant may request a change of pace of investment in subsequent Annual Tactical Plans in order to better take advantage of market opportunities.

II. GENERAL ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Consistent with Section 2.2 of the ERS *Investment Policy*, hedge funds may be utilized within both Return Seeking and Risk Reducing portfolios. Hedge funds are utilized within asset classes and their underlying portfolios to complement external managers and support the asset class in achieving its individual objectives. The Directional Growth Portfolio, a Return Seeking portfolio, and the Absolute Return Portfolio, a Risk Mitigating portfolio, are two unique portfolios comprised solely of hedge funds as described below. All hedge fund allocations are subject to the Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures.

Risk-Reducing

Absolute Return Portfolio

Initial allocations for the Absolute Return Portfolio were made August 1, 2012. The portfolio has reached its target allocation of 5% of the System’s Total Portfolio as of FY2015. The Absolute Return Portfolio is a diversified portfolio by strategy, region, and by the number of managers. Factors influencing the number of managers include the following: fund and/or strategy capacity, conviction, alignment of interests, risk management, and transparency. It is anticipated that the portfolio will consist of 15 to 20 allocations. The current number of

managers is 15. Target allocations by geographic region are not specified because allocations are strategy driven.

Other Risk-Reducing Hedge Fund Allocations

No other Risk-Reducing hedge fund allocations are anticipated.

Return-Seeking

Directional Growth Portfolio

As a Return-Seeking counterweight to the Absolute Return Portfolio, the Directional Growth Portfolio is comprised of individually benchmarked hedge fund allocations with significant market beta. The Directional Growth Portfolio is comprised of one hedge fund allocation that is benchmarked to an appropriate equity index. As described in the Hedge Fund Program Policies and Procedures, the portfolio will be managed as a collection of individually benchmarked allocations. With increased diversification, the portfolio may be managed using a Core/Satellite approach similar to the Absolute Return Portfolio. The portfolio is expected to either meet or exceed the asset-weighted benchmarks of the underlying allocations over a market cycle.

Other Return - Seeking Hedge Fund Allocations

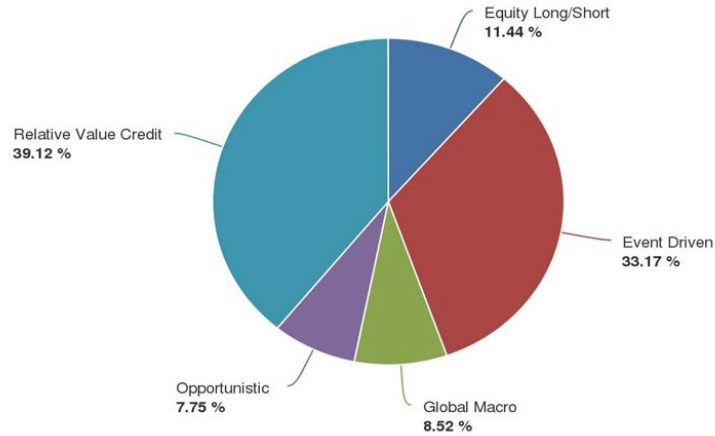
Global Credit

Global Credit may seek to increase exposure to High Yield, Leveraged Loans, and Emerging Markets as approved in the Global Credit mandate. Hedge funds will be considered to complement long-only exposures as well as opportunistically to capture credit-related market opportunities. For example, hedge fund strategies that tactically utilize lower net exposures are capable of minimizing significant drawdowns in volatile market conditions that are often observed in emerging markets. Such strategies are expected to result in a higher tracking error, but be accretive to fund performance over a market cycle by mitigating losses and enhancing the compounding effect. Hedge Fund staff will work closely with Fixed Income staff in identifying and evaluating potential hedge fund exposures and will continue to support Fixed Income staff and the ERS Risk Committee with respective portfolio management decisions.

III. FUNDING TABLES

Absolute Return Portfolio

Asset Class Exposures - Hedge Funds - Allocation, %
May-2016



Employees Retirement System of Texas

Asset Class Targets

Asset Class Targets

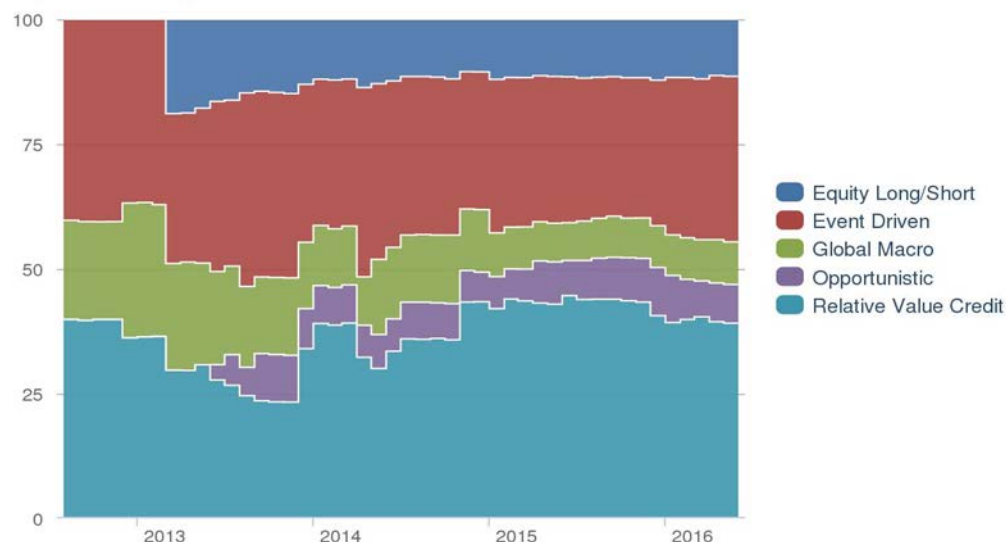
Relative Value Credit	
Minimum	20%
Maximum	60%
Event Driven	
Minimum	20%
Maximum	60%
Equity Long/Short	
Minimum	0%
Maximum	30%
Global Macro	
Minimum	10%
Maximum	40%
Opportunistic	
Minimum	0%
Maximum	30%

As of May 31, 2016, the Absolute Return Portfolio is within guidelines for each strategy classification except Global Macro. Global Macro has been a volatile asset class with no clear persistency in returns given the consistent headwinds to the strategy. Expectations are for a potential allocation to the strategy during FY2017 which would bring the strategy within the exposure guidelines of the Absolute Return Portfolio.

The Absolute Return Portfolio remains overweight both Relative Value and Event Driven strategies. These allocations fall within the proposed guidelines for the Absolute Return Portfolio. Expectations are for these strategies to remain overweight within the near-term.

Asset Class Exposures - Hedge Funds - Allocation, %

August-2012 to May-2016



Returns and Risk

Return	Account	T-Bills + 400 bps	HFRI FOF: Diversified Index
Annualized Return	5.08%	4.25%	3.31%
Cumulative Return	20.91%	17.28%	13.27%
Largest Month Gain	1.79%	0.44%	2.05%
Largest Month Loss	-1.07%	0.31%	-1.98%
% Positive Months	71.74%	100.00%	65.22%

Risk	Account	T-Bills + 400 bps	HFRI FOF: Diversified Index
Standard Deviation	2.67%	0.09%	3.36%
Sharpe Ratio*	1.87	53.28	0.96
Max Drawdown	-2.66%	0.00%	-6.52%
Months in Maximum Drawdown	12	0	12
Months to Recover	3	0	3

Benchmarks Comparison	T-Bills + 400 bps	HFRI FOF: Diversified Index
Beta	-2.80	0.65
Correlation	-0.10	0.82
R-Squared	0.01	0.67

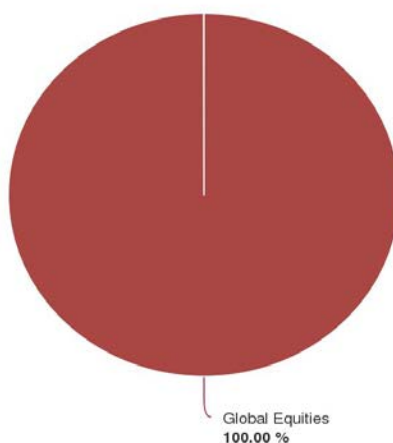
Risk Free Rate: TreasuryConstant3Month

The Absolute Return Portfolio continues to outperform its stated benchmark of T-Bills + 4%. The standard deviation of the portfolio remains below the stated minimum risk guideline of 4%. The maximum standard deviation for the Absolute Return Fund is 8%.

The Absolute Return Portfolio has approximately reached its target allocation of 5% of Trust assets and will maintain its target allocation while rebalancing and replacing managers within the portfolio as necessary. As of May 31st, 2016, the current AUM for the Absolute Return Portfolio is \$1,197,136,528. This amount equates to around 4.80% of the Trust.

Directional Growth Portfolio

Asset Class Exposures - Directional Growth - Allocation, %
May-2016



Returns and Risk

Return	Account	MSCI AC World Daily Net Local (Total Return)
Annualized Return	11.19%	4.75%
Cumulative Return	25.84%	10.57%
Largest Month Gain	7.82%	7.63%
Largest Month Loss	-6.69%	-6.64%
% Positive Months	65.38%	57.69%

Risk	Account	MSCI AC World Daily Net Local (Total Return)
Standard Deviation	11.24%	10.96%
Sharpe Ratio*	0.99	0.42
Max Drawdown	-8.98%	-12.01%
Months in Maximum Drawdown	10	12
Months to Recover	3	3

Benchmarks Comparison	MSCI AC World Daily Net Local (Total Return)
Beta	1.01
Correlation	0.98
R-Squared	0.97

Risk Free Rate: TreasuryConstant3Month

As of May 31, 2016, the Directional Growth Portfolio is comprised of a single allocation to Marshall Wace World 150-50 benchmarked against MSCI All Country World Total Return Index (ACWI TR). The strategy allocation remains 100% Equity Long/Short. Expectations are for up to two new allocations for Fiscal Year 2017. Currently, the Directional Growth

Portfolio remains focused on allocating to extension strategies (i.e. 130/30), but other strategies may be considered. The portfolio is expected to complement existing external managers and also provide tactical and opportunistic exposures that are appropriate within a Return-Seeking context.

Other Hedge Fund Allocations

Hedge funds will be considered as an alternative to traditional external managers where appropriate.

Global Credit

At this point, the Global Credit portfolio has no expectations to make any additional hedge fund allocations for Fiscal Year 2017. Currently, Global Credit staff is sourcing more Opportunistic Credit strategies that are less liquid and require capital to be locked/committed beyond a traditional hedge fund investment.

IV. STRATEGY ALLOCATION COMMENTS

Forward-looking strategy forecasts are inherently state-of-the-world dependent, where some strategies and sub-strategies are more sensitive to state-of-the-world assumptions than others. The commentary below will highlight the key assumptions by strategy and provide guidance on the expected use of strategies and sub-strategies in FY2017.

Relative Value

Relative value sub-strategies typically demonstrate a high degree of dispersion in return forecasts due to the various underlying factors that drive the differing sub-strategy performance. A common characteristic among relative value sub-strategies, however, is a typically low baseline net exposure that helps moderate risk and market exposure. Relative value sub-strategies can benefit from heightened or increasing intra-market volatility, spreads, rates, as well as from sideways markets. ERS, therefore, expects relative value sub-strategies to preserve capital in many baseline/down market scenarios.

In FY2017, Relative Value strategies will remain an overweight core allocation in the Absolute Return Portfolio. New Relative Value strategies will be considered against current allocations and will be substituted where appropriate.

Event Driven

Through their primary exposure to idiosyncratic corporate events, event driven strategies typically provide a moderate and positive long-term beta to equity markets. Sub-strategies such as distressed/high yield typically have higher beta than others such as merger arbitrage. Event driven sub-strategies can provide a lower volatility exposure since leverage is typically not a key characteristic of the strategy. Event driven sub-strategies can perform well in calm markets as deals close, or in recovery markets where distressed risk premium is cheaply available.

In FY2017, Event Driven strategies will be reduced within the Absolute Return Portfolio. New Event Driven strategies will be considered against current allocations and will be substituted where appropriate.

Equity Long/Short

Equity long/short provides the highest correlation and beta of the four main strategies. While rarely providing absolute returns above equity benchmarks in bull markets, equity long/short

strategies typically provide lower net exposure with lower overall volatility, as well as varying degrees of downside protection in sharply negative markets. A high degree of liquidity and market efficiency in all but the smallest frontier markets enable a variety of niche strategies and industry/region specialists. Equity long/short strategies are not characterized by typical leverage bands or net exposures; rather, they typically reflect the overall risk-on/risk-off market environment.

In FY2017, Equity Long/Short strategies will remain an underweight allocation in the Absolute Return Portfolio. New Equity Long/Short strategies will be considered against current allocations and will be substituted where appropriate.

Macro

There is a diverse array of macro sub-strategies which, for purposes of this discussion, are broken into systematic (often generically referred to as CTA) and discretionary strategies. In summary, systematic strategies are often negatively correlated to other hedge fund sub-strategies and often exhibit very low correlation to individual markets. Systematic sub-strategies typically provide a high level of diversification within a hedge fund portfolio and provide their highest value-add in extended downward trending markets wherein other strategies and sub-strategies typically suffer. Discretionary macro sub-strategies are often used to provide specific directionality or a specific hedge to macroeconomic events or misalignments. They can be used to provide diversification or directionality to a hedge fund portfolio. Both strategies typically use a higher degree of leverage through futures.

Macro strategies have been an underweight allocation for the Absolute Return Portfolio. For FY2017, expectations are for an increase to Macro strategies which will bring the Absolute Return Portfolio within its policy guidelines.

Opportunistic

Opportunistic strategies are likely to result from a market dislocation and can have a core strategy resembling any single strategy mentioned or may also be long-only in nature. Opportunistic strategies can be used as core or satellite exposures depending on the dislocation and opportunity set of the strategy. An opportunistic strategy is expected to provide an asymmetric risk/return that helps the portfolio achieve returns within the risk constraints of the portfolio.

In FY2017, new Opportunistic strategies will be considered individually.

V. SUMMARY

- The Absolute Return Portfolio has reached its steady-state allocation of 5% and will consider new allocations against current allocations as replacements where necessary.
- The Absolute Return Portfolio remains overweight Relative Value and is reducing its exposure Event Driven strategies. Expectations are for an increase to Global Macro. Overall, the Absolute Return Portfolio remains broadly diversified.
- The Directional Growth Portfolio will remain focused on Return Seeking exposures that complement Public Equity.
- Additional hedge fund opportunities will be discussed with Fixed Income staff as need.

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF TEXAS

GLOBAL PUBLIC EQUITY
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE: February 23, 2016

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

GLOBAL PUBLIC EQUITY
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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**GLOBAL PUBLIC EQUITY
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

**EFFECTIVE
February 23, 2016**

I. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

A. INVESTMENTS IN GLOBAL PUBLIC EQUITY

The Employees Retirement System of Texas (“ERS” or “the System”) has determined that inclusion of the Global Public Equity asset class will enhance ERS’ expected total portfolio (“Total Portfolio”) investment characteristics. The objective of the System’s Global Public Equity asset class is to help meet the return assumptions for the Trust and to enhance risk-adjusted performance.

The Global Public Equity asset class invests in the publicly traded equity securities of both foreign and domestic issuers. Investments shall be made in a manner consistent with the whole portfolio approach and the exclusive benefit requirements of the Texas Constitution. The selection and management of Global Public Equity assets will maintain prudent diversification of assets, maximize management responsibility, and preserve the System’s investment capital. Diversification is required to manage overall market risk and the specific risks inherent in any single investment or single manager.

Global Public Equity investments are both internally managed and externally advised using a variety of strategies as later described.

B. ASSET ALLOCATION

ERS’ allocation to the Public Equity asset class shall remain within the limits authorized by the Board of Trustees in its allocation as established in Section 2.2B of the *ERS Investment Policy* based on invested net asset value.

In addition, the following allocation constraints are deemed prudent:

1. Not more than 50% of the Global Public Equity asset class will be allocated to external international equity advisors.
2. Not more than 35% of the Global Public Equity asset class will be allocated to the mid and small capitalization segments of the market as defined as portfolios with average market capitalizations as defined by the benchmark.
3. Not more than 20% of the Global Public Equity asset class will be allocated to strategies focused on emerging market equities.
4. Not more than 10% of the Global Public Equity asset class will be allocated to the Best Ideas Program. The Best Ideas Program is formed to facilitate internal idea generation and provide an institutional-grade framework for analysis, viability and incubation and funding of internal portfolios.
5. Not more than 6% of the Global Public Equity asset class, or 3% of the total Fund, may be invested in a single corporation.
6. Not more than 5% of any class of voting securities of any one public corporation may be owned by the Public Equity asset class or the Fund.

C. PERFORMANCE

The performance objective of the Global Public Equity Composite is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling five-year periods in excess of the MSCI All Country World Index - Investable Market Index (MSCI ACWI IMI) or successor index. The Active Risk Budget, as

set forth in Addendum III to the ERS *Investment Policy*, identifies portfolio benchmarks, establishes tracking error targets and limits, as well as the expected ratio of excess return to tracking error for each portfolio (Expected Excess Return Ratio).

1. Internally Managed Portfolios

The performance objective of all internally managed portfolios is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling five-year periods in excess of their stated benchmarks. Portfolios are expected to adhere to tracking error and/or other risk constraints and to all other policies and objectives adopted by the Board of Trustees. Performance outside of the defined tracking error limits, or a negative excess return over any rolling 36-month time frame requires an analysis by the Investment staff, with recommendations from the Director of Public Equity, to the Chief Investment Officer. The Board of Trustees expects the Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Public Equity to identify and rectify any deficiencies in the investment process.

2. Externally Advised Portfolios

The performance objective for the externally advised portfolios is to achieve a total time-weighted rate of return over rolling five-year periods in excess of their stated benchmarks without undue volatility on a risk/reward basis. Although peer group rankings are reviewed, it is often very difficult to establish meaningful peer group comparisons; therefore, the primary focus is on risk-adjusted performance.

In time periods when an externally advised portfolio performs below expectations, the Board of Trustees expects the Chief Investment Officer, in conjunction with the Director of Public Equity and Deputy Chief Investment Officer, to address the advisor to identify and rectify any deficiencies. In addition, the performance of externally advised portfolios is evaluated according to the following investment objectives, as provided in the investment guidelines to which the advisors must contractually agree:

- a. adherence to its stated management style;
- b. the discipline of its investment decision-making process;
- c. its stability of staff and organization; and
- d. consistent adherence to the investment policies and objectives as adopted by the Board of Trustees.

ERS Investments staff has developed comprehensive portfolio evaluation tools with reporting that are used for portfolio assessment. These tools utilize a wide variety of statistical measurements to assess performance and portfolio characteristics, which are reviewed on a quarterly basis, or more frequently as otherwise needed.

The characteristics considered most important in the portfolio evaluation process include:

- a. stock, industry, sector, region, country, and currency exposures;
- b. size, value, growth, liquidity, and momentum tilts; and
- c. tracking error, active share, concentration, and intra-portfolio correlation.

The performance measurements considered most important in the portfolio evaluation process include:

- a. Expected Excess Return Ratio (similar to an information ratio);
- b. hit rates in strong, weak, and style-driven markets;
- c. cumulative information ratio, cumulative sum or "CUSUM" analysis, Omega Statistic; and
- d. return distribution measurements such as kurtosis and skewness.

An Excess Return Ratio below expectations or underperformance over any rolling 36-month time frame requires an analysis by the Investment staff, with recommendations from the Director of Public Equity and Deputy Chief Investment Officer, to the Chief Investment Officer. If the analysis and/or circumstances indicate any of the following, then partial or complete defunding and/or removal from the select pool will be considered:

- a. the causes of underperformance are likely to persist;
- b. advisor failure to comply with the *ERS Investment Policy* and/or other applicable procedures;
- c. advisor has experienced material organizational or personnel changes; and/or
- d. matters that may, in ERS Investments staff's opinion, distract the advisor from effectively performing its responsibilities to ERS, including an actual or potential conflict of interest or reputation risk.

Advisor portfolios may be temporarily defunded or resized as part of the portfolio management process. If a particular advisor's strategy in the select pool becomes too highly correlated with other portfolios, introduces undesirable characteristics or staff loses confidence in the ability of the advisor or its strategy to achieve positive risk-adjusted performance, the strategy may be removed from the select pool. Advisors may also be defunded or removed from the select pool for reasons not listed above, including but not limited to changes in ERS' investment strategy and asset allocation.

In addition to the comprehensive performance reports provided by ERS' plan consultant and monthly investment summaries, the Chief Investment Officer or designated staff will periodically update the Board of Trustees with respect to additions and deletions from the select pool, including significant changes in the funded status of any advisor in the select pool.

D. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. DEFINING ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE (ACTIVE) RISK

Portfolio risk can be divided between the absolute risk of loss, which is generally understood in the context of making investments, and relative risk, which is less understood. Relative risk in the context of managing a fund or an asset class against a benchmark becomes a primary focus of attention. Relative risk or active risk, also frequently referred to as "tracking error," is the risk of not achieving the same return as a benchmark. In the case of ERS Global Public Equity, it is the risk of not meeting the return on the MSCI ACWI as established in the Active Risk Budget.

Each of the constituent portfolios within the Global Public Equity asset class has an assigned benchmark derived from the Active Risk Budget. These portfolios carry relative risk to their assigned benchmarks and, in combination, will have some degree of misfit risk. Misfit risk is another form of active risk that measures the difference between the characteristics of the combined portfolio benchmarks and the primary benchmark for the asset class.

Global Public Equity uses statistical probability risk models to forecast active risk. Forecasted active risk, or tracking error, tends to move up and down with market volatility and cross sectional correlations. In addition to providing a single estimate of tracking error (representing the 95% confidence interval around the benchmark return), risk models show the sources of tracking error, such as industry, size or geographic tilts. Understanding and managing the sources of tracking error is critical to risk management.

2. USING THE ACTIVE RISK BUDGET

The Active Risk Budget is important guidance for ERS Investments staff on the risk tolerance of the Board of Trustees and establishes reasonable excess return goals for the Global Public Equity asset class. The performance goal for Global Public Equity is to outperform its benchmark. Some amount of active risk is necessary to outperform the benchmark. This is a basic observation that a portfolio must be different from a benchmark in order to have a return different from the benchmark. The amount of deviation from the benchmark that the Board of Trustees is willing to tolerate will drive the amount of excess return that can reasonably be generated from the asset class.

Historical observation has established that successful portfolio managers should, over time, be able to achieve an excess return that is proportional to their level of active risk. For the more efficient sectors of the market, such as large cap domestic equity, the observed proportion is low (20%) and for the more inefficient sectors of the market, such as small cap domestic equity or emerging market equity, the proportion is a little higher (30%). This ratio of active return to active risk is referred to as the Expected Excess Return Ratio.

The Board of Trustees is regularly updated on the realized and forecasted tracking errors for the internal portfolios and the portfolio composites relative to the targets and limits established in the Active Risk Budget.

3. MANAGING ACTIVE RISK

Global Public Equity manages tracking error at both the portfolio and asset class level. The primary internal investment process, discussed later in this policy, is not designed to produce a specific level of active risk. Like most investment strategies, the internal process produces portfolios with consistent characteristics and stable active risk profiles, but the actual and forecasted active risk move up and down with the general level of market volatility and cross sectional correlations. Stable active risk profiles are necessary because constantly adjusting the portfolios to achieve a specific level of active risk would result an excessive amount of trading without adding to risk-adjusted performance.

The principle mechanism for achieving the targeted active risk levels for the asset class, domestic and international portfolios is through management of the internal and external portfolio allocations. Each of the externally advised strategies carries a different risk profile and level of active risk which is typically twice or more the level of active risk carried by the internal strategies. By mixing the portfolios in the appropriate proportions, the total asset class and the domestic and international composites can achieve their targeted risk (and return) levels.

ERS Investments staff monitors other quantitative risk characteristics of the portfolios using external and internally developed equity risk models. Risk management is integrated in every step of the investment process. In addition to risks associated with portfolio characteristics, ERS Investments staff also closely monitors organizational risk and personnel risk of external advisors and other counterparties.

4. USE OF DERIVATIVES

Section 4.14 of the ERS *Investment Policy* allows the use of derivatives to facilitate risk management and to provide efficiency in investment implementation through lower transaction costs and lower portfolio turnover or to provide higher correlation to the

benchmark index returns. ERS Investments staff continues to review the use of derivatives in the Global Public Equity Class.

II. INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND PROCESSES

A. INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Global Public Equity asset class consists of multiple portfolios. The internal portfolio strategies use lower tracking error (core) in combination with higher tracking error externally advised portfolios (satellites) to achieve the overall investment objectives for the asset class.

In an attempt to achieve superior risk-adjusted performance, multiple styles and strategies are used to diversify the sources of excess return. Traditional styles of value, growth and market capitalization based strategies are complemented with quantitative, rules-based, risk premia, macro, opportunistic, quality, thematic, and regionally-focused strategies (as examples) to achieve the greatest diversification possible while producing consistent and meaningful excess return at the composite level.

Below are descriptions of the principal styles and strategies utilized within the asset class. The list is not intended to be exhaustive. In addition, significant performance differences can emerge between strategies which seem categorically similar. The Individual biases and talents of the portfolio manager's implementation of any investment strategy contribute significantly to its success or failure. For the international portfolios, portfolio managers are responsible for regional and country tilts. ERS Investments staff continues to review if additional measures need to be taken in regards to currency in the Global Public Equity Class.

1. **Low Risk Core – Index Replication Strategy.** This strategy, which seeks to replicate the performance of an underlying index, is the lowest cost strategy to implement. At ERS, this strategy is deemed most appropriate for the highly efficient large capitalization domestic equity market. A small amount of portfolio manager latitude is allowed to take advantage of small inefficiencies in the market with respect to the timing of trades and weighting of some securities in the portfolio.
2. **Low Risk Core – Relative Value Strategy.** This is the predominant strategy used for the internal portfolios, including the domestic Large Cap Active, Mid Cap, and Small Cap portfolios as well as the international Europe, Australia and Far East (EAFE) and Emerging Market (EM) portfolios. The strategy is based on overweighting and underweighting securities, sectors, and regions relative to their benchmark weights in order to take advantage of relative value opportunities. Implementation of this strategy is discussed in more detail in Section II.B of this policy.
3. **Growth and Value Strategies.** This is a collection of strategies focused on stock selection on securities that show either growth or value characteristics. These are the most predominant investment styles for external advisors, and implementation can vary significantly from advisor to advisor. ERS implements a growth strategy using our relative value discipline, which illustrates that strategies frequently overlap or can be combined in a single portfolio
4. **Opportunistic Strategies.** These strategies focus on opportunities created by specific corporate events or perceived market dislocations.
5. **Quantitative Strategies.** Quantitative strategies can be rules based or factor based, but the objective is to use statistical analysis of historical relationships to forecast security returns without the distortions created by human biases. Quantitative strategies are frequently combined with other strategies to improve expected performance.

6. **Macro Strategies.** Sometimes referred to as top-down strategies, these strategies seek to exploit insights from macro-economic analysis to position portfolio exposures.
7. **Concentrated Strategies.** Any strategy with a small number of holdings or with risk concentrated across only a few positions (usually 50 or fewer) can be considered concentrated. These strategies are characterized by high levels of active risk.
8. **Thematic Strategies.** Similar to macro-strategies, thematic strategies seek to exploit investable opportunities arising out of fundamental changes in the economy or society.
9. **Regionally Focused Strategies.** Single country or regional strategies.
10. **Market Capitalization Focused Strategies.** These strategies focus on a specific range of market capitalization within one or more markets. Large Cap and Small Cap strategies are the most common in this category.
11. **Hedge Fund Structures.** Some hedge fund structures may be appropriate for the Global Public Equity asset class. The Hedge Fund Policies and Procedures provides the investment and operational due diligence procedures that would be used to vet any potential manager.

B. INTERNAL INVESTMENT PROCESS

1. STRATEGIES UTILIZED

a. Low Risk Core – Index Replication Strategy

The core S&P 500 portfolio is managed with a modest tracking error target of 15 basis points and seeks to out-perform the benchmark by three or more basis points annually. The tracking error budget is higher than allowed for most index replication strategies; however, this small amount of flexibility has allowed sufficient discretion in the timing of new index additions and the weighting of individual positions to generate meaningful and consistent excess return.

b. Low Risk Core / Quantitative – Factor Based Strategies

As previously noted, quantitative strategies can be deployed with other strategies, which in the internally-managed portfolios focused on low-risk core. The Canada portfolio was added to the portfolio mix to help minimize mismatch risk between the existing portfolios in the international portfolio with a low tracking error budget of 100 basis points and uses the ERS proprietary factor scoring model to rank stocks. Stocks with better scores are slightly over-weighted in the portfolio. The Large Cap Growth portfolio also employs a quantitative strategy using a proprietary factor scoring model derived from internal research. This portfolio is being managed with a tracking error budget of 150 basis points.

c. Low Risk Core – Relative Value Strategy

This strategy seeks to exploit relative value opportunities through fundamental analysis with a quantitative overlay and awareness of behavioral biases. The strategy is used for Large Cap Core, Mid Cap Core, Small Cap Core, International Core and the Emerging Market Core portfolios. The portfolios are generally balanced by sector and industry versus their benchmarks. Portfolio managers may introduce some sector, industry, and other common factor tilts. These tilts generally do not exceed 300 basis points at the sector level. For portfolios with tracking error targets greater than 125 basis points, it is generally expected that the number of holdings be substantially less than the number of securities contained in the benchmark. Analysts

are encouraged to look for attractive companies outside of the benchmarks, assuming the investment is otherwise suitable for the portfolio.

2. RELATIVE VALUE DISCIPLINE

ERS uses a relative value discipline with respect to the management of most of the internal portfolios. Starting with an indexed portfolio, stocks are over and underweighted relative to the index based on a determination of relative value, favorable operating trends and technical characteristics. The intention is to add value primarily through stock selection, with sector or industry exposures secondary.

Analysts, and the team as a whole, will take macro-economic and industry trends into consideration as part of the investment process; however, the bottom-up fundamental analysis drives portfolio exposures to these factors.

Starting with the stocks and weightings of the index, each analyst is responsible for making overweight, underweight or market-weight recommendations. The analyst performs this function on a company-by-company basis with the general objective of maintaining industry and sector weightings within three percentage points of the index. Generally, a market-weight recommendation represents a neutral opinion with respect to a particular stock and its industry. This is appropriate because at market-weight, the performance of the stock will have the same impact on the portfolio as it has on the index.

Overweight and underweight positions are generally recommended with a maximum over/underweight of 100 basis points. This may vary if the portfolio manager, supported by an appropriate justification, agrees to a more significant exposure. This limit refers to the initial overweight or underweight, and may be exceeded due to the price movement of the stock. The amount of an overweight or underweight will reflect the level of conviction the analyst has with respect to the recommendation in combination with the relative volatility of the stock.

In order to help establish relative value, the analyst, with the help of our quantitative team, scores stocks in his/her universe as an input to the determination of potential for relative outperformance. The scoring process considers appropriate valuation as well as other key factors. In determining relative attractiveness, analysts are encouraged to use multiple factors.

Analysts are also expected to perform basic fundamental analysis. Businesses with deteriorating margins, increasing balance sheet accruals, or similar fundamental characteristics frequently appear inexpensive relative to companies in the same industry that have higher valuation multiples. As such, analysts will also evaluate the operating health of a company, taking into consideration trends in key operating metrics for the business. Companies that have favorable operating metrics and appear undervalued should have an increased likelihood of realizing the analyst's expectations for relative outperformance.

Finally, in recognition that stock prices are established in a market environment that can be distorted by short-term selling and buying pressure, analysts are encouraged to consider the technical factors for determining favorable entry and exit points.

Although valuation, operating, and technical characteristics capture a significant amount of information relevant to an investment decision, it would be impossible to capture all relevant facts within these three parameters. Therefore, analysts may consider other factors impacting a company's prospects for relative out-performance, and if that reason

is not supported by valuation and operating trends, then another compelling reason should exist.

Opportunities usually arise when an analyst, through a combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques, is convinced the stock should be valued materially higher or lower than its current market price. Although not all inclusive, examples of situations that may be considered by an analyst in seeking relative value opportunities include changes in revenues, earnings estimates, operating margins, inventory levels, cash flow, and debt relative to market expectations. Also, markets frequently over or under react to a missed earnings estimate, potential lawsuit, accounting concern, or other event which can present a good opportunity to either build or reduce a position.

As noted above, perceived market over/under reactions to news and events surrounding a company can provide attractive investment opportunities. At the same time, it is important for the analyst to appreciate his/her own behavioral biases and not fall victim to the same mistakes that he/she is attempting to exploit.

Analysts will submit recommendations to the primary portfolio managers when changes are suggested for the portfolios. Analysts will periodically be expected to explain and defend their portfolio decisions at regularly scheduled team meetings.

C. PORTFOLIO TRADING

1. TRADING POLICIES

Trade execution and commission sharing are handled consistent with Section 4.7 of the ERS *Investment Policy*. Global Public Equity does use commission sharing agreements to pay independent research providers and some broker/dealers that do not qualify to trade directly with ERS' trading desk. The commission sharing arrangement used by ERS allows commissions to be directed on a trade by trade basis. The primary reasons for using commission sharing are as follows:

- a. ERS can maintain control of trade executions by using our preferred trading algorithms and trading platforms.
- b. The process allows a better match of the payment with the value of service provided.
- c. It allows ERS to pay for research from a more diversified group of research providers. This is also consistent with SEC policies encouraging the use of more independent research.

As with firms that seek to become approved broker/dealers, one or more members of the Global Public Equity team must sponsor any firm seeking to establish a research relationship. Approved research providers are included in the regular quarterly broker vote and are allocated a percentage of commission dollars in the same manner as the approved broker dealers.

Traders are allowed to pay up to 4 cents per share for trades involving commission sharing, although it may be possible to negotiate a lower rate, and the traders are encouraged to negotiate the best possible rate. The current average commission rate being paid by the Trust is 2.1 cents per share. Commission sharing may only be used to pay for investment research services and the payments will be appropriate relative to the value of services provided. No other goods or services will be paid for with the use of commission sharing. This policy is in compliance with the SEC and CFAI commission policies. The process for the use of commission sharing will be subject to approval by the

Chief Investment Officer. All payments made with commission sharing will be fully documented.

2. **COMMISSION ALLOCATION**

Brokers are rated semi-annually by the research staff based on level and quality of services provided such as written research, sales coverage, analyst interactions, conferences, and corporate access.

Fifty percent of the targeted commissions are devoted to core research product including written reports, sales coverage, and routine contact with analysts. A voting system is used to determine the allocation under which portfolio managers, analysts, and the Chief Investment Officer each receive 100 voting units. These units are allocated to brokers based on research attributes in any combination as long as the total does not exceed the allocated 100 units. Voting criteria is based on the firm's research quality, service intensity, and coverage breadth. Combined scores for each firm are then tallied, with the combined percentage of the aggregate score for all of the firms receiving votes used to determine the rankings.

The other 50 percent of the targeted Commissions are devoted to specific value-added services including in-person analyst meetings, investment conferences, site visits, expert calls and bespoke research.

In-house meetings are tracked using records maintained by the facilities coordinator. Conferences and field trips are tracked using travel memos and other travel records maintained by administrative personnel. Firms are notified of the results of the analysis as a means to encourage appropriate service levels. Combined points for each firm are tallied, with the percentage of the total points among all eligible firms then used to determine the ranking within the value-added services category.

Traders may participate in the research vote for informational purposes, but these votes are not used in the calculations for firm rankings. Trading service and execution quality is managed by adopting an over-riding policy of seeking best execution for every trade based on the particular characteristics of the trade.

The Global Public Equity team meets semi-annually after each vote to review and adjust the commission targets. The use of targets, as opposed to allocating commissions solely based on the raw vote and service points, allows the team to take into consideration practical matters such as the level of commissions deemed necessary to maintain the current level of service, expand the level of service, or reduce the level of service.

Brokers and research providers who receive no votes for three consecutive voting periods (18 months) will have their outstanding balance of targeted commissions, if any, reduced to zero.

III. **PROCEDURES FOR INVESTMENT**

A. **GENERAL ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

Global Public Equity shall be implemented and monitored through the coordinated efforts of the Board of Trustees, the Investment Advisory Committee (IAC), the Executive Director, the Chief Investment Officer, the Public Equity External Advisor Internal Investment Committee (Public Equity IIC), Public Equity Investments staff, and ERS' plan consultant (Consultant). As set forth in Section 4.2 of the *ERS Investment Policy*, the Executive Director is delegated full authority and responsibility to implement and administer the investment program subject to Board of Trustees policies, rules, regulations

and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations. In turn, the Executive Director may delegate to another employee of the retirement system any right, power, or duty assigned to the Executive Director in this policy. Such delegation may include, but not be limited to, the Executive Director's delegation to the Chief Investment Officer to supervise and oversee the performance of any responsibilities delegated to ERS Investments staff. Delegation of responsibilities for each participant is described in the following sections.

B. BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND INVESTMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Board shall approve this policy that will guide the long-term execution of Global Public Equity Asset Class as appropriate and prudent to implement the strategic plan for the investment of Trust assets; review the performance criteria and policy guidelines for the measurement and evaluation of the Global Public Equity Asset Class; and ensure that the investments remain in accordance with intended strategic plans and the *ERS Investment Policy* and this policy. The Board of Trustees will also monitor progress and results for the asset class through performance measurement reported by the Consultant and ERS Investments staff with an annual review of the progress of achievements and initiatives by ERS Investments staff. The Board of Trustees will annually review this policy and revise as it deems appropriate.

The IAC shall review the System's investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives and policies adopted by the Board of Trustees. ERS Investments staff will utilize the expertise of IAC members in assessing investment strategies, asset allocation transition and ad-hoc project committees and provide insights from such participation to the Board.

C. GLOBAL PUBLIC EQUITY INTERNAL INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

The Global Public Equity Internal Investment Committee (IIC) shall review the recommendations from the Global Public Equity team for additions and deletions from the select pool. The Global Public Equity IIC shall include the Executive Director, the Chief Investment Officer, and at least one member of the IAC. Deletions from and funding decisions within the Select Pool will be recommended by staff for action by the CIO, in consultation with the Executive Director, and as further detailed in Section III.F.

D. PUBLIC EQUITY STAFF

The Global Public Equity team is responsible for developing and implementing this policy and managing investment strategies and composite allocations in the portfolios. The Global Public Equity team is also responsible for portfolio management, company and investment research, monitoring advisor recommendations, and trade approval/execution. The Global Public Equity Team, in consultation with the Chief Investment Officer, will present for an annual review by the Board of Trustees achievements and new initiatives and this policy with recommendations as deemed appropriate by the Board of Trustees

E. PLAN CONSULTANT

The Consultant will advise the Board of Trustees on best practices and trends in the Global Public Equity asset class appropriate for ERS' investment program. The Consultant will report to the Board of Trustees quarterly on the performance of the asset class and on adherence to the *ERS Investment Policy*, including this policy. In addition, the Consultant will assist Global Public Equity Team in investment identification (including providing recommendations for potential advisor additions to the select pool), due diligence evaluation (including providing prudence opinions on advisors being considered for

addition to the select pool), and provide special project research as requested by ERS Investments staff, the Executive Director or the Board of Trustees.

F. GLOBAL PUBLIC EQUITY EXTERNAL ADVISOR TEAM

The Global Public Equity External Advisor Team (External Advisor Team), in coordination with the Global Public Equity Team, manages external management. It requires collaboration among the Investments staff and is supported by ERS consultants and Public Equity Internal Investment Committee (IIC), which includes the Executive Director, the Chief Investment Officer (CIO), and at least one Investment Advisory Committee (IAC) member. The multifaceted approach is comprised of five phases: (1) Research, (2) Select, (3) Implement, (4) Monitor and (5) Rebalance.

- 1. Research Phase.** Staff takes a comprehensive approach to understand how external management can best support the needs of the Global Public Equity asset class. Members of the External Advisor Team conduct research about strategies that might complement internal portfolios. Once a strategy has been identified that could add value, staff researches managers in that particular strategy. ERS sources managers through the ERS External Advisor Website, third-party databases, ERS' general plan consultant, conferences, and manager meetings.
- 2. Select Phase.** The Select Phase is a four-step process that begins with a formalized search and culminates in the placement of managers into the Select Pool. This process is designed to provide transparency into external advisor selection and is a critical aspect of the Investment Process because it permits staff to be tactical with external management by allowing external advisors' portfolios to be funded and defunded, as needed, in conjunction with staff's ongoing monitoring of the Select Pool. The steps of the Select Phase are as follows: (1) RFP - Staff initiates a Request for Proposal (RFP) when there is a strategy need. (2) Due Diligence - Staff goes through a multi-staged investment and operational due diligence process during the selection phase and presents recommendations to the IIC. (3) Approval - Based on Investments staff recommendations, the IIC grants approval for managers to be placed in the Select Pool. Once a manager has been placed in the Select Pool, Investments staff work with Legal to contract with the manager. (4) Monitor - The Select Pool is monitored on an ongoing basis. Under direction of the CIO, staff revisits whether external advisors in the Select Pool are meeting the needs of the Trust or if other managers need to be considered for the Select Pool by conducting new searches. The Select Pool is refreshed for unfunded external advisors on an as needed basis, but no less than three years from selection.
- 3. Implement Phase.** In coordination with the Global Public Equity Team, staff constructs an optimized portfolio consisting of both external and internal strategies. The funding decisions are based on staff recommendations and authorized by the CIO, in consultation with the Executive Director.
- 4. Monitor Phase.** Staff proactively performs ongoing monitoring on funded external advisors on a daily, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis. This includes both investment and operational monitoring.
- 5. Rebalance Phase.** The External Advisor Team, in consultation with the Global Public Equity Team, reviews portfolio construction and the internal/external mix and rebalances as appropriate.

Selected external advisors will work with ERS Investments staff collaboratively to share value-added services and research that will complement and enhance ERS' staff skill sets, infrastructure and further best practices. The Select Pool may also include

managers selected through hedge fund structures, if appropriate for the asset class and otherwise allowed by this policy.

Funding, defunding or removal of an advisor or other actions regarding external advisors will be recommended by ERS Investments staff for action by the CIO, in consultation with the Executive Director. ERS Investments staff will report to the Board and IAC the status of funding for external advisors in monthly summaries, and the CIO will report significant changes to the Board and IAC at least quarterly.

**EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF TEXAS
FIXED INCOME
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

EFFECTIVE: May 20, 2014

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

FIXED INCOME
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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Appendices

Appendix A - Tactical Plan

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

FIXED INCOME POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE
May 20, 2014

I. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The Employees Retirement System of Texas ("ERS") has determined that the inclusion of fixed income assets enhances the ERS Trust's total portfolio ("the Trust") investment characteristics by increasing its liquidity and diversifying its return sources. Combining fixed income assets with other assets creates greater risk-adjusted returns. The System's investment policies are determined by its Board of Trustees ("Board") with the general, long-term goal of the Trust earning a return that will insure benefit payments due to members and their beneficiaries at a reasonable cost to the System's members and the taxpayers of the state of Texas.

ERS' Fixed Income Portfolio of investments ("Fixed Income" or "Fixed"), shall be managed in a manner exclusive to the benefit requirements of the Texas Constitution. The selection and management of assets will be guided to maintain prudent diversification of assets to preserve the System's investment capital, preserve liquidity, and produce cash flow to fund the obligations of ERS.

The Fixed allocation is composed of separate, but complimentary mandates: Interest Rates and Credit. The Interest Rates mandate's primary objective is to ensure the Trust has adequate liquidity to meet its operational and investment cash flow needs, and the Credit mandate's objective is to earn as high an overall yield as is prudent for the risk incurred, subject to the limitations in the ERS *Investment Policy*.

The ERS investment approach is one of active participation in the investment decision process with ERS retaining control over the selection of assets, advisors, and partnerships. This active approach requires continual Staff involvement. An important additional goal for Fixed is to structure the portfolio to maintain a flexible investment strategy, which allows it to take advantage of opportunities as capital market conditions change.

A. THE INTEREST RATES MANDATE

The Interest Rates ("Rates") mandate's primary objective is to provide the Trust with liquidity and capital preservation in most likely market environments while earning the highest yield possible consistent with this objective. It accomplishes this goal by investing in historically highly liquid instruments: U.S. Treasury Notes, Bonds, and Bills. The Rates mandate is intended to avoid credit risk, and consistent with its primary objectives may also invest in U.S. Government backed Agencies ("Agencies"), Agency Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS"), Agency Asset Backed Securities ("ABS"), as well as potentially highly rated and extremely liquid foreign government bonds ("Sovereigns"). Further, the portfolio may also use exchange traded Treasury futures ("Futures") and options on Futures to manage its duration in the most efficient way possible. As part of the overall investment program's review and analysis on the use of derivatives, it is possible at some point Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS"), Options on Swaps ("Swaptions"), and Asset Swaps could also be considered to manage portfolio rate risk if legal restrictions limiting the use of swaps were revised.

The mandate is to be benchmarked to the Barclays Intermediate Treasury Index given its limited interest rate risk and liquid, creditless composition. The absence of longer dated securities

reduces the downside risk to all but funding concerns of the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies.

B. THE CREDIT MANDATE

The Credit mandate's objective is to maximize yield via exposure to an opportunistic combination of below investment grade High Yield ("HY") bonds, Loans, Emerging Market Debt ("EMD") strategies invested either internally or externally via traditional advisory relationships in managed accounts or hedge fund structures. At various times riskier Investment Grade ("IG") bonds may also be held. Credit's short term total returns are expected to correlate highly with the Trust's other return seeking assets, but by the nature of the under-lying instruments, have predictable monetization routes without the need to sell assets. Given the Rates mandate's primary objective, Credit's investments at the limit rely upon maturity and interest schedules. Consistent with its primary objective and the diverse nature of investable assets, its focus is expected to exhibit high tracking error to its benchmark. Initially, that benchmark is the Barclays U.S. 2% Capped Corporate High Yield Index. As ERS develops Credit resources, its benchmark is expected to adjust to reflect the broader opportunity set.

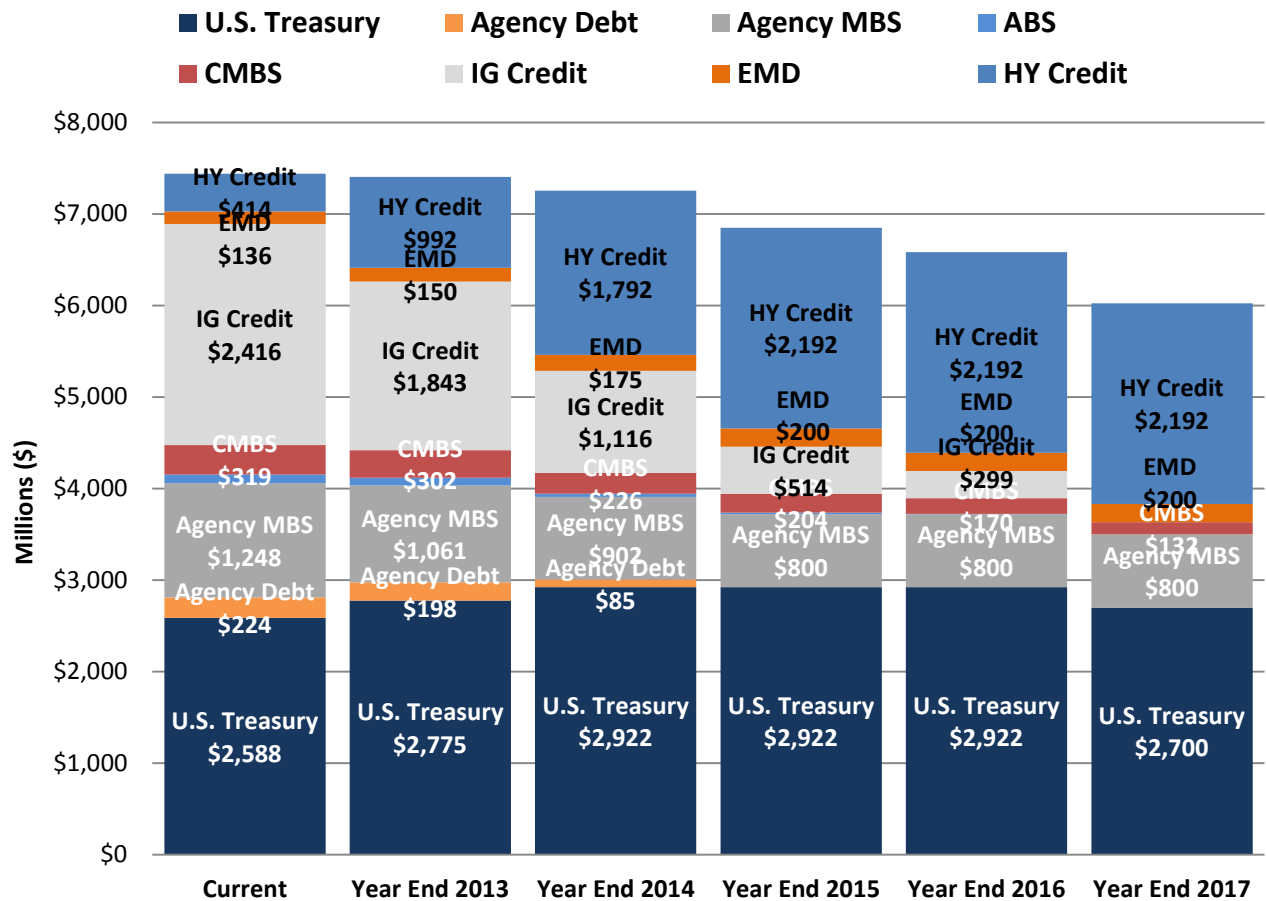
C. TRANSITION MANDATES

The Trust has at the time of this writing, legacy IG corporate, ABS, and CMBS securities which will be liquidated prudently based upon their liquidity and the opportunity afforded in other asset classes. Given the nature of transitions, benchmarks are difficult to assign. The most appropriate is an intermediate credit benchmark, but assets are to be managed to their terminal value, not to a tracking error target of the benchmark. If there are additional Transition mandates for assets which are owned by the Trust which fit into neither Rates nor Credit, they will be managed as prudently as possible based upon their liquidity, risk and return forecast, and the funding needs of the Trust. Such future Transition mandates will have an appropriate benchmark given the nature of the investment that will be presented to the Board of Trustees and IAC for approval. The ERS Fixed Income transition plan is shown below, although steps are being taken to accelerate this process prudently.

Immediately, staff intends to liquidate transition assets based upon the uses of the proceeds. So long as the Rates portfolio is at or above its target allocation, transition assets will be liquidated as needed to fund Credit and Alternatives. Staff is exploring options to add greater liquidity and diversification by swapping a substantial portion of its transition assets in-kind for liquid ETFs. Such a swap would add a layer of management fees, but substantially increase the liquidity options available to ERS. Staff is always concerned with liquidity as the primary dealers have decreased their capital commitments making markets 75% of the capitalization from pre-crises levels, and subsequent financial regulations make it doubtful that this amount will increase again. The amount of assets which rely upon this commitment to broker has risen steadily, resulting in noticeably poor liquidity in non-benchmark, or off-the-run credit issues. Staff believes that exchange provided liquidity will increase, as ETPs (Exchange Traded Products) evolve and a greater number of participants embrace them. They typically trade at a small premium to their net asset value ("NAV") marked to their bid, but below the cost of buying the under-lying portfolio.

As of March 31st, 2013, ERS held \$2.9 billion in transition assets; \$2.5 billion of which are IG corporates. Staff expects to utilize maturity schedules over the next three years to transition approximately \$1 billion. It further estimates exchanges in-kind to ETFs, which will be sold either as needed or opportunistically, for an additional \$1.0 - \$1.5 billion, and outright sells or longer maturities for the remainder. As of May 20, 2014, the remaining \$662 million in transition assets will be moved to the Rates mandate. Staff acknowledges that these assets do not fit the Rates mandate, but are moved because these assets are expected to materially decline during fiscal year 2015 and will be managed to minimize their impact.

ERS Fixed Income Transition Plan



II. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Given the bifurcated objectives of the individual mandates, performance of ERS' Fixed investments should focus upon each individually. Meaningful deviations from policy allocations to the Rates portfolio will depend upon the opportunity set in other asset classes rather than upon interest rates themselves and likewise for Transition mandates. Credit's allocation is to remain +/- 10% of Policy once adequate resources to manage it are established. Credit is expected to remain within 300 basis points of its ex-ante tracking error.

Additional considerations in the construction and management of the Fixed program are as follows:

1. Internal and External Management:

- Internal management is necessary to better understand the environment and risks taken by external managers, as well as to serve as a risk mitigant.
- The allocation between internal and external management will consider the resource needs and cost of a particular strategy and its expected excess return ratio.
- The need to diversify across managers to mitigate idiosyncratic and organizational risk.
- Fees and incentives charged by managers must be reasonable and provide an alignment of interest with ERS.

2. **Due Diligence.** The due diligence process for external investments will include both operational and investment aspects. Areas of review will include at a minimum: an evaluation of the organization, business culture, background checks on key people, governance, analysis of performance, analysis of exposures, investment process, risk management and control, position review, compliance, operational infrastructure, document review, trade operations, custody and counterparties, financing, valuation practices, legal, reporting, auditors, information technology capabilities, and disaster recovery. Additionally, ERS's Risk Committee will review new mandates before funding to ensure Trust level risks are considered.
3. **Institutional Quality.** Any underlying external investments must be of institutional investment quality. Institutional quality will be defined as being of a quality whereby the investment would be considered acceptable by other prudent institutional investors of comparable size to ERS.
4. **Leverage** is discussed in Section 4.14.D. of the main body of the ERS *Investment Policy*.
5. **Transparency.** To meet fiduciary obligations, Staff will demand transparency with respect to underlying investments. Such information may be subject to the respective confidentiality provisions to the extent permitted.
6. **Emerging Fund Managers.** ERS will make a good faith effort to award contracts to or acquire services from qualified emerging fund managers when acquiring private financial services pursuant to Section 4.16 of the ERS *Investment Policy* Statement and as set forth in Section 815.301 (g), (h), and (i) of the Texas Government Code.
An emerging fund manager is defined as a private professional investment manager with assets under management of not more than \$2 billion. Private financial services include pension fund management, consulting, investment advising, brokerage services, private equity fund management, and real estate investment.

ERS must report to its Board of Trustees the methods and results of its efforts to hire emerging fund managers, including data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, and fund size.

III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

Staff will monitor the quantitative risk characteristics at the fund and portfolio levels. ERS may utilize internal as well as third party risk measurement services for monitoring and management. Risk management will be integrated in every step of ERS' investment process.

IV. CORE/SATELLITE APPROACH

ERS intends to construct its Credit portfolio using a *Core/Satellite* approach:

1. **Core Investments.** ERS will seek to allocate to Core group of investments, comprised of diversified assets with returns and risks roughly comparable with the underlying benchmarks. In Credit, this may include levered "beta" strategies that offer greater speed and lower cost of implementation than traditional cash purchases of assets. In addition, internally and externally advised or managed portfolios of assets which are believed to be priced below their intrinsic value will be accumulated and managed to form the majority of holdings. The Core allocation to credit is expected to range from 70%-90% of the mandate after it is fully invested.
2. **Satellite Investments.** *Satellite* strategies will typically utilize greater concentration in more risky credits, more volatile credit instruments, long and short exposure to different positions in a capital structure, and specific regional or industry focus. They may be used opportunistically to augment the risk/return/beta profile of the core managers to higher yields. Satellite Investments are more

likely to be opportunistic rather than strategic. The Satellite allocation is expected to range from 10%-30% of the mandate after it is fully invested. This allocation is expected to shift with the opportunity set.

Opportunistic investments generally satisfy at least one of the following conditions: (1) enhance returns of the portfolio, (2) display a positive asymmetric return profile (i.e., upside potential with limited downside), (3) have an identifiable exit point (typically five years or less, likely achieved through investment in a limited-life vehicle structure), and (4) be sourced primarily, though not exclusively, through existing relationships. They may include investment opportunities from other parts of the Trust. The investments may be in a sub-strategy or niche strategy, but are likely to result from a market dislocation and display greater volatility or risk characteristic than other investments in the portfolio. The vehicles may be funded with one-time investments or via a commitment/capital call drawdown mechanism.

At Credit strategy level, ERS will attempt to opportunistically increase and decrease Credit exposure based on the overall risks of the Trust and its tactical views.

V. PROCEDURES FOR INVESTMENT

A. GENERAL ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The externally managed Fixed Income Portfolio shall be implemented and monitored through the coordinated efforts of the Board, Investment Advisory Committee, Executive Director, Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”), Fixed Internal Investment Committee, and ERS Staff (“Staff”). It will be done in co-ordination with the internally managed portfolio. Delegation of responsibilities for each participant is described in the following sections.

1. **Board of Trustees (“Board”).** The Board shall approve the investment policies and objectives that are judged to be appropriate and prudent to implement the strategic plan for the investment of Trust assets; review the performance criteria and policy guidelines for the measurement and evaluation of the mandate; and supervise the investment of the Trust’s assets to ensure that the investments remain in accordance with intended strategic plans and the ERS *Investment Policy* and these *Fixed Income Policies and Procedures* documents.

The Board will guide the long-term execution of the portfolio through approval of these *Fixed Income Policies and Procedures*, which will be updated and revised as appropriate. It will additionally monitor the Fixed Income Portfolio’s progress and results through a performance measurement report prepared quarterly by the Staff.

2. **Investment Advisory Committee (“IAC”).** The IAC shall review the System’s investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives and policies adopted by the Board. Staff may utilize the expertise of IAC members in assessing investment strategies and will request IAC members to participate on the IIC as well as ad-hoc project committees and provide insights from such participation to the Board.
3. **Executive Director.** The Executive Director is granted full authority and responsibility by the Board in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations. The Executive Director shall participate and review investment decisions and, together with the other members of the IIC, shall make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments, based on information provided by and recommendations offered by Staff.

4. **The Fixed Internal Investment Committee (“IIC”).** The IIC shall review the Trust’s prospective investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives outlined by these *Fixed Income Policies and Procedures* approved by the Board and to ensure they are appropriate given current and anticipated market dynamics. The IIC shall be comprised of the Executive Director, CIO, an IAC member, and other members of ERS’ investments Staff, and it shall review investment recommendations forwarded by Staff. The IIC shall make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments in hedge funds based on information provided by and recommendations offered by Staff.
5. **ERS Staff.** Staff will develop investment objectives and policy language that include strategic and tactical plans. Staff will identify opportunities for investment and the appropriate investment vehicles for implementation, perform proper due diligence, and vet them through the ERS Risk Committee both prior to presentation to the IIC, and periodically thereafter to ensure the Risk Committee thinks it does not create systemic risks to the Trust at the proposed allocation.

VI. STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Implementation and Administration. Staff is responsible for the following implementation and administration responsibilities. This section designates certain fixed income portfolio management responsibilities that the Staff will perform or cause to be performed.

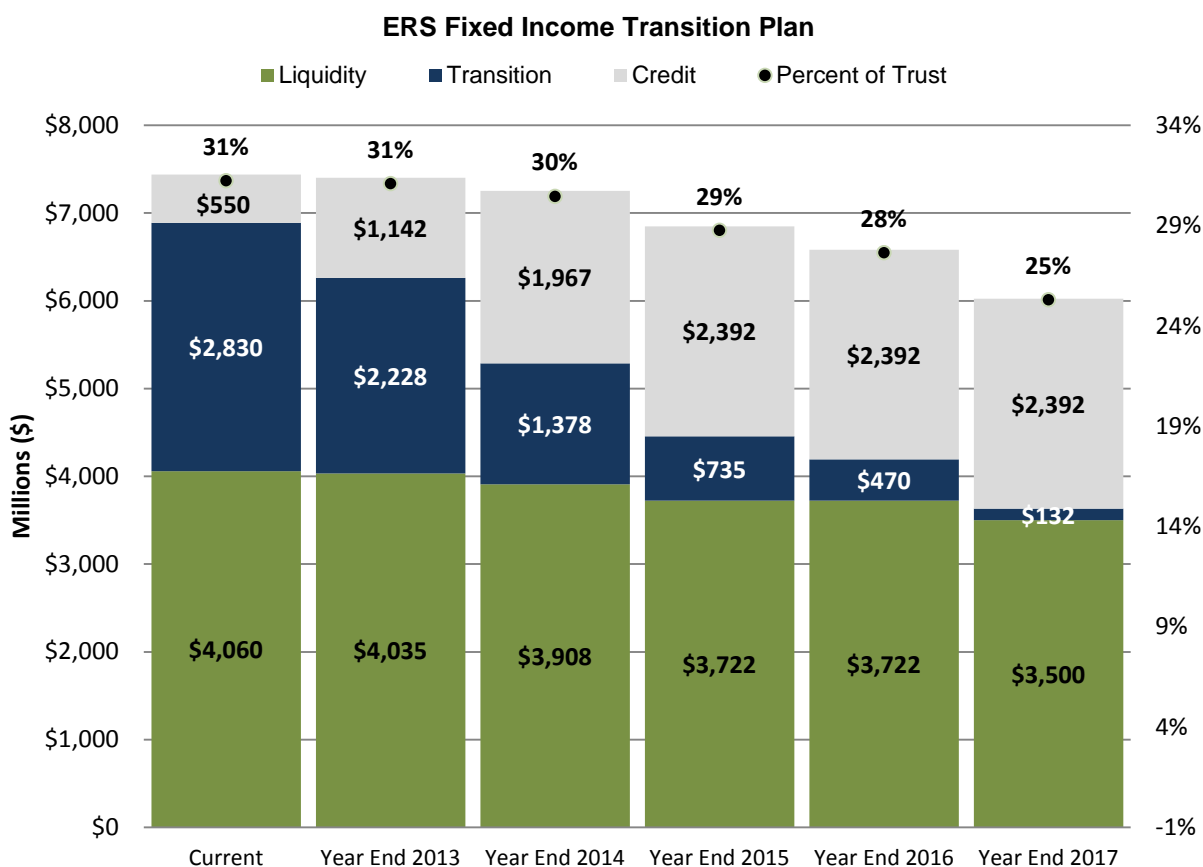
1. **Investment Selection.** Staff will be responsible for evaluating investment opportunities and submitting their recommendations for investment to be approved by the IIC:
 - (1) Monitor existing holdings and opportunities available and reviewed in the market over time.
 - (2) Screen and evaluate opportunities to identify investments that provide attractive risk and return characteristics and are aligned with objectives.
 - (3) Conduct full and proper due diligence on prospective investments and document the due diligence process.
 - (4) Summarize findings of the due diligence process on each prospective externally managed investment in a formal investment recommendation and present those findings to the IIC for approval.
 - (5) Negotiate investment terms and conditions, investment management agreements, limited partnership and limited liability company agreements, and other closing documents on ERS’ behalf, for investments approved by the IIC. Staff will coordinate legal, tax, and any other required professional reviews. Although ERS is not subject to ERISA, Staff should obtain terms and conditions in such negotiations for ERS investments to operate in the same manner as investments made by “employee benefit plans” under ERISA, to the extent such terms and conditions (a) are not in conflict with applicable laws/regulations to which ERS is subject, (b) are not in conflict with these *Fixed Income Policies and Procedures*, (c) do not interfere with ERS maintaining its favorable tax qualification status, and (d) are not opted out of by the IIC because to do so would be in ERS’ best interest.
2. **Ongoing Operations.** Staff will stay informed of the overall market conditions relative to Fixed investments and their competitive position. Staff will also be responsible for attending to all such activities undertaken with a view toward maximizing the Fixed portfolio’s value.

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

**FIXED INCOME
TACTICAL PLAN
(TRANSITION FOR FISCAL YEARS 2014 – 2015)**

**EFFECTIVE
MAY 20, 2014**

Staff's primary focus in its tactical plan is to maintain flexibility to respond to market opportunities, thus the emphasis of the transition is build-in as much contingent liquidity as possible without forgoing returns so that it can re-deploy assets were a market disruption to occur. In the absence of such disruptions, assets are expected to be transitioned as outlined in the chart below.



Further, the three individual mandates within Fixed Income (Rates, Credit, and Transition) will be managed to remain within their respective risk budgets of 100, 300, and 300 basis points respectively. There is a considerable risk of exceeding that limit in Credit as the book is built out and high idiosyncratic risk exists and in the Transition portfolio as it is wound down and idiosyncratic risk increases. Staff understands it to be the Board's intention for staff to focus on maximizing the Trust's risk adjusted return at these points rather than control tracking error for the sake of tracking error.

The following data summarizes how each of the three portfolios were positioned as of March 31, 2013.

Fixed Income Portfolio Statistics			
	Rates	Credit	Transition
Total Portfolio Market Value (\$)	4,059,809,751	549,688,106	2,830,062,360
Tracking Error Forecast (bps)	150	124	58
Monte Carlo Daily VaR @ 95% (\$)	7,702,232	494,903	1,967,047
Historical 1 Year Daily VaR @ 95% (\$)	6,908,737	323,663	1,601,268
Interest Rate Duration (% of Benchmark)	154	112	104
Option Adjusted Spread (Active, bps)	21	-56	-8
Yield To Maturity	1.43	5.77	1.87
Convexity (Active, bps)	-0.02	-0.05	0.28

As previously discussed, ERS' current Fixed Income allocation has been divided into three separate portfolios.

- A “**Rates**” portfolio comprised of government-backed securities, benchmarked against the Barclay’s Intermediate Treasury Index (LT08TRUU on Bloomberg), will serve as a risk-reducing source of liquidity. This portfolio will house the Transition mandate detailed in Section I.A. of this policy. Staff acknowledges that these assets do not fit the Rates mandate, but are moved because these assets are expected to materially decline during fiscal year 2015 and will be managed to minimize their impact.
- A “**Credit**” portfolio, currently benchmarked against the Barclay’s U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index (LF89TRUU), will seek returns that are more consistent with the long-term requirements of the Trust. The Credit portfolio will be structured to achieve higher expected returns through investments in fixed income asset classes like High Yield, Leveraged Loans, and Emerging Markets.

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF TEXAS
PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE: February 23, 2016

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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Appendices

Appendix A – Annual Tactical Plan

Appendix B – Private Infrastructure Partnership Evaluation Criteria

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE
February 23, 2016

I. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

A. INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE EQUITY AND DEBT ASSETS

The Employees Retirement System of Texas (“ERS”) has determined that, over the long term, inclusion of infrastructure equity and debt investments (herein after referred to collectively as “Infrastructure Portfolio”) would enhance ERS’ expected total portfolio (“Trust”) investment characteristics. The objectives of the ERS’ Infrastructure Portfolio include (1) preserving the Trust’s capital, (2) enhancing the Trust’s risk-adjusted returns, (3) further diversifying the Trust’s investments, (4) reducing the Trust’s volatility, and (5) providing a hedge against inflation.

For purposes of these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures*, “Infrastructure” includes private equity and debt, domestic and international infrastructure investments. ERS has authorized its infrastructure consultant (the “Infrastructure Consultant”) to provide expertise and advice related to ERS’ investment strategy, policies, and practices and to work co-operatively with ERS, ERS staff, and ERS’ primary investment consultant when providing advice concerning the ERS’ Infrastructure Portfolio investments. Private infrastructure investments (“Private Infrastructure Investments”) are made primarily through institutional limited partnership vehicles, further described in Section 1.D. The private infrastructure strategies to be pursued are further described in Section II.A.

The Trust’s investment policies are determined by the Employees Retirement System of Texas Board of Trustees (“Board”). In general, ERS’ long-term goal for the Trust is to earn a return that will ensure the payments due to members of the ERS’ retirement plans and their beneficiaries at a reasonable cost to the ERS’ members and the taxpayers of the State of Texas.

ERS’ Infrastructure Portfolio investments shall be made in a manner consistent with the whole portfolio approach and the exclusive benefit requirements of the Texas Constitution. The selection and management of Infrastructure Portfolio assets will be guided to maintain prudent diversification of assets, to maximize management responsibility, and to preserve the Trust’s investment capital. The diversification objective is required to manage overall market risk and the specific risks inherent in any single investment or single manager.

B. ASSET ALLOCATION

ERS’ Infrastructure Portfolio allocation shall remain within the limits authorized by the Board in the System’s asset allocation, as established in the Trust’s *Investment Policy* based on invested net asset value. Due to the nature of closed-end Infrastructure Funds drawing committed capital on an unscheduled basis, ERS may over-commit to the Infrastructure Portfolio in order to achieve intended investment amounts based upon pacing analyses conducted by the ERS Infrastructure Staff (“Infrastructure Staff”) and/or the Infrastructure Consultant.

An important implementation goal for the Infrastructure Portfolio is to spread out the timing of new commitments so as to avoid an undue concentration of commitments in any one fiscal year, known as “vintage year diversification.” Over the long-term, it is expected that approximately equal amounts

of new funding will be committed each fiscal year to garner the benefits of vintage year diversification.

C. INFRASTRUCTURE PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

The Trust shall use the following rate of return tests to evaluate the performance of the Infrastructure Portfolio:

1. Private Infrastructure Total Return

Private Infrastructure Total Return shall be calculated adding realized and unrealized capital appreciation gains and losses plus income. The performance objective of the Private Infrastructure Portfolio is to achieve a total return over rolling ten-year periods in excess of the CPI + 4.5%, net of all management fees and expenses. ERS will measure the return of the Private Infrastructure Portfolio employing a dollar-weighted, internal rate of return ("IRR") calculation.

It is expected that the Private Infrastructure Portfolio investments will employ multiple strategies. Infrastructure investments will have dual investment goals of capital appreciation and income generation, although some may focus primarily on income generation. Other investments may not provide any meaningful predictable cash flow and will be dependent upon non-recurring events, such as the disposition of assets, to generate realized capital appreciation returns.

2. Risk With Regard to Individual Investments

Infrastructure investing entails risk of sustaining a loss on individual investments. It is the Trust's expectation that, while specific investments may incur losses of invested capital, a diversified portfolio of Private Infrastructure assets will produce a positive rate of return in comparison to the benchmarks set forth in Sections I.C.1. above.

D. INFRASTRUCTURE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The selection and management of assets in the Infrastructure Portfolio will be guided to generate a maximum risk-adjusted return while maintaining prudent diversification of specific investments. Eligible Private Infrastructure investments will include both open-ended and closed-end commingled funds and asset specific special purpose vehicles focused on core, value-added and opportunistic infrastructure strategies as described in Section II.C. The Trust shall manage the investment risk associated with the Infrastructure Portfolio in several ways:

1. Institutional Quality

All assets must be of “institutional quality.” Institutional quality is defined as being of a quality whereby the investment would be considered acceptable by other prudent institutional investors (e.g., insurance company general accounts and separate accounts, commercial banks and savings institutions, governmental permanent funds, public employee retirement systems, domestic and foreign corporate employee benefit plans, and other tax-exempt institutions).

2. Diversification

The Infrastructure Portfolio shall be diversified as to (1) risk/return mixture, (2) regulatory jurisdiction, (3) geography, (4) industry sector, (5) investment sponsor, (7) timing of investment, among other diversification elements. Diversification reduces the impact on the portfolio of any one investment or any single investment regulatory regime, economic environment or government to the extent that any adversity affecting any one particular area will not impact a disproportionate share of the total portfolio.

Average investment size will be monitored compared to the number and size of individual commitments. Interim investment goals toward the implementation of the Infrastructure Portfolio will be set forth in an *Infrastructure Annual Tactical Plan* (“*Annual Tactical Plan*”)

3. Ownership Structure

- a. **Investment Structure:** For the Private Infrastructure Portfolio, Infrastructure Staff will primarily make commitments to infrastructure limited partnerships and special purpose vehicles (“SPV”). Limited partnership investments will be defined as including direct partnerships, fund-of-one and/or commingled fund-of-funds vehicles. Infrastructure Staff, with the assistance of the infrastructure consultant, will source, evaluate and recommend investments to an Investment Committee composed of ERS’ Executive Director, Chief Investment Office (“CIO”), and senior ERS staff investment professionals, with the Infrastructure Investment Committee voting to approve or decline Infrastructure Staff’s recommendations. The investments will be subject to portfolio diversification targets established in the *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures*, and approval of an *Annual Tactical Plan* by the Board. All vehicle structures will be subject to review by ERS’ legal counsel.
- b. **Co-Investments/Direct Investments:** In addition to Infrastructure Funds and Separate Accounts, the Private Infrastructure Portfolio may also consist of co-investments and direct investments. Co-investments entail providing additional funding to specific infrastructure investments being made by the Infrastructure Funds. Typically, co-investment opportunities arise when the general partner of an Infrastructure Fund invites limited partners to provide additional capital when an investment is of a size that exceeds the fund’s diversification parameters. Direct investments, or asset specific investments through special purpose vehicles, may also be pursued without necessarily being a limited partner alongside an Infrastructure General Partner.

In these instances, Infrastructure Staff, with the assistance of the Infrastructure Consultant, will evaluate and recommend co-investments/direct investments to the Infrastructure Investment Committee on a non-discretionary basis, with the Infrastructure Investment Committee voting to approve or to decline Infrastructure Staff’s recommendations. The co-investments/direct investments will be subject to portfolio diversification targets established in these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures* and approval of an *Annual Tactical Plan* by the Board.

4. Reporting System

There shall be a reporting and monitoring system for the Infrastructure investments. Utilizing the reporting system, situations of underperforming investments, portfolio diversification deficiencies, or other violations of the *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures* and *Strategic Portfolio Structure* can then be identified. Further definition of this reporting system is provided in Sections III.C.1.b. "Ongoing Operations" and III.C.2 "Reporting Requirements."

5. Performance Measurement

Performance will be calculated on a time-weighted basis for the Private Infrastructure Portfolio. A dollar-weighted (i.e., internal rate of return or IRR) basis calculation and multiple of invested capital will be used to evaluate the Private Infrastructure Portfolio. All calculations will be net of fees and expenses.

6. Lines of Responsibility

Well-defined lines of responsibility and accountability will be required of all participants in ERS' infrastructure investment program as defined in III.A "General Allocation of Responsibilities". Participants are identified as:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Board	Fiduciaries elected by the employee and retiree beneficiaries of the Trust and those appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court.
Investment Advisory Committee	The Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC") was created to consult with and advise the Board on investments and investment-related issues. The IAC is composed of at least five and not more than nine members and are selected on the basis of experience in the management of a financial institution or other business in which investment decisions are made or as a prominent educator in the fields of economics or finance. The IAC members serve at the pleasure of the Board.
Executive Director	The Executive Director is granted full authority and responsibility by the Board in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations.
Infrastructure Investment Committee	The Infrastructure Investment Committee consists of the Executive Director, the CIO and members of the ERS investment staff and is granted the fiduciary responsibility of approving Infrastructure Portfolio investments recommended by Infrastructure Staff.
Infrastructure Staff	Investment professionals on the ERS staff responsible for the infrastructure investment program's design, implementation (including due diligence and investment recommendation and approval), administration, and monitoring. Investments will primarily be managed by the ERS Private Infrastructure and the ERS Private Equity team.

Infrastructure Consultant

Professionals retained to support Infrastructure Staff and Board through the provision of infrastructure and alternative investment program knowledge and technical support, and to conduct investment due diligence, to make fiduciary investment recommendations on a non-discretionary basis, and conduct performance measurement of the infrastructure portfolio.

The Consultant must also adhere to ERS' Standard of Conduct, as follows: Any conflict of interest disclosures that a consultant is required to file pursuant to state law and federal securities laws must also be filed with and acceptable to Infrastructure Staff. Such disclosures will not be acceptable if they are perceived by ERS to show any loss of independence and objectivity by the Infrastructure Consultant.

II. INVESTMENT POLICIES

Private Infrastructure Portfolio investments will be guided by these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures*. Each year the infrastructure program will be further implemented and modified in accordance with an *Annual Tactical Plan* prepared by Infrastructure Staff and approved by the Board.

A. RISK/RETURN MIXTURE AND TARGET ALLOCATIONS

Infrastructure assets refer to large-scale public systems, services and facilities that are essential for economic activity. Given their essential nature, high barriers to entry, large and long-term capital requirements, they are subjected to a high degree of regulation. The regulatory framework under which the assets operate determines the risk return parameters of the infrastructure asset. Infrastructure Staff will seek to manage the allocations to the mid-point of the ranges, understanding that the Infrastructure Portfolio may deviate from these ranges as it allocates capital over the next several years to achieve the full Infrastructure Portfolio allocation within the Trust. Infrastructure assets can be broadly characterized in the following classes:

1. **Core:** (25% +/- 15%) – Equity or debt investment in operating assets with strong inelastic cash flows with low exposure to growth and business cycles. Core infrastructure assets typically provide long-term stable yields and a hedge against inflation. Net returns historically have been in the 8-10% range (net of all fees).
2. **Value-added:** (50% +/- 15%) – Equity or debt investment in infrastructure assets which exhibit greater operational or economic risk. Buy and build, assets exposed to greater volume risk, assets in need of redevelopment or recontracting. Net returns historically have been in the 10-14% range (net of all fees).
3. **Opportunistic:** (25% +/- 15%) – Equity or debt investment in infrastructure properties, operating companies, and other investment vehicle involving development risk, significant volumetric risk or political risk. Returns have minimal cash yield rather are reliant on capital appreciations. Net returns historically have been in the 15% or higher range (net of all fees).

B. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION DIVERSIFICATION

Investments in ERS' Private Infrastructure Portfolio will seek geographic diversification to minimize political, regulatory, economic and tax risks. The currency exposure to ERS from the non-dollar aspect of the Infrastructure Portfolio will not be hedged, unless hedging is deemed appropriate by Infrastructure Staff, Infrastructure Consultant, and/or the Trust's primary investment consultant.

As domestic infrastructure assets outside of energy are limited and many core infrastructure funds operate under a global mandate broad geographic targets will be outlined as follows:

1. **Developed Markets:** (50% +/- 20%) – Developed markets refer to countries with high income level, high levels of industrialization and general standard of living. Classification is also dependent upon the presence of large public markets with strong custodial and settlement history. Infrastructure Staff will utilize MSCI classification for geographic categorization. MSCI is a leading provider of investment decision support tools including indices, portfolio risk, performance analytics and governance tools.
2. **Emerging Markets:** (50% +/- 20%) – Infrastructure Portfolio investments in emerging markets shall be considered to provide diversification. The emerging market infrastructure investments will be further diversified by geographic region such as Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Emerging markets are growing much faster than developed countries. The need for new infrastructure is escalated as a rising middle class demand electricity, roads and clean water, and improved environmental conditions. Despite improved asset quality, transparency and governance, inherent risks still exist.

C. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

Infrastructure assets are defined as much by the regulatory characteristics as the industry. The Infrastructure Portfolio may contain investment opportunities within but not limited to, the various infrastructure sectors as follows:

- i) Energy Resources and Utilities: Electric transmission and distribution, power generation, gas distribution, oil and gas pipelines, gas midstream assets, hydrocarbons, and so forth
- ii) Transportation Assets: Bridges, Roadways, Transit, Railways, Tunnels, ports, etc.
- iii) Water and Waste – water distribution, storage and treatment, desalination, waste management, water rights, farmland and so forth
- iv) Other infrastructure investments that are aligned with ERS strategic objectives of inflation protected assets including social infrastructure, communication assets such as towers, natural resources, and so forth

D. INVESTMENT MANAGER DIVERSIFICATION

The Infrastructure Portfolio will seek to diversify by managers of Infrastructure Funds and Separate Accounts. No more than 20% of ERS' Private Infrastructure Portfolio, based on net asset value plus uncalled commitments, will be invested with any one investment management organization with a target of 10%. Net asset value is defined as the carrying value of the investments reported by the Infrastructure Fund and Separate Accounts in the quarterly financial statements. It is also recognized that during the Infrastructure Portfolio development and wind-down stages full investment parameters may not be met.

The Trust is permitted to own up to 25% of any particular Infrastructure Fund, subject to the manager limitation above. ERS may own up to 100% of infrastructure “funds-of-one” and SPVs.

E. LIFE CYCLE DIVERSIFICATION

Commitments to partnership investments will be staged over time. It is ERS' long-term goal to spread out investment timing such that new commitments will be made each fiscal year. This policy will have the effect of dollar-cost-averaging the Infrastructure Portfolio over business cycles and will help to insulate the Private Infrastructure Portfolio from event risk. Annual commitments will be allotted in accordance with an *Infrastructure Portfolio Pacing Analysis* maintained by Infrastructure Staff and the Infrastructure Consultant, the results of which will be updated and incorporated as part of the *Annual Tactical Plan*.

F. INVESTMENT LEVERAGE

While prudent leverage can enhance returns, careful consideration will be given when reviewing investment strategies to the impact of leverage on investment and portfolio risk. Infrastructure Staff will underwrite and monitor leverage levels in assets and practices of general partners.

G. REGULATORY JURISDICTION DIVERSIFICATION

Due to the highly regulated nature of infrastructure, it is important to be diversified across regulatory regime and type of regime. Regulatory jurisdictions are often based upon geography (state or national) and sector (electricity vs water). Regulatory regimes vary with regard to duration, volumetric risk, inflation protection mechanisms and overall return.

III. PROCEDURES FOR INVESTMENT

A. GENERAL ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Infrastructure Portfolio investments shall be implemented and monitored through the coordinated efforts of the Board, Investment Advisory Committee, Executive Director, CIO, Infrastructure Investment Committee, Infrastructure Staff, and the Infrastructure Consultant. The Infrastructure Portfolio will be internally managed by the Infrastructure Staff. Delegation of responsibilities for each participant is described in the following sections.

1. Board

The Board shall approve the investment policies and objectives that are judged to be appropriate and prudent to implement the strategic plan for investment of the Trust's assets; review the performance criteria and policy guidelines for the measurement and evaluation of the Trust's investments; and supervise the investment of the Trust's assets to ensure that the Trust's investments remains in accordance with intended strategic plans and the ERS' *Objectives and Policies* and these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures* documents.

The Board will guide the long-term execution of the Infrastructure Portfolio through approval of these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures*, which will be updated and revised annually or as appropriate. The Board will guide the short-term execution of the Infrastructure Portfolio through approval of an *Annual Tactical Plan* prepared by Infrastructure Staff and the Infrastructure Consultant, which details goals and objectives for the upcoming twelve month-period. The Board will monitor the Infrastructure Portfolio's progress and results through a performance measurement report prepared quarterly by the Infrastructure Consultant.

2. Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC")

The Investment Advisory Committee ("IAC") shall review the Trust's investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives and policies adopted by the Board. Infrastructure Staff may utilize the expertise of IAC members in assessing investment strategies and may request IAC members to participate on ad-hoc project committees and provide insights from such participation to the Board .

3. Executive Director

The Executive Director is granted full authority and responsibility by the Board in the implementation and administration of its investment programs subject to Board policies, rules, regulations, and directives consistent with constitutional and statutory limitations. The Executive Director shall participate and review investment decisions and, together with the other members of the Infrastructure Investment Committee, shall make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments in Infrastructure Funds and Separate Accounts, based on information provided by and recommendations offered by the Infrastructure Staff.

4. CIO

The CIO shall participate and review investment decisions and, together with the other members of the Infrastructure Investment Committee, shall make the fiduciary investment decisions regarding investments in Infrastructure Funds and Separate Accounts, based on information provided by and recommendations offered by the Infrastructure Staff.

5. Infrastructure Investment Committee

The Infrastructure Investment Committee shall review the Trust's Infrastructure Portfolio prospective investments to ensure that they conform to the investment objectives outlined by these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures* and *Annual Tactical Plan* approved by the Board and to ensure they are appropriate given current and anticipated infrastructure market dynamics. The Infrastructure Investment Committee shall be comprised of the Executive Director, the CIO and other members of the ERS investment staff. The committee shall review investment recommendations forwarded by Infrastructure Staff. The Infrastructure Investment Committee is granted the following fiduciary responsibilities to approve: (i) in the case of Infrastructure Funds investing in diversified portfolios of assets or other funds, up to the lesser of \$200 million or 0.75% of the Trust's assets; and (ii) in the case of co-investments and direct investments, up to the lesser of \$150 million or 0.50% of the Trust's assets.

6. Infrastructure Staff

Infrastructure Staff will develop investment objectives and policy language that includes a long-term strategic plan. Infrastructure Portfolio documentation will be updated and revised annually or as appropriate. Infrastructure Staff will prepare an *Annual Tactical Plan*, which details goals and objectives for the upcoming twelve-month period. Infrastructure Staff will review the quarterly Infrastructure Portfolio performance reports prepared by the Infrastructure Consultant.

Infrastructure Staff, assisted by the Infrastructure Consultant, will identify eligible Infrastructure Funds and Separate Accounts for the Infrastructure Portfolio, conduct due diligence on prospective investments, and prepare formal investment recommendations to the Infrastructure Investment Committee. Infrastructure Staff will coordinate program compliance among all participants, will communicate the investment policies and objectives, and will coordinate the receipt and distribution of capital.

7. Infrastructure Consultant

In cooperation with the Infrastructure Staff, the Infrastructure Consultant will advise on Infrastructure Portfolio compliance and will assist in the implementation of the Infrastructure Portfolio. Additionally, as requested, the Infrastructure Consultant will assist in developing the long-term infrastructure strategic plan, composed of the *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures* and *Annual Tactical Plan*, and will review and annually update Infrastructure Portfolio documentation. The Infrastructure Consultant will also assist Infrastructure Staff in investment identification, screening, due diligence evaluation, and documentation activities; prepare the quarterly performance measurement reports; advise on investment amendments; and provide special project research pertaining to technical infrastructure and alternative investments issues as requested by ERS.

B. INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

Infrastructure investments in compliance with ERS' Investment Objectives (Section I) and Investment Policies (Section II) shall be acquired through the following process:

1. Annual Tactical Plan

Each year, Infrastructure Staff will work with the Infrastructure Consultant to prepare an *Annual Tactical Plan* which reviews the current status of the Infrastructure Portfolio and recent historical and prospective market conditions. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will propose the steps to be taken over the next twelve-month period to further implement the long-term strategic plan. Employing a projection model pacing analysis, the *Annual Tactical Plan* will develop a dollar commitment target for the upcoming twelve-month period. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will be provided to the Board for review and approval.

2. Infrastructure Portfolio Investments

Infrastructure Staff, with assistance of the Infrastructure Consultant, will identify and evaluate Infrastructure Funds, Separate Accounts and, as appropriate, Co-Investments and other investment vehicles that are in compliance with these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures* and *Annual Tactical Plan*. The ERS *Private Infrastructure Portfolio Evaluation Criteria* are attached as Appendix A.

Infrastructure Staff, with assistance of the Infrastructure Consultant, will be responsible for the due diligence evaluation of the prospective investments. Infrastructure Staff and/or the Infrastructure Consultant will prepare a written summary analysis and investment recommendation based on findings in due diligence. For investments approved by the Infrastructure Investment Committee, Infrastructure Staff will be responsible for all aspects of negotiation, documentation, and legal reviews and closings. Infrastructure Staff may request the Infrastructure Consultant to assist in various aspects of its duties.

C. INFRASTRUCTURE STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Implementation and Administration

Infrastructure Staff is responsible for the following implementation and administration responsibilities. This section designates certain Infrastructure Portfolio management responsibilities that the Infrastructure Staff will perform or cause to be performed.

- a. **Investment Selection** – *Infrastructure Staff will be responsible for evaluating investment opportunities and submitting their recommendations for investment to be approved by the Infrastructure Investment Committee.*

The screening and selection of Infrastructure Portfolio investments will be made with a view to maximize the Trust's risk-adjusted rate of return, within the parameters and allocations as set by the Board in these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures*.

The *Annual Tactical Plan* process will be used for determining targets for the number and types of investments to be made for a given year. Infrastructure Staff will also take into consideration relevant overall portfolio diversification considerations as set forth in the Investment Objectives and Investment Policies statement of these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures*. The process will include, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- (1) Prepare the *Annual Tactical Plan*. This *Annual Tactical Plan* outlines the steps ERS will take during the upcoming twelve-month period to further implement ERS' adopted Infrastructure Portfolio strategic plan. The *Annual Tactical Plan* will include a review of the current status of the Infrastructure Portfolio, perceived infrastructure investment environment, the types and number of Infrastructure Funds and Separate Accounts to be sought and underlying rationale, and goals for other management responsibilities (e.g., situations being monitored and planned refinements to the Infrastructure Portfolio management process).
- (2) Review and maintain records of infrastructure opportunities available and reviewed in the market over time.
- (3) Screen and evaluate infrastructure opportunities to identify investments that provide attractive risk and return characteristics and are a fit with the Infrastructure Portfolio's long-term and short-term objectives.
- (4) Conduct full and proper due diligence on prospective infrastructure investments and document the due diligence process. Prospective investment due diligence will include evaluating areas such as (a) organization and personnel, (b) research, (c) due diligence and underwriting, (d) internal investment decision process, (e) documentation, (f) monitoring, (g) track record, (h) investment terms and conditions, (i) investor reporting, (j) corporate governance protections, and other investment specific items as determined by Infrastructure Staff and the Infrastructure Consultant. On-site visits at a manager's office by Infrastructure Staff and the Infrastructure Consultant will be a mandatory part of investment due diligence.
- (5) Summarize findings of the due diligence process on each prospective Infrastructure Portfolio investment in a formal investment recommendation and present those findings to the Infrastructure Investment Committee for approval.
- (6) Negotiate investment terms and conditions, limited partnership and limited liability company agreements, and other closing documents on ERS' behalf, for investments

approved by the Infrastructure Investment Committee. Infrastructure Staff will coordinate legal, tax, and any other required professional reviews. Although ERS is not subject to ERISA, Infrastructure Staff will seek to obtain terms and conditions in such negotiations for ERS investments to operate in the same manner as investments made by “employee benefit plans” under ERISA, to the extent such terms and conditions (1) are not in conflict with applicable laws/regulations to which ERS is subject; (2) are not in conflict with these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures*; (3) do not interfere with ERS maintaining its favorable tax qualification status; and (4) are not opted out of by the Infrastructure Investment Committee because to do so would be in ERS’ best interest.

b. Ongoing Operations – Infrastructure Staff will conduct or supervise the following services with respect to each Infrastructure Portfolio investment:

- (1) Monitoring and Voting – Maintain communication with the managers of Infrastructure Portfolio investments and maintain an awareness of the progress and level of performance of each Infrastructure Portfolio investment. This will include, as appropriate, meeting with managers, attendance at annual investment meetings, and sitting on advisory boards. This maintenance will also involve voting on Infrastructure Fund and Separate Account portfolio matters. Material voting issues will be brought to the Infrastructure Investment Committee for approval.
- (2) Infrastructure Staff will keep itself informed of the overall market conditions relative to Infrastructure Portfolio investments and their competitive position. Infrastructure Staff will also be responsible for attending to amendments, resolutions, voting proxies, and other investment-related matters. All such activities will be undertaken with a view toward maximizing Infrastructure Portfolio value.
- (3) Disbursement, Receipt, and Cash Management – Fund commitments will be made on a timely basis and all efforts will be made to coordinate the receipt of cash distributions from the Infrastructure Portfolio investments.
- (4) Books and Records – Infrastructure Staff will maintain, or cause to be maintained, records regarding the management of the Private Infrastructure Portfolio investments. These will include receipts, disbursements, and other investment-related records, including limited partnership and limited liability company agreements, amendments, correspondence, and other documentation as appropriate. Books and records will be made reasonably available to ERS auditors as reasonably required.

2. Reporting Requirements

- a. Investment Financial Statements – On a quarterly basis, Infrastructure Staff and the Infrastructure Consultant will receive from Infrastructure Funds and Separate Accounts unaudited financial statements and, on an annual basis, audited financial statements. Valuations shall be computed using the values provided by the managers in the most recent financial statements.
- b. Quarterly Report – On a quarterly basis, as soon as is practicable after quarter-end, the Infrastructure Consultant will produce a report on the Infrastructure Portfolio which will address activities that occurred during the quarter, including cash flows, valuations, internal rates of return (“IRR”), multiple of invested equity returns, and any and all other items of which ERS will be apprised. The Infrastructure Consultant will also reconcile with the custodian bank at least quarterly. Because of the time-lag associated with infrastructure valuation processes, these quarterly reports are typically produced with a one-quarter lag.

- c. ***Custodian*** – The custodian shall collect information regarding the Trust’s account cash flows and valuations and any other information reasonably requested.

D. INFRASTRUCTURE CONSULTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1) The Infrastructure Consultant will assist with the ongoing review and recommendation of revisions to these *Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures* and shall assist Infrastructure Staff with the preparation of the *Annual Tactical Plan*.
- 2) As requested, the Infrastructure Consultant shall assist Infrastructure Staff with completing any of the duties including but not limited to the following duties:
 - a. Establish procedures for conducting prospective investment identification and due diligence.
 - b. Search activities including the initial identification and screening of prospective infrastructure investments.
 - c. Conduct various activities required in evaluating and conducting and due diligence on prospective investments, including documentation of the process.
 - d. Prepare written investment recommendations or finalist presentation materials. The Infrastructure Consultant, as requested, will be responsible for making fiduciary investment recommendations in writing to be provided to the Infrastructure Investment Committee for consideration on investments.
 - e. Prepare quarterly performance measurement reports on the Infrastructure Portfolio investments, including reconciliation with the custodian.
 - f. Perform special projects, as requested.

Employees Retirement System of Texas

Private Infrastructure Portfolio Annual Tactical Plan for Fiscal Year 2017

EFFECTIVE: February 23, 2016

Executive Summary

This Private Infrastructure Portfolio Annual Tactical Plan for Fiscal Year 2017 (*“Annual Tactical Plan”*) has been prepared by Infrastructure Consultant, Altius Associates (*“Altius”*) for the Employees Retirement System of Texas (*“ERS”*). It is intended to be a planning document which outlines the steps to be taken during the upcoming fiscal year to further the Infrastructure Portfolio objectives and address issues relevant to the administration and success of the Infrastructure Portfolio. This Annual Tactical Plan is a guiding reference only, and it is not intended to overrule prudent infrastructure investment decision-making.

As of December 31, 2015, the Private Infrastructure Portfolio stands at an estimated \$295.9 million, thereby requiring significant capital commitments to achieve the full private infrastructure allocation—4.0% of the total portfolio—by the end of fiscal year 2020.

This Annual Tactical Plan may be deviated based upon market conditions and opportunities. The proposed commitment ranges provide flexibility to allow for varying market opportunities as well as availability of ERS’ resources.

Importantly, while this Annual Tactical Plan highlights significant capital commitments, not all of the capital committed over the next several years may be deployed by the selected infrastructure funds. Capital will also be invested in co-investments and direct investments, which can provide better control over capital deployment and greater net returns to the Private Infrastructure Portfolio. Moreover, Infrastructure Staff and the Infrastructure Consultant may request a change of pace of investment in subsequent Annual Tactical Plans in order to better take advantage of market opportunities.

Review of Progress since Inception

Three co-investments were transferred into the Private Infrastructure Portfolio in fiscal year 2014. They are three 750MW natural gas fired power plants: two in Temple, Texas and a third in Sherman, Texas. Two of the projects began commercial operation in 2014, while the third project came online in June 2015.

In August 2013, a \$125 million commitment was made to Actis Energy 3, an emerging markets renewable energy fund. This was comprised of a \$75 million commitment to the main fund and a \$50 million side-car co-investment vehicle charging no management fee or carried interest.

In March 2015, a \$75 million commitment was made to ISQ Global Infrastructure Fund. The fund targets investments globally in energy, utilities, and transportation infrastructure assets with a focus on North America, Europe and select emerging markets.

That same month, a co-investment was made in an infrastructure development company based in the U.S. sponsoring three greenfield power projects in the Americas.

In September 2015, a commitment was made to a co-investment in a hydropower development and operating platform.

In December 2015, a \$68 million commitment was made to Stonepeak Infrastructure Fund II. Stonepeak focuses on North American middle-market infrastructure investments, with the fund targeting investments in the power, water, midstream energy, renewables, transportation, and communications sectors.

In December 2015, a commitment was made to a co-investment in a privately-held owner and operator of wireless communication infrastructure systems.

Funded Positions as of December 31, 2015
(\$ millions)

Total Fund Market Value	\$ 24,892
Total Private Infrastructure Allocation of 4.0%	\$ 996
Private Infrastructure Net Asset Value	\$ 292
Private Infrastructure Value Deficit/(Surplus)	\$ 703

Funding Levels for Fiscal Years 2016-2020

A recommended average annual commitment of \$290 million over the next five years should allow ERS to reach the targeted 4% private infrastructure allocation by 2020. The ranges below provide flexibility to allow for varying market opportunities as well as availability of ERS' resources. As the portfolio develops over the coming years, this analysis should be regularly updated to best achieve and maintain the desired private infrastructure investment level.

Fiscal Year	Commitment	Ranges (+/- 25%)
2016	\$250,000,000	\$187,500,000 - \$312,500,000
2017	\$300,000,000	\$225,000,000 - \$375,000,000
2018	\$300,000,000	\$225,000,000 - \$375,000,000
2019	\$300,000,000	\$225,000,000 - \$375,000,000
2020	\$300,000,000	\$225,000,000 - \$375,000,000
Total	\$1,450,000,000	
Yearly Average	\$290,000,000	

Fiscal Year	Commitment	Ranges (+/- 25%)
2016	\$250,000,000	\$187500000 - \$312500000
2017	\$300,000,000	\$225000000 - \$375000000
2018	\$300,000,000	\$225000000 - \$375000000
2019	\$300,000,000	\$225000000 - \$375000000
2020	\$300,000,000	\$225000000 - \$375000000
Total	\$1,450,000,000	
Yearly Average	\$290,000,000	

The table below summarizes projected funding levels at the end of fiscal year 2020.

Projected Funding Position as of Fiscal Year-End 2020
(\$ millions)

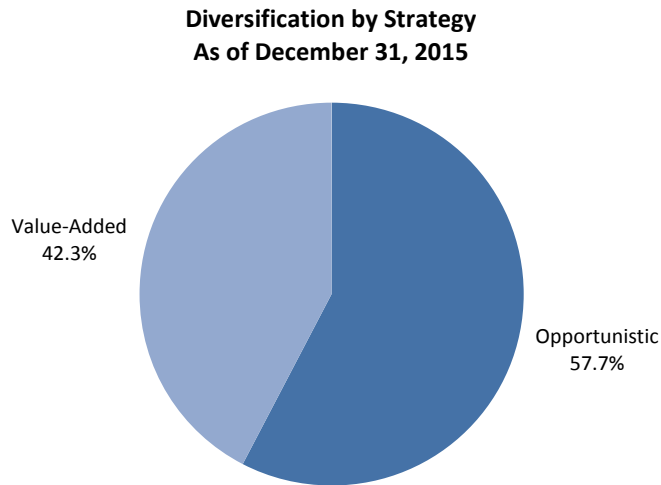
Projected Total Fund Market Value	\$ 34,747
Projected Total Private Infrastructure Allocation of 4.0%	\$ 1,390
Projected Private Infrastructure Net Asset Value	\$ 1,397
Projected Private Infrastructure Value Deficit/(Surplus)	\$ (7)

It is important to note that actual figures will deviate from projections as a) managers may not deploy all of the capital allocated; b) capital may be deployed faster or slower than modeled; c) realizations may happen sooner or later than projected, and d) total ERS fund market value may grow at a different rate than projected. Subsequent Annual Tactical Plans will be adjusted to reflect actual allocations and projections will be updated accordingly.

Diversification

Infrastructure Staff and Altius believe that prudent diversification by vintage year, strategy, regulatory structure, geography, and sector is important. However, a limited number of experienced, successful managers may lead to a more concentrated portfolio than in other asset classes. In addition, there are advantages to creating strategic relationships with fewer managers. Still, prudent diversification should be achieved. We recognize that during the early years of building the infrastructure program, the portfolio may not fall within the target ranges prescribed by the Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures.

Strategy Diversification



Note: Figures are based on committed dollars and projections as of December 31, 2015

Each investment to date, and its classification by sector and strategy, is contained in the table below.

Partnership	Sector	Strategy	Vintage
Fund Investments			
Actis Energy III	Power	Opportunistic	2013
ISQ Global Infrastructure Fund	Power/Utilities/Transportation	Value-Added	2014
Stonepeak Infrastructure Fund II	Midstream/Telecom Infra/Utilities	Value-Added	2015
Co-Investments			
Co-Investment #1	Power	Opportunistic	2012
Co-Investment #2	Power	Opportunistic	2012
Co-Investment #3	Power	Opportunistic	2013
Co-Investment #4	Power	Opportunistic	2013
Co-Investment #5	Power	Value-Added	2015
Co-investment #6	Power	Value-Added	2015
Co-Investment #7	Telecom Infrastructure	Value-Added	2015

Partnership	Sector	Strategy	Vintage
Fund Investments			
Actis Energy III	Power	Opportunistic	2013
ISQ Global Infrastructure Fund	Power/Utilities/Transportation	Value-Added	2014
Stonepeak Infrastructure Fund II	Midstream/Telecom Infra/Utilities	Value-Added	2015
Co-Investments			
Co-Investment #1	Power	Opportunistic	2012
Co-Investment #2	Power	Opportunistic	2012
Co-Investment #3	Power	Opportunistic	2013
Co-Investment #4	Power	Value-Added	2015
Co-investment #5	Power	Value-Added	2015
Co-Investment #6	Telecom Infrastructure	Value-Added	2015

Commentary

To date, the majority of ERS commitments have been to opportunistic projects or funds. As ERS continues to build the private infrastructure portfolio, investments must be made in core and value-added strategies to move the portfolio closer to long-term strategy targets. These targets are as follows:

Core: 25% (+/- 15%)

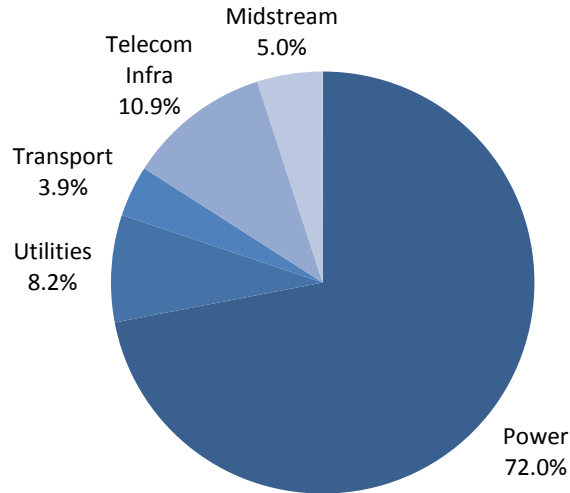
Value-added: 50% (+/- 15%)

Opportunistic: 25% (+/- 15%)

Altius recommends that fiscal year 2017 efforts be concentrated on adding primarily value-added fund investments and core co-investments to the portfolio. Some opportunistic projects may be reclassified as value-added after they have begun commercial operation and proven themselves to be steady performers.

Industry Diversification

**Diversification by Industry
As of December 31, 2015**



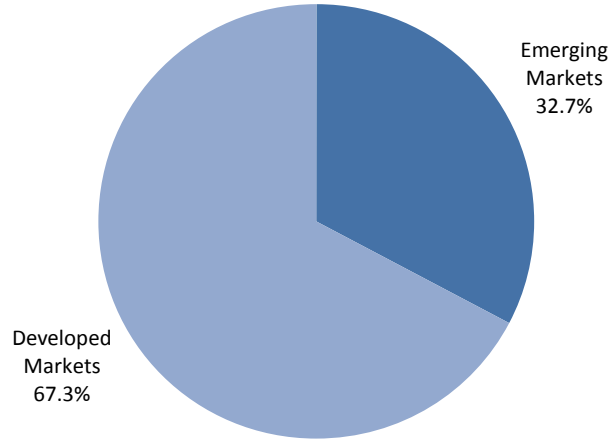
Note: Figures are based on actual dollars invested to date plus projections for uninvested capital as of December 31, 2015

Commentary

A long-term goal of the program is to create a private infrastructure portfolio that is diversified across industry sectors. The fund commitments in the program are still relatively young and while the funds are in various stages of deploying capital, the pie chart above clearly illustrates today's outsized concentration in the power sector. Within the power sector, the portfolio is well-diversified by geography, power market and fuel type, including both conventional and renewable power. However, we recommend no new power sector investments for fiscal year 2017 in order to increase diversification.

Geographic Diversification

**Diversification by Geography
As of December 31, 2015**



Note: Figures are based on actual dollars invested to date plus projections for uninvested capital as of December 31, 2015

Commentary

A long-term goal of the program is to create an infrastructure portfolio that is well diversified by the geographic location of the underlying investments. The portfolio is in compliance with Policy targets, which are currently as follows:

Developed markets:	50% (+/- 20%)
Emerging markets:	50% (+/- 20%)

We recommend an allocation to developed markets at the top end of the permitted range and, therefore, an allocation to the lower end of the targeted range for emerging markets.

The current portfolio has exposure to companies or assets in eight countries/regions, with the United States comprising the largest geography of dollars invested to date.

General Partner Diversification

**Committed Capital to General Partners
As of December 31, 2015**

General Partner	Committed Capital (\$ mm)	Committed Capital (%)
Panda Power Funds	150.0	28.4%
Actis Capital	125.0	23.6%
I Squared Capital Advisors	116.0	21.9%
Stonepeak Infrastructure Partners	108.0	20.4%
Glenfarne Group	30.0	5.7%
Total	529.0	100.0%

Commentary

The table above presents the infrastructure commitments (including co-investments) made to general partners. GP diversification will continue to improve as the private infrastructure program matures. ERS' Private Infrastructure Policies and Procedures caps the allocation to any one investment management organization at 20%, with a target of 10%. As of December 31, 2015, four general partners exceeded the 20% threshold as the program is still in the early stages of capital deployment. As ERS continues to make additional commitments in fiscal year 2017 and beyond, general partner exposure will be further diversified and come into compliance with the Policy.

Existing Private Infrastructure Portfolio

As of December 31, 2015, the private infrastructure portfolio held nine commitments. The commitments include \$261 million committed to six co-investments, a \$125 million commitment to Actis Energy III, a \$75 million commitment to ISQ Global Infrastructure Fund, and a \$68 commitment to Stonepeak Infrastructure Partners II.

**Infrastructure Portfolio
(\$ in Millions)**

Partnership	Commitment Date	Commitment		
		Amount	Capital Called	Distributions ¹
<u>Co-investments</u>				
Co-Investment #1	Jun-12			
Co-Investment #2	Jul-12			
Co-Investment #3	Mar-13			
Co-Investment #4	Mar-15			
Co-Investment #5	Sep-15			
Co-Investment #6	Dec-15			
Co-investments Total		261.0	212.0	3.4
<u>Fund Investments</u>				
Actis Energy III	Aug-13	125.0	38.5	-
ISQ Global Infrastructure Fund	Jan-15	75.0	10.6	-
Stonepeak Infrastructure Fund II	Nov-15	68.0	-	-
Fund Investments Total		268.0	49.2	0.0
Total Investments		529.0	261.1	3.4

(1) Distributions reflect capital (cost basis and gain) and non-capital amounts.

Partnership	Commitment Date	Commitment		
		Amount	Capital Called	Distributions ¹
Co-Investment #1	Jun-12	70.0	70.0	0.0
Co-Investment #2	Jul-12	55.0	55.0	0.0
Co-Investment #3	Mar-13	25.0	25.0	0.0
Actis Energy III	Aug-13	75.0	31.6	0.7
Co-Investment #4	Aug-13	50.0	11.8	0.0
ISQ Global Infrastructure Fund	Jan-15	75.0	11.5	1.8
Co-Investment #5	Mar-15	30.0	22.3	3.4
Co-Investment #6	Sep-15	41.0	16.1	0.0
Stonepeak Infrastructure Fund II	Nov-15	68.0	0.0	0.0
Co-Investment #7	Dec-15	40.0	0.0	0.0
		529.0	243.2	5.8

(1) Distributions reflect capital (cost basis and gain) and non-capital amounts.

Investment Objectives: Through the End of Fiscal Year 2017

ERS will continue to focus on a combination of funds, co-investments, and direct investments. We expect that direct and co-investments will comprise a greater share of the portfolio as time progresses.

Several strategies should be targeted to bring the portfolio closer to its target allocations.

Core exposure in developed, non-US markets – Europe, Canada, and Australia all have a long history of private investments in infrastructure. As a result, there are a number of quality core managers operating in these geographies. Although expected returns are modest, risks should be lower as well, and core assets can provide a solid cash yield.

Value-added exposure – Good managers focused on small and mid-market deals could present highly attractive returns. Greenfield and buy-and-build opportunities present a good opportunity to earn a premium return relative to brownfield assets. One of the more attractive industries within the value-added space is the hard-hit US energy midstream sector.

US Midstream – Phenomenal growth in shale oil and gas production in the US has created attractive midstream opportunities. With the dramatic fall in oil prices, many midstream assets have been negatively impacted. However, the Energy Information Administration projects that domestic production will continue to increase, creating demand for additional pipeline, storage, and processing facilities. At the same time, many sources of financing have dried up or become prohibitively expensive. We expect midstream sector stress and distress to peak in 2016, making fiscal year 2017 an ideal time to put capital to work.

Staffing

Given the greater focus on co-investments and direct investments, Altius believes ERS would benefit from an additional staff member to support the Real Assets Portfolio Manager's efforts to source, analyze, and execute such deals. Direct and co-investments generally require substantially more resources than traditional fund investments.

Summary

The existing portfolio is heavily exposed to the power generation sector, the US, and opportunistic strategies. Staff and Altius will focus on further diversifying the infrastructure portfolio by sector, geography, and risk profile over the next several years.

Infrastructure Staff expects to make two to four new infrastructure commitments totaling approximately \$300 million in fiscal year 2017 with the primary objective of creating a portfolio that exceeds its return target.

Infrastructure Staff and Altius will continue to work and build relationships with high quality general partners as well as source direct and co-investments to prudently build ERS' private infrastructure portfolio toward its 4% target allocation.

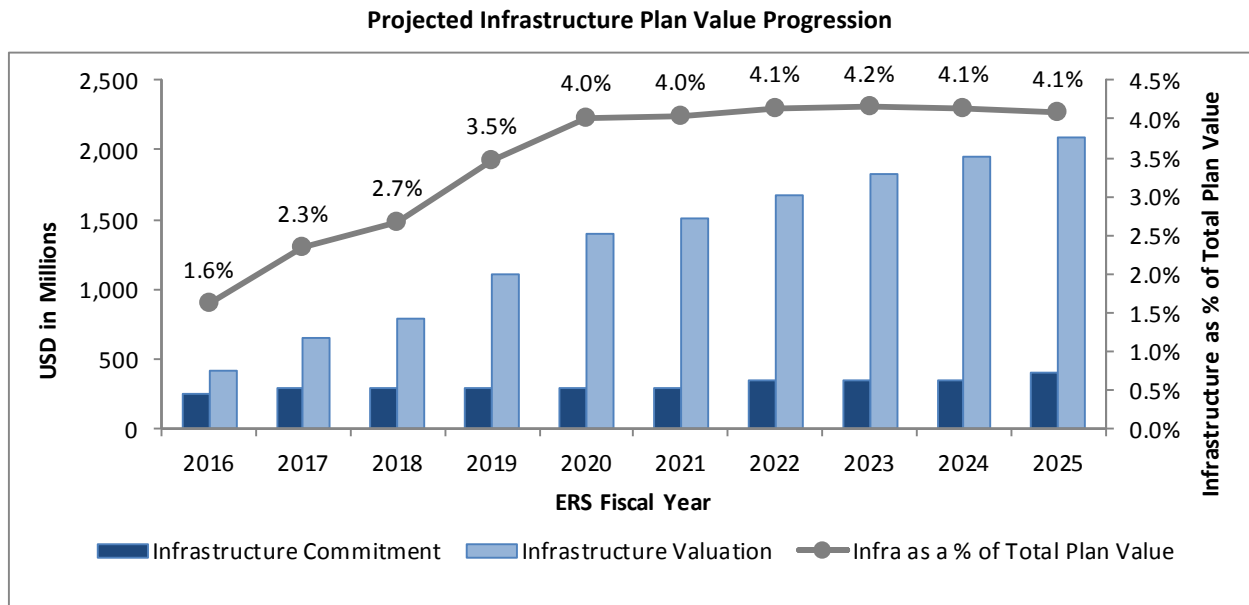
Attachment A - Projected Private Infrastructure Portfolio Model

Using December 31, 2015 Total Fund Market Value of \$24,891,900,000

The private infrastructure portfolio is modeled using cash flow assumptions similar to other private equity investments. Infrastructure is an immature asset class and therefore lacks robust historical data. Infrastructure funds often have longer terms and tend to have longer hold periods than traditional private equity. The Trust had a plan value of \$24.9 billion as of December 31, 2015 and is projected to grow at 8% annually. As the plan assets grow, infrastructure commitments must also increase to maintain a consistent asset allocation. The following chart outlines the projected private infrastructure commitments necessary to reach the targeted allocation in a reasonable time.

(\$ in Millions)									
Fiscal Year	Annual Commitment	Rolling 10-Year Aggregate Commitment	Uncalled Commitments	Cumulative Distributions	Projected Market Value (NAV)	Projected ERS Plan Market Value	NAV as a % of Plan Value		
2016	250	619.3	225.2	3.4	398.9	25,540.1	1.6%		
2017	300	919.3	289.4	92.8	633.3	27,583.3	2.3%		
2018	300	1,219.3	334.9	287.3	780.7	29,790.0	2.6%		
2019	300	1,519.3	349.8	373.0	1,100.7	32,173.2	3.4%		
2020	300	1,819.3	364.3	533.4	1,377.8	34,747.0	4.0%		
2021	300	2,119.3	370.7	859.5	1,520.4	37,526.8	4.1%		
2022	350	2,344.3	401.1	1,209.2	1,686.3	40,528.9	4.2%		
2023	350	2,544.3	420.9	1,611.4	1,838.3	43,771.2	4.2%		
2024	350	2,894.3	430.3	2,063.7	1,977.9	47,272.9	4.2%		
2025	400	3,200.0	463.1	2,560.6	2,110.9	51,054.8	4.1%		

As outlined above, the projected private infrastructure commitments will result in the targeted 4% private infrastructure allocation being reached in year seven (2020) of the program.



SOCIALLY CONSTRAINED INVESTMENT PROGRAM PROCEDURES¹

(All stages of process shall comply with the ERS *Investment Policy* and Texas Constitution, including the ERS Board's fiduciary duty, and shall be consistent with prudence requirements and best practices)

- I. Develop and Adopt Constraint Criteria
 - A. "Constraint Criteria" refers to activities of a company that make an investment in the company undesirable for non-economic reasons ("Constrained Activities")
 - B. Develop Constraint Criteria
 1. Where applicable law requires ERS to constrain its investments in companies engaging in Constrained Activities, include the applicable Constraint Criteria in specific procedures to implement those legal requirements
 2. Where ERS Staff believes the Board should consider whether or not to identify certain activities as Constrained Activities and constrain investment in companies engaging in those activities, develop Constraint Criteria that describe those activities
 - C. Present the Constraint Criteria to the Board for its consideration
 1. If the Constraint Criteria are imposed by law, the Board should determine that the proposed procedure to implement those legal requirements (including those Constraint Criteria) complies with the applicable law
 2. If the Board determines that Constraint Criteria developed by staff should not be adopted, the process for those Constraint Criteria ends there
 3. If the Board determines that Constraint Criteria developed by staff should be adopted, proceed with process
- II. Identify Possibly Constrained Companies
 - A. Where the Constraint Criteria are imposed by law, the Board should determine that the proposed procedure to implement those legal requirements conforms to any statutory process for identifying Possibly Constrained Companies as well as the Board's constitutional fiduciary duty
 - B. Where applicable law does not provide a process for identifying Possibly Constrained Companies, the Board should authorize ERS Staff to secure or develop Credible List(s) of Possibly Constrained Companies
 - C. Staff should secure or develop list of Possibly Constrained Companies based on any required statutory or other appropriate process upon review of Credible List(s)

Determine Possible Investment Limits for Investment Categories

- A. Where applicable law requires implementation of a program of socially constrained investing, the Board should determine that the proposed procedure to implement those legal requirements adheres to the investment limits imposed by the applicable law as well as the Board's constitutional fiduciary duty

¹ Applies generally unless specific legislation provides otherwise

- B. Where the program is not required by law, the following investment categories are subject to these procedures:
 - 1. Publicly traded securities;
 - 2. ERS direct ownership;
 - 3. Actively managed portfolios; and
 - 4. Other relevant categories of investment

III. Invite Possibly Constrained Companies to Respond

- A. Where applicable law requires the program to follow specified processes to contact Possibly Constrained Companies, the Board should determine that the proposed procedure to implement those legal requirements adheres to those processes as well as the Board's constitutional fiduciary duty
- B. Where the program is not required by law, the following processes for contacting Possibly Constrained Companies should be utilized:
 - 1. Write letters of inquiry to companies' investor relations departments with 60 day response time
 - 2. If no response, follow up with telephone inquiry
 - 3. Analyze responses
 - a. If response attests to no involvement in Constrained Activities, company removed from list and no further direct action with company unless ERS learns of new information
 - b. If response confirms involvement, proceed to engagement
 - c. If no response, proceed to engagement

IV. Engagement With Constrained Companies

- A. Where applicable law requires implementation of specified engagement processes, the Board should determine that the proposed procedure to implement those legal requirements adheres to those processes as well as the Board's constitutional fiduciary duty
- B. Where the program is not required by law, the following engagement processes should be utilized:
 - 1. List of Constrained Companies includes:
 - a. Companies that have confirmed involvement in Constrained Activities; and
 - b. Companies that failed to respond to all inquiries
 - 2. Write letters to CEOs and/or Board Chairs of Constrained Companies requesting change of conduct with 90 day response time
 - a. If no response, send second letter with 60 day response time
 - b. If still no response, consider divestment process
 - 3. Analyze Responses
 - a. If management of Constrained Company attests to no involvement regarding Constrained Activities, company removed from list and no further direct action with company unless ERS learns of new information
 - b. If management confirms involvement but states company is taking steps to eliminate involvement, monitor and conduct follow-up engagement in 180 days
 - c. If management confirms involvement, send second level engagement letter

4. Second level engagement letter requests management to take steps to eliminate involvement within 180 days or divestment will be considered

Process to Consider Divestment of Constrained Company

- A. ERS Staff must determine whether an equal or superior alternative investment can be identified, when judged solely on the basis of its economic value, considering ERS' *Investment Policy*, the Board's constitutional fiduciary duty and exclusive benefit rule, the transaction costs associated with the divestment and alternative investment, and other relevant criteria including, but not limited to the role of the investment in the fund's portfolio and the economic impact to the Trust fund ("Suitable Replacement")
- B. If Suitable Replacement is available, divest the ERS position in the Constrained Company and invest in Suitable Replacement
 1. Divestment executed in a prudent manner so as not to adversely impact Trust fund:
 - a) Can entire position be sold without adverse impact to fund
 - i) If yes, proceed with sale of Constrained Company's securities
 - ii) If no, can partial sale be executed without adverse impact to fund
 - (1) If yes, execute partial sale of Constrained Company's securities and execute partial purchase of Suitable Replacement
 - (2) If no, continue engagement process and advise ERS Board of Trustees
 2. Subsequent investment in Suitable Replacement executed in a prudent manner so as not to adversely impact Trust fund
 - C. If Suitable Replacement is not available, continue engagement and advise ERS Board of Trustees

Process to Invest In Constrained Company

- A. ERS Staff must determine whether the Constrained Company is an investment superior to Suitable Replacements, when judged solely on the basis of its economic value, considering ERS' *Investment Policy*, the Board's constitutional fiduciary duty and exclusive benefit rule, and other relevant criteria including, but not limited to the role of the investment in the fund's portfolio and the economic impact to the Trust fund
- B. If Constrained Company as an investment is superior and there is not a Suitable Replacement, proceed with purchase
 1. Advise ERS Board of Trustees
 2. Initiate engagement with Constrained Company's management
- C. If Constrained Company as an investment is not superior and there is a Suitable Replacement, do not invest in Constrained Company

Monitor Program

- A. Impact on Performance
 1. Absolute
 2. Relative
- B. Benchmarks
 1. Are constrained benchmarks required
 2. Are appropriate constrained benchmarks available
- C. Expenses

- D. Are intended goals being accomplished
- E. Report to ERS Board of Trustees
 - 1. Comprehensive annual reporting
 - 2. Updates as necessary

IX. Cessation of Process

- A. Socially Constrained Investment Program Procedures for Constrained Companies shall end upon:
 - 1. Applicable federal law or presidential order that preempts action; or
 - 2. As otherwise required by law
- B. ERS Board of Trustees may require that process end if it determines that Constrained Companies should no longer be constrained

SOCIALY CONSTRAINED INVESTMENT PROGRAM PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN SUDAN

(All stages of process shall comply with the ERS *Investment Policy* and Texas Constitution, including the ERS Board of Trustees fiduciary duty, and shall be consistent with prudence requirements and best practices)

I. Constraint Criteria

The Constraint Criteria for this program are established by law Chapter 806 of the Texas Government Code.

II. Possibly Constrained Companies

- A. Secure Credible List of Scrutinized Companies from Comptroller of Public Accounts (“Listed Companies”). Chapter 806 of the Texas Government Code imposes on the Comptroller’s office the obligation to create and maintain this list
- B. Within 14 days of receiving Comptroller’s list, ERS Staff will notify Comptroller and Board of Trustees of managed investments that match Listed Companies

III. Investment Limits for Investment Categories

- A. Publicly traded securities: All investments in the publicly traded securities of Listed Companies are subject to engagement and divestment
- B. ERS direct ownership: All direct ownership of Listed Companies is subject to engagement and divestment
- C. ERS managed portfolios: Subject to engagement and divestment as required by law

IV. Invitations for Listed Companies to Respond

If a Listed Company indicates that it is not engaged in a Constrained Activity, provide that information to the Comptroller’s office

V. Engagement With Listed Companies

- A. For Listed Companies that have only inactive scrutinized business operations, write letters to Listed Companies every six months informing them of status on list and asking for the Listed Companies to continue to refrain from initiating active business operations in Sudan
- B. For Listed Companies that have active scrutinized business operations:
 - 1. Write letters to Listed Companies informing them of status on list, warning that they may become subject to divestment, and offering the Listed Companies an opportunity to clarify their activities and to cease (or convert to inactive) their active scrutinized business activities not later than the 90th day after the date the company receives notice (“90 day notice”)
 - 2. Analyze Responses

- a. If Listed Company response attests to no active scrutinized business operations, no further direct engagement with company unless ERS learns of new information
 - b. If response attests to inactive business operations, write letter encouraging company to continue to refrain from initiating active scrutinized business operations
 - c. If response confirms active scrutinized business operations or there is no response, consider divestment process following 90 day notice
- C. For Listed Companies that have been identified as complicit in genocide:
- 1. Write letters to Listed Companies informing them of status on list, warning that they may become subject to divestment, and requiring the Listed Companies to refrain from taking further action that would make them complicit
 - 2. Analyze Responses
 - a. If Listed Company response attests to no complicit acts, no further direct engagement with company unless ERS learns of new information
 - b. If, after receiving notice under C.1. above, the Listed Company takes additional action that makes the company complicit or there is no response, consider divestment process

VI. Divestment Process

- A. ERS Staff must determine whether an equal or superior alternative investment can be identified, when judged solely on the basis of its economic value, considering ERS' *Investment Policy*, the Board of Trustees constitutional fiduciary duty and exclusive benefit rule, the transaction costs associated with the divestment and alternative investment, and other relevant criteria including, but not limited to the role of the investment in the fund's portfolio and the economic impact to the Trust fund ("Suitable Replacement")
- B. If Suitable Replacement is available, divest publicly traded securities and invest in Suitable Replacement
 - 1. Divestment executed in a prudent manner so as not to adversely impact Trust fund
 - a) Can entire position be sold without adverse impact to Trust fund
 - i) If yes, proceed with sale of at least 50% of holdings of Constrained Listed Companies under ERS management not later than 270 days from the 90 day notice, and 100% of holdings under ERS management not later than 450 days from the 90 day notice
 - ii) If no, can partial sale be executed without adverse impact to Trust fund
 - (a) If yes, execute partial sale of Constrained Listed Company and execute partial purchase of Suitable Replacement
 - (b) If no, continue engagement process and advise ERS Board of Trustees, presiding officer of each house of the Legislature and the Attorney General stating the reasons and justification for not divesting of any Constrained Listed Company within above time periods
 - 2. Subsequent investment in Suitable Replacement executed in a prudent manner so as not to adversely impact Trust fund
- C. If Suitable Replacement is not available, continue engagement and advise ERS Board of Trustees, presiding officer of each house of the Legislature and the Attorney General

stating the reasons and justification for not divesting of any Constrained Listed Company within above time periods

- D. If value for all assets in Trust fund becomes equal to or less than 99.7% of hypothetical value of the fund had ERS not divested from Constrained Listed Companies, divestment may cease and reinvestment may commence as provided in Tex. Gov't Code § 806.058

VII. Monitor Program

- A. Impact on Performance
 - 1. Absolute
 - 2. Relative
- B. Benchmarks
 - 1. Are constrained benchmarks required
 - 2. Are appropriate constrained benchmarks available
- C. Expenses
- D. Are intended goals being accomplished
- E. File public report by December 31 of each year with presiding officer of each house of the Legislature, the Attorney General and the U.S. presidential special envoy to Sudan:
 - 1. All investments sold, redeemed, divested or withdrawn
 - 2. All prohibited investments
 - 3. Summary of changes made under Tex. Gov't Code § 806.056

VIII. Cessation of Process

- A. Socially Constrained Investment Program Procedures for Certain Companies Doing Business in Sudan shall end upon:
 - 1. The expiration of Chapter 806, Tex. Gov't Code;
 - 2. Applicable federal law or presidential order that preempts Chapter 806, Tex. Gov't Code; or
 - 3. As otherwise required by law
- B. Board of Trustees may require that process end if it determines that Constrained Listed Companies should no longer be constrained

**SOCIALLY CONSTRAINED INVESTMENT PROGRAM PROCEDURES
CERTAIN COMPANIES CONDUCTING DIRECT BUSINESS WITH IRAN**

(All stages of process shall comply with the ERS *Investment Policy* and Texas Constitution, including the ERS Board of Trustees fiduciary duty, and shall be consistent with prudence requirements and best practices)

I. Constraint Criteria

The Constraint Criteria for this program are established by law in Chapter 807 of the Texas Government Code

II. Possibly Constrained Companies

- A. Secure Credible List of Scrutinized Companies (“Listed Companies”) from the Pension Review Board (“PRB”). Chapter 807 of the Texas Government Code imposes on the PRB’s office the obligation to create and maintain this list
- B. Within 14 days of receiving the PRB’s list, ERS Staff will notify PRB and the Board of Trustees of managed investments that match Listed Companies

III. Investment Limits for Investment Categories

Under this Addendum, the investment limits for investment in Constrained Companies would be as follows:

- 1. Publicly traded securities: All investments in the publicly traded securities of Constrained Companies are subject to engagement and divestment. ERS direct ownership: All direct ownership of Constrained Companies is subject to engagement and divestment. Actively managed portfolios: All ERS direct ownership of Constrained Companies in its actively managed portfolios is subject to engagement and divestment.

All other elements of the Socially Constrained Investment Program Procedures apply.

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF TEXAS
EMERGING MANAGER
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE: August 18, 2015

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

EMERGING MANAGER
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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Appendices

Appendix A – Annual Tactical Plan

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

EMERGING MANAGER PROGRAM POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE
August 18, 2015

I. BACKGROUND

Texas Government Code §815.301 (g), (h) and (i) requires the Employees Retirement System of Texas (“ERS” or “the System”) to make a good faith effort to acquire financial services from emerging managers. Emerging managers are defined in the statute as private professional investment managers with less than \$2 billion in assets who provide pension fund management, consulting, investment advising, brokerage services, hedge fund management, private equity management, and real estate investment.

For additional information, see *Section 4.16, Emerging Investment Service Providers*, of the *Investment Policy*.

II. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Emerging Manager Program (“Program”) is to find smaller managers that can benefit the trust by enhancing ERS’ risk-adjusted returns, net of fees. Staff has determined that, over the long term, inclusion of emerging managers as part of external investment management should enhance and diversify ERS’ expected trust portfolio and complement ERS’ internal investment management. ERS seeks to provide open access to all managers and ensure an inclusive approach when investing the trust’s capital. ERS’ philosophy is that broadening the investment opportunity set of external managers to include smaller, newer, and more diverse managers will have many benefits for the trust. First and foremost, smaller managers have proven to deliver competitive risk-adjusted investment returns. Second, employee-owned firms tend to have a stronger alignment of interest with investors. Third, these entrepreneurial managers can provide ERS with unique investment strategies and diversity of thought. Fourth, this program can provide ERS with long-term access to the next generation of talent.

The System’s investment policies are determined by the Employees Retirement System of Texas Board of Trustees (“Board” or “Board of Trustees”). In general, ERS’ long-term goal for the Total Portfolio is to earn a return that will insure the payments due to members of the System’s retirement plans and their beneficiaries at a reasonable cost.

ERS’ Emerging Manager Program investments shall be made in a manner consistent with the whole portfolio approach, and the exclusive benefit requirements of the Texas Constitution. The selection and management of emerging managers will be guided to maintain prudent diversification of assets, to maximize management responsibility, and to preserve the System’s investment capital. The diversification objective is required to manage overall market risk and the specific risks inherent in any single investment or single manager.

The assets of ERS are held in trust for the benefit of the trust fund’s members and retirees and may not be diverted. This exclusive benefit rule must be followed when making any investment decisions. The Board of Trustees has delegated responsibility of individual investment selections to the Executive Director and ERS Investments staff, with oversight by the Board of Trustees.

III. PROGRAM STRUCTURE

There are two distinct industry-wide structures – direct and indirect – commonly used when investing with emerging managers. The first structure of direct investing is used when an investor would like to source, due diligence, hire and monitor the performance of emerging managers on a direct basis. Alternatively, an investor can invest indirectly through an intermediary where a manager of emerging managers or a fund of funds acts as an extension of staff. ERS staff believes that taking a hybrid approach and utilizing both structures will bring the most benefit to the trust.

Primarily, ERS will use managers of emerging managers as they have demonstrated to have the resources, experience, relationships, and industry knowledge to identify and evaluate emerging managers. These partners are adequately staffed to complete due diligence on newer managers and have investment committees and infrastructure uniquely set up to evaluate and hire emerging managers. ERS primarily looks to the manager of emerging managers to monitor the underlying managers on a day-to-day basis. ERS staff will formally review the manager of managers on a regular basis to discuss the portfolio and the underlying managers. In addition, staff plans to meet with each funded underlying manager on at least an annual basis to discuss the firm and strategy.

The fund of funds will act as an intermediary and extension of ERS staff to discover and cultivate emerging managers for ERS' Emerging Manager Program. Historically, emerging managers have faced barriers in gaining access to significant assets under management because of limited track records, perceived operational and business risks, limited marketing resources and small asset bases. ERS staff expects the fund of fund partners to:

- Commit to an equal opportunity access policy with respect to meeting with emerging managers;
- Introduce emerging managers to best-in-class service providers and professionals;
- Provide timely, frank feedback to emerging managers on behalf of ERS;
- Focus efforts on emerging managers that have not been hired by ERS to mentor and help them grow for future consideration by ERS or other investors;
- Represent ERS' best interests in regards to identifying, reviewing, and monitoring emerging managers;
- Identify and introduce emerging managers to ERS to increase ERS' universe of viable firms for fund management;
- Perform full qualitative and quantitative due diligence before committing capital to emerging managers;
- Construct a portfolio of emerging managers that meets the needs of ERS and clearly communicate with ERS about the mandate;
- Prudently monitor ERS' investments with emerging managers and provide ERS with full analysis of this monitoring function;
- Assist emerging managers post-closing;
- Encourage managers to graduate to direct, established relationship with ERS or other investors when appropriate;
- Initiate and sponsor outreach activities to the emerging manager community;
- Keep abreast of developments within the emerging manager investment space; and
- Share best practices of other emerging manager programs with ERS and assist ERS in developing ERS' Emerging Manager Program.

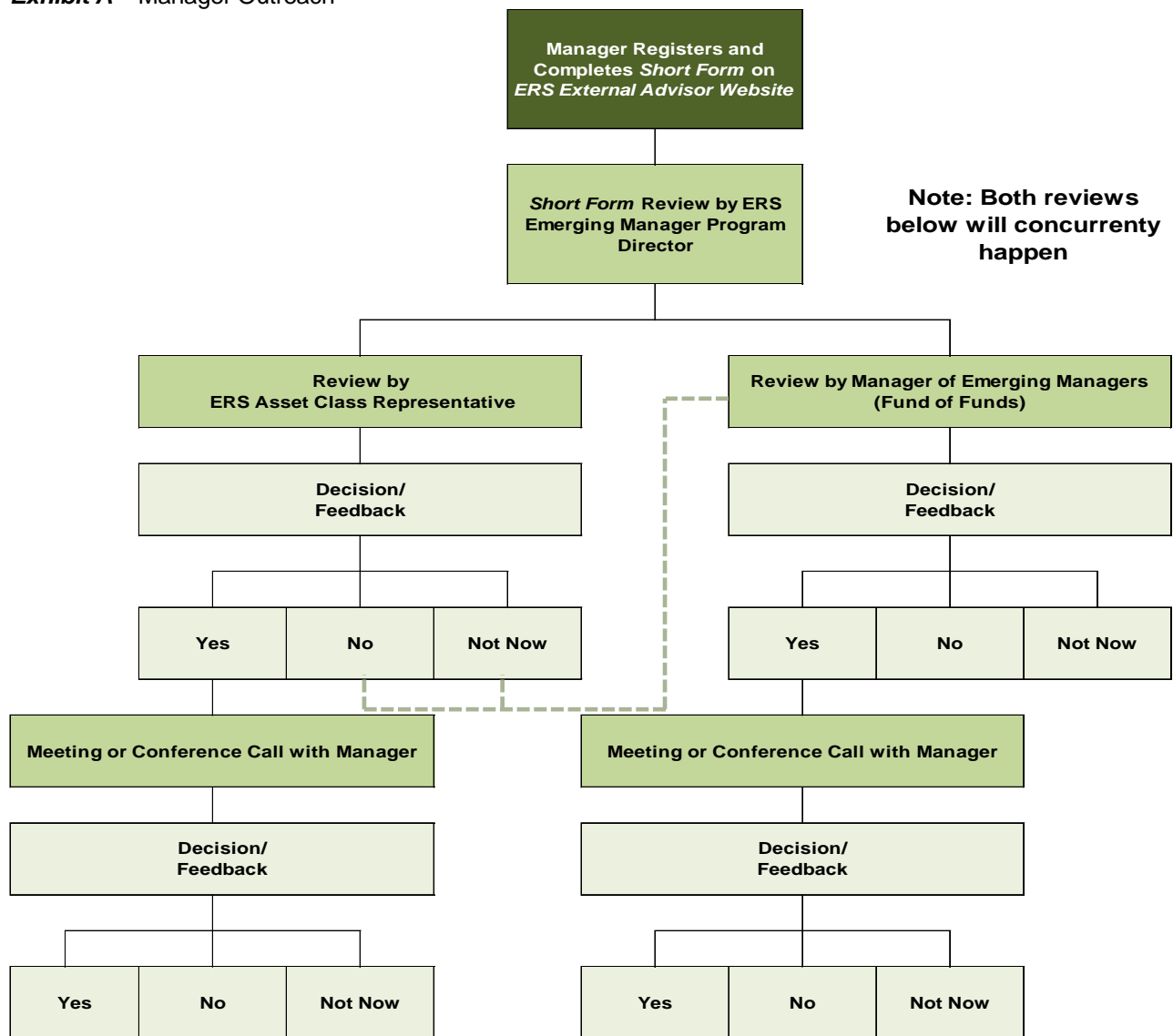
Secondarily, ERS will look for prudent ways to invest directly with emerging managers. Direct relationships with emerging managers are dependent on the ability of the strategy to meet ERS' strategic and tactical goals of the respective asset class. ERS will make a good faith effort to "graduate" managers, where ERS defines graduation as the process of a manager moving from an indirect relationship (i.e., underlying manager in a fund of funds portfolio) to a direct relationship. Staff expects that the vast majority of emerging managers that graduate to a direct relationship with ERS will have originally been funded through an ERS manager of managers' portfolio.

IV. PROCESS

A. MANAGER OUTREACH

ERS is committed to equal opportunity access for all managers. The Emerging Manager Program Director encourages all managers to review the manager outreach process¹ as detailed in *Exhibit A*. If a manager has a strategy that meets the strategic and tactical goals of an ERS' portfolio, the manager should register with ERS and complete a short questionnaire. ERS' goal is to review all submitted questionnaires and provide frank feedback in a timely matter. In addition, ERS is committed to introducing emerging managers to the appropriate fund of funds partner required by ERS to meet with all viable candidates.

Exhibit A – Manager Outreach



¹While the manager outreach process is presented as sequential steps, in practice the process is neither static, nor sequential, but ongoing.

1. First Step: External Advisor Website

ERS developed the ERS *External Advisor Website* (“External Advisor Website” or “website”) to encourage managers to begin a direct dialogue with ERS. This dedicated website details helpful information and has a portal for interested firms to register with ERS. The first step in the manager outreach process is for a manager to register on the website and complete a *Short Form* on the strategy. There are currently six unique forms on the website—Public Equity, Private Equity, Private Real Estate, Hedge Funds, Fixed Income and Brokerage Services. Each questionnaire has about 20 questions and is broken up into five different sections—Firm, Management, Strategy, Fees and Attachments. The last part of the form is related to the firm’s status as an emerging manager. If the firm is a qualified emerging manager, it must report staff and ownership information by gender, race and ethnicity.

The *Short Form* serves two purposes. First, staff believes that providing pertinent information about a firm’s services and strategies via the questionnaire submission is an efficient use of time for both the manager and ERS staff. By allowing a review of the manager and performance, ERS will be able to provide timely, frank feedback. Second, the information submitted through the website is compiled in a database. This database is a primary source for ERS’ searches and once a *Short Form* is submitted, a manager will receive automatic updates for relevant ERS bidding opportunities and communication.

2. Second Step: Short Form Review

This *Short Form* will be reviewed by the Emerging Manager Program Director and then forwarded to the appropriate asset class representative, where the strategy will be reviewed for strategic and tactical fit in the ERS portfolio. Concurrently, ERS will forward the form to the appropriate external fund of funds. The fund of funds will review the strategy for fit in the ERS portfolio.

3. Follow Up: Manager Requested Meeting

Due to limited time and resources, staff will only be able to have a meeting or conference call with those managers that have a current portfolio fit. Please note that follow-up is not automatic and it is the manager’s responsibility to request a meeting with ERS staff, which can be done by sending an email to advisorsearch@ers.state.tx.us. ERS staff is not responsible for scheduling meetings with fund of funds but will facilitate introductions if needed.

B. INDUSTRY OUTREACH

ERS will seek out industry strategic partners who can provide insight and access to smaller, newer, and more diverse managers. Staff, together with ERS managers of emerging managers, ERS consultants, and ERS industry strategic partners (collectively, known as “Partners”) will regularly attend and sponsor industry conferences to attract, meet and mentor emerging managers and discuss best practices. ERS is committed to providing opportunities for emerging managers and welcomes innovative ideas for being helpful to the development of emerging managers. ERS staff, in collaboration with their Partners, is committed to promoting quality emerging managers by working with them to become institutional quality so that they may have access to a broader institutional investor base.

C. COMMITMENT TO QUALITY OF PROCESS

ERS staff, together with their Partners, is committed to achieving the goals of the Program as highlighted by the acronym, **PATH**.

Process: Develop clear policies and procedures for emerging managers to follow.

Access: Encourage any and all emerging managers to register and complete an introductory questionnaire.

Transparency: Give full disclosure on ERS' process and investments through the ERS *Investment Policy* and website.

Helpful: Provide support to smaller and newer managers even when an investment is not feasible.

Any comments to the quality of process or ideas for innovation should be addressed to the Emerging Manager Program Director.

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V. ASSET CLASS POLICIES

The most important component of an investment strategy is the asset mix, or the resource allocation among the various classes of securities available to ERS for investment purposes. The Board of Trustees sets long-term asset allocation targets that will prudently meet the needs of the beneficiaries. Within each asset class, the Chief Investment Officer, in consultation with the Executive Director, adopts portfolio implementation strategies and investment styles to meet the overall investment objective of each asset class. Taking into account the different risk return profile of each asset class, the Emerging Manager Program will be implemented depending on asset class objectives. See *Exhibit B* for the Asset Allocation adopted February 26, 2013. See *Exhibit C* for an overview of the Emerging Manager Program by asset class.

Exhibit B – Asset Class Allocation

Asset Class	Benchmark	Long Term Target
<u>Return Seeking Assets:</u>		79.0%
Global Equity¹		55.0%
Public Equity ²	MSCI ACWI IMI	45.0%
Private Equity ³	MSCI ACWI IMI +300 bps	10.0%
Global Credit^{1, 2}	Barclays US HY 2% Issuer Cap	10.0%
Real Assets¹		14.0%
Public Real Estate ²	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT	3.0%
Private Real Estate ³	NCREIF – ODCE	7.0%
Private Infrastructure ³	CPI + 450 bps	4.0%
Special Situations:		0 - 5%
<u>Risk Reduction/Liquidity Assets:³</u>		21.0%
Fixed Income – Rates	Barclays Intermediate Treasury Index	15.0%
Cash (approximately)	91 Day Treasury bill	1.0%
Hedge Funds/Absolute Return	U.S. 3-Month Treasury bill +400 bps	5.0%
Global Total		100.0%

¹May be implemented through hedge fund structures

²Asset class band of 10% +/- of target

³Asset class band of 5% +/- of target

Exhibit C – Program Structure by Asset Class

	Public Equity	Private Equity	Private Real Estate	Hedge Funds	Fixed Income
Current Formal EM Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Proposed Program Structure	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Direct	Direct
EM Requirements:					
Firm AUM	< \$2 billion	< \$2 billion	< \$2 billion	< \$2 billion	< \$2 billion
Registration	SEC Registration	n/a	n/a	SEC Registration	SEC Registration
Track Record	3 Years	Prefer 3 Years	Prefer 3 Years	3 Years	3 Years
Fund	n/a	I, II, III	I, II, III	n/a	n/a
Fund Size	n/a	< \$1 billion	< \$500 million	n/a	n/a

A. PUBLIC EQUITY

The global public equity is both internally managed and externally advised. ERS manages the majority of public equity internally because it is cost-effective and prudent for the trust. To complement internal management, ERS may retain professional external investment advisors to assist and advise on specific sectors of the investment portfolio. Advisors are selected on the basis of desired investment style, investment philosophy, experience, past investment results, and the ability to provide competent economic and investment advice consistent with the investment philosophy and goals of the Board of Trustees. Typically, ERS will partner with external firms when the agency lacks the resources, expertise or capabilities investing in a particular strategy. In general, ERS does not want to constitute more than 20% of any firm or product assets under management. For additional information on ERS' global public equity portfolio, see *Addendum XI, Global Public Equity Policies and Procedures*, of the *Investment Policy*.

As stated in Section 4.5 of the *Investment Policy*, advisors must satisfy the following criteria to be considered in the selection process:

- ix. must be a bank, insurance company, or investment adviser as defined by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940;
- x. must be registered and in good standing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);
- xi. should have a minimum of three years with the desired investment style, demonstrate continuity of key personnel, have institutional fund experience, and offer a reasonable fee schedule;
- xii. must have a clearly defined investment philosophy and decision-making process;
- xiii. must demonstrate generally favorable consistent historical performance, calculated on a time-weighted basis, based on a composite of all of their fully discretionary accounts of similar investment style relative to a predetermined benchmark;
- xiv. must have key personnel governed by the Standards of Professional Conduct established by the CFA Institute;
- xv. must possess a robust asset base with a diverse client base to ensure ongoing viability; and
- xvi. must have an established, competent back office environment.

ERS will use a hybrid emerging manager structure for the global equity asset class. Initially, ERS will contract with a manager of emerging managers to access the universe and construct a diversified portfolio. The fund of funds will have a discretionary mandate that is closely reviewed by ERS. The portfolio will be diversified between managers where each underlying fund allocation ranges in size from \$5-20 million.

In addition to the manager of managers' mandates, ERS will look for ways to work with emerging managers on a direct basis. All bidding opportunities issued by ERS for external global equity advisory services will be in the form of a Request for Qualification or Request for Proposal (RFQ/RFP). These ERS bidding opportunities are posted on the ERS website and various existing state resources, including the Electronic State Business Daily (<http://esbd.cpa.state.tx.us/>). A simple registration by firms on the Centralized Masters Business List (<http://www.window.state.tx.us/procurement/registration/>) or the ERS *External Advisor Website* will ensure automatic notice of any bidding opportunities. All qualified managers are encouraged to submit a response to an RFQ/RFP posting. All qualified candidates, whether established or emerging, will be evaluated by the standard due diligence process.

B. PRIVATE EQUITY

Based on prudent management of the main private equity portfolio, ERS staff has to maintain a limited number of direct relationships. Per policy, ERS is not permitted to own more than 25% of any commingled partnership. For additional information on ERS' private equity portfolio, see *Addendum I, Private Equity Policies and Procedures*, of the *Investment Policy*.

ERS will primarily use a manager of emerging managers for the private equity asset class to supplement the main direct relationships. ERS chose to commit to emerging managers via the fund of funds structure because it was determined that this was the best way to source funds in the private equity space and build a diversified portfolio. The current focus of ERS' private equity fund of funds mandate is firms raising their 1st, 2nd, or 3rd fund with a fund size under \$1 billion. On a case by case basis, there will be opportunities for direct relationships.

C. PRIVATE REAL ESTATE

Based on prudent management of the main private real estate portfolio, ERS staff has to maintain a limited number of direct relationships. For additional information on ERS' private real estate portfolio, see *Addendum II, Real Estate Policies and Procedures*, of the *Investment Policy*.

ERS will primarily use a manager of emerging managers for the private real estate asset class to supplement the main direct relationships. ERS chose to commit to emerging managers via the fund of funds structure because it was determined that this was the best way to source funds in the private real estate space and build a diversified portfolio. The current focus of ERS' private real estate fund of funds mandate is firms raising their 1st, 2nd, or 3rd fund with a fund size under \$500 million. On a case by case basis, there will be opportunities for direct relationships.

D. HEDGE FUNDS

Based on prudent management of the main hedge fund absolute return portfolio, ERS staff has to maintain a limited number of direct relationships. For additional information on ERS' hedge fund portfolio, see *Addendum X, Hedge Fund Policies and Procedures*, of the *Investment Policy*.

A formal emerging manager program has yet to be implemented in the hedge fund asset class. The primary approach to investing with hedge funds will be on a direct basis and will follow the standard due diligence process. At this time, ERS requires that all managers, regardless of size, are covered by ERS' hedge fund consultant before due diligence may commence. In addition, ERS requires that all hedge fund managers be registered with the SEC. A manager of managers structure may be employed in the future to better access smaller and newer hedge fund managers.

E. FIXED INCOME

The fixed income allocation is comprised of separate, but complimentary mandates: rates and global credit. The rates portfolio consists of liquid U.S. Treasury Notes with maturities ranging between 1 to 10 years and is internally managed in its entirety because it is cost-effective and prudent for the trust. The global credit allocation is comprised of three sub-asset classes, i.e., high yield, bank loans, emerging market debt. For additional information on ERS' fixed income portfolio, see *Addendum XII, Fixed Income Policies and Procedures*, of the *Investment Policy*.

A formal emerging manager program has yet to be implemented in the fixed income asset class. Currently, ERS fixed income staff is exploring utilizing external advisors to complement internal management of the global credit portfolio. Most likely, because of the expected lower allocation to external advisors in fixed income, any commitment to emerging managers will be made on a direct basis as part of the global credit allocation and will follow the standard due diligence process.

VI. BROKER/DEALER POLICIES

Staff shall allocate trades for the benefit of the trust based on the relative ability of broker/dealers to add value to the trust through: (i) products or services of benefit to the investment program, such as research products or portfolio analytics that are used in ERS' investment decision-making process; (ii) trade execution; or (iii) a commission sharing agreement. Trades allocated strictly for execution purposes must be executed at discounted commission rates acceptable to ERS.

All currency and security trade orders must be placed with firms that meet all of the requirements listed below. In order for a firm to be approved or remain approved, all information must be satisfactory to ERS and must be provided to ERS upon request.

- Firms must be in good standing with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- Firms and their designated agents must be members in good standing with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA);
- Firms and their designated agents must be registered and in good standing with the Texas State Securities Board;
- Firms must demonstrate a proven, effective execution platform for institutional investors that has been utilized by the firm for a minimum of three years;
- The firm or its executing broker and the clearing agent must each have minimum excess net capital of \$2,500,000; and
- Firms must demonstrate an ability to add value to the investment process.

The approval process for all broker/dealers is separate and unique from any of the manager approval processes. The first step in the process is to complete a *Short Form* on the ERS *External Advisor Website*. Once a *Short Form* has been submitted, it will be forwarded to the broker/dealer committee for review. A firm must be sponsored by someone on staff to be considered for approval. ERS will contact your firm's sales representative and/or compliance officer if there is an interest in your firm.

See Section 4.7 of the *Investment Policy* for additional information.

VII. INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

On an annual basis, staff will prepare a tactical plan which reviews the current status of the portfolio and steps to be taken over the next 12-month period to further implement the long-term strategic plan. The *Annual Tactical Plan*, provided in *Appendix A*, will be provided for review and approval from the Board.

VIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

On an annual basis, the Executive Director or designee shall provide to the Board of Trustees a report on ERS' methods, efforts and results in hiring emerging fund managers, including data disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender and fund size.

EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

EMERGING MANAGER PROGRAM
ANNUAL TACTICAL PLANI. **CURRENT ALLOCATION**

ERS began a formal emerging manager program in 2010. As of June 30, 2015, ERS had invested or committed over \$891 million to emerging managers. Initially, ERS hired four managers of emerging managers in three asset classes (public equity, private equity and private real estate). Since those initial allocations, ERS has committed to two sidecar deals¹⁸ in the real estate fund of funds structure and invested with several managers on a direct basis. These investments/commitments are outlined in *Exhibit A* below.

Exhibit A

Firm	Allocation as of June 30, 2015
Public Equity	\$ 178,200,165
Leading Edge Investment Advisors	\$ 84,832,432
Leading Edge - Brookmont	\$ 9,412,157
Leading Edge - Lombardia	\$ 7,839,906
Leading Edge - Mar Vista	\$ 20,104,504
Leading Edge - Markston	\$ 18,583,379
Leading Edge - Nicholas	\$ 9,514,507
Leading Edge - BRC INV	\$ 10,662,224
Leading Edge - Redwood	\$ 8,715,755
Legato Capital Management	\$ 93,367,733
Legato - Affinity	\$ 20,714,357
Legato - Dean Capital Mgmt	\$ 6,469,498
Legato - High Pointe	\$ 13,768,605
Legato - Ithaka	\$ 15,800,346
Legato - Mar Vista	\$ 19,652,254
Legato - Nichols	\$ 6,350,956
Legato - Twin	\$ 10,611,717
Private Equity	\$ 100,000,000
GCM Grosvenor - Fund I	\$ 50,000,000
GCM Grosvenor - Fund II	\$ 50,000,000
Private Real Estate	\$ 176,000,000
Oak Street Real Estate Capital	\$ 50,000,000
Oak Street Real Estate Capital - Sidecar	\$ 20,000,000
Oak Street Real Estate Capital - Sidecar	\$ 20,000,000

¹⁸ A sidecar is a parallel investment alongside the fund of fund.

Firm	Allocation as of June 30, 2015
Pennybacker Capital Fund III	\$ 15,000,000
Abacus Capital Group Fund III	\$ 50,000,000
Abacus Capital Group - Co-Invest	\$ 6,000,000
Singerman Real Estate Opportunity Fund II	\$ 15,000,000
Hedge Funds	\$ 437,144,762
Southpaw Asset Management	\$ 96,359,579
Stone Lion Capital Partners LLSA LP*	\$ 63,236,963
Stone Lion Capital Partners LLSA II LP*	\$ 15,685,375
Castle Creek Arbitrage LLC	\$ 103,189,626
Northwest Investment Management (HK), Ltd	\$ 78,490,752
Gerchen Keller Capital, LLC*	\$ 28,728,132
Glazer Capital LLC*	\$ 51,454,337
Total	\$ 891,344,927

Funds marked with * are as of 5/31/15

II. TACTICAL PLAN

The goal of the Emerging Manager Program is to commit 10% of externally advised/managed assets to emerging managers. These investments/commitments will be made across asset classes and within the limits authorized by the Board of Trustees in the System's asset allocation, as established in the System's *Investment Policy* based on invested net asset value.

As detailed in *Exhibit B* and *Exhibit C* below, ERS plans on building a \$1 billion program by FY2019. This program will be across asset classes and will use a hybrid approach of fund of funds and direct investments. All commitments will be made in conjunction with the asset class directors and will follow their respective *Policies and Procedures* and *Annual Tactical Plans*. This *Annual Tactical Plan* is a guiding reference only, and it is not intended to overrule prudent investment decision-making. The targeted commitments below are intended to provide a degree of flexibility to accommodate varying market opportunities and the availability of ERS' resources.

Exhibit B

	Public Equity	Private Equity	Private Real Estate	Hedge Funds	Fixed Income (Credit)	Total
Long-Term Target Asset Allocation (%)	45%	10%	7%	5%	10%	
Long-Term Target Asset Allocation (\$MM)	\$11,700	\$2,600	\$1,820	\$1,300	\$2,600	\$20,020
Externally Advised Target (\$MM)*	\$3,510	\$2,600	\$1,820	\$1,300	\$780	\$10,010
Emerging Manager Target (\$MM)**	\$351	\$260	\$182	\$130	\$78	\$1,001
Current Emerging Manager Allocation (\$)	\$178	\$100	\$176	\$437	\$0	\$891

*Based on \$26 billion Trust

**Target is for externally advised assets to be 30% of Public Equity and Fixed Income (Credit) and 100% of Private Equity, Private Real Estate and Hedge Funds.

***Target is for 10% of externally advised assets to be allocated to emerging managers.

Exhibit C

	Structure	Strategy	Investment/ Commitment (\$MM)	Status Update
Public Equity				The Public Equity team continues to look for ways to work with small managers.
FY2016	Under Review	International/Small Cap	\$100	Under Review
Private Equity				The Private Equity team began a new mandate with GCM Grosvenor in December 2014. The team will continue to look for ways to invest with managers on a direct basis.
FY2015	Fund of Funds	Diversified	\$50	Completed
FY2017	Fund of Funds	Diversified	\$50	
Private Real Estate				The Real Estate team is considering a new fund of funds mandate and continues to deploy capital directly.
FY2016	Fund of Funds	Diversified	\$50	Under Review
FY2019	Fund of Funds	Diversified	\$50	
Hedge Funds				The Hedge Funds team has allocated on a direct basis to small managers. The Absolute Return portfolio has over 30% allocated to small managers.
FY2016	Direct	Various	To be determined based on portfolio needs	

	Structure	Strategy	Investment/ Commitment (\$MM)	Status Update
Fixed Income				The Fixed Income team is currently looking for opportunities to prudently invest with external advisors for global credit mandates on a direct basis. Staff is making a good faith effort to find small managers as part of this search.
FY2016	Direct	High Yield	To be determined based on portfolio needs	