

TODAY'S AGENDA

- Review SBCERA Expected Risk and Return as of March 31, 2024
- Asset Allocation Alternatives
- Asset Allocation Recommendation
- Appendix: Review of Asset Allocation Process





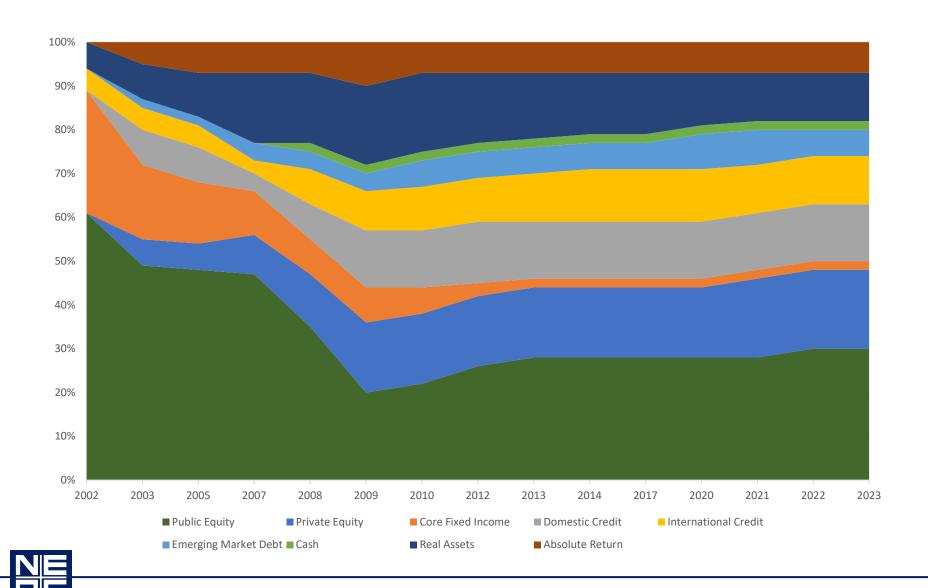
ASSET ALLOCATION

POLICY TARGETS, RANGES AND INDEXES

| Asset Class | Policy Target | Range | Benchmark |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---|
| Domestic Equities | 17.00% | 10% – 27% | Russell 3000 Index |
| Passive Large Cap | 14.50% | 0% – 20% | |
| Passive Small Cap | 2.50% | -3% – 7% | |
| International Equities | 13.00% | 8% – 18% | MSCI ACWI ex USA Index |
| Developed Market | 7.00% | 1% – 12% | |
| Emerging Market Equity | 6.00% | 1% – 11% | |
| US Fixed Income | 15.00% | 10% – 20% | Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index |
| US Core Fixed Income | 2.00% | -3% - 7% | |
| High Yield/Credit Strategies | 13.00% | 8% – 18% | |
| Global Fixed Income | 17.00% | 11% – 21% | Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond ex US Index |
| International Core Fixed Income | 0.00% | -5% – 5% | |
| International Credit | 11.00% | 6% – 16% | |
| Emerging Market Debt | 6.00% | 1% – 10% | |
| Real Estate | 5.00% | 0% – 10% | NCREIF Property Index |
| Core | 2.50% | 0% – 5% | |
| Non-Core | 2.50% | 0% – 5% | |
| Real Assets | 6.00% | 0% – 10% | 67% S&P GSCI + 33% BBG US TIPS Index |
| Commodities | 4.00% | -1% – 7% | |
| Infrastructure | 2.00% | 0% – 6% | |
| Private Equity | 18.00% | 6% – 23% | Russell 3000 Index |
| Absolute Return | 7.00% | 0% – 12% | Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index |
| Cash | 2.00% | 0% – 10% | 91 Day T-Bill Index |

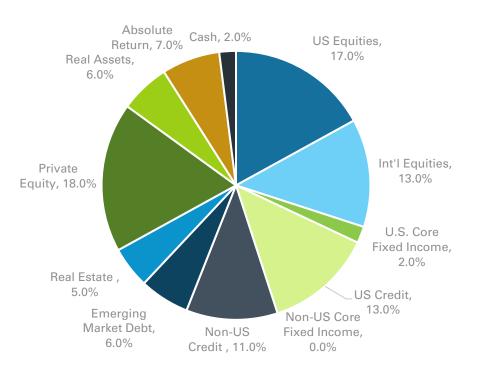


Exhibit A: Page 5 HISTORICAL POLICY ALLOCATION



SBCERA RETURN AND RISK EXPECTATIONS

USING MARCH 31, 2024 CAPITAL MARKET ASSUMPTIONS



| | 10 | Year | 30 Year | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | |
| Expected Return | 7.7% | 8.1% | 8.8% | 8.8% | |
| Expected Volatility | 10.8% | 10.8% | 10.8% | 10.8% | |
| Sharpe Ratio | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.49 | 0.51 | |

| Probabilities using 2024 Assumptions | ; |
|---|-------|
| Probability of 1-Year Return Under 0.00% | 23.8% |
| Probability of 10 Year Return Under 0.00% | 1.2% |
| Probability of 10 Year Return Under 7.25% | 44.6% |
| Probability of 30-Year Return Under 7.25% | 21.5% |



Note:

Return and risk expectations are based on NEPC capital market assumptions as of 3/31/24 and 3/31/23. Expected volatility assumptions are based on smoothed volatilities in private markets asset classes.



ASSET ALLOCATION A LITER NATIVES

FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

| | Current Policy | Mix A | Mix B | Mix C | Mix D | Mix E | 70/30 | Mix A: More Non-US Private Equity |
|---|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| Cash | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 0.0% | Equity |
| Total Cash | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 0.0% | |
| US Large-Cap Equity | 14.5% | 14.5% | 16.2% | 14.5% | 16.2% | 14.5% | 38.1% | Mix B: |
| US Small/Mid-Cap Equity | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 5.7% | Private Equity to US |
| Non-US Developed Equity | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 16.3% | Equity |
| Non-US Developed Small-Cap Equity | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.6% | ,, |
| Emerging Market Equity | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.2% | N/III C |
| Emerging Market Small-Cap Equity | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | Mix C: |
| Non-US Private Equity | 2.0% | 4.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 0.0% | Private Debt to US |
| Private Equity | 16.0% | 14.0% | 14.0% | 16.0% | 14.0% | 16.0% | 0.0% | Agg |
| Total Equity | 48.0% | 48.0% | 48.0% | 48.0% | 48.0% | 48.0% | 70.0% | |
| US Aggregate Bond | 2.0% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 4.0% | 4.0% | 4.0% | 30.0% | Mix D: |
| Emerging Market External Debt | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 4.0% | 0.0% | |
| Private Debt | 31.0% | 31.0% | 31.0% | 29.0% | 29.0% | 31.0% | 0.0% | B and C combined |
| Total Fixed Income | 39.0% | 39.0% | 39.0% | 39.0% | 39.0% | 39.0% | 30.0% | |
| Real Estate - Core | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 0.0% | Mix E: |
| Real Estate - Non-Core | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% | 0.0% | EMD to US Agg |
| Private Real Assets - Natural Resources | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 0.0% | |
| Total Real Assets | 11.0% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 11.0% | 0.0% | 70/30: |
| Expected Return 10 yrs | 7.71% | 7.76% | 7.62% | 7.66% | 7.56% | 7.68% | 5.28% | ACWI mix at 70% |
| Expected Return 30 yrs | 8.81% | 8.85% | 8.73% | 8.75% | 8.67% | 8.78% | 6.72% | 7.0771111111111111111111111111111111111 |
| Standard Dev | 10.81% | 10.76% | 10.88% | 10.72% | 10.79% | 10.63% | 13.04% | Green shading |
| Sharpe Ratio (10 years) | 0.336 | 0.341 | 0.325 | 0.333 | 0.322 | 0.339 | 0.091 | denotes increase |
| Sharpe Ratio (30 years) | 0.494 | 0.500 | 0.484 | 0.492 | 0.482 | 0.499 | 0.249 | denotes meredes |
| Probability of 1-Year Return Under 0% | 23.8% | 23.5% | 24.2% | 23.8% | 24.2% | 23.5% | 34.3% | Orange shading |
| Probability of 10-Year Return Under 0% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 1.1% | 10.0% | denotes decrease |
| Probability of 10-Year Return Under 7.25% | 44.6% | 44.1% | 45.7% | 45.2% | 46.4% | 44.9% | 68.4% |] |
| Probability of 30-Year Return Under 7.25% | 21.5% | 20.8% | 22.7% | 22.2% | 23.6% | 21.5% | 58.8% | |

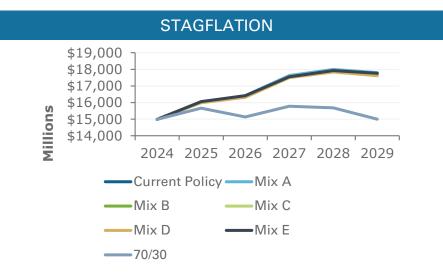


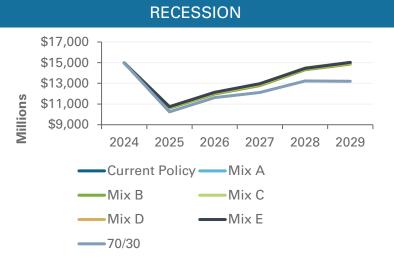
Note:

Return and risk expectations are based on NEPC capital market assumptions as of 3/31/24. Expected volatility assumptions are based on smoothed volatilities in private markets asset classes.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS



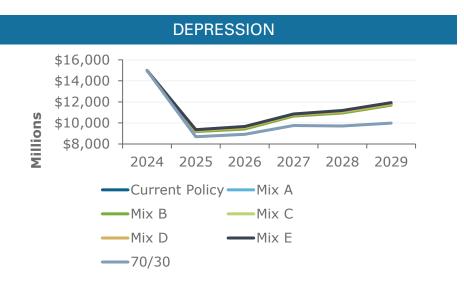


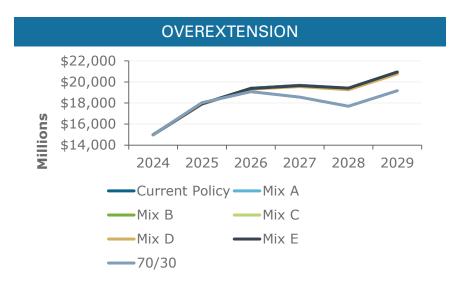






SCENARIO ANALYSIS







SCENARIO ANALYSIS: REGIME RETURNS

Expansion Scenario Returns*

Cash: 3.0% **Treasuries: 5.8% Long Treasuries: 9.1%**

U.S. TIPS: 6.5% **U.S. IG Credit: 7.9%** High Yield Bonds: 6.5%

U.S. Large-Cap Equity: 11.6% **Emerging Market Equity: 19.8%**

Commodities: -1.9%

Recession Scenario Returns*

Cash: 14%

Treasuries: 5.4% **Long Treasuries: 9.1%**

U.S. TIPS: 7.1% **U.S. IG Credit: 6.8%** High Yield Bonds: 3.8%

U.S. Large-Cap Equity: -7.1% **Emerging Market Equity: -17.3%**

Commodities: -3 0%

Cash: 6.7% Treasuries: 2.9% Long Treasuries: -0.6%

> U.S. TIPS: 6.2% **U.S. IG Credit: 2.7%**

High Yield Bonds: 3.9%

U.S. Large-Cap Equity: -1.1% **Emerging Market Equity: -0.4%**

Stagflation Scenario Returns*

Commodities: 7.7%

Depression Scenario Returns*

Cash: 1.0% **Treasuries: 5.8%**

Long Treasuries: 10.5%

U.S. TIPS: 8.1% U.S. IG Credit: 6.2%

High Yield Bonds: -3.1%

U.S. Large-Cap Equity: -15.0%

Emerging Market Equity: -42.3%

Commodities: -4.3%

Overextension Scenario Returns*

Cash: 5.7%

Treasuries: 4.4%

Long Treasuries: 3.5%

U.S. TIPS: 4.8%

U.S. IG Credit: 4.8%

High Yield Bonds: 4.6%

U.S. Large-Cap Equity: 4.5%

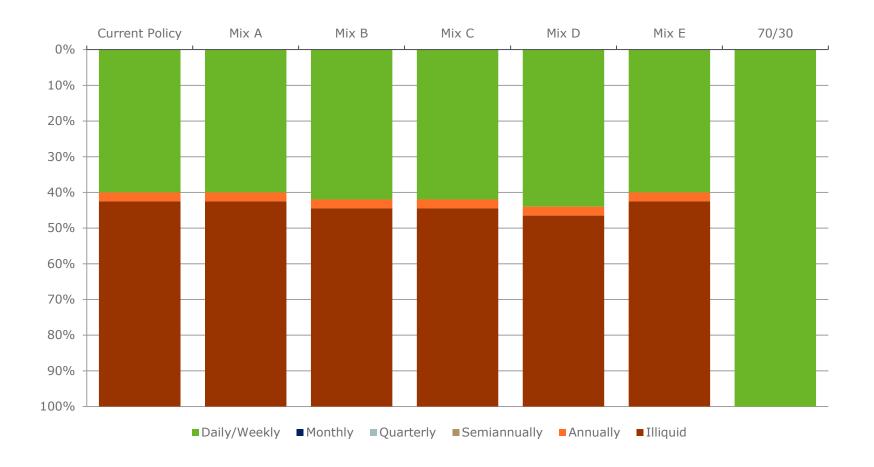
Emerging Market Equity: 8.4%

Commodities: 2.8%



Notes: *Scenario returns are 5-year annualized returns, as of 3/31/2024

LIQUIDITY PROFILES





Note: Liquidity is assigned at the asset class level.



RECOMMENDATION

| | Current Policy/ Recommended Allocation | 70/30 |
|---|--|--------|
| Cash | 2.0% | 0.0% |
| Total Cash | 2.0% | 0.0% |
| US Large-Cap Equity | 14.5% | 38.1% |
| US Small/Mid-Cap Equity | 2.5% | 5.7% |
| Non-US Developed Equity | 7.0% | 16.3% |
| Non-US Developed Small-Cap Equity | 0.0% | 2.6% |
| Emerging Market Equity | 6.0% | 6.2% |
| Emerging Market Small-Cap Equity | 0.0% | 1.1% |
| Non-US Private Equity | 2.0% | 0.0% |
| Private Equity | 16.0% | 0.0% |
| Total Equity | 48.0% | 70.0% |
| US Aggregate Bond | 2.0% | 30.0% |
| Emerging Market External Debt | 6.0% | 0.0% |
| Private Debt | 31.0% | 0.0% |
| Total Fixed Income | 39.0% | 30.0% |
| Real Estate - Core | 2.5% | 0.0% |
| Real Estate - Non-Core | 2.5% | 0.0% |
| Private Real Assets - Natural Resources | 6.0% | 0.0% |
| Total Real Assets | 11.0% | 0.0% |
| Expected Return 10 yrs | 7.71% | 5.28% |
| Expected Return 30 yrs | 8.81% | 6.72% |
| Standard Dev | 10.81% | 13.04% |
| Sharpe Ratio (10 years) | 0.336 | 0.091 |
| Sharpe Ratio (30 years) | 0.494 | 0.249 |
| Probability of 1-Year Return Under 0% | 23.8% | 34.3% |
| Probability of 10-Year Return Under 0% | 1.2% | 10.0% |
| Probability of 10-Year Return Under 7.25% | 44.6% | 68.4% |
| Probability of 30-Year Return Under 7.25% | 21.5% | 58.8% |

NEPC recommends staying with the current strategic asset allocation mix for the following reasons:

- a) Current CMAs provide limited opportunities to improve upon the existing policy without dramatic shifts in allocations
- b) An increase of 2% to Non-US Private Equity (Mix A) is the only alternative mix identified that results in higher expected returns and Sharpe ratios compared to the Current Policy
 - Existing Non-US Private Equity MCA mandates are included in the annual Private Equity budgeting process and transactions are evaluated as they are proposed
- c) NEPC believes improvements in implementation are the best source of potential improvement in portfolio riskadjusted return.





ASSET ALLOCATION DEFINED

- The process of allocating assets across a spectrum of investments to achieve an expected return at an expected level of risk
 - "Expected" is a statistics term, which is different from the common use of the word.
 - Expected return is the weighted average of all possible returns, where the weights are the probabilities that each return will occur.
- Asset allocation decisions include, but are not limited to a choice between:
 - Higher risk versus higher return
 - Equity/Bonds/Cash/RE/PE/HF/Commodities etc...
 - Domestic/International/Global
 - Liquid vs. illiquid or public vs. private assets
 - Ease of implementation (Simplicity vs. Complexity)



ASSET ALLOCATION CONSIDERATIONS

An appropriate asset mix will consider a Plan's

- Actuarial Return Assumption
- Liability Awareness
- Funded Status
- Liquidity Needs
- Time Horizon
- Risk Tolerance
- Peer Risk
- Plan Provisions and Specifics
- Staff Size and Expertise



ASSET ALLOCATION PROCESS

MEETING YOUR OBJECTIVES

- Capital markets assumption
 - Expected Return
 - Expected Risk (Volatility, Standard Deviation)
 - Expected Correlation
- Project cash flow needs (Contributions Expenses & Benefits)
- Integrate assets and liabilities/spending
- Risk Budgeting
- Scenario Analysis
- Liquidity Analysis
- Compare allocation to other programs



ASSET ALLOCATION IMPLEMENTATION

Establish Targets and Ranges

- Ranges should trigger rebalancing
- Helps plans sell high (expensive assets) and buy low (cheap assets)

Establish Active versus Passive Mix

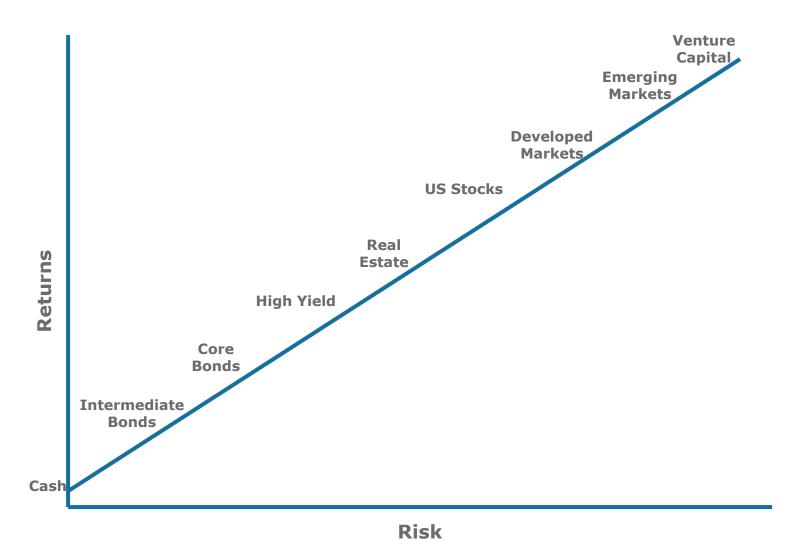
- Should reflect net of fee return contribution
- Inefficient asset classes should be managed actively

Style Bias: Should generally be avoided in efficient markets

Efficient Market Example: Large Cap US Stocks



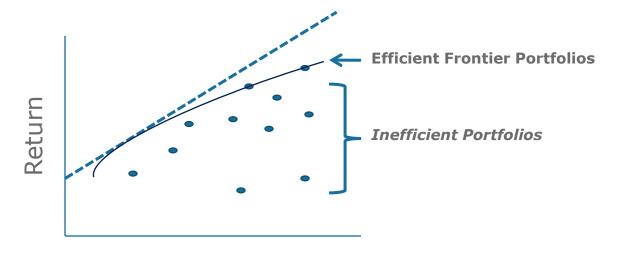
CAPITAL MARKET LINE





ASSET ALLOCATION MODEL: MEAN-VARIANCE OPTIMIZATION

- Mean-Variance Optimization: Asset allocation model based on Nobel-Prize winning theory
- Mathematical solution to determine the "best" mix of assets that will create an efficient frontier
 - Highest return for expected risk (volatility), or
 - Lowest expected risk (volatility) for expected return
 - Stated another way, it builds portfolios with the highest expected riskadjusted returns – Efficient Frontier:





ASSET ALLOCATION – ASSET LIABILITY MATCHING

Asset Liability Matching versus the "Horse Race"

- Many Pension Funds spend a lot of time comparing their performance to their peers'
 - Almost always ignores liabilities
 - Disaggregates returns from risk
 - Assumes everyone should be getting the highest possible return
 - Should instead be focused on the ability to meet liability needs
- Diversification makes it harder to be the best performing fund in certain bull market periods



MODEL INPUTS

Permissible Asset Classes and Weighting Constraints

- Constraints reflect liquidity, time horizon and marginal benefit analyses
 - Example: RE is constrained to 5-15%
- Not all asset classes may be permissible by some plans (e.g. Private Equity, Peruvian Llama Futures)

Return and Risk Assumptions

- Based on historic data, academic theory, and NEPC's assessment of current and future market conditions
- Risk measured by Standard Deviation (volatility)

Correlation Assumptions

- Measure of similarity/dissimilarity between asset class returns
- Based on historic data



RETURNS (ARITHMETIC & GEOMETRIC)

Arithmetic – simple average of annual returns

- Example
 - Year 1: 10%
 - Year 2: -4%
 - Year 3: 15%
 - Average (arithmetic) return is 7% (21% cumulative divided by 3 years)

Geometric – Our reports reflect compounding of annual returns

- Example
 - Year 1: 10%
 - Year 2: -4%
 - Year 3: 15%
 - Compounded annualized (geometric) return is 6.69%

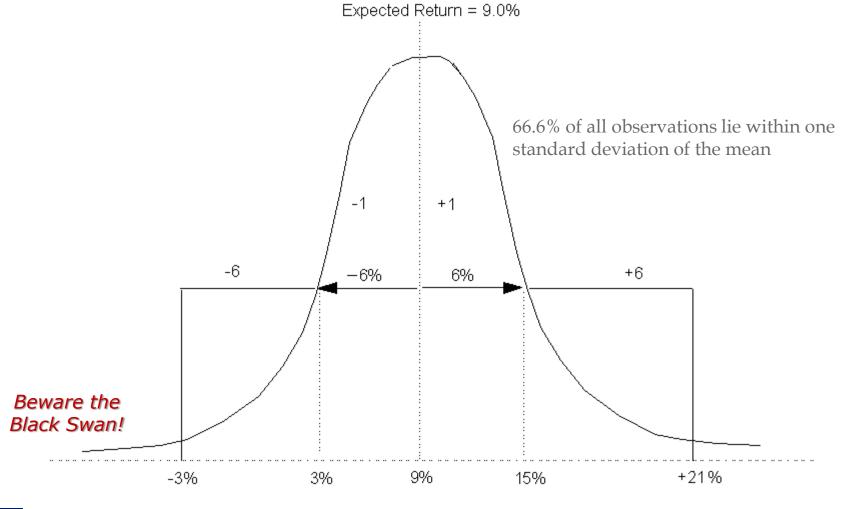
Geometric returns are <u>always</u> less than arithmetic returns

- Reflects the fact that a given loss (say 10%) is worse than it's equivalent gain
 - For example, you start with \$100 and lose 50%. You now have \$50. To get back to \$100, you will need to earn 100%



VOLATILITY

THE BELL CURVE - ONE STANDARD DEVIATION

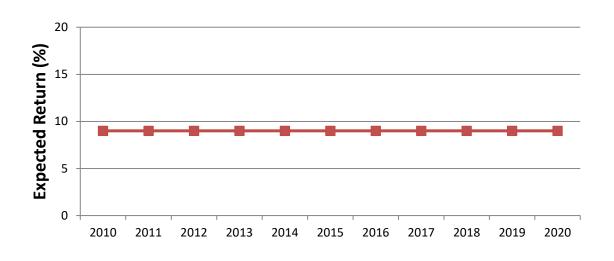




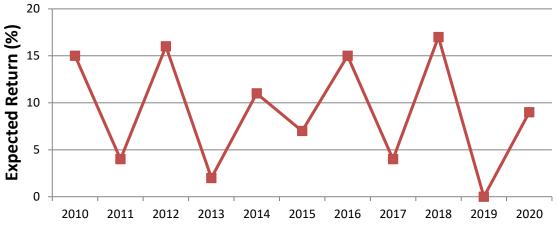
Standard Deviation (Risk, Volatility)

VOLATILITY (RISK) Exhibit A: Page 26

WHICH PATTERN WOULD YOU CHOOSE?



Average Return = 9.0% Standard Deviation = 0%



Average Return = 9.0% Standard Deviation = 6.0%



STANDARD DEVIATION NOTES

- Concept: Average deviation from the mean
- Standard Deviation is not <u>all</u> risk
- Most asset class returns approximate a Bell Curve (normal distribution)
 - But not a perfect fit.
 - Expected Pension Returns (Q2 2020 Assumptions)

Return = 6.5%

Volatility = 12.4%

1StDev: 68% of the observations will be between -5.6% and 19.6%

2StDev: 95% of the observations will be between -18.2% and 32.2%

3StDev: 99% of the observations will be between -30.8% and 44.8%



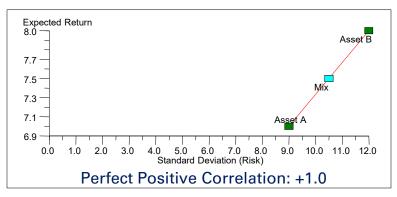
CORRELATION

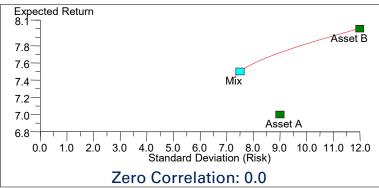
- Measures how two things vary relative to each other
- Scale is from -1.0 to 1.0
 - +1.0 is perfect correlation
 - The two things behave exactly alike
 - **0.0** indicates no correlation
 - **-1.0** is perfect negative correlation
 - The two things behave exactly opposite of each other
 - One goes up while the other goes down
- Partial Correlation is common
- Correlations between assets are very important in the asset allocation process
 - Combining unlike assets lessens portfolio volatility

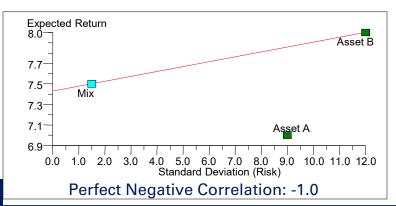
| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Α | 20% | -5% | 0% |
| В | -10% | 15% | 10% |
| Portfolio | 10% | 10% | 10% |

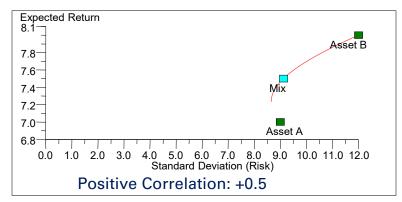


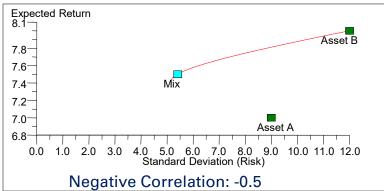
CORRELATION ILLUSTRATIONS









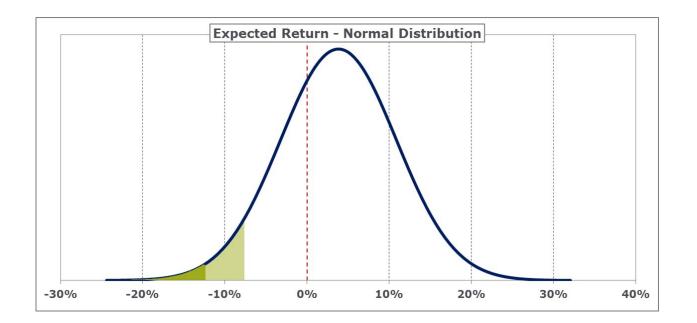


The lower the correlation, the greater the risk reduction



CORRELATION NOTES

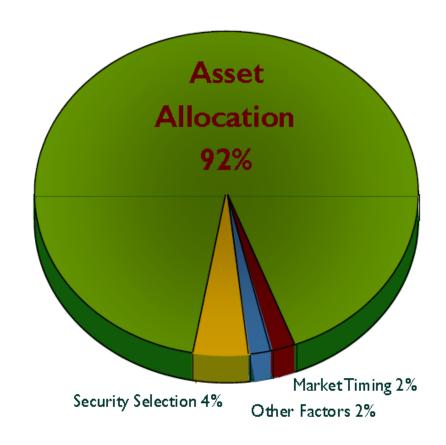
- Correlations are normally fairly stable
- Market crisis: Correlations move toward 1
 - Diversification fails when you need it most; tail risk





ASSET ALLOCATION: THE KEY INVESTMENT DECISION

Determinants of Portfolio Performance





Source: Determinants of Portfolio Performance II: An Update, Brinson, et al, Financial Analysts Journal, May/June 1991, pp 40-48.

INFORMATION DISCLAIMER

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The goal of this report is to provide a basis for substantiating asset allocation recommendations. The opinions presented herein represent the good faith views of NEPC as of the date of this report and are subject to change at any time.

Information on market indices was provided by sources external to NEPC. While NEPC has exercised reasonable professional care in preparing this report, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of all source information contained within.

All investments carry some level of risk. Diversification and other asset allocation techniques do not ensure profit or protect against losses.

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