

EXHIBIT G

LACERA LEGISLATIVE POLICY

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Revised:

Board of Retirement: April 6, 2022

Board of Investments: June 8, 2022

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Statement of Mission and Purpose

The Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association (LACERA) was established under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) and administers retirement benefits provided by CERL and the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA). LACERA is governed by the Board of Retirement and the Board of Investments. The Boards have plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for the system as provided by Section 17 of Article XVI of the California Constitution and in CERL. The Boards have the sole and exclusive fiduciary responsibility to administer the system in a manner that will assure prompt delivery of benefits and related services to its members and beneficiaries.

The existence of LACERA and the fiduciary responsibility of its governing Boards are embodied in the organizational mission to *produce, protect, and provide the promised benefits*.

Each element of our mission informs the foundation of this Legislative Policy:

- *Produce* the highest quality of service for our members and sponsors.
- *Protect* the promised benefits through prudent investment and conservation of plan assets.
- *Provide* the promised benefits.

LACERA's retirement plan benefits are provided by CERL, PEPRA, and other provisions under the California Government Code. As a tax-qualified defined benefit plan, LACERA is also subject to federal law under the Internal Revenue Code. The value to our members of the benefits administered by LACERA may also be affected by other provisions of state and federal law. Changes to provisions that affect LACERA are achieved through the state and federal legislative process and through forms of direct democracy by California voters, which include ballot initiatives and referenda. It is also intended that this policy cover state and federal rulemaking, although such action takes place within the Executive branch of government rather than the Legislative. These various proposals, whether submitted through the state or federal legislative process or through rulemaking, may enhance or detract from LACERA's administrative capability and mission; they may also further or infringe upon the Boards' fiduciary responsibilities, member rights and benefits, or LACERA's mission. As such, the Boards will proactively monitor such proposals and voice its position regarding proposals as described in this policy.

LACERA may identify issues that it determines to pursue through sponsorship of legislative proposals. The scope of such issues may vary in applicability to LACERA only or also to other public retirement systems. The diversity of public retirement plans within California implies a diversity of issues that may overlap with or have impact upon other public retirement systems. Consequently, the Boards may directly sponsor legislation, or they may co-sponsor legislation with other public retirement systems, through the State

Association of County Retirement Systems, or with other parties that may have an alignment of interest with LACERA with respect to an issue or proposal.

The purpose of this Legislative Policy is to:

- Establish legislative policy standards to guide staff in making recommendations regarding legislative proposals to the Boards.
- Define the range of positions that the Boards may take with respect to legislative proposals.
- Establish a standard memorandum format to provide legislative analysis and recommendations to the Boards.
- Define circumstances in which the Board may need to communicate a position regarding a legislative proposal before the proposal is considered at a regularly scheduled Board meeting.
- Establish guidelines for staff and Board actions related to ballot measures.
- Provide for status reports of LACERA's legislative advocacy efforts.

The overall goal of this policy is to provide the Boards with flexibility to pursue legislative action on any and all issues that the Boards may view as affecting LACERA's mission.

This policy shall be reviewed by the Board of Retirement and Board of Investments biannually at the end of each two-year legislative session and may be amended by action of both Boards at any time.

Legislative Policy Standards

The legislative policy standards are categorized for the Board of Retirement, the Board of Investments, and both Boards. Legislative action items of interest to the Board of Retirement are first brought before the Board of Retirement's Insurance, Benefits and Legislative Committee for consideration before being recommended to the Board of Retirement. However, items may go directly to the Board of Retirement for consideration with the agreement of both the Chair of the Board of Retirement and the Chair of the Insurance, Benefits and Legislative Committee.

Issues related to financial markets and investment-related matters fall under the purview of LACERA's *Corporate Governance and Stewardship Principles* ("Principles") as outlined in the *Principles'* "Statement of Purpose" and approved by the Board of Investments. The methods of engagement by the Board of Investments, its Corporate Governance Committee, and staff are outlined in the *Principles'* "Responsibilities and Delegations." This *Legislative Policy* addresses state and federal policies on benefits and fund administration as well as any matters for which the *Principles* do not provide adequate guidance.

Legislative action items of interest to both the Board of Retirement and Board of Investments are brought separately to both Boards. However, such items to be considered by the Board of Retirement will first be considered by the Board of Retirement's Insurance, Benefits, and Legislative Committee before being recommended to the Board of Retirement.

The legislative policy standards conceptually relate to LACERA's mission to produce, protect, and provide the promised benefits; the legislative policy standards also embody the themes of quality of service, prudent investment, conservation of plan assets, and prompt delivery of benefits and services within each element of LACERA's mission.

Legislative proposals or rulemaking that are enacted into law ultimately require implementation by LACERA. The approach staff will take in formulating positions and recommendations is to foster collaboration with divisions within LACERA and resources outside of LACERA, including other public pension systems, LACERA's legislative advocate, and others whose interests align with LACERA's or who may have relevant information, to fully assess the impact of proposals.

Although the legislative policy standards are intended to guide staff in formulating positions and recommendations to the Boards on legislative proposals or rulemaking, the Boards may in their discretion adopt any position on specific proposals. This policy is not intended to limit the flexibility of the Boards to take a position or other action on any legislative matter or rulemaking that may impact LACERA or its stakeholders, whether or not the specific subject matter is listed in this policy.

Board of Retirement

- Support proposals that provide the Board of Retirement with increased flexibility in its administration of retirement plans and operations or enable more efficient and effective service to members and stakeholders.
- Support proposals that correct structural deficiencies in plan design.
- Support proposals that provide clarification, technical updates, or conforming changes to the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013, or other applicable provisions under California law related to public retirement systems.
- Support proposals that protect vested benefits or have a positive impact upon LACERA's members.
- Support proposals that seek to prevent fraud in connection with retirement benefits and applications.
- Support proposals to repeal or modify the Windfall Elimination Provision and Government Windfall Provision.
- Support proposals to repeal the direct payment requirement for healthcare insurance and long-term care premiums from the pension distributions of public safety officers.
- Oppose proposals that infringe on the Board of Retirement's plenary authority or fiduciary responsibility.
- Oppose proposals that deprive members of vested benefits.
- Oppose proposals that mandate the release of confidential information of members and beneficiaries.
- Oppose proposals that jeopardize the tax-exempt status of LACERA's qualified retirement plan under the Internal Revenue Code and the California Revenue and Taxation Code or the deferred treatment of income tax on employer and employee contributions and related earnings.
- Oppose proposals that create unreasonable costs or complexity in the administration of retirement benefits.
- Oppose proposals that are contrary to or interfere with the Board of Retirement's adopted policies or decisions.

Board of Investments

- Support proposals that give increased flexibility to the Board of Investments in its investment policy and administration.
- Support proposals that preserve the assets and minimize the liabilities of trust funds administered by LACERA.
- Support proposals that are consistent with the Board of Investments' *Investment Policy Statement, Corporate Governance and Stewardship Principles*, and other adopted policies and decisions. Support proposals that promote transparent financial reporting.
- Oppose proposals that infringe on the Board of Investments' authority over the actuarial valuation process.
- Oppose proposals that infringe on the Board of Investments' plenary authority or fiduciary responsibility, including but not limited to investment mandates or restrictions.
- Oppose proposals that create unreasonable costs or complexity in the administration of investments.
- Oppose proposals that are contrary to or interfere with the Board of Investment's adopted policies or decisions.

Board of Retirement & Board of Investments

- Support proposals that harmonize the powers and functions of the Board of Retirement and Board of Investments but do not encroach on each Board's respective separate jurisdiction.
- Support proposals that enhance board member education and ethics.
- Address proposals related to the administrative budget.
- Address proposals related to the appointment of personnel.
- Address proposals related to administrative or organizational matters that affect both Boards.

Definitions of Board Positions

SPONSOR OR CO-SPONSOR

- Indicates that the proposal was initiated by the Board or that the proposal was initiated by one or more organizations with which LACERA shares sponsorship.
- Authorizes staff to engage with LACERA's legislative advocate to achieve passage of the proposal.

SUPPORT

- Indicates that the Board believes the proposal should become law.
- Authorizes staff to engage with LACERA's legislative advocate to achieve passage of the proposal.

SUPPORT IF AMENDED

- Indicates that the Board conditionally supports the proposal in becoming law and that amendments are necessary to facilitate implementation and administration.
- Authorizes staff to engage with LACERA's legislative advocate to communicate the Board's position and incorporate amendments into the proposal.
- If amendments requested by LACERA are adopted, authorizes staff to engage with LACERA's legislative advocate to achieve passage of the proposal without a resubmission of the proposal to the Board, unless the Board directs otherwise.
- If there are substantive¹ amendments to the proposal not requested by LACERA that may cause the Board not to support the proposal, staff will resubmit the proposal to the Board for consideration.

NEUTRAL

- Indicates that the proposal affects LACERA and its stakeholders, but the Board neither supports nor opposes it.
- Does not require engagement with LACERA's legislative advocate to achieve passage or defeat of the proposal.

¹ The term "substantive" as used in this Legislative Policy is defined as a change in the proposal that does not merely provide clarification but creates and defines rights and duties or, conversely, removes rights and duties.

OPPOSE

- Indicates that the Board does not believe the proposal should become law.
- Authorizes staff to engage with LACERA's legislative advocate to communicate the Board's position and to defeat the proposal.

OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

- Indicates that the Board conditionally opposes the proposal in becoming law and that amendments are necessary to remove the Board's opposition.
- Authorizes staff to engage with LACERA's legislative advocate to communicate the Board's position and to incorporate amendments into the proposal.
- If amendments requested by LACERA are adopted, the Board's position will be Neutral or Watch without a resubmission of the proposal to the Board, unless the Board directs otherwise.
- If there are substantive amendments to the proposal not requested by LACERA that may cause the Board not to remove its opposition, staff will resubmit the proposal to the Board for consideration.

WATCH

- Indicates that the proposal does not affect LACERA and its stakeholders but would be enacted under a law that covers LACERA such as CERL or PEPRA.
- Indicates that although the proposal is not based on a law that covers LACERA such as CERL or PEPRA, the proposal may be of interest or concern to the Board and its stakeholders and that the Board in the future may take a substantive position on the matter.
- Indicates that proposal will be resubmitted to the Board for consideration if amendments cause the proposal to affect LACERA and its stakeholders.

Once the Board has acted, these positions will typically be communicated by means of a letter from the Chief Executive Officer to the appropriate legislative officers. Staff coordinates with LACERA's legislative advocate in preparing this letter and developing a communication and distribution strategy for the letter, which may include verbal communications by the legislative advocate with relevant legislators and/or legislative staff. In the rulemaking context, LACERA's positions will typically be communicated to the enacting state or federal agency by means of a comment letter where the agency has provided an opportunity for public comment on a proposed rule before it is finalized and becomes effective.

Legislative Analysis Memorandum Format

The following is an outline of the format of the legislative analysis memorandum provided by staff. In general, the memorandum will follow this format but may be modified for specific cases.

Date

TO:

FROM:

FOR:

SUBJECT: **Bill Number**

Author:

Sponsor:

Introduced:

Amended:

Status:

Board Position:

Committee Recommendation:

Staff Recommendation:

[If the memo addresses rulemaking, the Subject section will provide similar relevant information.]

RECOMMENDATION

[This section states staff's or the Committee's recommendation to the Board.]

LEGISLATIVE POLICY STANDARD

[This section discusses the application of LACERA's legislative policy standards to the proposal and the justification for the recommendation to the Board.]

SUMMARY

[This section describes the provisions of the proposal and the key additions or updates the proposal makes to existing law.]

ANALYSIS

[This section provides an analysis of the effects and implications of the proposal on LACERA.]

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD

[This section restates staff's or the Committee's recommendation and summary or concluding comments.]

Attachments

Attachment 1—Board Positions Adopted On Related Legislation

[This attachment states the positions the Board has previously taken on the subject matter of the bill.]

Attachment 2—Support And Opposition

[This attachment identifies those entities that have already taken a position on the bill.]

Bill Text

Action between Board Meetings

The Board of Retirement generally meets twice a month, including a disability meeting on the first Wednesday and an administrative meeting on the Thursday following the second Wednesday; the Board of Investments meets once a month on the second Wednesday. Since the meeting schedules of the Boards do not necessarily accord with the hearing schedules and deadlines of the state Legislature and Congress. In the event a time-sensitive matter arises, action by staff may be required before the matter is considered by the Board at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

I. Legislation on Which the Board Previously Adopted a Position

Staff may engage with LACERA's legislative advocate to communicate a position on amendments to a bill before formal consideration by the Board of Retirement or Board of Investments if all the following conditions are met:

1. The Board had adopted a Support or Oppose position on the bill *before* it was amended.
2. Substantive amendments that may justify a change in the Board's position to other than Neutral or Watch have occurred in the bill *after* the Board adopted a position and *before* the next regularly scheduled board meeting.
3. Consideration of the amended bill by a legislative committee or by the Assembly or Senate floor will occur *before* the amended bill can be considered at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Staff will take the following actions:

1. Prepare a legislative analysis of the amended bill for use in consultation.
2. Consult with the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Counsel, and legislative advocate for input regarding the amended bill to determine if the new position should be communicated to the Legislature.
3. If the new position should be communicated to the Legislature, consult with the Chair (or if not available, the Vice Chair) of the Board that has jurisdiction over the subject matter of the amended bill and obtain approval that the new position be communicated.
4. At the next regularly scheduled Board meeting, present a report to the Board regarding the position communicated in Step 3 and a summary of actions taken.

II. Formally Affiliated Organizations

1. Staff may participate in joint written communications that are organized or requested by formal organizations to which LACERA has formally affiliated and that are consistent with the Board's legislative policy standards.
2. In the event a matter has been addressed in written communications by a formal organization to which LACERA has formally affiliated, staff may, consistent with the Board's legislative policy standards, write letters of support or opposition or engage in advocacy on the matter.

Staff will take the following actions:

1. Prepare a legislative analysis of the matter for use in consultation.
2. Consult with the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Counsel, and legislative advocate to determine whether staff should engage in the written communications described in II.1 and II.2.
3. If staff should engage in the written communications described in II.1 and II.2, consult with the Chair (or if not available, the Vice Chair) of the Board that has jurisdiction over the subject matter and obtain approval to engage in such written communications.
4. At the next regularly scheduled Board meeting, present a report to the Board of actions taken and copies of the written communications.

SACRS Voting Delegate

BACKGROUND

The Bylaws of the State Association of County Retirement Systems (SACRS) provide that all duly elected or appointed members of the County Retirement and Investment Boards operating under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) are regular members of SACRS; the administrator of a County Retirement System is also a regular member. Each County Retirement System is entitled to one voting delegate (who must be a regular member) for business meetings of the SACRS membership. The delegate and any alternate delegates are designated in writing and provided to SACRS by the County Retirement Board. The voting delegates serve as proxies for their retirement systems and vote as directed by their systems.

Legislative proposals submitted to SACRS are generally voted on at its Fall Conference, although it is also possible for them to be voted on at its Spring Conference. In 2002, the Board of Retirement (BOR) adopted a policy that provides for the LACERA Chief Executive Officer to be LACERA's SACRS voting delegate. Alternate delegates are the BOR officers and the remaining BOR members in order of board seat.

PROCESS

1. The Executive Office provides a list of LACERA's voting delegate and alternate delegates as requested by SACRS prior to the SACRS Business Meetings. This list will constitute the credentials for the delegates who are voting participants at the SACRS Business Meetings.
2. The SACRS Legislative Committee forwards the legislative proposals it has received and reviewed to the CERL retirement systems with its recommendations on inclusion in the SACRS legislative platform.
3. Staff presents the legislative proposals received from the SACRS Legislative Committee to the Board of Retirement or the Board of Investments for consideration based on the respective board's jurisdiction on the proposal's subject matter.
 - a. Proposals for the Board of Retirement are first presented for consideration to its Insurance, Benefits and Legislative Committee.
 - b. Proposals with subject matters under both boards' jurisdictions are first presented for consideration to the Joint Operations Governance Committee, unless scheduling issues dictate otherwise.
4. Voting instructions from each board are summarized by staff and forwarded to the secretaries of the Executive Office and Board of Retirement to be provided to those who will be attending the SACRS conference. The LACERA voting delegate at the SACRS Business Meeting will vote as directed by the instructions.

Ballot Measures

California law provides for citizens to use ballot measures to initiate a state statute or a constitutional amendment or to repeal legislation through a veto referendum. The California State Legislature may also use ballot measures to offer legislatively referred state statutes or constitutional amendments.

In general, a government agency may not spend *public funds* for a partisan *campaign* advocating the passage or defeat of a ballot measure. It is, however, permissible for a government agency to engage in *informational* activities. What distinguishes *informational* activities from *campaign* activities depends on the style, tenor, and timing of the activity.

From time to time, ballot measures may be offered that are related to public retirement plans. The following guidelines are intended to provide guidance on actions that may be taken with respect to ballot measures on public retirement plans:

- Providing informational staff reports and analysis on the ballot measure's effect in a meeting open to the public.
- Providing a recommendation for the Board to take a position on the ballot measure in a meeting open to the public where all perspectives can be shared. (The Board may or may not take a position on any ballot measure. The Board may take a position when it determines it is necessary to publicly express its opinion for or against a matter on which it feels strongly with respect to its impact on LACERA.)
- Providing the Board's position and views on the ballot measure's merits and effects to interested stakeholders and organizations.
- Responding to inquiries from stakeholders and the public regarding the Board's position and views on the ballot measure.

The Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) was created by the Political Reform Act and requires government agencies to report expenses used to advocate or unambiguously urge the passage or defeat of a measure in an election. The FPPC also prohibits government agencies from paying for communication materials that advocate or unambiguously urge the passage or defeat of a measure in an election. LACERA must be cautious in not engaging in activities that can be characterized as *campaign* activities, which are prohibited and would be subject to campaign expenditure reporting requirements. Therefore, all activities related to ballot measures are subject to review by Chief Counsel.

Status Reports

For bills on which the Boards have taken a position or that staff is monitoring, staff will provide a monthly status report listing each bill, its current status in the legislative process, and copies of communications used for lobbying the California State Legislature, United States Congress, the Governor of California, the President of the United States, or any regulatory agencies. The status report will be provided as monthly reports to the Board of Retirement and Board of Investments.

At the end of each legislative session, staff will provide a year-end report of all the bills on which the Boards had taken a position and their final disposition.

Evaluation of Legislative Advocates

The Board of Retirement has retained federal and state legislative advocates to assist in fulfilling the Mission and Purpose of the *LACERA Legislative Policy*. Staff will provide an annual evaluation of the legislative advocates to the Board of Retirement for review, or the legislative advocates will provide an annual self-evaluation to the Board of Retirement for review. The evaluation will assess the performance of the legislative advocates with respect to their services that were agreed upon to be performed in their contracts. The assessments will be rated according to whether the legislative advocates exceeded expectations, met expectations, or did not meet expectations.

Legislative Process

The following pages include an outline² and a flowchart³ of the California legislative process through which a bill becomes law. In general, bills in the federal legislative process move through similar stages.

² Overview of Legislative Process – Official California Legislative Information (<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/bil2lawx.html>).

³ The Life Cycle of Legislation: From Idea into Law. California Legislature: Assembly Rules Committee.

OVERVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

The process of government by which bills are considered and laws enacted is commonly referred to as the Legislative Process. The California State Legislature is made up of two houses: the Senate and the Assembly. There are 40 Senators and 80 Assembly Members representing the people of the State of California. The Legislature has a legislative calendar containing important dates of activities during its two-year session.

Idea

All legislation begins as an idea or concept. Ideas and concepts can come from a variety of sources. The process begins when a Senator or Assembly Member decides to author a bill.

The Author

A Legislator sends the idea for the bill to the Legislative Counsel where it is drafted into the actual bill. The draft of the bill is returned to the Legislator for introduction. If the author is a Senator, the bill is introduced in the Senate. If the author is an Assembly Member, the bill is introduced in the Assembly.

First Reading/Introduction

A bill is introduced or read the first time when the bill number, the name of the author, and the descriptive title of the bill is read on the floor of the house. The bill is then sent to the Office of State Printing. No bill may be acted upon until 30 days has passed from the date of its introduction.

Committee Hearings

The bill then goes to the Rules Committee of the house of origin where it is assigned to the appropriate policy committee for its first hearing. Bills are assigned to policy committees according to subject area of the bill. For example, a Senate bill dealing with health care facilities would first be assigned to the Senate Health and Human Services Committee for policy review. Bills that require the expenditure of funds must also be heard in the fiscal committees: Senate Appropriations or Assembly Appropriations. Each house has a number of policy committees and a fiscal committee. Each committee is made up of a specified number of Senators or Assembly Members.

During the committee hearing the author presents the bill to the committee and testimony can be heard in support of or opposition to the bill. The committee then votes by passing the bill, passing the bill as amended, or defeating the bill. Bills can be amended several times. Letters of support or opposition are important and should be mailed to the author and committee members before the bill is scheduled to be heard in committee. It takes a majority vote of the full committee membership for a bill to be passed by the committee.

Each house maintains a schedule of legislative committee hearings. Prior to a bill's hearing, a bill analysis is prepared that explains current law, what the bill is intended to do, and some background information. Typically the analysis also lists organizations that support or oppose the bill.

Second and Third Reading

Bills passed by committees are read a second time on the floor in the house of origin and then assigned to third reading. Bill analyses are also prepared prior to third reading. When a bill is read the third time it is explained by the author, discussed by the Members and voted on by a roll call vote. Bills that require an appropriation or that take effect immediately, generally require 27 votes in the Senate and 54 votes in the Assembly to be passed. Other bills generally require 21 votes in the Senate and 41 votes in the Assembly. If a

bill is defeated, the Member may seek reconsideration and another vote.

Repeat Process in other House

Once the bill has been approved by the house of origin it proceeds to the other house where the procedure is repeated.

Resolution of Differences

If a bill is amended in the second house, it must go back to the house of origin for concurrence, which is agreement on the amendments. If agreement cannot be reached, the bill is referred to a two house conference committee to resolve differences. Three members of the committee are from the Senate and three are from the Assembly. If a compromise is reached, the bill is returned to both houses for a vote.

Governor

If both houses approve a bill, it then goes to the Governor. The Governor has three choices. The Governor can sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without his or her signature, or veto it. A governor's veto can be overridden by a two thirds vote in both houses. Most bills go into effect on the first day of January of the next year. Urgency measures take effect immediately after they are signed or allowed to become law without signature.

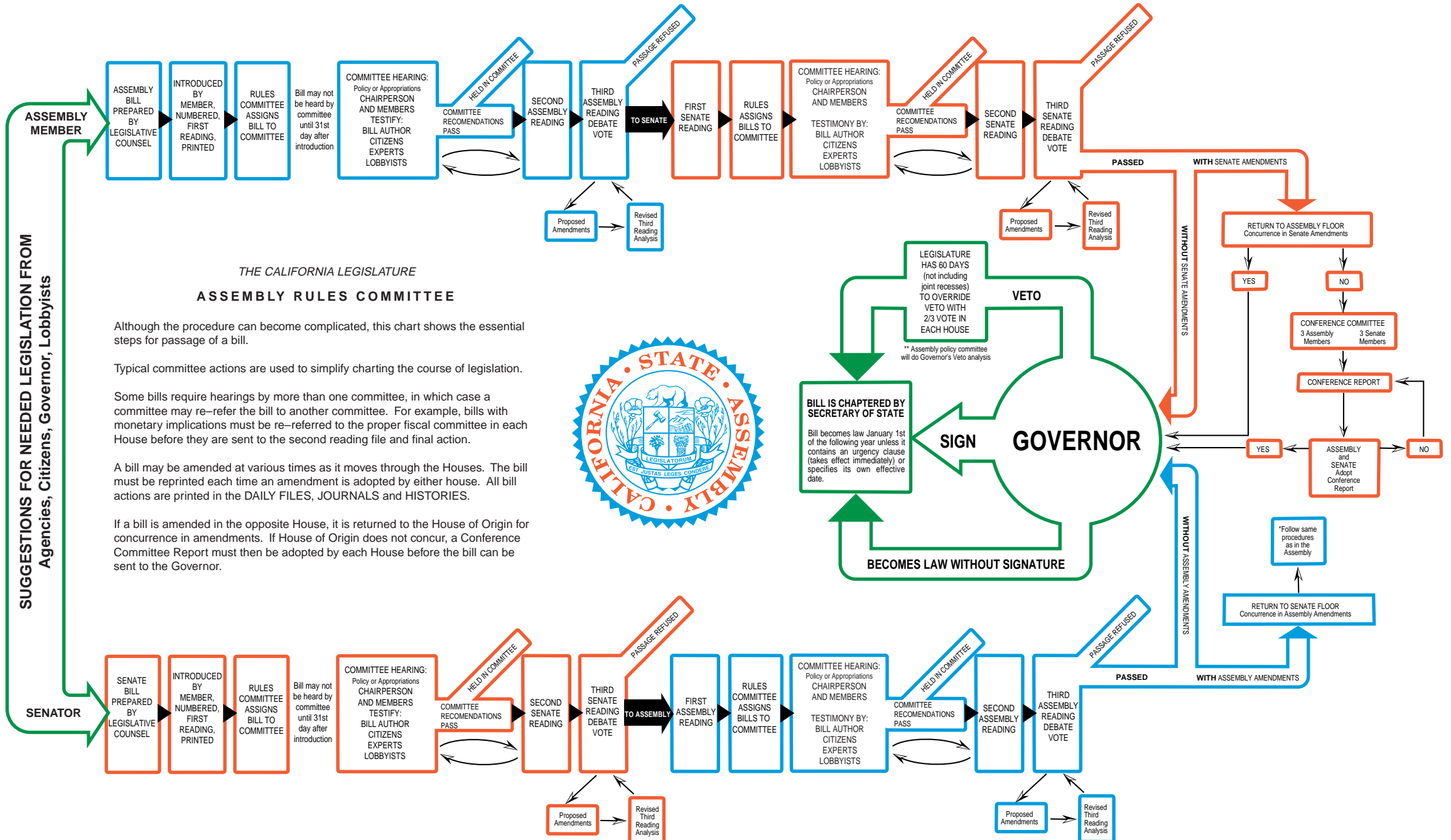
California Law

Bills that are passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor are assigned a chapter number by the Secretary of State. These Chaptered Bills (also referred to as Statutes of the year they were enacted) then become part of the California Codes. The California Codes are a comprehensive collection of laws grouped by subject matter.

The California Constitution sets forth the fundamental laws by which the State of California is governed. All amendments to the Constitution come about as a result of constitutional amendments presented to the people for their approval.

THE LIFE CYCLE OF LEGISLATION

From Idea into Law



THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLY RULES COMMITTEE

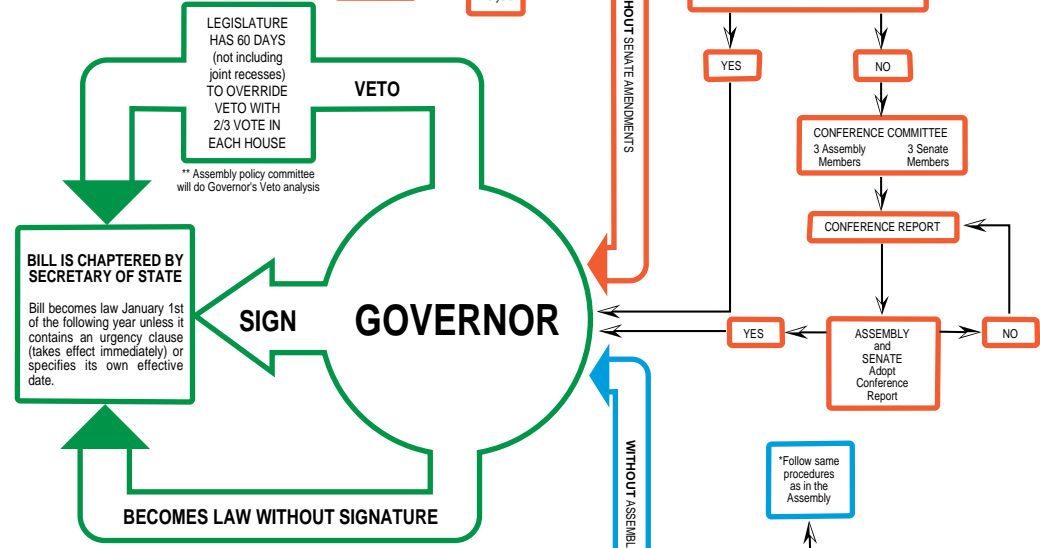
Although the procedure can become complicated, this chart shows the essential steps for passage of a bill.

Typical committee actions are used to simplify charting the course of legislation.

Some bills require hearings by more than one committee, in which case a committee may re-refer the bill to another committee. For example, bills with monetary implications must be re-referred to the proper fiscal committee in each House before they are sent to the second reading file and final action.

A bill may be amended at various times as it moves through the Houses. The bill must be reprinted each time an amendment is adopted by either house. All bill actions are printed in the DAILY FILES, JOURNALS and HISTORIES.

If a bill is amended in the opposite House, it is returned to the House of Origin for concurrence in amendments. If House of Origin does not concur, a Conference Committee Report must then be adopted by each House before the bill can be sent to the Governor.



BILL IS CHAPTERED BY SECRETARY OF STATE
Bill becomes law January 1st of the following year unless it contains an urgency clause (takes effect immediately) or specifies its own effective date.

SIGN GOVERNOR

BECOMES LAW WITHOUT SIGNATURE

VETO
LEGISLATURE HAS 60 DAYS (not including joint recesses) TO OVERRIDE VETO WITH 2/3 VOTE IN EACH HOUSE
** Assembly policy committee will do Governor's Veto analysis

*Follow same procedures as in the Assembly

Change Log

Revised by the Board of Retirement on April 6, 2022 and the Board of Investments on June 8, 2022.

Revised by the Board of Retirement on August 7, 2019 and the Board of Investments on August 14, 2019.

Revised by the Board of Retirement on January 10, 2019 and the Board of Investments on January 9, 2019.

Revised by the Board of Retirement on May 10, 2018 and the Board of Investments on May 9, 2018.

Restated and approved by the Board of Retirement on October 13, 2016 and the Board of Investments on October 12, 2016.