INVESTMENT POLICY

Statement of Investment Objectives and Guidelines

The Cape Cod Foundation (CCF) is a publicly supported, tax-exempt organization whose mission is to improve community life through philanthropy and grant making by:

Attracting gifts and bequests from many donors - individuals, agencies, corporations, private foundations and other sources - to create a Permanent Endowment dedicated to improving the quality of life for all of the Cape’s residents. The Permanent Endowment may take a number of forms, the two most likely to be, Unrestricted and Donor Advised. Other funds may be accepted where Principal is to be distributed during a time period designated by the donor.

Managing its funds through professional investment that may include cooperative partnerships with local and other investment firms for certain Donor Advised funds and administration of its many gifts and bequests; and

Distributing the income (and in some cases, portions of the principal), from donors’ charitable gifts and bequests in a manner consistent with the donors’ specific and general interests.

Overview

CCF is entrusted with the investment management of its donors’ funds and with carrying out the wishes of the donors in the best interest of the community. CCF seeks through its investment policy to maintain and increase the real value of the endowment principal and distributions over the long term. The Board of Directors (“Board”) of CCF appoints an Investment Committee (“Committee”) to oversee the investment management to enable the Board to prudently execute its fiduciary responsibilities in that regard.

Investment Committee

The Committee of CCF serves at the pleasure of the Board. There are customarily between five and seven members of the Committee. The President and Chairman of the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Investment Committee. The Committee shall oversee investment of the funds of the Foundation in accordance with written policies of the Board.
The Committee’s responsibilities and duties shall include the following:

1) Undertaking a Prudent Investor analysis of potential Investment Managers,
2) Recommending to the Board the selection of specific Investment Managers for the Foundation’s investable funds;
3) Evaluating Investment Manager performance as measured and specified under Investment Monitoring and Controls;
4) Reporting to the Board periodically on those performance measurements;
5) Recommending from time to time that Investment Managers, whose performance and/or professional credentials do not meet the Committee and the Board’s criteria, be replaced and;
6) Such other activities as may be delegated to the Committee from time to time by the Board.

**Total Return Concept**

CCF believes under Prudent Investor principles that the Total Return Concept is the most effective way to manage permanent funds; that there is more to successful investing than maximizing current income; and that capital appreciation over time has historically been significant. Total Return allows the Board to establish an amount available for distribution each year based upon a defined spending rate (percentage) from its endowment. *This amount may be more or less than the actual income from interest and dividends.* The Total Return Concept allows an Investment Manager to invest with discretion in the optimum mix of quality stocks, bonds, cash and other asset classes during all market cycles. Total Return investing from capital appreciation, dividends and interest, combined with a prudent spending rate, is designed to allow for growth of the value of the donated funds. Yearly distributions will be based on a spending rate calculated as a percentage of total fund market value averaged over the twelve prior quarters.

**Return Objectives**

The following investment return objectives shall apply to the extent consistent with CCF’s investment objectives and asset allocation ranges:

- The overall portfolio return objective shall be to seek to exceed the return of the portfolio benchmark (though not necessarily using securities contained within the chosen benchmark) over a full market cycle, as defined in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P 500</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclays Aggregate Bond Index</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As the portfolio invests in additional diversifying strategies, the portfolio benchmark will be adjusted to reflect the appropriate benchmarks.

- The individual asset class return objectives shall be to seek to exceed their specific benchmarks as defined in the asset allocation table.

The importance of maintaining a long-term point of view toward performance, for both the total portfolio and individual asset class objectives, shall be reinforced by reviewing results over a rolling five-year period.

**Spending Rates for Distributions**

In keeping with the Total Return Concept the Board from time to time establishes a spending rate that bases distributions on the average market value for the twelve prior quarters. Historically, the spending rate has been 4.5 - 5% of this average value, not including CCF’s administrative fees and the investment managers’ fees. The Board will set the actual spending rate each fall, following a recommendation by the Committee.

**Asset Base Calculations**

Within CCF’s endowment, there are a number of individual donor advised funds in addition to its unrestricted fund. Averaging each fund’s total market value over twelve quarters smoothes out market volatility and the effects of new donations. Spending Rates, as described above, calculated in this manner, do not produce inordinately high levels of distributions in rising markets nor do they produce unfair low levels during market declines. New funds and unusually large donations will be taken under advisement for possible adjustments to the average market value on which distributions are calculated.

**Investment Manager’s Instructions**

The Committee shall establish specific policies, procedures and guidelines, as approved by the Board, by which all selected Investment Managers must agree to be bound. Asset allocation models will be established for each manager within General Investment Guideline ranges for each asset class treating the Pooled Fund as a whole and managers individually. Once accepted, Investment Managers shall be granted prudent but full investment discretion over the funds they manage.

Investment Managers in turn will, periodically present to the Committee their written investment policies as to how they are managing the Foundation’s funds.

CCF will measure performance on industry-accepted indices based upon the asset allocation models to which the managers agree.
Investment Managers will provide monthly performance information on a timely basis.

**Distributions:** Investment Managers will be advised of the amounts to be paid out of the accounts to CCF. An advance schedule of distributions to be met in each year will be given to the Investment Managers. Once that schedule is received by the Investment Managers, they are responsible for making the funds available on the scheduled dates.

**Donor Recommended Investment Managers**

Upon request by a donor at the time of a gift and establishment of a fund, and subject to the approval of the Foundation Board of Trustees, the Foundation may enter into a contract with an individual investment manager or management firm to manage assets given to the Foundation by said donor, provided they meet certain conditions and criteria as defined by the Foundation’s *Donor Recommended Investment Manager Policy*. The donor acknowledges, and the Recommended Manager agrees, that the Recommended Manager will make investments within the Foundation’s Statement of Investment Objectives and Guidelines. The Recommended Manager also agrees that the Foundation has complete fiscal control over all gifts and assets, as the Foundation has fiduciary responsibilities with respect to all of its assets, regardless of who is managing them.

**General Investment Guidelines**

The intention of CCF is to encourage flexibility in the investment approach, as determined by the Investment Manager’s outlook for interest rates and equity market returns.

**Derivatives and Derivative Securities:** Certain of CCF’s managers may be permitted under the terms of their specific investment guidelines to use derivative instruments. Derivatives are contracts or securities whose market value is related to the value of another security, index, or financial instrument. Investments in derivatives include (but are not limited to) futures, forwards, options, options on futures, warrants, and interest-only and principal-only strips. No derivative positions can be established that create portfolio characteristics outside of portfolio guidelines. Examples of appropriate applications of derivative strategies include hedging market, interest rate, or currency risk, maintaining exposure to a desired asset class while making asset allocation changes, gaining exposure to an asset class when it is more cost-effective than the cash markets, and adjusting duration within a fixed income portfolio. All derivatives positions must be fully collateralized. Investment managers must ascertain and carefully monitor the creditworthiness of any third parties involved in derivative transactions.
Each manager using derivatives shall:

1) exhibit expertise and experience in utilizing such products;
2) demonstrate that such usage is strategically integral to their security selection, risk management, or investment processes; and
3) demonstrate acceptable internal controls regarding these investments that are acceptable to the Committee.

For mutual and other commingled funds, the prospectus or Declaration of Trust documents of the fund(s) will govern the investment policies of the fund investments. While the Committee understands that such funds have their own stated guidelines which cannot be changed for individual investors, in principle and spirit those guidelines should be similar in nature to the guidelines stated above. To the extent that a fund allows any or all of the above stated restrictions, the Committee must be aware of their possible use and be confident that the Investment Manager(s) thoroughly understands the risks being taken, has demonstrated expertise in their usage of such securities, and has guidelines in place for the use and monitoring of those securities.

Options and futures may be used as a hedging technique, but the use of such instruments for speculative purposes or to leverage any fund is prohibited.

As of the date of this Statement of Investment Objectives and Guidelines, the range of asset allocations designated by the Committee are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equities (Domestic)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>S&amp;P 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equities (International)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>EAFE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Income</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>Barclays Aggregate Bond Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternatives</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>NCREIF Property Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term Invest.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90 Day T-Bills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equity Guidelines**

In addition to these General Investment Guidelines, the following instructions apply to equity securities.
The Committee may approve deviations from these guidelines on a case-by-case basis.

1) Letter, or otherwise restricted stock may not be purchased. This proviso does not apply, however, to non-liquid investments in alternative asset classes.
2) Investment in the common stock of any one issuer may not exceed 5% of its common shares outstanding.
3) Investments in any class of equity securities of any one issuer may not exceed 5%, at cost, of the market value of the common stock portfolio under management.

4) Investments in any particular industry sector (as defined by the S&P 500) may not exceed 20% of the market value of the portfolio.

Fixed Income Guidelines

In addition to the General Investment Guidelines, the following instructions apply to fixed income securities. The Committee may approve deviations from these guidelines on a case-by-case basis.

1) Obligations of the U.S. Government or Government Agencies may be held in any amounts.
2) No more than 25% of the fixed income portfolio may be rated below-investment grade.
3) Corporate Bond investments shall be diversified by sector, such as, industrial, utility, financial or telephone. Investments in any particular industry sector may not exceed 20% of the market value of the fixed income portfolio.
4) Investment is limited to no more than 5% of the outstanding debt of any one issuer.
5) Investment in any one security shall not exceed 5% of the fixed income portfolio at cost although the Committee may waive this requirement for pre-refunded issues.

Real Estate

Investments may include real estate, held in the form of professionally managed, income producing commercial and residential assets. Such investment may be made only through professionally managed pooled real estate investment funds, as offered by leading real estate advisors with proven records of superior performance over time.

Alternative Investments

Alternative investments may include funds investing in hedged equity, commodities and private equity such as venture capital, secondary or buyout funds.

Rebalancing Policy

It is CCF’s policy to rebalance within the stated ranges on a uniform basis. The purpose of rebalancing is to control portfolio risk and maintain the policy asset allocation within the targeted ranges. It is CCF’s policy to rebalance back to the stated target allocations as defined in the “range of asset allocations” table above. Policy requires the portfolio to be rebalanced annually (12/31) or when large cash inflows or spending withdrawals occur.

If, at month end (at times other than 12/31), the asset allocation should fall outside the “Maximum” or “Minimum Limits”, as defined in the asset allocation table above, the
Committee shall review the amount and may direct rebalancing trades to bring the asset allocation back within the stated limits. Tactical rebalancing, which represents portfolio positioning to opportunistically capture short term market anomalies, is also permissible as long as the trades do not violate the stated ranges for each asset class and do not cause undue expense to the portfolio.

**Investment Monitoring and Controls**

The Board bears the fiduciary responsibility to see that investments are being properly managed. The Board delegates responsibility to the Committee to monitor and evaluate the Investment Managers on a quarterly basis and make an annual report thereon to the full Board.

Investment Managers are expected to include a quarterly report of their investment results with the usual transaction reports and end of period securities valuations.

The Committee will meet annually with each of the Investment Managers so that each may present a statistical and narrative evaluation of their performance for the previous year. These reports will be prepared and presented in the format satisfactory to the Committee so that all managers can be evaluated on a fair and equal basis.

Investment Managers’ performance will be monitored and results evaluated, as appropriate, against absolute and relative return objectives. Results will be reviewed over a three to five year period and are expected to exceed the benchmarks noted in the “range of asset allocations” table above.

Each quarter, performance will be reviewed for the following periods:

a) Trailing twelve months
b) Current quarter, year-to-date, 1 year, 3 years and 5 years.

**ADDENDUM**

The management of the Foundation’s funds falls under the purview of the Investment Committee whose members consist of experienced active and retired investment professionals. The Committee has a fiduciary obligation with respect to the funds under its management and is guided by “Prudent Man Rules” and an Investment Policy Statement approved by the Board. That statement sets out specific ranges of allocation for each asset class and it is the Committee’s responsibility to ensure that, on an overall basis, funds are invested within these guidelines.