Investment Policy Statement
Balanced Pool, Short-Term Investment Fund, and Intermediate Fund

Adopted by the CCF-LA Investment Committee
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Investment-Policy Objectives and Guidelines

The purpose of this document is to delineate the investment plan, policy, and guidelines for assets in the investment funds of the Catholic Community Foundation of Los Angeles (the "Foundation"). This policy statement is designed to allow for sufficient flexibility in the management-oversight process to capture investment opportunities as they may occur while setting forth reasonable parameters to ensure prudence and care in the execution of the investment program.

I. Introduction

The Foundation established its investment funds in 2015–2016. The investment program is composed of the Balanced Pool, the Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF), and the Intermediate Fund.

The Balanced Pool is for long-term surplus funds designated for endowment, perpetual care, and future programs and projects. The objective of the Balanced Pool is to provide long-term capital appreciation and an inflation hedge.

The Short-Term Investment Fund is for interim investment of funds committed to near-term operations. The objective of STIF is to preserve capital and be competitive with money-market returns.

The Intermediate Fund's investment policy reflects two fiscal objectives: 1) to earn competitive total returns within risk tolerances established by the Foundation and (2) to preserve charitable-giving potential by striving for medium-term (18 to 36 months) returns that either match or exceed recommended annual distribution requirements, fees, and inflation.

II. Mission of the Investment Committee

In the creation of the Church, Jesus calls us to be stewards—trustees of the Gospel. He calls us to work together for the common purpose of implementing God's plan of salvation. St. Paul speaks of this in 1 Corinthians 4:1 when he says, "Thus should one regard us: as servants of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." Carrying out this mission means being responsible stewards of the resources given to us by God. It means using God's gifts in the work entrusted to us.

Those charged with various forms of leadership within the Church exercise a twofold stewardship: spiritual and temporal. As custodians of the Church's temporal goods, they are expected to be reliable managers, "dispensing the proper ration in due season" (Luke 12:42). Thus, both spiritual stewardship and pastoral management flow from the same Gospel of Jesus and find expression in a commitment of service to the Church.

The Investment Committee is charged with the responsibility of overseeing and monitoring the operation and results of the Balanced Pool, the Short-Term Investment Fund, and the Intermediate Fund. It consists of members of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Foundation.

The purpose of the Investment Committee is to ensure that the fiduciary responsibilities of the Foundation are fulfilled; that the investment structure, operation, and results of the Balanced Pool, STIF, and Intermediate Fund are consistent with the investment objectives of their constituents; and to ensure competence, integrity, and continuity in the management of Foundation investment resources.

Although the Investment Committee is not involved in the day-to-day investment decisions, it is responsible for:

- establishing and periodically reviewing overall financial objectives and investment policy,
- selecting appropriate asset classes and periodically reviewing asset-allocation guidelines,
- selecting and overseeing qualified investment managers,
- selecting a qualified custodian and investment consultant,
- monitoring performance to ensure that objectives are being met and that policy guidelines are being followed, and
- seeking the advice and assistance of a professional, independent investment consultant as determined to be appropriate for any of the fund options.

III. Social Responsibility

It shall be the policy of the Foundation to consider in its investment decisions the appropriateness of investing in various corporations from a viewpoint of corporate social responsibility and the commitment of the Catholic Church to its own social and ethical goals.

Social responsibility for investments is guided by Roman Catholic social teaching. The teaching is based on a profound respect for the dignity of the human person. Based on the teachings of the Church, moral judgments about investments must include corporations that:

- support diversity, equal opportunity, and similar policies in the workplace;
- provide goods and services that help improve the quality of life in harmony with nature and that recognize the dignity of all persons;
- do not engage in activities causing undue social injury to consumers, employees, and others when, for example, these activities violate domestic or international laws protecting health, safety, and human rights or when these injuries result from discrimination, exploitation, or the abuse of people, their environment, or natural resources;
- do not provide products or services that are contrary to the moral teachings of the Church, including, but not limited to, antilife products and pornographic material (as defined by federal, state, and local statutes); and
- will take into account the principles set forth in the U.S. Bishops Pastorals “The Challenge of Peace: God’s Promise and Our Response” (May 3, 1983) and “Economic Justice for All” (Nov. 18, 1986).

The handling of the investment funds of the Foundation should not only be consistent with the above objectives but also be consistent with applicable provisions of federal and state laws.

The great issues of today—peace, social justice, national priorities, and the preservation of the environment—arise in all sectors of the global economy. The business sector in which investments are made is involved in a myriad of ways in all of these issues. Therefore, in the implementation of these objectives, the Foundation scrutinizes closely its investment practices and also utilizes the results of independent research services.

The Foundation, as an ethical and Christian institutional investor, and in consultation with its Board and the Investment Committee, affirms its responsibility for the interpretation and application of these principles.

On a quarterly basis, investment-fund managers (as applicable) will be provided with a list of companies that are prohibited investments—the "Restricted Company List." This list will be incorporated into each manager's investment guidelines.

IV. Investment Policy

Consistent with the Foundation's purpose of providing appropriate investment opportunities for participants, the Investment Committee adopts the following investment policies and objectives:

- Create a diversified investment program that utilizes a variety of asset classes to provide members with return opportunities that are consistent with their risk tolerance.
- Ensure that each investment program complies at all times with applicable county, state, and federal regulations.
- Manage the assets within each program on a total-return basis. While the Foundation recognizes the importance of the preservation of capital, it also adheres to the principle that varying degrees of investment risk are generally rewarded with compensating returns with respect to the spending guidelines for each client fund.
- Adhere to a strategic asset-allocation plan that balances return and risk for each program offered.
- Review the strategic asset allocation for each fund in the investment program as well as the Investment Policy Statement at least annually or more often as market conditions warrant and make appropriate allocation changes.
- Avoid a market-timing approach that makes dramatic shifts in asset allocation over short timespans based on emotional or ad-hoc decision-making.
- Utilize highly qualified external investment managers for each fund in the investment program that have demonstrated skill in a particular asset class.
- Delegate full investment discretion to each manager subject to this Investment Policy Statement and any other investment guidelines that the Foundation may establish for a manager.
- Monitor the performance of each investment manager and the total funds relative to the Foundation's objectives and appropriate benchmarks.

V. Investment Objectives

The Foundation establishes the following investment objectives:

Balanced Pool

- Produce a total-fund investment rate of return over the long term (defined as at least a full market cycle, usually over 3 to 5 years) that exceeds the projected rate of inflation by at least 5% (annualized, net of fees).
- The spending-rate guideline is set annually by the Investment Committee based on recommendations from its advisers.

- Produce a total-fund investment rate of return, net of investment fees, that exceeds the weighted benchmark over longer-term periods. The custom benchmark as shown in Appendix A is composed of the benchmark for each asset class represented in the Balanced Pool weighted by the policy weight for each asset class.

Weighted benchmark = (50% x *Russell 3000) + (20%* x *MSCI EAFE) + (30%* x *Barclays Aggregate)*

Short-Term Investment Options
- Preserve capital for a short timespan while client funds are being designated and granted.

Intermediate Fund
- Preserve charitable-giving potential while earning competitive total returns within risk tolerances established by the Foundation for clients with spending and granting guidelines within a 12-to-36-month period.

VI. Asset Allocation

The Foundation adopts and implements a strategic asset-allocation policy that is predicated on a number of factors for each of the funds in the investment program, including:
- the purposes of each fund;
- historical and expected capital-market risk-and-return behavior; and
- the perception of future economic conditions, including inflation and interest-rate levels.

While the Foundation recognizes the importance of the preservation of capital, it also adheres to the principle that varying degrees of investment risk are generally rewarded with compensating returns. The asset allocation for each of the funds in the investment program is adopted to provide for diversification of assets in an effort to maximize the Foundation's investment return consistent with market conditions. Due to the fluctuation of market values, allocations within a specified range are acceptable and constitute compliance with the policy. It is anticipated that a period of time may be required to fully implement changes in the asset allocation and that periodic revisions may be required.

The Foundation will implement the asset-allocation policy through the use of external investment managers that specialize in a given investment style and will be given discretion to invest the assets of the portfolios subject to this Investment Policy Statement and investment guidelines incorporated into the investment-management agreement executed with the Foundation.

When appropriate, passive and index managers may be utilized for various elements of each of the funds in the investment program in the Foundation's portfolio. Commingled or mutual funds will be considered where such investments are cost effective, but primarily separate accounts will be used as investment vehicles.

A quarterly rebalancing review by management, the fund advisers, and the Investment Committee will maintain allocations within their appropriate ranges.

Asset Allocation for the Balanced Pool

The asset allocation for the Balanced Pool is listed in Appendix A of this Investment Policy Statement.

Asset Allocation for the Short-Term Investment Fund
Under the Wells Fargo Advisors Cash Sweep Program, client funds held by the Foundation are automatically swept into interest-bearing deposit accounts or, if available, money-market mutual funds or such other sweep arrangements made available to the Foundation until these balances are invested by the Foundation and are available to satisfy obligations arising in connection with client fund accounts. Under the East West Bank Short-Term Investment account, a client's funds are held in a money-market account. This account earns an APY based on market conditions and is an available option for clients who wish to maintain highly liquid short-term investments.

Asset Allocation for the Intermediate Fund
The asset allocation for the Intermediate Fund, which seeks to balance the objectives of short-term capital appreciation and liquidity with the ability to generate income, is invested, under normal market conditions, in Payden & Rygel's low-duration bond fund (70%) and in the SPDR S&P 500 index fund (30%).

VII. Role of Asset Classes

The Foundation will utilize the following portfolio components to fulfill the asset-allocation targets and total fund-performance goals established for the Balanced Pool.

Equities
The Investment Committee realizes that, over the long run, total returns to equities will be higher than the returns to fixed-income securities but may be subject to substantial volatility over shorter periods.

There are several components of the Foundation's equity holdings:

- **Large-Capitalization Value Stocks**. As a more defensive portion of the equity portfolio, value stocks cover a broad range of market capitalization but are focused on larger capitalization issues. Value stocks are expected to outperform the broad market during periods of flat or declining trends but may underperform during rising markets. Value stocks typically exhibit higher dividend yields, lower price/earnings ratios, and lower price/book ratios than the overall market or growth stocks. Value stocks tend to be in more-mature industries.
- **Large-Capitalization Growth Stocks**. The Foundation's growth-stock allocation provides exposure to stocks of varying capitalizations (although focused on larger capitalization issues) whose valuations are more directly tied to future earnings prospects. Often, growth stocks sell at higher prices relative to expected or historical earnings growth. Growth-stock volatility tends to be higher than that for value stocks, although growth stocks generally outperform during rising markets and trail markets in flat or declining periods.
- **Small-Capitalization Stocks**. The principal characteristic of the U.S. small-stock component is its emphasis in stocks with market capitalization below $1.5 billion. They provide diversification to the Foundation's U.S. stock holdings.
- **International Stocks**. This portfolio provides access to major equity markets outside the

United States and consequently plays a significant role in diversifying the Foundation's domestic-equity portfolio. This segment concentrates on larger companies in established equity markets around the world, but use of nondeveloped equity markets may be permitted on an opportunistic basis.

- **Exchange Traded Funds**. ETFs trade like stocks and are subject to investment risk and fluctuations in market value and may trade at prices above or below ETFs' net asset value. In general, ETFs can be expected to move up or down in value with the value of the applicable index and are not individually redeemable from the fund.

Fixed Income

The primary role of the fixed-income portfolio is to provide a more stable investment return and to generate income while diversifying the Foundation's investment assets.

- **Core-Plus Bonds**. This portfolio provides core exposure to the U.S. fixed-income market including Treasury and government-agency bonds, corporate debt, and mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Where managers have demonstrated skill, they will be permitted to invest in non-dollar bonds and non-investment-grade bonds on an opportunistic basis.
- **High-Yield Bonds**. This portfolio provides broadly diversified exposure to credit issues rated below investment grade. This portfolio is invested predominantly in issues rated BB and B.
- **Unconstrained Bond Fund**. This portfolio allows the fixed-income manager to allocate capital across the bond market on an opportunistic basis. The portfolio uses a wide band of duration management and invests in credit across the quality spectrum.
- **Low-Duration Bond Fund.** This portfolio provides income and capital appreciation while avoiding the volatility of longer-maturity bond funds. It is primarily comprised of U.S. government securities; investment-grade, high-yield corporate bonds; mortgage- and asset-backed securities; and a minimum of 75% in investment-grade securities.

VIII. Investment-Manager Policy

The Foundation retains external investment managers for the funds in the investment program to manage portfolios using a specific style and methodology. In most cases, the managers have discretion and authority over determining investment strategy, security selection, and timing subject to the Investment Policy Statement and any other written guidelines specific to their portfolios. Investment actions are expected to comply with "prudent person" standards.

The Investment Committee, often with the assistance of investment consultants, reviews each investment manager's adherence to the Investment Policy Statement as well as to any material changes in the manager's organization (e.g., personnel changes, new business developments, etc.) or its investment process. The investment managers retained by the Foundation are responsible for informing the Foundation of such material changes.

Investment managers under contract to the Foundation have discretion to establish and execute transactions through accounts with one or more securities broker/dealer(s). The investment managers will attempt to obtain the best available price and most favorable execution with respect to all of the portfolio transactions.

Each of the funds for the investment program may include investments in pooled vehicles such as commingled funds and/or mutual funds. It is expected that the investment manager will generally adhere to the policies and guidelines outlined in the investment-fund documents and/or prospectus.

In addition, each investment manager will provide monthly and quarterly reports. The monthly report will include a transaction statement, asset (portfolio) statement, performance of the portfolio, and benchmark for the month.

The following transactions are prohibited:

- short sales;
- selling on margin;
- writing options other than covered options; and
- transactions that involve a broker acting as a "principal," where such broker is also the investment manager making the transaction.

Selection Criteria for Investment Managers

Criteria will be established for each manager search undertaken by the Foundation. In general, eligible managers will possess attributes including, but not limited to, the following:

- must be experienced in managing money for institutional clients in the asset class/product category specified by the Foundation;
- must display a record of stability in retaining and attracting qualified investment professionals, as well as a record of managing asset growth effectively, both in gaining and retaining clients;
- must have an asset base sufficient to accommodate the Foundation's portfolio. In general, managers should have at least $250 million in discretionary institutional assets under management, and the Foundation's portfolio should make up no more than 10% of the firm's total asset base. Exceptions will be made on a case-by-case basis;
- must demonstrate adherence to the investment style sought by the Foundation as well as to the firm's stated investment discipline;
- must have a fee structure competitive with industry standards for the product category; and
- must be willing and able to comply with the duties of the investment managers outlined in this Investment Policy Statement.

Although the above criteria are important in the selection process of money managers, the Foundation may encourage the participation of minority firms that may not meet all of the above criteria in the investment of Foundation funds.

Criteria for Investment Manager Termination

The Foundation reserves the right to terminate an investment manager for any reason. Grounds for investment-manager termination may include, but are not limited to:

- failure to comply with the guidelines agreed upon for management of the Foundation's portfolio, including holding restricted issues;
- failure to achieve performance objectives specified in the manager's guidelines;
- significant deviation from the manager's stated investment philosophy and/or process;
- loss of key personnel;

- evidence of illegal or unethical behavior;
- lack of willingness to cooperate with reasonable requests from the Foundation for information, meetings, or other material related to its portfolios;
- loss of confidence by the Investment Committee in the investment manager; or
- a change in the Foundation's asset-allocation program, which necessitates a shift of assets to a different investment style.

The presence of any one of these factors will be carefully reviewed by the Investment Committee to determine any further action.

IX. Duties of the Investment Consultant and Master Custodian

The investment consultant shall:

- make recommendations to the Investment Committee regarding investment policy and strategic asset allocation;
- assist the Foundation in the selection of qualified investment managers;
- assist in the oversight of existing managers, including monitoring changes in personnel and the investment process;
- assist in the selection of a qualified custodian, as needed;
- prepare a quarterly performance report on Foundation managers in the selected funds in the investment program including a check on guideline compliance and adherence to investment style and discipline; and
- provide topical research on investment subjects that are relevant to the Foundation.

The custodian shall:

- provide global custody services;
- provide safekeeping for securities purchased by managers on behalf of participants in each of the funds in the investment program;
- provide for timely settlement of securities transactions;
- maintain short-term investment vehicles for cash not invested by the managers and sweep all manager accounts daily to ensure that all available cash is invested;
- collect interest, dividend, and principal payments as soon as they become available;
- price all securities regularly and post transactions daily;
- manage a securities lending program to enhance income, if such a program is approved by the Foundation's Board based on advice from the Investment Committee. If the securities lending program is managed externally by a third party, full cooperation must be provided by the master custodian;
- provide electronic access to accounting and performance reporting systems;
- provide timely monthly, quarterly, and annual accounting reports and a year-to-date summary of investment activity for participants; and
- provide other services, as required, that assist with the monitoring of managers and investments.

X. General Equity Objectives and Guidelines

General equity guidelines include the following:

- The maximum individual stock position size in a portfolio cannot be greater than 5% or 1.5 times the relevant index weighting based on market value. Additionally, no individual position within the Foundation's portfolio should constitute more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock.
- American Depository Receipts (ADRs) are permissible investments.
- Convertible securities may be held in equity portfolios and be considered equity holdings; they shall not exceed 5% of the portfolio's value.
- Securities must be traded on a major stock exchange or listed on the Nasdaq.
- Securities held in the portfolio shall be in compliance with the Foundation's social investment policies and shall not be on the Restricted Company List.
- Prohibited transactions include:
    - the use of borrowed funds;
    - the use of leverage;
    - short sales, or margin sales;
    - purchase of letter stock;
    - private placements (except Rule 144a securities); and
    - futures, options, currency forwards and futures, and other derivative securities except as specified in each manager's guidelines.

Any exemption from the general equity guidelines requires prior written approval from the Investment Committee.

XI. General Fixed-Income Objectives and Guidelines

General fixed-income guidelines include the following:

- No securities from an individual issuer shall comprise more than 5% of any portfolio; securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies are exempt from this limit.
- For the Core-Plus Bond managers and all the Short-Term Investment Fund managers, the minimum average quality rating of any portfolio will be A.
- Permissible securities include cash equivalents, forward foreign-exchange contracts, currency futures, financial futures, government and government-agency bonds, eurobonds, mortgage bonds, asset-backed bonds, and corporate bonds. Derivatives may be used for defensive purposes only or to affect portfolio management decisions in a timely, cost-effective manner. Derivatives may not be used for purposes of leverage.
- Prohibited transactions include:
    - private placements;
    - interest-only CMOs, principal-only CMOs, inverse floaters, and any tranche that has a leveraged component embedded in the structure; and
    - short sales, or margin sales.

Any exemption from the general fixed-income guidelines requires prior written approval from the Investment Committee.

XII. Donor-Directed Investments

Donor-Advised Funds are provided with options to invest in the Foundation's managed Balanced Pool, Short-Term Investment Fund, or Intermediate Fund, as are customized solutions suggested by clients. DAF clients have the option to direct charitable DAFs' investment on a case-by-case basis subject to the approval of the Foundation's Investment Committee, particularly as to compliance with the Investment Policy Statement.

XIII. Responsible Parties and Their Duties

Duties of the Investment Committee

The Investment Committee on behalf of the Board of the Foundation shall:

- establish and periodically review investment policy and financial objectives;
- make investment decisions in accordance with the adopted Investment Policy Statement or make properly noted revisions thereto;
- select investment-consultant, custodial-bank, and investment-manager services, as needed, to ensure that the Foundation is invested effectively and to safeguard the assets of the Foundation. The Investment Committee shall also have responsibility for making recommendations regarding termination of the investment consultant, the custodial bank, and investment managers;
- delegate to investment managers full discretionary investment authority consistent with the provisions of the Investment Policy Statement, the managers' guidelines, and the individual contracts; and
- monitor the performance of investment managers with the assistance of an investment consultant.

Duties of the Investment Managers

The investment managers for each of the funds managed in the investment program shall:

- provide the Foundation with written agreement to invest within the guidelines established in the Investment Policy Statement;
- provide the Foundation with proof-of-liability and fiduciary-insurance coverage;
- be SEC-registered investment advisers recognized as providing demonstrated expertise over a number of years in the management of institutional, tax-exempt assets, and a defined investment specialty;
- adhere to the investment management style, concepts, and principles for which they were retained, including, but not limited to, developing portfolio strategy; performing research; developing buy, hold, and sell lists; purchasing securities; and voting proxies;
- execute all transactions for the benefit of the Foundation with brokers, dealers, and electronic trading networks that are qualified to execute institutional orders on an ongoing basis at the best execution cost to the Foundation;
- reconcile every month accounting, transaction, and asset-summary data with custodian valuations and communicate and resolve any significant discrepancies with the custodian;
- maintain frequent and open communication with the Investment Committee on all significant matters pertaining to the Investment Policy Statement, including, but not limited to, the following:

- major changes in the investment manager's investment outlook, investment strategy, or portfolio structure;
- the use of borrowed funds;
- significant changes in ownership, organizational structure, financial condition, or senior personnel;
- any changes in the portfolio manager or other personnel assigned to the Foundation;
- any significant tax-exempt client that terminates its relationship with the investment manager within 45 days of such termination;
- all pertinent issues the investment manager deems to be of significant interest or material importance; and,
- meeting with the Investment Committee on an as-needed basis.

Manager Reporting Requirements
In addition to the above-mentioned duties, the managers are required to provide the Foundation's Investment Committee and consultant with the following reports:

- **Monthly**. Transaction statement, asset (portfolio) statement, and performance on the portfolio and benchmark for the month.

- **Annually**. Same as monthly plus discussion of portfolio's strategy and expected future strategy; compliance with guidelines; performance on the portfolio and benchmarks; year-to-date, 1-year, 3-year, 5-year, and since-inception annualized returns gross and net of fees; and review of transaction costs. For the Intermediate Fund, the returns are provided on a monthly, 12-month, and 15-month trailing basis.

XIV. Investment Policies and Procedures

Custody of Assets
With the exception of assets invested in commingled funds, the assets of the Foundation shall be held in a custody/recordkeeping account in a master custody bank located in a national money center and in the international sub-custodian banks under contract with the custodian bank.

Derivatives
Certain of the Foundation's investment managers may be permitted under the terms of individual investment guidelines to use derivative instruments to control or manage portfolio risk. Derivatives are contracts or securities whose returns are derived from the returns of other securities, indices, or derivatives. While this definition includes collateralized mortgage obligations, a common type of derivative, it is also intended to include but not be limited to futures, forwards, options, options on futures, swaps, etc. Investment managers shall be responsible for monitoring and ascertaining the creditworthiness of any third parties involved in derivative transactions.

The Foundation's managers may not utilize derivatives for speculative purposes (e.g., by taking a position greater than 100% or less than 0% of underlying asset exposure). Under no circumstances may derivatives lever any positions in the Foundation's portfolio. No derivatives positions may be established that create portfolio characteristics outside of portfolio guidelines. Examples of appropriate applications of derivatives strategies include hedging interest-rate and currency risk, maintaining exposure to a desired asset class while affecting asset-allocation changes, and adjusting portfolio duration for fixed income.

The investment consultant shall be responsible for monitoring the investment manager's derivative usage and for reporting to the Investment Committee any deviations from this Investment Policy Statement and the investment managers' specific guidelines.

Best Execution

The Foundation requires its domestic, active equity managers to trade using best execution. Best execution is defined as achieving the most favorable price and execution service available, bearing in mind the Foundation's best interests and considering all relevant factors.

Voting of Proxies

Voting of proxies in stocks held by the Foundation will be done in a manner that is in the best financial and economic interests of the Foundation and its beneficiaries by those best able to make such assessments. Normally this will be the Foundation's external portfolio managers.

Each investment manager shall match proxies received with holdings on applicable record dates and ensure that all proxies for which the investment manager is responsible are received. In addition, the investment managers shall submit reports to the Investment Committee at least annually, advising of the manner in which each proxy was voted during the preceding period.

Rebalancing

Assets of the Balanced Pool will be reviewed by the Foundation's senior management and rebalanced as needed, when large cash flows occur, or when the allowable asset-allocation ranges specified in Appendix A are breached. (Note: Currently, the Foundation's senior management, through the authorization of the Investment Committee, monitors and provides authorizations to the custodian to rebalance and reallocate cash to other pools on a quarterly basis.)

When cash is required to be withdrawn from the investment funds, it will be taken from the manager(s) or asset class(es) whose weight(s) in the portfolio deviate(s) most from the investment pool's strategic asset-allocation targets. If the portfolio is in line with its strategic targets, cash will be accumulated in a manner that minimizes transaction costs (e.g., by using noninvested cash in manager portfolios). When additions are made, they shall be made to the manager with the most significant underweight relative to the target allocation.

Appendix A

Catholic Community Foundation of Los Angeles Balanced Pool Asset-Allocation Targets and Ranges

Target Asset Class Allowable	Percent	Range
U.S. Equity	50%	45–55%
Large-Cap Value	20%	15–25%
Large-Cap Growth	20%	15–25%
Small Cap	10%	5–15%
Non-U.S. Equities	20%	15–25%
Developed/EAFE	20%	15–25%
Fixed Income	27.5%	25–35%
Core U.S. Fixed Income	18%	14–22%
Unconstrained Bond	6%	4–8%
High Yield	3.5%	4–8%
Cash	2.5%	2–3%

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