

COACHELLA VALLEY PUBLIC CEMETERY DISTRICT
POLICIES & STANDARD PRACTICES

Title: Investment Policy	Date: August 11, 2023
Adopted: Resolution #124	Amended: August 11, 2023
Signature:	Amendment:

1.0 POLICY

WHEREAS; the legislature of the State of California has declared that the deposit and investment of public funds by local officials and local agencies is an issue of statewide concern. (California Government Code Sections 53,600.6, et seq,); and

WHEREAS; the governing body of a local agency may invest monies of the local agency in accordance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code sections 9066, 9067, 9077, and 9078; and

WHEREAS; the Board of Trustees of the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District shall annually review, update and submit a statement of investment policy and such policy, and any changes thereto, shall be considered by the legislative body at a public meeting; (Government Code section 53646 (a)(2).),

NOW, THEREFORE; it shall be the policy of the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District to invest funds in a manner which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the entity and concurrently conforming to all the statues governing the investment of Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District (the “District”) funds.

2.0 SCOPE

This investment policy applies to selected financial assets of the District. These funds are accounted for in the annual district budget and include all funds and investment activities under the direct authority of the District, as set forth in the State Government Code, Sections 53600 et seq., with the following exceptions:

- Proceeds of debt issuance shall be invested in accordance with the District’s general investment philosophy as set forth in this policy; however, such proceeds are to be invested pursuant to the permitted investment provisions of their

specific bond indentures.

- Any other funds specifically exempted by Board of Directors.
- Cash in certain restricted and special funds. The District will consolidate cash and reserve balances from all funds to maximize investment earnings and to increase efficiencies with regard to investment pricing, safekeeping and administration. Investment income will be allocated to the various funds based on their respective participation and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

3.0 PRUDENCE

Investments shall be made with judgement and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs; not for speculation, but for Investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable Income to be derived. The standard of prudence to be used by Investment officials shall be the "prudent investor" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. Investment officers acting in accordance with written procedures and the Investment policy and exercising due diligence shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely fashion and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

4.0 OBJECTIVES

As specified in Government Code section 53600.5, when investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling and managing public funds, the primary objectives, in priority order, of the investment activities shall be:

Safety: Safety of the principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio.

Liquidity: The investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District to meet all operating requirements

which might be reasonably anticipated.

Return on the Investments: The investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the investment risk constraints and the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio.

5.0 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Management responsibility for the investment program *is* vested solely in the Board of Trustees for the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District (the Board). However, the Board at its discretion may delegate to an Investment Committee (committee) consisting of two Board Members and the District Administrator the authority to invest, reinvest, purchase, acquire, exchange and sell investments in accordance with the policy herein. The Committee shall make timely reports of their actions to the Board at its regular scheduled meetings, at which time the board shall confirm or reject the action taken by the Committee, the Board's actions taken in an Open session of the Board.

The District may engage the services of one or more external investment advisers, who are registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, to assist in the management of the District's investment portfolio in a manner consistent with the District's objectives. External investment advisers may be granted discretion to purchase and sell investment securities in accordance with this investment policy.

The District's overall investment program shall be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust. The District recognizes that in a diversified portfolio, occasional measured losses may be inevitable and must be considered within the context of the overall portfolio's return and the cash flow requirements of the District.

6.0 ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Trustees and the employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that conflicts with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions.

7.0 AUTHORIZED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND DEALERS

For broker/dealers of government securities and other investments, the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District shall select only broker/dealers who are licensed and in good standing with the California Department of Securities, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers or other applicable self-regulatory organizations.

Before engaging in investment transactions with a broker/dealer, the Board Secretary shall have received from said firm a signed Certification Form. This form shall attest that the individual responsible for the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District's account with that firm has reviewed the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District's Investment Policy. That the individual understands the policy; and, intends to present investment recommendations and transactions to the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District that are appropriate under the terms and conditions of the Investment Policy.

8.0 AUTHORIZED AND SUITABLE INVESTMENTS

The Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District shall invest only in those financial instruments authorized by Health and Safety Code sections 9066, 9067, and government code section 53601. A competitive process, when practical, will be used for all purchases and sales of investments.

9.0 SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

All security transactions entered into by the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District shall be conducted on delivery-versus-payment (DVP) basis. All securities purchased or acquired shall be delivered to the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District by book entry, physical delivery or by third party custodial agreement as required by Government Code section 53601.

10.0 SAFETY

The Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District policy is to safeguard the principal invested and any earned or unearned income. Recognizing the risk is inherent in

investing, maximizing earnings shall be secondary to preserving the principal. However, this priority of principal before return would not preclude using or collateralizing the principal, providing the Fund so allows, and debt service is not foreseen as an obstacle to the day-to-day fiscal operations of the District.

The District will not invest in securities maturing more than five (5) years from the date of trade settlement, unless the Board has by resolution granted authority to make such an investment. No more than 5% of the total portfolio may be deposited with or invested in securities issued by any single issuer with the exception of U.S. Treasury, Agency and Supranational Securities.

If a security owned by the District is downgraded to a level below the requirements of this policy, making the security ineligible for additional purchases, the following steps will be taken:

- Any actions taken related to the downgrade by the investment manager will be communicated to the Treasurer in a timely manner.
- If a decision is made to retain the security, the credit situation will be monitored and reported to the Board of Directors.

11.0 DIVERSIFICATION

It is the policy of the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District to diversify its investment portfolio - invested assets will be diversified by security type and institution. Assets shall be diversified to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity, a specific issuer, or a specific class of securities. Diversification strategies shall be determined and revised periodically.

The duration of the portfolio will generally be approximately equal to the duration (typically, plus or minus 20%) of a market benchmark, an index selected by the District based on the District's investment objectives, constraints and risk tolerances.

12.0 LIQUIDITY

It shall be the policy of the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District to ladder maturities of securities and cash reserves in order to capitalize on opportunities and facilitate debt service., cash flow needs and cash requirements in an emergency.

13.0 RETURN ON INVESTMENTS

The Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District shall strive to maximize the return, realized or unrealized on investments consistent with Government Code section 53600.S and in concert with the objective of preserving the principal.

The Treasurer shall periodically, but no less than quarterly, review the portfolio to identify investments that do not comply with this investment policy and establish protocols for reporting major and critical incidences of noncompliance to the Board of Directors.

The investment portfolio shall be designed to attain a market-average rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account the District's risk constraints, the cash flow characteristics of the portfolio, and state and local laws, ordinances or resolutions that restrict investments.

The Treasurer shall monitor and evaluate the portfolio's performance relative to the chosen market benchmark(s), which will be included in the Treasurer's quarterly report. The Treasurer shall select an appropriate, readily available index to use as a market benchmark.

14.0 REPORTING

In accordance with Government Code section 53646 (b) (1), the District Manager or Investment Committee shall submit to each member of the Board of Trustees a quarterly investment report within 45 days after the end of the quarter. The report shall include a complete description of the portfolio, the type of investments, the issuers, maturity dates, par values and the current market values of each component of the portfolio, including funds managed for Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District by third party contracted managers. The report will also include the source of the portfolio valuation.

The District administrator shall also maintain a complete and timely record of all investment transactions and a report of such transactions shall be prepared and

submitted monthly to the governing body as required by Government Code section 53607.

The District administrator shall provide a statement of compliance with investment policy, including a schedule of any transactions or holdings which do not comply with this policy or with the California Government Code, including a justification for their presence in the portfolio and a timetable for resolution.

15.0 INVESTMENT POLICY ADOPTION

The Investment Policy shall be adopted by resolution of the Coachella Valley Public Cemetery District. Moreover, the Policy shall be reviewed on an annual basis within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year and the Board of Trustees must approve modifications there to.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED

Name:

Title: Chairman of the Board of Trustees

GLOSSARY OF INVESTMENT TERMS

AGENCIES. Shorthand market terminology for any obligation issued by a government-sponsored entity (GSE), or a federally related institution. Most obligations of GSEs are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the US government. Examples are:

FFCB. The Federal Farm Credit Bank System provides credit and liquidity in the agricultural industry. FFCB issues discount notes and bonds.

FHLB. The Federal Home Loan Bank provides credit and liquidity in the housing market. FHLB issues discount notes and bonds.

FHLMC. Like FHLB, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation provides credit and liquidity in the housing market. FHLMC, also called "FreddieMac" issues discount notes, bonds and mortgage pass-through securities.

FNMA. Like FHLB and FreddieMac, the Federal National Mortgage Association was established to provide credit and liquidity in the housing market. FNMA, also known as "FannieMae," issues discount notes, bonds and mortgage pass-through securities.

GNMA. The Government National Mortgage Association, known as "GinnieMae," issues mortgage pass-through securities, which are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the US Government.

PEFCO. The Private Export Funding Corporation assists exporters. Obligations of PEFCO are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the US government.

TVA. The Tennessee Valley Authority provides flood control and power and promotes development in portions of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi River valleys. TVA currently issues discount notes and bonds.

ASSET BACKED SECURITIES. Securities supported by pools of installment loans or leases or by pools of revolving lines of credit.

AVERAGE LIFE. In mortgage-related investments, including CMOs, the average time to expected receipt of principal payments, weighted by the amount of principal expected.

BANKER'S ACCEPTANCE. A money market instrument created to facilitate international trade transactions. It is highly liquid and safe because the risk of the trade transaction is transferred to the bank which "accepts" the obligation to pay the investor.

BENCHMARK. A comparison security or portfolio. A performance benchmark is a partial market index, which reflects the mix of securities allowed under a specific investment policy.

BROKER. A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a transaction for which the broker receives a commission. A broker does not sell securities from their own position.

CALLABLE. A callable security gives the issuer the option to call it from the investor prior to its maturity. The main cause of a call is a decline in interest rates. If interest rates decline, the issuer will likely call its current securities and reissue them at a lower rate of interest.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD). A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT REGISTRY SYSTEM (CDARS). A private placement service that allows local agencies to purchase more than \$250,000 in CDs from a single financial institution (must be a participating institution of CDARS) while still maintaining FDIC insurance coverage. CDARS is currently the only entity providing this service. CDARS facilitates the trading of deposits between the California institution and other participating institutions in amounts that are less than \$250,000 each, so that FDIC coverage is maintained.

COLLATERAL. Securities or cash pledged by a borrower to secure repayment of a loan or repurchase agreement. Also, securities pledged by a financial institution to secure deposits of public monies.

COLLATERALIZED BANK DEPOSIT. A bank deposit that is collateralized at least 100% (principal plus interest to maturity). The deposit is collateralized using assets set aside by the issuer such as Treasury securities or other qualified collateral to secure the deposit in excess of the limit covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATIONS (CMO). Classes of bonds that redistribute the cash flows of mortgage securities (and whole loans) to create securities that have different levels of prepayment risk, as compared to the underlying mortgage securities.

COLLATERALIZED TIME DEPOSIT. Time deposits that are collateralized at least 100% (principal plus interest to maturity). These instruments are collateralized using assets set aside by the issuer such as Treasury securities or other qualified collateral to secure the deposit in excess of the limit covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

COMMERCIAL PAPER. The short-term unsecured debt of corporations.

COUPON. The rate of return at which interest is paid on a bond.

CREDIT RISK. The risk that principal and/or interest on an investment will not be paid in a timely manner due to changes in the condition of the issuer.

DEALER. A dealer acts as a principal in security transactions, selling securities from and buying securities for their own position.

DEBENTURE. A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.

DELIVERY VS. PAYMENT (DVP). A securities industry procedure whereby payment for a security must be made at the time the security is delivered to the purchaser's agent.

DERIVATIVE. Any security that has principal and/or interest payments which are subject to uncertainty (but not for reasons of default or credit risk) as to timing and/or amount, or any security which represents a component of another security which has been separated from other components ("Stripped" coupons and principal). A derivative is also defined as a financial

instrument the value of which is totally or partially derived from the value of another instrument, interest rate, or index.

DISCOUNT. The difference between the par value of a bond and the cost of the bond, when the cost is below par. Some short-term securities, such as T-bills and banker's acceptances, are known as discount securities. They sell at a discount from par and return the par value to the investor at maturity without additional interest. Other securities, which have fixed coupons, trade at a discount when the coupon rate is lower than the current market rate for securities of that maturity and/or quality.

DIVERSIFICATION. Dividing investment funds among a variety of investments to avoid excessive exposure to any one source of risk.

DURATION. The weighted average time to maturity of a bond where the weights are the present values of the future cash flows. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a security to changes in interest rates.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC). The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent federal agency insuring deposits in U.S. banks and thrifts in the event of bank failures. The FDIC was created in 1933 to maintain public confidence and encourage stability in the financial system through the promotion of sound banking practices.

FEDERALLY INSURED TIME DEPOSIT. A time deposit is an interest-bearing bank deposit account that has a specified date of maturity, such as a certificate of deposit (CD). These deposits are limited to funds insured in accordance with FDIC insurance deposit limits.

LEVERAGE. Borrowing funds in order to invest in securities that have the potential to pay earnings at a rate higher than the cost of borrowing.

LIQUIDITY. The speed and ease with which an asset can be converted to cash.

LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF). A voluntary investment fund open to government entities and certain non-profit organizations in California that is managed by the State Treasurer's Office.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL. Investment pools that range from the State Treasurer's Office Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) to county pools, to Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs). These funds are not subject to the same SEC rules applicable to money market mutual funds.

MAKE WHOLE CALL. A type of call provision on a bond that allows the issuer to pay off the remaining debt early. Unlike a call option, with a make whole call provision, the issuer makes a lump sum payment that equals the net present value (NPV) of future coupon payments that will not be paid because of the call. With this type of call, an investor is compensated, or "made whole."

MARGIN. The difference between the market value of a security and the loan a broker makes using that security as collateral.

MARKET RISK. The risk that the value of securities will fluctuate with changes in overall market conditions or interest rates.

MARKET VALUE. The price at which a security can be traded.

MATURITY. The final date upon which the principal of a security becomes due and payable. The investment's term or remaining maturity is measured from the settlement date to final maturity.

MEDIUM TERM NOTES. Unsecured, investment-grade senior debt securities of major corporations which are sold in relatively small amounts on either a continuous or an intermittent basis. MTNs are highly flexible debt instruments that can be structured to respond to market opportunities or to investor preferences.

MODIFIED DURATION. The percent change in price for a 100-basis point change in yields. Modified duration is the best single measure of a portfolio's or security's exposure to market risk.

MONEY MARKET. The market in which short-term debt instruments (T-bills, discount notes, commercial paper, and banker's acceptances) are issued and traded.

MONEY MARKET MUTUAL FUND. A mutual fund that invests exclusively in short-term securities. Examples of investments in money market funds are certificates of deposit and U.S. Treasury securities. Money market funds attempt to keep their net asset values at \$1 per share.

MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH SECURITIES. A securitized participation in the interest and principal cash flows from a specified pool of mortgages. Principal and interest payments made on the mortgages are passed through to the holder of the security.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES. Securities issued by state and local agencies to finance capital and operating expenses.

MUTUAL FUND. An entity which pools the funds of investors and invests those funds in a set of securities which is specifically defined in the fund's prospectus. Mutual funds can be invested in various types of domestic and/or international stocks, bonds, and money market instruments, as set forth in the individual fund's prospectus. For most large, institutional investors, the costs associated with investing in mutual funds are higher than the investor can obtain through an individually managed portfolio.

NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO).

A credit rating agency that the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States uses for regulatory purposes. Credit rating agencies provide assessments of an investment's risk. The issuers of investments, especially debt securities, pay credit rating agencies to provide them with ratings. The three most prominent NRSROs are Fitch, S&P, and Moody's.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD). A short-term debt instrument that pays interest and is issued by a bank, savings or federal association, state or federal credit union, or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Negotiable CDs are traded in a secondary market.

PRIMARY DEALER. A financial institution (1) that is a trading counterparty with the Federal Reserve in its execution of market operations to carry out U.S. monetary policy, and (2) that participates for statistical reporting purposes in compiling data on activity in the U.S. Government securities market.

PRUDENT PERSON (PRUDENT INVESTOR) RULE. A standard of responsibility which applies to fiduciaries. In California, the rule is stated as "Investments shall be managed with the care, skill, prudence and diligence, under the circumstances then prevailing, that a prudent person, acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters, would use in the conduct of an enterprise of like character and with like aims to accomplish similar purposes."

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT. Short-term purchases of securities with a simultaneous agreement to sell the securities back at a higher price. From the seller's point of view, the same transaction is a reverse repurchase agreement.

SAFEKEEPING. A service to bank customers whereby securities are held by the bank in the customer's name.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC). The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is an independent federal government agency responsible for protecting investors, maintaining fair and orderly functioning of securities markets and facilitating capital formation. It was created by Congress in 1934 as the first federal regulator of securities markets. The SEC promotes full public disclosure, protects investors against fraudulent and manipulative practices in the market, and monitors corporate takeover actions in the United States.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION SEC) RULE 15C3-1. An SEC rule setting capital requirements for brokers and dealers. Under Rule 15c3-1, a broker or dealer must have sufficient liquidity in order to cover the most pressing obligations. This is defined as having a certain amount of liquidity as a percentage of the broker/dealer's total obligations. If the percentage falls below a certain point, the broker or dealer may not be allowed to take on new clients and may have restrictions placed on dealings with current client.

STRUCTURED NOTE. A complex, fixed income instrument, which pays interest, based on a formula tied to other interest rates, commodities or indices. Examples include inverse floating rate notes which have coupons that increase when other interest rates are falling, and which fall when other interest rates are rising, and "dual index floaters," which pay interest based on the relationship between two other interest rates - for example, the yield on the ten-year Treasury note minus the Libor rate. Issuers of such notes lock in a reduced cost of borrowing by purchasing interest rate swap agreements.

SUPRANATIONAL. A Supranational is a multi-national organization whereby member states transcend national boundaries or interests to share in the decision making to promote economic development in the member countries.

TOTAL RATE OF RETURN. A measure of a portfolio's performance over time. It is the internal rate of return, which equates the beginning value of the portfolio with the ending value; it includes interest earnings, realized and unrealized gains, and losses in the portfolio.

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Treasuries are considered to have no credit risk and are the benchmark for interest rates on all other securities in the US and overseas. The Treasury issues both discounted securities and fixed coupon notes and bonds.

TREASURY BILLS. All securities issued with initial maturities of one year or less are issued as discounted instruments and are called Treasury bills. The Treasury currently issues three- and six-month T-bills at regular weekly auctions. It also issues "cash management" bills as needed to smooth out cash flows.

TREASURY NOTES. All securities issued with initial maturities of two to ten years are called Treasury notes and pay interest semi-annually.

TREASURY BONDS. All securities issued with initial maturities greater than ten years are called Treasury bonds. Like Treasury notes, they pay interest semi-annually.

YIELD TO MATURITY. The annualized internal rate of return on an investment which equates the expected cash flows from the investment to its cost.