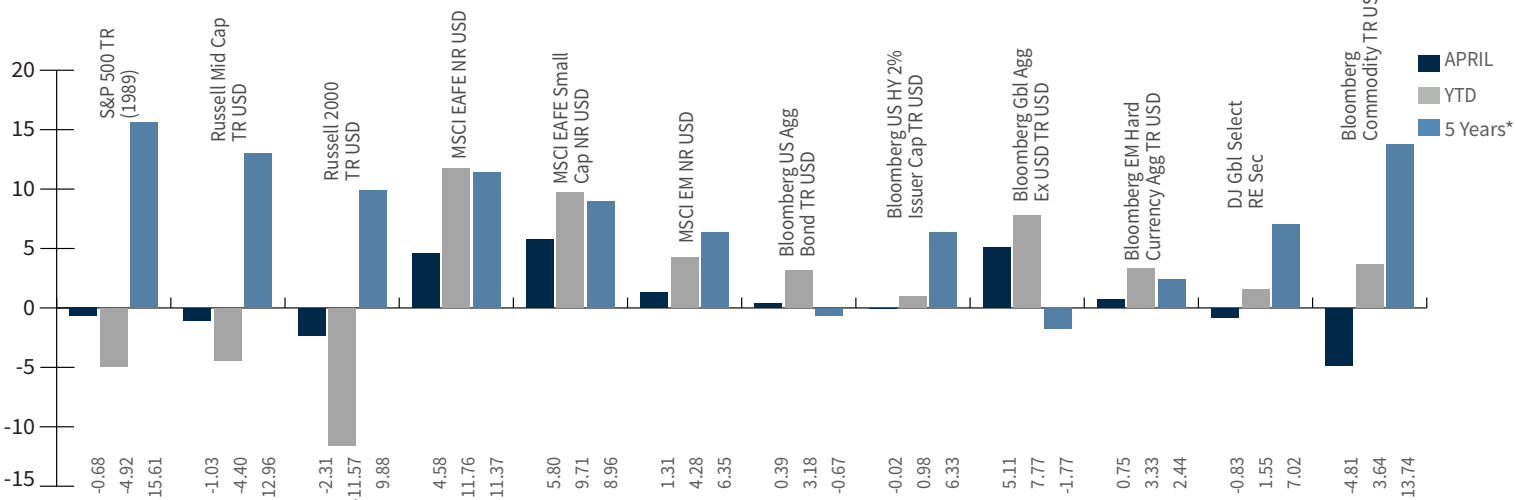


MONTHLY CAPITAL MARKETS REVIEW

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS

- While the ending result for domestic markets in April was one of continued underperformance, the story could have been so much worse. On April 2nd, the new administration held “Liberation Day,” whereby President Trump announced a laundry list of tariffs that would be placed upon US global trade partners. The size of such taxes, as well as the breadth of their reach, were staggering to investors; and this incited a dramatic US equity selloff. However, as the month continued, Trump announced a 90-day reprieve for certain countries – thereby signaling that such draconian circumstances could be mitigated. As such, domestic assets saved some face by the end of the month. As it relates to trade policy, the only certainty moving forward is uncertainty – and we can expect markets to retain their volatility until we receive a permanent solution, whenever this may be.
- US equities again bore the brunt of the sentiment deterioration – and ensuing recovery – in the month of April. The S&P 500 TR, which tracks US large-cap companies, was only down marginally when all was said and done, returning -0.68%. The MSCI EM index – which represents the performance of emerging market equities – outperformed; it returned 1.31%. This was aided by a sharp selloff in the US dollar following Liberation Day, which tends to be inversely correlated with emerging market asset performance in US dollar terms. International developed large cap companies, as measured by the MSCI EAFE index, soared as investors considered alternatives to the US, generating 4.58% in returns.
- Yields only fell slightly by the end of April. US Treasury bonds – as exemplified by the Bloomberg US Treasury index – returned 0.63%, as the 10-year yield dropped 5bps on the month to 4.16%. US corporate bonds, as tracked by the Bloomberg Corp Bond index, remained negative, as they returned -0.03%. These products tend to follow trends in domestic equity performance, but the overall health of issuing entities again remained strong enough as to mitigate a more pronounced equity selloff. Municipal securities, as tracked by the Bloomberg Municipal TR index, generated a harsher -0.81% in returns.
- Oil took a nosedive in April, driven by recessionary fears. It closed at a price of \$58.21 on the final day of the month, thereby returning -18.56%. The US dollar again lost versus both the Euro as well as the Japanese Yen, returning -4.73% and -4.59%, respectively.

INDEX RETURNS (%)



FOCUS ITEMS

	4/30/25	3/31/24	1-Mth Change	4/30/24
US Dollar (\$) / Japanese Yen (¥)	143.07	149.96	-4.59%	157.80
Euro (€) / US Dollar (\$)	1.13	1.08	-4.73%	1.07
Gold	3302.05	3115.10	6.00%	2307.00
10-Year Treasury Yield	4.16	4.21	-1.03%	4.68
Light Crude Oil	58.21	71.48	-18.56%	81.93

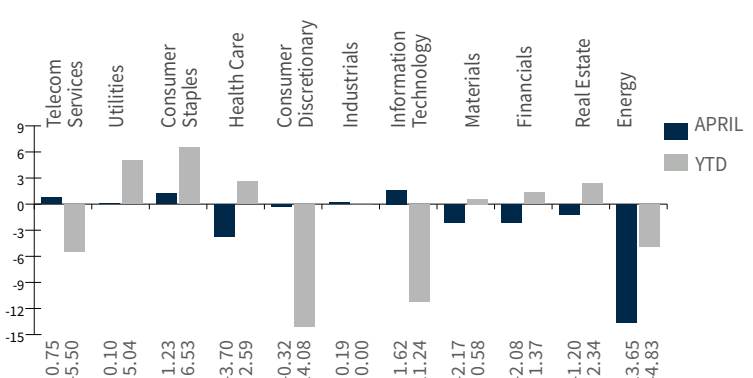
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY RETURNS (%)

	APRIL	YTD	5-Years*
MSCI EAFE Growth NR USD	5.15	7.39	8.08
MSCI EAFE NR USD	4.58	11.76	11.37
MSCI EAFE Value NR USD	4.06	16.09	14.49

FIXED INCOME SECTOR RETURNS (%)

	APRIL	YTD	5-Years*
Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD	0.39	3.18	-0.67
Bloomberg US Treasury TR USD (1987)	0.63	3.57	-1.67
Bloomberg US Corp Bond TR USD	-0.03	2.27	0.47
Bloomberg US Agg Govt Reltd TR USD	0.69	3.34	0.39
Bloomberg US Scrtzd MBS ABS CMBS TR USD	0.33	3.34	-0.59
Bloomberg Municipal TR USD	-0.81	-1.03	1.17

S&P SECTOR RETURNS (%)



EQUITY STYLE RETURNS (%)

APRIL	Large	Value	Core	Growth	YTD	Large	Value	Core	Growth
		-3.05	-0.60	1.77			-0.98	-5.06	-8.37
		-2.48	-1.03	3.36			-4.54	-4.40	-4.00
	Small	-4.02	-2.31	-0.64		Small	-11.45	-11.57	-11.68

*Five-year performance number is annualized. Please see next page for additional information. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indexes are not available for direct investment. Any investor who attempts to mimic an index will incur fees and expenses which would reduce returns.

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THIS MATERIAL IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED OR CONSTRUED AS A RECOMMENDATION REGARDING ANY SECURITY OUTSIDE OF A MANAGED ACCOUNT.

There is no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful or that any securities transaction, holdings, sectors or allocations discussed will be profitable. It should not be assumed that any investment recommendation or decisions made in the future will be profitable or will equal any investment performance discussed herein. Investing involves risk, including loss.

Fixed-income securities pose various risks including credit, market and liquidity, interest rate, reinvestment, legislative, and call risks. Specific sector investing can be subject to different and greater risks than more diversified investments.

Investing in small-cap and mid-cap stocks generally involves greater risks, and, therefore, may not be appropriate for every investor. International investing also involves special risks, including currency fluctuations, different financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic volatility. There is an inverse relationship between interest rate movements and fixed income prices. Generally, when interest rates rise, fixed income prices fall and when interest rates fall, fixed income prices generally rise. Commodities trading is generally considered speculative because of the significant potential for investment loss.

Specific sector investing such as real estate can be subject to different and greater risks than more diversified investments. Declines in the value of real estate, economic conditions, property taxes, tax laws and interest rates all present potential risks to real estate investments.

ASSET CLASS RETURNS: Source: Russell, Bloomberg, Dow Jones, JP Morgan, Morningstar Direct

S&P 500 SECTOR RETURNS: [Source: Standard & Poor's] Returns are based on the GICS Classification model. Returns are cumulative total return for stated period, including reinvestment of dividends.

STYLE RETURNS: [Source: Russell] Style box returns based on the GICS Classification model. All values are cumulative total return for stated period including reinvestment of dividends. The Indices used from L to R, top to bottom are: Russell 1000 Value Index, Russell 1000 Index, Russell 1000 Growth Index, Russell Mid-cap Value Index, Russell Mid-cap Index, Russell Mid-cap Growth Index, Russell 2000 Value Index, Russell 2000 Index, and Russell 2000 Growth Index.

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY STYLE RETURNS, AND FOCUS ITEMS: Source: Morningstar Direct

FIXED INCOME SECTORS: [Source: Bloomberg] Returns based on the four sectors of Bloomberg Global Sector Classification Scheme: Securitized (consisting of US MBS Index, the ERISA-Eligible CMBS Index, and the fixed-rate ABS Index), Government Related (consisting of US Agencies and non-corporate debts with four subsectors: Agencies, Local Authorities, Sovereign, and Supranational), Corporate (dollar denominated debt from US and non-US industrial, utility, and financial institutions issuers), and Treasuries (includes public obligations of the US Treasury that have remaining maturities of one year or more). Please note that all indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. An investor who purchases an investment product which attempts to mimic the performance of an index will incur expenses that would reduce returns. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS:

BBg EM Hard Currency Aggregate: Covers countries and sectors of the emerging markets fixed income investment universe, which includes USD-denominated emerging markets corporate and government-related debt.

BBg Global Agg. ex-US Dollar: The index provides a broad-based measure of the global investment grade fixed-rate debt markets, excluding the United States. Currency exposure is hedged to the US dollar.

BBg US Aggregate Bond Index: The index is a measure of the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market of roughly 6,000 SEC-registered securities with intermediate maturities averaging approximately 10 years. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, MBS, ABS, and CMBS sectors.

Bloomberg US Corporate Investment Grade: A component of the US Credit index. Publicly issued US corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes that meet the specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements. To qualify, bonds must be SEC-registered.

Bloomberg US Government: The index measures the performance of all public U.S. government obligations with remaining maturities of one year or more.

Bloomberg US High Yield 2% Issuer Capped: The index measures the performance of high yield corporate bonds, with a maximum allocation of 2% to any one issuer.

BBg US Municipal Bond Index: The index is a measure of the long-term tax-exempt bond market with securities of investment grade (rated at least Baa by Moody's Investors Service and BBB by Standard and Poor's). This index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds.

BBg US Securitized: The index is a composite of asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage-backed securities (ERISA-eligible) and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities.

BBg US Treasury: A component of the US Government Index. Must be publicly issued, dollar-denominated and non-convertible, fixed rate (although it may carry a coupon that steps up or changes according to a predetermined schedule) US Treasury security. Must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following rating agencies: Moody's, S&P or Fitch; regardless of call features, have at least one year to final maturity, and have an outstanding par value amount of at least \$250 million.

Bloomberg Commodities Index: The index tracks prices of futures contracts on physical commodities on the commodity markets. The index is designed to minimize concentration in any one commodity or sector. It currently has 22 commodity futures in seven sectors. No one commodity can compose less than 2% or more than 15% of the index, and no sector can represent more than 33% of the index (as of the annual weightings of the components). The weightings for each commodity included in Bloomberg Commodity Index are calculated in accordance with rules that ensure that the relative proportion of each of

the underlying individual commodities reflects its global economic significance and market liquidity. Annual rebalancing and reweighting ensure that diversity is maintained over time.

MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australia, Far East): A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the United States & Canada. The index consists of the following 21 developed market countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

MSCI EAFE Growth: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world that are included in the MSCI EAFE Index. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend. With 558 constituents, the index targets 50% coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EAFE Index.

MSCI EAFE Small Cap: Offer an exhaustive representation of this size segment by targeting companies that are in the Investable Market Index but not in the Standard Index in a particular developed market. The indices include Value and Growth style indices and industry indices based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS).

MSCI EAFE Value: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to capture large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world that are included in the MSCI EAFE Index. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. With 489 constituents, the index targets 50% coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EAFE Index.

MSCI Emerging Markets: The index captures large and mid cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries*. With 1,251 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. *EM countries include: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

Russell 2000: This index covers 2000 of the smallest companies in the Russell 3000 index, which ranks the 3000 largest US companies by market capitalization. The Russell 2000 represents approximately 10% of the Russell 3000 total market capitalization. This Index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

Russell Mid-Cap: This index consists of the bottom 800 securities in the Russell 1000 index as ranked by total market capitalization. This Index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

S&P 500 TR: This index is a broad-based measurement of changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks. It consists of 400 industrial, 40 utility, 20 transportation, and 40 financial companies listed on US market exchanges. This is a capitalization-weighted calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The S&P represents about 75% of the NYSE market capitalization.

Dow Jones Global Select Real Estate Securities: The Dow Jones Global Select Real Estate Securities Index tracks the performance of equity real estate investment trusts (REITs), and real estate operating companies (REOCs) traded globally. The index is designed to serve as a proxy for direct real estate investment, in part by excluding companies whose performance may be driven by factors other than the value of real estate.

DEFINITIONS:

Small-cap stocks refers to a company's capitalization as determined by the total market value of its publicly traded shares.

Large-cap stocks are generally defined as those with market capitalizations of more than \$10 billion.

Energy sector is a category of stocks that relate to producing or supplying energy.

Commodity is a basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other commodities of the same type.

Commodities are most often used as inputs in the production of other goods or services.

Fixed income is a type of investment in which real return rates or periodic income is received at regular intervals and at reasonably predictable levels.

High-yield bond is a high paying bond with a lower credit rating than investment-grade corporate bonds, Treasury bonds and municipal bonds.

International: This asset class represents managers that seek long term capital appreciation by investing primarily in companies outside of the United States, including emerging markets in some instances. Companies of all cap sizes may be considered. Investments are primarily ADR equities and may be subject to additional risks such as currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards by country, and possible political and economic risks.

NOT Deposits, NOT Insured by FDIC or any other government agency, NOT GUARANTEED by the bank, subject to risk and may lose value

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