3rd Quarter 2026 Investment Landscape

Institutional Consulting

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Business Update

Since our last Investment Landscape webinar:

› We hosted our clients in Seattle for our 2026 Institutional Client Summit

› CPIC hired Nate Patzwald and Ashley Andrews as Investment Analysts in our Seattle office

› Partner Tim McEnery, CFA, was announced as a CIO Knowledge Broker for 2026

› Recent research

  - *Real Assets Outlook*

› Upcoming research

  - *Private Equity Outlook*

Recent Cerity Partners research

Thought Leadership

TOP TEN THOUGHTS FOR 2026

Each year CPIC identifies a set of themes we believe investors should weigh in the year ahead—some centered on the economy and markets, others on geopolitics and broader structural issues. The paper also revisits the prior year's forecasts.

STATE OF THE CORE REAL ESTATE FUND UNIVERSE

CPIC assesses the state of the core real estate fund universe, including the mixed fundamentals facing the asset class and the elevated redemption queues that continue to pressure certain funds and frustrate investors seeking liquidity.

LDI FOR PUBLIC SPONSORS

We examine the divergence in LDI adoption across sponsor types, the plan characteristics that make liability-driven strategies advantageous, and why the current environment makes LDI look relatively attractive today.

THIS MATTERS, AND THIS DOESN'T

We share perspectives on recognizing and, where possible, avoiding bias—identifying what matters most to the portfolio by drawing on a balanced set of information sources, remaining alert to bias, and weighing incentives carefully, while also discerning what does not matter.

2^{nd} quarter summary

THE ECONOMY

- U.S. real GDP growth in Q2 was weaker than expected at 1.5% QoQ annualized. The ongoing trade deficit acted as a significant drag on growth, although consumer spending and investment trends suggest core economic activity remains strong. The current trade deficit should arguably be viewed less poorly, as importation of AI-related hardware and equipment will likely help drive future business productivity. ***p. 13***
- U.S. inflation jumped considerably during Q2 as the U.S.-Iran conflict led to a historically severe global oil supply shortage. Inflation spiked to 4.2% in May—more than double the Fed's 2% target—then fell sharply to 3.5% in June as a possible peace deal led oil prices back nearly to pre-crisis levels. However, inflation is not all about energy and the Strait of Hormuz, as massive AI investment has driven demand-pull inflation across a variety of materials and goods. ***p. 9***

EQUITY

- Emerging markets outperformed, up +24.1%. The U.S. market generated +15.2%, while international developed equity lagged but still advanced a solid +10.8%. Q2 year-over-year S&P 500 earnings growth is expected to reach +23.3% (FactSet, as of July 2nd), and full-year 2026 corporate earnings are projected to grow a remarkable +24.1%. ***p. 29***
- Small caps again outperformed large caps, extending a one-year run of +18.5% relative outperformance, though the asset class still lags meaningfully on a 3- and 5-year trailing basis. Growth led Value in Q2, even as Value retains a +9.8% edge over the past year. Sector effects drove much of the style dispersion, with Info Technology a standout in Q2 (+31.8%). ***p. 33***

FIXED INCOME

- Kevin Warsh was sworn in as Fed Chairman on May 22nd, in a historically divided 54–45 Senate vote. Warsh takes the helm amid an energy shock from the Iran conflict, resurgent inflation, and historically depressed consumer sentiment. A key question is whether he leans dovish—consistent with his rhetoric ahead of nomination—or hawkish, given his hardline inflation stance and long-standing preference for shrinking the Fed's balance sheet and narrowing its role. ***p. 22***
- Concerns around private credit persisted, now centered largely on investor redemption requests, which remained substantial and above the standard 5% quarterly limit imposed by many funds. In several cases, redemptions have come disproportionately from a small subset of investors—suggesting greater underlying stability than the headlines imply. Credit defaults and stress remain broadly muted. ***p. 22***

ASSET ALLOCATION ISSUES

- Risk assets performed well as expanding corporate earnings and tighter credit spreads lifted fixed income returns. Global equities returned +14.9% and U.S. high yield bonds gained +2.5%. Commodities notably lagged: oil fell on optimism around a U.S.–Iran peace deal, while gold retreated sharply after its remarkable 2025 rally, alongside declines in other metals. ***p. 50***
- Market-priced volatility stayed subdued despite geopolitical risk. U.S. inflation pushed above 4%—double the Fed's target—leading markets to brace for future rate hikes rather than the cuts previously expected. The U.S. and Iran signed the Islamabad Memorandum, though hostilities reignited in early July. The VIX ended June at 16.5. ***p. 38***

Risk assets generated very strong returns during Q2 on substantial profit growth and tighter credit spreads

Conflict around the Strait of Hormuz continued, though market pricing suggests little concern

What drove the market in Q2?

"AI spending, earnings hopes, Fed outlook set to sway US in second half"

S&P 500 earnings year-over-year				
Q1 2026	**Q2 2026***	**Q3 2026***	**2026***	**2027***
28.8%	23.6%	26.6%	24.2%	17.4%

Article Source*: Reuters, June 30th, 2026*
**Expected earnings growth YoY*

"US releases official agreement with Iran"

WTI Crude Oil Spot					
2/20	**3/9**	**4/3**	**5/1**	**6/1**	**7/1**
$66	$94	$111	$101	$93	$68

Article Source*: CNN, June 17th, 2026*

"Inflation cools more than expected in June as gas costs fall"

U.S. Inflation (year-over-year)							
Nov '25	**Dec '25**	**Jan '26**	**Feb '26**	**Mar '26**	**Apr '26**	**May '26**	**Jun '26**
2.7%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%	3.3%	3.8%	4.2%	3.5%

Article Source*: AP News, July 14th, 2026*

"America's job market looks strong. So why is it so difficult to find work?"

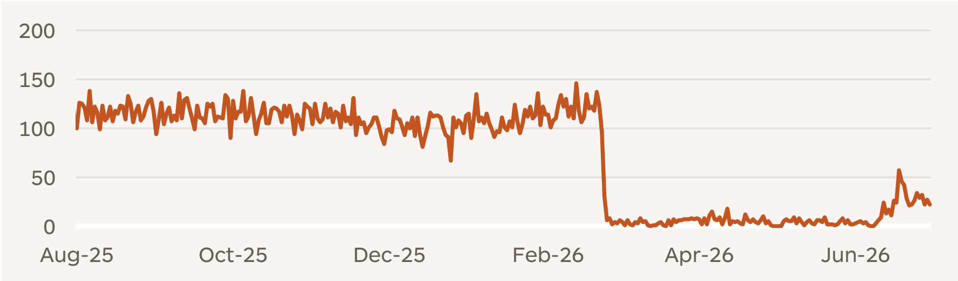
Change in Employment (% year-over-year)					
Jan '26	**Feb '26**	**Mar '26**	**April '26**	**May '26**	**June '26**
0.20%	0.08%	0.17%	0.20%	0.27%	0.32%

Article Source*: CNN, June 1st, 2026*

S&P 500 INDEX

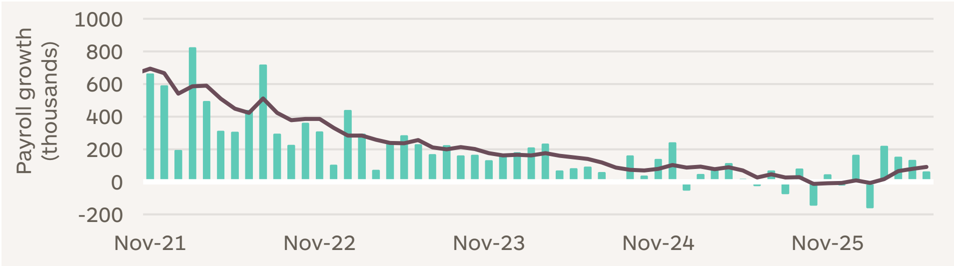
Source*: Standard & Poor's, as of 6/30/26*

HORMUZ COMMERCIAL CARGO CROSSINGS



Source: *Bloomberg, CPIC, as of 7/6/26*

U.S. MONTHLY JOB GROWTH



Source: *FRED, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

Economic environment

U.S. economics summary

- U.S. real GDP in Q2 grew at a weaker than expected 1.5% QoQ annualized rate. An ongoing trade deficit acted as a significant drag on growth, fueled partly by imports of AI-related infrastructure and hardware. While trade deficits are often viewed as negative for the economy, it is worth noting that a deficit due to AI buildout should arguably be viewed less poorly, as these imports will likely be used to improve productivity and expand business capabilities in the U.S.
- The U.S.–Iran conflict caused significant disruption to energy supplies, but has had surprisingly little effect on the broader economy. Several factors seem to explain the resilience: major economies drew on their own large reserves, easing supply pressure; some producers continued to export through routes other than the Strait; and the global energy market entered the conflict in surplus rather than scarcity. Perhaps just as important, the world's reliance on fossil fuels is far lower than in prior energy crises, muting the economic and inflationary fallout this time around.
- U.S. inflation jumped considerably during Q2 given the U.S.-Iran conflict. Inflation spiked to 4.2% in May—more than double the Fed's 2% target—then fell sharply to 3.5% in June as a possible peace deal led oil prices back nearly to pre-crisis levels. However, inflation is not all about energy and the Strait of Hormuz, as massive AI investment has driven demand-pull inflation across a variety of materials and goods.
- Unemployment fell from 4.3% to 4.2%. The decline, however, largely reflected a falling participation rate, as workers aged 55 and older have steadily exited the workforce since the pandemic. Participation among the 55+ cohort now sits at its lowest level since 2005. We would describe the labor market as strong in certain ways—historically low unemployment with minimal layoff activity—but soft beneath the surface, with subdued hiring and a workforce that is barely expanding.
- Consumer sentiment stayed depressed through Q2, near record lows per the University of Michigan. It improved modestly in June as gasoline prices eased, fears around the Iran conflict began to subside, and households grew more optimistic about business conditions. The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index likewise remained soft, though its short-term outlook for income, business, and labor-market conditions firmed.

	Most Recent	**12 Months Prior**
Real GDP *(YoY)*	2.1% 6/30/2026	2.1% 6/30/2025
Inflation *(CPI YoY, Core)*	2.6% 6/30/2026	2.9% 6/30/2025
Expected Inflation *(5yr-5yr forward)*	2.2% 6/30/2026	2.3% 6/30/2025
Fed Funds Target Range	3.50% - 3.75% 6/30/2026	4.25% - 4.50% 6/30/2025
10-Year Rate	4.5% 6/30/2026	4.2% 6/30/2025
U-3 Unemployment	4.2% 6/30/2026	4.1% 6/30/2025
U-6 Unemployment	7.9% 6/30/2026	7.7% 6/30/2025

Source*: Bloomberg*

Inflation

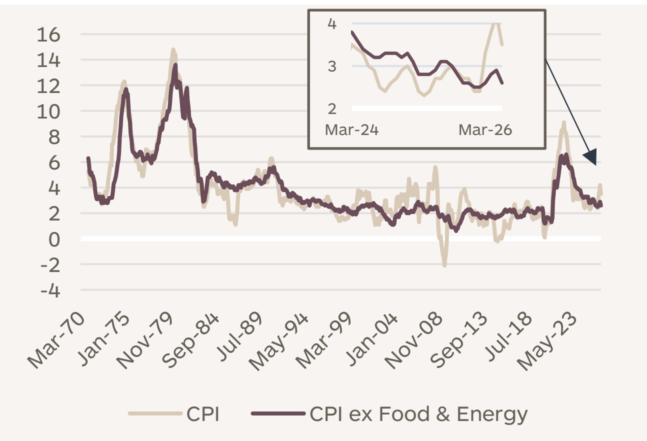
U.S. inflation reaccelerated sharply in Q2 as the U.S.–Iran conflict drove a historically severe global oil-supply shortage. CPI spiked to 4.2% in May—more than double the Fed's 2% target—before falling back to 3.5% in June as a prospective peace deal returned oil prices toward pre-crisis levels. Energy is only part of the story, however: intense AI-related investment has generated demand-pull inflation across a range of materials and goods (e.g., laptops, mobile phones, computer hardware, electricity). Prices are now outpacing U.S. wage growth and eroding household purchasing power.

On the shelter side, prices rose just 0.1% month-over-month in June—a key driver of the -0.4% move in headline CPI during that month—potentially an early sign that the flat rents and moderate home-price gains of recent years are finally filtering into official CPI data, which tends to lag the market.

Consumer anxiety over the conflict and its inflationary implications eased notably in June, per the University of Michigan survey. One-year inflation expectations fell to 4.2% (down from 4.8% in May), while five-year expectations fell to 3.3% from 3.9%—roughly in line with the recent average of the past year. Market-based measures also declined notably following the peace deal, though hostilities resumed in early July: the 2-year TIPS breakeven fell from a Q1 high of nearly 3.4% to 2.0% by end of June.

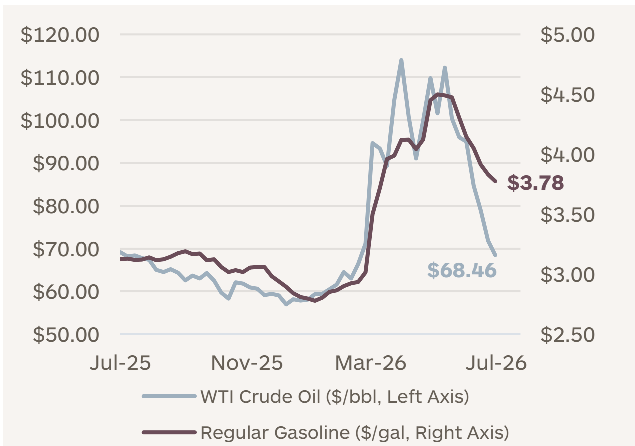
› The Strait reopened during the quarter, but the military conflict reignited in July, causing more confusion

U.S. CPI (YOY)



***Source**: BLS, as of 6/30/26*

CRUDE OIL VS. GAS PRICES



***Source**: BLS, CPIC, as of 7/2/26*

MONTHLY PRICE MOVEMENT (CPI)

***Source**: FRED, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

Dynamics that led to higher inflation could now lead to easing

- WTI crude spiked from roughly $70/bbl pre-conflict to above $110/bbl before retracing to the ~$70-$80/bbl range in early July. Should gasoline and related prices track this reversal, the initial inflationary impulse could give way to disinflation. This was evident in June's U.S. inflation report, which reflected a sharp single month move lower from 4.2% to 3.5%. **However, military strikes between the U.S. and Iran continued later in July, and there is a high amount of uncertainty around the direction of energy prices.**
- Housing prices in June showed the weakest monthly price rise since early 2021. Since shelter costs are roughly one-third of the U.S. inflation rate, a trend towards more subdued housing inflation could have a significant disinflationary impact on official inflation numbers (this trend would make sense, as actual rents have been flat for multiple years, and home price appreciation has been moderate).
- Tariffs typically exert a one-time, level effect on prices—once in place for a full year, their year-over-year contribution fades to zero. With tariffs now past the one-year mark, this base effect should become a headwind to year-over-year inflation. Compounding the point, the effective tariff rate has drifted lower over the past year amid court challenges and refunds (e.g., IEEPA).
- U.S. wage growth has decelerated for more than four years and now trails the pace of inflation. As wages are widely regarded as a durable driver of underlying inflation, this continued softening likely creates some disinflationary effects.

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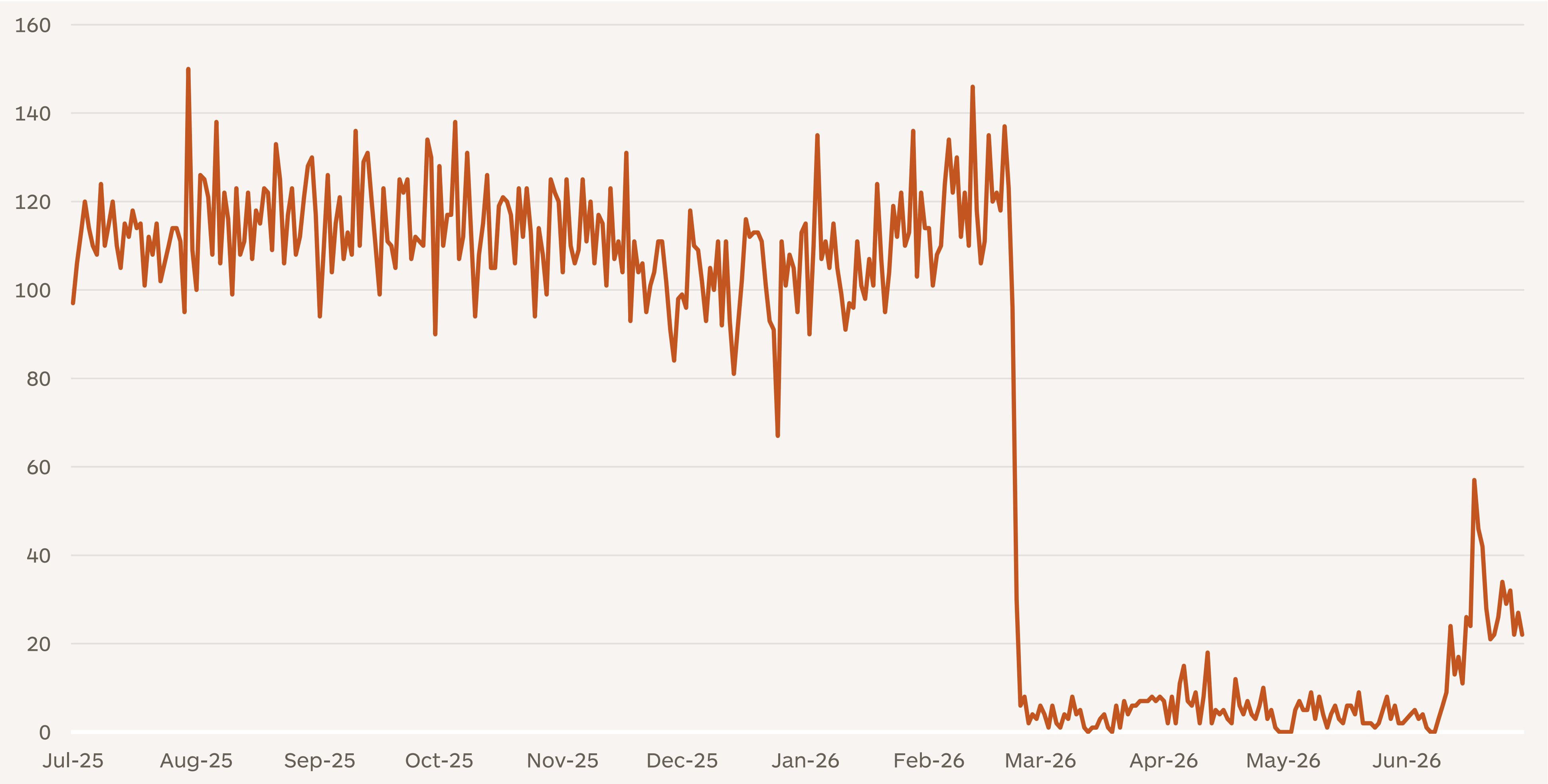
A (very) slow normalization in the Strait of Hormuz

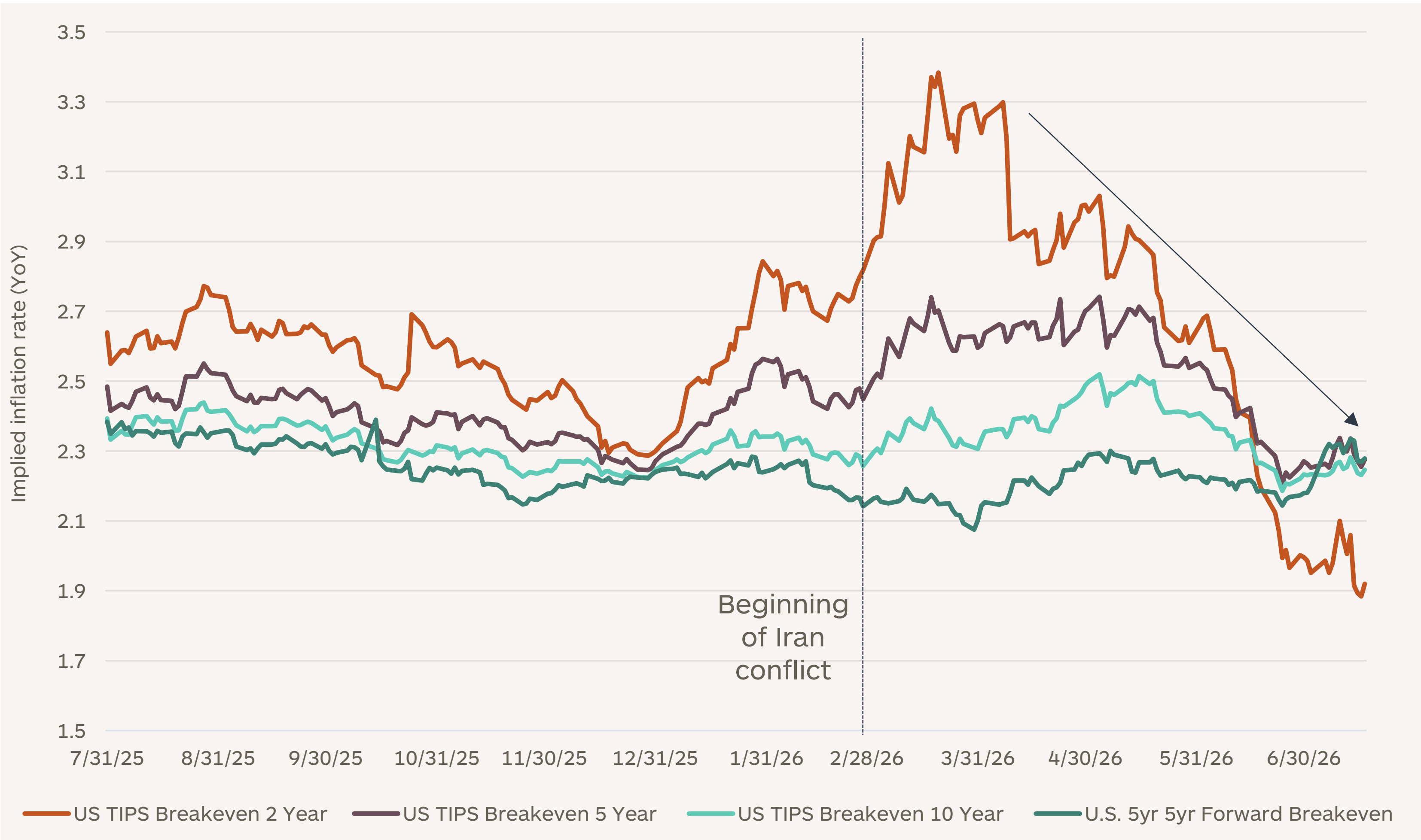
HORMUZ COMMERCIAL CARGO CROSSINGS



Source: CPIC, Bloomberg, as of 7/6/26

Markets expect inflation to return to normal

MARKET IMPLIED INFLATION RATES



- At the onset of the U.S.–Iran conflict, markets began repricing the inflation outlook
- With shipping through the Strait of Hormuz resuming towards the end of the quarter, markets began to expect inflation normalization

Source: CPIC, Bloomberg, as of 7/17/26 – 5-year 5-year forward contract represents the rate of inflation starting 5 years from today and ending 10 years from today

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GDP Growth

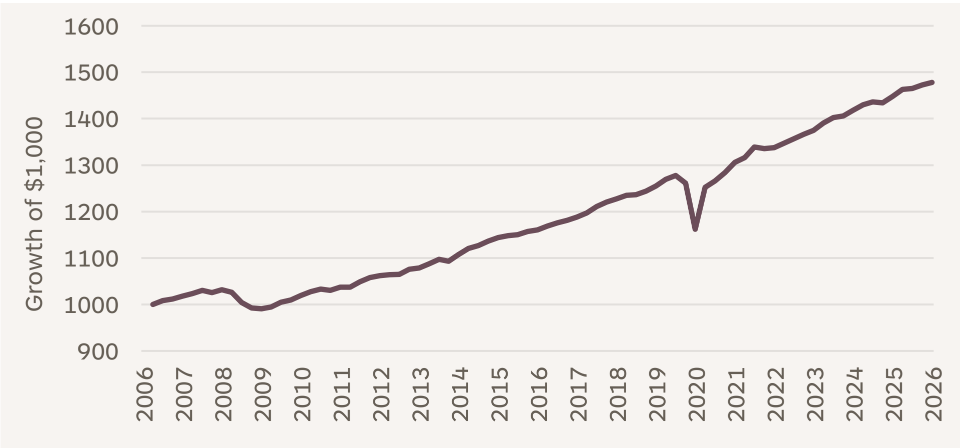
U.S. real GDP growth in Q2 came in weaker than expected at a 1.5% quarter-over-quarter annualized rate. An ongoing trade deficit acted as a significant drag on growth, fueled partly by imports of AI-related infrastructure and hardware. While trade deficits are often viewed poorly, it is worth noting that a deficit due to AI buildout should arguably be viewed less negatively, as these imports will likely be used to improve productivity and expand future business capabilities here at home.

Outside of trade, core economic trends appear strong. Retail sales since February have been incredibly robust, reflecting accelerating overall spending, while investment and business capital expenditures have provided a tailwind.

Recent quarters of GDP growth have been more modest than many investors had hoped, especially given broad AI infrastructure tailwinds. With calendar year 2026 real GDP growth expected to be in a 2-2.5% range, the next two quarters will need to show fairly rapid growth to achieve that rate.

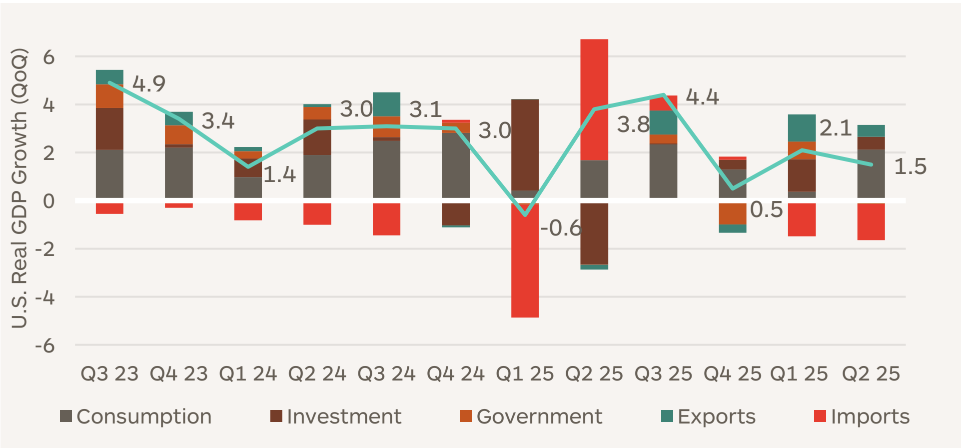
› Q2 GDP growth was weaker than expected, dragged lower by the trade deficit

U.S. REAL GDP GROWTH



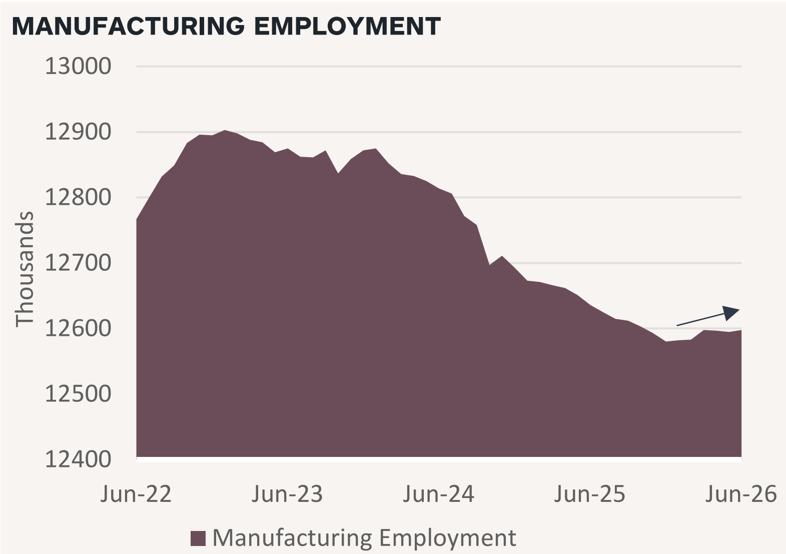
***Source**: FRED, as of 6/30/26*

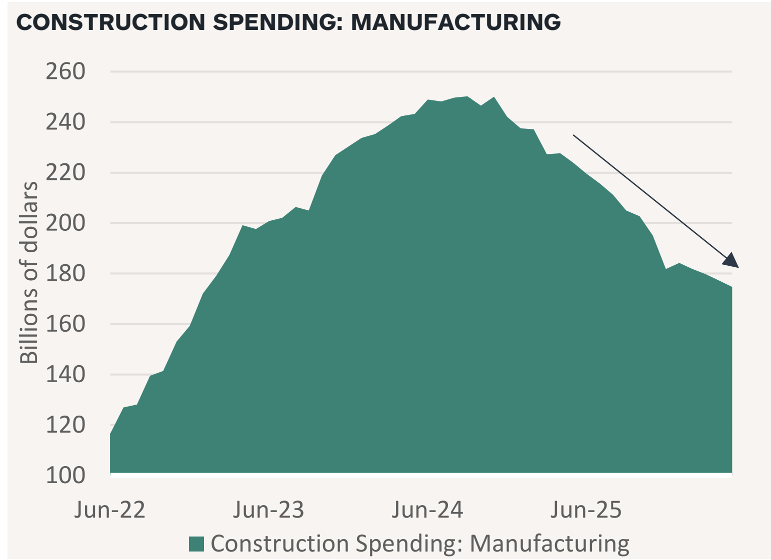
U.S. REAL GDP COMPONENTS (QOQ ANNUALIZED)



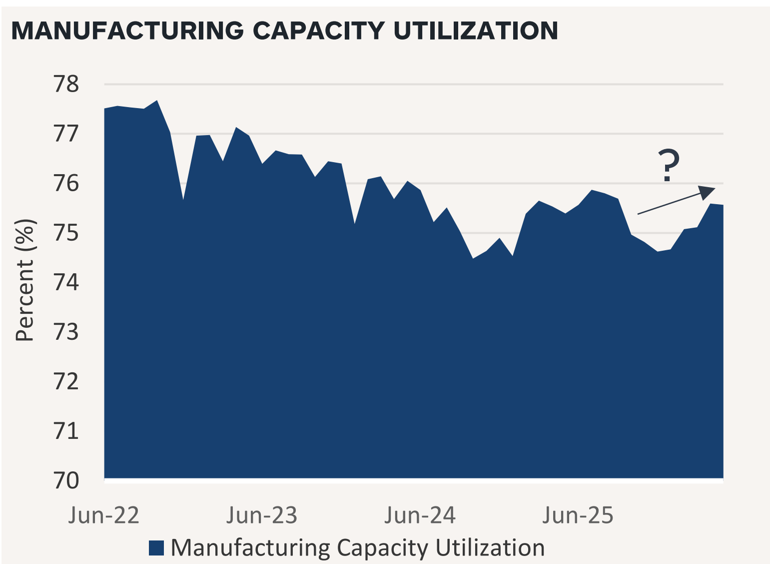
***Source**: FRED, as of 6/30/26*

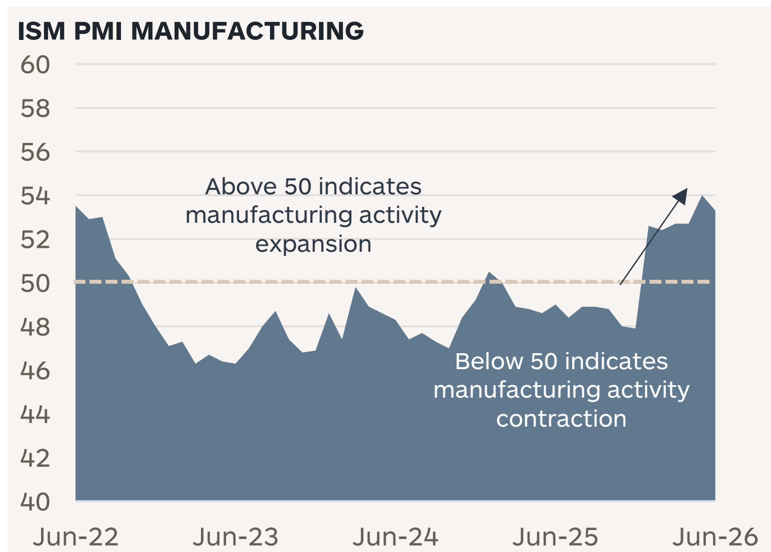
U.S. manufacturing activity could be turning a corner





- Manufacturing activity has clearly picked up in certain respects, even as investment in new facilities and future capacity continues to decline





Source: *FRED (top left, top right, bottom left), Institute for Supply Management (bottom right), CPIC*

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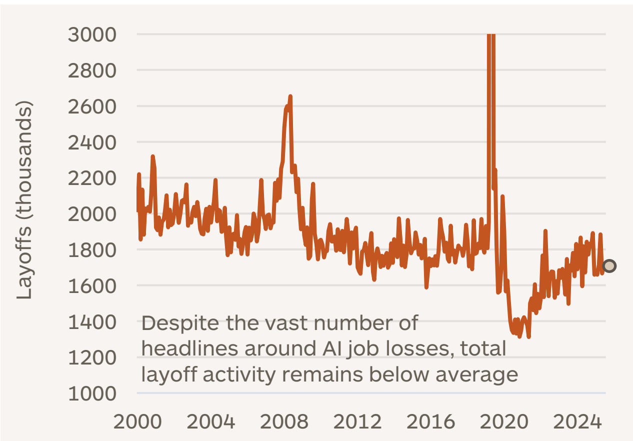
Labor Market

The unemployment rate edged down over the quarter from 4.3% to 4.2%, which on the surface points to a firm labor market. The underlying picture is more nuanced. The decline largely reflects a falling participation rate, as workers aged 55 and older have exited the workforce steadily since the pandemic (when a discouraged job-seeker abandons the search, measured unemployment falls). Participation among the 55+ cohort has slipped to its lowest level since 2005. On balance, we would characterize today's labor market as solid regarding the level—healthy employment and historically low unemployment—yet soft at the margin, with subdued hiring and a workforce that is barely expanding, likely reflecting reduced net immigration and a low birth rate.

Despite persistent headlines around layoffs—AI-related terminations in particular—aggregate separations remain very low by historical standards. We think the phrase *low hire, low fire* best captures the current equilibrium. Additionally, there seems to be more talk about the potential for AI adoption to lead to *more hiring* in AI-intensive firms, rather than less. This argument suggests that as the cost of professional services falls due to AI, the demand and market for these services expands, with the total number of firms growing and employment also expanding. We suspect reality will fall somewhere in the middle: expanding demand and opportunity in certain segments of the economy, with concerning job losses in other segments.

› The job market seems to have stabilized and may be strengthening, although the total growth rate is historically slow

LAYOFFS



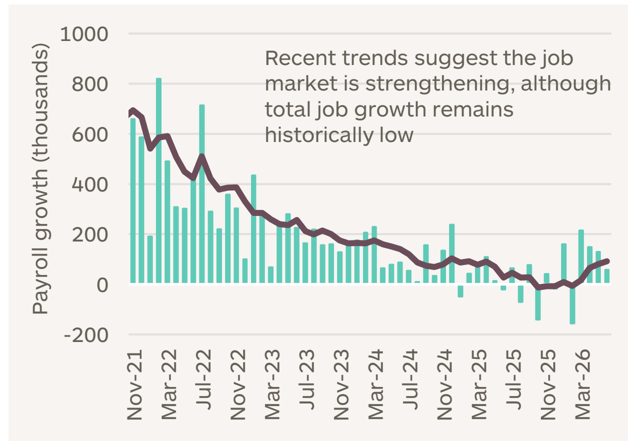
***Source**: FRED, as of 5/31/26*

LABOR PARTICIPATION TRENDS

	Overall Participation	16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-54 Years	55+ Years
25-Mar	62.5	37.4	71.9	83.3	38.2
25-Apr	62.6	36.7	72.0	83.6	38.4
25-May	62.4	36.0	71.3	83.4	38.1
25-Jun	62.3	35.1	71.0	83.5	38.0
25-Jul	62.2	35.0	71.0	83.4	38.1
25-Aug	62.3	34.8	70.3	83.7	38.1
25-Sep	62.5	36.3	71.1	83.7	38.0
25-Oct			*Not reported*		
25-Nov	62.5	36.3	71.8	83.8	37.9
25-Dec	62.4	36.6	71.3	83.8	37.9
26-Jan	62.1	35.4	71.3	84.0	37.3
26-Feb	62.0	35.7	71.6	83.9	37.3
26-Mar	61.9	35.7	70.5	83.8	37.2
26-Apr	61.8	35.8	70.5	83.8	37.1
26-May	61.8	35.7	70.5	83.9	37.1
26-Jun	61.5	35.4	70.6	83.3	37.1

***Source**: FRED, CPIC, as of 6/30/26 - Color formatting determined by range of conditions over the past decade (dark red suggests worst conditions of the past decade)*

JOB GROWTH



***Source**: FRED, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

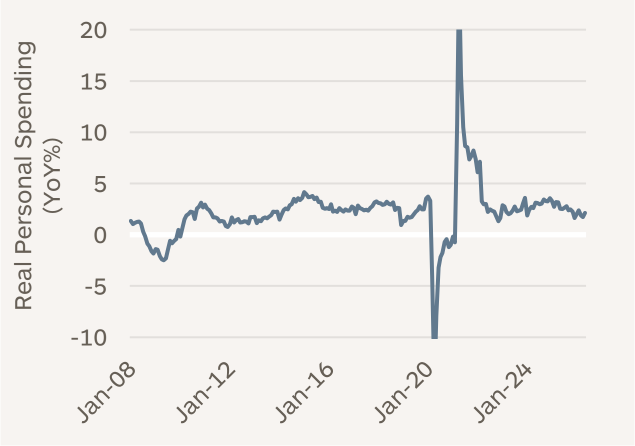
The consumer

After a soft stretch from September 2025 through January 2026, retail sales turned higher in February and have held firm ever since (stripping out volatile gas prices in May and June reveals a generally strong trend across other types of spending). Sales rose 7.2% year-over-year in June—the strongest pace since 2022.

Consumer spending overall has stayed resilient, growing 2.1% in real terms over the past year, as of May. Services outlays carried overall activity while goods purchases were more subdued. The household savings rate, meanwhile, has fallen to historically low levels—though it remains up for debate whether this reflects genuine strain on household finances or simply shifting demographics, as a growing retiree population naturally depresses the national savings rate.

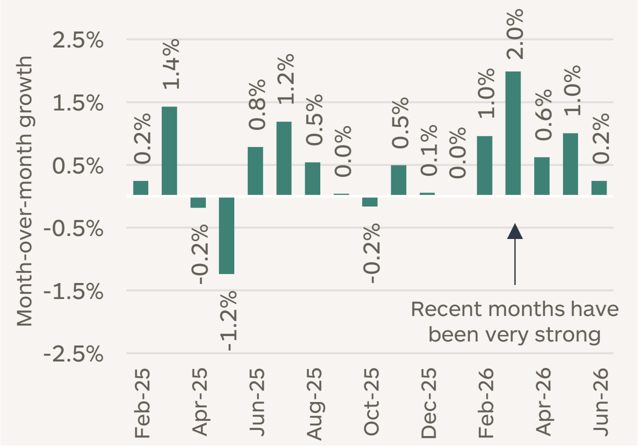
Recent market headlines have focused on the idea of a "K-shaped" economy, in which higher-income households prosper and drive spending while lower-income households struggle with inflation and pull back (the lower leg of the "K"). Market strategist Ed Yardeni offers a competing framing—the "G-shaped" economy, where "G" stands for generational: older, wealthier Americans have benefited from substantial gains in equities and housing, while younger Americans confront unaffordable homes, student debt, and a tougher starting point. This theory seems well supported by certain data, such as the fact that first-time home buyers represent a historically low 24% of total home purchase activity, a record number of young adults still live at home with their parents, and the student loan debt crisis.

REAL PERSONAL SPENDING



***Source**: FRED, as of 5/31/26*

RETAIL SALES



***Source**: FRED, as of 6/30/26*

PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE

***Source**: FRED, as of 5/31/26*

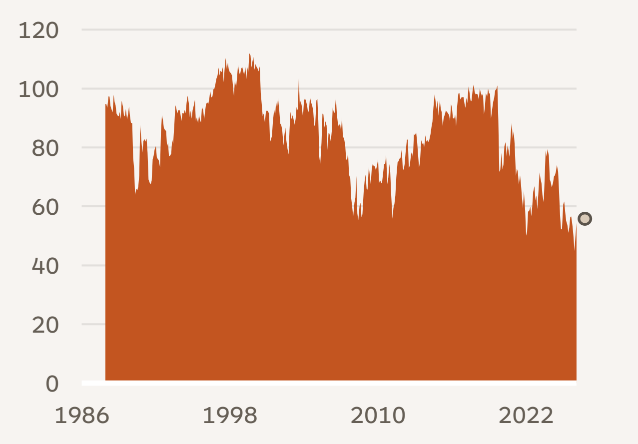
Sentiment

Consumer sentiment improved slightly during the quarter—though still at depressed levels, per the University of Michigan survey. Sentiment jumped markedly in June as gasoline prices eased, fears around the Iran conflict began to subside, and households turned more optimistic on business conditions.

The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index likewise continued to signal weak sentiment. Consumers' appraisal of current business and labor-market conditions deteriorated further, even as the short-term outlook for income, business, and jobs improved over the quarter. The share of respondents describing jobs as “hard to get” climbed to 22.5%—the highest since January 2021.

Small business sentiment recovered somewhat in June, moving back closer to pre-Iran war levels. Businesses began to expect better future business conditions, and sales expectations improved, though uncertainty remained elevated. “Current economic conditions present small business owners with both encouraging developments and ongoing challenges,” said NFIB Chief Economist Bill Dunkelberg. “Lower fuel costs provide welcome relief for businesses as well as consumers, with firms anticipating improved operating conditions over the next six months.”

CONSUMER SENTIMENT (UNIV. OF MICHIGAN)



***Source**: University of Michigan, as of 6/30/26*

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (CONFERENCE BOARD)

***Source**: Conference Board, as of 6/30/26*

NFIB SMALL BUSINESS SENTIMENT

***Source**: NFIB, as of 6/30/26*

Housing

Home prices rose 2.0% year-over-year in May, according to Redfin, with sales activity up 5.2% over the same period. The average 30-year fixed mortgage rate edged up from 6.2% to 6.4% during the quarter, finding little relief after inflation concerns tied to the Iran conflict drove a sharp rise in borrowing costs in March.

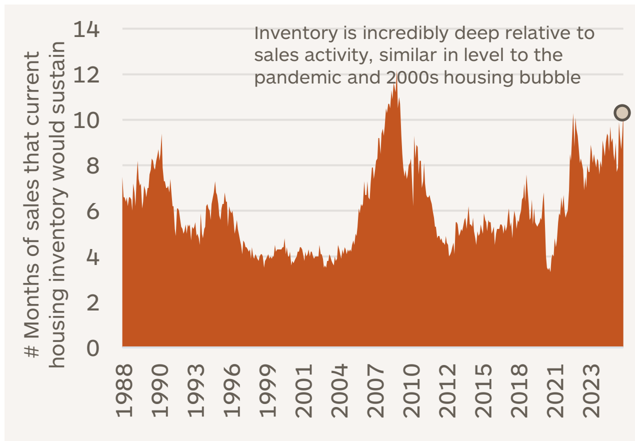
Housing inventory has nearly returned to pre-pandemic levels while sales activity remains depressed, leaving supply elevated relative to transactions—a dynamic matched only by the pandemic and the mid-2000s housing bubble. To date, however, this excess supply does not seem to have translated into downward pressure on prices.

Elevated prices, combined with higher mortgage costs, have led to further deterioration in affordability. One path back toward normal affordability would be an extended stretch of muted price appreciation: if wages outpace home prices consistently, the monthly mortgage burden gradually eases relative to incomes. Lower mortgage rates could also help, though markets do not anticipate a return to the ultra-low-rate regime of the 2010s—suggesting rates may not fall materially from current levels.

30-YEAR MORTGAGE RATE (%)

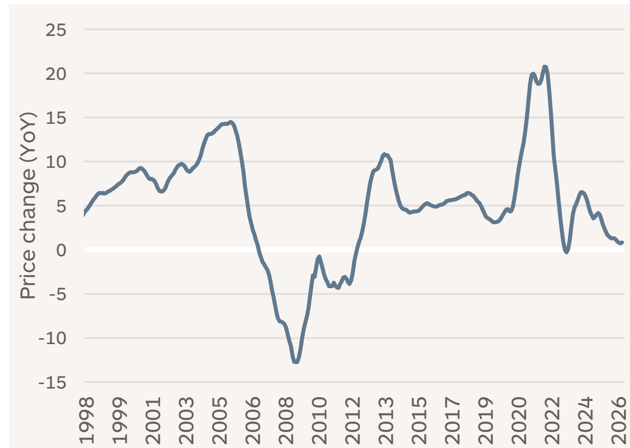
***Source**: Freddie Mac, as of 6/30/26*

HOUSING SALES VS. INVENTORY



***Source**: FRED, as of 5/31/26*

U.S. NATIONAL HOME PRICE INDEX



***Source**: S&P Cotality Case-Shiller National Home Price Index, CPIC, as of 5/31/26*

International economics summary

- Non-U.S. developed economies showed very weak, but positive, economic growth. Modest improvements in growth are expected, supported by fiscal stimulus, investment in local infrastructure and defense spending, and some lingering effects of recent monetary easing (although the ECB reversed and hiked rates in June). Eurozone GDP growth slowed to 0.3% year-over-year in Q1, while Japan posted a mild 0.4% rate. Shipping disruptions from the U.S.–Iran war, along with rising energy prices, have pushed inflation to concerning levels in many places.
- The Strait of Hormuz remains unstable with very minimal shipping traffic. Early in July there appeared to be hope for normalization, but a reigniting of military conflict between Iran and the U.S., and seemingly a falling apart of the Memorandum of Understanding, sent energy prices upward as shipping traffic slowed. It is likely that extended closure of the Strait could translate to imminent crisis in certain regions.
- Higher inflation appears to be prompting a reversal in policy at some central banks, notably the ECB, which raised rates during Q2—a marked shift from a series of cuts delivered since early 2024. The combination of sluggish growth and elevated inflation makes for a distinctly more difficult policy backdrop.
- Following the February 2026 Supreme Court decision that invalidated previous tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), the U.S. government owes importers an estimated $166 billion in refunds. In June, the U.S. sent $49 billion in tariff refunds, which means refunds issued were two times larger than import duties collected. The legal process around refunds remains cloudy.
- For the first time in nearly three years, the ECB hiked rates in June from 2% to 2.25%, pointing to the rise of inflation. Markets expect a ~50% chance of another hike by September. Meanwhile, the BOE held rates steady at 3.75% in June, though the vote was split 7-2, with two members wanting to hike to 4.0%. The BOJ hiked rates in June to 1.0% with a decisive 7-1 vote. Central banks are watching energy prices closely.
- Russia and Ukraine remain locked in a costly stalemate—intensified strikes but little territorial change. The U.S.-brokered peace process has stalled, with the "spirit of Anchorage" from the 2025 Trump–Putin summit having collapsed. Casualties are immense and war-weariness runs high; fighting continues to escalate even as diplomacy yields no breakthrough, most notably with Ukraine landing large-scale drone strikes on Moscow.

	GDP (Real, YoY)	Inflation (CPI, YoY)	Unemployment
United States	2.1% 6/30/2026	3.5% 6/30/2026	4.2% 6/30/2026
Eurozone	1.0% 6/30/2026	2.8% 6/30/2026	6.3% 6/30/2026
Japan	0.4% 3/31/2026	1.7% 6/30/2026	2.6% 5/31/2026
Canada	1.1% 4/30/2026	2.8% 6/30/2026	6.5% 6/30/2026
BRICS Nations	4.6% 3/31/2026	2.2% 6/30/2026	4.8% 6/30/2026
Brazil	1.8% 3/31/2026	4.6% 6/30/2026	5.4% 6/30/2026
Russia	-0.2% 3/31/2026	6.0% 6/30/2026	2.2% 6/30/2026
India	7.8% 3/31/2026	4.4% 6/30/2026	8.5% *12/31/2017*
China	4.3% 6/30/2026	1.0% 6/30/2026	5.0% 6/30/2026

Source: *Bloomberg*

NOTE*: India lacks reliable government unemployment data. Unemployment rate shown above is estimated from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy. The Chinese unemployment rate represents the monthly surveyed urban unemployment rate in China.*

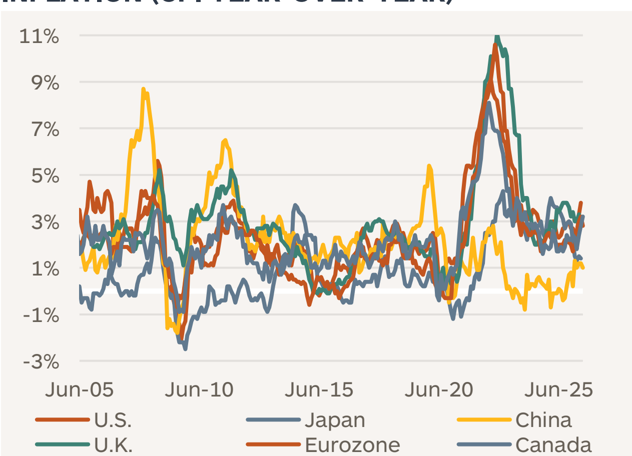
International economics

Non-U.S. developed economies are showing very weak, but positive, economic growth. Modest improvements are expected, supported by fiscal stimulus, investment in local infrastructure and defense spending, and some lingering effects of recent monetary easing (although the ECB reversed and hiked rates in June). Eurozone GDP growth slowed to 0.3% year-over-year in Q1, as Europe continues to face stagnant growth, a lack of innovation and business formation (arguably due to overregulation), as well as strong competition from China on industrial goods and autos, for example.

Japan grew at a mild 0.4% rate year-over-year during Q2, and could see economic acceleration as the Takaichi administration focuses on strategic investment, looser fiscal policy, and a generally market-friendly stance.

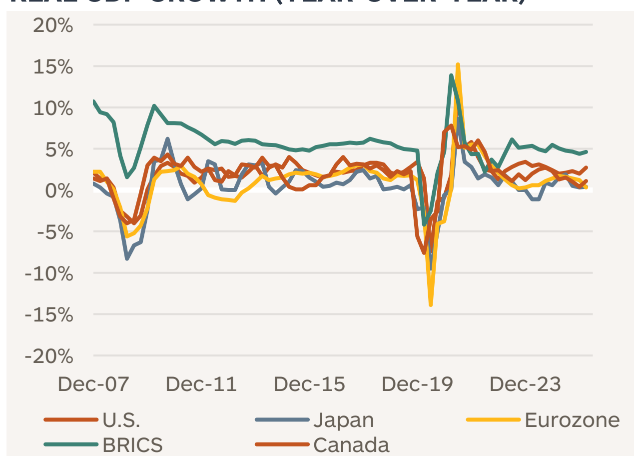
Following the February 2026 Supreme Court decision that invalidated previous tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), the U.S. government owes importers an estimated $166 billion in refunds. In June the U.S. sent $49 billion in tariff refunds, which means refunds issued were two times larger than import duties collected. The legal process around refunds remains cloudy.

INFLATION (CPI YEAR-OVER-YEAR)



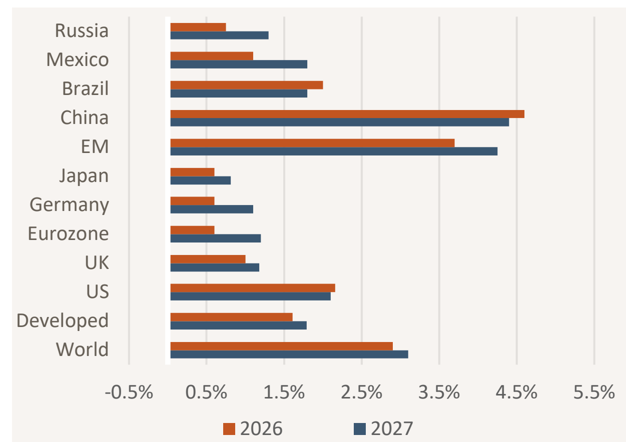
***Source**: Bloomberg, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

REAL GDP GROWTH (YEAR-OVER-YEAR)



***Source**: Bloomberg, CPIC, as of 3/31/26*

GDP GROWTH EXPECTATIONS



***Source**: Bloomberg, CPIC, as of 7/22/26 or most recent date*

Fixed income rates & credit

Fixed income environment

- Kevin Warsh was sworn in as Fed Chairman on May 22nd in a historically divided 54–45 Senate vote. He takes the helm amid an energy shock from the Iran conflict, surging inflation, and historically depressed consumer sentiment. A central question is whether Warsh proves more dovish—consistent with his rhetoric ahead of nomination—or more hawkish, given his hardline inflation views and long-standing preference for shrinking the Fed's balance sheet and narrowing its role. Markets currently expect rate hikes in 2026. The FOMC held rates steady in July.
- The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield drifted higher over the quarter, from 4.32% to 4.47%. Inflation concerns tied to the Iran war and the prospect of a more hawkish Fed have likely helped keep yields elevated.
- High yield bonds gained +3.1% in Q2, while bank loans were up +1.9%. The persistent laggard in both asset classes has been Technology, which was the only negative returning sector year-to-date in bank loans (-4.2%), as software-specific fears remained a dominant market theme.
- Market inflation expectations fell materially following the U.S.–Iran ceasefire and the rising likelihood that traffic through the Strait of Hormuz would at least partially resume. The TIPS 2-year Breakeven Inflation Rate fell from 3.3% to 2.0%. The TIPS 5-year breakeven fell from a high of 2.7% in early May to near 2.2% by the final week of June.
- Concerns around private credit persisted through Q2, now centered largely on investor redemption requests, which remained substantial and above the standard 5% quarterly limit imposed by many funds. In several cases, redemptions have come disproportionately from a small subset of investors—suggesting greater underlying stability than the headlines imply.
- The par-weighted high yield bond default rate including distressed exchanges (2.7%) rose above the loan default rate (2.3%) for the first time since December 2022, representing a reversal of the multi-year pattern in which loans consistently defaulted at a higher rate than bonds. On a year-over-year basis, first-half 2026 HY bond issuance of $186.9 billion is running ahead of the $144.6 billion issued one year prior, while loan issuance of $438 billion YTD is roughly flat.

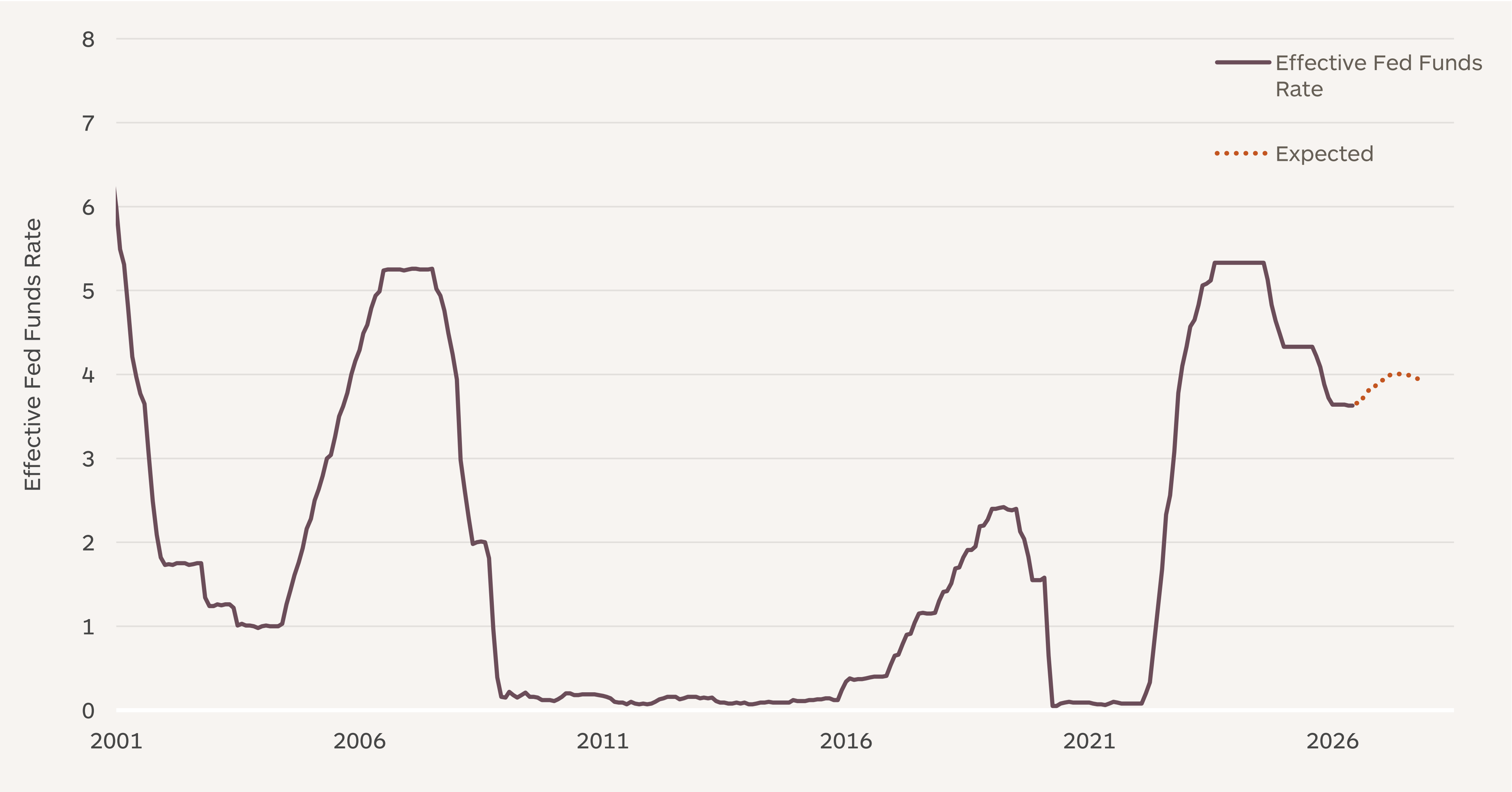
	QTD Total Return	1 Year Total Return
Core Fixed Income (Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate)	0.7%	3.8%
Core Plus Fixed Income (Bloomberg U.S. Universal)	1.1%	4.2%
U.S. Treasuries (Bloomberg U.S. Treasury)	0.4%	2.7%
U.S. Treasuries: Long (Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 20+)	0.8%	2.5%
U.S. High Yield (Bloomberg U.S. Corporate HY)	3.1%	5.9%
Bank Loans (Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan)	1.9%	4.4%
Emerging Market Debt Local (JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified)	4.2%	7.8%
Emerging Market Debt Hard (JPM EMBI Global Diversified)	5.0%	11.8%
Mortgage-Backed Securities (Bloomberg MBS)	0.9%	5.2%

***Source**: Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

Markets are pricing in a hawkish Fed

After a surprisingly soft June inflation report, markets expect one or more hikes later in 2026, then stabilization

EXPECTED PATH OF FED FUNDS RATE

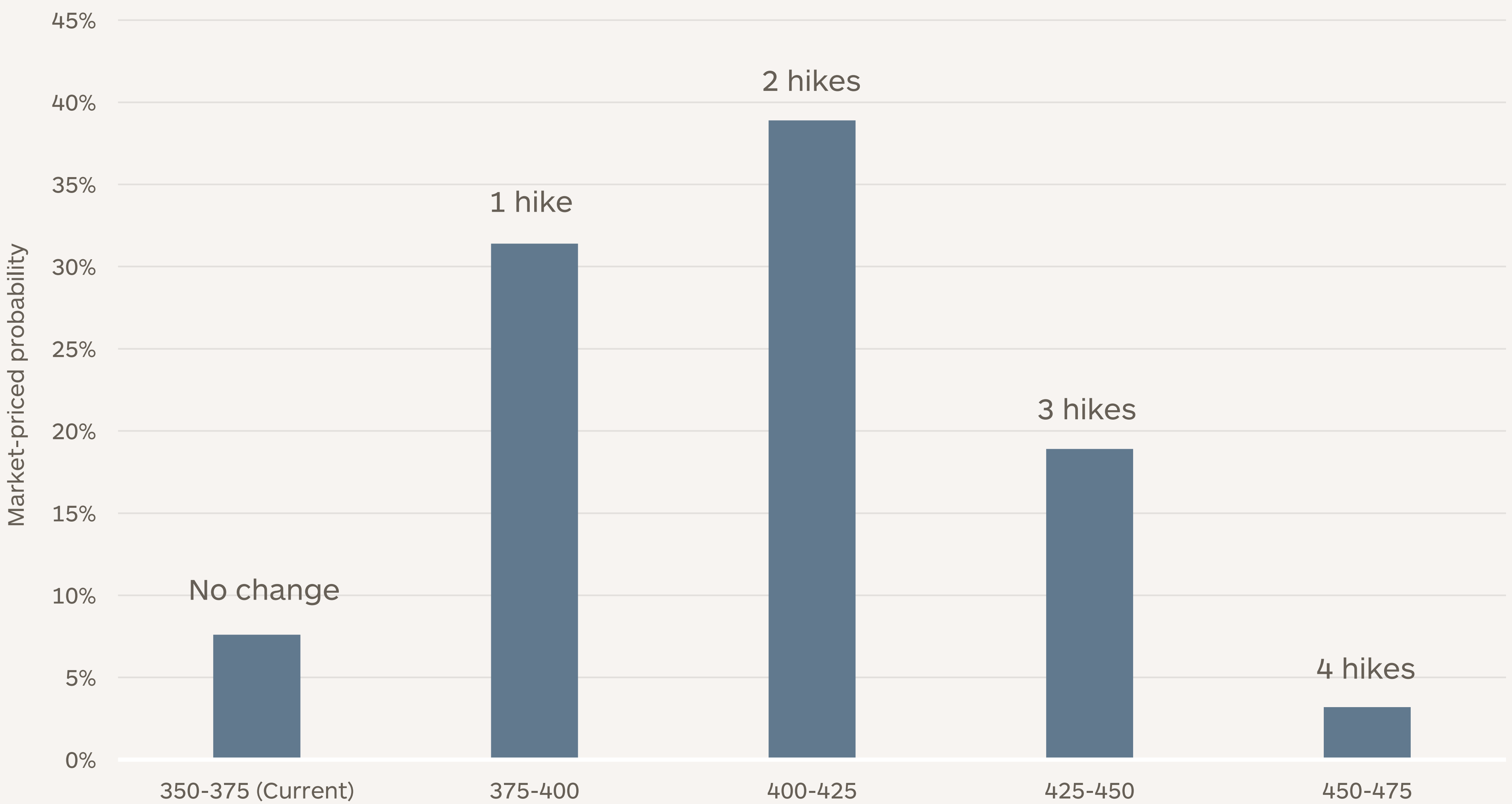


Source: CPIC, Bloomberg, estimate as of 7/15/26

Market rate expectations

Probabilities suggest a rate hike - maybe multiple

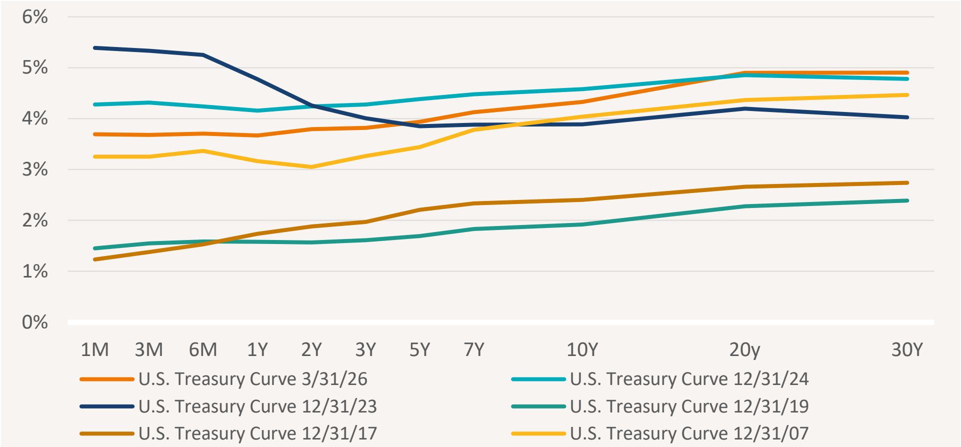
EXPECTED FED FUNDS RATE AT DECEMBER 9TH 2026 FED MEETING



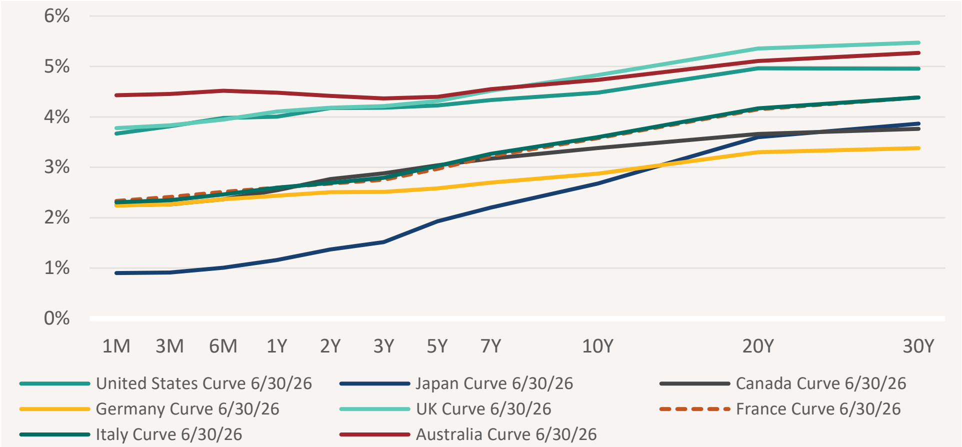
Source: CME Watch, Cerity Partners Institutional Consulting, as of 7/23/26

Yield environment

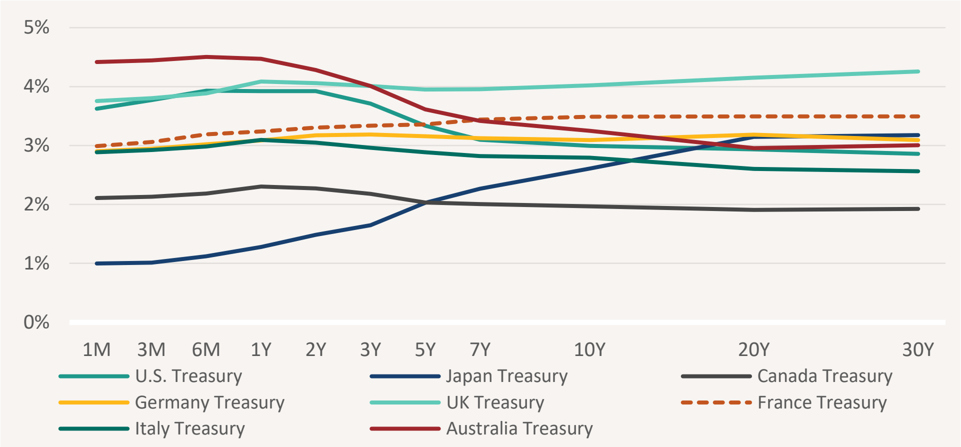
U.S. YIELD CURVE



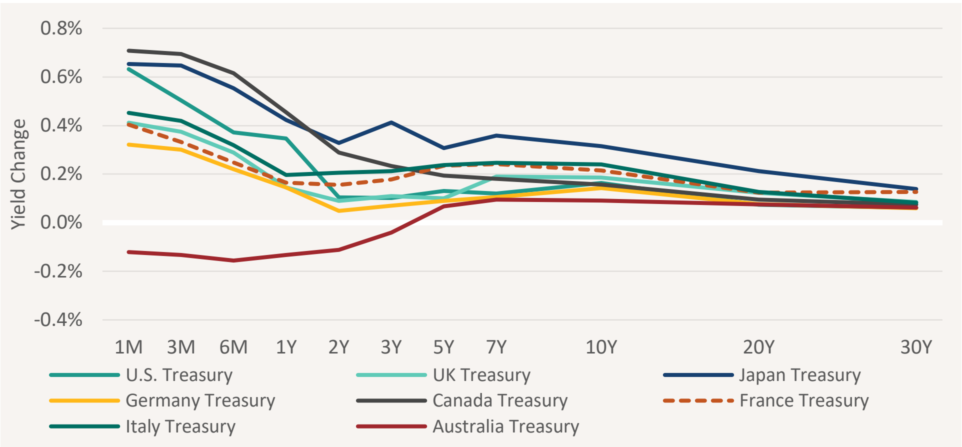
GLOBAL GOVERNMENT YIELD CURVES



YIELD CURVE CHANGES OVER LAST FIVE YEARS



IMPLIED CHANGES OVER NEXT YEAR



***Source**: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

CERITY PARTNERS®

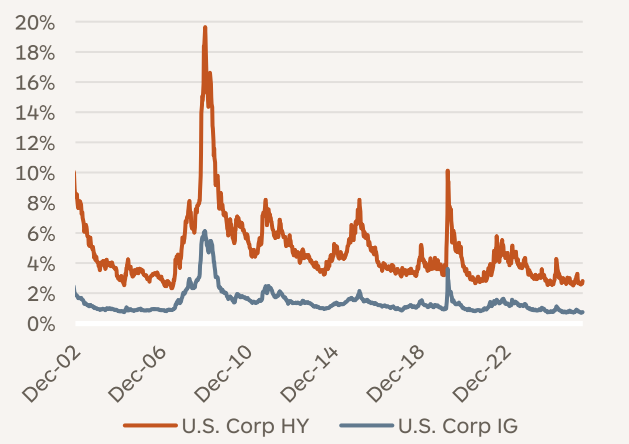
Credit environment

High yield bonds gained +3.1% in Q2 (BBG U.S. Corporate High Yield), a reversal from -0.5% in Q1, while bank loans were up +1.9% relative to -0.6% in Q1 (Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index), lifting the year-to-date gain for loans to +1.5% (+2.5% ex-Software). The persistent laggard in both asset classes has been Technology, which was the only negative returning sector year-to-date in bank loans (-4.2%), as software-specific fears remained a dominant market theme. Within high yield, higher quality outperformed lower quality.

High yield bond spreads tightened -50 bps in Q2, from 320 bps at the beginning of April to 270 bps at the end of June, as easing of U.S.-Iran tensions and a temporary ceasefire likely drove the bulk of the move in April before spreads stabilized in May and June. Bank loan spreads tightened a more modest -12 bps, from 472 bps to 460 bps. Spreads compressed through April and May before widening to a new high in June on renewed software weakness and softer technicals.

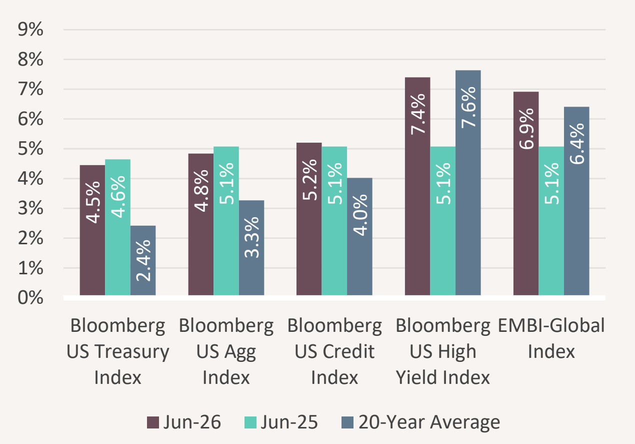
High yield spreads went from -150 bps less than bank loans in April to -190 bps in June. This level continues to be well below the post-Global Financial Crisis average of ~+25bps, while the gap between high yield bonds and bank loans reached a 2-year high (7.4% high yield bond yield vs. 8.9% bank loan yield). Both of those trends suggest a changing relationship between the two asset classes, though each still provides an ample premium over investment grade credit (which offered a 5.2% yield as of June 30th).

SPREADS



***Source**: Barclays, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

YIELD TO MATURITY



***Source**: Morningstar, as of 6/30/26*

CREDIT SPREAD (OAS)

Market	6/30/2026	6/30/2025
Long U.S. Corp	0.9%	1.0%
U.S. Inv Grade Corp	0.7%	0.8%
U.S. High Yield	2.7%	2.9%
U.S. Bank Loans*	4.6%	4.4%

***Source**: Barclays, Credit Suisse, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*
**Discount margin (4-year life)*

Default & issuance

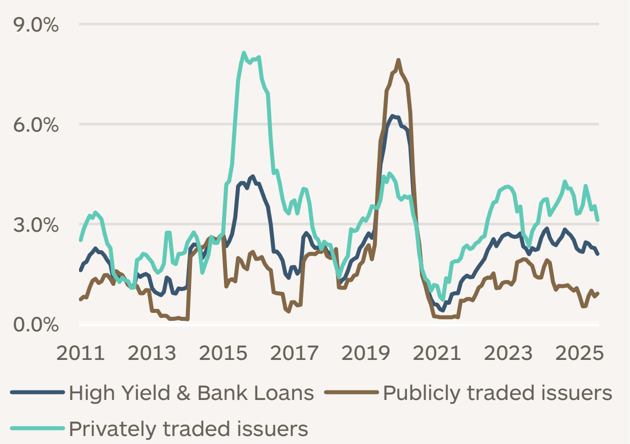
Default and distressed activity in Q2 continued to slow, with April and May being unusually quiet while June saw a significant uptick in activity due to a single event. High yield bonds made up most default activity, though high yield and bank loans were fairly evenly split across distressed activity, a reversal of a loan-heavy Q1.

April recorded one default and distressed exchange in high yield bonds. No default or distressed activity occurred in bank loans during April, for the first time since March 2021. June saw a surge in default activity to $13.1 billion across six borrowers, the largest monthly total since December 2024, driven almost entirely by Dish DBS's $9.75 billion Chapter 11 filing, the second-largest post-pandemic default behind Envision Healthcare in 2023. The total activity of Q2 was $12.2 billion in defaults ($11.95 billion in bonds and $267 million in loans) and $4.9 billion in distressed exchanges ($2.8 billion bonds, $2.1 billion loans).

That single event pushed the par-weighted high yield bond default rate including distressed exchanges (2.7%) above the loan default rate (2.3%) for the first time since 2022, representing a reversal of the multi-year pattern in which loans had consistently defaulted at a higher rate than bonds. However, this change was mostly driven by a single borrower default, which to us does not suggest a meaningful change in the environment.

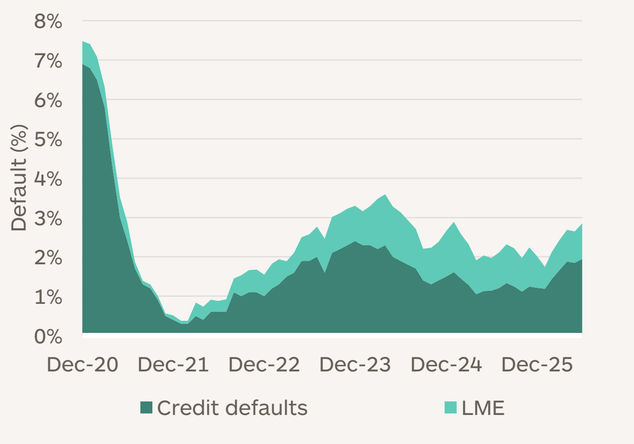
High yield bond issuance totaled $106 billion during Q2, lifting year-to-date volume to $186.9 billion versus $144.6 billion one year ago, while bank loan issuance totaled roughly $214.6 billion over the quarter, pushing year-to-date volume to $438 billion—roughly flat year-over-year.

PAST 12 MONTHS (PAR DEFAULT RATE)



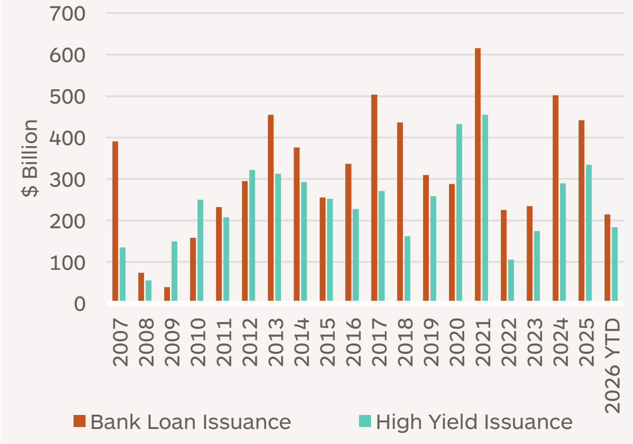
Source: *BofA Global Research, ICE, LCD /Pitchbook, as of 6/30/26*

U.S. HIGH YIELD: DEFAULTS + LME (PAST YEAR)



Source: *BofA Merrill Lynch, as of 6/30/26 – par weighted. "LME" stands for liability management exercise, which is effectively a renegotiation of debt terms but without an official default*

DEVELOPED MARKET USD ISSUANCE



Source: *BofA Merrill Lynch, as of 6/30/26*

Equity

Equity environment

- Emerging market equity outperformed in Q2, up +24.1%. The U.S. market returned +15.2%, while international developed markets lagged but still posted a solid +10.8%. Emerging market strength continues to be driven by AI semiconductor and software names across Asia—TSMC, SK Hynix, and Samsung among them.
- Small caps again outpaced large caps (FTSE Russell 2000 +21.5% vs. S&P 500 +15.2%), extending a one-year run in which small caps led by +18.5%. Small caps nonetheless remain well behind on a 3- and 5-year trailing basis.
- Growth led Value in Q2 (FTSE Russell 1000 Growth +16.7% vs. Value +13.9%), though Value retains a +9.8% edge over the past year. Sector effects drove much of the style dispersion, underscored by a standout quarter for Information Technology (+31.8%).
- Chinese equity underperformance accelerated in Q2. MSCI China has fallen -4.8% over the past year, against +63.1% for MSCI EM ex-China, and trailed the broader emerging markets index by -41% during the quarter.
- Market-priced volatility stayed relatively subdued in Q2 despite the range of risks posed by the Iran conflict. Headline U.S. inflation pushed above 4%, leading markets to price future Fed rate *hikes* rather than the cuts anticipated earlier in the year. U.S. and Iranian leaders signed the Islamabad Memorandum—an interim agreement establishing a 60-day window to negotiate a permanent peace treaty. The VIX ended the quarter at 16.5.
- SpaceX went public on June 12th with the company valued at a historic $1.77 trillion—triple the size of the prior largest IPO. The offering was structured unusually in that 30% of shares were allocated to retail investors (single digit allocations are more common). The stock was priced at $135/share, opened trading at $150 and roared above $210 before falling below $120 by mid-July with substantial short-seller positioning.

	QTD TOTAL RETURN		1 YEAR TOTAL RETURN	
	(unhedged)	(hedged)	(unhedged)	(hedged)
U.S. Large Cap (S&P 500)	15.2%		22.3%	
U.S. Small Cap (Russell 2000)	21.5%		40.8%	
U.S. Equity (Russell 3000)	15.4%		22.8%	
U.S. Large Value (Russell 1000 Value)	13.9%		27.1%	
U.S. Large Growth (Russell 1000 Growth)	16.7%		17.7%	
Global Equity (MSCI ACWI)	14.9%	15.3%	23.7%	26.3%
International Large (MSCI EAFE)	10.8%	12.1%	20.2%	27.9%
Eurozone (EURO STOXX 50)	14.3%	15.7%	18.8%	24.7%
U.K. (FTSE 100)	4.7%	4.1%	19.7%	23.6%
Japan (TOPIX)	11.8%	15.3%	27.0%	48.0%
Canada (S&P/TSX)	6.3%	8.6%	25.7%	33.1%
Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets)	24.1%	24.3%	43.5%	51.6%

Source*: Standard & Poor's, FTSE, MSCI, STOXX, JPX, as of 6/30/26 – performance quoted from perspective of U.S. dollar investor*

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Domestic equity

U.S. equities gained +15.2% in the quarter (S&P 500), trailing emerging markets but outpacing non-U.S. developed markets.

Beneath the calm surface of the index lay several notable rotations. First, the Magnificent 7 lagged the broader S&P 500 by roughly -10% year-to-date, with those seven names collectively flat at 0%. Second, the "HALO" stocks—Heavy on Assets and at Low risk of Obsolescence—cooled in Q2 after a strong Q1 rally. Finally, investors began to favor "picks and shovels" AI infrastructure names that supply chips and memory.

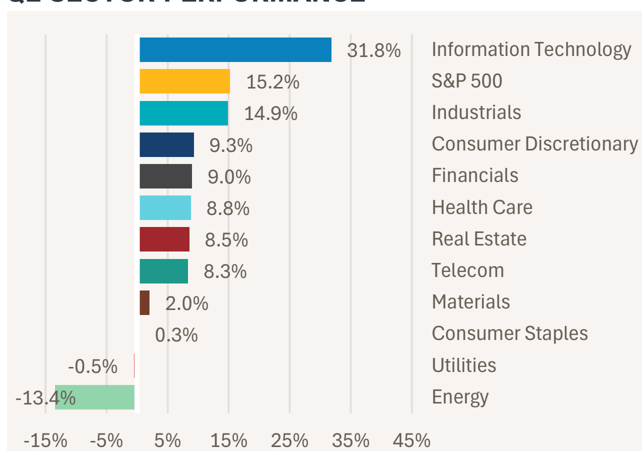
Year-over-year Q2 S&P 500 earnings growth is expected to reach +23.3% (FactSet, as of July 2nd). Full-year 2026 corporate earnings are projected to grow a remarkable +24.1%. Tempting as it is to credit AI alone, the gains look more broad-based: Energy earnings are expected to grow +66.2% in 2026, Materials +39.7%, Communication Services +27.1%, and Consumer Discretionary +14.0%. Equity concentration remains a topic on many investors' minds, though the domestic market has exhibited some broadening out in 2026.

- U.S. equities delivered an impressive +15.2% return in Q2 on rapid profit growth and AI buildout
- Small caps fared even better, up +21.5%

S&P 500 PRICE INDEX

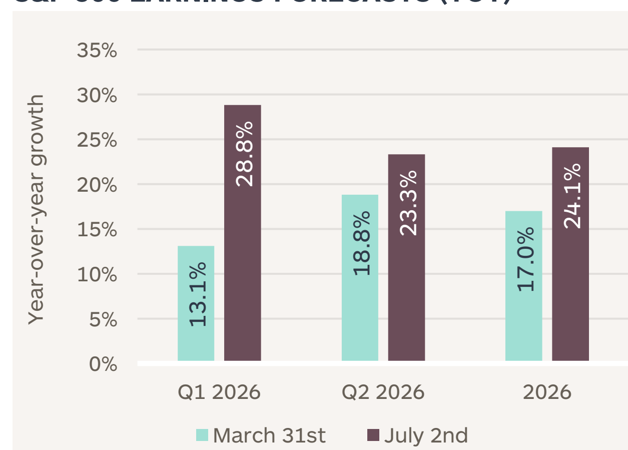
***Source**: Standard & Poor's, as of 6/30/26*

Q2 SECTOR PERFORMANCE



***Source**: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

S&P 500 EARNINGS FORECASTS (YOY)

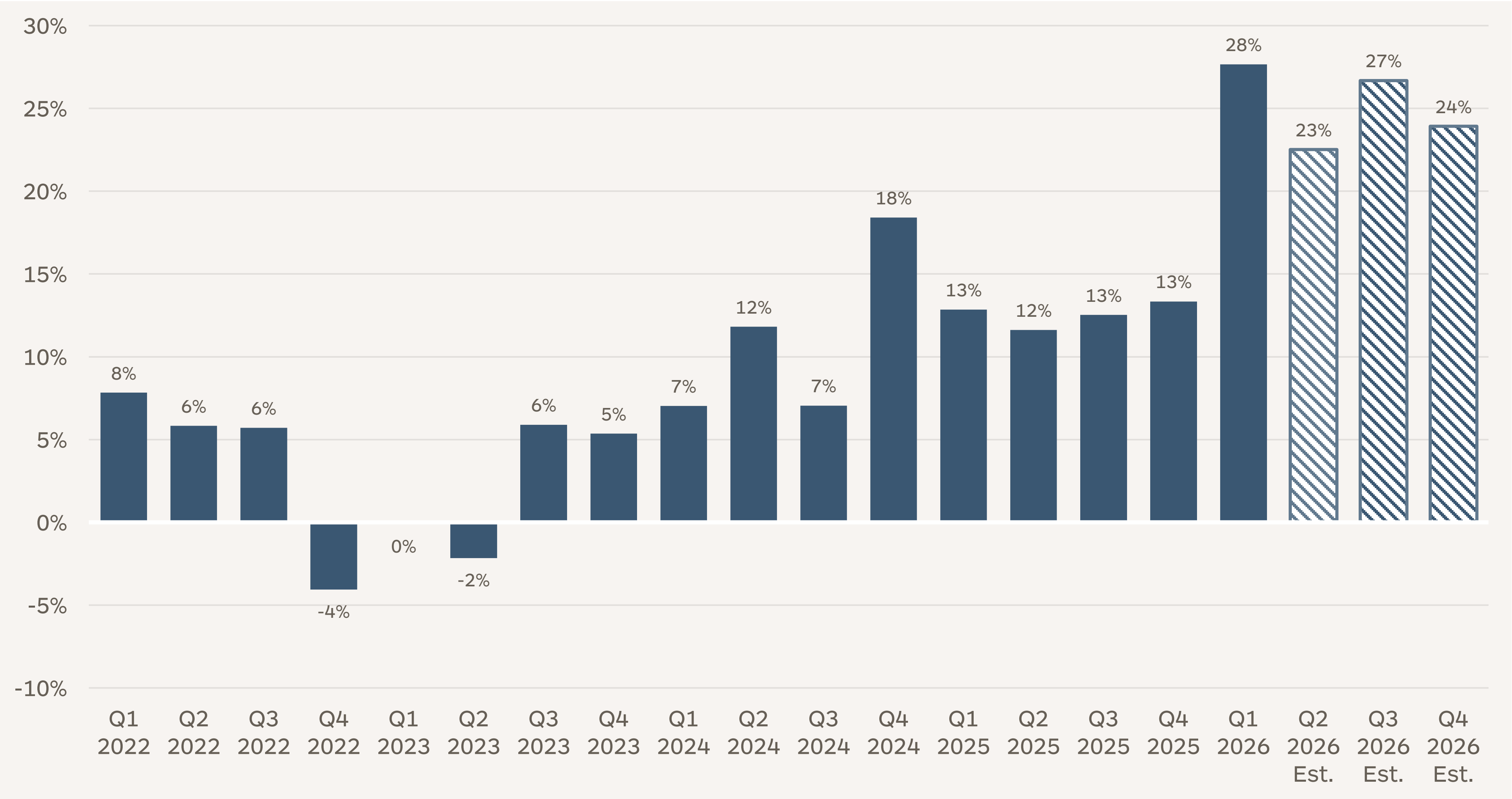


***Source**: Factset, CPIC, as of 7/2/26*

Analysts expect the good times to keep rolling

Four straight quarters of 20%+ YoY earnings growth are now expected for 2026

S&P 500: EARNINGS GROWTH YEAR-OVER-YEAR



Source: CPIC, FactSet estimates as of 7/7/26

CERITY PARTNERS®

SpaceX initial public offering...

...has not gone to the moon

Source: Bloomberg

- SpaceX went public on June 12th with the company valued at a historic $1.77 trillion—triple the size of the prior largest IPO. The offering was structured unusually in that 30% of shares were allocated to retail investors (single-digit allocations are more common).
- The stock was priced at $135/share, opened trading at $150 and roared above $210 before falling below $120 by mid-July. Reportedly around 185 million shares (29% of the tradeable shares) were being sold short mid-month.
- Other upcoming mega-IPOs include Anthropic and OpenAI.

Domestic equity size & style

In Q2, small caps again outperformed large caps (FTSE Russell 2000 +21.5% vs. S&P 500 +15.2%), extending a one-year run of +18.5% relative outperformance. Even so, small caps remain materially behind on a 3- and 5-year trailing basis.

Growth led Value in Q2 (FTSE Russell 1000 Growth +16.7% vs. Value +13.9%), though Value holds a +9.8% edge over the past year. Sector composition drove much of the style dispersion: Information Technology, which skews heavily Growth, surged +31.8%, while Value-oriented sectors such as Energy, Utilities, and Materials lagged.

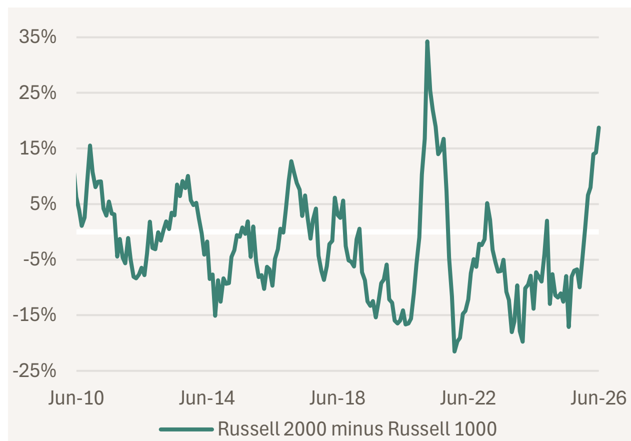
U.S. market concentration remains a popular talking point. Concentration has risen sharply over the past decade, back to levels last seen in the 1960s. What the coverage often omits is that such concentration is not unusual—it characterized much of the 20th century, frequently rising during periods of rapid technological change, and today's level of concentration is fairly average relative to other regional markets. None of this disputes that a smaller set of companies may exert an outsized influence on portfolio outcomes going forward *(which could be positive or negative, depending on whether those companies continue to display strong performance).*

› Small caps and Value have displayed a rebound over the past year, but still lag considerably on a 3- and 5-year trailing basis

VALUE VS. GROWTH 1-YR ROLLING RELATIVE PERFORMANCE

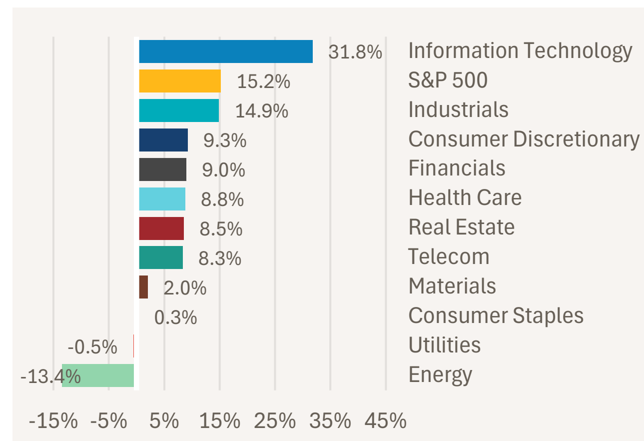
***Source**: FTSE, as of 6/30/26*

SMALL VS. LARGE 1-YR ROLLING RELATIVE PERFORMANCE



***Source**: FTSE Russell, as of 6/30/26*

1-YEAR SIZE & STYLE PERFORMANCE



***Source**: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

International developed equity

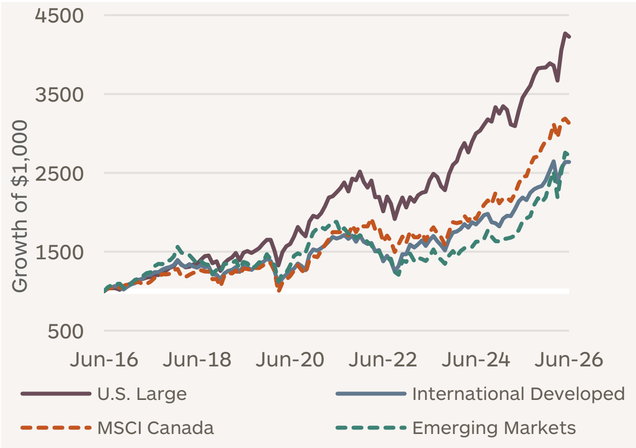
International developed equity delivered strong Q2 returns (MSCI EAFE +10.8%) but trailed both emerging markets (MSCI EM +24.1%) and U.S. equities (S&P 500 +15.2%). Developed market equity has once again fallen behind the performance of the United States (on a YTD, 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year basis), despite many predictions that shifting U.S. trade policy would lead to a "Sell America" trend and that domestic equities would be left behind the rest of the world.

The fundamental problems of Europe continue to exist—namely, a lack of entrepreneurialism and business formation, heavy regulation, and fierce competition from China on industrial goods and autos, for example. More recently, the lack of AI innovation in Europe could pose a particularly acute risk of falling further behind the United States. In developed markets, Japan has stood out with robust performance as the Takaichi administration rolls out an agenda of strategic economic investment, a looser fiscal stance, while showing a broadly pro-market stance. Significant declines in the value of the Japanese yen have meant a -21% performance difference over the past year for investors without a currency hedging program in place.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPED EQUITY

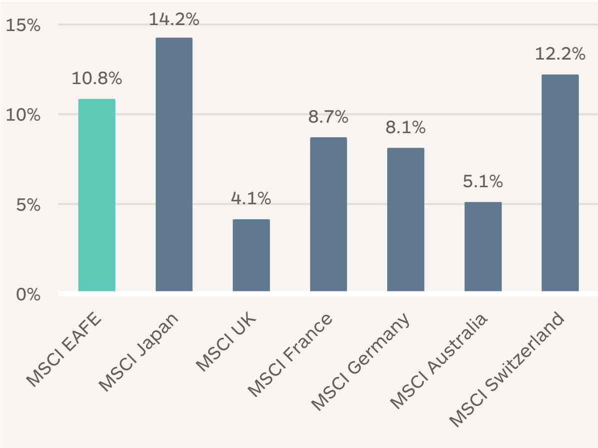
***Source**: MSCI, as of 6/30/26*

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE (10 YEARS)



***Source**: CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

Q2 REGIONAL RETURNS



***Source**: MSCI, as of 6/30/26*

Emerging market equity

Emerging market equities outpaced developed markets by an impressive margin in Q1 (MSCI EM +24.1%) though performance was bifurcated, with Asia gaining +30.2% (MSCI EM Asia) and Latin America falling -3.6% (MSCI EM Latin America). AI is a powerful theme driving overall emerging market behavior: for example, Korean semiconductor business SK Hynix rose roughly 280% in price year-to-date, and at quarter end was 7.7% of the total MSCI EM Index, single-handedly driving a large portion of index gains (MSCI South Korea gained +87.6% during the past quarter). While Asia is substantially weighted in tech, seeing massive AI tailwinds, the Latin America region is highly concentrated in Materials and Energy stocks which performed less well in Q2.

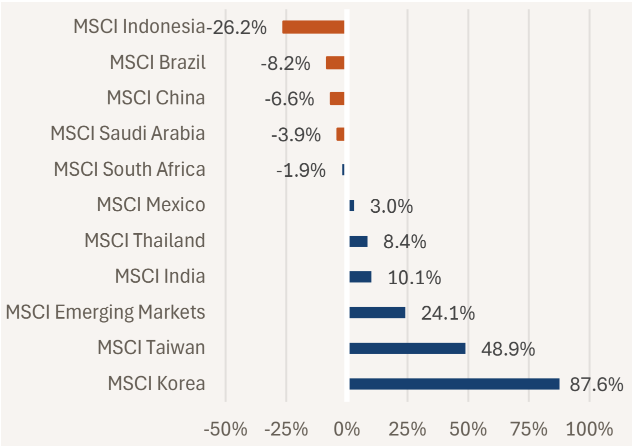
Chinese equity underperformance accelerated in Q2. MSCI China has declined -4.8% over the past year, relative to a +63.1% gain from MSCI EM ex-China, trailing the broader emerging markets index by -41% during just the past quarter. The country continues to grapple with real estate overinvestment and broad-based price deterioration, weak consumer spending, and headwinds from a lack of foreign direct investment. However, China's incredible success in AI innovation and other technology such as electric vehicles has demonstrated that the country can continue to push forward economically despite its problems.

› EM delivered exceptional performance during Q2, though performance disparity across regions was extreme

EMERGING MARKET EQUITY

***Source**: MSCI, as of 6/30/26*

MSCI EM 2026 Q2 COUNTRY RETURNS (USD)



***Source:** Bloomberg, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

CHINA PAIN

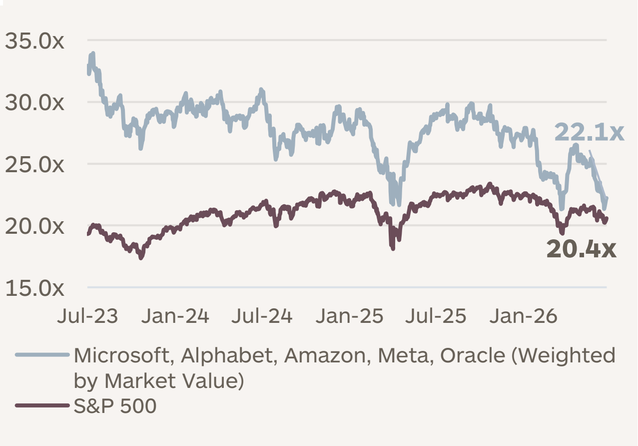
***Source:** MSCI, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

Equity valuations

Equity forward P/E multiples across many regions have moved lower in 2026 as earnings growth outpaced price appreciation. Put differently, despite broad enthusiasm for AI and concerns over rising concentration, equities continue to offer a fundamentals-driven rally rather than a valuation-led one. While much of the earnings growth has been concentrated in Information Technology (+54.8% YoY in Q1), notable growth is also evident in Communication Services (+48.9%), Materials (+42.5%), and Consumer Discretionary (+40.8%). Full-year 2026 earnings are expected to grow +24.1% on +10.8% revenue growth (*all performance data quoted from FactSet, as of July 2nd*).

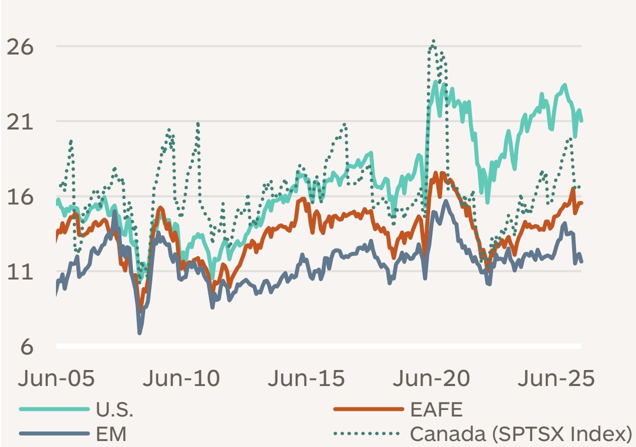
U.S. equity market concentration has been a popular topic of late—specifically, concerns that a handful of mega-cap stocks now make up outsized portions of domestic indexes. *Could these incredibly large companies crash and bring down the overall index?* Interestingly, the valuations of the Magnificent 7 have been falling as their earnings growth far outstrips their price appreciation. The Mag 7's forward price-to-earnings ratio is now only moderately elevated relative to the rest of the index (23.7x versus 19.1x, as of July 7th, per Yardeni Research). This convergence between high-growth valuations and the broader market is also evident in hyperscaler valuations.

HYPERSCALER FORWARD P/E VS. INDEX



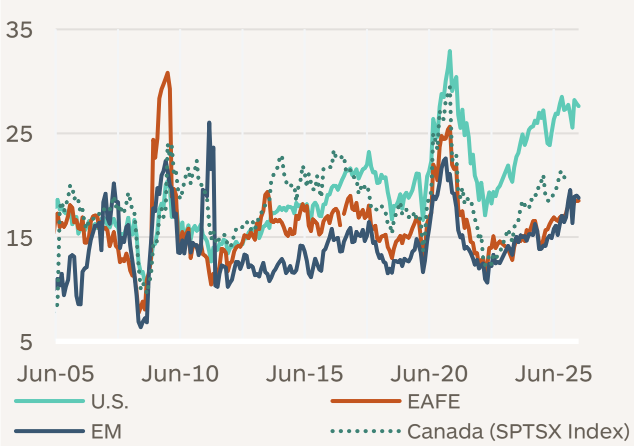
***Source**: CPIC, FactSet, as of 6/30/26*

FORWARD P/E



***Source**: MSCI, Canada shown as S&P/TSX, as of 6/30/26*

TRAILING P/E



***Source**: MSCI, Canada shown as S&P/TSX, as of 6/30/26*

International developed equity

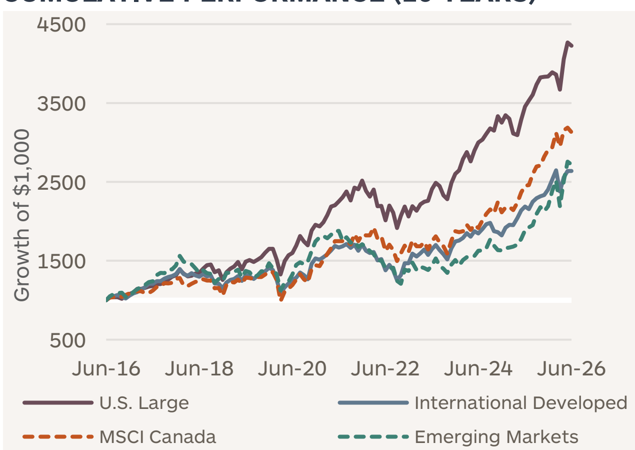
International developed equity delivered strong Q2 returns (MSCI EAFE +10.8%) but trailed both emerging markets (MSCI EM +24.1%) and U.S. equities (S&P 500 +15.2%). Developed market equity has once again fallen behind the performance of the United States (on a YTD, 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year basis), despite many predictions that shifting U.S. trade policy would lead to a "Sell America" trend and that domestic equities would be left behind the rest of the world.

The fundamental problems of Europe continue to exist—namely, a lack of entrepreneurialism and business formation, heavy regulation, and fierce competition from China on industrial goods and autos, for example. More recently, the lack of AI innovation in Europe could pose a particularly acute risk of falling further behind the United States. In developed markets, Japan has stood out with robust performance as the Takaichi administration rolls out an agenda of strategic economic investment, a looser fiscal stance, while showing a broadly pro-market stance. Significant declines in the value of the Japanese yen has meant a -21% performance difference over the past year for investors without a currency hedging program in place.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPED EQUITY

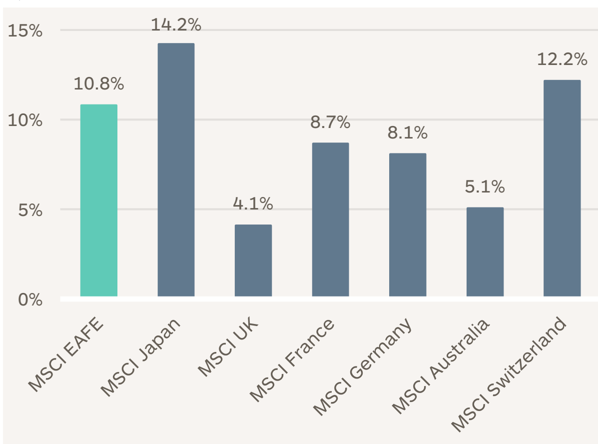
***Source**: MSCI, as of 6/30/26*

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE (10 YEARS)



***Source**: CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

Q2 REGIONAL RETURNS



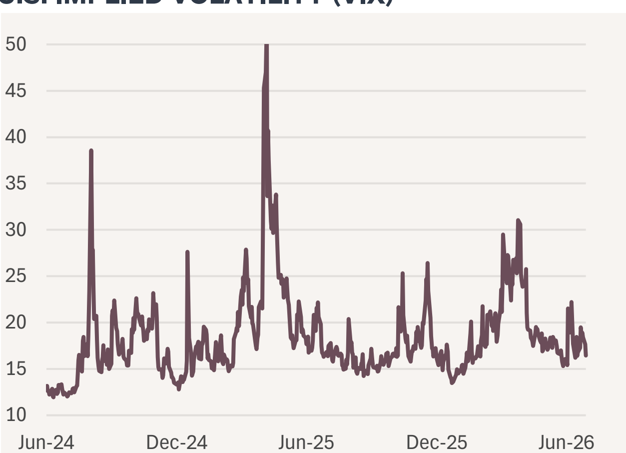
***Source**: MSCI, as of 6/30/26*

Market volatility

Market-priced volatility (Cboe VIX Index) stayed relatively subdued in Q2 despite the range of risks posed by the Iran conflict. Headline U.S. inflation pushed well above 4%—double the Federal Reserve's 2% target—leading markets to price future Fed rate *hikes* rather than the cuts anticipated earlier in the year. U.S. and Iranian leaders signed the Islamabad Memorandum, an interim agreement establishing a 60-day window to negotiate a permanent peace treaty. The VIX ended the quarter at 16.5.

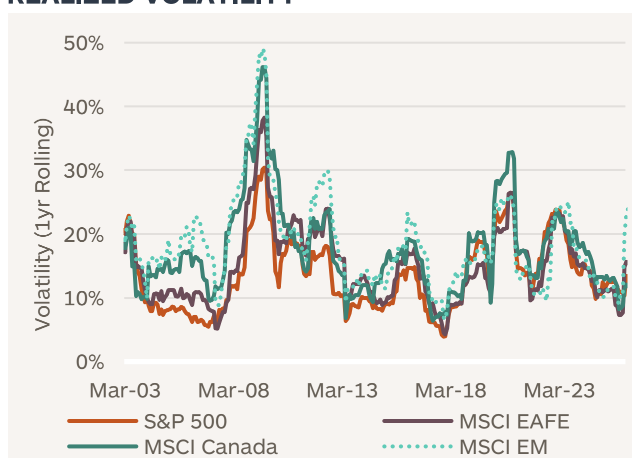
The U.S.–Iran conflict caused a historically significant disruption to energy supplies through the Strait of Hormuz, yet produced surprisingly little equity market volatility and less upward pressure on energy prices than many expected. We see a few central reasons. First, major economies such as China drew on their own deep energy reserves during the crisis, easing global supply pressure. Second, some Gulf producers exported via alternate routes—such as Saudi Arabia's East-West pipeline—bypassing the Strait entirely. Third, the global energy market entered the conflict in surplus rather than scarcity. It is also worth noting that global reliance on fossil fuels is far lower than in past energy crises, muting both the economic impact and the regional inflationary effect, as households now spend less of their budgets on fuel.

U.S. IMPLIED VOLATILITY (VIX)



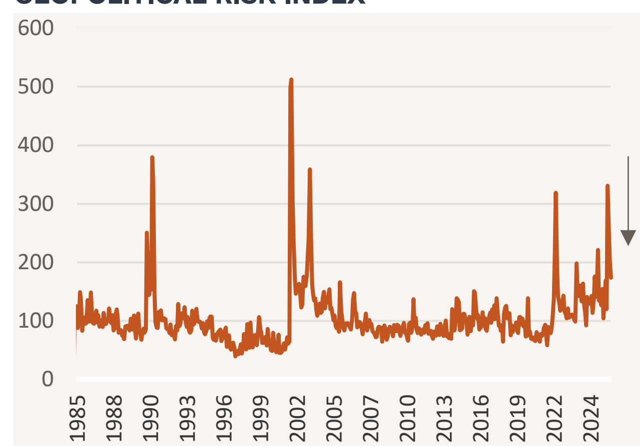
***Source**: Cboe, as of 6/30/26*

REALIZED VOLATILITY



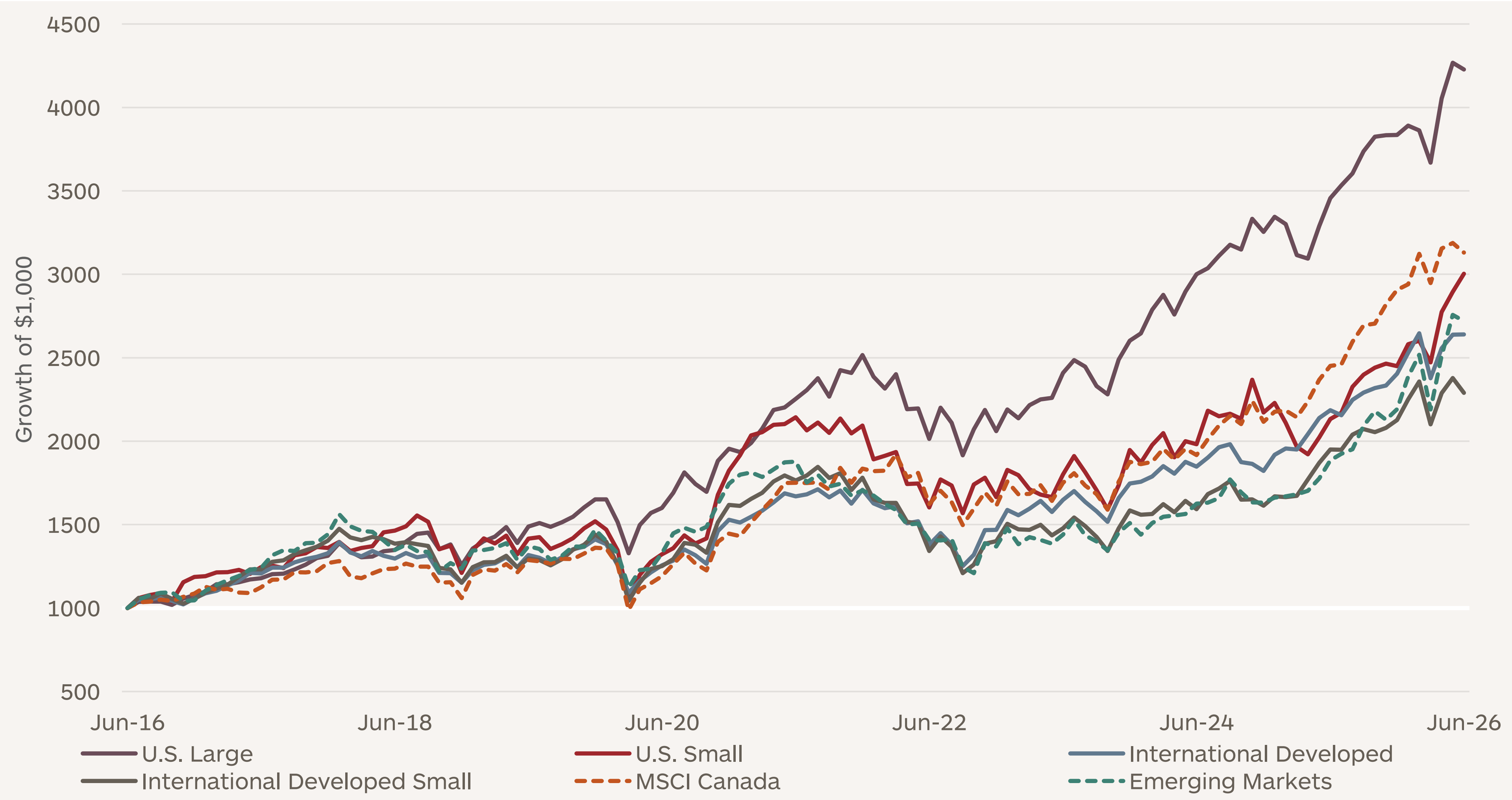
***Source**: Standard & Poor's, MSCI, Verus, as of 6/30/26*

GEOPOLITICAL RISK INDEX



***Source**: Caldara & Iacoviello GPR Index is based on the number of articles relating to adverse geopolitical events in each newspaper for each month as a share of total news stories*

Long-term equity performance



***Source**: Standard & Poor's, FTSE, MSCI, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

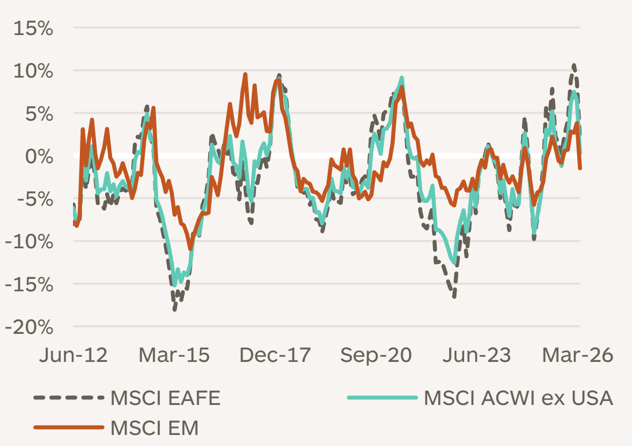
Other assets

Currency

The U.S. dollar appreciated 1% in Q2 (DXY), holding within a stable range after a +10% rally in Q4 2025 and a subsequent retracement in Q1 2026 back to prior levels. Currency moves had a mild effect on unhedged U.S. investors during the quarter: those with international developed equity exposure (MSCI EAFE) gave up -1.3% to currency in Q2, and a larger -7.5% over the past year. The yen lost -2.3% during the quarter relative to the U.S. dollar, while the euro lost -1.1%, and the British pound was up +0.3%.

A more deliberate approach to currency exposure has delivered both lower volatility and higher long-term returns—a rare combination. It reduces the uncompensated risk of unhedged foreign currency and, in its place, makes a passive allocation to the currency market by favoring higher-yielding, undervalued, and positively trending currencies. Represented by the MSCI Currency Factor Mix Index, this approach has generated positive one-year rolling returns across most periods with far lower volatility than an unhedged stance. The benefit was on display over the past year: an unhedged U.S. investor in international developed equities (MSCI EAFE) lost -5.8% to currency amid considerable volatility, while the MSCI Currency Factor Mix Index gained +1.6%.

EFFECT OF CURRENCY (1-YEAR ROLLING)

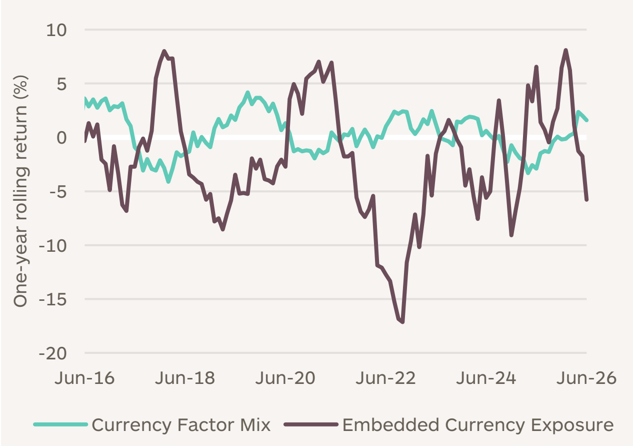


***Source**: MSCI, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

U.S. DOLLAR MAJOR CURRENCY INDEX

***Source**: ICE, as of 6/30/26*

EMBEDDED CURRENCY VS CURRENCY FACTORS



***Source**: MSCI, CPIC, as of 6/30/26*

Hedge funds

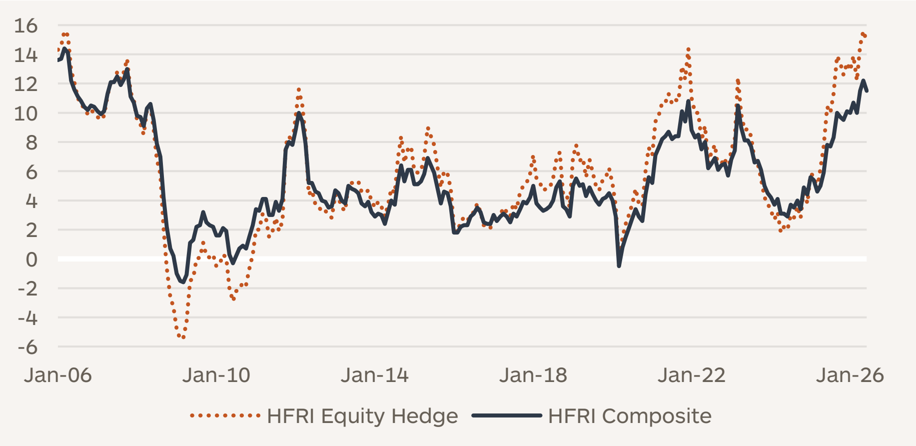
Hedge funds have enjoyed tremendous performance over the last three years with trailing 36 month returns the highest since 2006-2007 for the overall universe (HFRI Composite +10.5% annualized), and equity-focused funds (HFRI Equity Hedge +14.9% annualized), which typically dominate the composites.

Equity hedge funds have taken advantage of several market dynamics that work in their favor, allowing the more unconstrained funds to find greater opportunities for gains. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following: concentrated bets in the AI/semiconductor space (especially in memory-related stocks in the U.S. and Korea), and exponential growth in some of the largest and highest-profile private companies that are widely held across equity hedge funds, including Anthropic, xAI, OpenAI, and SpaceX, among others. Additionally, many of the largest, growth-oriented hedge funds have been very active in the private markets since the pandemic.

Corporate activity has picked up in recent years, with IPO and spin-off activity both increasing and being rewarded by the market.

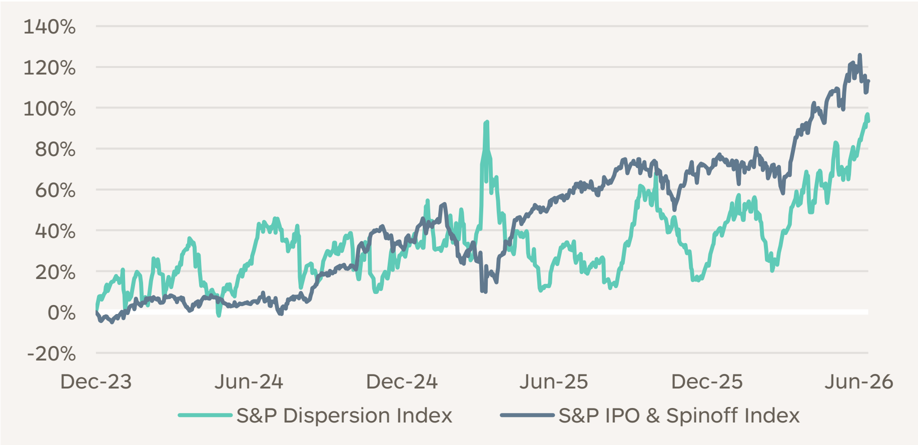
Increasing dispersion within equity markets, as Magnificent 7 leadership has faltered, capital has flowed into opportunities down-market. Hedge fund portfolios are typically skewed heavily towards small/mid/large-cap compared to the mega-cap heavy indexes.

ROLLING 3-YEAR ANNUALIZED RETURNS



***Source**: MPI, HFR*

EQUITY DISPERSION AND IPO/SPIN-OFF INDEXES SINCE 2023



***Source**: MPI, S&P Global*

Appendix

Periodic table of returns

BEST ↑ … ↓ WORST

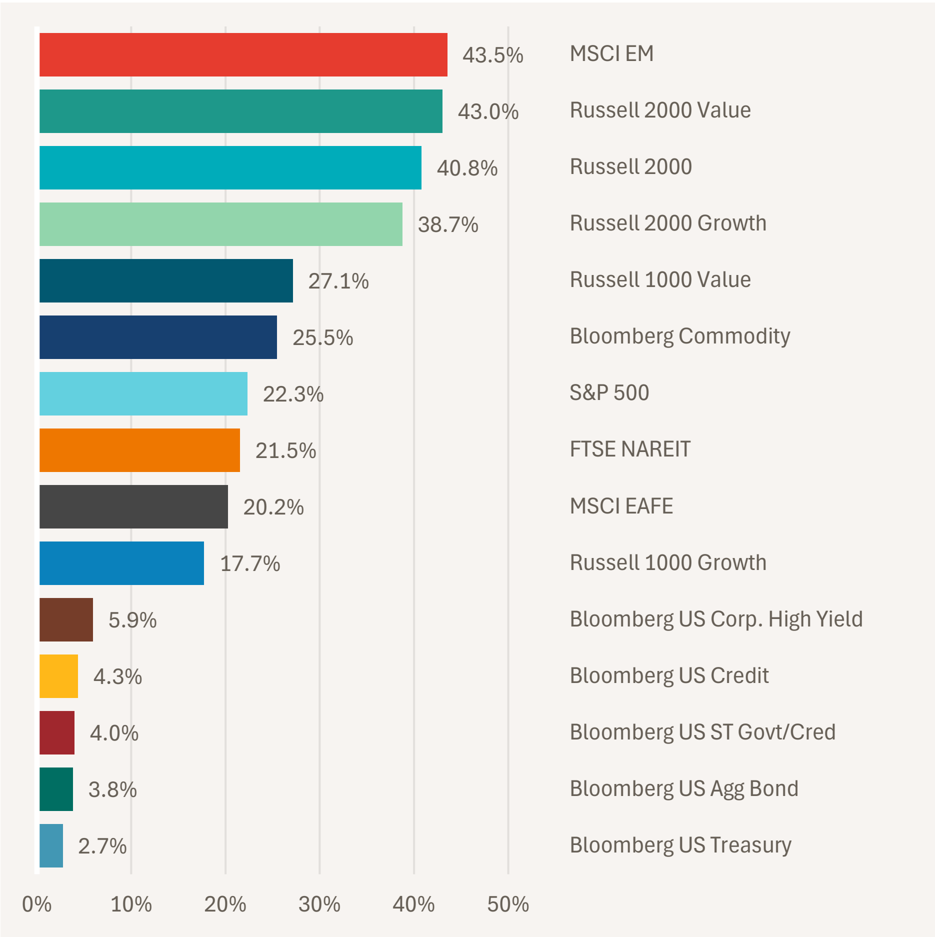
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD	5-Year	10-Year
Emerging Markets Equity	32.1%	39.4%	5.2%	78.5%	29.1%	11.8%	18.2%	43.3%	13.5%	13.5%	31.7%	37.3%	6.7%	36.4%	38.5%	28.3%	16.1%	42.7%	33.4%	33.6%	23.8%	13.7%	18.6%
Small Cap Value	26.3%	16.2%	1.8%	37.2%	26.9%	7.8%	18.1%	38.8%	13.2%	5.7%	21.3%	30.2%	1.8%	31.4%	34.6%	27.6%	9.4%	26.5%	24.5%	31.2%	23.0%	12.7%	15.3%
Small Cap Equity	23.5%	15.8%	-6.5%	34.5%	24.5%	2.6%	17.5%	34.5%	13.0%	0.9%	17.3%	25.0%	0.0%	28.5%	21.0%	27.1%	1.5%	18.7%	15.2%	18.6%	22.6%	11.2%	12.0%
Small Cap Growth	22.2%	11.8%	-21.4%	31.8%	18.9%	1.5%	17.3%	33.5%	12.0%	0.5%	12.1%	22.2%	-1.5%	26.5%	20.0%	26.5%	-5.6%	18.2%	14.4%	17.4%	22.2%	9.4%	11.6%
Large Cap Value	18.4%	11.2%	-23.4%	28.4%	16.8%	0.4%	16.4%	33.1%	6.0%	0.0%	11.8%	21.7%	-4.0%	25.5%	18.3%	25.2%	-7.5%	16.9%	11.5%	16.7%	16.3%	9.0%	11.5%
Commodities	15.5%	10.8%	-28.9%	27.2%	16.7%	0.1%	16.4%	32.5%	5.6%	-0.3%	11.3%	17.3%	-4.8%	22.4%	13.4%	17.4%	-13.0%	15.6%	9.8%	15.9%	14.4%	8.2%	10.9%
Large Cap Equity	15.2%	10.3%	-33.8%	23.5%	16.1%	-2.2%	15.3%	22.8%	4.9%	-0.8%	11.2%	14.6%	-6.1%	22.0%	10.9%	14.8%	-14.5%	14.6%	9.2%	15.8%	10.3%	7.2%	10.1%
International Equity	13.3%	7.0%	-35.6%	20.6%	15.5%	-2.9%	14.6%	12.6%	4.2%	-1.4%	7.1%	13.7%	-8.3%	18.7%	7.8%	11.3%	-14.5%	11.5%	8.1%	13.0%	9.4%	7.0%	9.7%
Hedge Funds of Funds	11.6%	7.0%	-36.8%	19.7%	13.1%	-4.2%	11.4%	11.1%	3.4%	-2.7%	6.2%	7.8%	-9.3%	18.4%	7.5%	9.2%	-17.5%	9.8%	7.5%	12.8%	7.3%	6.0%	7.8%
60/40 Global Portfolio	9.1%	5.8%	-37.6%	18.9%	9.8%	-5.2%	10.8%	9.0%	2.7%	-3.8%	5.6%	6.8%	-11.0%	8.7%	4.6%	6.2%	-19.1%	5.5%	5.4%	12.6%	6.7%	5.6%	5.9%
Large Cap Growth	8.5%	4.8%	-38.4%	11.5%	7.8%	-5.5%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.4%	2.6%	5.2%	-11.2%	8.4%	2.8%	2.8%	-20.1%	5.1%	5.3%	10.5%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%
Cash	4.8%	-0.2%	-38.5%	5.9%	6.5%	-12.1%	4.2%	-2.0%	-2.2%	-7.5%	1.0%	3.5%	-12.9%	7.7%	1.8%	0.0%	-20.4%	3.9%	3.8%	7.3%	1.8%	3.6%	4.6%
Real Estate	4.3%	-1.6%	-43.4%	0.1%	5.7%	-13.3%	0.1%	-2.6%	-4.9%	-14.9%	0.3%	1.7%	-13.8%	6.4%	0.5%	-1.5%	-26.4%	-4.8%	1.3%	5.0%	1.2%	3.1%	2.3%
US Bonds	2.1%	-9.8%	-53.3%	-16.8%	0.1%	-18.4%	-1.1%	-9.5%	-17.0%	-24.7%	-0.4%	0.8%	-14.6%	2.2%	-3.1%	-2.5%	-29.1%	-7.9%	0.6%	4.3%	0.6%	0.1%	1.5%

- Large Cap Equity
- Large Cap Value
- Large Cap Growth
- Small Cap Equity
- Small Cap Value
- Small Cap Growth
- International Equity
- Emerging Markets Equity
- US Bonds
- Cash
- Commodities
- Real Estate
- Hedge Funds of Funds
- 60% MSCI ACWI/40% Bloomberg Global Bond

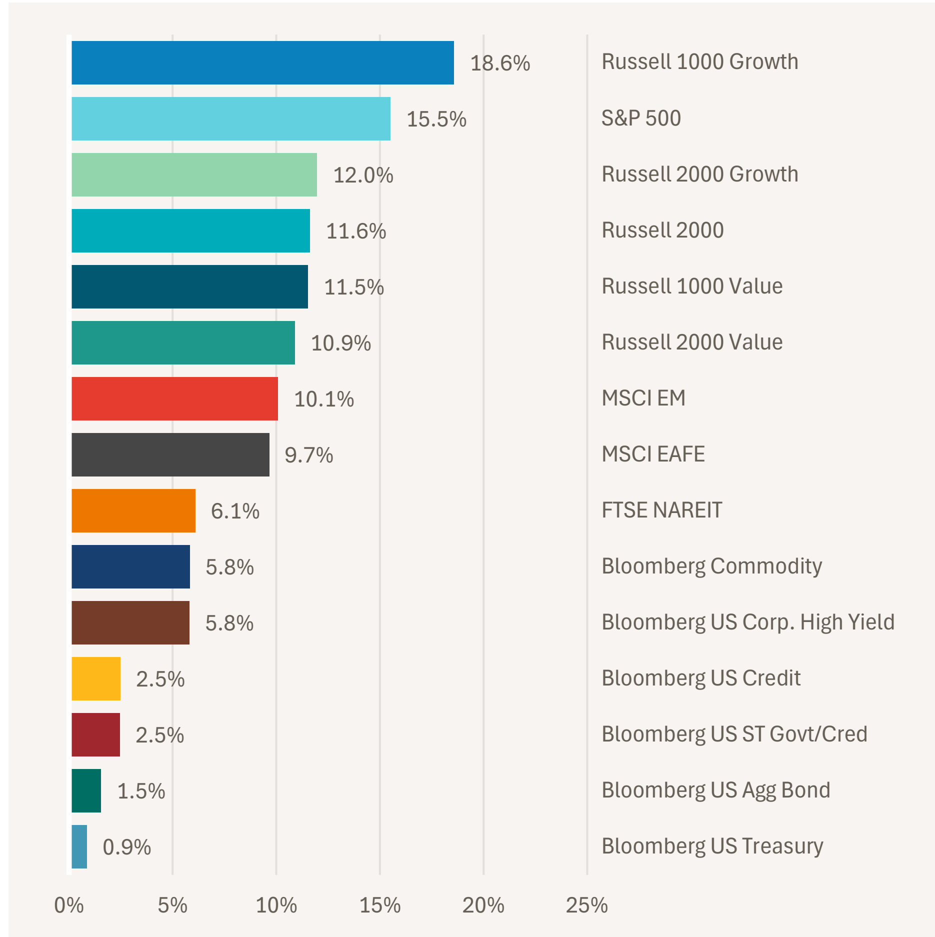
***Source Data**: Bloomberg, Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFR), National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries (NCREIF). Indices used: Russell 1000, Russell 1000 Value, Russell 1000 Growth, Russell 2000, Russell 2000 Value, Russell 2000 Growth, MSCI EAFE, MSCI EM, Bloomberg US Aggregate, 90-Day T-Bills, Bloomberg Commodity, NCREIF Property, HFRI FOF, MSCI ACWI, Bloomberg Global Bond. NCREIF Property Index performance data as of 6/30/26.*

Major asset class returns

ONE YEAR ENDING JUNE



TEN YEARS ENDING JUNE



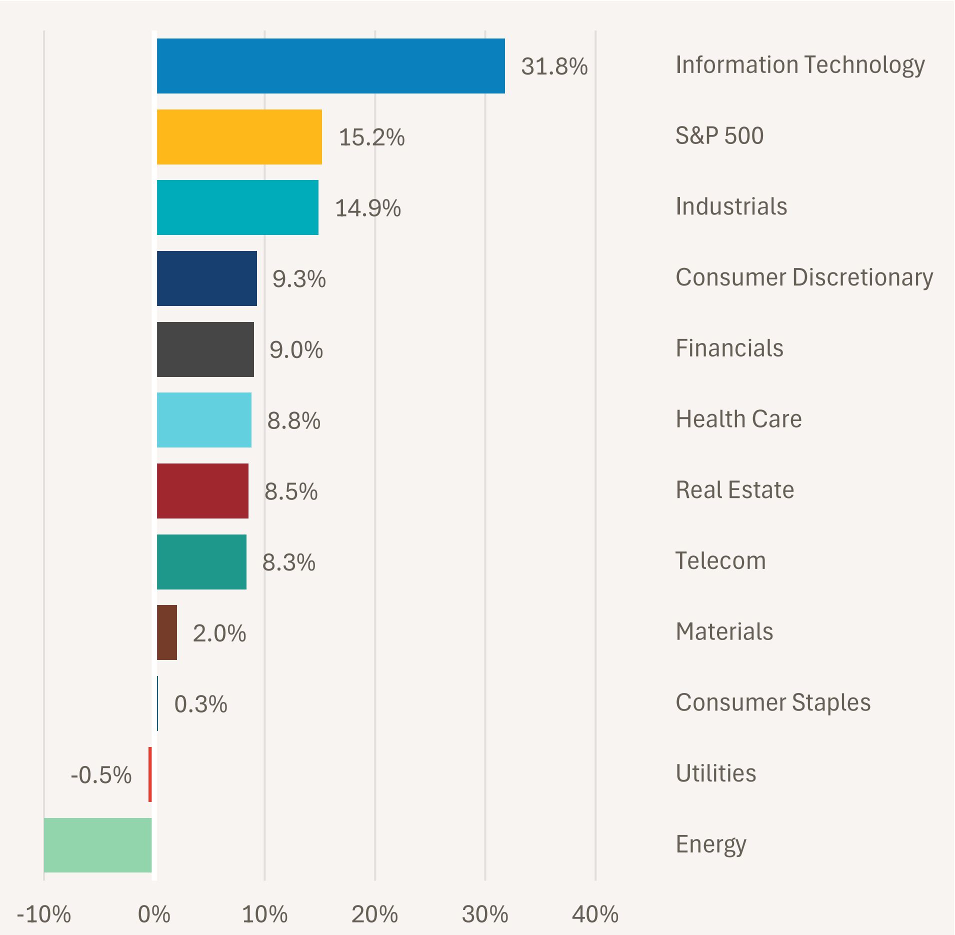
**Only publicly traded asset performance is shown here. Performance of private assets is typically released with a 3- to 6-month delay.*

***Source**: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

***Source**: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

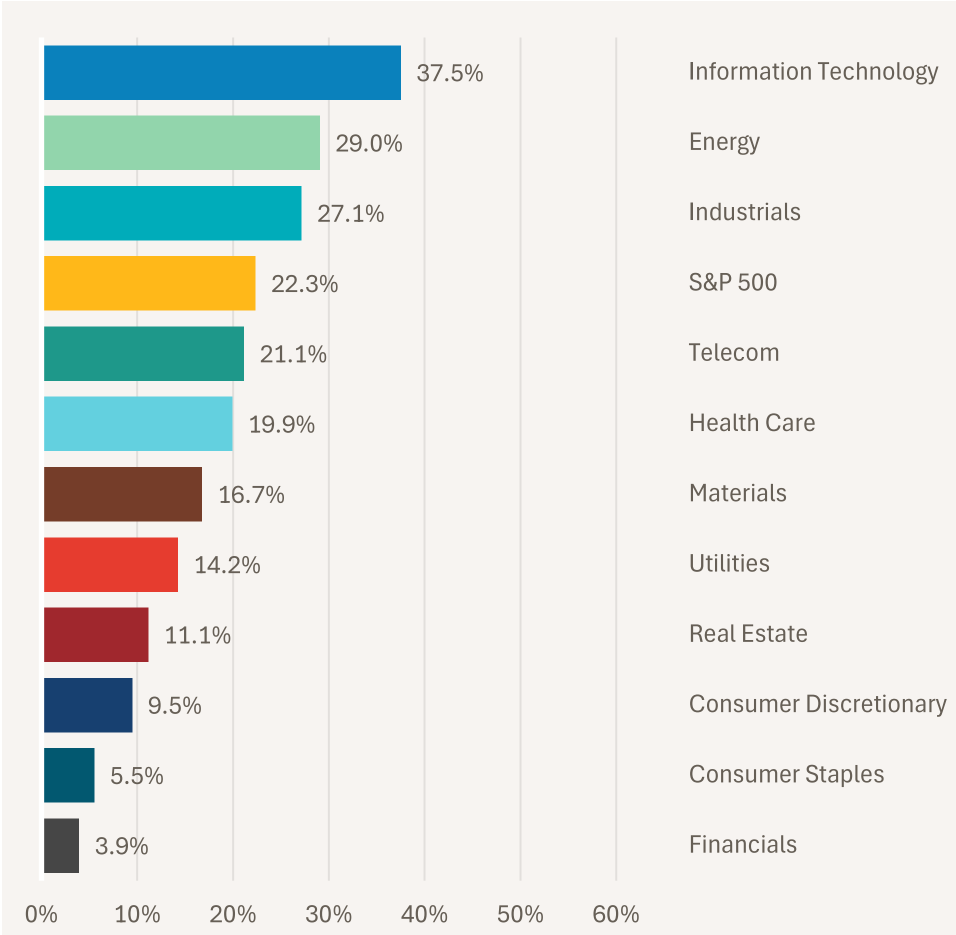
S&P 500 sector returns

QTD



***Source**: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

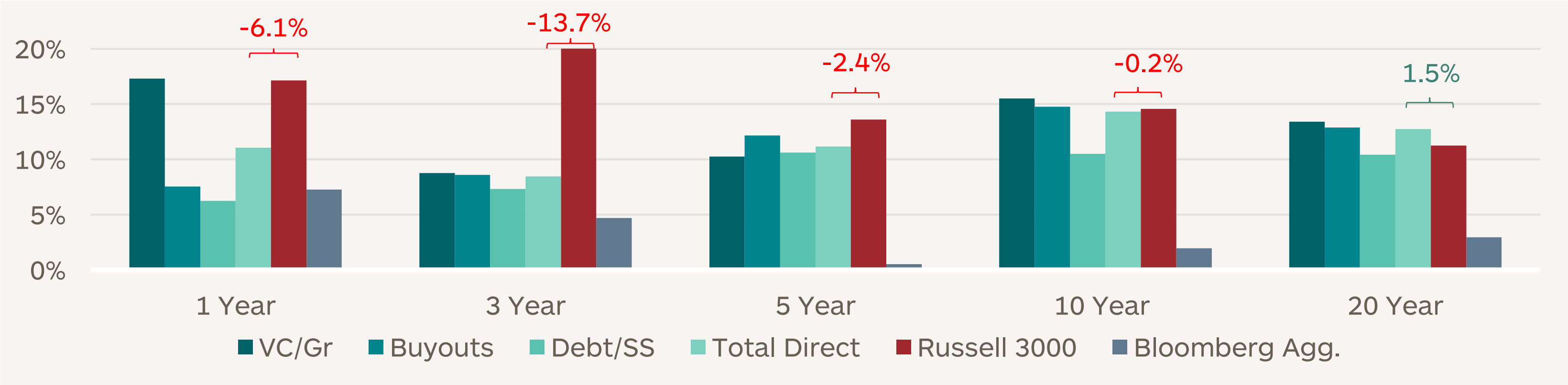
ONE YEAR ENDING JUNE



***Source**: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/26*

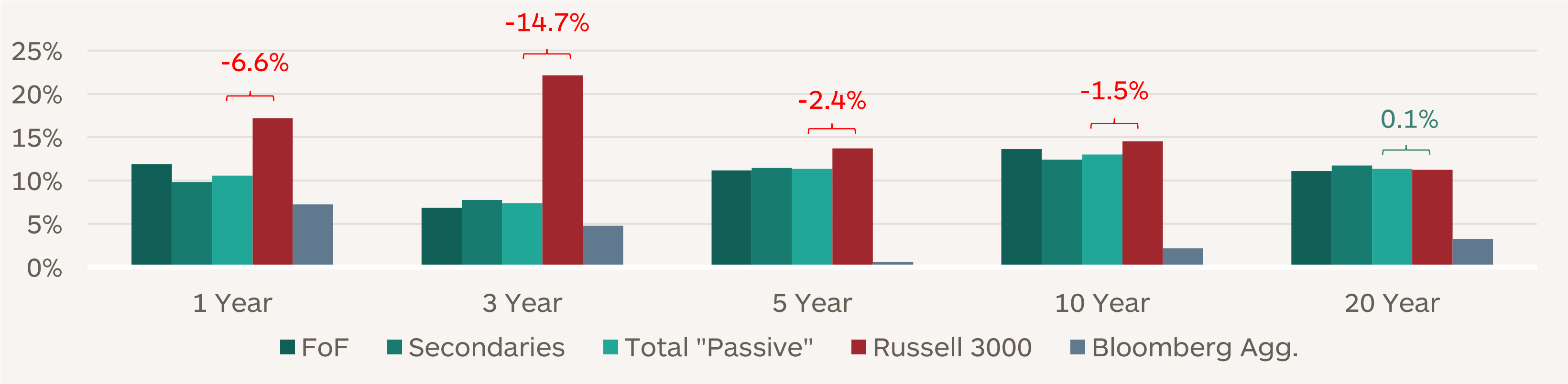
Private equity vs. traditional assets performance

DIRECT PRIVATE EQUITY AND CREDIT FUND INVESTMENTS



- Direct P.E. Fund Investments underperformed public equities in most time periods.

"PASSIVE" STRATEGIES

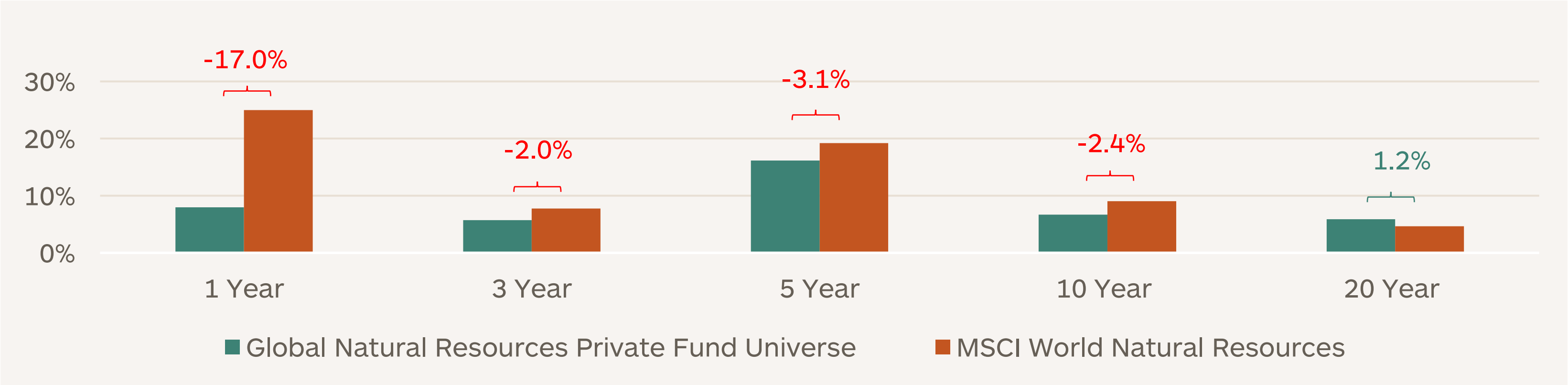


- "Passive" strategies have underperformed public equities in most time periods.

Sources: *FTSE PME: U.S. Direct Private Equity and "Passive" returns are as of December 31, 2025. Public Market Equivalent returns resulted from "Total Passive" and Total Direct's identical cash flows invested into and distributed from respective traditional asset comparable.*

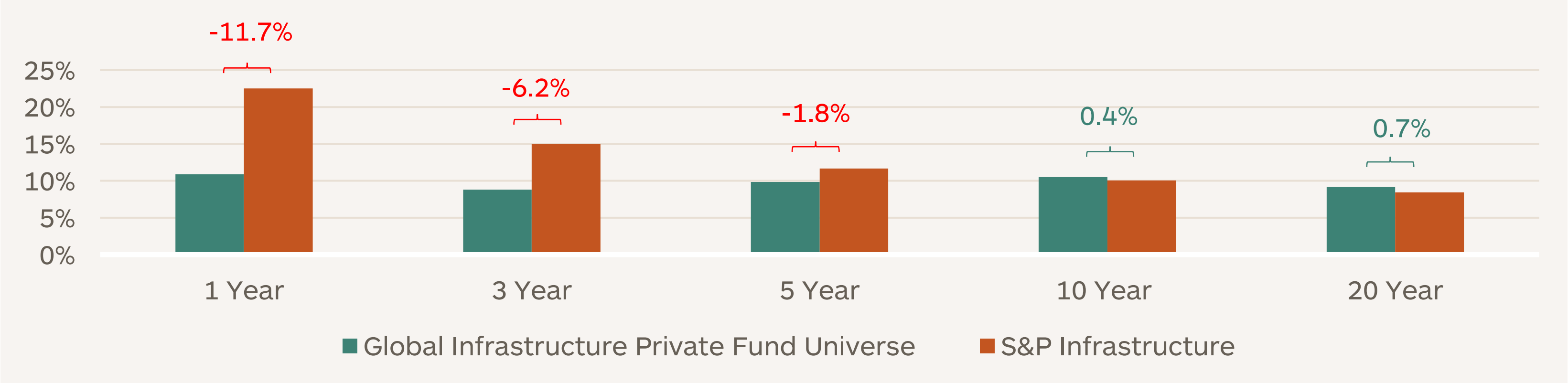
Private vs. liquid real assets performance

GLOBAL NATURAL RESOURCES FUNDS



- N.R. funds underperformed MSCI World Natural Resources across most time periods.

GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDS

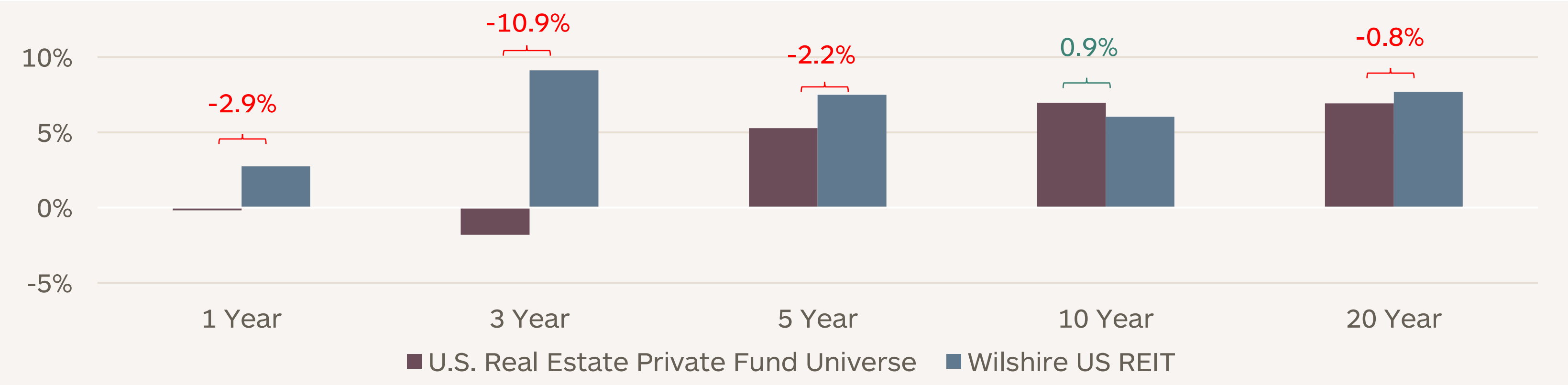


- Infra. funds outperformed S&P Infra. across longer periods.

***Sources**: FTSE PME: Global Natural Resources (vintage 1999 and later, inception of MSCI World Natural Resources benchmark) and Global Infrastructure (vintage 2002 and later, inception of S&P Infrastructure benchmark) universes as of December 31st, 2025. Public Market Equivalent returns resulted from identical cash flows invested into and distributed from respective liquid real assets universes.*

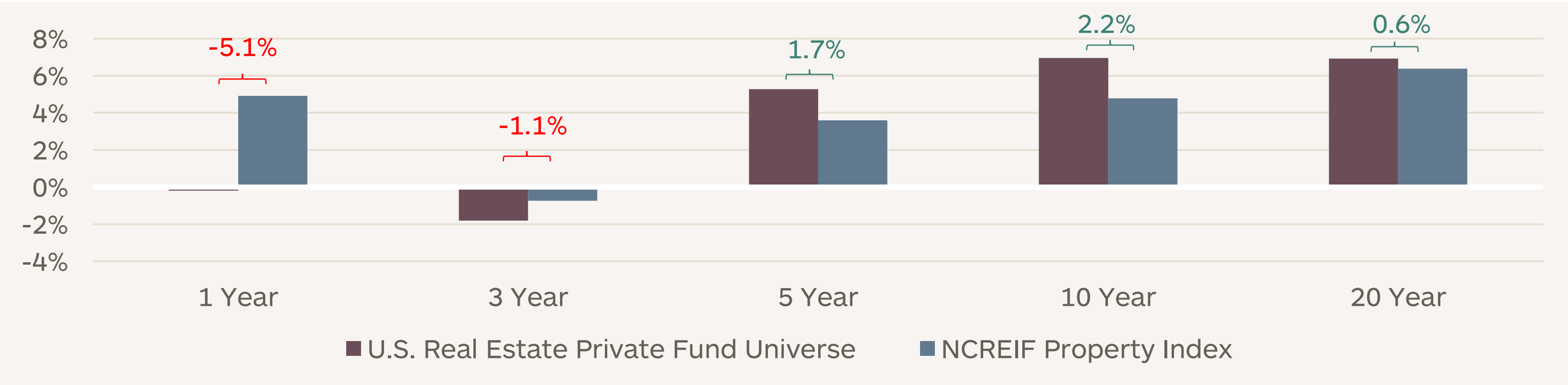
Private vs. liquid and core real estate performance

U.S. PRIVATE REAL ESTATE FUNDS VS. LIQUID UNIVERSE



› U.S. Private R.E. funds underperformed the Wilshire U.S. REIT across most time periods.

U.S. PRIVATE REAL ESTATE FUNDS VS. CORE FUNDS



› U.S. Private R.E. Funds outperformed the NCREIF Property Index across most time periods.

***Sources**: FTSE PME: U.S. Real Estate universes as of December 31st, 2025. Public Market Equivalent returns resulted from identical cash flows invested into and distributed from respective liquid real estate universes.*

Detailed index performance

DOMESTIC EQUITY	Month	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Index							
S&P 500	-1.0%	15.2%	10.2%	22.3%	20.6%	13.4%	15.5%
S&P 500 Equal Weighted	2.4%	11.4%	12.1%	19.2%	14.5%	9.1%	12.4%
DJ Industrial Average	2.7%	13.4%	9.8%	20.6%	17.1%	10.8%	13.7%
Russell Top 200	-1.4%	15.5%	9.1%	22.1%	21.7%	14.0%	16.4%
Russell 1000	-0.5%	15.1%	10.3%	22.0%	20.4%	12.7%	15.3%
Russell 2000	3.7%	21.5%	22.6%	40.8%	18.6%	7.0%	11.6%
Russell 3000	-0.3%	15.4%	10.9%	22.8%	20.3%	12.3%	15.1%
Russell Mid Cap	3.1%	13.8%	15.3%	21.6%	16.5%	8.5%	12.0%
Style Index							
Russell 1000 Growth	-2.7%	16.7%	5.3%	17.7%	22.6%	13.7%	18.6%
Russell 1000 Value	2.3%	13.9%	16.3%	27.1%	17.8%	11.2%	11.5%
Russell 2000 Growth	3.6%	25.7%	22.2%	38.7%	18.4%	5.6%	12.0%
Russell 2000 Value	4.0%	17.2%	23.0%	43.0%	18.7%	8.2%	10.9%

FIXED INCOME	Month	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Index							
Bloomberg US TIPS	-0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	3.4%	4.0%	1.0%	2.6%
Bloomberg US Treasury Bills	0.3%	0.9%	1.8%	4.0%	4.7%	3.5%	2.4%
Bloomberg US Agg Bond	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	3.8%	4.2%	0.1%	1.5%
Bloomberg US Universal	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%	4.2%	4.7%	0.4%	1.9%
Duration							
Bloomberg US Treasury 1-3 Yr	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	2.9%	4.4%	1.9%	1.8%
Bloomberg US Treasury 20+ Yr	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	2.5%	-1.5%	-6.6%	-1.8%
Bloomberg US Treasury	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	2.7%	3.2%	-0.4%	0.9%
Issuer							
Bloomberg US MBS	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	5.2%	4.6%	0.5%	1.4%
Bloomberg US Corp. High Yield	0.3%	2.5%	2.0%	5.9%	8.8%	4.2%	5.8%
Bloomberg US ST Govt/Cred	0.2%	0.9%	1.7%	4.0%	4.8%	3.4%	2.5%
Bloomberg US Credit	0.2%	1.3%	0.8%	4.3%	5.2%	0.4%	2.5%

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY	Month	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Index							
MSCI ACWI	-0.8%	14.9%	11.2%	23.7%	19.7%	11.0%	12.8%
MSCI ACWI ex US	-0.6%	14.5%	13.7%	27.7%	18.8%	8.8%	9.9%
MSCI EAFE	0.1%	10.8%	9.4%	20.2%	16.4%	9.0%	9.7%
MSCI EM	-1.4%	24.1%	23.8%	43.5%	23.0%	7.2%	10.1%
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	-3.7%	9.0%	7.6%	17.4%	15.7%	5.3%	8.6%
Style Index							
MSCI EAFE Growth	0.8%	14.5%	9.1%	13.7%	11.5%	4.9%	8.6%
MSCI EAFE Value	-0.7%	7.5%	9.6%	27.0%	21.5%	13.1%	10.4%
Regional Index							
MSCI UK	-0.8%	4.1%	6.2%	20.3%	17.5%	12.0%	8.8%
MSCI Japan	-0.3%	14.2%	15.8%	29.1%	18.5%	9.5%	9.8%
MSCI Euro	2.5%	15.3%	9.6%	20.5%	17.4%	10.4%	10.9%
MSCI EM Asia	-1.1%	30.2%	28.2%	48.7%	25.2%	7.6%	11.4%
MSCI EM Latin America	-2.4%	-3.6%	10.5%	31.7%	12.1%	9.0%	7.4%

OTHER	Month	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Index							
Bloomberg Commodity	-8.5%	-8.1%	14.4%	25.5%	11.7%	9.4%	5.8%
FTSE NAREIT Equity REITS	3.1%	12.4%	17.8%	21.5%	12.5%	5.9%	6.1%
Morningstar LSTA US LL	0.1%	1.9%	1.3%	4.4%	7.5%	6.0%	5.5%
S&P Global Infrastructure	1.3%	1.6%	10.0%	16.8%	16.9%	11.9%	9.0%
Alerian MLP Infrastructure	0.5%	0.9%	18.2%	19.4%	22.2%	20.0%	8.6%
Emerging Market Debt							
JPM EMBI Global Div	0.7%	4.6%	3.3%	11.8%	10.3%	2.6%	3.7%
JPM GBI-EM Global Div	0.2%	3.9%	1.5%	7.8%	7.3%	2.1%	2.7%
Hedge Funds							
HFRI Composite	0.0%	6.1%	7.1%	15.9%	11.4%	6.5%	7.2%
HFRI FOF Composite	0.0%	6.5%	7.3%	15.3%	10.3%	5.6%	5.9%
Currency (Spot vs. USD)							
Euro	-2.0%	-1.1%	-2.8%	-3.1%	1.5%	-0.7%	0.3%
Pound Sterling	-1.4%	0.3%	-1.6%	-3.4%	1.4%	-0.8%	0.0%
Yen	-2.0%	-2.3%	-3.6%	-11.4%	-3.9%	-7.3%	-4.4%

***Source**: Bloomberg, HFRI, as of 6/30/26*

Definitions

Bloomberg US Weekly Consumer Comfort Index - tracks the public's economic attitudes each week, providing a high-frequency read on consumer sentiment. The index, based on cell and landline telephone interviews with a random, representative national sample of U.S. adults, tracks Americans' ratings of the national economy, their personal finances and the buying climate on a weekly basis, with views of the economy's direction measured separately each month. (www.langerresearch.com)

University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index - A survey of consumer attitudes concerning both the present situation as well as expectations regarding economic conditions conducted by the University of Michigan. For the preliminary release approximately three hundred consumers are surveyed while five hundred are interviewed for the final figure. The level of consumer sentiment is related to the strength of consumer spending. (www.Bloomberg.com)

NFIB Small Business Outlook - Small Business Economic Trends (SBET) is a monthly assessment of the U.S. small-business economy and its near-term prospects. Its data are collected through mail surveys to random samples of the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) membership. The survey contains three broad question types: recent performance, near-term forecasts, and demographics. The topics addressed include: outlook, sales, earnings, employment, employee compensation, investment, inventories, credit conditions, and single most important problem. (http://www.nfib-sbet.org/about/)

NAHB Housing Market Index – the housing market index is a weighted average of separate diffusion indices for three key single-family indices: market conditions for the sale of new homes at the present time, market conditions for the sale of new homes in the next six months, and the traffic of prospective buyers of new homes. The first two series are rated on a scale of Good, Fair, and Poor and the last is rated on a scale of High/Very High, Average, and Low/Very Low. A diffusion index is calculated for each series by applying the formula "(Good-Poor + 100)/2" to the present and future sales series and "(High/Very High-Low/Very Low + 100)/2" to the traffic series. Each resulting index is then seasonally adjusted and weighted to produce the HMI. Based on this calculation, the HMI can range between 0 and 100.

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Sacramento County Employees' Retirement System

Investment Performance Review

Period Ending: June 30, 2026

CERITY PARTNERS®

SCERS

Quarter ending June 30th, 2026

- The Total Fund (gross) returned +7.3% in the second quarter of 2026 and ranked in the third quartile among other public funds with assets over $1 billion. The Total Fund outperformed the Policy Index over the quarter by 70 bps. Over the short term, the one-year return of +15.0% ranks in the second quartile within the large public plan peer group. Similarly, the total fund five-year return of +7.5% ranks in the first quartile while the ten-year return of +9.8% places the fund's performance amongst the top quartile of the same peer group.

- First quarter results (gross) were enhanced by the following factors:

  1. Global/Unconstrained Equity was the portfolio's top performing asset class at +17.9%. International Equity was also a strong contributor, performing +15.0% with International - Emerging leading the way at +25.1%.

  2. Private equity (+2.9%) also contributed to the portfolio's positive performance by outperforming its index by 230 bps.

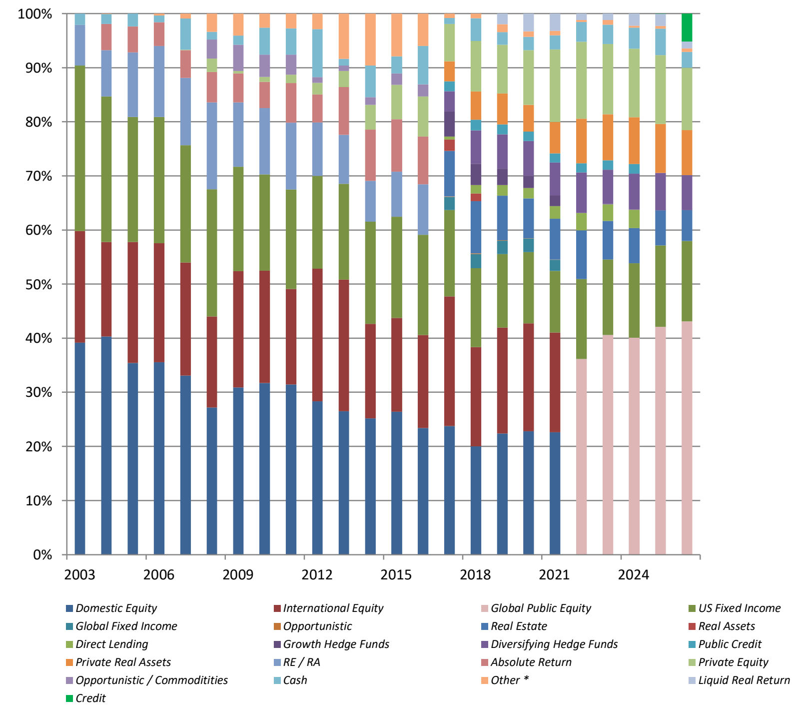
- First quarter results (gross) were hindered by the following factors:

  1. Real Estate was one of the main detractors for the quarter with a quarterly return of +0.5% -- 90 bps lower than its benchmark.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
US Equity	39.2	40.4	35.4	35.5	33.1	27.2	30.9
International Equity	20.6	17.5	22.3	22.0	20.9	16.8	21.5
US Fixed Income	30.6	26.9	23.1	23.3	21.7	23.5	19.3
Real Estate / Real Assets	7.5	8.5	11.9	13.1	12.4	16.1	11.9
Absolute Return	-	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.3
Private Equity	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.5	0.5
Opportunistic / Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	4.8
Cash	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.2	5.8	1.4	1.7
Other *	-	0.1	-	0.4	0.9	3.4	4.1

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
US Equity	31.7	31.4	28.4	26.5	25.2	26.4	23.4
International Equity	20.7	17.6	24.5	24.3	17.5	17.3	17.2
US Fixed Income	17.8	18.4	17.1	17.7	18.9	18.7	18.5
Real Estate / Real Assets	12.2	12.4	9.9	9.0	7.6	8.3	9.3
Absolute Return	4.9	7.3	5.2	8.8	9.4	9.7	8.8
Private Equity	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.0	4.6	6.3	7.4
Opportunistic / Commodities	4.1	3.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.2
Cash	5.0	4.9	8.8	1.2	5.9	3.2	7.1
Other *	2.6	2.7	2.9	8.4	9.6	7.9	6.0

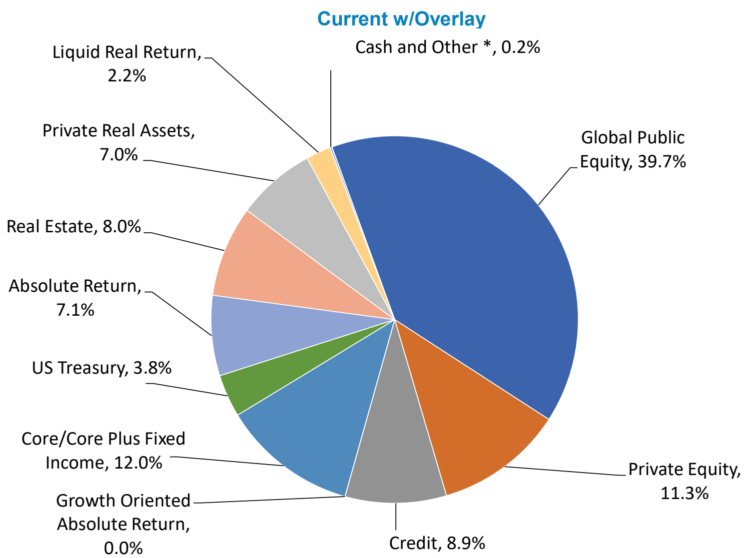
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Domestic Equity	23.8	20.0	22.4	22.8	22.6	-	-	-	-	-
International Equity	23.9	18.3	19.6	19.9	18.4	-	-	-	-	-
Global Public Equity	-	-	-	-	-	36.2	40.6	40.1	39.9	43.1
US Fixed Income	16.0	14.6	13.6	13.2	11.4	14.8	13.9	13.7	14.3	14.8
Global Fixed Income	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.2
Public Credit	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-
Real Estate / Real Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	8.4	9.7	8.3	7.3	7.6	9.0	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.8
Real Assets	2.1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Real Assets	3.7	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.8	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.3
Liquid Real Return	-	-	2.0	3.3	3.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.3
Absolute Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Growth Hedge Funds	4.6	3.9	3.0	2.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diversifying Hedge Funds	3.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.0	7.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.4
Private Equity	6.9	9.3	9.0	10.1	13.4	14.2	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.5
Direct Lending	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	-	-
Opportunistic / Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opportunistic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	1.1	4.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.6	2.9
Other *	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6



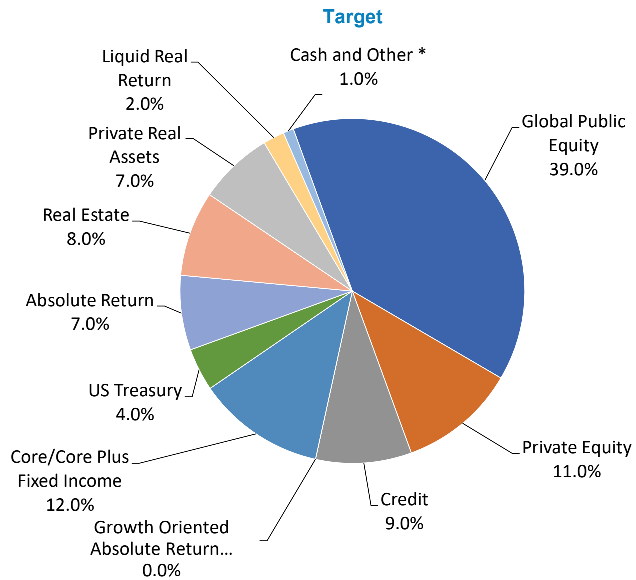
* Allocations without overlay.

* Other includes SSgA Overlay, SSGM Transition and closing accounts. Prior to Q2 2017 SSgA Real Assets is also included.

2026 data represents YTD allocations.



ASSET ALLOCATION	MARKET VALUE W/OVERLAY	W/ OVERLAY	W/O OVERLAY
Global Public Equity	6,541,547,332	39.7%	43.1%
Private Equity	1,862,209,084	11.3%	11.5%
Credit	1,467,814,288	8.9%	5.2%
Growth Oriented Absolute Return	-8,231	0.0%	0.0%
Core/Core Plus Fixed Income	1,969,364,762	12.0%	11.1%
US Treasury	619,938,428	3.8%	3.8%
Absolute Return	1,163,797,424	7.1%	6.4%
Real Estate	1,318,852,994	8.0%	5.8%
Private Real Assets	1,146,408,750	7.0%	8.3%
Liquid Real Return	358,983,756	2.2%	1.3%
Cash and Other *	28,506,379	0.2%	3.6%
TOTAL	**16,477,414,966**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**



ASSET ALLOCATION	ACTUAL	TARGET	DIFF
Global Public Equity	39.7%	39.0%	0.7%
Private Equity	11.3%	11.0%	0.3%
Credit	8.9%	9.0%	-0.1%
Growth Oriented Absolute Return	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Core/Core Plus Fixed Income	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%
US Treasury	3.8%	4.0%	-0.2%
Absolute Return	7.1%	7.0%	0.1%
Real Estate	8.0%	8.0%	0.0%
Private Real Assets	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%
Liquid Real Return	2.2%	2.0%	0.2%
Cash and Other *	0.2%	1.0%	-0.8%

* Other includes Transition Account and SSgA Overlay.

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo	YTD	Fiscal YTD	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Inception	Inception Date
Total Fund - Gross	**16,477,414,966**	**100.0**	**7.4 (63)**	**7.1 (51)**	**15.0 (40)**	**11.8 (55)**	**7.5 (16)**	**9.8 (12)**	**8.6**	**Jul-86**
Total Fund - Net			**7.3**	**7.0**	**14.8**	**11.6**	**7.3**	**9.6**	**8.4**	**Jul-86**
Policy Index			*6.6 (78)*	*6.4 (74)*	*13.6 (72)*	*10.9 (75)*	*7.0 (48)*	*8.6 (73)*	*8.5*	*Jul-86*
InvMetrics Public DB > $1B Median			*7.7*	*7.1*	*14.5*	*11.8*	*6.9*	*9.1*	-	
Total Fund ex Overlay - Gross	**16,372,687,714**	**99.4**	**7.2 (68)**	**7.0 (54)**	**14.9 (40)**	**11.8 (52)**	**7.6 (15)**	**9.7 (16)**	**8.5**	**Jul-86**
Total Fund ex Overlay - Net			**7.2**	**6.9**	**14.7**	**11.6**	**7.4**	**9.5**	**8.3**	**Jul-86**
Policy Index			*6.6 (78)*	*6.4 (74)*	*13.6 (72)*	*10.9 (75)*	*7.0 (48)*	*8.6 (73)*	*8.5*	*Jul-86*
Growth Asset Category - Gross	**9,852,760,725**	**59.8**	**11.2**	**9.7**	**20.8**	**16.6**	**9.9**	-	**12.6**	**Apr-17**
Growth Asset Category - Net			**11.1**	**9.6**	**20.5**	**16.4**	**9.6**	-	**12.3**	**Apr-17**
Growth Custom			*10.5*	*9.4*	*20.0*	*16.2*	*9.8*	-	*11.5*	
Global Public Equity - Gross	**7,102,502,067**	**43.1**	**15.0 (11)**	**11.9 (19)**	**24.4 (10)**	**19.9 (17)**	**10.6 (24)**	**13.2 (26)**	**11.0**	**Jul-11**
Global Public Equity - Net			**14.9**	**11.7**	**24.0**	**19.5**	**10.2**	**12.8**	**10.6**	**Jul-11**
MSCI AC World IMI Index (Net)			*14.9*	*11.8*	*24.2*	*19.5*	*10.6*	*12.5*	*10.1*	
Domestic Equity - Gross	**3,438,428,463**	**20.9**	**14.3 (81)**	**9.0 (88)**	**20.1 (83)**	**20.6 (9)**	**12.4 (23)**	**15.3 (14)**	**11.1**	**Jul-86**
Domestic Equity - Net			**14.2**	**8.8**	**19.8**	**20.2**	**12.1**	**14.9**	**10.9**	**Jul-86**
Russell 3000 Index			*15.4 (43)*	*10.9 (60)*	*22.8 (51)*	*20.4 (24)*	*12.3 (29)*	*15.1 (24)*	*11.0*	*Jul-86*
InvMetrics All DB US Equity Median			*15.4*	*11.1*	*22.8*	*19.5*	*11.8*	*14.6*	-	
Large Cap - Gross	**3,085,159,932**	**18.7**	**13.8**	**8.3**	**19.8**	**21.2**	**13.2**	**15.7**	**8.8**	**Apr-98**
Large Cap - Net			**13.8**	**8.2**	**19.5**	**20.9**	**12.9**	**15.5**	**8.6**	**Apr-98**
Russell 1000 Index			*15.1*	*10.3*	*22.0*	*20.5*	*12.7*	*15.3*	*9.1*	
Large Cap Passive - Gross	**1,600,015,992**	**9.7**	**15.1**	**10.3**	**22.0**	**20.4**	**12.7**	**15.3**	**13.1**	**Oct-08**
Large Cap Passive - Net			**15.1**	**10.3**	**22.0**	**20.4**	**12.6**	**15.3**	**13.1**	**Oct-08**
Russell 1000 Index			*15.1*	*10.3*	*22.0*	*20.5*	*12.7*	*15.3*	*13.1*	
AB - Gross	1,600,015,992	9.7	15.1 (69)	10.3 (41)	22.0 (62)	20.4 (62)	12.7 (68)	15.3 (61)	11.1	May-89
AB - Net			15.1	10.3	22.0	20.4	12.6	15.3	11.1	May-89
Russell 1000 Index			*15.1 (65)*	*10.3 (38)*	*22.0 (58)*	*20.5 (58)*	*12.7 (68)*	*15.3 (59)*	*11.2*	*May-89*
eV US Passive Large Cap Equity Median			*15.2*	*10.2*	*22.1*	*20.6*	*13.1*	*15.5*	-	
Large Cap Active - Gross	**1,485,143,939**	**9.0**	**12.5**	**6.2**	**17.6**	**22.2**	**13.9**	**16.2**	**13.3**	**Oct-08**
Large Cap Active - Net			**12.4**	**6.0**	**17.0**	**21.5**	**13.3**	**15.5**	**12.7**	**Oct-08**
Russell 1000 Index			*15.1*	*10.3*	*22.0*	*20.5*	*12.7*	*15.3*	*13.1*	
AQR US Enhanced Equity - Gross	512,237,059	3.1	15.3 (53)	10.6 (53)	23.9 (40)	23.7 (5)	15.2 (8)	-	15.7	Aug-18
AQR US Enhanced Equity - Net			15.2	10.4	23.6	23.4	14.9	-	15.4	Aug-18
Russell 1000 Index			*15.1 (59)*	*10.3 (61)*	*22.0 (69)*	*20.5 (56)*	*12.7 (57)*	-	*14.7*	*Aug-18*
eV US Enh Equity Median			*15.3*	*10.6*	*22.9*	*20.6*	*13.1*	*15.3*	-	

See Policy Index and Benchmark History. Market values for residual accounts are not shown. As a result, manager market values may not tie out to asset classes and total portfolio.
**Total Fund and asset class composites are ranked against Investment Metrics universes. Managers are ranked against eVestment manager universes. Ranking of 1 is a top ranking and ranking of 100 is a bottom rating.*
***Total Fund ex Overlay returns from 2/1/2006-12/31/2010 were calculated using the overlay impact provided by SSgA.*
+ Since inception date denotes first day of the month.

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo	YTD	Fiscal YTD	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Inception	Inception Date
JP Morgan 130/30 - Gross	250,931,507	1.5	15.2 (51)	7.3 (76)	17.3 (80)	21.3 (57)	14.6 (65)	17.3 (28)	14.2	Aug-08
JP Morgan 130/30 - Net			15.0	7.0	16.8	20.7	13.9	16.6	13.5	Aug-08
Russell 1000 Index			*15.1 (51)*	*10.3 (57)*	*22.0 (62)*	*20.5 (65)*	*12.7 (76)*	*15.3 (68)*	*12.5*	*Aug-08*
eV Extended US Equity Median			*15.4*	*11.1*	*23.8*	*22.0*	*15.5*	*16.8*	-	
DE Shaw Broad Mkt Core Alpha Ext - Gross	264,810,683	1.6	16.7 (47)	9.7 (65)	24.3 (44)	26.2 (20)	15.7 (47)	-	17.5	Feb-19
DE Shaw Broad Mkt Core Alpha Ext - Net			16.6	9.5	23.4	25.0	15.0	-	16.9	Feb-19
Russell 1000 Index			*15.1 (51)*	*10.3 (57)*	*22.0 (62)*	*20.5 (65)*	*12.7 (76)*	-	*16.3*	*Feb-19*
eV Extended US Equity Median			*15.4*	*11.1*	*23.8*	*22.0*	*15.5*	*16.8*	-	
Eagle Capital - Gross	457,164,691	2.8	5.9 (94)	-0.7 (97)	7.9 (90)	19.0 (56)	11.1 (67)	15.7 (31)	14.8	Mar-12
Eagle Capital - Net			5.8	-0.9	7.3	18.2	10.3	14.8	14.0	Mar-12
Russell 1000 Index			*15.1 (38)*	*10.3 (36)*	*22.0 (36)*	*20.5 (38)*	*12.7 (47)*	*15.3 (37)*	*14.5*	*Mar-12*
eV US Large Cap Core Equity Median			*14.1*	*9.1*	*19.7*	*19.3*	*12.4*	*14.7*	-	
Small Cap - Gross	**353,268,531**	**2.1**	**16.6**	**13.9**	**21.2**	**13.7**	**4.3**	**12.0**	**11.6**	**Jan-91**
Small Cap - Net			**16.5**	**13.6**	**20.6**	**13.1**	**3.6**	**11.4**	**10.9**	**Jan-91**
Russell 2000 Index			*21.5*	*22.6*	*40.8*	*18.6*	*7.0*	*11.6*	*10.7*	
State Street SPDR Small Cap Growth ETF - Gross	158,600,342	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	Apr-26
State Street SPDR Small Cap Growth ETF - Net			-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	Apr-26
Russell 2000 Growth Index			-	-	-	-	-	-	*10.2*	*Apr-26*
eV US Small Cap Growth Equity Median			*26.5*	*23.2*	*36.7*	*17.4*	*5.5*	*14.0*	-	
Snyder Capital Management - Gross	194,668,189	1.2	13.9 (75)	20.2 (67)	27.6 (77)	17.5 (51)	11.0 (39)	-	12.3	Feb-21
Snyder Capital Management - Net			13.7	19.8	26.6	16.6	10.2	-	11.5	Feb-21
Russell 2000 Value Index - Net			*17.2 (55)*	*23.0 (47)*	*43.0 (24)*	*18.7 (40)*	*8.2 (80)*	-	*11.3*	*Feb-21*
eV US Small Cap Value Equity Median			*17.6*	*22.5*	*36.0*	*17.7*	*10.0*	*12.0*	-	

See Policy Index and Benchmark History. Market values for residual accounts are not shown. As a result, manager market values may not tie out to asset classes and total portfolio.

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo		YTD		Fiscal YTD		3 Yrs		5 Yrs		10 Yrs		Inception	Inception Date
International Equity - Gross	**2,833,740,606**	**17.2**	**15.0**	**(19)**	**15.9**	**(15)**	**32.0**	**(9)**	**19.4**	**(26)**	**9.0**	**(40)**	**11.0**	**(28)**	**7.3**	**Jan-88**
International Equity - Net			**15.0**	**(19)**	**15.7**	**(16)**	**31.5**	**(10)**	**19.0**	**(38)**	**8.5**	**(59)**	**10.4**	**(47)**	**6.9**	**Jan-88**
MSCI AC World ex USA (Net)			*14.5*	*(25)*	*13.7*	*(46)*	*27.7*	*(32)*	*18.8*	*(42)*	*8.8*	*(50)*	*9.9*	*(65)*	*-*	*Jan-88*
InvMetrics All DB Global ex-US Equity Median			*12.8*		*13.3*		*26.6*		*18.6*		*8.8*		*10.3*		*-*	
International - Developed - Gross	**1,779,201,487**	**10.8**	**8.3**	**(88)**	**7.4**	**(91)**	**18.2**	**(81)**	**15.1**	**(92)**	**7.9**	**(76)**	**10.4**	**(57)**	**6.0**	**Apr-98**
International - Developed - Net			**8.3**	**(88)**	**7.3**	**(91)**	**17.9**	**(84)**	**14.7**	**(92)**	**7.4**	**(86)**	**9.8**	**(84)**	**5.5**	**Apr-98**
MSCI World ex U.S. (Net)			*10.2*	*(76)*	*9.2*	*(83)*	*21.0*	*(66)*	*16.9*	*(71)*	*9.3*	*(35)*	*9.8*	*(83)*	*5.7*	*Apr-98*
InvMetrics All DB Developed Market ex-US Equity Median			*12.8*		*12.4*		*24.1*		*18.7*		*8.8*		*10.7*		*-*	
Large Cap - Gross	**1,539,289,027**	**9.3**	**8.4**	**(73)**	**7.7**	**(71)**	**18.4**	**(57)**	**14.6**	**(66)**	**8.2**	**(61)**	**10.5**	**(54)**	**6.6**	**Jan-05**
Large Cap - Net			**8.4**	**(73)**	**7.5**	**(71)**	**18.1**	**(59)**	**14.2**	**(70)**	**7.7**	**(67)**	**9.9**	**(67)**	**6.1**	**Jan-05**
MSCI World ex U.S. (Net)			*10.2*	*(54)*	*9.2*	*(58)*	*21.0*	*(45)*	*16.9*	*(52)*	*9.3*	*(50)*	*9.8*	*(69)*	*6.4*	*Jan-05*
eV EAFE Large Cap Equity Median			*10.5*		*9.6*		*20.3*		*17.2*		*9.3*		*10.6*		*-*	
Man Numeric World-Ex US - Gross	456,232,600	2.8	-		-		-		-		-		-		1.4	May-26
Man Numeric World-Ex US - Net			-		-		-		-		-		-		1.4	May-26
MSCI World ex U.S. (Net)			*-*		*-*		*-*		*-*		*-*		*-*		*0.6*	*May-26*
eV EAFE Large Cap Equity Median			*10.5*		*9.6*		*20.3*		*17.2*		*9.3*		*10.6*		*-*	
Walter Scott & Partners Limited - Gross	465,243,936	2.8	12.0	(71)	5.0	(83)	4.2	(85)	3.3	(100)	1.3	(87)	-		7.5	Apr-17
Walter Scott & Partners Limited - Net			12.0		4.8		4.0		3.0		0.7		-		6.8	Apr-17
MSCI World ex U.S. Growth (Net)			*12.6*	*(66)*	*7.4*	*(62)*	*12.9*	*(55)*	*11.6*	*(58)*	*4.9*	*(64)*	*-*		*8.5*	*Apr-17*
eV EAFE Large Cap Growth Median			*13.8*		*9.5*		*13.4*		*12.8*		*6.0*		*10.5*		*-*	
LSV - Gross	617,812,492	3.7	5.7	(78)	9.0	(55)	29.2	(17)	24.7	(9)	15.2	(17)	12.8	(5)	7.6	Jan-05
LSV - Net			5.7		8.9		28.8		24.3		14.7		12.4		7.1	Jan-05
MSCI World ex U.S. Value (Net)			*8.1*	*(48)*	*10.8*	*(27)*	*29.3*	*(17)*	*22.3*	*(17)*	*13.6*	*(28)*	*10.8*	*(50)*	*6.3*	*Jan-05*
eV EAFE Large Cap Value Median			*7.7*		*9.5*		*23.4*		*19.7*		*12.1*		*10.8*		*-*	

See Policy Index and Benchmark History. Market values for residual accounts are not shown. As a result, manager market values may not tie out to asset classes and total portfolio.

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo		YTD		Fiscal YTD		3 Yrs		5 Yrs		10 Yrs		Inception	Inception Date
Small Cap - Gross	**239,912,459**	**1.5**	**7.6**	**(67)**	**5.6**	**(69)**	**17.1**	**(50)**	**18.4**	**(42)**	**5.3**	**(64)**	**9.1**	**(62)**	**9.1**	**Oct-08**
Small Cap - Net			**7.6**		**5.5**		**16.4**		**17.6**		**4.6**		**8.3**		**8.3**	**Oct-08**
MSCI World ex U.S. Small Cap Index (Net)			*7.9*	*(59)*	*7.5*	*(48)*	*19.4*	*(41)*	*16.5*	*(55)*	*6.0*	*(59)*	*8.9*	*(66)*	*8.3*	*Oct-08*
eV EAFE Small Cap Equity Median			*8.8*		*7.4*		*17.0*		*17.1*		*7.5*		*9.8*		*-*	
Acadian Asset Management - Gross	239,912,459	1.5	7.6	(78)	5.6	(82)	19.3	(40)	22.7	(25)	-		-		21.1	Apr-23
Acadian Asset Management - (Net)			7.6	(78)	5.5	(82)	18.7	(41)	22.0	(27)	-		-		20.5	Apr-23
MSCI World ex U.S. Small Value (Net)			*5.5*	*(86)*	*5.3*	*(82)*	*20.2*	*(39)*	*17.8*	*(53)*	*-*		*-*		*17.0*	*Apr-23*
eV ACWI ex-US Small Cap Equity Median			*10.2*		*9.7*		*17.2*		*18.4*		*7.2*		*10.6*		*-*	
International - Emerging - Gross	**1,054,539,119**	**6.4**	**25.1**	**(22)**	**29.3**	**(15)**	**57.8**	**(5)**	**26.6**	**(17)**	**8.4**	**(50)**	**11.5**	**(1)**	**7.7**	**Feb-00**
International - Emerging - Net			**24.9**		**29.0**		**57.2**		**26.1**		**8.0**		**11.1**		**7.3**	**Feb-00**
MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)			*24.1*		*23.8*		*43.5*		*23.0*		*7.2*		*10.1*		*7.4*	
Arga Emg - Gross	407,966,913	2.5	35.3	(4)	43.5	(3)	76.0	(3)	34.3	(2)	-		-		30.4	Feb-23
Arga Emg - Net			35.1		43.1		74.9		33.4		-		-		29.5	Feb-23
MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)			*24.1*	*(46)*	*23.8*	*(58)*	*43.5*	*(55)*	*23.0*	*(56)*	*-*		*-*		*19.0*	*Feb-23*
eV Emg Mkts Equity Median			*23.6*		*24.7*		*44.5*		*23.5*		*8.4*		*11.3*		*-*	
Baillie Gifford Emg All Cap - Gross	341,365,571	2.1	24.3	(44)	29.5	(24)	55.1	(15)	25.8	(31)	7.0	(72)	13.0	(17)	12.6	Apr-16
Baillie Gifford Emg All Cap - Net			24.3		29.5		55.1		25.8		7.0		13.0		12.6	Apr-16
MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)			*24.1*	*(46)*	*23.8*	*(58)*	*43.5*	*(55)*	*23.0*	*(56)*	*7.2*	*(67)*	*10.1*	*(71)*	*9.9*	*Apr-16*
eV Emg Mkts Equity Median			*23.6*		*24.7*		*44.5*		*23.5*		*8.4*		*11.3*		*-*	
Oaktree Emg - Gross	305,206,635	1.9	14.5	(78)	14.2	(81)	41.4	(60)	19.1	(77)	-		-		15.1	Feb-23
Oaktree Emg - Net			14.3		13.8		40.6		18.5		-		-		14.4	Feb-23
MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)			*24.1*	*(46)*	*23.8*	*(58)*	*43.5*	*(55)*	*23.0*	*(56)*	*-*		*-*		*19.0*	*Feb-23*
eV Emg Mkts Equity Median			*23.6*		*24.7*		*44.5*		*23.5*		*8.4*		*11.3*		*-*	

See Policy Index and Benchmark History. Market values for residual accounts are not shown. As a result, manager market values may not tie out to asset classes and total portfolio.

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo	YTD	Fiscal YTD	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Inception	Inception Date
Global/Unconstrained Equity - Gross	**830,332,998**	**5.0**	**17.9 (3)**	**11.8 (19)**	**18.6 (61)**	**18.1 (41)**	**-**	**-**	**10.7**	**Apr-22**
Global/Unconstrained Equity - Net			**17.4**	**11.4**	**18.2**	**18.0**	**-**	**-**	**10.6**	**Apr-22**
MSCI AC World IMI Index (Net)			*14.9 (15)*	*11.8 (19)*	*24.2 (13)*	*19.5 (21)*	*-*	*-*	*12.8*	*Apr-22*
InvMetrics All DB Global Equity Median			*12.3*	*9.3*	*19.7*	*16.9*	*9.3*	*12.2*	*-*	
Artisan Partners Global Opp - Gross	184,815,516	1.1	12.7 (52)	7.6 (62)	10.6 (78)	13.2 (77)	-	-	12.7	Sep-22
Artisan Partners Global Opp - Net			12.7	7.6	10.6	13.2	-	-	12.7	Sep-22
MSCI AC World IMI Index (Net)			*14.9 (33)*	*11.8 (34)*	*24.2 (37)*	*19.5 (39)*	*-*	*-*	*18.5*	*Sep-22*
eV Global All Cap Equity Median			*12.9*	*9.6*	*20.4*	*17.3*	*9.8*	*12.4*	*-*	
Nikko Asset Management - Gross	173,880,000	1.1	9.1 (72)	-4.4 (97)	-4.6 (98)	11.8 (83)	-	-	11.7	Sep-22
Nikko Asset Management - Net			9.1	-4.4	-4.6	11.8	-	-	11.7	Sep-22
MSCI AC World IMI Index (Net)			*14.9 (33)*	*11.8 (34)*	*24.2 (37)*	*19.5 (39)*	*-*	*-*	*18.5*	*Sep-22*
eV Global All Cap Equity Median			*12.9*	*9.6*	*20.4*	*17.3*	*9.8*	*12.4*	*-*	
Third Point Offshore Fund - Gross	4,158,623	0.0	1.8 (95)	-0.2 (93)	-2.2 (97)	4.3 (98)	-1.4 (100)	5.4 (100)	6.9	May-12
Third Point Offshore Fund - Net			1.8	-0.2	-2.2	4.3	-1.4	5.4	6.9	May-12
MSCI AC World IMI Index (Net)			*14.9 (33)*	*11.8 (34)*	*24.2 (37)*	*19.5 (39)*	*10.6 (42)*	*12.5 (48)*	*10.9*	*May-12*
eV Global All Cap Equity Median			*12.9*	*9.6*	*20.4*	*17.3*	*9.8*	*12.4*	*-*	
Allspring Global Investments - Gross	142,116,678	0.9	19.1 (17)	15.7 (19)	29.5 (22)	-	-	-	26.3	Sep-23
Allspring Global Investments - Net			18.9	15.4	29.1	-	-	-	26.0	Sep-23
MSCI AC World IMI Index (Net)			*14.9 (33)*	*11.8 (34)*	*24.2 (37)*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*21.0*	*Sep-23*
eV Global All Cap Equity Median			*12.9*	*9.6*	*20.4*	*17.3*	*9.8*	*12.4*	*-*	
Acadian Global Equity Extension - Gross	325,362,181	2.0	26.2 (7)	24.2 (6)	-	-	-	-	29.8	Sep-25
Acadian Global Equity Extension - Net	325,362,181	2.0	25.1 (8)	23.2 (7)	-	-	-	-	28.8	Sep-25
MSCI AC World IMI Index (Net)			*14.9 (32)*	*11.8 (34)*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*16.8*	
eV Global All Cap Equity Median			*12.5*	*9.4*	*20.3*	*16.6*	*8.9*	*11.8*	*-*	
Private Equity - Gross* **	**1,898,044,376**	**11.5**	**2.9 (8)**	**5.3 (8)**	**15.1 (7)**	**10.0 (8)**	**9.0 (25)**	**16.3 (2)**	**7.6**	**Mar-08**
Private Equity - Net* **			**2.9**	**5.3**	**15.1**	**10.0**	**9.0**	**16.3**	**7.7**	**Mar-08**
Cambridge Associates All PE 1 Qtr Lag			*0.6*	*3.5*	*10.3*	*7.0*	*7.8*	*12.9*	*11.0*	
Credit - Gross	**849,456,572**	**5.2**	**1.2**	**2.3**	**6.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.7**	**Jul-25**
Credit - Net			**1.2**	**2.3**	**6.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.7**	**Jul-25**
Cambridge Associates U.S. Private Credit 1 Qtr Lag			*0.1*	*1.6*	*4.3*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*4.3*	
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan + 2% 1 Qtr Lag			*0.0*	*1.7*	*6.9*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*6.9*	
Liquid Credit - Gross	**280,001,306**	**1.7**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**6.1**	**8.6**	**4.6**	**6.2**	**5.1**	**Dec-13**
Liquid Credit - Net			**2.3**	**2.5**	**6.1**	**8.6**	**4.6**	**6.2**	**5.1**	**Dec-13**
Brigade Custom			*2.2*	*1.6*	*5.0*	*8.2*	*5.1*	*5.6*	*5.0*	

See Policy Index and Benchmark History. Market values for residual accounts are not shown. As a result, manager market values may not tie out to asset classes and total portfolio.
** Account converted to Global/Unconstrained Equity from Growth Oriented Absolute Return in April 2022. Reflects linked historical returns up to March 2022.*
*** Private Equity Composite includes the historical returns of Summit Credit and Athyrium Opportunities up to 4/1/17.*
**** Returns are one-quarter lag.*
+ Returns for private markets are shown on a time-weighted basis and may differ substantially from dollar weighted-returns.

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo	YTD	Fiscal YTD	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Inception	Inception Date
Brigade Capital - Gross	270,705,380	1.6	2.2 (64)	2.4 (21)	6.0 (34)	8.6 (35)	4.6 (24)	6.2 (14)	5.1	Dec-13
Brigade Capital - Net			2.2 (64)	2.4 (21)	6.0 (34)	8.6 (35)	4.6 (24)	6.2 (14)	5.1	Dec-13
Brigade Custom			*2.2 (72)*	*1.6 (69)*	*5.0 (75)*	*8.2 (56)*	*5.1 (8)*	*5.6 (36)*	*5.0*	*Dec-13*
eV US High Yield Fixed Inc Median			*2.4*	*1.9*	*5.7*	*8.3*	*4.0*	*5.4*	*-*	
Diameter Dislocation Fund III, L.P. - Gross	9,295,926	0.1	5.3	6.8	-	-	-	-	11.4	Aug-25
Diameter Dislocation Fund III, L.P. - Net			5.3	6.2	-	-	-	-	10.1	Aug-25
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan + 2% 1 Qtr Lag			*0.0*	*1.7*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*6.8*	
Illiquid Credit - Gross	**569,455,266**	**3.5**	**0.6**	**2.1**	**6.9**	**8.3**	**7.8**	**8.7**	**7.8**	**Nov-11**
Illiquid Credit - Net			**0.6**	**2.1**	**6.9**	**8.3**	**7.8**	**8.7**	**7.8**	**Nov-11**
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan + 2% 1 Qtr Lag			*0.0*	*1.7*	*6.9*	*10.2*	*8.0*	*7.7*	*7.1*	
Growth Oriented Absolute Return - Gross	**2,757,710**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**-0.5**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**Sep-04**
Growth Oriented Absolute Return - Net			**0.1**	**1.6**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**-0.5**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**Sep-04**
HFRI FoF Composite Index + 1%			*8.1*	*9.1*	*17.8*	*11.8*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*6.6*	
Diversifying Asset Category - Gross	**3,505,040,058**	**21.3**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**6.1**	**5.6**	**2.1**	**-**	**3.2**	**Apr-17**
Diversifying Asset Category - Net			**1.9**	**2.3**	**6.0**	**5.5**	**2.0**	**-**	**3.0**	**Apr-17**
Diversifying Custom			*1.5*	*1.9*	*5.5*	*5.1*	*1.5*	*-*	*2.7*	
Fixed Income - Gross	**2,446,216,101**	**14.8**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**0.4**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**Jul-11**
Fixed Income - Net			**0.7**	**0.9**	**3.9**	**4.3**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**Jul-11**
Fixed Income Custom			*0.8*	*0.7*	*3.7*	*4.4*	*0.4*	*1.7*	*-*	
Core/Core Plus Fixed Income - Gross	**1,825,568,302**	**11.1**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**0.6**	**2.5**	**2.9**	**Jul-11**
Core/Core Plus Fixed Income - Net			**0.9**	**1.0**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**Jul-11**
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.7*	*0.6*	*3.8*	*4.2*	*0.1*	*1.5*	*2.3*	
Prudential - Gross	448,705,467	2.7	1.3 (5)	1.2 (8)	4.8 (10)	5.8 (4)	1.0 (13)	2.9 (4)	3.2	Aug-14
Prudential - Net			1.3	1.2	4.8	5.7	0.8	2.7	3.1	Aug-14
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.7 (85)*	*0.6 (93)*	*3.8 (88)*	*4.2 (94)*	*0.1 (94)*	*1.5 (99)*	*2.0*	*Aug-14*
eV US Core Fixed Inc Median			*0.8*	*0.9*	*4.2*	*4.7*	*0.5*	*2.1*	*-*	
TCW MetWest Fixed - Gross	450,281,337	2.7	0.7 (83)	0.7 (79)	3.5 (96)	4.4 (87)	0.4 (73)	2.2 (35)	4.7	Jan-02
TCW MetWest Fixed - Net			0.6	0.7	3.4	4.2	0.2	2.1	4.6	Jan-02
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.7 (85)*	*0.6 (93)*	*3.8 (88)*	*4.2 (94)*	*0.1 (94)*	*1.5 (99)*	*3.5*	*Jan-02*
eV US Core Fixed Inc Median			*0.8*	*0.9*	*4.2*	*4.7*	*0.5*	*2.1*	*-*	
Brandywine US FI - Gross	448,074,256	2.7	1.0 (69)	1.4 (15)	4.4 (72)	4.1 (99)	-	-	2.4	Jun-22
Brandywine US FI - Net			1.0	1.4	4.4	4.0	-	-	2.3	Jun-22
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.7 (99)*	*0.6 (96)*	*3.8 (98)*	*4.2 (99)*	*-*	*-*	*2.4*	*Jun-22*
eV US Core Plus Fixed Inc Median			*1.0*	*0.9*	*4.3*	*5.0*	*0.6*	*2.5*	*-*	

See Policy Index and Benchmark History. Market values for residual accounts are not shown. As a result, manager market values may not tie out to asset classes and total portfolio.
** Account converted to Global/Unconstrained Equity from Growth Oriented Absolute Return in April 2022. Reflects linked historical returns up to March 2022.*

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo		YTD		Fiscal YTD		3 Yrs		5 Yrs		10 Yrs		Inception	Inception Date
Reams Core Plus FI - Gross	478,507,243	2.9	0.9	(87)	1.2	(34)	4.9	(26)	4.9	(79)	-		-		3.8	Jun-22
Reams Core Plus FI - Net			0.9		1.2		4.8		4.8		-		-		3.6	Jun-22
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.7*	*(99)*	*0.6*	*(96)*	*3.8*	*(98)*	*4.2*	*(99)*	*-*		*-*		*2.4*	*Jun-22*
eV US Core Plus Fixed Inc Median			*1.1*		*1.1*		*4.7*		*5.4*		*0.9*		*2.8*		*-*	
U.S. Treasury - Gross	**620,647,799**	**3.8**	**0.3**		**0.4**		**2.8**		**3.3**		**-0.3**		**-**		**1.6**	**Mar-18**
U.S. Treasury - Net			**0.3**		**0.4**		**2.8**		**3.3**		**-0.3**		**-**		**1.6**	**Mar-18**
Blmbg. U.S. Treasury Index			*0.3*		*0.3*		*2.7*		*3.2*		*-0.4*		*-*		*1.5*	
Neuberger Berman - Gross	620,647,799	3.8	0.3	(80)	0.4	(80)	2.8	(91)	3.3	(93)	-0.3	(92)	1.2	(85)	5.4	Jul-88
Neuberger Berman - Net			0.3		0.4		2.8		3.3		-0.3		1.2		5.3	Jul-88
Blmbg. U.S. Government Index			*0.3*	*(78)*	*0.3*	*(88)*	*2.7*	*(98)*	*3.2*	*(93)*	*-0.4*	*(92)*	*0.9*	*(92)*	*4.9*	*Jul-88*
eV US Government Fixed Inc Median			*0.5*		*0.6*		*3.5*		*4.2*		*0.5*		*1.6*		*-*	
Absolute Return - Gross	**1,058,823,957**	**6.4**	**4.4**		**5.9**		**10.9**		**8.0**		**5.6**		**4.4**		**3.7**	**Dec-11**
Absolute Return - Net			**4.3**		**5.6**		**10.5**		**7.8**		**5.5**		**4.4**		**3.7**	**Dec-11**
HFRI FoF Conservative Index			*3.8*		*5.0*		*10.5*		*7.7*		*5.3*		*5.2*		*5.2*	
Dedicated Cash Allocation - Gross	**282,568,644**	**1.7**	**0.9**		**1.8**		**3.9**		**4.7**		**3.6**		**-**		**2.8**	**Jul-19**
Dedicated Cash Allocation - Net			**0.9**		**1.8**		**3.9**		**4.7**		**3.6**		**-**		**2.8**	**Jul-19**
Secured Overnight Financing Rate			*0.9*		*1.8*		*4.0*		*4.8*		*3.7*		*-*		*2.9*	
Real Return Asset Category - Gross	**2,533,367,227**	**15.4**	**2.2**		**4.5**		**8.6**		**4.4**		**6.6**		**-**		**7.4**	**Apr-17**
Real Return Asset Category - Net			**2.2**		**4.5**		**8.5**		**4.3**		**6.5**		**-**		**7.3**	**Apr-17**
Real Return Custom			*2.3*		*3.9*		*7.8*		*3.3*		*6.0*		*-*		*5.7*	
Real Estate - Gross	**948,494,538**	**5.8**	**0.5**	**(89)**	**2.0**	**(63)**	**4.3**	**(47)**	**-1.5**	**(70)**	**2.3**	**(41)**	**5.7**	**(5)**	**7.9**	**Jul-11**
Real Estate - Net			**0.4**		**1.9**		**4.2**		**-1.6**		**2.1**		**5.5**		**7.4**	**Jul-11**
Real Estate Custom			*1.4*	*(33)*	*2.6*	*(27)*	*4.3*	*(45)*	*-1.1*	*(64)*	*3.0*	*(21)*	*4.6*	*(18)*	*6.9*	*Jul-11*
InvMetrics All DB Real Estate Private Median			*1.1*		*2.1*		*4.2*		*-0.8*		*1.8*		*3.6*		*-*	
Core RE - Limited Partnership - Gross	**606,145,982**	**3.7**	**0.7**		**2.1**		**4.1**		**-0.3**		**3.0**		**6.4**		**5.0**	**Oct-08**
Core RE - Limited Partnership - Net			**0.7**		**2.0**		**3.9**		**-0.4**		**2.8**		**6.2**		**4.5**	**Oct-08**
NFI-ODCE			*1.5*		*2.8*		*4.4*		*-0.6*		*2.7*		*4.6*		*4.7*	
Non-Core RE - Opportunistic - Gross	**104,307,414**	**0.6**	**0.8**		**1.9**		**-1.3**		**-13.6**		**-8.8**		**-3.6**		**3.5**	**Mar-14**
Non-Core RE - Opportunistic - Net			**0.8**		**1.9**		**-1.3**		**-13.6**		**-8.8**		**-3.6**		**3.1**	**Mar-14**
NFI-ODCE net +1% 1Q Lag			*1.3*		*2.3*		*4.1*		*-1.9*		*3.3*		*4.8*		*6.5*	

See Policy Index and Benchmark History. Market values for residual accounts are not shown. As a result, manager market values may not tie out to asset classes and total portfolio.

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo	YTD	Fiscal YTD	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Inception	Inception Date
Non-Core RE - Value Added - Gross	**238,041,142**	**1.4**	**-0.4**	**1.6**	**7.2**	**0.7**	**6.0**	**9.3**	**2.8**	**Oct-08**
Non-Core RE - Value Added - Net			**-0.4**	**1.6**	**7.2**	**0.7**	**6.0**	**9.2**	**2.0**	**Oct-08**
NFI-ODCE net +1% 1Q Lag			*1.3*	*2.3*	*4.1*	*-1.9*	*3.3*	*4.8*	-	
Private Real Assets - Gross	**1,366,999,789**	**8.3**	**3.6**	**5.4**	**10.4**	**8.1**	**11.9**	**11.0**	**7.2**	**Feb-13**
Private Real Assets - Net			**3.5**	**5.3**	**10.2**	**8.0**	**11.9**	**11.0**	**7.2**	**Feb-13**
Private Real Assets Custom			*3.7*	*5.1*	*11.5*	*8.1*	*10.5*	*8.0*	*7.5*	
Liquid Real Return - Gross	**217,872,900**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**8.9**	**15.3**	**10.6**	**6.9**	**-**	**6.9**	**Jul-19**
Liquid Real Return - Net			**1.8**	**8.8**	**15.2**	**9.8**	**6.3**	**-**	**6.4**	**Jul-19**
SSgA Real Asset			*0.5*	*7.5*	*13.9*	*8.9*	*5.7*	-	*5.9*	
SSgA Passive Real Return Proxy - Gross	217,872,900	1.3	1.8	8.9	15.3	10.4	7.1	6.2	3.6	Feb-08
SSgA Passive Real Return Proxy - Net			1.8	8.8	15.2	10.3	6.9	5.9	3.4	Feb-08
SSgA Real Asset			*0.5*	*7.5*	*13.9*	*8.9*	*5.7*	*5.4*	-	
Cash - Gross	**481,519,704**	**2.9**	**0.8**	**1.7**	**3.9**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**Jul-92**
Cash - Net			**0.8**	**1.7**	**3.9**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**Jan-11**
Secured Overnight Financing Rate			*0.9*	*1.8*	*4.0*	*4.8*	*3.7*	*2.4*	*1.6*	
Cash Account - Gross	198,951,060	1.2	0.9	1.8	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.3	Jul-92
Cash Account - Net			0.9	1.8	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.1	Jan-11
Secured Overnight Financing Rate			*0.9*	*1.8*	*4.0*	*4.8*	*3.7*	*2.4*	*1.6*	
Dedicated Cash Allocation - Gross	282,568,644	1.7	0.9	1.8	3.9	4.7	3.6	-	2.8	Jul-19
Dedicated Cash Allocation - Net			0.9	1.8	3.9	4.7	3.6	-	2.8	Jul-19
Secured Overnight Financing Rate			*0.9*	*1.8*	*4.0*	*4.8*	*3.7*	-	*2.8*	

See Policy Index and Benchmark History. Market values for residual accounts are not shown. As a result, manager market values may not tie out to asset classes and total portfolio.

3 Years

	Anlzd Return	Anlzd Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Information Ratio	Tracking Error
Total Fund	11.8 (55)	5.9 (18)	1.1 (7)	0.5 (42)	1.5 (10)
Policy Index	*10.9 (75)*	*5.6 (14)*	*1.1 (21)*	-	*0.0*
Total Fund ex Overlay	11.8 (52)	5.7 (16)	1.2 (5)	0.5 (39)	1.4 (10)
Policy Index	*10.9 (75)*	*5.6 (14)*	*1.1 (21)*	-	*0.0*

5 Years

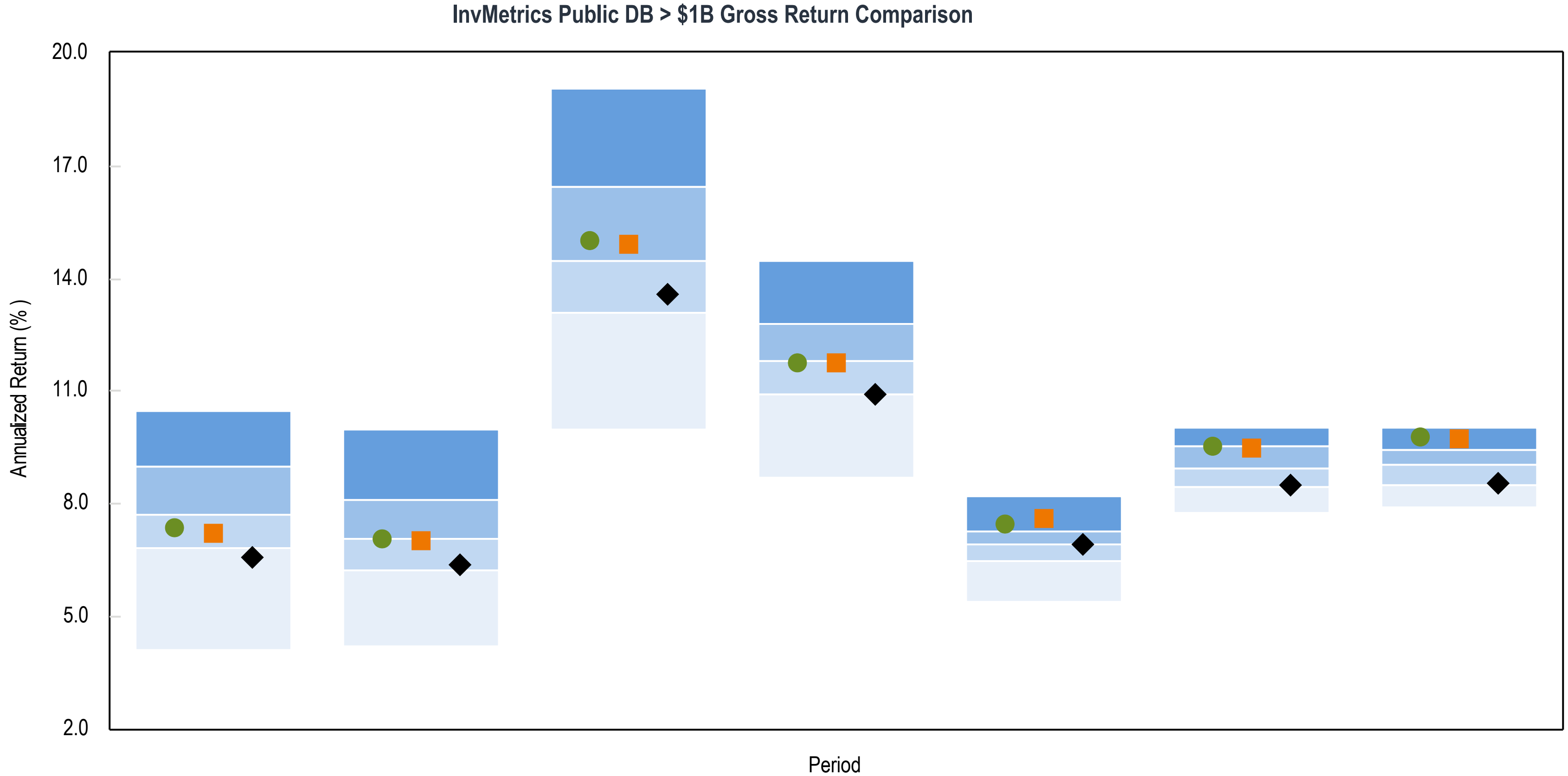
	Anlzd Return	Anlzd Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Information Ratio	Tracking Error
Total Fund	7.5 (16)	7.0 (13)	0.6 (9)	0.3 (17)	2.0 (18)
Policy Index	*7.0 (48)*	*7.0 (12)*	*0.5 (17)*	-	*0.0*
Total Fund ex Overlay	7.6 (15)	6.7 (10)	0.6 (6)	0.3 (16)	2.1 (23)
Policy Index	*7.0 (48)*	*7.0 (12)*	*0.5 (17)*	-	*0.0*

7 Years

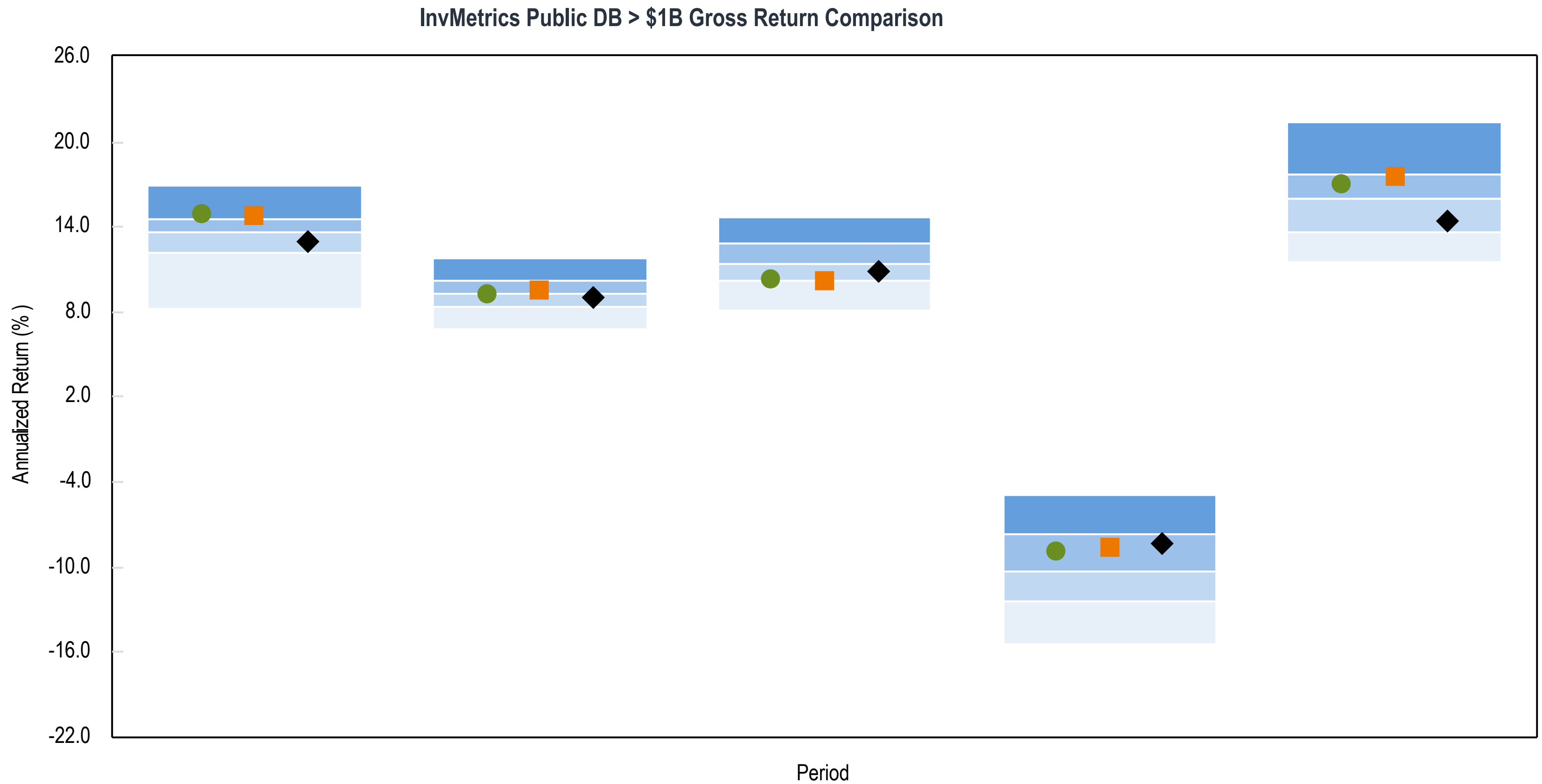
	Anlzd Return	Anlzd Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Information Ratio	Tracking Error
Total Fund	9.5 (26)	7.7 (9)	0.9 (4)	0.4 (16)	2.5 (23)
Policy Index	*8.5 (75)*	*7.4 (7)*	*0.8 (18)*	-	*0.0*
Total Fund ex Overlay	9.5 (27)	7.4 (7)	0.9 (2)	0.4 (18)	2.6 (25)
Policy Index	*8.5 (75)*	*7.4 (7)*	*0.8 (18)*	-	*0.0*

10 Years

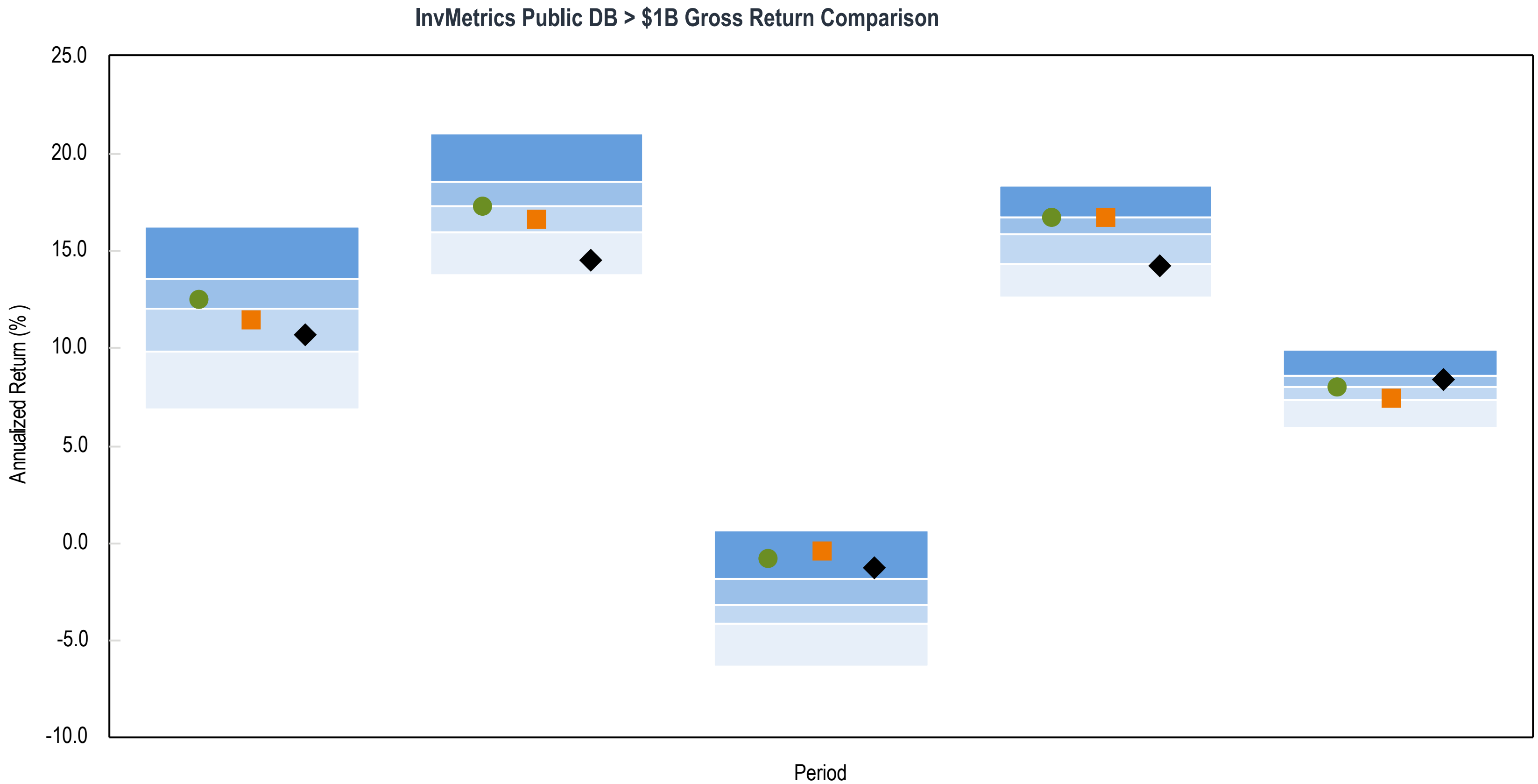
	Anlzd Return	Anlzd Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Information Ratio	Tracking Error
Total Fund	9.8 (12)	7.1 (9)	1.0 (2)	0.5 (11)	2.3 (21)
Policy Index	*8.6 (73)*	*6.8 (7)*	*0.9 (15)*	-	*0.0*
Total Fund ex Overlay	9.7 (16)	6.9 (8)	1.0 (2)	0.5 (13)	2.3 (24)
Policy Index	*8.6 (73)*	*6.8 (7)*	*0.9 (15)*	-	*0.0*



	3 Mo	YTD	Fiscal YTD	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
Total Fund	7.4 (63)	7.1 (51)	15.0 (40)	11.8 (55)	7.5 (16)	9.5 (26)	9.8 (12)
Total Fund ex Overlay	7.2 (68)	7.0 (54)	14.9 (40)	11.8 (52)	7.6 (15)	9.5 (27)	9.7 (16)
Policy Index	6.6 (78)	6.4 (74)	13.6 (72)	10.9 (75)	7.0 (48)	8.5 (75)	8.6 (73)
5th Percentile	10.5	10.0	19.1	14.5	8.2	10.0	10.0
1st Quartile	9.0	8.1	16.4	12.8	7.3	9.5	9.5
Median	7.7	7.1	14.5	11.8	6.9	9.0	9.1
3rd Quartile	6.8	6.3	13.1	10.9	6.5	8.5	8.5
95th Percentile	4.1	4.2	10.0	8.7	5.4	7.8	7.9
Population	66	66	66	66	63	63	61



	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total Fund	15.0 (20)	9.3 (48)	10.4 (74)	-8.9 (36)	17.1 (35)
Total Fund ex Overlay	14.9 (21)	9.5 (42)	10.2 (76)	-8.5 (31)	17.6 (27)
Policy Index	12.9 (68)	9.0 (58)	10.8 (66)	-8.3 (29)	14.4 (65)
5th Percentile	16.9	11.8	14.7	-4.9	21.4
1st Quartile	14.6	10.3	12.8	-7.7	17.7
Median	13.6	9.3	11.5	-10.3	16.0
3rd Quartile	12.2	8.3	10.3	-12.4	13.7
95th Percentile	8.3	6.8	8.1	-15.4	11.5
Population	169	174	184	183	216



	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total Fund	12.6 (40)	17.3 (50)	-0.8 (10)	16.8 (27)	8.0 (53)
Total Fund ex Overlay	11.5 (56)	16.6 (62)	-0.4 (7)	16.7 (29)	7.5 (70)
Policy Index	10.8 (67)	14.5 (90)	-1.3 (14)	14.2 (78)	8.4 (34)
5th Percentile	16.3	21.1	0.7	18.4	10.0
1st Quartile	13.6	18.6	-1.8	16.8	8.6
Median	12.1	17.3	-3.2	15.9	8.1
3rd Quartile	9.9	16.0	-4.1	14.4	7.3
95th Percentile	6.9	13.8	-6.4	12.6	5.9
Population	225	186	163	174	171

Total Plan Policy Index	As of: 7/1/25	7/1/23	4/1/22	7/1/19	7/1/17	4/1/17	1/1/14	1/1/12	1/1/08	2/1/06
91-day UST Bill +5% (AR)						10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Bloomberg Aggregate	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%	25.0%
Bloomberg US Treasury	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%				
ICE BofA ML High Yield II		1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%			
Bloomberg Commodity					2.0%	2.0%			5.0%	
Cambridge Associates Private Energy 1 Qtr Lag	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%					
Cambridge Associates Private Infrastructure 1 Qtr Lag	4.5%	4.2%	4.2%	3.2%	3.2%					
FTSE BIG										
FTSE WGBI ex US Unhedged				2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%			
CPI-U +5% (PRA)						7.0%	15.0%	15.0%		
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loans		1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%			
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loans +2% 1 Qtr Lag		5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%				
JPM GBI EM Diversified				0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%			
HFRI FoF Composite Index + 1%				3.0%	3.0%					
HFRI FoF Conservative Index	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%					
MSCI ACWI ex US (Net)				20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	22.5%	22.5%	20.0%	
MSCI ACWI IMI (Net)	39.0%	40.0%	40.0%							
MSCI EAFE										15.0%
MSCI Emerging Markets										5.0%
NAREIT									3.0%	3.0%
NFI-ODCE	4.8%	5.9%	5.9%	4.6%	4.6%					
NFI-ODCE net +1% 1Q Lag	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	2.5%	2.5%					
NCREIF						7.0%			12.0%	12.0%
NCREIF Farmland 1 Qtr Lag		0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%					
NCREIF Timberland Index Lagged				0.7%	0.7%					
Russell 1000										30.0%
Russell 1000 +3% 1QL (PE)							10.0%	10.0%		
Russell 2000										5.0%
Russell 3000				20.0%	21.0%	21.0%	22.5%	22.5%	30.0%	
S&P 500 +2% 1QL (PE)									5.0%	
Cambridge Associates All PE 1 Qtr Lag	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%				
Cambridge Associates U.S. PC 1 Qtr Lag	9.0%									
Bloomberg Roll Select Commodity Total Return	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%						
Bloomberg U.S. Floating Rate Note < 5 Yr	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%						
S&P Global LargeMidCap Commodity and Resources	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%						
S&P Global Infrastructure Index - Net of Tax on Dividend	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%						
Bloomberg U.S. Government Inflation-Linked 1-10 Yrs	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%						
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Liquid Index	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%						
ICE LIBOR Spot/Next Overnight USD	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%						
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**90.0%**	**90.0%**	**90.0%**	**95.0%**	**95.0%**

Growth Benchmark	As of: 4/1/22	7/1/19	7/1/17	4/1/17
91 Day T-Bill +5%				5.08%
ICE BofA ML High Yield II	1.73%	1.73%	1.70%	1.70%
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loans	1.73%	1.73%	1.70%	1.70%
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan + 2% 1 Qtr Lag	8.62%	6.90%	6.78%	6.78%
HFRI FoF Composite Index + 1%		5.17%	5.08%	
MSCI ACWI ex US (Net)	27.58%	34.48%	33.90%	33.90%
MSCI ACWI IMI (Net)	6.89%			
Russell 3000	34.48%	34.48%	35.59%	35.59%
Cambridge Associates All PE 1 Qtr Lag	18.97%	15.52%	15.25%	15.25%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.9%

Global Public Equity Benchmark	As of: 4/1/22	7/1/11
MSCI ACWI		100.0%
MSCI ACWI IMI (Net)	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

Domestic Equity Benchmark	As of: 1/1/08	9/1/04	1/1/00	7/1/86
Russell 1000		85.71%	87.5%	
Russell 2000		14.29%	12.5%	
Russell 3000	100.0%			100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Large Cap Active Benchmark	As of: 2/1/19	9/1/08
Russell 1000 Value		100.0%
Russell 1000	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

International Equity Benchmark	As of: 1/1/08	1/1/00	7/1/86
MSCI ACWI ex US (Net)	100.0%		
MSCI EAFE		75.0%	100.0%
MSCI Emerging Markets		25.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Private Equity Benchmark	As of: 4/1/17	1/1/12	1/1/08
Russell 1000 +3% 1QL		100.0%	
S&P 500 +2% 1QL			100.0%
Cambridge Associates All PE 1 Qtr Lag	100.0%		
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Public Credit Benchmark	As of: 4/1/17
ICE BofA ML High Yield II	50.0%
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loans	50.0%
	100.0%

Private Credit Benchmark	As of: 7/1/25	4/1/17
Cambridge Associated U.S. PC 1Qtr Lag	100.0%	
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan + 2% 1 Qtr Lag		100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%

Growth Oriented Absolute Return Benchmark	As of: 7/1/17	4/1/17
91-day UST Bill +5%		100.0%
HFRI FoF Composite Index + 1%	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

Diversifying Benchmark	As of: 7/1/23	4/1/22	7/1/17	4/1/17
91 Day T-Bill +5%				28.00%
Bloomberg US Aggregate	48.00%	50.00%	40.00%	40.00%
Bloomberg US Treasury	16.00%	16.67%	20.00%	20.00%
FTSE WGBI ex US Unhedged			9.60%	9.60%
HFRI FoF Conservative Index	28.00%	29.17%	28.00%	
JPM GBI EM Diversified			2.40%	2.40%
ICE LIBOR Spot/Next Overnight USD	8.00%	4.16%		
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Diversifying Absolute Return Benchmark	As of: 7/1/17	4/1/17
91-day UST Bill +5%		100.0%
HFRI FoF Conservative Index	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

Real Return Benchmark	As of: 4/1/22	4/1/19	4/1/17
Real Estate Benchmark	50.00%	43.75%	43.75%
Private Real Assets Benchmark	38.89%	43.75%	43.75%
Bloomberg Commodity			12.50%
Liquid Real Return Custom Benchmark	11.11%	12.50%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Real Estate Benchmark	As of: 4/1/22	7/1/17	71/2011
NCREIF			100.0%
NFI-ODCE	60.0%	65.0%	
NFI-ODCE net +1% 1Q Lag	40.0%	35.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

RE-Value Added Benchmark	As of: 7/1/16	10/1/08
NCREIF +2% 1Q Lag		100.0%
NFI-ODCE net +1% 1Q Lag	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

Private Real Assets Benchmark	As of: 7/1/25	4/1/22	7/1/17	4/1/17
CPI-U Headline +5%				100.0%
Cambridge Associates Private Energy 1 Qtr Lag	35.0%	30.0%	35.0%	
Cambridge Associates Private Infrastructure 1 Qtr Lag	65.0%	60.0%	45.0%	
NCREIF Farmland 1 Qtr Lag		10.0%	10.0%	
NCREIF Timberland Index Lagged			10.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Liquid Real Return Custom Benchmark	As of: 7/1/19
Bloomberg Roll Select Commodity Total Return	10.0%
Bloomberg U.S. Floating Rate Note < 5 Yr	10.0%
S&P Global LargeMidCap Commodity and Resources	10.0%
S&P Global Infrastructure Index - Net of Tax on Dividend	25.0%
Bloomberg U.S. Government Inflation-Linked 1-10 Yrs	30.0%
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Liquid Index	15.0%
	100.0%

Cash Benchmark	As of: 4/1/22	7/1/92
91 Day T-Bills		100.0%
NFI-ODCE net +1% 1Q Lag	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

AllianceBernstein Benchmark	As of: 1/1/01	1/1/98	5/1/89
Russell 1000	100.0%		
Russell 3000		100.0%	
Wilshire 2500			100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Eagle Capital Benchmark	As of: 2/1/19	9/1/08
Russell 1000 Value		100.0%
Russell 1000	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

Lazard Benchmark	As of: 4/1/22	7/1/12
MSCI ACWI ex USA		100.0%
MSCI World ex US	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

Brigade Benchmark	As of: 12/1/13
ICE BofA ML High Yield II	50.0%
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loans	50.0%
	100.0%

Brookfield Real Return Custom	As of: 12/1/2019
FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index	30.0%
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index	20.0%
ICE BofA 7% Constrained REIT Preferred Securities Index	10.0%
ICE BofA USD Real Asset High Yield Custom Index	16.0%
ICE BofA USD Real Asset Corporate Custom Index	24.0%
	100.0%

SSgA Real Asset Benchmark	As of: 3/2/2018	10/1/15	2/1/08
Bloomberg US Govt Inflation-Linked 1-10 Yrs		10.0%	
Bloomberg US TIPS		10.0%	20.0%
Bloomberg 1-10 Yr US TIPS	30.0%		
Bloomberg Roll Select Commodity TR	10.0%	20.0%	
Bloomberg USD Floating Rate Note <5yr	10.0%		
DJ US Select REIT			30.0%
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Liquid	15.0%	10.0%	
MSCI World Natural Resources		20.0%	25.0%
S&P Global Large Mid Cap Commodity Resources	10.0%		
S&P Global Infrastructure	25.0%	20.0%	
S&P GS Commodities			25.0%
S&P MLP		10.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cash Benchmark	As of: 4/1/22	7/1/92
91 Day T-Bills		100.0%
Secured Overnight Financing Rate	100.0%	
	100.0%	100.0%

Glossary

Allocation Effect: An attribution effect that describes the amount attributable to the managers' asset allocation decisions, relative to the benchmark.

Alpha: The excess return of a portfolio after adjusting for market risk. This excess return is attributable to the selection skill of the portfolio manager. Alpha is calculated as: Portfolio Return [Risk free Rate + Portfolio Beta x (Market Return Risk free Rate)].

Benchmark R squared: Measures how well the Benchmark return series fits the manager's return series. The higher the Benchmark R squared, the more appropriate the benchmark is for the manager.

Beta: A measure of systematic, or market risk; the part of risk in a portfolio or security that is attributable to general market movements. Beta is calculated by dividing the covariance of a security by the variance of the market.

Book to Market: The ratio of book value per share to market price per share. Growth managers typically have low book to market ratios while value managers typically have high book to market ratios.

Capture Ratio: A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up or down markets. The capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen (up market) or fallen (down market). The capture ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the up/down market, and multiplying that factor by 100.

Correlation: A measure of the relative movement of returns of one security or asset class relative to another over time. A correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in the exact opposite direction over time. Correlation is used as a measure to help maximize the benefits of diversification when constructing an investment portfolio.

Excess Return: A measure of the difference in appreciation or depreciation in the price of an investment compared to its benchmark, over a given time period. This is usually expressed as a percentage and may be annualized over a number of years or represent a single period.

Information Ratio: A measure of a manager's ability to earn excess return without incurring additional risk. Information ratio is calculated as: excess return divided by tracking error.

Interaction Effect: An attribution effect that describes the portion of active management that is contributable to the cross interaction between the allocation and selection effect. This can also be explained as an effect that cannot be easily traced to a source.

Portfolio Turnover: The percentage of a portfolio that is sold and replaced (turned over) during a given time period. Low portfolio turnover is indicative of a buy and hold strategy while high portfolio turnover implies a more active form of management.

Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E): Also called the earnings multiplier, it is calculated by dividing the price of a company's stock into earnings per share. Growth managers typically hold stocks with high price to earnings ratios whereas value managers hold stocks with low price to earnings ratios.

R Squared: Also called the coefficient of determination, it measures the amount of variation in one variable explained by variations in another, i.e., the goodness of fit to a benchmark. In the case of investments, the term is used to explain the amount of variation in a security or portfolio explained by movements in the market or the portfolio's benchmark.

Selection Effect: An attribution effect that describes the amount attributable to the managers' stock selection decisions, relative to the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio: A measure of portfolio efficiency. The Sharpe Ratio indicates excess portfolio return for each unit of risk associated with achieving the excess return. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the more efficient the portfolio. Sharpe ratio is calculated as: Portfolio Excess Return / Portfolio Standard Deviation.

Sortino Ratio: Measures the risk adjusted return of an investment, portfolio, or strategy. It is a modification of the Sharpe Ratio, but penalizes only those returns falling below a specified benchmark. The Sortino Ratio uses downside deviation in the denominator rather than standard deviation, like the Sharpe Ratio.

Standard Deviation: A measure of volatility, or risk, inherent in a security or portfolio. The standard deviation of a series is a measure of the extent to which observations in the series differ from the arithmetic mean of the series. For example, if a security has an average annual rate of return of 10% and a standard deviation of 5%, then two thirds of the time, one would expect to receive an annual rate of return between 5% and 15%.

Style Analysis: A return based analysis designed to identify combinations of passive investments to closely replicate the performance of funds

Style Map: A specialized form or scatter plot chart typically used to show where a Manager lies in relation to a set of style indices on a two dimensional plane. This is simply a way of viewing the asset loadings in a different context. The coordinates are calculated by rescaling the asset loadings to range from 1 to 1 on each axis and are dependent on the Style Indices comprising the Map.

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