



PARS/CITY OF CUPERTINO 115P OPEB & PENSION ACCOUNTS

March 31, 2020

U.S. Bank Institutional Asset Management

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Custom Benchmark



CITY OF CUPERTINO

Asset Class	Benchmark	Range	Target
Fixed Income	BBARC Global Aggregate Index	20%-40%	29%
Equities	MSCI AC World Free Index	50%-70%	62%
Real Estate	S&P Global REIT TR USD	0%-15%	6%
Commodities	S&P GSCI Commodity Index	0%-10%	2%
Cash	FTSE 3-Mo US T-Bill Index	0%-10%	1%



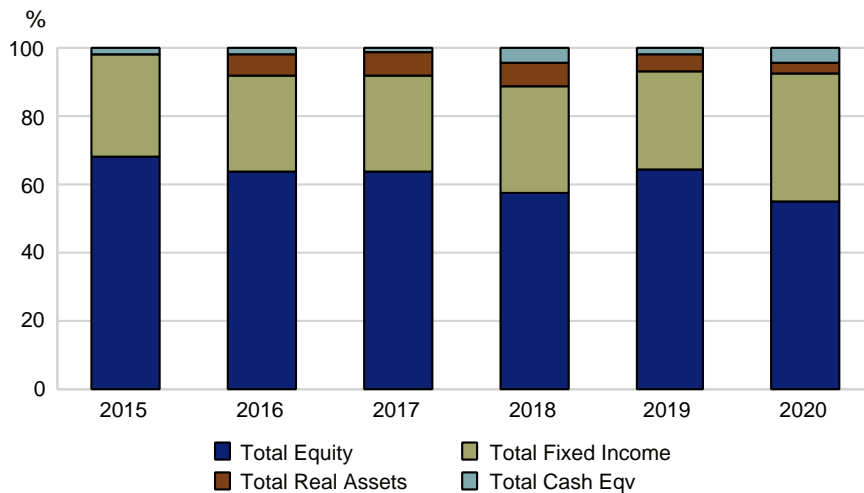
PORTFOLIO REVIEW

History of Asset Growth Graphs

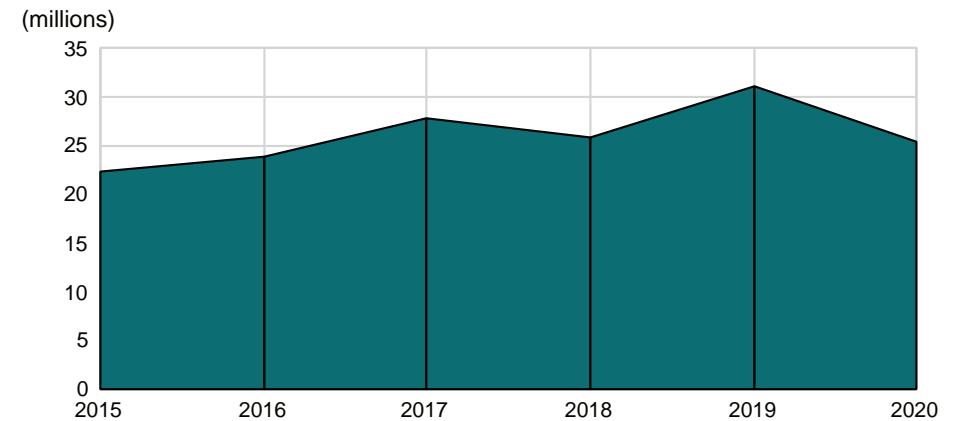
Annual Portfolio Values

	Consolidated	Jan 2015- Dec 2015	Jan 2016- Dec 2016	Jan 2017- Dec 2017	Jan 2018- Dec 2018	Jan 2019- Dec 2019	Jan 2020- Mar 2020
Beginning Portfolio Value	14,766,783	14,766,783	22,293,645	23,808,269	27,914,893	25,771,054	31,154,264
Contributions	36,325,738	8,000,001	3	2	15	28,325,715	2
Withdrawals	-28,876,180	-96,399	-97,969	-106,702	-113,476	-28,432,997	-28,638
Income Earned	2,663,200	406,272	448,187	452,364	548,841	695,433	112,104
Gain/Loss	579,605	-783,011	1,164,403	3,760,960	-2,579,219	4,795,058	-5,778,585
Ending Portfolio Value	25,459,146	22,293,645	23,808,269	27,914,893	25,771,054	31,154,264	25,459,146
Total Return	2.44	-1.95	7.25	17.73	-7.30	20.89	-18.20
Principal	.46	-3.72	5.20	15.74	-9.15	18.08	-18.53
Income	1.96	1.82	1.97	1.74	1.99	2.42	.37

Allocation Over Time



Ending Market Values Over Time



For performance and rate of return methodologies, as well as other important information, please refer to the Appendix/Disclosures provided.

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Selected Period Performance

	Market Value	1 Month	Year to Date (3 Months)	1 Year	3 Years	73 Months	Inception to Date 07/01/2010
Total Portfolio Gross of Fees	25,459,146	-13.92	-18.20	-9.90	1.00	2.32	4.80
Total Portfolio Net of Fees	25,459,146	-13.94	-18.24	-10.07	.80	2.10	
City of Cupertino		-10.86	-16.12	-7.49	2.15	2.44	5.75
Total Equity	14,017,465	-15.19	-21.73	-12.08	1.66	3.79	9.07
MSCI ACWI (Net)		-13.50	-21.37	-11.26	1.50	3.30	7.45
U.S. Equity	10,046,365	-15.10	-21.95	-12.23	2.23	5.29	
S&P 500 Index (Gross)		-12.35	-19.60	-6.98	5.10	7.74	12.20
S&P MidCap 400 Index		-20.25	-29.70	-22.51	-4.09	2.44	9.21
S&P SmallCap 600 Index		-22.40	-32.64	-25.89	-5.34	1.88	9.30
Foreign Equity	3,971,100	-15.70	-21.53	-12.25	-.01	.01	
Developed Markets Equity	2,495,574	-14.08	-20.00	-8.66	1.60	.67	
MSCI EAFE Index (Net)		-13.35	-22.83	-14.38	-1.82	-.76	4.38
Emerging Markets Equity	1,475,526	-18.70	-24.38	-19.22	-3.56	-2.41	
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net)		-15.40	-23.60	-17.69	-1.62	.27	1.61
Total Fixed Income	9,600,221	-9.21	-8.25	-2.40	.68	1.05	2.21
BBARC Global Aggregate Index		-2.24	-.33	4.20	3.55	1.53	2.54
Total Real Assets	778,972	-17.88	-23.03	-16.93	-2.88		
Real Estate	778,972	-17.88	-23.03	-17.10	-1.99	3.86	
S&P Global REIT Index (Gross)		-23.09	-28.80	-22.51	-3.40	2.04	7.15
S&P GSCI Index		-29.43	-42.34	-41.01	-13.33	-17.91	-9.67
Total Cash Equivalents	1,062,488	.05	.29	1.79	1.51	.81	.52
ICE BofAML US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index		.29	.57	2.26	1.83	.98	.65
Pending Cash	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

For performance and rate of return methodologies, as well as other important information, please refer to the Appendix/Disclosures provided.

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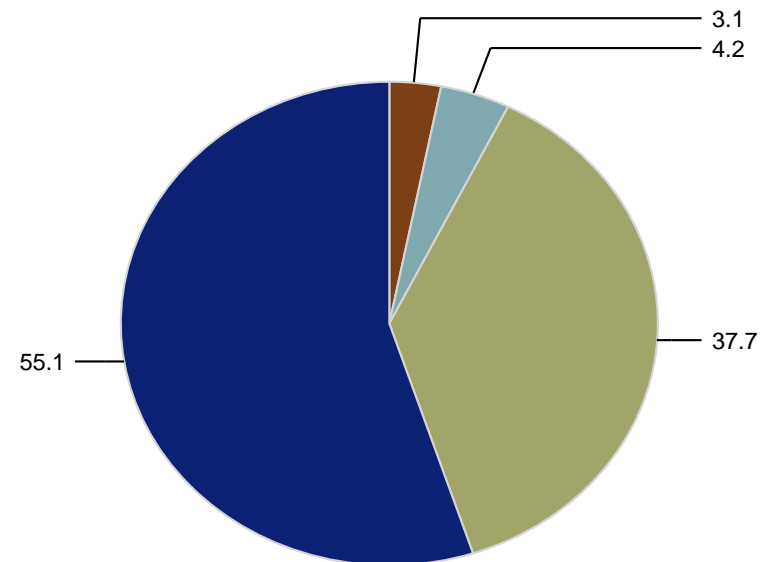


Asset Allocation Analysis Graph

Market Value by Asset Class

	Market Value	% of Mkt Val
■ Total Equity	14,017,465	55.1
■ Total Fixed Income	9,600,221	37.7
■ Total Cash Eqv	1,062,488	4.2
■ Total Real Assets	778,972	3.1
Total	25,459,146	100.0

Market Value by Asset Class Pie Chart



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PARS/CITY OF CUPERTINO 115P - OPEB

Portfolio Holdings

Account: 6746059600

Holdings Method: Direct

Report Date: 03/31/2020

	Symbol	% of Port.	Price	Shares/ Units	Portfolio Value	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Current Yield	Projected Annual Income
Total		100.0			25,428,567	1,061,948	24,366,619	2.20	558,505
Cash		4.18			1,061,948	1,061,948	-.01	0.37	3,886
Cash Equivalents		4.18			1,061,948	1,061,948	-.01	0.37	3,886
FIRST AM GOVT OB FD CL Z	31846V567	4.18	1.00	1,061,948	1,061,948	1,061,948	-.01	0.37	3,886
Fixed Income		37.66			9,575,539	0	9,575,539	3.10	296,477
Investment Grade		35.59			9,049,183	0	9,049,183	2.91	263,216
Mutual Funds & ETFs		35.59			9,049,183	0	9,049,183	2.91	263,216
DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund Class I	DBLTX	5.17	10.46	125,685	1,314,663	0	1,314,663	3.66	48,137
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index Fund	FXNAX	25.25	12.27	523,259	6,420,390	0	6,420,391	2.58	165,350
PGIM Total Return Bond Fund Class R6	PTRQX	5.17	13.90	94,542	1,314,129	0	1,314,129	3.78	49,729
High Yield		2.07			526,357	0	526,357	6.32	33,261
Mutual Funds & ETFs		2.07			526,357	0	526,357	6.32	33,261
American Century High Income Fund Class...	NPHIX	2.07	8.15	64,584	526,357	0	526,357	6.32	33,261
Equity		55.12			14,017,465	0	14,017,465	1.66	232,880
Large Cap U.S. Equity		23.79			6,050,041	0	6,050,040	1.57	94,980
Mutual Funds & ETFs		23.79			6,050,041	0	6,050,040	1.57	94,980
Columbia Dividend Income Fund Class I3	CDDYX	5.95	19.93	75,909	1,512,873	0	1,512,873	2.45	37,120
Harbor Capital Appreciation Fund - Retirem...	HNACX	5.94	66.77	22,640	1,511,667	0	1,511,667	0.17	2,626
T. Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund, Inc.	TRBCX	5.97	108.00	14,065	1,518,973	0	1,518,973	0.10	1,547
Vanguard Equity Income Fund Admiral Sha...	VEIRX	5.92	60.64	24,844	1,506,528	0	1,506,528	3.56	53,687
Mid Cap U.S. Equity		11.77			2,993,421	0	2,993,421	1.94	58,167
Mutual Funds & ETFs		11.77			2,993,421	0	2,993,421	1.94	58,167
Fidelity Mid Cap Index Fund	FSMDX	11.77	17.24	173,632	2,993,421	0	2,993,421	1.94	58,167
Small Cap U.S. Equity		3.94			1,002,904	0	1,002,904	1.91	19,109
Mutual Funds & ETFs		3.94			1,002,904	0	1,002,904	1.91	19,109
Fidelity Small Cap Index Fund	FSSNX	3.94	14.59	68,739	1,002,904	0	1,002,904	1.91	19,109
Developed Markets Equity		9.81			2,495,574	0	2,495,575	1.54	38,451
Mutual Funds & ETFs		9.81			2,495,574	0	2,495,575	1.54	38,451
Vanguard International Growth Fund Admir...	VWILX	9.81	86.84	28,738	2,495,574	0	2,495,575	1.54	38,451
Emerging Markets Equity		5.80			1,475,526	0	1,475,526	1.50	22,172

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Holdings Date: 3/31/2020

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Account: 6746059600

Holdings Method: Direct

Report Date: 03/31/2020

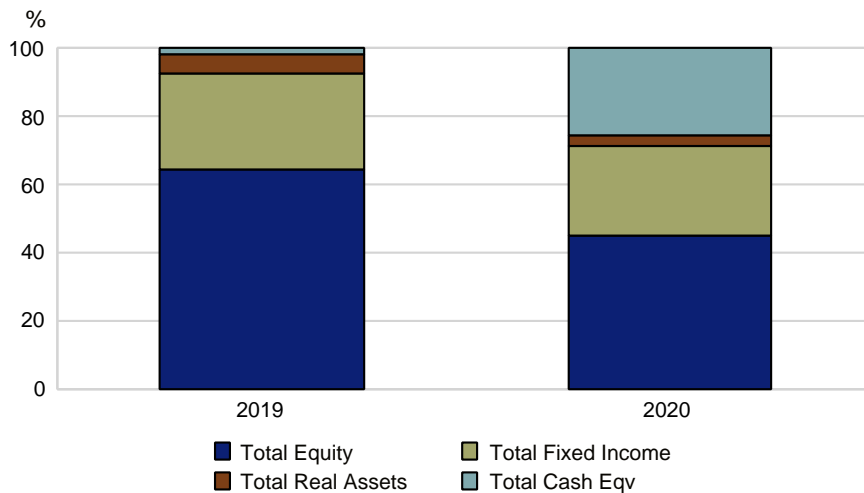
	Symbol	% of Port.	Price	Shares/ Units	Portfolio Value	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Current Yield	Projected Annual Income
Mutual Funds & ETFs		5.80			1,475,526	0	1,475,526	1.50	22,172
Baron Emerging Markets Fd Inst Shs	BEXIX	2.87	11.06	65,913	728,997	0	728,997	0.62	4,508
Neuberger Berman Emerging Markets Equi...	NEMIX	2.94	15.68	47,610	746,529	0	746,529	2.37	17,663
Real Assets		3.04			773,614	0	773,615	3.27	25,263
U.S. Listed Real Estate		3.04			773,614	0	773,615	3.27	25,263
Nuveen Real Estate Securities Fund CI I	FARCX	3.04	15.74	49,150	773,614	0	773,615	3.27	25,263

History of Asset Growth Graphs

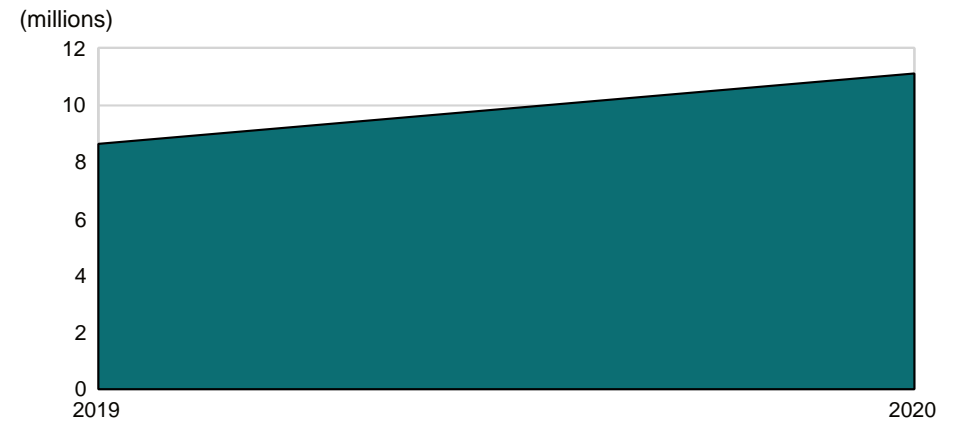
Annual Portfolio Values

	Consolidated	May 2019- Dec 2019	Jan 2020- Mar 2020
Beginning Portfolio Value	8,073,518	8,073,518	8,657,991
Contributions	4,000,003	1	4,000,002
Withdrawals	-28,422	-20,472	-7,949
Income Earned	189,623	155,938	33,684
Gain/Loss	-1,109,702	449,006	-1,558,709
Ending Portfolio Value	11,125,020	8,657,991	11,125,020
Total Return	-7.97	7.51	-14.40
Principal	-10.00	5.52	-14.71
Income	2.27	1.91	.35

Allocation Over Time



Ending Market Values Over Time



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Selected Period Performance

	Market Value	1 Month	Year to Date (3 Months)	Inception to Date 05/01/2019
Total Portfolio Gross of Fees	11,125,020	-9.93	-14.40	-7.97
Total Portfolio Net of Fees	11,125,020	-9.94	-14.44	-8.13
City of Cupertino		-10.86	-16.12	-9.37
Total Equity	4,987,770	-15.16	-21.70	-15.07
MSCI ACWI (Net)		-13.50	-21.37	-14.15
U.S. Equity	3,687,986	-15.08	-21.93	-15.28
S&P 500 Index (Gross)		-12.35	-19.60	-10.60
S&P MidCap 400 Index		-20.25	-29.70	-25.50
S&P SmallCap 600 Index		-22.40	-32.64	-28.66
Foreign Equity	1,299,783	-15.67	-21.51	-15.06
Developed Markets Equity	870,667	-14.08	-20.00	-12.45
MSCI EAFE Index (Net)		-13.35	-22.83	-16.72
Emerging Markets Equity	429,116	-18.70	-24.38	-20.16
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net)		-15.40	-23.60	-19.38
Total Fixed Income	2,940,162	-9.05	-8.09	-2.91
BBARC Global Aggregate Index		-2.24	-.33	4.51
Total Real Assets	339,154	-17.88	-23.03	-16.87
Real Estate	339,154	-17.88	-23.03	-16.87
S&P Global REIT Index (Gross)		-23.09	-28.80	-22.23
S&P GSCI Index		-29.43	-42.34	-42.64
Total Cash Equivalents	2,857,935	.03	.27	1.57
ICE BofAML US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index		.29	.57	2.06
Pending Cash	0	.00	.00	.00

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6746059601

PARS/CITY OF CUPERTINO 115P- PENSION

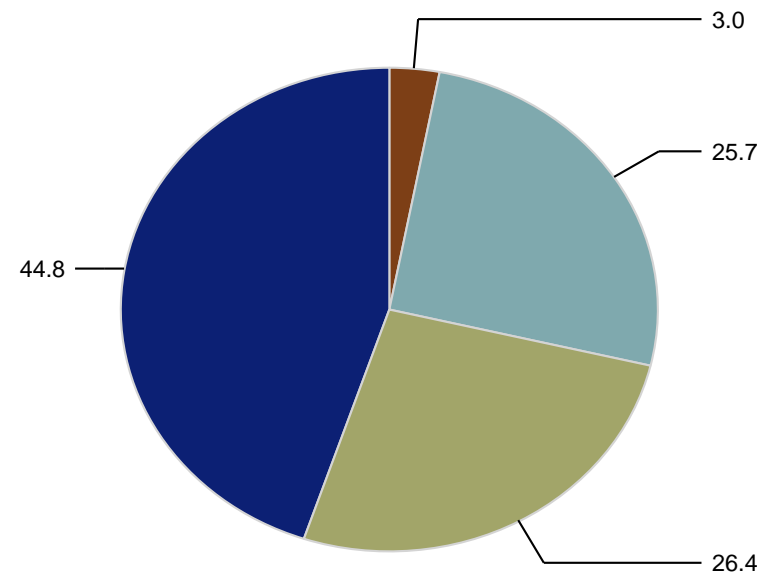
Period Ending: 03/31/2020

Asset Allocation Analysis Graph

Market Value by Asset Class

	Market Value	% of Mkt Val
■ Total Equity	4,987,770	44.8
■ Total Fixed Income	2,940,162	26.4
■ Total Cash Eqv	2,857,935	25.7
■ Total Real Assets	339,154	3.0
Total	11,125,020	100.0

Market Value by Asset Class Pie Chart



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PARS/CITY OF CUPERTINO 115P- PENSION

Portfolio Holdings

Account: 6746059601

Holdings Method: Direct

Report Date: 03/31/2020

	Symbol	% of Port.	Price	Shares/ Units	Portfolio Value	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Current Yield	Projected Annual Income
Total		100.0			11,113,901	2,856,333	8,257,567	1.79	199,236
Cash		25.70			2,856,333	2,856,333	.03	0.37	10,453
Cash Equivalents		25.70			2,856,333	2,856,333	.03	0.37	10,453
FIRST AM GOVT OB FD CL Z	31846V567	25.70	1.00	2,856,333	2,856,333	2,856,333	.03	0.37	10,453
Fixed Income		26.39			2,932,976	0	2,932,976	3.23	94,612
Investment Grade		24.33			2,703,807	0	2,703,807	2.96	80,130
Mutual Funds & ETFs		24.33			2,703,807	0	2,703,807	2.96	80,130
DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund Class I	DBLTX	4.12	10.46	43,724	457,349	0	457,349	3.66	16,746
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index Fund	FXNAX	16.10	12.27	145,805	1,789,027	0	1,789,027	2.58	46,074
PGIM Total Return Bond Fund Class R6	PTRQX	4.12	13.90	32,909	457,432	0	457,432	3.78	17,310
High Yield		2.06			229,169	0	229,169	6.32	14,481
Mutual Funds & ETFs		2.06			229,169	0	229,169	6.32	14,481
American Century High Income Fund Class...	NPHIX	2.06	8.15	28,119	229,169	0	229,169	6.32	14,481
Equity		44.88			4,987,770	0	4,987,770	1.67	83,173
Large Cap U.S. Equity		19.91			2,212,440	0	2,212,440	1.57	34,783
Mutual Funds & ETFs		19.91			2,212,440	0	2,212,440	1.57	34,783
Columbia Dividend Income Fund Class I3	CDDYX	4.98	19.93	27,775	553,549	0	553,549	2.45	13,582
Harbor Capital Appreciation Fund - Retirem...	HNACX	4.96	66.77	8,263	551,718	0	551,718	0.17	959
T. Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund, Inc.	TRBCX	4.99	108.00	5,139	554,997	0	554,997	0.10	565
Vanguard Equity Income Fund Admiral Sha...	VEIRX	4.97	60.64	9,106	552,176	0	552,176	3.56	19,678
Mid Cap U.S. Equity		9.83			1,092,479	0	1,092,479	1.94	21,229
Mutual Funds & ETFs		9.83			1,092,479	0	1,092,479	1.94	21,229
Fidelity Mid Cap Index Fund	FSMDX	9.83	17.24	63,369	1,092,479	0	1,092,479	1.94	21,229
Small Cap U.S. Equity		3.45			383,068	0	383,068	1.91	7,299
Mutual Funds & ETFs		3.45			383,068	0	383,068	1.91	7,299
Fidelity Small Cap Index Fund	FSSNX	3.45	14.59	26,255	383,068	0	383,068	1.91	7,299
Developed Markets Equity		7.83			870,667	0	870,667	1.54	13,415
Mutual Funds & ETFs		7.83			870,667	0	870,667	1.54	13,415
Vanguard International Growth Fund Admir...	VWILX	7.83	86.84	10,026	870,667	0	870,667	1.54	13,415
Emerging Markets Equity		3.86			429,116	0	429,116	1.50	6,447

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Holdings Date: 3/31/2020

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PARS/CITY OF CUPERTINO 115P- PENSION

Portfolio Holdings

Account: 6746059601

Holdings Method: Direct

Report Date: 03/31/2020

	Symbol	% of Port.	Price	Shares/ Units	Portfolio Value	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Current Yield	Projected Annual Income
Mutual Funds & ETFs		3.86			429,116	0	429,116	1.50	6,447
Baron Emerging Markets Fd Inst Shs	BEXIX	1.91	11.06	19,175	212,077	0	212,077	0.62	1,312
Neuberger Berman Emerging Markets Equi...	NEMIX	1.95	15.68	13,842	217,039	0	217,039	2.37	5,135
Real Assets		3.03			336,822	0	336,822	3.27	10,999
U.S. Listed Real Estate		3.03			336,822	0	336,822	3.27	10,999
Nuveen Real Estate Securities Fund CI I	FARCX	3.03	15.74	21,399	336,822	0	336,822	3.27	10,999



ECONOMIC OUTLOOK



Market analysis

April 6, 2020

This informational material is provided by U.S. Bank Asset Management Group who provides analysis and research to U.S. Bank and its affiliate U.S. Bancorp Investments. Contact your wealth professional for more details.

At a glance

Markets pulled back from recent gains as economic news in the U.S. reflected the initial impacts of social distancing. We maintain a cautious investment bias, with social distancing measures continuing to grow.

9.96 million

Americans who filed for unemployment in the past two weeks.

TERM OF THE WEEK

Consumer confidence – A measure of consumers' feelings about current and future economic conditions, used as an indicator of the overall state of the economy.

“Economic data last week signaled the duration of the current economic challenge may exceed expectations.”

- Robert Haworth, Senior Vice President, Senior Investment Strategist, **U.S. Bank**

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[1] Important disclosures provided on page 4.



Global economy

Quick take: The global economy has likely entered a deep contraction as a result of social distancing policies in response to COVID-19.

Our view: Economic data signaled the duration of the current economic challenge may exceed expectations. Loss of business confidence, sharply rising unemployment and disruptions to supply chains are not easily fixable in the near term. The length of time until recovery depends on how long distancing policies stay in place.

- **Nearly 10 million Americans** claimed unemployment in the past two weeks, far more than what has ever occurred in history. Friday's jobs report showed the economy shedding 701,000 jobs and the unemployment rate rising to 4.4 percent.
- **Consumer confidence** fell at the fastest monthly pace in years across multiple surveys. The housing sector also suffered from the decline in confidence, with mortgage applications declining at the fastest pace since 2011. We expect even greater drops in April as consumers adjust to increasing labor market slack and lockdowns spreading nationally.
- **Eurozone economic confidence** deteriorated at the fastest pace in history, led by unprecedented weakness in the services sector surveys. A current epicenter of the COVID-19 crisis, Europe also looks to be one of the hardest-hit regions economically.
- **China's business activity** stabilized, but did not really improve, compared to February, when the country was locked down. This non-recovery, along with increasing evidence of the coronavirus's resurgence in China, bodes negatively for a near-term global recovery.



Equity markets

Quick take: The cost of COVID-19 to human life, jobs, markets and businesses is extreme and unprecedented, thus serving as the basis to maintain a cautious near-term bias.

Our view: We expect volatility to remain elevated until the number of COVID-19 cases peak or is contained.

- **Falling oil prices** are hurting profits. Low energy prices add stress to highly-leveraged energy companies and banks with significant exposure to the oil industry.
- **Earnings estimates for the S&P 500** are trending lower. Consensus estimates for 2020 earnings are approximately \$154 per share, below the \$178 level estimated at the start of the year, according to Bloomberg, FactSet and S&P Global. Valuations based on current earnings estimates may be misguided if estimates continue to be reset lower.
- **First quarter earnings reports** are slated to begin next week with the release of results from several money center banks. At present, consensus is for revenue growth of 2.4 percent over year-ago levels, with earnings declining 5.2 percent, according to FactSet. Investor focus undoubtedly will be on tone and mindset around how companies may operate during the remainder of 2020.
- **While the near-term is unsettled, opportunities** are forming when looking toward year-end and beyond. The dividend income profile of equities is compelling, with nearly 80 percent of S&P 500 offering dividends that yield above the 10-year Treasury yield. Digital transformation is changing how we live, work and play. Select companies focused on e-commerce, video conferencing, artificial intelligence, machine learning and cloud computing, seem well-positioned for future growth. Additionally, the recent drawdown presents an opportunity to upgrade holdings and capitalize on tax-loss strategies.



Bond markets

Quick take: U.S. Treasury yields declined last week and remain just above the all-time lows experienced in March. Corporate bond spreads (corporate bond yields compared to Treasury yields) remain wide, signaling cautious sentiment and deteriorating fundamentals.

Our view: We are cautious on lower-quality bonds until we see signs of stabilizing economic activity, despite rising yields and signs of improved liquidity. We favor high-quality bonds, particularly U.S. Treasuries, to preserve capital as economic activity slows.

- **The Federal Reserve (Fed)** continues to implement new policies to encourage lending, including large bond purchases. Liquidity has improved in the fixed income market as a result. We expect strong demand to offset a rapid increase in Treasury supply to fund emergency spending measures in the near term.
- **Corporate bond prices** were relatively stable last week. Yields compared to Treasuries remains much higher than normal, but elevated debt levels, ratings downgrades and defaults among weaker companies remain key risks.
- **Municipal bond yields** remain higher than normal relative to Treasuries and comparably rated corporate bonds. However, a significant portion of the municipal bond market relies on revenues that are vulnerable to an economic contraction. Lower-quality municipal bonds are also vulnerable and current yields are unlikely to provide sufficient compensation compared to their risks.



Real assets

Quick take: A 40 percent jump in oil prices grabbed headlines and boosted energy company prices. However, meaningful hurdles remain for an oil agreement between Russia and Saudi Arabia. Other real asset sectors performed poorly due to concerns about revenues.

Our view: We remain cautious about assets, despite much cheaper valuations, because future revenue streams lack visibility.

- **News of retail tenants** not paying rent are increasing. The market is attempting to discern if this trend will become more widespread or if retail tenants will close permanently.
- **President Trump's declarations** of a crude oil production cut agreement appear premature. Hurdles to an agreement still exist, and it is questionable if any party is willing to make cuts large enough to balance supply and demand.
- **Given low interest rates** and the Fed essentially providing unlimited liquidity to many market sectors, there is price support for gold. Companies that mine gold may be well positioned, because their cost of production falls with the decline in energy prices. However, market risks remain meaningful.

This information represents the opinion of U.S. Bank Wealth Management. The views are subject to change at any time based on market or other conditions and are current as of the date indicated on the materials. This is not intended to be a forecast of future events or guarantee of future results. It is not intended to provide specific advice or to be construed as an offering of securities or recommendation to invest. Not for use as a primary basis of investment decisions. Not to be construed to meet the needs of any particular investor. Not a representation or solicitation or an offer to sell/buy any security. Investors should consult with their investment professional for advice concerning their particular situation. The factual information provided has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. U.S. Bank is not affiliated or associated with any organizations mentioned.

Based on our strategic approach to creating diversified portfolios, guidelines are in place concerning the construction of portfolios and how investments should be allocated to specific asset classes based on client goals, objectives and tolerance for risk. Not all recommended asset classes will be suitable for every portfolio. Diversification and asset allocation do not guarantee returns or protect against losses.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All performance data, while obtained from sources deemed to be reliable, are not guaranteed for accuracy. Indexes shown are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment. The **S&P 500 Index** consists of 500 widely traded stocks that are considered to represent the performance of the U.S. stock market in general.

Equity securities are subject to stock market fluctuations that occur in response to economic and business developments. **International investing** involves special risks, including foreign taxation, currency risks, risks associated with possible differences in financial standards and other risks associated with future political and economic developments. Investing in **emerging markets** may involve greater risks than investing in more developed countries. In addition, concentration of investments in a single region may result in greater volatility. Investing in **fixed income securities** are subject to various risks, including changes in interest rates, credit quality, market valuations, liquidity, prepayments, early redemption, corporate events, tax ramifications and other factors. Investment in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. Investments in **high yield bonds** offer the potential for high current income and attractive total return, but involve certain risks. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may adversely affect a bond issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. The **municipal bond market** is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative or political changes and the financial condition of the issues of municipal securities. Interest rate increases can cause the price of a bond to decrease. Income on municipal bonds is free from federal taxes, but may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), state and local taxes. There are special risks associated with investments in **real assets** such as commodities and real estate securities. For commodities, risks may include market price fluctuations, regulatory changes, interest rate changes, credit risk, economic changes and the impact of adverse political or financial factors. Investments in real estate securities can be subject to fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties, the effect of economic conditions on real estate values, changes in interest rates and risks related to renting properties (such as rental defaults).

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Disclosures, Definitions, Descriptions

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The information provided here is not intended to replace your account statement. Your account statement is the official record of your account.



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This information represents the opinion of U.S. Bank. The views are subject to change at any time based on market or other conditions and are current as of the date indicated on the materials. This is not intended to be a forecast of future events or guarantee of future results. The factual information provided has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness.

U.S. Bank and its representatives do not provide tax or legal advice. Your tax and financial situation is unique. You should consult your tax and/or legal advisor for advice and information concerning your particular situation.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All performance data, while obtained from sources deemed to be reliable, are not guaranteed for accuracy. Indexes shown are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment, nor are they subject to fees and expenses.

Performance reports included may show performance results gross of fees and expenses. If fees and expenses were included, the performance would be lower. If you have any questions, please speak with your relationship manager for additional information.

Based on our strategic approach to creating diversified portfolios, guidelines are in place concerning the construction of portfolios and how investments should be allocated to specific asset classes based on client goals, objectives and tolerance for risk. Not all recommended asset classes will be suitable for every portfolio. **Diversification and asset allocation do not guarantee returns or protect against losses.**

Important disclosures (page 2 of 4)

Equity securities are subject to stock market fluctuations that occur in response to economic and business developments. **Stocks of small-capitalization companies** involve substantial risk. These stocks historically have experienced greater price volatility than stocks of larger companies and may be expected to do so in the future. **Stocks of mid-capitalization companies** can be expected to be slightly less volatile than those of small-capitalization companies, but still involve substantial risk and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic movements than large-capitalization companies. The value of **large-capitalization stocks** will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. **Growth investments** focus on stocks of companies whose earnings/profitability are accelerating in the short term or have grown consistently over the long term. Such investments may provide minimal dividends, which could otherwise cushion stock prices in a market decline. Stock value may rise and fall significantly based, in part, on investors' perceptions of the company, rather than on fundamental analysis of the stocks. Investors should carefully consider the additional risks involved in growth investments. **Value investments** focus on stocks of income-producing companies whose price is low relative to one or more valuation factors, such as earnings or book value. Such investments are subject to risks that their intrinsic values may never be realized by the market, or such stocks may turn out not to have been undervalued. Investors should carefully consider the additional risks involved in value investments.

International investing involves special risks, including foreign taxation, currency risks, risks associated with possible differences in financial standards and other risks associated with future political and economic developments. Investing in **emerging markets** may involve greater risks than investing in more developed countries. In addition, concentration of investments in a single region may result in greater volatility.

Investments in **real estate securities** can be subject to fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties, the effect of economic conditions on real estate values, changes in interest rates and risks related to renting properties (such as rental defaults). There are special risks associated with an investment in **commodities**, including market price fluctuations, regulatory changes, interest rate changes, credit risk, economic changes and the impact of adverse political or financial factors.

Investments in **fixed income securities** are subject to various risks, including changes in interest rates, credit quality, market valuations, liquidity, prepayments, early redemption, corporate events, tax ramifications and other factors. Investment in fixed income securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term securities. Investments in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. Investments in **high yield bonds** offer the potential for high current income and attractive total return, but involve certain risks. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may adversely affect a bond issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments.

Important disclosures (page 3 of 4)

The **municipal bond** market is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative or political changes and the financial condition of the issues of municipal securities. Interest rate increases can cause the price of a bond to decrease. Income on municipal bonds is free from federal taxes, but may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), state and local taxes. **Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS)** offer a lower return compared to other similar investments and the principal value may increase or decrease with the rate of inflation. Gains in principal are taxable in that year, even though not paid out until maturity.

Non-financial **specialty assets**, such as real estate, farm, ranch and timber properties, oil, gas and mineral interests or closely-held business interests are complex and involve unique risks specific to each asset type, including the total loss of value. Special risk considerations may include natural events or disasters, complex tax considerations and lack of liquidity. Specialty assets may not be suitable for all investors.

Alternative investments very often use speculative investment and trading strategies. There is no guarantee that the investment program will be successful. Alternative investments are designed only for investors who are able to tolerate the full loss of an investment. These products are not suitable for every investor even if the investor does meet the financial requirements. It is important to consult with your investment professional to determine how these investments might fit your asset allocation, risk profile and tax situation. **Hedge funds** are speculative and involve a high degree of risk. An investment in a hedge fund involves a substantially more complicated set of risk factors than traditional investments in stocks or bonds, including the risks of using derivatives, leverage and short sales, which can magnify potential losses or gains. Restrictions exist on the ability to redeem or transfer interests in a fund. **Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)** are baskets of securities that are traded on an exchange like individual stocks at negotiated prices and are not individually redeemable. ETFs are designed to generally track a market index and shares may trade at a premium or a discount to the net asset value of the underlying securities. **Private equity** investments provide investors and funds the potential to invest directly into private companies or participate in buyouts of public companies that result in a delisting of the public equity. Investors considering an investment in private equity must be fully aware that these investments are illiquid by nature, typically represent a long-term binding commitment and are not readily marketable. The valuation procedures for these holdings are often subjective in nature. **Private debt** investments may be either direct or indirect and are subject to significant risks, including the possibility of default, limited liquidity and the infrequent availability of independent credit ratings for private companies. **Structured products** are subject to market risk and/or principal loss if sold prior to maturity or if the issuer defaults on the security. Investors should request and review copies of Structured Products Pricing Supplements and Prospectuses prior to approving or directing an investment in these securities. **Insurance-linked securities (ILS)** are financial instruments whose performance is determined by insurance loss events primarily driven by weather-related and other natural catastrophes (such as hurricanes and earthquakes). These events are typically low-frequency but high-severity occurrences. In exchange for higher potential yields, investors assume the risk of a disaster during the life of their bonds, with their principal used to cover damage caused if the catastrophe is severe enough.

Important disclosures (page 4 of 4)

Mutual fund investing involves risk and principal loss is possible. Investing in certain funds involves special risks, such as those related to investments in small- and mid-capitalization stocks, foreign, debt and high-yield securities and funds that focus their investments in a particular industry. Please refer to the fund prospectus for additional details pertaining to these risks. An investment in **money market funds** is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Although these funds seek to preserve the value of an investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in these funds.

Holdings of First American Funds: U.S. Bancorp Asset Management, Inc. is a registered investment advisor and subsidiary of U.S. Bank National Association. U.S. Bank National Association is a separate entity and wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp. U.S. Bank is not responsible for and does not guarantee the products, performance or services of U.S. Bancorp Asset Management. U.S. Bancorp Asset Management, Inc. serves as an investment advisor to First American Funds. First American Funds are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC, an affiliate of the investment advisor. **Holdings of Nuveen mutual funds:** Firststar Capital Corporation (Firststar Capital), an affiliate of U.S. Bancorp, holds a less-than-10 percent ownership interest in Windy City Investments Holdings, LLC which was formerly the parent of Windy City Investment Inc. and the indirect parent of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC which is the investment advisor to the Nuveen Mutual Funds. On October 1, 2014, Windy City Investments, Inc. was sold to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America. As a result of the sale, U.S. Bancorp no longer has an indirect ownership interest in Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC. Depending on the outcome of certain factors, Firststar Capital might in the future receive an earn-out payment in respect of its interest in Windy City Investment Holdings, LLC, under the terms of the sale. **Non-proprietary mutual funds:** U.S. Bank may enter into agreements with other non-proprietary mutual funds or their service providers whereby U.S. Bank provides shareholder services and/or sub-transfer agency, custodial and other administrative support services and receives compensation for these services. Compensation received by U.S. Bank directly or indirectly from mutual funds does not increase fund fees and expenses beyond what is disclosed in the fund prospectuses. For more information, review the fund prospectus.

Definitions of investment report/statement terms (page 1 of 4)

Accredited Investor: Private placement securities generally require that investors be accredited due to the additional risks and speculative nature of the securities. For natural persons, the criteria is met by a net worth of more than \$1 million (excluding primary residence) or an income of more than \$200,000 individually (\$300,000 jointly) for the two most recent years and a reasonable expectation for the same in the current year. For other entities, such as corporations, partnerships, trusts and employee benefit plans, the criteria is met with at least \$5 million in assets. See full definition in Rule 501 of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933.

Alpha: A measure of risk-adjusted performance. A statistic measuring that portion of a stock, fund or composite's total return attributable to specific or non-market risk. Alpha measures non-market return and indicates how much value has been added or lost. A positive Alpha indicates the fund or composite has performed better than its Beta would predict (i.e., the manager has added value above the benchmark). A negative Alpha indicates a fund or composite has underperformed given the composite's Beta.

Alternative Investments: As used by U.S. Bank, an investment considered to be outside of the traditional asset classes of long-only stocks, bonds and cash. Examples of alternative investments include hedge funds, private equity, options and financial derivatives.

Annualized Excess Return: Shows the difference between the annualized linked returns of a portfolio and the model benchmark. Performance reports provided annualize only periods greater than one year.

Annualized or Annual Rate of Return: Represents the average annual change in the value of an investment over the periods indicated.

Batting Average: Shows how consistently the portfolio return met or beat the market.

Beta: A measure of your portfolio's risk relative to a benchmark. A portfolio with a beta of 1.5, for example, would be expected to return roughly 1.5 times the benchmark's return. A high Beta indicates a riskier portfolio.

Bond Credit Rating: A grade given to bonds by a private independent rating service that indicates their credit quality. Ratings are the opinion of Standard & Poor's or other agencies as noted and not the opinion of U.S. Bank.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A measure of the average change in prices over time in a market basket of goods and services and is one of the most frequently used statistics for identifying periods of inflation and deflation.

Convexity to Stated Maturity: A measure of the curvature in the relationship between bond prices and bond yields that demonstrates how the duration of a bond changes as the interest rate changes. Convexity is used as a risk-management tool and helps to measure and manage the amount of market risk to which a portfolio of bonds is exposed. This version of convexity measures the rate change in duration of a bond as the yield to (stated) maturity changes.

Definitions of investment report/statement terms (page 2 of 4)

Cumulative Excess Return: Shows the difference between the annualized linked returns of a portfolio and the model benchmark. Performance reports provided use unannualized returns.

Downside Capture: The downside capture ratio reflects how a portfolio compares to a benchmark during periods when the benchmark is down. A downside capture ratio of 0.80 (or 80 percent) means the portfolio has historically declined only 80 percent as much as the benchmark during down markets.

Downside Deviation: The deviation of returns that fall below a minimum acceptable return (MAR). Although the numerator includes only returns below the MAR, the denominator includes all returns in the performance period. This risk statistic is similar to the downside standard deviation except the sum is restricted to returns less than the MAR instead of the mean.

Downside Standard Deviation: The deviation of returns that fall below the mean return. Although the numerator includes only returns below the mean, the denominator includes all returns in the performance period. This risk statistic is similar to the downside deviation except the sum is restricted to returns less than the mean instead of the minimum acceptable return (MAR).

Effective Maturity: The date of a bond's most likely redemption, given current market conditions, taking into consideration the optional and mandatory calls, the optional, mandatory and recurring puts, and the stated maturity.

Information Ratio: The information ratio compares the average excess return of the portfolio over its associated benchmark divided by the tracking error.

M-Squared: The hypothetical return of the portfolio after its risk has been adjusted to match a benchmark.

Market Value: Publicly traded assets are valued using market quotations or valuation methods from financial industry services believed by us to be reliable. Assets, that are not publicly traded, may be reflected at values from other external sources or special valuations prepared by us. Assets for which a current value is not available may be reflected as not valued, at par value, or at a nominal value. Values shown do not necessarily reflect prices at which assets could have been bought or sold. Values are updated based on internal policy and may be updated less frequently than statement generation.

Market Value Over Time: Many factors can impact the portfolio value over time, such as contributions to the account, distributions from the account, the investment of dividends and interest, the deduction of fees and expenses, and market performance.

Modified Duration to Effective Maturity: A formula that expresses the measurable change in the value of a security in response to a change in interest rates. This version of Modified Duration takes into consideration a "horizon date/price" that is, given current conditions, the most likely redemption date/price using the set of calls/puts, as well as stated maturity.

Definitions of investment report/statement terms (page 3 of 4)

Modified Duration to Stated Maturity: A formula that expresses the measurable change in the value of a security in response to a change in interest rates. This version of Modified Duration uses stated maturity as the “horizon date/price” and ignores any potential call/put/pre-refunding, even if they are mandatory.

Price/Earnings Ratio (P/E): The P/E ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the price of the company’s stock by its trailing 12-month earnings per share. A high P/E usually indicates that the market is paying a premium for current earnings because it believes in the firm’s ability to grow its earnings. A low P/E indicates the market has less confidence that the company’s earnings will increase. Within a portfolio, P/E is the weighted average of the price/earnings ratios of the stocks in the portfolio.

Qualified Purchaser: Some private placement securities require that investors be Qualified Purchasers in addition to being Accredited Investors. For natural persons, the criteria is generally met when the client (individually or jointly) owns at least \$5 million in investments. For other entities, such as corporations, partnerships, trusts and employee benefit plans, the criteria is met with at least \$25 million in investments though there are other eligibility tests that may apply. See full definition in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

R-Squared: Measures the portion of the risk in your portfolio that can be attributed to the risk in the benchmark.

Realized and Unrealized Gains/Losses: Are calculated for individual tax lots based on the records we have available. Some data may be incomplete or differ from what you are required to report on your tax return. Some data used in these calculations may have been obtained from outside sources and cannot be verified by U.S. Bank. The data is intended for informational purposes only and should not be used for tax reporting purposes. Please consult with your tax or legal advisor for questions concerning your personal tax or financial situation.

Residual Risk: The amount of risk specific to the assets in a portfolio distinct from the market, represented by a benchmark.

Return: An indication of the past performance of your portfolio.

Sharpe Ratio: Measures of risk-adjusted return that calculates the return per unit of risk, where risk is the Standard Deviation of your portfolio. A high Sharpe ratio indicates that the portfolio is benefiting from taking risk.

Sortino Ratio: Intended to differentiate between good and bad volatility. Similar to the Sharpe ratio, except it uses downside deviation for the denominator instead of standard deviation, the use of which doesn’t discriminate between up and down volatility.

Spread: The difference between the yields of two bonds with differing credit ratings (most often, a corporate bond with a certain amount of risk is compared to a standard traditionally lower risk Treasury bond). The bond spread will show the additional yield that could be earned from a bond which has a higher risk.

Definitions of investment report/statement terms (page 4 of 4)

Standard Deviation: A measure of the volatility and risk of your portfolio. A low standard deviation indicates a portfolio with less volatile returns and therefore less inherent risk.

Time-weighted Return: The method used to calculate performance. Time-weighted return calculates period by period returns that negates the effect of external cash flows. Returns for periods of greater than one year are reported as an annualized (annual) rate of return. Returns of less than one year are reported on a cumulative return basis. Cumulative return is the aggregate amount an investment has gained or lost over time, independent of the period involved.

Tracking Error: A divergence between the price behavior of a position or a portfolio and the price behavior of a benchmark. This is often in the context of a hedge or mutual fund that did not work as effectively as intended, creating an unexpected profit or loss instead.

Traditional Investments: As used by U.S. Bank, an investment made in equity, fixed income or cash securities, mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs) where the investor buys at a price with the goal that the investment will go up in value.

Top 10 Holdings: The 10 assets with the highest market values in the account.

Total Portfolio Gross of Fees: Represents all assets included in the calculation of the portfolio, before the deduction of trust and asset management fees, and is inclusive of all applicable third party security fees and expenses. Details of those fees and expenses are provided in the security's prospectus or offering documents.

Total Return: The rate of return that includes the realized and unrealized gains and losses plus income for the measurement period.

Treynor Ratio: Measures the performance of a sector relative to risk by dividing the return of the sector in excess of the risk-free return by the sector's Beta. The higher the Treynor ratio, the better the return relative to risk.

Turnover Percent: Indicates how frequently asset are bought and sold within a portfolio.

Turnover Ratio: The percentage of a mutual fund's or other investment vehicle's holdings that have been "turned over" or replaced with other holdings in a given year.

Upside Capture: The upside capture ratio reflects how a portfolio compares to the selected model benchmark during periods when the benchmark is up. An upside capture ratio of 1.15 (or 115 percent) means the portfolio has historically beat the benchmark by 15 percent during up markets.

Yield: The annual rate of return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. For bonds, it is the coupon rate divided by the market price. For stocks, it is the annual dividend divided by the market price.

Frequently used investment indexes (page 1 of 5)

Bloomberg Barclays 1-3 year U.S. Treasury Index: Measures the performance of the U.S. government bond market and includes public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a maturity between one year and up to (but not including) three years.

Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 year U.S. Treasury Index: Includes all publicly issued, U.S. Treasury securities that have a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than five years, are rated investment grade and have \$250 million or more of outstanding face value.

The Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 year Municipal Index: Measures the performance of municipal bonds with time to maturity of more than one year and less than five years.

Bloomberg Barclays 7-year Municipal Index: Includes municipal bonds with a minimum credit rating of Baa that have been issued as part of a transaction of at least \$50 million, have a maturity value of at least \$5 million and a maturity range of four to six years.

Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index ex-U.S. Index: Measure of global investment grade debt from 24 local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes Treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

Bloomberg Barclays Global Treasury ex-U.S. Index: Includes government bonds issued by investment-grade countries outside the United States, in local currencies, that have a remaining maturity of one year or more and are rated investment grade.

Bloomberg Barclays High Yield Municipal Bond Index: An unmanaged index made up of bonds that are non-investment grade, unrated or below Ba1 bonds.

Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate Aggregate Index: Consists of one- to 10-year governments, one- to 10-year corporate bonds, all mortgages and all asset-backed securities within the Aggregate Index.

Bloomberg Barclays Mortgage-Backed Securities Index: Covers agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities (both fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgages) issued by Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC).

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index: Measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Bond Index: Measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market and includes U.S. dollar-denominated securities publicly issued by U.S. and non-U.S. industrial, utility and financial issuers.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index: Measures the U.S. dollar denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market.

Frequently used investment indexes (page 2 of 5)

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Municipal Bond Index: Measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed tax exempt bond market. The index includes state and local general obligation, revenue, insured and pre-refunded bonds.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Index: Measures U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the U.S. Treasury.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) Index: An unmanaged index includes all publicly issued, U.S. TIPS that have at least one year remaining to maturity, are rated investment grade, and have \$250 million or more of outstanding face value.

Cambridge U.S. Private Equity Index: This index is based on returns data compiled for U.S. private equity funds (including buyout, growth equity and mezzanine funds) that represent the majority of institutional capital raised by private equity partnerships formed since 1986. Returns may be delayed by up to six months. Quarterly performance is prorated based on the cube root for the months of the quarter.

Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bills: An unmanaged index and represents monthly return equivalents of yield averages of the last three-month Treasury Bill issues.

Citigroup 6-Month Treasury Bills: An unmanaged index and represents monthly return equivalents of yield averages of the last six-month Treasury Bill issues.

Credit Suisse Leverage Loan Index: Represents tradable, senior-secured, U.S. dollar-denominated non-investment grade loans.

Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA): The price-weighted average of 30 significant U.S. stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ. The DJIA is the oldest and single most watched index in the world.

Dow Jones Select REIT Index: Measures the performance of publicly traded REITs and REIT-like securities in the U.S. and is a proxy for direct real estate investment, in part by excluding companies whose performance may be driven by factors other than the value of real estate.

Eurekahedge ILS Advisers Index: Designed to provide a broad measure of the performance of underlying hedge fund managers who explicitly allocate to insurance-linked investments and have at least 70% of their portfolio invested in non-life risk.

HFR Indexes: The Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFR) indexes are a series of benchmarks designed to reflect hedge fund industry performance by constructing composites of constituent funds, as reported by the hedge fund managers listed within the HFR Database.

HFR Equity Hedge Total Index: Uses the HFR (Hedge Fund Research) database and consists only of equity hedge funds with a minimum of \$50 million assets under management or a 12-month track record and that reported assets in U.S. dollars.

Frequently used investment indexes (page 3 of 5)

HFRI Relative Value Fixed Income Corporate Index: Uses the HFR (Hedge Fund Research) database and consists of only relative value fixed income corporate funds with a minimum of \$50 million assets under management or a 12-month track record and that reported assets in U.S. dollars.

ICE BofAML 1-3 Year Corporate Index: Tracks U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade public debt issued in the U.S. bond market with maturities of one to three years.

ICE BofAML 1-5 Year Corporate and Government Index: Tracks the performance of short-term U.S. investment grade government and corporate securities with maturities between one and five years.

ICE BofAML U.S. 7-10 Year Index: Tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade rated corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market and includes all securities with a remaining term to maturity of greater than or equal to seven years and less than 10 years.

ICE BofAML Global Broad Market Index: Tracks the performance of investment grade public debt issued in the major domestic and Eurobond markets, including global bonds.

ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Master II Index: Commonly used benchmark index for high yield corporate bonds and measures the broad high yield market.

J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global): Tracks total returns for traded external debt instruments in the emerging markets.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) 3-months: The interest rate offered by a specific group of London banks for U.S. dollar deposits with a three-month maturity.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) 9-months: The interest rate offered by a specific group of London banks for U.S. dollar deposits with a nine-month maturity.

MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI): Designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.

MSCI All County World ex-U.S. Index (ACWI, excluding United States): Tracks the performance of stocks representing developed and emerging markets around the world that collectively comprise most foreign stock markets. U.S. stocks are excluded from the index.

MSCI EAFE Index: Includes approximately 1,000 companies representing the stock markets of 21 counties in Europe, Australasia and the Far East.

Frequently used investment indexes (page 4 of 5)

MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index: Designed to measure equity market performance in global emerging markets.

MSCI World Index: Tracks equity market performance of developed markets through individual country indices.

NAREIT Index: Includes REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts) listed on the New York Stock Exchange, NASDAQ and American Stock Exchange.

NASDAQ Composite Index: A market capitalization-weighted average of roughly 5,000 stocks that are electronically traded in the NASDAQ market.

NCREIF Property Index (NPI): Measures the investment performance of a very large pool of individual commercial real estate properties acquired in the private market for investment purposes only.

Russell 1000 Index: Measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index and is representative of the U.S. large capitalization securities market.

Russell 1000 Growth Index: Measures companies in the Russell 1000 Index with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. It includes the largest 1,000 firms in the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 1000 Value Index: Measures companies in the Russell 1000 Index with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. It includes the largest 1,000 firms in the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 2000 Index: Measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index and is representative of the U.S. small capitalization securities market.

Russell 2000 Growth Index: Measures companies in the Russell 2000 Index having higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. and is representative of U.S. securities exhibiting growth characteristics. The Russell 2000 Index includes the 2,000 firms from the Russell 3000 Index with the smallest market capitalizations.

Russell 2000 Value Index: Measures companies in the Russell 2000 Index having lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The Russell 2000 Index includes the 2,000 firms from the Russell 3000 Index with the smallest market capitalizations.

Russell 3000 Index: Measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. securities based on total market capitalization.

Russell Midcap Index: Measures the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell Midcap Growth Index: Measures companies in the Russell Midcap Index having higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Frequently used investment indexes (page 5 of 5)

Russell Midcap Value Index: Measures companies in the Russell Midcap Index having lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

S&P 500 Index: Consists of 500 widely traded stocks that are considered to represent the performance of the U.S. stock market.

S&P Global ex-U.S. Property Index: Measures the investable universe of publicly traded property companies domiciled in developed and emerging markets excluding the United States. The companies included are engaged in real estate related activities such as property ownership, management, development, rental and investment.

S&P GSCI: A composite index of commodity sector returns, representing an unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities.

S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indexes: A group of indexes that track changes in home prices throughout the United States. Case-Shiller produces indexes representing certain metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) as well as a national index.

Swiss Re Global Cat Bond Total Return Index: Tracks the aggregate performance of all U.S. dollar-denominated euros and Japanese yen-denominated catastrophe bonds, capturing all ratings, perils and triggers.

U.S. Dollar Index: Indicates the general international value of the U.S. dollar by averaging the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and six major world currencies.

Wilshire 5000 Index: Composed of more than 6,700 publicly-traded U.S. companies and is designed to track the overall performance of the American stock markets.