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TRUSTED SOLUTIONS. LASTING RESULTS.

# CITY OF CUPERTINO

PARS 115 Trust – OPEB Prefunding Program and Pension Rate Stabilization Program

Client Review

April 26, 2021

# CONTACTS

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# PARS TRUST TEAM

## Trust Administrator & Consultant



- Serves as record-keeper, consultant, and central-point of contact
- Record-keeping/account valuations
- Monitors contributions
- Processes disbursements
- Handles all agency/participant inquiries
- Ongoing plan compliance

### Corporate Experience

**37 years** (1984-2021)

### Dollars under Administration

**Over \$5.1 billion**

## Trustee & Investment Manager



- Safeguard and Oversight of Plan Assets
- Investment Fiduciary
- Manage Program Portfolios
- Investment Policy Assistance
- Open Architecture with Active and Index Investments

### Corporate Experience

**158 years** (1863-2021)

### Dollars under Administration

**Over \$5.0 trillion**

# US BANK INVESTMENT REVIEW



## PARS/CITY OF CUPERTINO 115P OPEB & PENSION ACCOUNTS

March 31, 2021

U.S. Bank Institutional Asset Management

Investment products and services are:

NOT A DEPOSIT

NOT FDIC INSURED

MAY LOSE VALUE

NOT BANK GUARANTEED

NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY



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    - Account Performance
    - Asset Allocation
    - Holdings
- Section 2 – ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
- Section 3 – DISCLOSURES, DEFINITIONS, DESCRIPTIONS



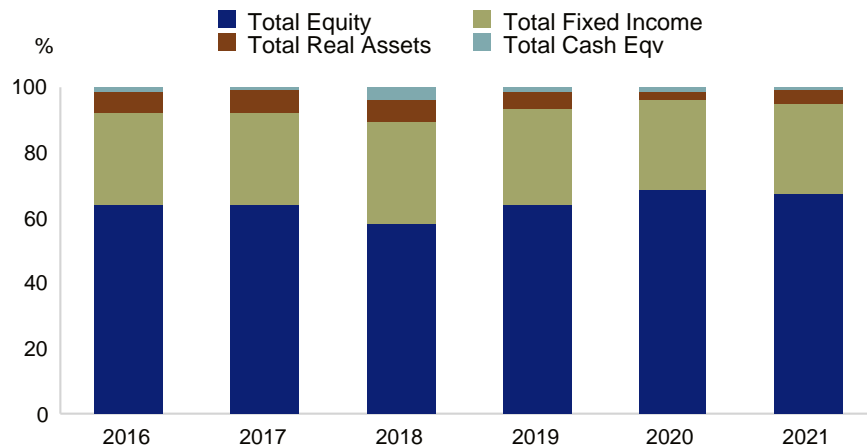
# PORTFOLIO REVIEW

## History of Asset Growth Graphs

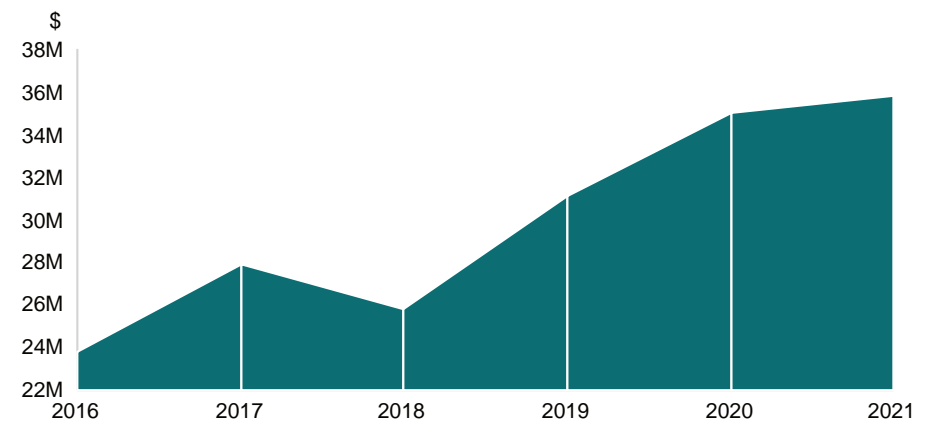
### Annual Portfolio Values

	Consolidated	Jan 2016- Dec 2016	Jan 2017- Dec 2017	Jan 2018- Dec 2018	Jan 2019- Dec 2019	Jan 2020- Dec 2020	Jan 2021- Mar 2021
<b>Beginning Portfolio Value</b>	<b>22,293,645</b>	<b>22,293,645</b>	<b>23,808,269</b>	<b>27,914,893</b>	<b>25,771,054</b>	<b>31,154,264</b>	<b>35,029,500</b>
Contributions	28,325,739	3	2	15	28,325,715	2	1
Withdrawals	-28,893,553	-97,969	-106,702	-113,476	-28,432,997	-110,991	-31,418
Income Earned	2,730,246	448,187	452,364	548,841	695,433	482,644	102,777
Gain/Loss	11,339,176	1,164,403	3,760,960	-2,579,219	4,795,058	3,503,582	694,392
<b>Ending Portfolio Value</b>	<b>35,795,252</b>	<b>23,808,269</b>	<b>27,914,893</b>	<b>25,771,054</b>	<b>31,154,264</b>	<b>35,029,500</b>	<b>35,795,252</b>
<b>Total Return</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>-7.30</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>2.28</b>
Principal	7.75	5.20	15.74	-9.15	18.08	11.09	1.98
Income	1.90	1.97	1.74	1.99	2.42	1.59	.29

### 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.

Investment products and services are:  
NOT A DEPOSIT • NOT FDIC INSURED • MAY LOSE VALUE • NOT BANK GUARANTEED • NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY





# Custom Benchmark



## CITY OF CUPERTINO

Asset Class	Benchmark	Range	Target
Equities	MSCI AC World Free Index	50%-70%	63%
Fixed Income	BBARC Global Aggregate Index	20%-40%	29%
Real Estate	S&P Global REIT TR USD	0%-15%	5%
Commodities	S&P GSCI Commodity Index	0%-10%	2%
Cash	FTSE 3-Mo US T-Bill Index	0%-10%	1%

**Selected Period Performance**

	Market Value	Year to Date (3 Months)	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	83 Months	Inception to Date 07/01/2010
Total Portfolio Gross of Fees	35,795,252	2.28	41.10	9.07	10.17	7.32	7.74
Total Portfolio Net of Fees	35,795,252	2.23	40.84	8.86	9.95	7.09	
City of Cupertino		2.20	37.47	9.39	9.86	6.73	8.36
Total Equity	23,998,749	3.89	67.23	14.11	15.19	11.57	13.49
MSCI ACWI (Net)		4.57	54.60	12.07	13.21	9.37	11.15
U.S. Equity	17,523,602	5.71	63.05	14.40	15.45	12.73	
S&P 500 Index (Gross)		6.17	56.35	16.78	16.29	13.65	15.72
S&P MidCap 400 Index		13.47	83.46	13.40	14.37	11.71	14.61
S&P SmallCap 600 Index		18.24	95.33	13.71	15.60	12.33	15.36
Developed Markets Equity	4,330,558	-1.03	87.13	17.43	16.15	10.09	
MSCI EAFE Index (Net)		3.48	44.57	6.02	8.85	4.64	7.60
Emerging Markets Equity	2,144,588	-.16	66.60	5.99	11.45	5.17	
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net)		2.29	58.39	6.48	12.07	6.61	5.89
Total Fixed Income	9,738,594	-2.49	3.75	1.24	2.21	1.34	2.36
BBARC Global Aggregate Index		-4.46	4.67	2.80	2.66	1.86	2.74
BBARC US Aggregate Bond Index		-3.37	.71	4.65	3.10	3.22	3.35
Total Real Assets	1,780,890	8.59	32.46	7.10	4.79		
Real Estate	1,780,890	8.59	32.46	8.42	5.18	7.03	
S&P Global REIT Index (Gross)		6.45	37.39	7.07	4.66	6.00	9.66
S&P GSCI Index		13.55	50.22	-4.93	1.18	-10.95	-5.29
Total Cash Equivalents	277,020	.01	.06	1.21	.98	.72	.48
ICE BofAML US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index		.03	.12	1.49	1.19	.88	.60
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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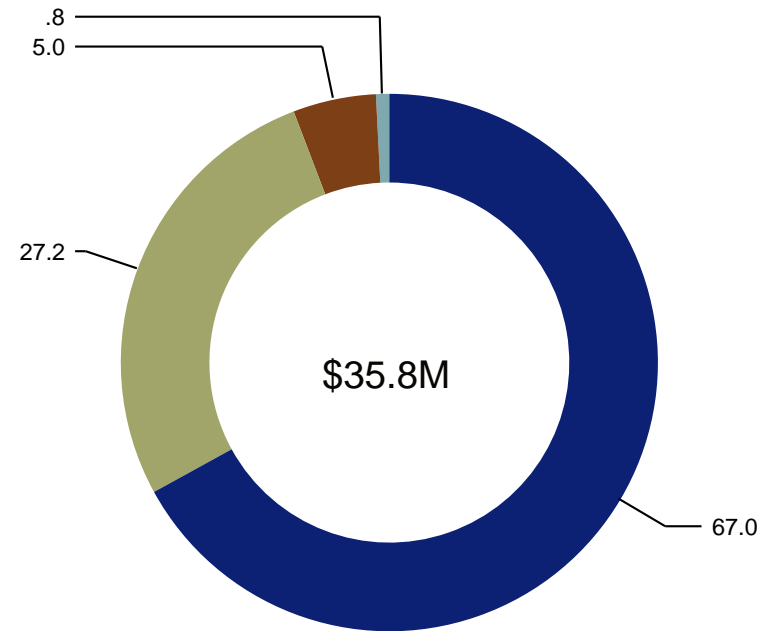


**Asset Allocation Analysis Graph**

Market Value by Asset Class

	Market Value	% of Mkt Val
● Total Equity	\$ 23,998,749	67.0 %
● Total Fixed Income	\$ 9,738,594	27.2 %
● Total Real Assets	\$ 1,780,890	5.0 %
● Total Cash Eqv	\$ 277,020	.8 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 35,795,252</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

Market Value by Asset Class Pie Chart



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

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## PARS/CITY OF CUPERTINO 115P - OPEB

## Portfolio Holdings

Account: 6746059600

Holdings Method: Direct

Report Date: 03/31/2021

	Symbol	% of Port.	Price	Shares/ Units	Portfolio Value	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Current Yield	Projected Annual Income
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>			<b>35,772,304</b>	<b>10,490,834</b>	<b>25,281,470</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>571,106</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>.77</b>			<b>276,997</b>	<b>276,997</b>	<b>.00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>.77</b>			<b>276,997</b>	<b>276,997</b>	<b>.00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>83</b>
FIRST AM GOVT OB FD CL Z	31846V567	.77	1.00	276,997	276,997	276,997	.00	0.03	83
<b>Fixed Income</b>		<b>27.16</b>			<b>9,715,669</b>	<b>3,742,976</b>	<b>5,972,693</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>301,934</b>
<b>Investment Grade</b>		<b>22.12</b>			<b>7,911,202</b>	<b>2,588,374</b>	<b>5,322,828</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>206,502</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>22.12</b>			<b>7,911,202</b>	<b>2,588,374</b>	<b>5,322,828</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>206,502</b>
DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund Class I	DBLTX	5.01	10.46	171,348	1,792,302	963,807	828,496	3.37	60,486
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index Fund	FXNAX	12.08	11.96	361,425	4,322,642	648,626	3,674,016	2.07	89,272
PGIM Total Return Bond Fund Class R6	PTRQX	5.02	14.34	125,262	1,796,258	975,941	820,316	3.16	56,744
<b>High Yield</b>		<b>5.04</b>			<b>1,804,467</b>	<b>1,154,602</b>	<b>649,865</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>95,432</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>5.04</b>			<b>1,804,467</b>	<b>1,154,602</b>	<b>649,865</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>95,432</b>
American Century High Income Fund Class...	NPHIX	5.04	9.70	186,028	1,804,467	1,154,602	649,865	5.29	95,432
<b>Equity</b>		<b>67.09</b>			<b>23,998,749</b>	<b>4,693,940</b>	<b>19,304,809</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>206,798</b>
<b>Large Cap U.S. Equity</b>		<b>28.19</b>			<b>10,083,670</b>	<b>1,911,878</b>	<b>8,171,792</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>106,607</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>28.19</b>			<b>10,083,670</b>	<b>1,911,878</b>	<b>8,171,792</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>106,607</b>
Columbia Dividend Income Fund Class I3	CDDYX	7.19	28.51	90,259	2,573,292	367,459	2,205,833	1.66	42,602
Harbor Capital Appreciation Fund - Retirem...	HNACX	6.91	100.73	24,523	2,470,190	486,854	1,983,336	0.00	0
T. Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund, Inc.	TRBCX	7.01	166.27	15,074	2,506,315	653,887	1,852,428	0.00	0
Vanguard Equity Income Fund Admiral Sha...	VEIRX	7.08	86.74	29,212	2,533,874	403,679	2,130,195	2.53	64,004
<b>Mid Cap U.S. Equity</b>		<b>16.04</b>			<b>5,737,101</b>	<b>1,114,759</b>	<b>4,622,342</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>72,475</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>16.04</b>			<b>5,737,101</b>	<b>1,114,759</b>	<b>4,622,342</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>72,475</b>
Fidelity Mid Cap Index Fund	FSMDX	16.04	29.21	196,409	5,737,101	1,114,759	4,622,342	1.26	72,475
<b>Small Cap U.S. Equity</b>		<b>4.76</b>			<b>1,702,831</b>	<b>120,130</b>	<b>1,582,701</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>14,150</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>4.76</b>			<b>1,702,831</b>	<b>120,130</b>	<b>1,582,701</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>14,150</b>
Fidelity Small Cap Index Fund	FSSNX	4.76	28.16	60,470	1,702,831	120,130	1,582,701	0.83	14,150
<b>Developed Markets Equity</b>		<b>12.11</b>			<b>4,330,558</b>	<b>469,173</b>	<b>3,861,385</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>13,567</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>12.11</b>			<b>4,330,558</b>	<b>469,173</b>	<b>3,861,385</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>13,567</b>
Vanguard International Growth Fund Admir...	VWILX	12.11	158.64	27,298	4,330,558	469,173	3,861,385	0.31	13,567
<b>Emerging Markets Equity</b>		<b>6.00</b>			<b>2,144,588</b>	<b>1,078,000</b>	<b>1,066,589</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>

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Holdings Date: 3/31/2021

U.S. BANK | 12



Account: 6746059600

Holdings Method: Direct

Report Date: 03/31/2021

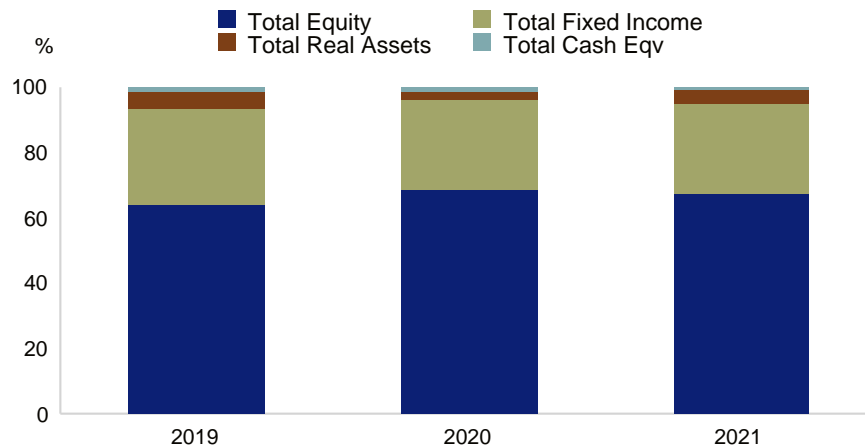
	Symbol	% of Port.	Price	Shares/ Units	Portfolio Value	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Current Yield	Projected Annual Income
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>6.00</b>			<b>2,144,588</b>	<b>1,078,000</b>	<b>1,066,589</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>
Baron Emerging Markets Fd Inst Shs	BEXIX	6.00	19.03	112,695	2,144,588	1,078,000	1,066,589	0.00	0
<b>Real Assets</b>		<b>4.98</b>			<b>1,780,890</b>	<b>1,776,921</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>62,290</b>
<b>U.S. Listed Real Estate</b>		<b>4.98</b>			<b>1,780,890</b>	<b>1,776,921</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>62,290</b>
Vanguard Real Estate ETF	VNQ	4.98	91.86	19,387	1,780,890	1,776,921	3,969	3.50	62,290

**History of Asset Growth Graphs**

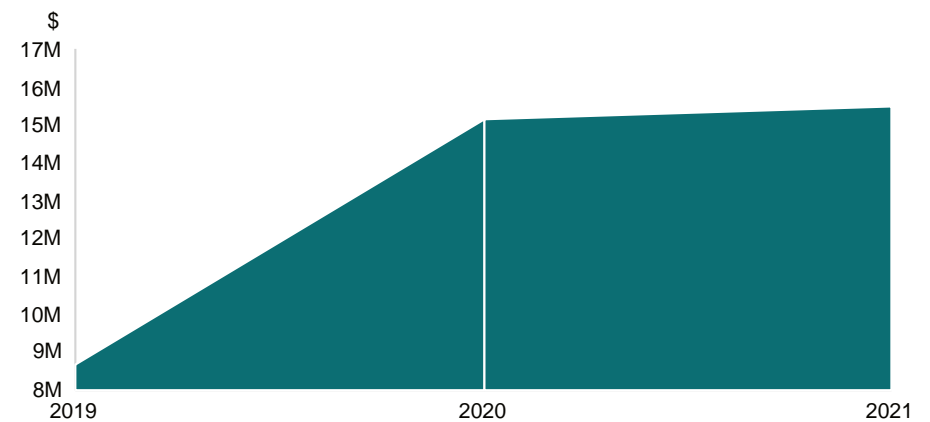
## Annual Portfolio Values

	Consolidated	May 2019- Dec 2019	Jan 2020- Dec 2020	Jan 2021- Mar 2021
<b>Beginning Portfolio Value</b>	<b>8,073,518</b>	<b>8,073,518</b>	<b>8,657,991</b>	<b>15,177,347</b>
Contributions	4,000,004	1	4,000,002	0
Withdrawals	-77,185	-20,472	-43,099	-13,613
Income Earned	393,674	155,938	193,205	44,530
Gain/Loss	3,119,262	449,006	2,369,247	301,008
<b>Ending Portfolio Value</b>	<b>15,509,273</b>	<b>8,657,991</b>	<b>15,177,347</b>	<b>15,509,273</b>
<b>Total Return</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>17.09</b>	<b>2.28</b>
Principal	11.92	5.52	15.31	1.98
Income	1.96	1.91	1.55	.29

## 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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# Custom Benchmark



## CITY OF CUPERTINO

Asset Class	Benchmark	Range	Target
Equities	MSCI AC World Free Index	50%-70%	63%
Fixed Income	BBARC Global Aggregate Index	20%-40%	29%
Real Estate	S&P Global REIT TR USD	0%-15%	5%
Commodities	S&P GSCI Commodity Index	0%-10%	2%
Cash	FTSE 3-Mo US T-Bill Index	0%-10%	1%

**Selected Period Performance**

	Market Value	Year to Date (3 Months)	1 Year	Inception to Date 05/01/2019
Total Portfolio Gross of Fees	15,509,273	2.28	39.90	14.09
Total Portfolio Net of Fees	15,509,273	2.23	39.65	13.88
City of Cupertino		2.20	37.47	12.15
Total Equity	10,398,308	3.89	67.32	20.13
MSCI ACWI (Net)		4.57	54.60	15.91
U.S. Equity	7,592,668	5.71	63.00	18.34
S&P 500 Index (Gross)		6.17	56.35	19.09
S&P MidCap 400 Index		13.47	83.46	17.70
S&P SmallCap 600 Index		18.24	95.33	18.91
Developed Markets Equity	1,876,404	-1.03	87.13	29.38
MSCI EAFE Index (Net)		3.48	44.57	10.17
Emerging Markets Equity	929,237	-.16	66.64	16.07
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net)		2.29	58.39	13.60
Total Fixed Income	4,219,507	-2.49	3.73	.37
BBARC Global Aggregate Index		-4.46	4.67	4.79
BBARC US Aggregate Bond Index		-3.37	.71	4.94
Total Real Assets	771,532	8.59	32.46	5.16
Real Estate	771,532	8.59	32.46	5.16
S&P Global REIT Index (Gross)		6.45	37.39	3.51
S&P GSCI Index		13.55	50.22	-7.48
Total Cash Equivalents	119,926	.01	.06	.85
ICE BofAML US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index		.03	.12	1.13
Pending Cash	0	.00	.00	.00

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6746059601

## PARS/CITY OF CUPERTINO 115P- PENSION

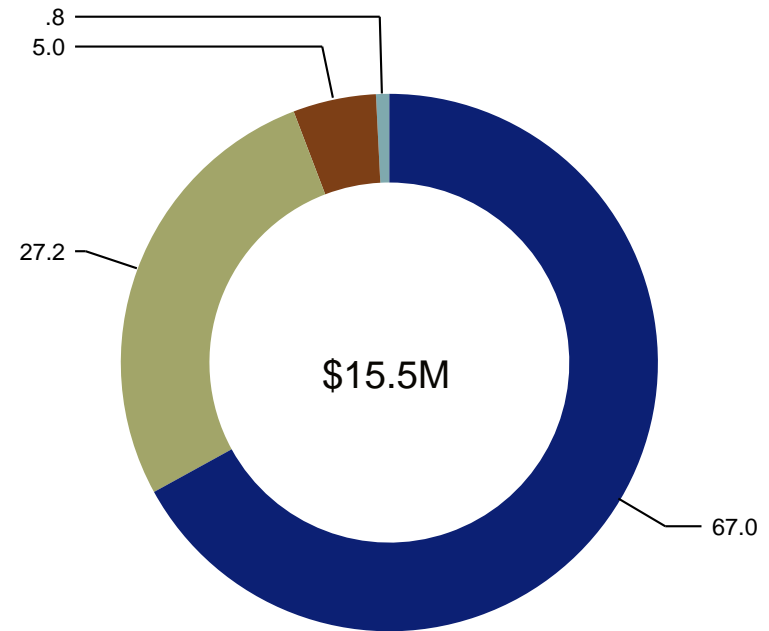
Period Ending: 03/31/2021

### Asset Allocation Analysis Graph

Market Value by Asset Class

	Market Value	% of Mkt Val
● Total Equity	\$ 10,398,308	67.0 %
● Total Fixed Income	\$ 4,219,507	27.2 %
● Total Real Assets	\$ 771,532	5.0 %
● Total Cash Eqv	\$ 119,926	.8 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 15,509,273</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

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: 03/31/2021

	Symbol	% of Port.	Price	Shares/ Units	Portfolio Value	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Current Yield	Projected Annual Income
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>			<b>35,772,304</b>	<b>10,490,834</b>	<b>25,281,470</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>571,106</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>.77</b>			<b>276,997</b>	<b>276,997</b>	<b>.00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>.77</b>			<b>276,997</b>	<b>276,997</b>	<b>.00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>83</b>
FIRST AM GOVT OB FD CL Z	31846V567	.77	1.00	276,997	276,997	276,997	.00	0.03	83
<b>Fixed Income</b>		<b>27.16</b>			<b>9,715,669</b>	<b>3,742,976</b>	<b>5,972,693</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>301,934</b>
<b>Investment Grade</b>		<b>22.12</b>			<b>7,911,202</b>	<b>2,588,374</b>	<b>5,322,828</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>206,502</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>22.12</b>			<b>7,911,202</b>	<b>2,588,374</b>	<b>5,322,828</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>206,502</b>
DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund Class I	DBLTX	5.01	10.46	171,348	1,792,302	963,807	828,496	3.37	60,486
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index Fund	FXNAX	12.08	11.96	361,425	4,322,642	648,626	3,674,016	2.07	89,272
PGIM Total Return Bond Fund Class R6	PTRQX	5.02	14.34	125,262	1,796,258	975,941	820,316	3.16	56,744
<b>High Yield</b>		<b>5.04</b>			<b>1,804,467</b>	<b>1,154,602</b>	<b>649,865</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>95,432</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>5.04</b>			<b>1,804,467</b>	<b>1,154,602</b>	<b>649,865</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>95,432</b>
American Century High Income Fund Class...	NPHIX	5.04	9.70	186,028	1,804,467	1,154,602	649,865	5.29	95,432
<b>Equity</b>		<b>67.09</b>			<b>23,998,749</b>	<b>4,693,940</b>	<b>19,304,809</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>206,798</b>
<b>Large Cap U.S. Equity</b>		<b>28.19</b>			<b>10,083,670</b>	<b>1,911,878</b>	<b>8,171,792</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>106,607</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>28.19</b>			<b>10,083,670</b>	<b>1,911,878</b>	<b>8,171,792</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>106,607</b>
Columbia Dividend Income Fund Class I3	CDDYX	7.19	28.51	90,259	2,573,292	367,459	2,205,833	1.66	42,602
Harbor Capital Appreciation Fund - Retirem...	HNACX	6.91	100.73	24,523	2,470,190	486,854	1,983,336	0.00	0
T. Rowe Price Blue Chip Growth Fund, Inc.	TRBCX	7.01	166.27	15,074	2,506,315	653,887	1,852,428	0.00	0
Vanguard Equity Income Fund Admiral Sha...	VEIRX	7.08	86.74	29,212	2,533,874	403,679	2,130,195	2.53	64,004
<b>Mid Cap U.S. Equity</b>		<b>16.04</b>			<b>5,737,101</b>	<b>1,114,759</b>	<b>4,622,342</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>72,475</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>16.04</b>			<b>5,737,101</b>	<b>1,114,759</b>	<b>4,622,342</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>72,475</b>
Fidelity Mid Cap Index Fund	FSMDX	16.04	29.21	196,409	5,737,101	1,114,759	4,622,342	1.26	72,475
<b>Small Cap U.S. Equity</b>		<b>4.76</b>			<b>1,702,831</b>	<b>120,130</b>	<b>1,582,701</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>14,150</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>4.76</b>			<b>1,702,831</b>	<b>120,130</b>	<b>1,582,701</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>14,150</b>
Fidelity Small Cap Index Fund	FSSNX	4.76	28.16	60,470	1,702,831	120,130	1,582,701	0.83	14,150
<b>Developed Markets Equity</b>		<b>12.11</b>			<b>4,330,558</b>	<b>469,173</b>	<b>3,861,385</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>13,567</b>
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>12.11</b>			<b>4,330,558</b>	<b>469,173</b>	<b>3,861,385</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>13,567</b>
Vanguard International Growth Fund Admir...	VWILX	12.11	158.64	27,298	4,330,558	469,173	3,861,385	0.31	13,567
<b>Emerging Markets Equity</b>		<b>6.00</b>			<b>2,144,588</b>	<b>1,078,000</b>	<b>1,066,589</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>

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Holdings Date: 3/31/2021

U.S. BANK | 18



Account: 6746059600

Holdings Method: Direct

Report Date: 03/31/2021

	Symbol	% of Port.	Price	Shares/ Units	Portfolio Value	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Current Yield	Projected Annual Income
<b>Mutual Funds &amp; ETFs</b>		<b>6.00</b>			<b>2,144,588</b>	<b>1,078,000</b>	<b>1,066,589</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>
Baron Emerging Markets Fd Inst Shs	BEXIX	6.00	19.03	112,695	2,144,588	1,078,000	1,066,589	0.00	0
<b>Real Assets</b>		<b>4.98</b>			<b>1,780,890</b>	<b>1,776,921</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>62,290</b>
<b>U.S. Listed Real Estate</b>		<b>4.98</b>			<b>1,780,890</b>	<b>1,776,921</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>62,290</b>
Vanguard Real Estate ETF	VNQ	4.98	91.86	19,387	1,780,890	1,776,921	3,969	3.50	62,290



# ECONOMIC OUTLOOK





# Market analysis

April 5, 2021

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

Robust job growth points to a strong U.S. recovery. Earnings expectations are increasing ahead of the first quarter earnings season.

# 12.4%

Increase in the Russell 2000 Index in the first quarter. The index is a common benchmark for stocks and portfolios of small companies.

## TERM OF THE WEEK

**Defensive stocks** – Stocks that tend to provide consistent dividends and stable earnings regardless of the state of the overall stock market and economy. A constant demand for their products exists, so their stock prices tend to be more stable during the various phases of the business cycle.

“Information Technology continues to lag. This strong, secular-growing sector is up a modest 1.7 percent year-to-date and 1.6 percent in March, following a 42.2 percent gain in 2020. Despite this underperformance, the longer-term trends of technology remain compelling.”

- **Terry Sandven**, Chief Equity Strategist, U.S. Bank

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[1] Important disclosures provided on page 4.



## Global economy

**Quick take:** Global economic reacceleration continues. The manufacturing recovery is ongoing, with orders accelerating to refill still-modest inventories. U.S. economic reopening is spurring an improving labor market and consumer activity. Consumer activity is also improving outside the U.S., though still at modest levels.

**Our view:** The global economic recovery continues, with differences in regional growth driven by unique coronavirus and stimulus factors. Significant fiscal and monetary stimulus measures are hallmarks of the U.S. recovery, while economic limitations from rising infections and slow vaccinations challenge Europe. Asia remains in the middle, benefitting from the rise in global trade while their economies are constrained by the slow pace of vaccinations.

- **United States job growth recovered in March**, with a robust 916,000 new jobs. Strong private sector growth, especially in leisure and hospitality, indicates many are returning to work after coronavirus pandemic shutdowns. Accelerating consumer confidence data confirms consumer spending should continue to grow into summer, fueled by recent stimulus payments.
- **U.S. business sentiment improved solidly in March.** The Institute of Supply Management (ISM) survey of manufacturing businesses touched the highest level since December 1983. Orders and prices continue to accelerate while inventories remain modest, affirming likely continuation of this improvement.
- **Foreign economic data improved despite disappointing progress in vaccinations** and rising coronavirus infections in many economies. Business sentiment, as measured by ISM purchasing manager surveys, improved across much of the globe, including major exporting nations like China, Korea, Taiwan and Germany. Internal demand, such as retail sales data for Japan and Korea, also improved, despite social distancing measures remaining in place. European consumer data improved but remains modest; most economies are maintaining or extending social distancing measures to battle a resurgence of coronavirus infections.



## Equity markets

**Quick take:** Domestic equities ended the first quarter with smaller companies outpacing larger companies and cyclically-oriented sectors outperforming defensive sectors. Concerns of ramping inflation loom; the recent uptick in interest rates has stoked investors' concerns over valuation.

**Our view:** We are maintaining our positive bias for equities. Generally restrained inflation, relatively low interest rates, rising revenue and earnings, ongoing monetary and fiscal stimulus policies and COVID-19 medical progress support our positive outlook for rising U.S. equities in 2021.

- **Performance trends in 2021 are mixed.** The small-cap Russell 2000 Index advanced 12.4 percent in the first quarter and the S&P 500 was up 5.8 percent. In March, performance trends reversed, with the Russell 2000 and S&P 500 advancing 0.9 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively.
- **Cyclical sectors outperformed in the first quarter**, with Energy, Financials, Industrials and Materials the best performers year-to-date. The strong performance of cyclical sectors and companies is consistent with periods of economic expansion. Friday's strong March jobs report, ongoing monetary and fiscal stimulus and vaccination progress suggest these sectors remain favorably positioned in the current recovery horizon.
- **Defensive sectors outperformed in March.** The Utilities, Industrials and Consumer Staples sectors led during the month, presumably over indications of rising inflation and a potential Federal Reserve (Fed) response. While not our base case, stronger-than-anticipated inflation would likely be accompanied by increased volatility, because inflation and higher interest rates typically result in more subdued equity returns.
- **Information Technology continues to lag.** This strong, secular-growing sector is up a modest 1.7 percent year-to-date and 1.6 percent in March, following a 42.2 percent gain in 2020. Despite this underperformance, the longer-term trends of technology remain compelling.
- **Broad market valuation remains elevated, yet short of extremes.** The S&P 500 is trading at roughly 23 times consensus earnings estimates of nearly \$174 per share for 2021 and approximately 25 times pre-pandemic 2019 estimates, according to Bloomberg, FactSet and S&P Global. Estimates continue to have upside bias. The first quarter corporate reporting period ramps up next week, and expectations are rising. At present, expectations are for revenue to increase 6 percent over year-ago levels and earnings to increase approximately 23 percent, according to FactSet Research Systems.



## Bond markets

**Quick take:** Treasury yields increased (prices fell) following strong employment data released last week. Riskier bonds continued to lead the credit market. Valuations of corporate and municipal bonds are high (low incremental yields over Treasuries), but favorable credit conditions and strong demand continue to support their outperformance over Treasuries.

**Our view:** Our improving economic outlook favors increasing yields on bond portfolios and reducing portfolio sensitivity to rising Treasury yields by increasing exposure to riskier bonds. High valuations in corporate and municipal bonds limit the potential for substantial returns from price gains, but their incremental yield over Treasuries can support modest outperformance going forward.

- **The Fed's plan for accommodative monetary policy is unlikely to be significantly altered** by the strong employment data released last week. Strong job gains last week reflect the robust economic recovery underway, but we remain far from the "substantial progress" the Fed seeks before considering raising rates or altering asset purchases. On Wednesday, minutes from the Fed's last meeting may provide more context on the Fed's employment and inflation outlook, as will Thursday's speech by Chairman Jerome Powell. Rising expected growth and inflation paired with accommodative monetary policy supports our preference for increasing credit risk in bond portfolios.
- **Persistent demand for higher yielding bonds is supporting riskier bond outperformance.** Despite their recent increases, Treasury yields are still historically low, which is motivating investors to buy riskier bonds in search of the possibility of higher returns. Investments into corporate and municipal bond funds remain high relative to recent issuance, and in response the yield investors receive from these bonds versus Treasuries has decreased. Corporate and municipal bonds have sustained low yields relative to Treasuries for long-periods of time in the past with similar financial conditions.



## Real assets

**Quick take:** Defensive sectors such as Real Estate and Utilities traded in line with the S&P 500 last week, while commodities and commodity producers underperformed.

**Our view:** Our positive view on economic growth and inflation should favor tangible goods producers. The modest rise in interest rates likely dampens prospects for key defensive sectors. Real estate is likely a tale of two segments — cyclical properties recovering as we reopen at the expense of secular growth properties, such as cell towers and data centers.

- **Real Estate, Utilities and Infrastructure traded in line with the broader market last week.** Leadership in real estate investment trusts (REITs) shifted back to retail properties as reopening prospects increased. Forward prospects for REITs remain mixed; reopening should benefit prior laggards, such as hotels and retail, but future demand appears unclear for many other sectors.
- **Domestic crude oil prices rose 0.75 percent last week.** Domestic inventories fell while production and rig counts rose. The market was surprised by a continued agreement among the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and their allies to limit production increases. The Energy sector trailed the broader market by 1.5 percent, but it's still the top-performing sector this year with a total return of 34 percent.

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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. The **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. The **Institute of Supply Management Manufacturing Index**, also called the Purchasing Manager's Index, measures manufacturing activity based on a monthly survey, conducted by the Institute for Supply Management, of purchasing managers at more than 300 manufacturing firms.

**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).



## DISCLOSURES, DEFINITIONS, DESCRIPTIONS

# Important disclosures (page 1 of 4)

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**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.

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# 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.