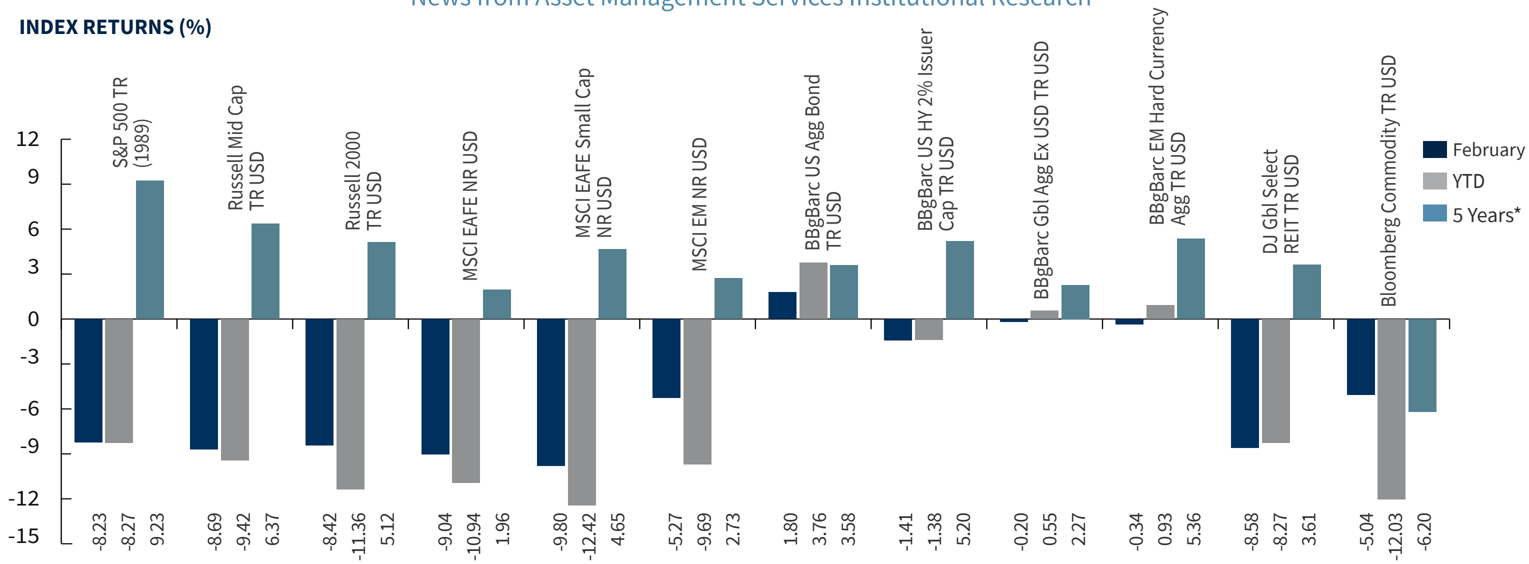
MONTHLY CAPITAL MARKETS REVIEW

News from Asset Management Services Institutional Research

FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS

- Following a sustained period largely characterized by tranquility for risk-on investors, much of their optimism dissipated in the month of February. It was a rude reminder of the perils inherent to investing, as a seemingly random event can precipitate sharp losses to even the savviest participants. This particular phenomenon happened to be the proliferation of coronavirus, otherwise known as COVID-19. While it began to gather press in January, investors held tight – even through much of February, as early business surveys remained largely impervious to sullen news, Q4 earnings surpassed expectations, and hope prevailed that the virus would remain benign and localized. This latter point fell by the wayside, however, as soon as fears of a global pandemic were promulgated by a flurry of cases around the world. In effect, a disease whose primary concern is not its mortality rate, but rather the economic impact associated with its disturbance, created massive fissures within equity and commodities markets by the end of February. In the month's waning moments, central banks around the world pledged to do what they could to protect their respective economies, but – by this point – the damage had already been done.
- Among equity indices, whose draconian performances cast them into an undesirable spotlight, there became a contest of what performed the least badly, rather than the best. The answer here seemed to be those within emerging markets, as the MSCI EM index returned -5.27%. Conversely, the S&P 500, which tracks US large cap companies, and the MSCI EAFE index, which measures internationally developed large cap companies, generated returns of -8.23% and -9.04%, respectively. Perhaps one can justify this by introducing the perception that the virus would peak sooner in developing Asia than it would in the rest of the world.
- Fixed income products rallied in the face of sputtering equities, as is often the case. For example, US aggregate bonds, which are captured by the BbgBarc US Agg. Bond index, returned 1.80% for the month. Even stronger was the performance of US Treasury bonds, as epitomized by the BbgBarc US Treasury index; they were up by 2.65% this period, as the 10-year Treasury yield plummeted by 36bps to 1.15%.
- Oil suffered from the effects of the virus; it collapsed (-13.19%) on the month and settled at a price of $44.76. Gold, buoyed both by late-month dollar weakness as well as a pervasive risk-off attitude, climbed by 1.62%.

INDEX RETURNS (%)



FOCUS ITEMS

	2/29/20	1/31/20	1-Mth Change	2/28/19
U.S. Dollar ($) / Japanese Yen (¥)	107.89	108.35	-0.42%	111.39
Euro (€) / U.S. Dollar ($)	1.10	1.11	-0.60%	1.14
Gold	1609.85	1584.20	1.62%	1319.15
10-Year Treasury Yield	1.15	1.51	-23.77%	2.72
Light Crude Oil	44.76	51.56	-13.19%	57.22

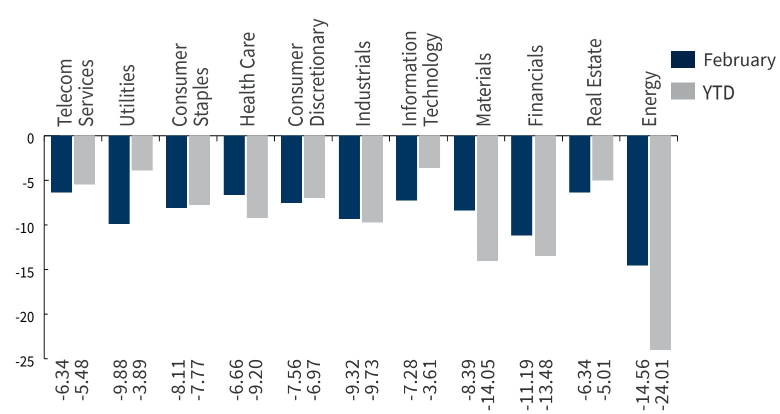
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY RETURNS (%)

	FEBRUARY	YTD	5-Years*
MSCI EAFE Growth NR USD	-8.63	-9.15	4.24
MSCI EAFE NR USD	-9.04	-10.94	1.96
MSCI EAFE Value NR USD	-9.46	-12.74	-0.40

FIXED INCOME SECTOR RETURNS (%)

	FEBRUARY	YTD	5-Years*
BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD	1.80	3.76	3.58
BBgBarc US Treasury TR USD(1987)	2.65	5.16	3.18
BBgBarc US Corp Bond TR USD	1.34	3.71	4.95
BBgBarc US Agg Govt Reltd TR USD	1.50	3.68	3.65
BBgBarc US Scrtzd MBS ABS CMBS TR USD	1.10	1.94	2.87
BBgBarc Municipal TR USD	1.29	3.11	4.01

S&P SECTOR RETURNS (%)



EQUITY STYLE RETURNS (%)

FEBRUARY	Value	Core	Growth
Large	-9.68	-8.17	-6.81
Mid	-9.90	-8.69	-6.90
Small	-9.72	-8.42	-7.22

YTD	Value	Core	Growth
Large	-11.63	-8.07	-4.73
Mid	-11.66	-9.42	-6.02
Small	-14.59	-11.36	-8.24

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS:

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

BBgBarc Global Agg. ex-U.S. Dollar: Measures changes in global investment-grade, fixed-rate debt markets. It combines non-U.S. dollar-denominated versions of the Pan-European Index and the Japanese, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand components of the Global Treasury Index.

BBgBarc U.S. Aggregate Bond Index: Measures changes in the fixed rate debt issues rated investment grade or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Standard and Poor's, or Fitch Investor's Service, in that order. The Aggregate Index is comprised of the Government/Corporate, the Mortgage-Backed Securities, and the Asset-Backed Securities indices.

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

BBgBarc U.S. Government: The U.S. Government component of the U.S. Government/Credit Index comprised of securities issued by the U.S. Government; also including public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with remaining maturity of one year or more, and publicly issued debt of U.S. Government agencies, quasi-federal corporations, and corporate or foreign debt guaranteed by U.S. Government. Must be a publicly issued, dollar-denominated and non-convertible. Must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following rating agencies: Moody's, S&P, Fitch; regardless of call features, have at least one year to final maturity, and have an outstanding par value amount of at least $250 million.

BBgBarc U.S. High Yield 2% Issuer Cap index: Issuer-constrained version of the flagship US Corporate High Yield Index, which measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. The index follows the same rules as the uncapped version, but limits the exposure of each issuer to 2% of the total market value and redistributes any excess market value index wide on a pro rata basis.

BBgBarc U.S. Municipal Bond Index: Covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds.

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

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

Bloomberg Commodities Index: Provides a diversified representation of commodity markets as an asset class. The index is comprised of exchanged-traded futures on physical commodities; representing 20 commodities which are weighted for economic significance and market liquidity. To promote diversification, weighting restrictions are placed on individual commodities and commodity groups.

MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, Far East): A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the United States & Canada. The EAFE consists of the country indices of 21 developed nations.

MSCI EAFE Growth: Represents approximately 50% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EAFE index, and consists of those securities classified by MSCI as most representing the growth style.

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

MSCI EAFE Value: Represents approximately 50% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EAFE index, and consists of those securities classified by MSCI as most representing the value style.

MSCI Emerging Markets: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. As of July 2, 2014, the index consists of the following 23 emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

Russell 2000: Measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represent approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell Mid-cap: Measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies of the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 31% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500): Measures changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks. Represents approximately 68% of the investable U.S. equity market.

The Dow Jones Global Select REIT Index: intends to measure the performance of publicly traded real estate securities. The indices are designed to serve as proxies for direct real estate investment, in part by excluding companies whose performance may be driven by factors other than the value of real estate. This index represents equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate operating companies (REOCs) traded globally.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Large-Cap Stocks are generally defined as those with market capitalizations of more than $10 billion.

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

Commodity is a basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other commodities of the same type. **Commodities** are most often used as inputs in the production of other goods or services.

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

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

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

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