



Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County

March 31, 2026

Performance Report

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3. Private Market Performance Summary as of December 31, 2025
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Executive Summary

→ **Asset Growth**

- The Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County Plan was valued at \$4.6 billion at the end of 1Q26, an investment loss of approximately \$65.7 million over the three-month period.
- During the quarter, the Plan returned -1.2%, net of fees.

→ **Asset Allocation**

- All asset classes ended the quarter within policy ranges.
- Domestic Equity and International Equity continued to be overweight through 1Q26, as a result of strong performance in 2025 and gains in January 2026, despite the decline in equities in the later half of this quarter.
- Cash and Fixed Income were slightly overweight.
- Private Equity, Real Assets, and Private Debt remained modestly underweight compared to policy targets.

Commitments Approved in 2026 Meetings

Fund	Commitment (\$, million)	Asset Class	Date of Meeting when Approved
LGT Crown Europe Small Buyouts VII	€20	PE	Q1 2026
OSP Value Add Fund V	40	PD	Q1 2026
Savano Capital Partners IV	35	PE	Q1 2026

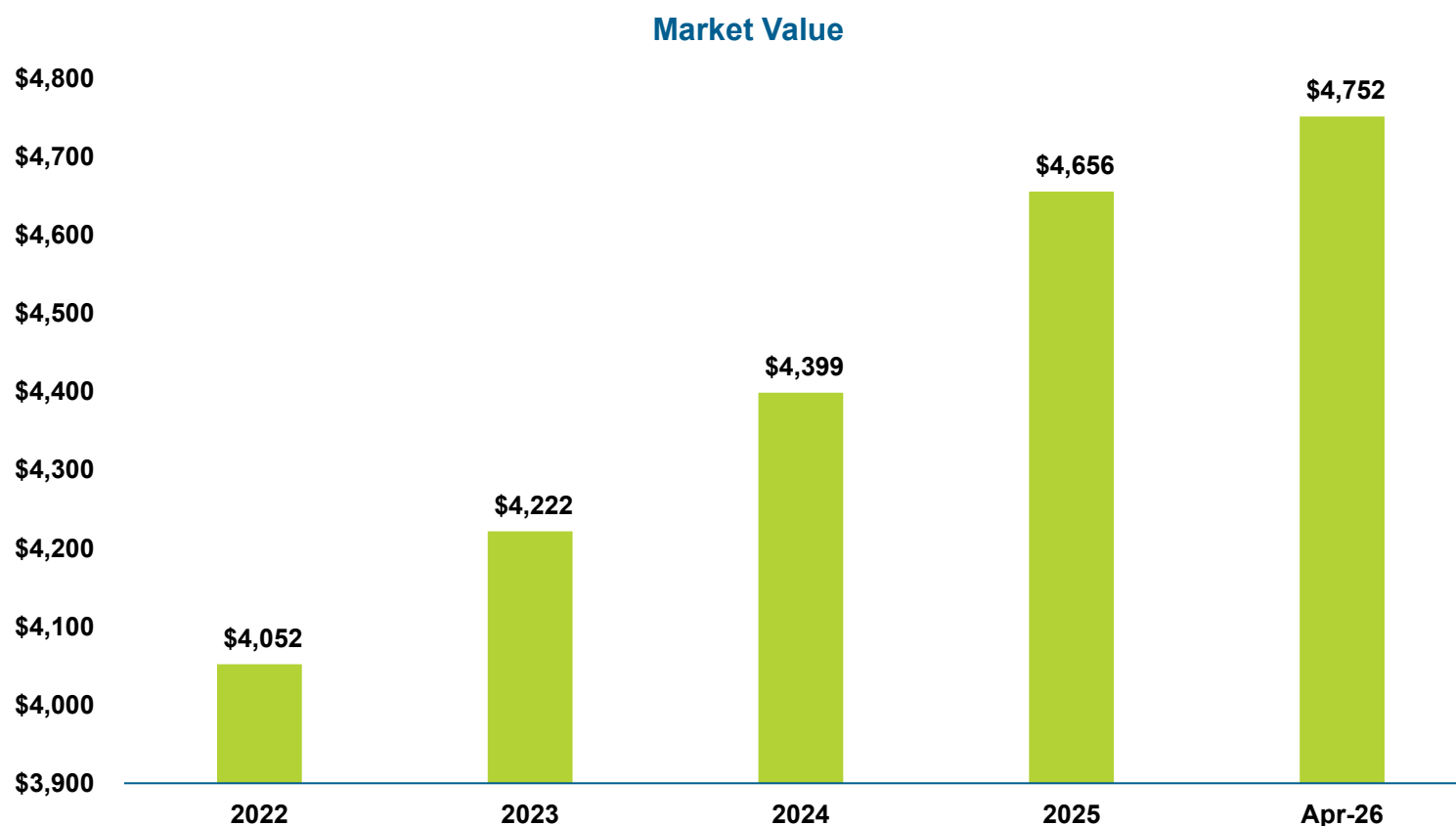
The following funds were approved after 1Q26 in the April Committee meeting: Valeas Capital Partners Fund II (\$30 M), StepStone VC Secondaries Fund VII (\$10 M).

Net Performance

	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Metro Nashville (net)	9.2%	7.6%	6.1%	8.4%
Policy Benchmark	13.8%	9.9%	5.5%	7.7%
Excess Return	-4.6%	-2.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Peer Ranking	89 th	90 th	53 rd	26 th

- Longer term results remain strong (absolute, relative and peer rankings).
- Relative to peers, lower US Equity and International Equity exposure has weighed on recent trailing performance.
- **Positive notables during the quarter**
 - PIMCO Tactical Opportunities (4.8% vs. -0.5% benchmark return).
 - PIMCO Private Income (1.6% vs. -0.5% benchmark return).
 - Arrowstreet EM (4.5% vs. -0.2% benchmark return).
 - Arrowstreet EAFE (0.5% vs. -1.2% benchmark return).
- **Negative notables during the quarter**
 - Champlain Mid Cap Core (-8.7% vs. 1.3% benchmark return).
 - Champlain was terminated in April and was replaced with a mid-cap index fund while a replacement search is conducted.

+\$700 Million over the past 3.5 Years



- Strong equity market rebound in April 2026 reversed all losses from 1Q26.
- While relative returns have struggled in past few years, absolute returns have been strong and the pension has grown by \$700 million since the end of 2022.

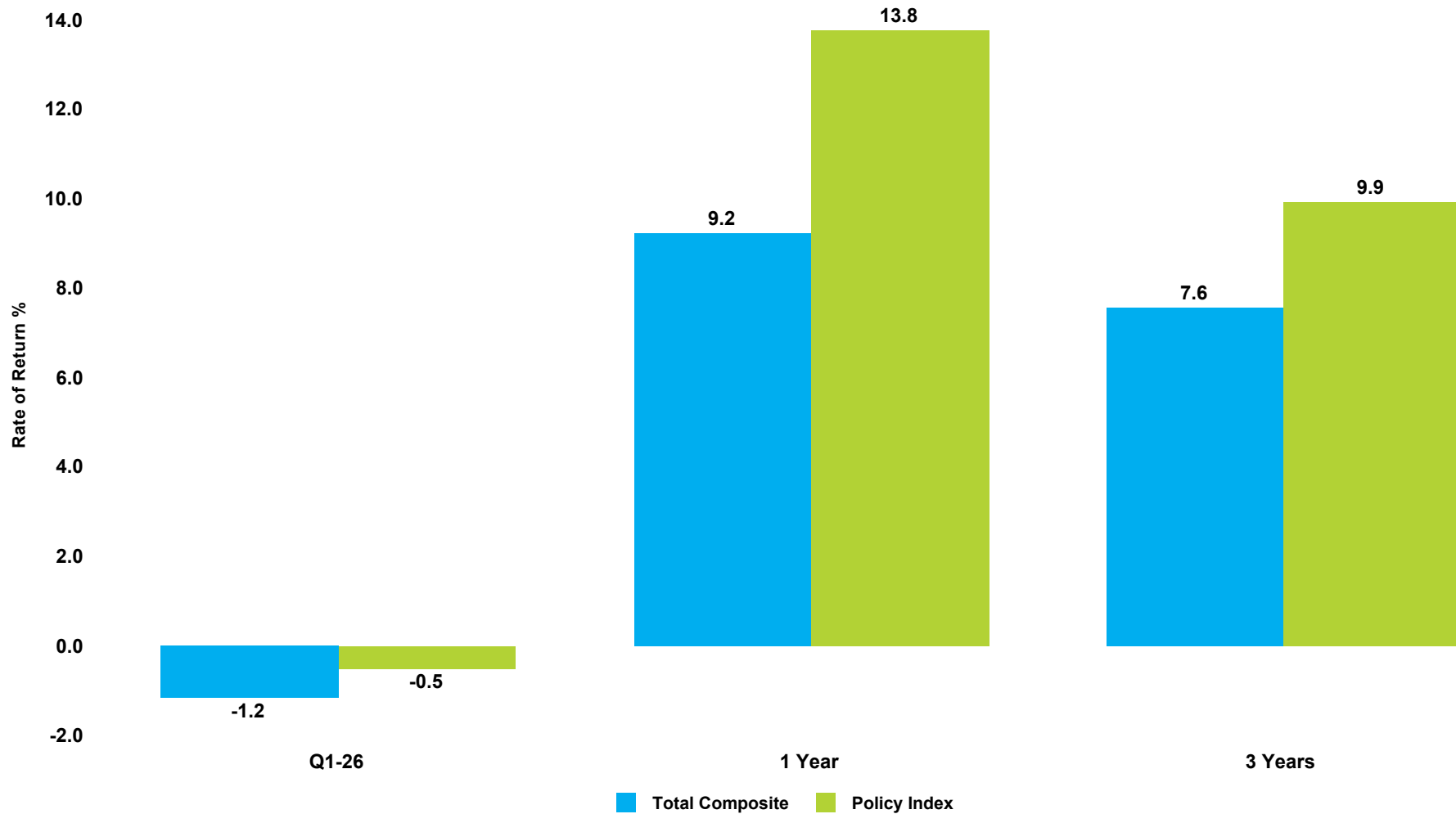
Private Equity Peer Rankings

Fund Name	Peer Group	Vintage Year	Fund Net IRR	Quartile	9/30/25 NAV	Fund TVPI	Quartile
Axiom Asia Private Capital Fund IV, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2016	10.5%	4th	57,099,707	1.8	3rd
StepStone VC Global Partners VII, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2015	8.4%	4th	56,263,404	1.7	3rd
StepStone Global Partners VI, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2014	20.0%	2nd	53,693,688	3.7	1st
StepStone VC Global Partners IX-B, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2019	9.9%	3rd	43,265,208	1.6	2nd
StepStone VC Global Partners X, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2020	7.0%	3rd	38,737,469	1.2	3rd
StepStone Global Partners V, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2011	22.5%	1st	37,007,834	3.9	1st
StepStone Secondaries Fund V, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2022	9.0%	3rd	36,268,758	1.2	2nd
Accel-KKR Capital Partners V, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2016	29.6%	1st	32,546,812	2.8	1st
Axiom Asia VI, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2020	3.0%	4th	30,764,865	1.1	4th
Axiom Asia V, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2018	6.9%	4th	23,663,579	1.4	4th
StepStone Secondaries Fund IV, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2020	11.0%	2nd	22,313,371	1.6	1st
Raine Partners II, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2013	25.0%	1st	19,980,594	3.1	1st
Spark Capital Growth Fund IV, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2021	45.5%	1st	19,159,429	2.2	1st
Helios Investors III, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2014	3.1%	4th	19,069,197	1.2	4th
StepStone Opportunities VII, L.P.	Preqin Private Equity - All	2022	30.5%	1st	18,881,497	1.4	1st
Data all as of 9/30/2025			Fund Net IRR	Quartile		Fund TVPI	Quartile
			1st	5		1st	7
			2nd	2		2nd	2
			3rd	3		3rd	3
			4th	5		4th	3

- Roughly half (of the 15 largest) private equity funds (by NAV) have generated a net IRR above median. Results look better on net multiple basis.
- Sizing has been less consistent and the largest fund commitments have been weaker funds vs. peers.

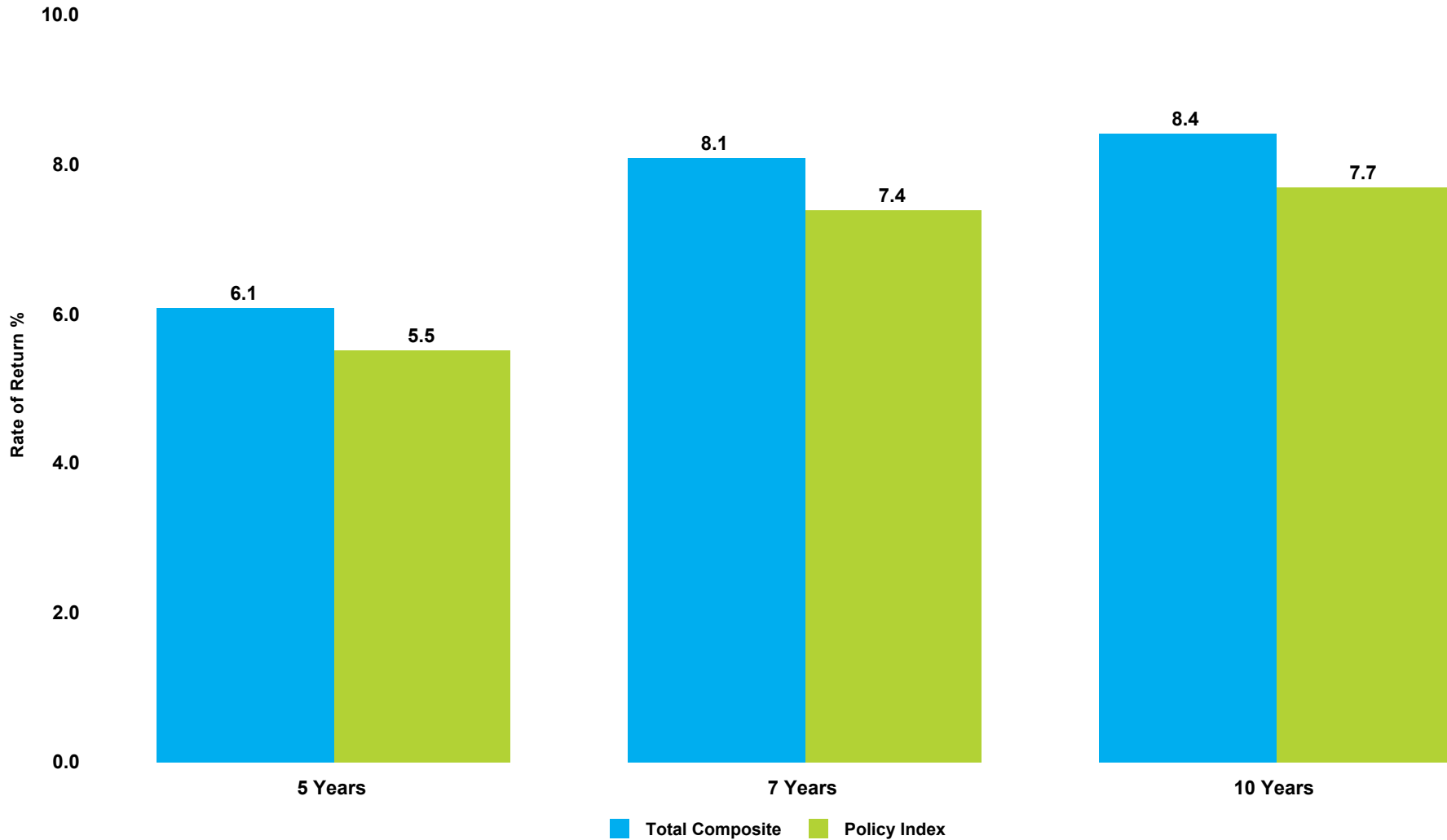
Performance Report as of March 31, 2026

Net Return Summary



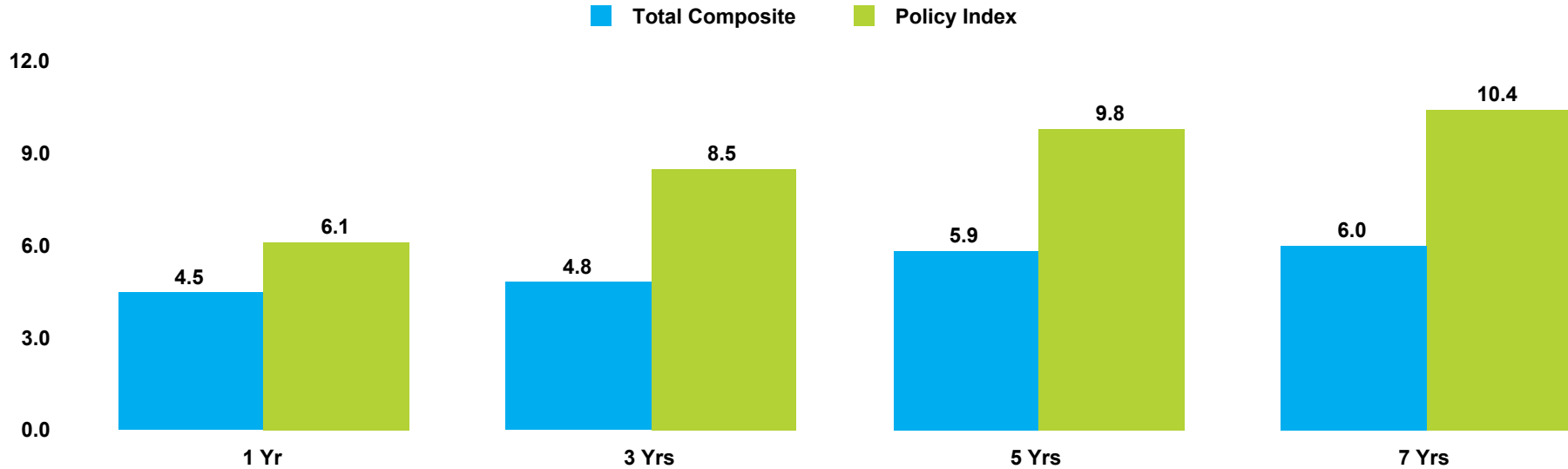
All returns in report are net of fees unless explicitly noted otherwise.

Net Return Summary

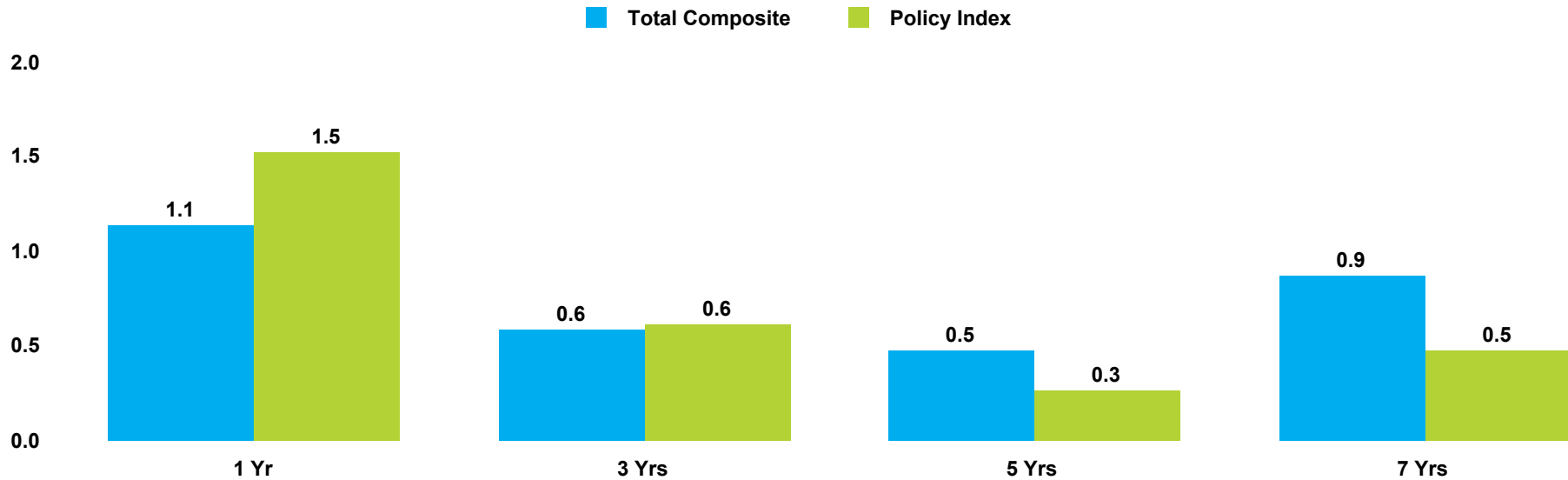


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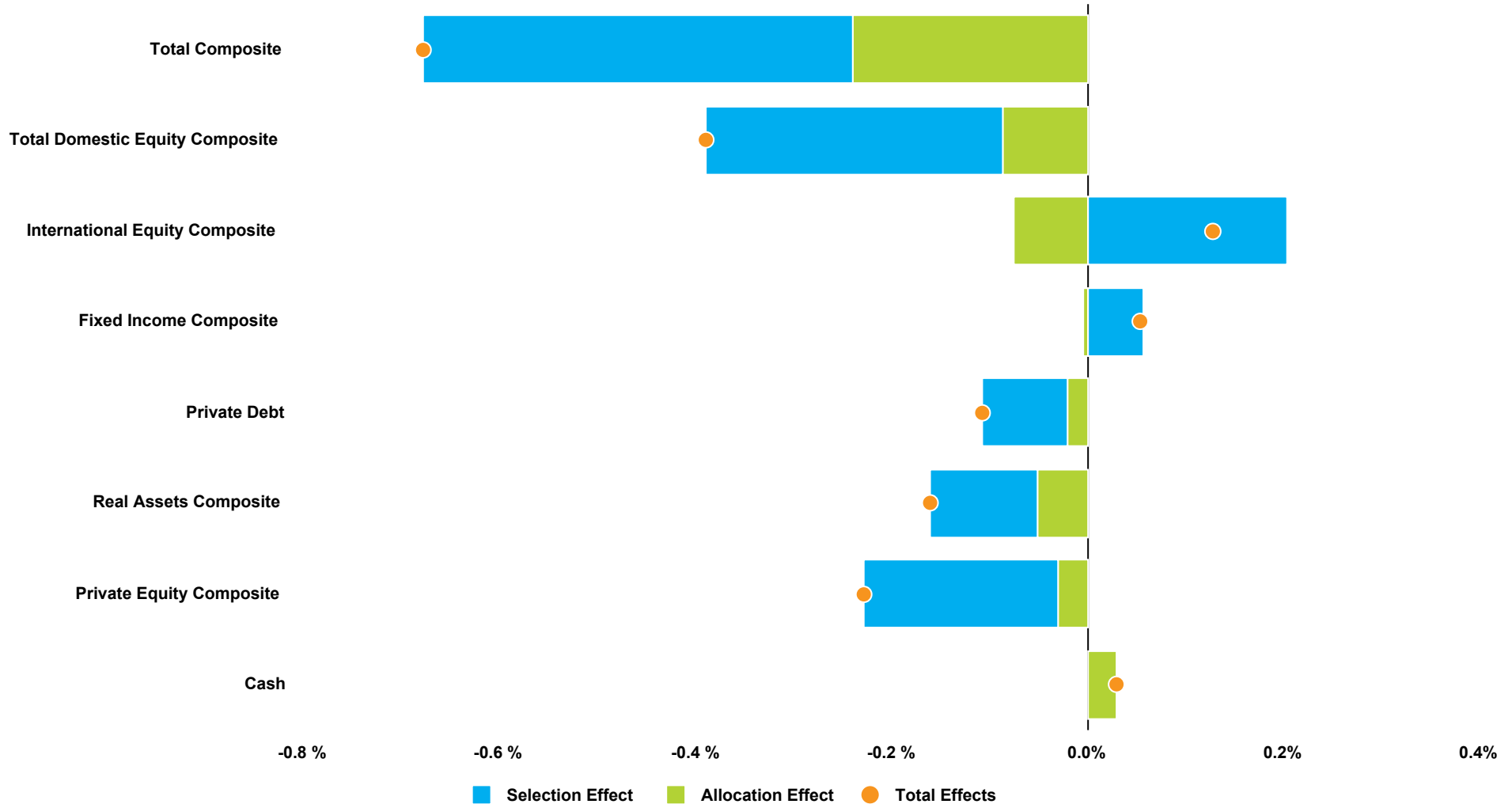
Annualized Standard Deviation



Sharpe Ratio

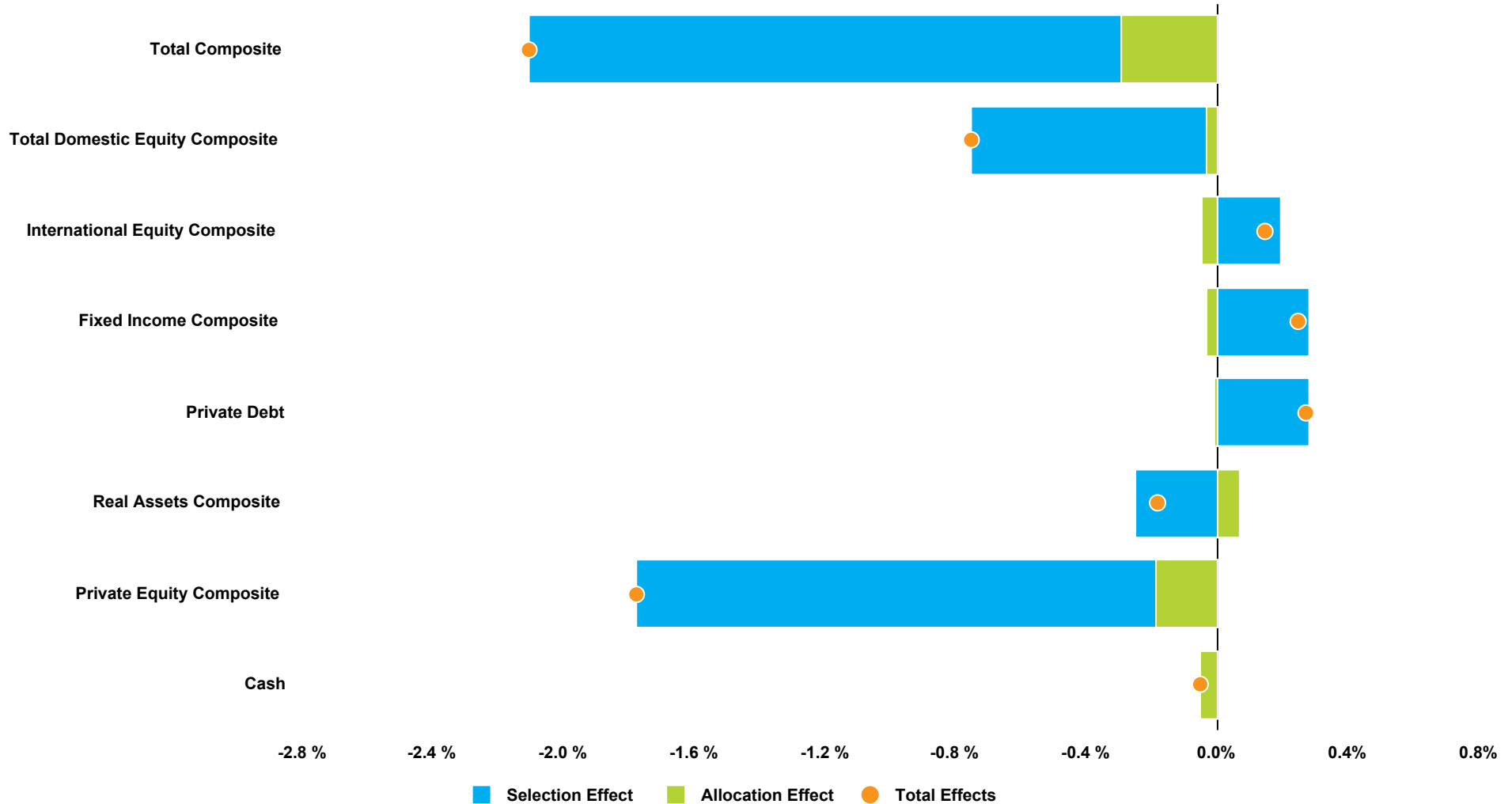


Attribution Effects Quarter To Date



The performance calculation methodology in attribution tables is different from the standard time weighted returns (geometric linkage of monthly returns) found throughout the rest of the report. In attribution tables, the average weight of each asset class (over the specified time period) is multiplied by the time period performance of that asset class and summed. Values may not sum due to rounding.

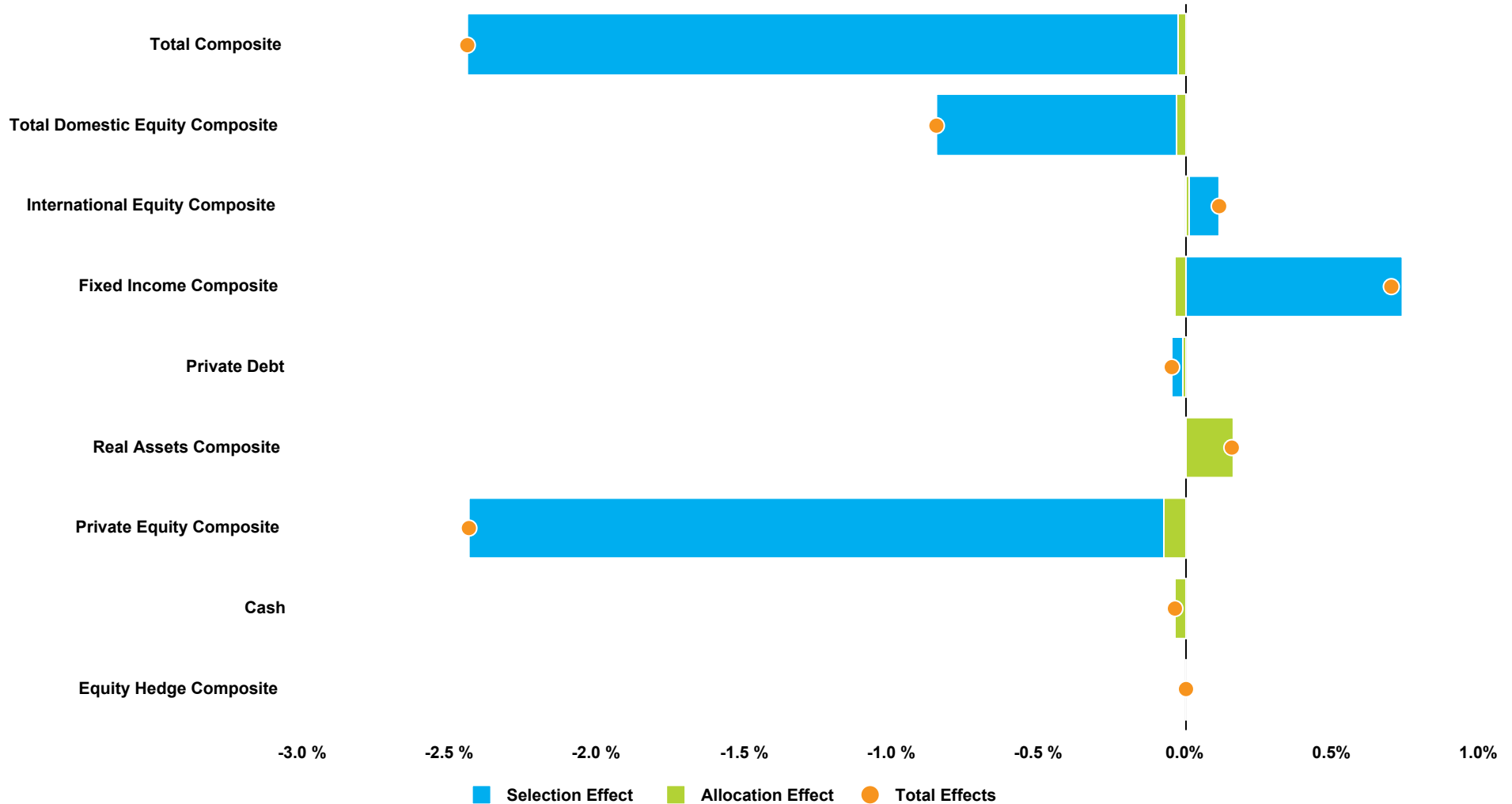
Attribution Effects Fiscal Year to Date



The performance calculation methodology in attribution tables is different from the standard time weighted returns (geometric linkage of monthly returns) found throughout the rest of the report. In attribution tables, the average weight of each asset class (over the specified time period) is multiplied by the time period performance of that asset class and summed. Values may not sum due to rounding. The Fiscal Year begins in July.

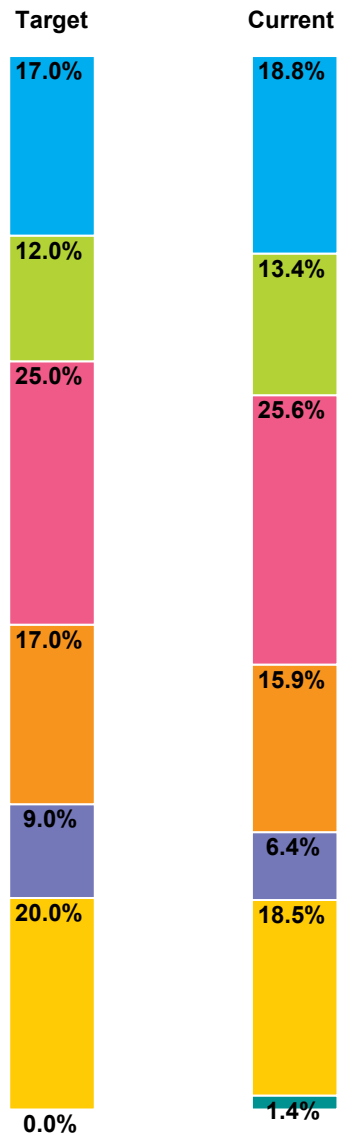
Total Plan Attribution | 3 Years Ending March 31, 2026

Attribution Effects 3 Years Ending March 31, 2026



The performance calculation methodology in attribution tables is different from the standard time weighted returns (geometric linkage of monthly returns) found throughout the rest of the report. In attribution tables, the average weight of each asset class (over the specified time period) is multiplied by the time period performance of that asset class and summed. Values may not sum due to rounding.

Asset Allocation vs. Policy | As of March 31, 2026

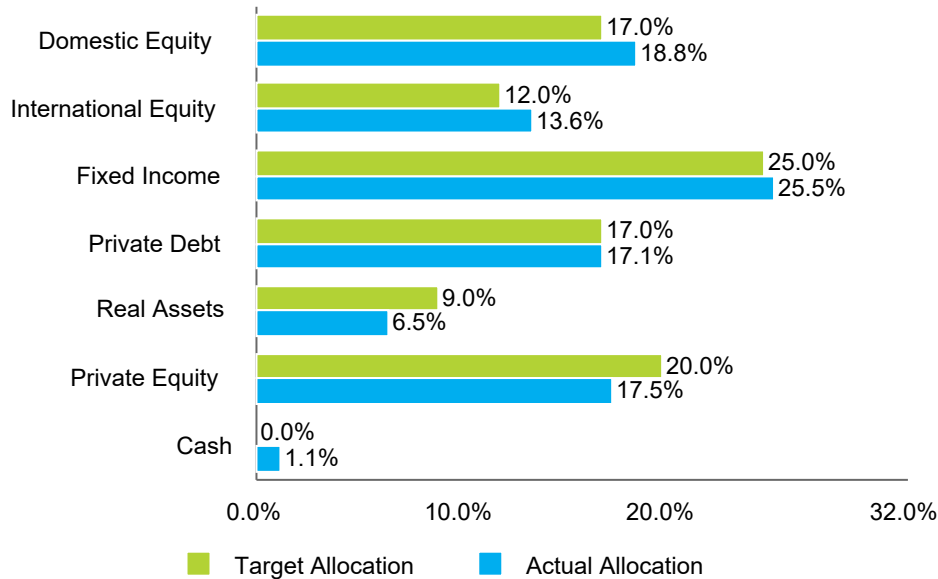


Allocation vs. Policy				
	Balance (\$)	Current Allocation (%)	Policy (%)	Within IPS Range?
Domestic Equity	\$861,633,522	19	17	Yes
International Equity	\$616,407,486	13	12	Yes
Fixed Income	\$1,172,978,744	26	25	Yes
Private Debt	\$726,509,903	16	17	Yes
Real Assets	\$294,588,300	6	9	Yes
Private Equity	\$847,670,197	18	20	Yes
Cash	\$62,678,057	1	0	Yes
Total Composite	\$4,583,435,723	100	100	

The Total Composite market value includes the Equity Hedge Composite.

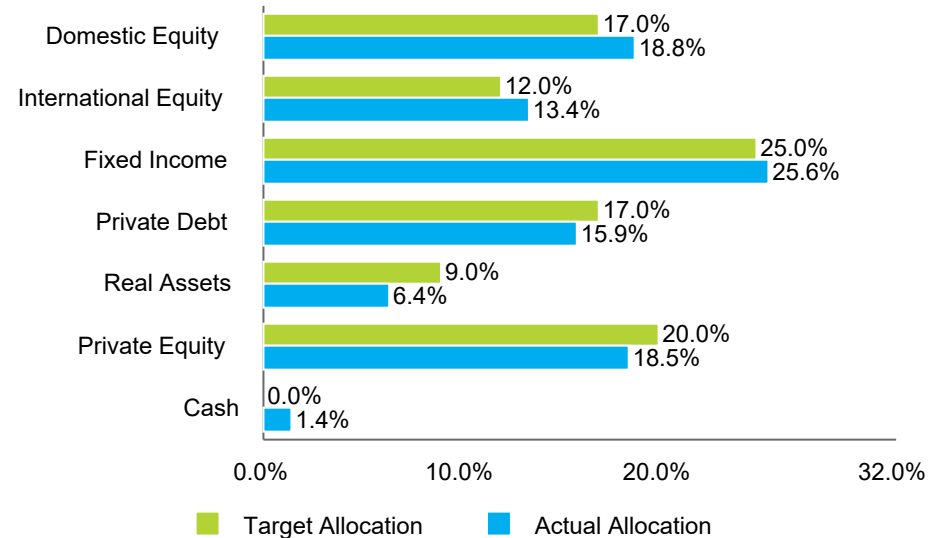
Asset Allocation Compliance | As of March 31, 2026

**Actual vs. Target Allocation (%)
As of March 31, 2025**



	Current Allocation (%)	Policy (%)	Difference (%)	Policy Range (%)	Within IPS Range?
Domestic Equity	19	17	2	12 - 22	Yes
International Equity	14	12	2	7 - 17	Yes
Fixed Income	25	25	0	17 - 33	Yes
Private Debt	17	17	0	12 - 20	Yes
Real Assets	6	9	-3	5 - 12	Yes
Private Equity	18	20	-2	15 - 23	Yes
Cash	1	0	1	0 - 5	Yes
Total Composite	100	100	0		

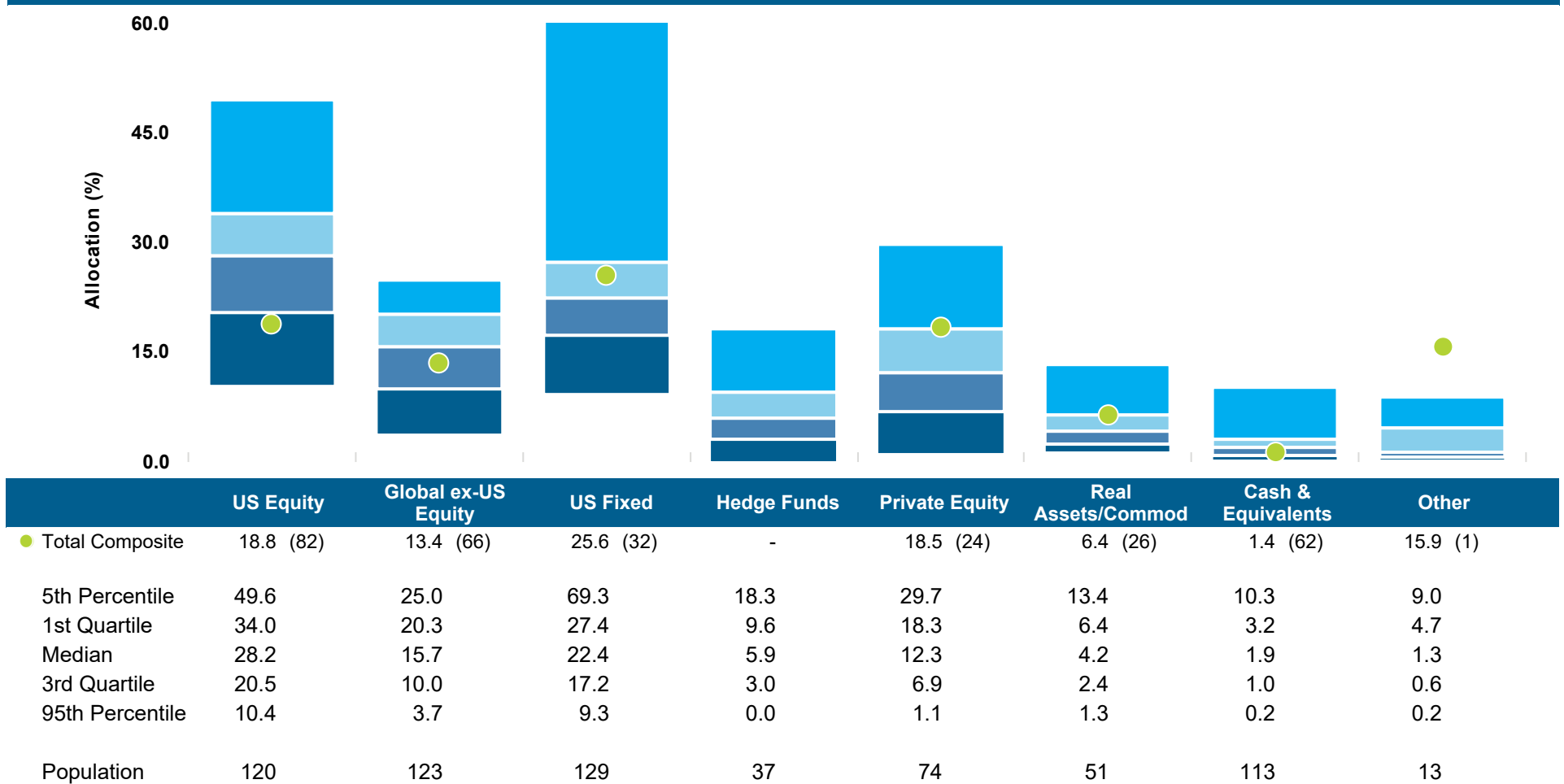
**Actual vs. Target Allocation (%)
As of March 31, 2026**



	Current Allocation (%)	Policy (%)	Difference (%)	Policy Range (%)	Within IPS Range?
Domestic Equity	19	17	2	12 - 22	Yes
International Equity	13	12	1	7 - 17	Yes
Fixed Income	26	25	1	17 - 33	Yes
Private Debt	16	17	-1	12 - 20	Yes
Real Assets	6	9	-3	5 - 12	Yes
Private Equity	18	20	-2	15 - 23	Yes
Cash	1	0	1	0 - 5	Yes
Total Composite	100	100	0		

Total Composite Asset Allocations | As of March 31, 2026

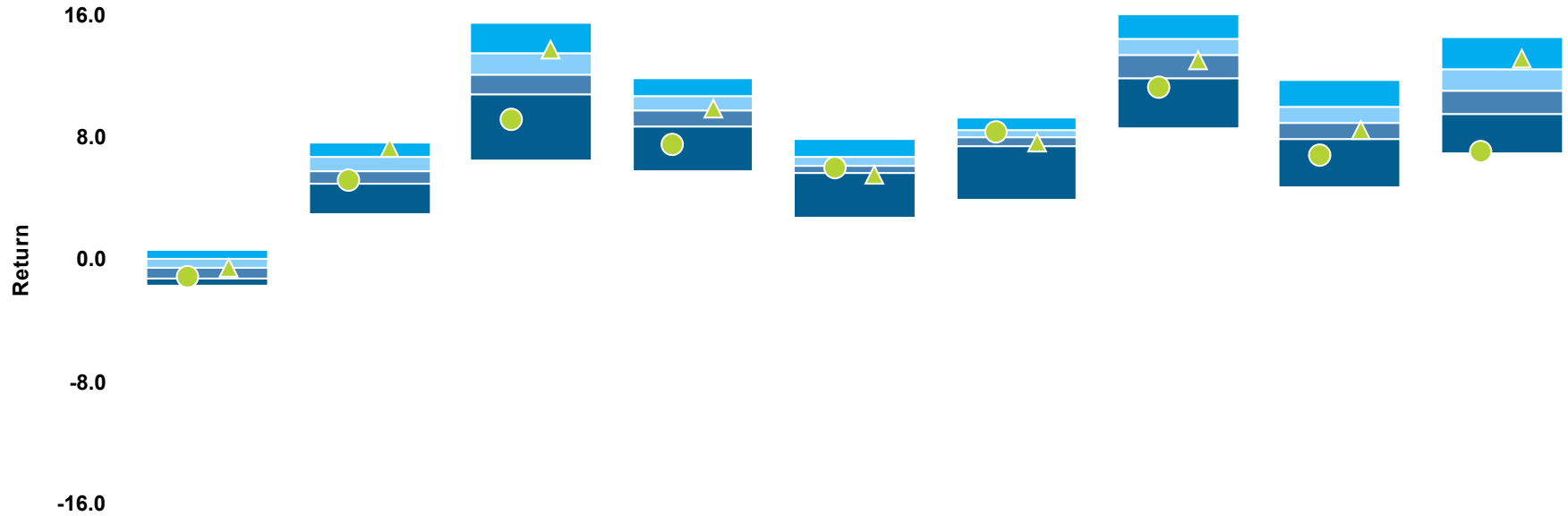
Asset Allocation vs. All Public Plans > \$1B-Total Fund



Other represents Private Debt allocation.
Parentheses contain percentile rankings.

Public Plans Peer Group Returns | As of March 31, 2026

Net Performance vs. All Public Plans > \$1B-Total Fund

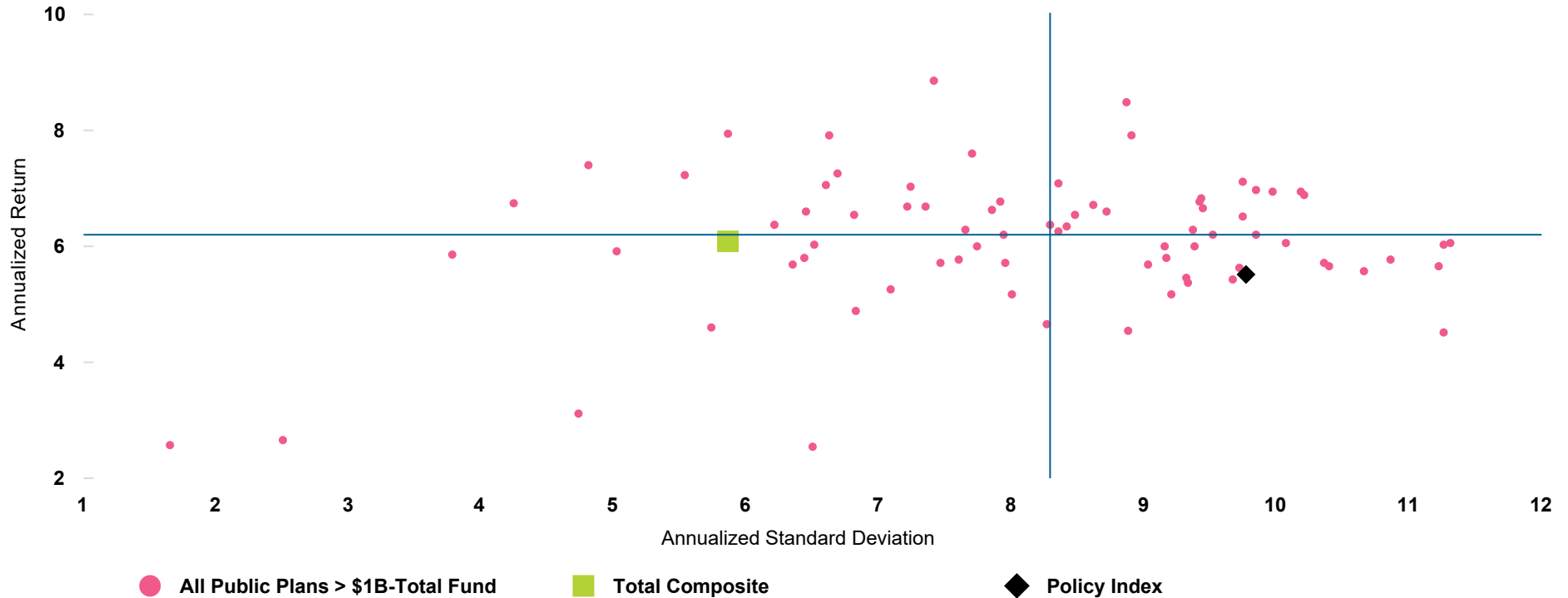


	QTD (%)	FYTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	2025 (%)	2024 (%)	2023 (%)
● Total Composite	-1.2 (75)	5.2 (69)	9.2 (89)	7.6 (90)	6.1 (53)	8.4 (26)	11.3 (84)	6.9 (89)	7.0 (95)
▲ Policy Index	-0.5 (47)	7.3 (10)	13.8 (23)	9.9 (47)	5.5 (80)	7.7 (67)	13.0 (60)	8.5 (65)	13.2 (15)
5th Percentile	0.6	7.7	15.5	11.9	7.9	9.3	16.7	11.8	14.6
1st Quartile	0.0	6.7	13.6	10.8	6.8	8.5	14.5	10.0	12.5
Median	-0.6	5.9	12.2	9.8	6.2	8.0	13.4	9.0	11.1
3rd Quartile	-1.2	5.0	10.9	8.8	5.7	7.5	11.9	7.9	9.5
95th Percentile	-1.7	3.0	6.5	5.8	2.7	4.0	8.6	4.8	7.0
Population	84	83	83	83	81	78	188	202	213

Parentheses contain percentile rankings.
Calculation based on monthly periodicity.

Total Plan Risk/Return | As of March 31, 2026

Annualized Return vs. Annualized Standard Deviation 5 Years Ending March 31, 2026



	5 Years Return	5 Years Standard Deviation	5 Years Sharpe Ratio	5 Years Information Ratio
Total Composite	6.1 (53)	5.9 (12)	0.5 (24)	0.0 (71)
All Public Plans > \$1B-Total Fund Median	6.2	8.3	0.4	0.2
Policy Index	5.5	9.8	0.3	-

Total Plan (Net of Fees) | As of March 31, 2026

	Total Plan (Net Returns)									
	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	FYTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
Total Composite	4,583,435,723	100.0	-1.2 (75)	5.2 (69)	9.2 (89)	7.6 (90)	6.1 (53)	8.4 (26)	8.3 (9)	Jun-91
Policy Index			-0.5 (47)	7.3 (10)	13.8 (23)	9.9 (47)	5.5 (80)	7.7 (67)	--	
Over/Under			-0.7	-2.1	-4.5	-2.4	0.6	0.7	--	
Domestic Equity	861,633,522	18.8	-5.5 (68)	2.7 (64)	10.7 (69)	13.1 (65)	6.4 (77)	13.1 (29)	9.2 (46)	Apr-01
Russell 3000 Index			-4.0 (56)	6.4 (44)	18.1 (37)	17.9 (29)	10.9 (23)	13.7 (23)	9.3 (43)	
Over/Under			-1.5	-3.7	-7.4	-4.8	-4.4	-0.6	-0.1	
International Equity	616,407,486	13.4	0.7 (35)	12.9 (32)	24.9 (43)	15.2 (38)	6.0 (57)	7.6 (73)	7.6 (46)	Jul-93
International Equity Policy Index			-0.7 (50)	11.5 (39)	24.9 (43)	14.5 (44)	7.0 (46)	8.4 (57)	6.1 (99)	
Over/Under			1.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	-1.0	-0.8	1.5	
Fixed Income	1,172,978,744	25.6	0.2 (36)	4.2 (13)	5.7 (17)	6.5 (20)	2.6 (32)	4.3 (19)	5.6 (17)	Aug-91
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			0.0 (55)	3.1 (44)	4.3 (58)	3.6 (75)	0.3 (85)	1.7 (86)	4.8 (45)	
Over/Under			0.2	1.1	1.4	2.9	2.3	2.6	0.8	
Private Debt	726,509,903	15.9	-1.1	4.8	6.4	8.1	8.3	7.4	12.2	Jan-09
Private Debt Policy Index			-0.5	3.2	6.9	8.5	4.2	6.0	4.7	
Over/Under			-0.6	1.6	-0.5	-0.4	4.1	1.3	7.5	
Real Assets	294,588,300	6.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	4.8	3.9	5.4	Jul-01
NCREIF Property Index Lag 1 Qtr			1.2	3.6	4.9	-1.0	3.8	4.8	7.3	
Over/Under			-1.7	-3.7	-4.9	0.5	1.0	-1.0	-1.9	
Private Equity	847,670,197	18.5	-0.2	6.7	8.3	1.9	5.7	12.3	11.1	Oct-01
Russell 2000 Index			0.9	15.9	25.7	13.0	3.8	9.9	9.2	
Over/Under			-1.1	-9.2	-17.5	-11.2	2.0	2.5	2.0	
Cash	62,678,057	1.4	0.9	3.0	4.2	4.2	2.9	2.0	4.2	Jul-09
FTSE 3 Month T-Bill			0.9	3.1	4.2	5.0	3.5	2.3	1.4	
Over/Under			0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	2.8	

The Total Composite market value does not include accounts with small residual values such as Flippin Bruce Porter, Transition Account, and PIMCO Distressed. There are also some accounts that BNY and Meketa categorize into different composites. This accounts for differences in aggregate totals between this report and the custodian. For example, BNY categorizes the Energy Cap Mezz Opportunities Fund A under Real Estate Energy, however Meketa categorizes it under Private Debt.

Total Plan (Net of Fees) | As of March 31, 2026

	Trailing Net Performance									
	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	FYTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
Total Composite	4,583,435,723	100.0	-1.2 (75)	5.2 (69)	9.2 (89)	7.6 (90)	6.1 (53)	8.4 (26)	8.3 (9)	Jun-91
<i>Policy Index</i>			<i>-0.5 (47)</i>	<i>7.3 (10)</i>	<i>13.8 (23)</i>	<i>9.9 (47)</i>	<i>5.5 (80)</i>	<i>7.7 (67)</i>	--	
Over/Under			-0.7	-2.1	-4.5	-2.4	0.6	0.7	--	
Domestic Equity	861,633,522	18.8	-5.5 (68)	2.7 (64)	10.7 (69)	13.1 (65)	6.4 (77)	13.1 (29)	9.2 (46)	Apr-01
<i>Russell 3000 Index</i>			<i>-4.0 (56)</i>	<i>6.4 (44)</i>	<i>18.1 (37)</i>	<i>17.9 (29)</i>	<i>10.9 (23)</i>	<i>13.7 (23)</i>	<i>9.3 (43)</i>	
Over/Under			-1.5	-3.7	-7.4	-4.8	-4.4	-0.6	-0.1	
BlackRock Large Cap ETF	156,242,699	3.4	-4.4 (57)	6.1 (45)	17.0 (38)	17.8 (34)	11.7 (24)	13.8 (30)	13.5 (37)	Aug-10
<i>S&P 500 Index</i>			<i>-4.3 (57)</i>	<i>6.2 (45)</i>	<i>17.8 (32)</i>	<i>18.3 (30)</i>	<i>12.1 (20)</i>	<i>14.2 (23)</i>	<i>14.1 (25)</i>	
Over/Under			0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	
PIMCO Managed Volatility	440,023,617	9.6	-5.2 (64)	6.9 (42)	13.8 (59)	17.7 (36)	9.5 (58)	16.0 (7)	13.9 (12)	Jan-15
<i>S&P 500 Index</i>			<i>-4.3 (57)</i>	<i>6.2 (45)</i>	<i>17.8 (32)</i>	<i>18.3 (30)</i>	<i>12.1 (20)</i>	<i>14.2 (23)</i>	<i>12.8 (22)</i>	
Over/Under			-0.8	0.7	-4.0	-0.7	-2.5	1.9	1.1	
Champlain Mid Cap Core	181,423,037	4.0	-8.7 (93)	-9.5 (92)	-1.5 (90)	2.8 (95)	0.4 (91)	9.7 (65)	11.0 (67)	Dec-09
<i>Russell Midcap Index</i>			<i>1.3 (37)</i>	<i>6.9 (36)</i>	<i>16.0 (37)</i>	<i>13.3 (30)</i>	<i>7.3 (38)</i>	<i>10.9 (37)</i>	<i>12.2 (27)</i>	
Over/Under			-10.0	-16.3	-17.5	-10.6	-6.9	-1.2	-1.2	
William Blair SMID	83,924,901	1.8	-2.0 (71)	5.5 (67)	11.6 (71)	7.3 (77)	1.1 (86)	10.4 (50)	11.4 (31)	Dec-12
<i>Russell 2500 Growth Index</i>			<i>-3.5 (80)</i>	<i>7.2 (60)</i>	<i>19.3 (42)</i>	<i>10.6 (50)</i>	<i>1.7 (80)</i>	<i>10.5 (49)</i>	<i>11.0 (43)</i>	
Over/Under			1.5	-1.7	-7.7	-3.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	

The Domestic Equity Composite market value also includes the small values of PIMCO Eqs Dividend and Aronson & Partners.

Total Plan (Net of Fees) | As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	FYTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
International Equity	616,407,486	13.4	0.7 (30)	12.9 (27)	24.9 (40)	15.2 (33)	6.0 (54)	7.6 (70)	7.6 (43)	Jul-93
<i>International Equity Policy Index</i>			<i>-0.7 (43)</i>	<i>11.5 (33)</i>	<i>24.9 (40)</i>	<i>14.5 (36)</i>	<i>7.0 (41)</i>	<i>8.4 (54)</i>	<i>6.1 (100)</i>	
Over/Under			1.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	-1.0	-0.8	1.5	
Arrowstreet EAFE Fund	262,356,919	5.7	0.5 (30)	11.2 (24)	26.7 (22)	19.4 (13)	--	--	19.4 (13)	Apr-23
<i>MSCI EAFE (Net)</i>			<i>-1.2 (57)</i>	<i>8.5 (50)</i>	<i>21.3 (55)</i>	<i>13.6 (59)</i>	--	--	<i>13.6 (59)</i>	
Over/Under			1.7	2.7	5.4	5.7	--	--	5.7	
Arrowstreet EM	122,022,298	2.7	4.5 (6)	24.4 (8)	42.1 (8)	20.4 (11)	--	--	20.4 (11)	Apr-23
<i>MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)</i>			<i>-0.2 (76)</i>	<i>15.7 (65)</i>	<i>29.6 (66)</i>	<i>14.8 (62)</i>	--	--	<i>14.8 (62)</i>	
Over/Under			4.6	8.7	12.5	5.5	--	--	5.5	
William Blair International Growth	63,439,419	1.4	-1.3 (19)	3.2 (26)	17.8 (28)	--	--	--	8.8 (57)	Jul-23
<i>MSCI AC World ex USA IMI (Net)</i>			<i>-0.7 (17)</i>	<i>11.2 (14)</i>	<i>25.3 (16)</i>	--	--	--	<i>14.8 (23)</i>	
Over/Under			-0.6	-8.0	-7.5	--	--	--	-6.1	
BNY MSCI EAFE	77,799,321	1.7	-1.2 (56)	8.7 (47)	--	--	--	--	11.2 (57)	Jun-25
<i>MSCI EAFE (Net)</i>			<i>-1.2 (57)</i>	<i>8.5 (50)</i>	--	--	--	--	<i>10.9 (58)</i>	
Over/Under			0.1	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.3	
RBC EM	90,384,639	2.0	-0.2 (76)	15.8 (64)	--	--	--	--	22.0 (69)	Jun-25
<i>MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)</i>			<i>-0.2 (76)</i>	<i>15.7 (65)</i>	--	--	--	--	<i>22.6 (65)</i>	
Over/Under			-0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	-0.7	

The International Equity Composite market value also includes the small values of Epoch Global Equity Shareholder Yield, GMO Emerging Domestic Opportunities, Grantham, Mayo Van Otterloo & Co., and Lazard Freres International Value.

Total Plan (Net of Fees) | As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	FYTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
Fixed Income	1,172,978,744	25.6	0.2 (36)	4.2 (13)	5.7 (17)	6.5 (20)	2.6 (32)	4.3 (19)	5.6 (17)	Aug-91
<i>Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index</i>			<i>0.0 (55)</i>	<i>3.1 (44)</i>	<i>4.3 (58)</i>	<i>3.6 (75)</i>	<i>0.3 (85)</i>	<i>1.7 (86)</i>	<i>4.8 (45)</i>	
Over/Under			0.2	1.1	1.4	2.9	2.3	2.6	0.8	
PIMCO Core Plus Total Return	279,222,410	6.1	-0.2 (65)	4.1 (2)	5.3 (14)	5.1 (19)	1.1 (35)	2.5 (59)	4.0 (49)	Oct-06
<i>Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index</i>			<i>0.0 (34)</i>	<i>3.1 (64)</i>	<i>4.3 (83)</i>	<i>3.6 (92)</i>	<i>0.3 (85)</i>	<i>1.7 (99)</i>	<i>3.2 (99)</i>	
Over/Under			-0.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	
PIMCO Corporate Credit	348,898,615	7.6	-0.7 (100)	3.1 (50)	5.6 (2)	6.0 (1)	2.1 (1)	4.3 (1)	5.6 (1)	Jun-09
<i>PIMCO Corporate Credit Policy Index</i>			<i>-0.4 (99)</i>	<i>3.1 (48)</i>	<i>5.5 (2)</i>	<i>5.6 (1)</i>	<i>1.7 (2)</i>	<i>3.6 (1)</i>	<i>4.8 (1)</i>	
Over/Under			-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	
PIMCO Unconstrained Bond	326,728,643	7.1	-0.5 (55)	3.9 (29)	5.5 (60)	6.6 (44)	2.9 (42)	3.9 (37)	3.3 (46)	Sep-13
<i>ICE BofA USD 3M Dep Offer Rt Cstnt Mat</i>			<i>0.9 (11)</i>	<i>3.1 (49)</i>	<i>4.2 (90)</i>	<i>4.9 (74)</i>	<i>3.4 (29)</i>	<i>2.5 (75)</i>	<i>2.0 (77)</i>	
Over/Under			-1.4	0.8	1.2	1.7	-0.5	1.5	1.3	
PIMCO Private Income Fund	102,790,275	2.2	1.6 (3)	5.9 (4)	8.2 (17)	7.9 (14)	7.5 (1)	--	7.4 (1)	Apr-19
<i>ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index</i>			<i>-0.5 (52)</i>	<i>3.2 (38)</i>	<i>6.9 (25)</i>	<i>8.5 (9)</i>	<i>4.2 (9)</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>4.9 (10)</i>	
Over/Under			2.1	2.7	1.3	-0.6	3.3	--	2.4	
PIMCO Tactical Opportunities Fund	115,338,800	2.5	4.8 (1)	7.0 (3)	5.7 (58)	10.4 (1)	6.8 (1)	--	9.2 (1)	Jun-20
<i>ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index</i>			<i>-0.5 (52)</i>	<i>3.2 (38)</i>	<i>6.9 (25)</i>	<i>8.5 (9)</i>	<i>4.2 (9)</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>5.9 (6)</i>	
Over/Under			5.4	3.8	-1.2	1.9	2.6	--	3.3	

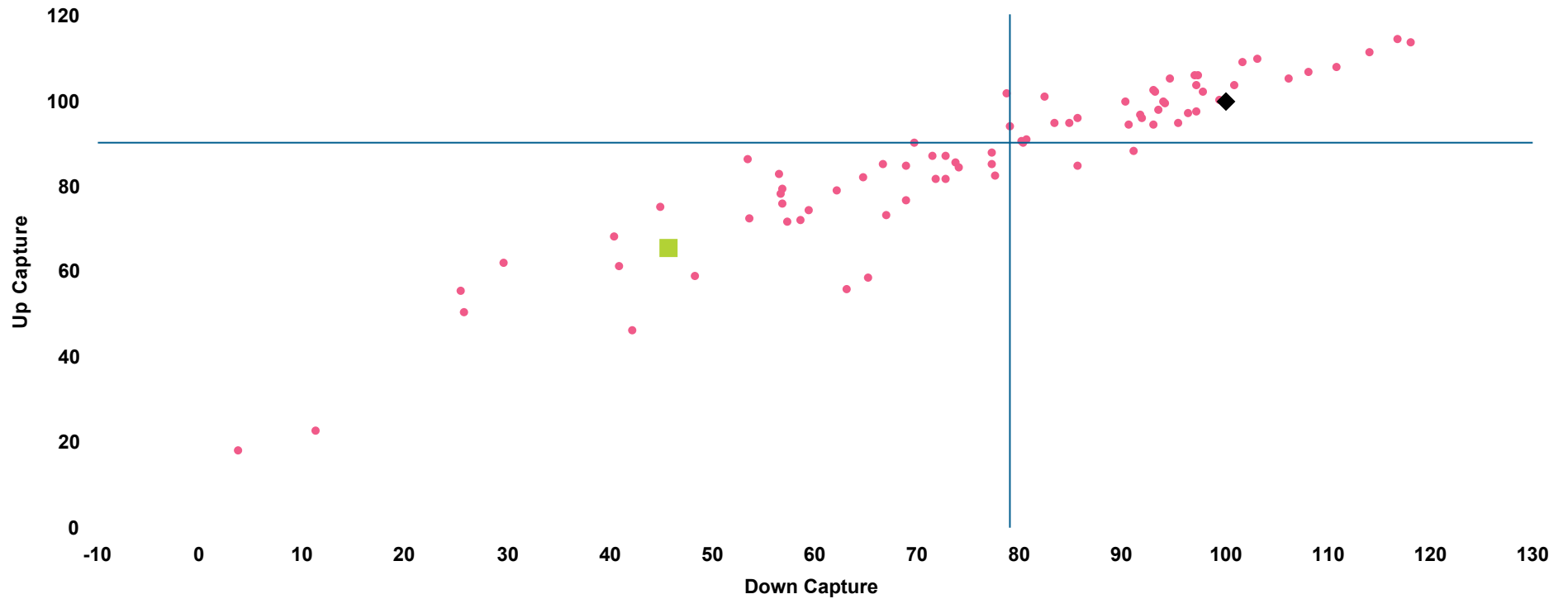
Total Plan (Net of Fees) | As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	FYTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
Private Debt	726,509,903	15.9	-1.1	4.8	6.4	8.1	8.3	7.4	12.2	Jan-09
<i>Private Debt Policy Index</i>			<i>-0.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	
Over/Under			-0.6	1.6	-0.5	-0.4	4.1	1.3	7.5	
Real Assets	294,588,300	6.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	4.8	3.9	5.4	Jul-01
<i>NCREIF Property Index Lag 1 Qtr</i>			<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	
Over/Under			-1.7	-3.7	-4.9	0.5	1.0	-1.0	-1.9	
Private Equity	847,670,197	18.5	-0.2	6.7	8.3	1.9	5.7	12.3	11.1	Oct-01
<i>Russell 2000 Index</i>			<i>0.9</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9.2</i>	
Over/Under			-1.1	-9.2	-17.5	-11.2	2.0	2.5	2.0	
Cash	62,678,057	1.4	0.9	3.0	4.2	4.2	2.9	2.0	4.2	Jul-09
<i>FTSE 3 Month T-Bill</i>			<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	
Over/Under			0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	2.8	
Cash Account	62,444,052	1.4	0.9	3.1	4.2	4.7	2.9	1.5	3.7	Jul-09
<i>FTSE 3 Month T-Bill</i>			<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	
Over/Under			0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	2.3	
Miscellaneous Cash	234,005	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.8	3.1	May-12

Total Plan Risk Return Statistics | As of March 31, 2026

	Risk Return Statistics			
	3 Years		5 Yrs	
	Total Composite	Policy Index	Total Composite	Policy Index
Return Summary Statistics				
Maximum Return	4.0	6.4	5.8	6.4
Minimum Return	-3.1	-3.7	-4.3	-6.0
Return	7.6	9.9	6.1	5.5
Excess Return	2.8	5.2	2.8	2.6
Excess Performance	-2.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
Risk Summary Statistics				
Beta	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Up Capture	62.5	100.0	65.5	100.0
Down Capture	47.0	100.0	45.7	100.0
Risk/Return Summary Statistics				
Standard Deviation	4.8	8.5	5.9	9.8
Sortino Ratio	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4
Alpha	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.0
Sharpe Ratio	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
Excess Risk	4.8	8.5	5.9	9.7
Tracking Error	4.2	0.0	5.6	0.0
Information Ratio	-0.6	-	0.0	-
Correlation Statistics				
R-Squared	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0
Actual Correlation	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0

Downside Capture vs. Upside Capture 5 Years Ending March 31, 2026



	5 Years Return	5 Years Up Capture	5 Years Down Capture
Total Composite	6.1	65.5	45.7
Policy Index	5.5	100.0	100.0

Benchmark History

June 2023

Russell 2000 Index	20.0%
Russell 3000 Index	17.0%
Blmbg. US Aggregate Index	25.0%
ICEBofa High Yield Master II	17.0%
NCREIF Property Index (1Q Lag)	9.0%
MSCI AC World ex USA (Net)	12.0%

April 2021

Russell 2000 Index	12.0%
Russell 3000 Index	25.0%
Blmbg. US Aggregate Index	20.0%
ICEBofa High Yield Master II	18.0%
NCREIF Property Index (1Q Lag)	12.0%
MSCI AC World ex USA (Net)	13.0%

April 2018

Russell 2000 Index	12.0%
Russell 3000 Index	17.0%
Blmbg. US Aggregate Index	21.0%
ICEBofa High Yield Master II	15.0%
HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index	7.0%
NCREIF Property Index (1Q Lag)	12.0%
MSCI AC World ex USA (Net)	16.0%

June 2017

Russell 2000 Index	12.0%
Russell 3000 Index	20.0%
Blmbg. US Aggregate Index	21.0%
ICEBofa High Yield Master II	15.0%
HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index	7.0%
NCREIF Property Index (1Q Lag)	12.0%
MSCI AC World ex USA (Net)	13.0%

Private Market Performance Summary as of December 31, 2025

Total Private Market Performance¹
As of December 31, 2025

Asset Class	Committed (\$ MM)	Contributed (\$ MM)	Unfunded (\$ MM)	Distributed (\$ MM)	Remaining Value (\$ MM)	TVPI (X)	Net IRR (%)	PME ² (%)
Private Equity	1,471.0	1,152.4	344.5	1,345.3	810.3	1.87	13.8%	9.6%
Private Debt	1,912.6	1,668.7	357.1	1,569.8	742.1	1.39	9.0%	6.0%
Real Estate and Real Assets	1,257.2	917.5	360.8	844.9	295.4	1.24	5.0%	7.7%
Total	4,640.9	3,738.6	1,062.3	3,760.0	1,847.8	1.50	9.4%	

¹ Commitments will typically appear in the quarter following approval by the Committee.

² Public Market Equivalent benchmarks are: MSCI ACWI IMI Index for Private Equity, Merrill Lynch High Yield Index for Private Debt, and NCREIF NPI for Real Estate/Real Assets.

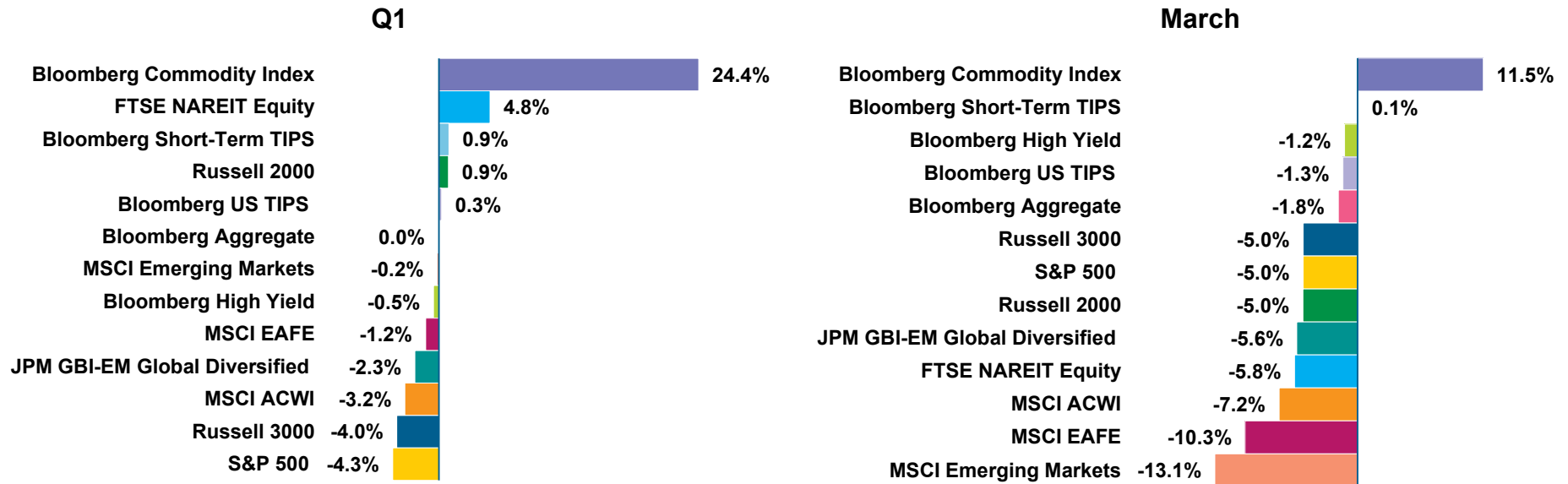
Economic and Market Update

Commentary

Despite a solid start in January, equities globally declined in the first quarter amid tensions in the Middle East and US technology weakness, while higher energy prices fueled inflation concerns in the bond markets.

- US equities (Russell 3000) declined 4.0% in the first quarter. Small-cap and value stocks outperformed large-cap and growth, as skepticism around AI-driven valuations and shifting rate expectations supported a rotation toward more cyclical and defensive areas of the market.
- Non-US equities declined less than US stocks in the first quarter, supported by more attractive relative valuations and a rotation away from US technology leadership. Performance was also aided by strength in parts of Asia tied to AI-related hardware demand. Later in the quarter, the Middle East conflict particularly weighed on countries dependent on oil from the region, especially oil that typically passes through the Strait of Hormuz.
 - Non-US developed stocks (MSCI EAFE) fell 1.2% in the first quarter.
 - Emerging markets (MSCI Emerging Markets) slightly declined (0.2%) in the first quarter. South Korea and Taiwan were among the top performing countries, while China fell on weakness in internet and software stocks.
- Major bond markets were broadly flat for the first quarter of 2026. The US bond market (Bloomberg Aggregate) finished the quarter largely unchanged. TIPS (Bloomberg US TIPS) were up slightly driven by increased inflation concerns, while longer-duration Treasuries posted modestly negative returns amid upward pressure on yields.
- Looking ahead, markets will be focused on how geopolitical risks, elevated energy prices, and trade uncertainty feed into inflation expectations and influence the path of monetary policy, growth, and earnings outlooks.

Index Returns¹



- In the first quarter of 2026, commodities led performance, significantly outperforming as geopolitical tensions drove oil prices higher. US REITs also had a strong quarter as investors rotated out of large-cap tech into defensive, income-generating assets, with data centers and healthcare properties driving results.
- In contrast, risk assets broadly lagged, with US equities declining, led by large-cap stocks, while international equities also posted negative returns amid continued concerns around technology valuations and energy related worries from the conflict in the Middle East.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Domestic Equity Returns¹

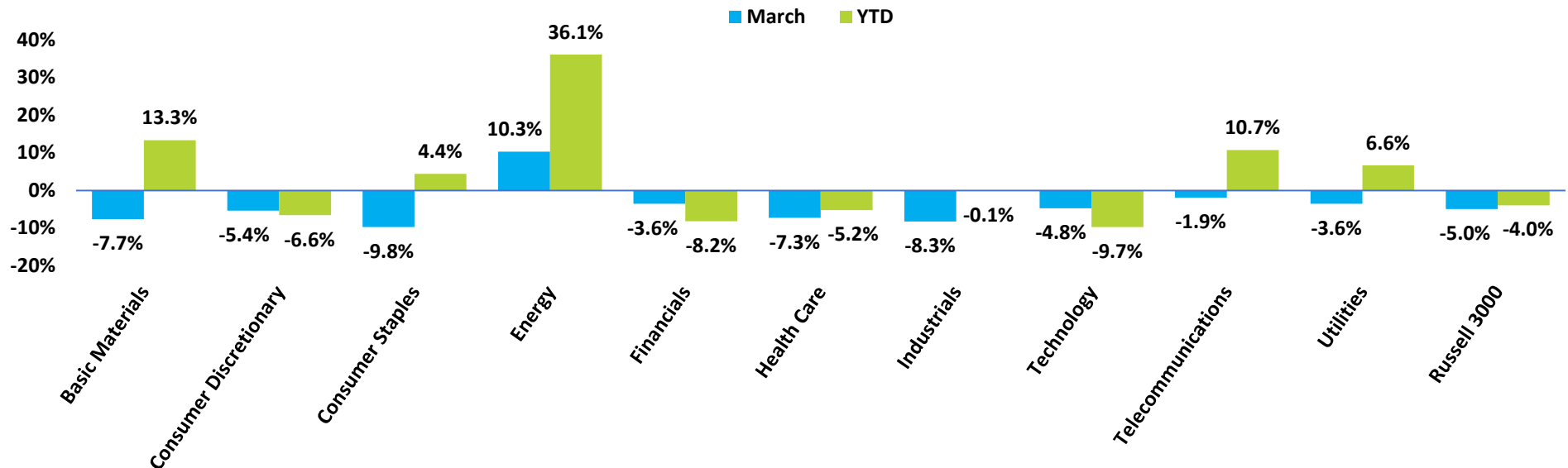
Domestic Equity	March (%)	Q1 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
S&P 500	-5.0	-4.3	17.8	18.3	12.1	14.2
Russell 3000	-5.0	-4.0	18.1	17.8	10.9	13.7
Russell 1000	-5.0	-4.2	17.7	18.1	11.3	14.0
Russell 1000 Growth	-5.2	-9.8	18.8	21.2	12.8	16.8
Russell 1000 Value	-4.8	2.1	15.9	14.3	9.4	10.6
Russell MidCap	-5.3	1.3	16.0	13.3	7.3	10.9
Russell MidCap Growth	-6.3	-6.3	9.6	12.7	5.4	11.7
Russell MidCap Value	-5.1	3.7	17.6	13.1	7.9	9.7
Russell 2000	-5.0	0.9	25.7	13.0	3.8	9.9
Russell 2000 Growth	-6.3	-2.8	23.6	12.3	1.6	9.8
Russell 2000 Value	-3.6	5.0	28.1	13.8	5.8	9.6

US Equities: The Russell 3000 index fell 4.0% in the first quarter of 2026.

- The rotation from growth to value that began late last year remained firmly in place throughout the first quarter of 2026, despite broad declines in US equities. The style divergence was evident across market capitalizations, with the Russell 1000 Value Index gaining 2.1% versus a 9.8% decline for the Russell 1000 Growth Index. In small caps, the Russell 2000 Value Index rose 5.0% compared to a 2.8% decline for the Russell 2000 Growth Index, reflecting continued investor preference for lower-valuation, more cyclically exposed segments of the market.
- All the “Magnificent Seven” constituents posted negative returns in the first quarter: Microsoft (-23.5%), Meta (-13.0%), Amazon (-9.4%), Alphabet (-8.1%), Apple (-7.3%), Tesla (-6.7%), and Nvidia (-6.5%). This acted as a meaningful headwind to broad market performance given their significant weight in the index.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Russell 3000 Sector Returns¹



Sector performance was mixed in the first quarter, with leadership concentrated in energy and other inflation-sensitive areas alongside defensive sectors.

- Energy was the clear standout, gaining 36.1% during the quarter, driven by elevated geopolitical risk and rising energy prices. Basic materials (+13.3%) benefited from higher commodity prices and telecommunications (+10.7%) was helped by wireless carriers posting strong earnings.
- Technology was the weakest-performing sector, declining 9.7% for the quarter, as continued concerns around AI-related valuations and the sustainability of elevated capital spending weighed on returns. Financials (-8.2%) and consumer discretionary (-6.6%) also lagged.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Foreign Equity Returns¹

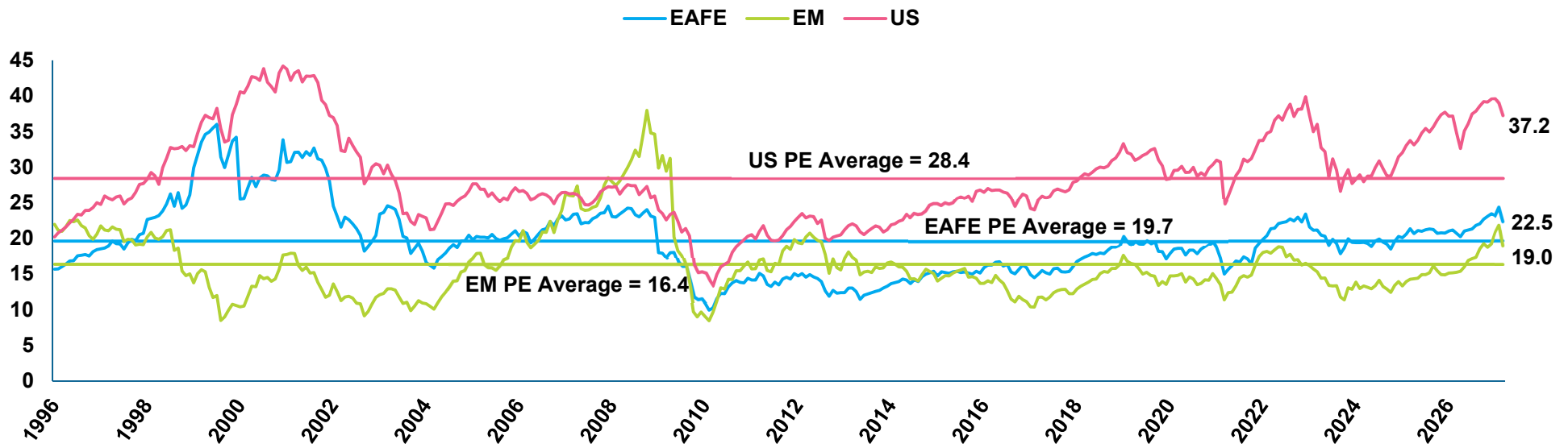
Foreign Equity	March (%)	Q1 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
MSCI ACWI Ex US	-10.8	-0.7	24.9	14.5	7.0	8.4
MSCI EAFE	-10.3	-1.2	21.3	13.6	7.9	8.4
MSCI EAFE (Local Currency)	-8.0	0.1	17.4	13.2	9.9	9.3
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	-10.9	-1.3	25.6	12.6	4.4	7.4
MSCI Emerging Markets	-13.1	-0.2	29.6	14.8	3.7	7.8
MSCI Emerging Markets (Local Currency)	-10.5	2.1	30.6	17.1	6.2	9.5
MSCI EM ex China	-14.8	3.2	41.3	18.5	8.1	9.2
MSCI China	-7.7	-8.9	3.8	6.5	-4.9	5.1

Foreign equities declined in the first quarter of 2026, but by less than US equities. Developed markets (MSCI EAFE: -1.2%) modestly underperformed emerging markets (MSCI Emerging Markets: -0.2%), with performance dispersion across regions remaining elevated.

- Within developed markets, results were mixed. European and UK equities benefited at times from relative value appeal and exposure to energy and defensive sectors. Japan was supported by expectations of political stability after the February national elections and continued AI-related hardware demand, though broader risk-off sentiment and concerns related to energy prices weighed on returns by quarter-end.
- Emerging markets modestly outperformed developed peers during the quarter, driven by strength in select Asian markets tied to continued semiconductor and hardware demand. China was a notable laggard (-8.9%), as broad-based weakness in tech and consumer stocks and ongoing uncertainty around growth and policy support pressured returns in the first quarter.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

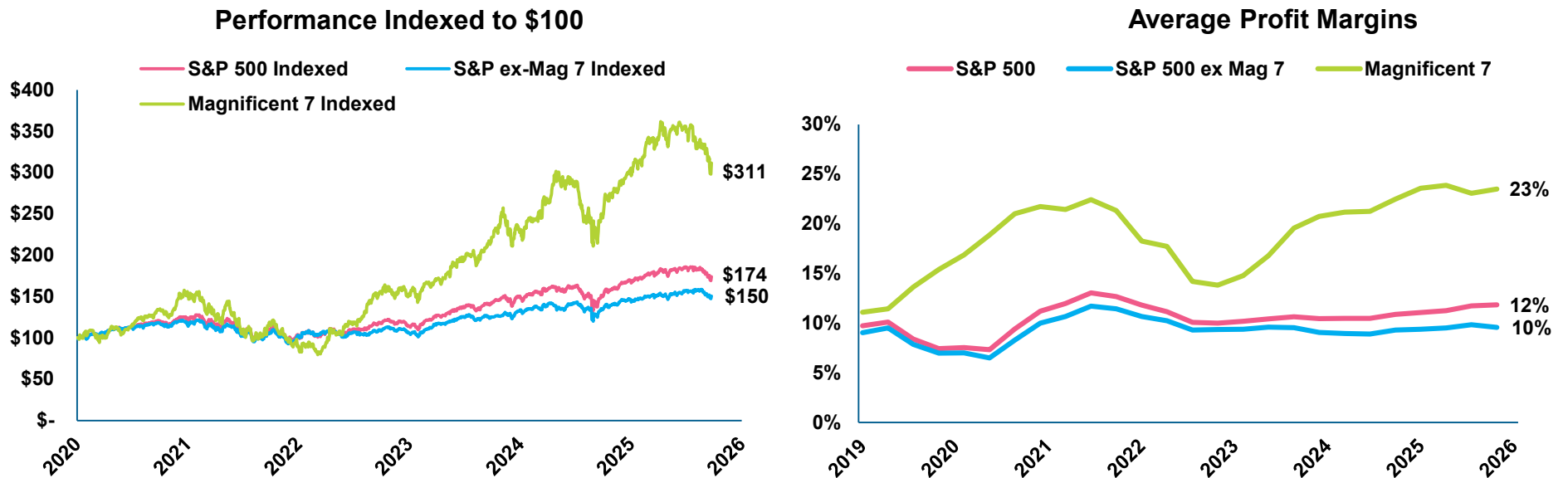
Equity Cyclically Adjusted P/E Ratios¹



- Cyclically adjusted US equity valuations pulled back from their recent peak driven by weakness in AI-related growth stocks and the conflict in the Middle East. Valuations nevertheless remain well above long-run averages.
- Non-US developed markets (EAFE) pulled back modestly in the first quarter, but valuations remain above their long-run average (22.5 versus 19.7).
- Emerging market valuations also declined slightly in the first quarter but remain above the long-run average (19.0 versus 16.4) though.

¹ US Equity Cyclically Adjusted P/E on S&P 500 Index. Source: Robert Shiller, Yale University, and Meketa Investment Group. Developed and Emerging Market Equity (MSCI EAFE and EM Index) Cyclically Adjusted P/E Source: Bloomberg. Earnings figures represent the average of monthly "as reported" earnings over the previous ten years. Data is as of March 2026. The average line is the long-term average of the US, EM, and EAFE PE values from April 1998 to the recent month-end, respectively.

Performance and Profit Margins: S&P 500 and “Magnificent 7”¹



- AI-oriented mega-cap stocks continued to play an outsized role in US equity performance during the first quarter of 2026, this time depressing overall results given their declines and weight in the index.
- Leadership broadened meaningfully over the quarter as investor concerns around valuations, capital intensity, and disruption risks weighed on high-multiple AI leaders. This contributed to the relative underperformance of the “Magnificent 7” versus the broader market.
- Despite the recent stock price weakness, the average profit margins (23%) for the “Magnificent 7” are more than double those of the S&P 500 ex Mag 7 (10%).

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026, for index prices and profit margins.

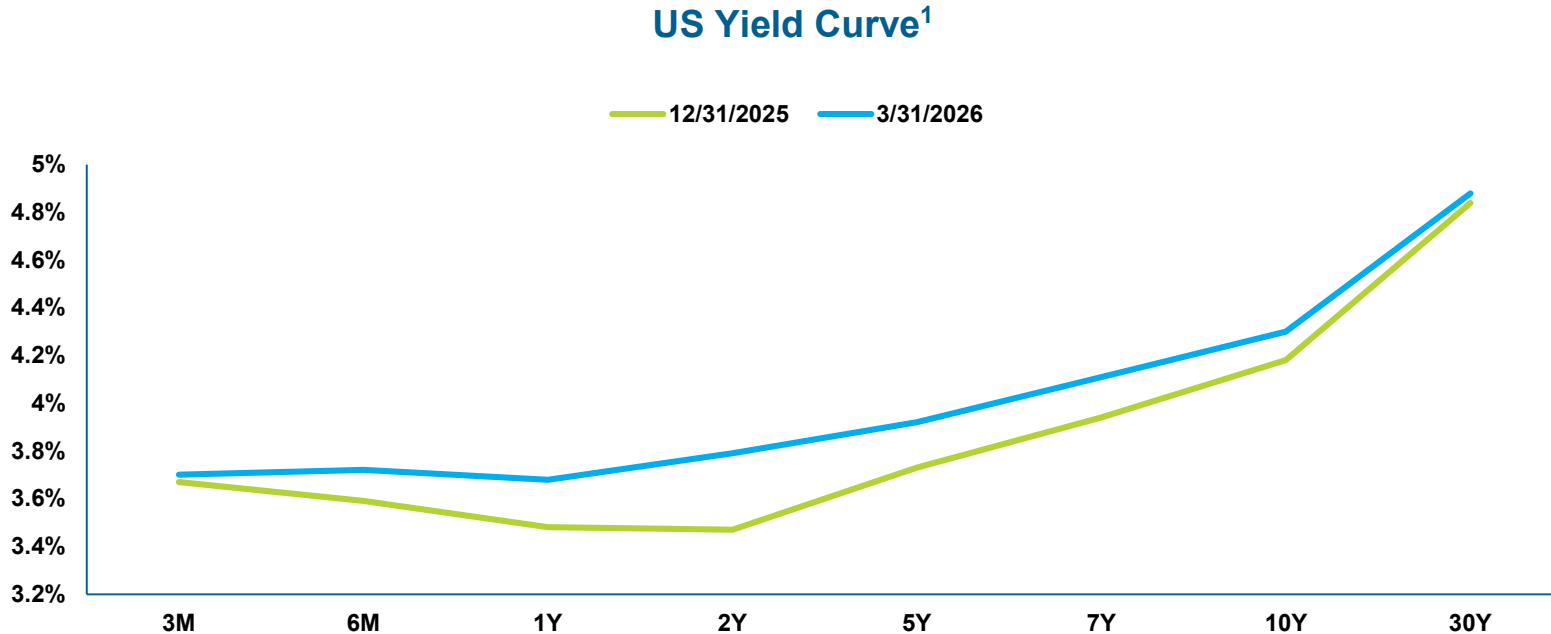
Fixed Income Returns¹

Fixed Income	March (%)	Q1 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)	Current Yield (%)	Duration (Years)
Bloomberg Universal	-1.8	-0.1	4.6	4.2	0.7	2.1	4.8	5.8
Bloomberg Aggregate	-1.8	0.0	4.3	3.6	0.3	1.7	4.6	6.0
Bloomberg US TIPS	-1.3	0.3	3.0	3.2	1.5	2.7	4.3	6.6
Bloomberg Short-term TIPS	0.1	0.9	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.4
Bloomberg US Long Treasury	-4.0	-0.4	0.5	-1.5	-4.6	-0.8	4.9	14.4
Bloomberg High Yield	-1.2	-0.5	7.0	8.6	4.2	6.1	7.4	3.4
JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified (USD)	-5.6	-2.3	11.8	6.9	2.1	2.6	--	--

Fixed Income: The Bloomberg Universal index fell 0.1% in the first quarter of 2026.

- Fixed income returns were mixed during the first quarter of 2026. The Mideast conflict reignited inflation fears, and fixed income markets repriced future rate cut expectations for the year. The broad US bond market (Bloomberg Aggregate) finished the quarter flat, while longer-duration assets and riskier credit segments lagged.
- Long-term Treasuries were pressured late in the quarter as yields moved higher, resulting in modest losses for the Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (-0.4%). Inflation-protected securities delivered positive results, with short-term TIPS returning +0.9% while the broader TIPS index rose 0.3%.
- During the quarter credit-oriented sectors lagged as weaker risk sentiment and rate volatility weighed on returns. High yield bonds declined modestly (-0.5%), while emerging market debt underperformed more meaningfully (-2.3%), reflecting sensitivity to global risk conditions.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026. The yield and duration data from Bloomberg is defined as the index's yield to worst and modified duration, respectively. JPM GBI-EM data is from J.P. Morgan. Current yield and duration data is not available.

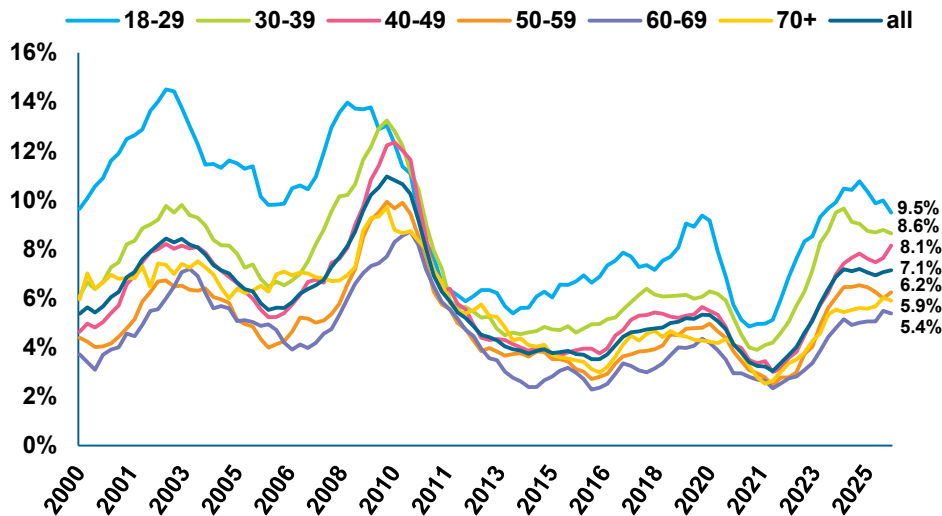


- Treasury yields moved higher across the entire curve during the first quarter of 2026 as the war in the Middle East increased inflation concerns and lowered the number of expected interest rate cuts from the Federal Reserve.
- The policy-sensitive 2-year nominal Treasury yield increased from 3.47% to 3.79%. The 10-year nominal Treasury yield rose from 4.18% to 4.30%, while the 30-year nominal Treasury yield increased from 4.84% to 4.91%.
- As the front end of the yield curve rose more sharply than longer-dated yields, the spread between the two-year and ten-year Treasury declined from 70 basis points to 53 basis points.

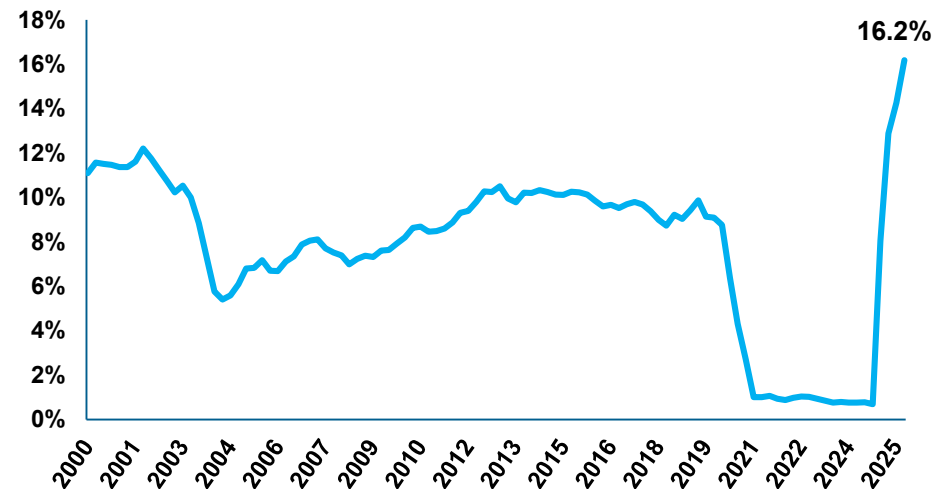
¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Stress is Building Among Some US Consumers¹

Transition into Serious Delinquency for Credit Cards by Age



Transition Into Serious Delinquency (90+ Days) for Student Loans²

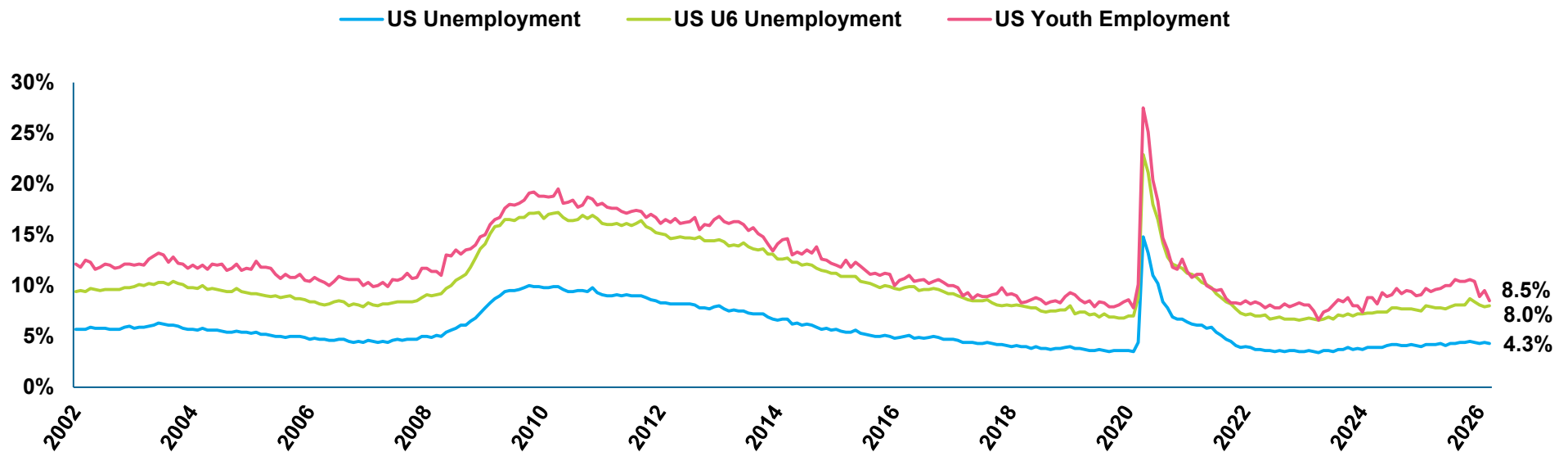


- US consumer conditions are increasingly K-shaped, with higher-income households remaining resilient while younger and more rate-sensitive borrowers show rising stress amid persistently high prices and interest rates.
- Delinquencies have risen from pandemic lows, driven by this more financially stretched group; while overall levels are close to pre-pandemic numbers, dispersion across households is widening.
- Student loan repayments have re-emerged as a key pressure point, with millions of borrowers missing payments and over 16% of balances now seriously delinquent, weighing on consumption for younger cohorts.

¹ Source: New York Federal Reserve, Quarterly Household Debt and Credit Report. See also FRED. Data is as of December 31, 2025.

² Source: New York Federal Reserve, Quarterly Household Debt and Credit Report. Percent of student loan holders transitioning in serious default (90-days or more) based on four quarter moving average. Delays in reporting may cause fluctuations. Data is as of December 31, 2025.

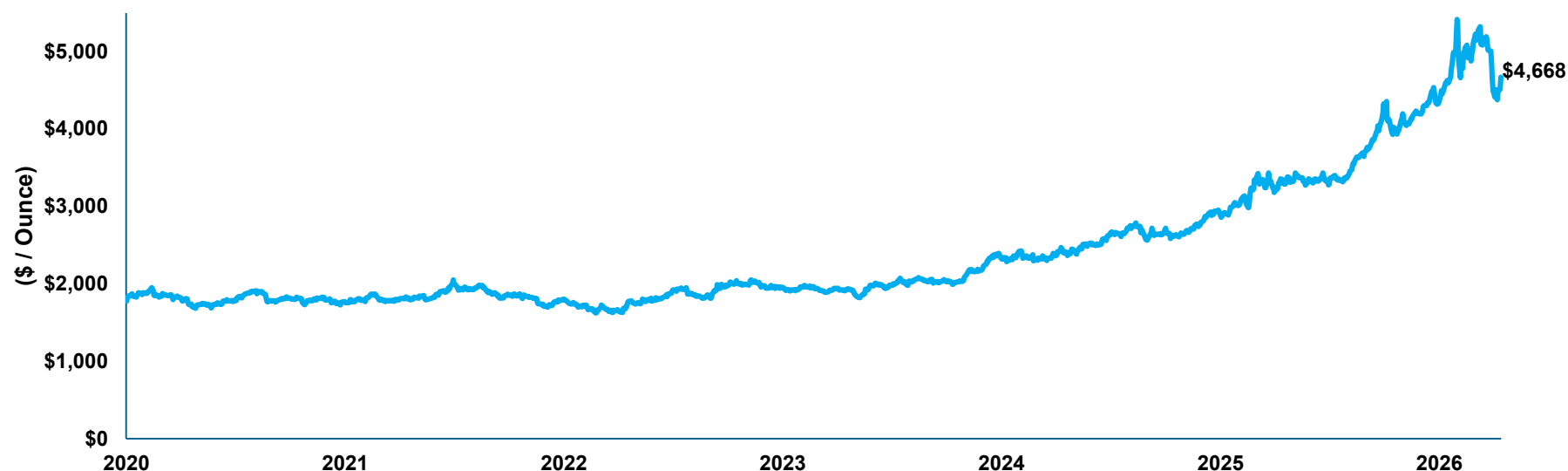
US Unemployment¹



- The unemployment rate finished the quarter slightly lower than where it started (4.3% versus 4.4%). More than 200,000 jobs were added during the quarter with gains in January (160k) and March (178k) and losses in February (-133k). The gains were largely driven by the health care sector.
- Broader measures of labor markets (U6) have improved somewhat since late last year but remain above pre-pandemic levels. Youth unemployment improved somewhat in the first quarter to 8.5%.
- Despite some recent signs of weakness, the labor market remains broadly stable, with low initial unemployment claims, the number of job openings stabilizing, the rate of people quitting jobs slowing, and although hiring has slowed, layoffs remain low.

¹ Source: FRED and BLS. Data is as of March 31, 2026. Original February job loss was -92,000 but subsequently revised lower.

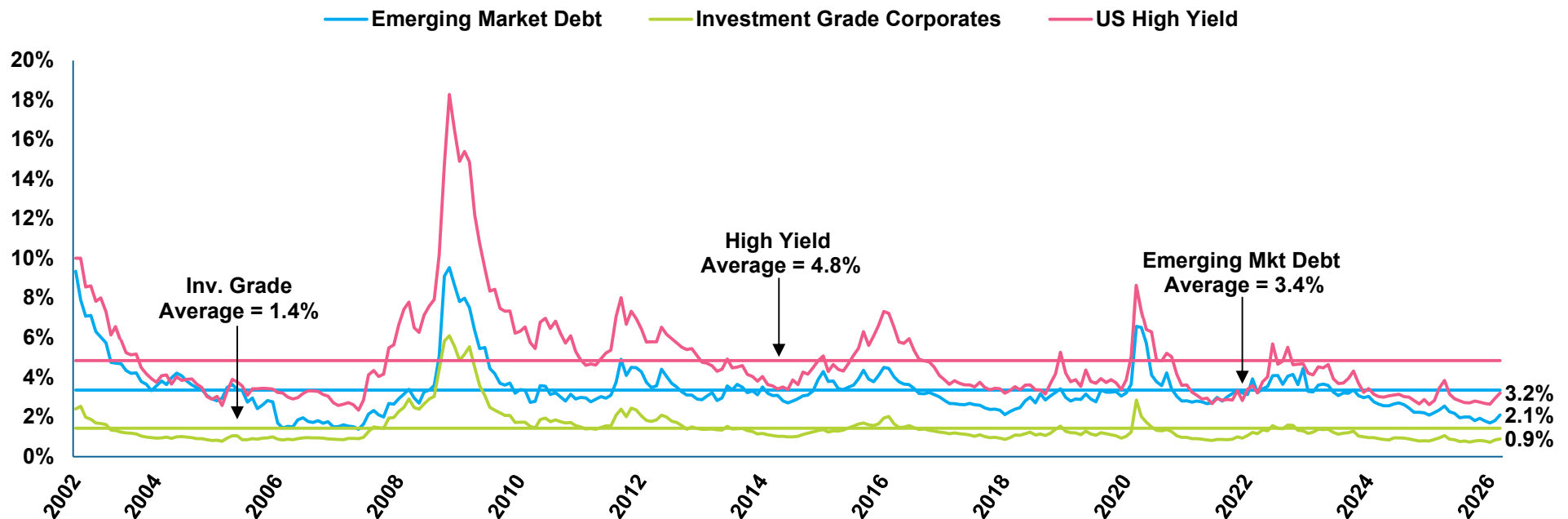
Gold¹



- Gold gained over the first quarter of 2026. The rally reached an all-time high in January of over \$5,300 an ounce before falling to \$4,668 at quarter end. US dollar strength, the conflict in the Middle East, and some central bank liquidations contributed to the price decline.
- At the start of the Middle East conflict the price of gold rose. However, as the energy shock roiled non-US markets many central banks sold or stepped back purchases of gold bullion to raise US dollars and stabilize their currencies. The global energy shock rekindled inflation fears and raised market expectations for central bank rate hikes in the coming months.
- Longer-term support remains anchored by persistent inflation concerns, deteriorating fiscal trajectories in major economies, and despite recent dynamics, central bank de-dollarization.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026. Gold Spot Price is quoted as US Dollars per Troy Ounce.

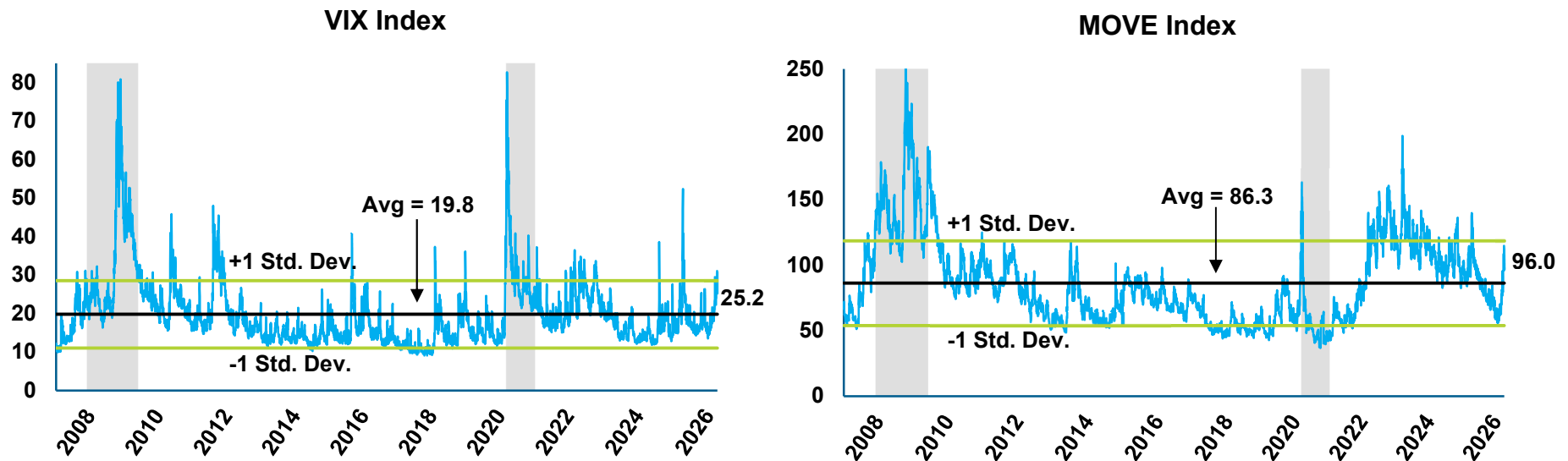
Credit Spreads vs. US Treasury Bonds¹



- Credit spreads (the difference in yield from a comparable-maturity Treasury) rose during the first quarter as the Middle East conflict and the resulting energy shock drove a risk-off rotation.
- Investment grade spreads moved slightly higher for the quarter (0.8% to 0.9%).
- High yield spreads rose the most in the first quarter (2.7% to 3.2%), while emerging market spreads ticked up more modestly (1.8% to 2.1%).
- All yield spreads remain well below their respective long-run averages, particularly high yield (3.2% vs. 4.8%).

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026. Average lines denote the average of the investment grade, high yield, and emerging market spread values from September 2002 to the recent month-end, respectively.

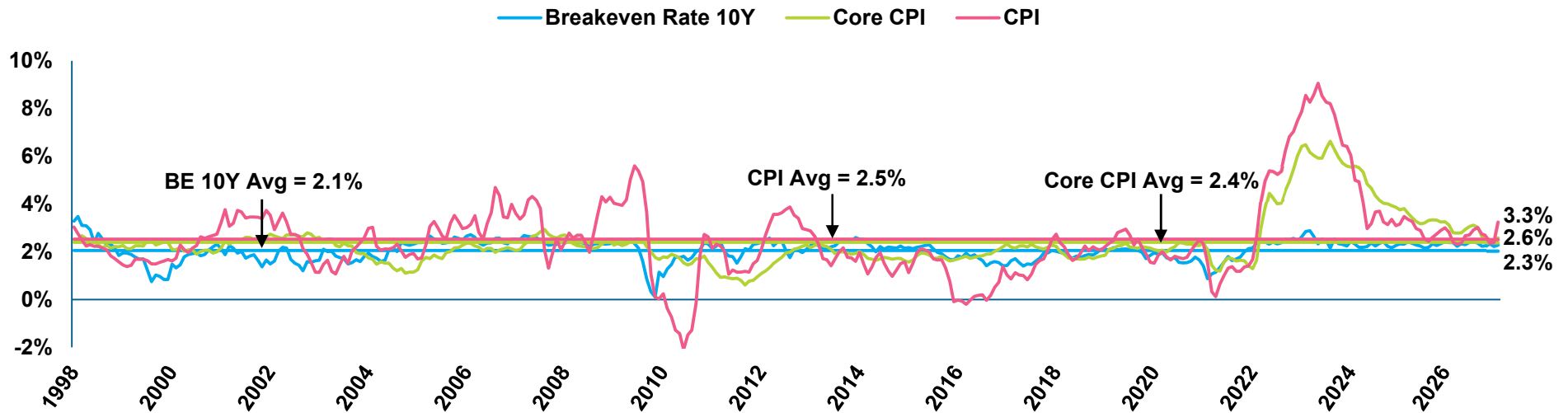
Equity and Fixed Income Volatility¹



- Volatility rose significantly across both equity and fixed income markets in the first quarter, largely due to uncertainty related to the conflict in the Middle East.
- Equity market volatility (VIX) rose in the first quarter (15.0 to 25.2), peaking at over 30 during March. Despite the rise this quarter, the volatility levels were lower than the VIX readings after the US tariff announcements last year.
- Bond market volatility (MOVE) also spiked in the first quarter (64.0 to 96.0) reaching levels around 115 before declining at quarter-end. Heightened uncertainty around geopolitical risks on inflation and the related Federal Reserve policy path drove fixed income volatility levels higher.

¹ Equity Volatility – Source: FRED. Fixed Income Volatility – Source: Bloomberg. Implied volatility as measured using VIX Index for equity markets and the MOVE Index to measure interest rate volatility for fixed income markets. Data is as of March 31, 2026. The average line indicated is the average of the VIX and MOVE values between January 2007 and March 2026.

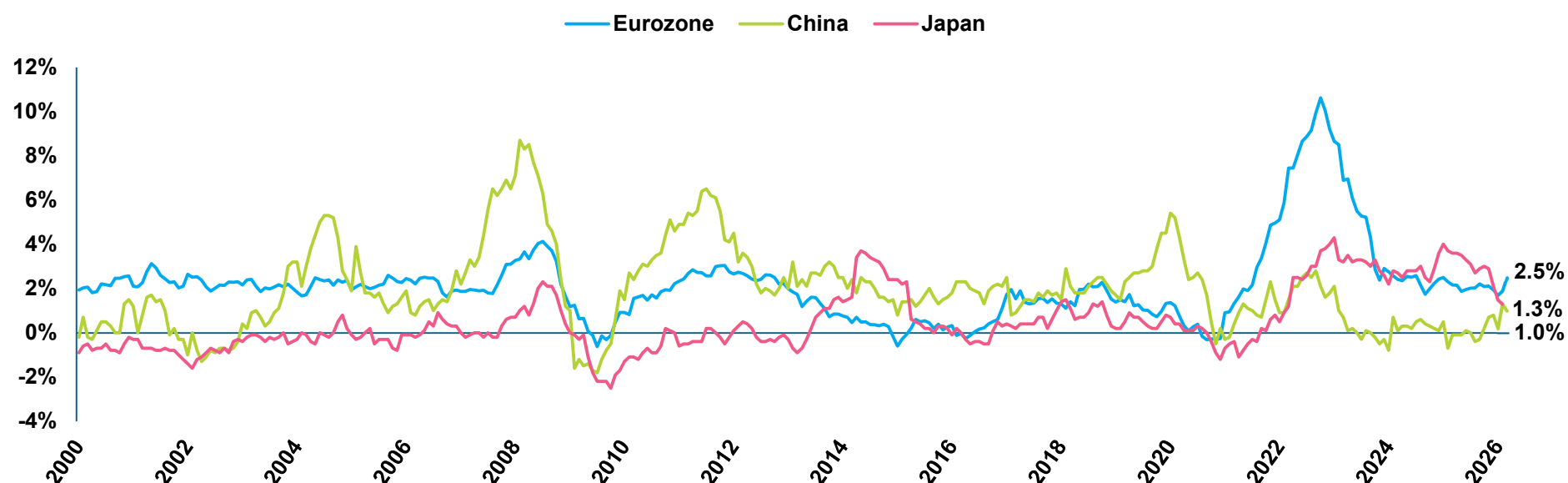
US Inflation¹



- In the first quarter of 2026, year-on-year headline inflation rose from the end of 2025 level of 2.4% in January to 3.3% in March. This was largely driven by an increase in the energy index (+10.9%) with gasoline prices up 21.2%, the largest monthly gain since 1967. The month-on-month rate jumped from +0.2% to +0.9%.
- Year-on-year core inflation remained unchanged in the first quarter at 2.6% with the monthly pace falling slightly (0.3% to 0.2%). Shelter remained the largest contributor, though notably rent posted the smallest monthly increase since 2021.
- Despite a rise in March, long-term inflation expectations (breakevens) rose only modestly over the quarter (2.2% to 2.3%).

¹ Source: FRED. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

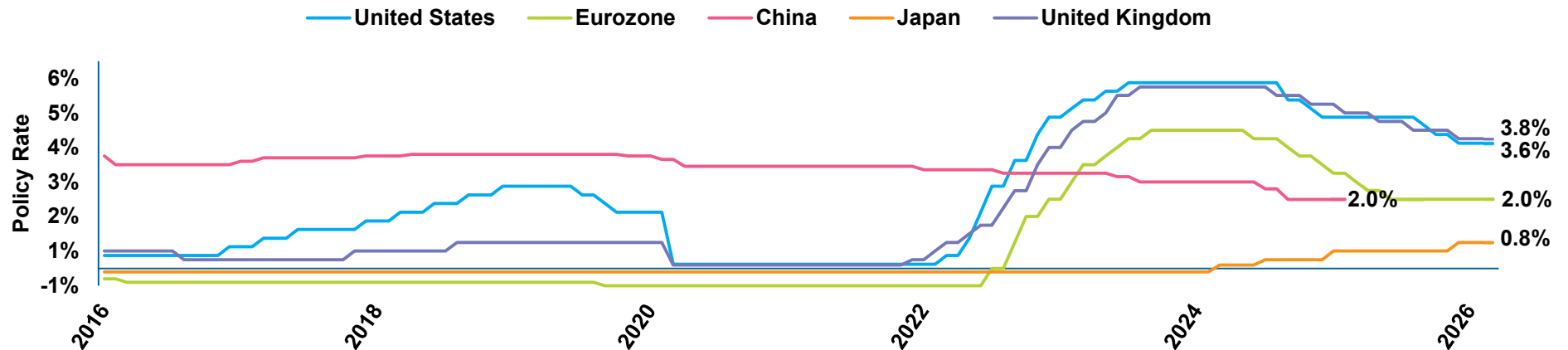
Global Inflation (CPI Trailing Twelve Months)¹



- Eurozone inflation rose during the first quarter of 2026, largely driven by a spike in energy costs. It ended the period at 2.5% year-on-year (above the ECB's 2% target), up from 2.0% at the end of 2025. While inflation pressures remain uneven across components, the elevated headline level continues to complicate the policy outlook.
- Japan's inflation declined over the quarter from 2.1% at the end of 2025 to 1.3% (a four-year low). Government energy subsidies kept electricity and gas prices contained, alongside a deceleration in food price inflation as rice price gains slowed markedly.
- China's inflation rose modestly during the first quarter of 2026, increasing from 0.8% at year-end to 1.0%, though overall price pressures remain subdued and well below levels seen in developed markets.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 2026 except Japan which is as of February.

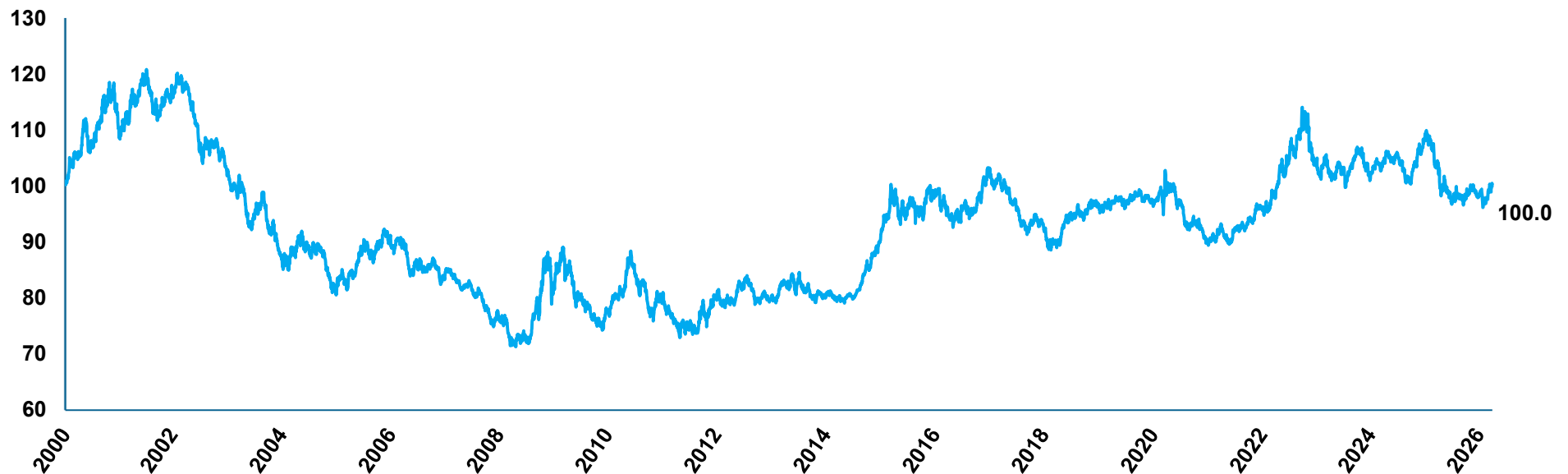
Global Policy Rates¹



- Global monetary policy was increasingly divergent during the first quarter of 2026, as tensions in the Middle East created inflation fears, driving expectations for some central banks to start increasing policy rates.
- The Federal Reserve held policy rates steady throughout the first quarter as inflation remained above target and labor market conditions cooled gradually. In Q1, markets materially reduced expectations for rate cuts in 2026 given the Iran conflict, with a slight chance of a rate increase priced in late in the quarter.
- The European Central Bank and Bank of England are expected to increase policy rates 1-2 times this year given the impact of higher oil prices on inflation and both areas being net importers of oil.
- China's central bank is expected to keep supporting economic growth with accommodative monetary policy and other easing measures.
- The Bank of Japan continued its gradual normalization away from ultra-easy monetary policy. While rates remain low by global standards, markets continue to anticipate additional incremental rate increases later in 2026.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026, except China which is as of February 28, 2025. United States rate is the mid-point of the Federal Funds Target Rate range. Eurozone rate is the ECB Deposit Facility Announcement Rate. Japan rate is the Bank of Japan Unsecured Overnight Call Rate Expected. China rate is the China Central Bank 1-Year Medium Term Interest Rate. UK rate is the UK Bank of England Official Bank Rate.

US Dollar vs. Broad Currencies¹

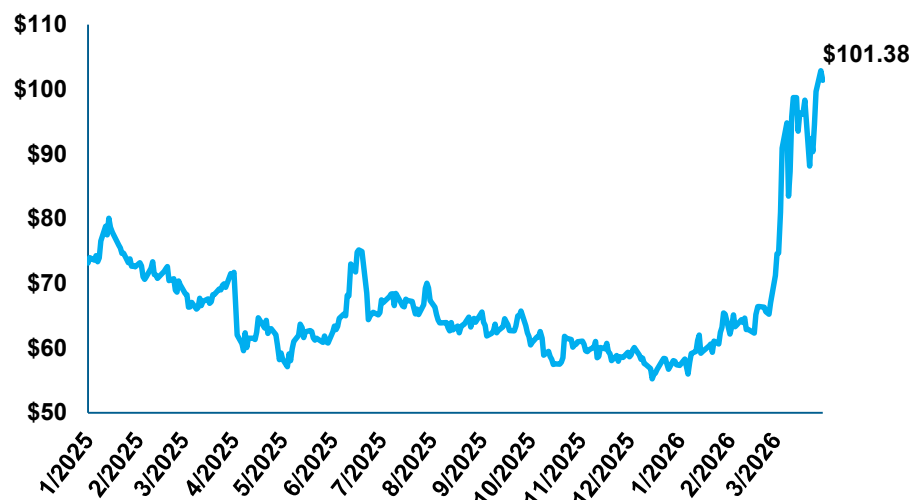


- The US dollar was volatile over the quarter but rose modestly with the DXY rising from 98.3 at the end of 2025 to 100.0 by quarter-end.
- The dollar weakened early in Q1 given softer US inflation data and related expectations for aggressive Fed rate cuts, then strengthened sharply as the Middle East conflict drove safe-haven demand and the energy-shock inflation threat pushed the Fed back to a holding pattern on potential interest rate cuts.
- Overall, the dollar remains sensitive to changes in interest rate expectations and geopolitical developments, with policy divergence across regions continuing to play a central role in currency markets.

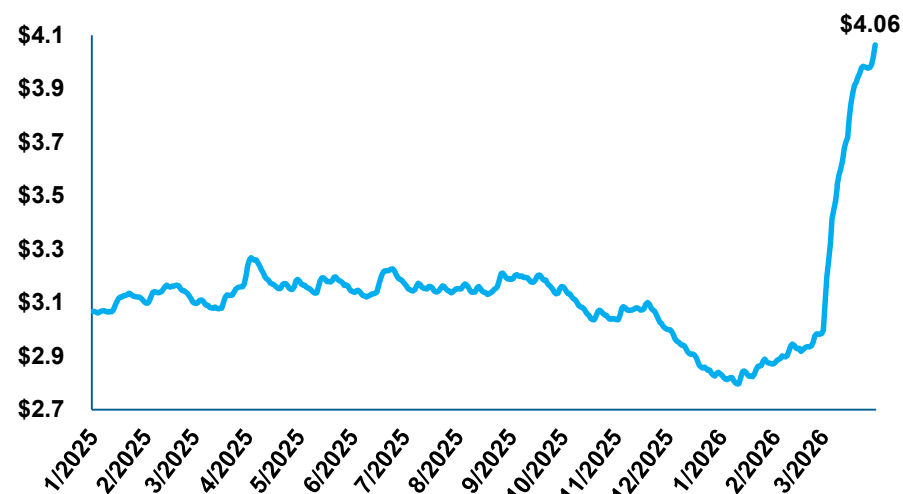
¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Gas and Oil¹

WTI Crude



Avg. Retail Gas Price

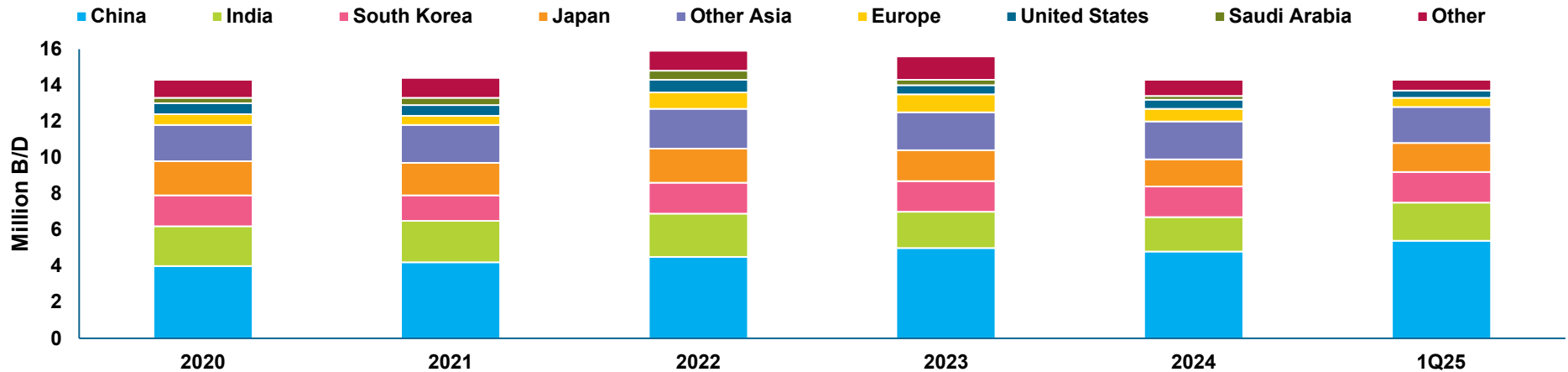


- Energy prices rose sharply during the first quarter of 2026 following a significant escalation in the Middle East conflict, marking one of the largest geopolitical shocks to global energy markets in history. Concerns around supply disruption risk pushed WTI crude oil from approximately \$58 at year-end to \$101.38 by quarter-end.
- The surge in crude prices translated quickly to consumers, with average US retail gasoline prices rising from \$2.81 at the end of 2025 to \$4.06 by the end of the first quarter, increasing inflation pressures and weighing on household purchasing power.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Volume of Crude Oil¹

Volume of Crude Oil Transported Through The Strait of Hormuz, By Destination



- Major economies are impacted differently from the conflict depending on their reliance on regional oil and whether they are net importers or exporters. The Strait of Hormuz is the critical chokepoint with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the UAE depending on it to export their oil, meaning a closure disrupts supply on both sides of the equation.
- China purchases around 90% of Iran's oil, while Japan, South Korea, and India are heavily dependent on broader Gulf supply.
- US crude production near record highs provides a meaningful buffer against Middle Eastern disruption, though global prices will ultimately reflect the scale and duration of any supply shortfall.
- As we move forward, the length of the conflict and the path of energy prices will be the defining variables for both inflation and growth globally with central banks caught in the difficult position of responding to a shock they cannot control.

¹ Source: Apollo Academy. Data is as of March 31, 2025.

Key Trends

- Global growth expectations entering 2026 remained relatively resilient, with the IMF projecting global GDP growth of 3.3% for the year, masking growing divergence across regions. The US outlook remains comparatively stronger, while growth in the euro area and China is expected to moderate amid structural and policy headwinds.
- As the first quarter progressed, the global macro backdrop became more fragile, with geopolitical escalation in the Middle East introducing a significant energy price shock that threatens to weigh on growth while simultaneously re-accelerating inflation pressures. This dynamic has complicated the outlook for monetary policy globally.
- US consumer conditions showed early signs of strain entering 2026. Despite a strong January jobs report, hiring was narrowly concentrated, prior gains were revised lower, and confidence weakened — particularly among lower-income households facing persistent pressure from elevated prices and borrowing costs. February's unexpected loss of 133,000 payroll jobs confirmed that the labor market's apparent resilience might have been more fragile than the headline numbers suggested. However, the economy added 178,000 jobs in March, offsetting the previous month's job losses.
- US equity market leadership continued to broaden during Q1. Elevated valuations and increased dispersion shifted investor focus toward earnings durability, cash generation, and return on capital rather than momentum-driven growth. The underperformance of AI-linked mega-caps reinforced this trend.
- Global trade tensions remained outwardly contained during the quarter following the late-2025 tariff suspension, but underlying frictions persisted. Strategic competition in semiconductors and rare-earths, China's slowing growth and low inflation, and heightened geopolitical risk continue to pose downside risks to the global outlook.
- The late-February US-Israel strikes on Iran represent the most significant new risk to the global macro-outlook. Oil's sharp move higher, despite recent declines, is tightening financial conditions, threatening to reignite inflation just as some central banks were preparing to ease. This puts the Fed in an increasingly difficult position between a softening labor market and resurging energy prices.

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PERFORMANCE DATA CONTAINED HEREIN REPRESENT PAST PERFORMANCE. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

Credit Risk: Refers to the risk that the issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and/or interest payments on the security).

Duration: Measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond to a change in its yield to maturity. Duration summarizes, in a single number, the characteristics that cause bond prices to change in response to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years will rise by approximately 3% for each 1% decrease in its yield to maturity. Conversely, the price will decrease 3% for each 1% increase in the bond's yield. Price changes for two different bonds can be compared using duration. A bond with a duration of six years will exhibit twice the percentage price change of a bond with a three-year duration. The actual calculation of a bond's duration is somewhat complicated, but the idea behind the calculation is straightforward. The first step is to measure the time interval until receipt for each cash flow (coupon and principal payments) from a bond. The second step is to compute a weighted average of these time intervals. Each time interval is measured by the present value of that cash flow. This weighted average is the duration of the bond measured in years.

Information Ratio: This statistic is a measure of the consistency of a portfolio's performance relative to a benchmark. It is calculated by subtracting the benchmark return from the portfolio return (excess return), and dividing the resulting excess return by the standard deviation (volatility) of this excess return. A positive information ratio indicates outperformance versus the benchmark, and the higher the information ratio, the more consistent the outperformance.

Jensen's Alpha: A measure of the average return of a portfolio or investment in excess of what is predicted by its beta or "market" risk. Portfolio Return- [Risk Free Rate+Beta*(market return-Risk Free Rate)].

Market Capitalization: For a firm, market capitalization is the total market value of outstanding common stock. For a portfolio, market capitalization is the sum of the capitalization of each company weighted by the ratio of holdings in that company to total portfolio holdings; thus it is a weighted-average capitalization. Meketa Investment Group considers the largest 65% of the broad domestic equity market as large capitalization, the next 25% of the market as medium capitalization, and the smallest 10% of stocks as small capitalization.

Market Weighted: Stocks in many indices are weighted based on the total market capitalization of the issue. Thus, the individual returns of higher market-capitalization issues will more heavily influence an index's return than the returns of the smaller market-capitalization issues in the index.

Maturity: The date on which a loan, bond, mortgage, or other debt/security becomes due and is to be paid off.

Prepayment Risk: The risk that prepayments will increase (homeowners will prepay all or part of their mortgage) when mortgage interest rates decline; hence, investors' monies will be returned to them in a lower interest rate environment. Also, the risk that prepayments will slow down when mortgage interest rates rise; hence, investors will not have as much money as previously anticipated in a higher interest rate environment. A prepayment is any payment in excess of the scheduled mortgage payment.

Price-Book Value (P/B) Ratio: The current market price of a stock divided by its book value per share. Meketa Investment Group calculates P/B as the current price divided by Compustat's quarterly common equity. Common equity includes common stock, capital surplus, retained earnings, and treasury stock adjusted for both common and nonredeemable preferred stock. Similar to high P/E stocks, stocks with high P/B's tend to be riskier investments.

Price-Earnings (P/E) Ratio: A stock's market price divided by its current or estimated future earnings. Lower P/E ratios often characterize stocks in low growth or mature industries, stocks in groups that have fallen out of favor, or stocks of established blue chip companies with long records of stable earnings and regular dividends. Sometimes a company that has good fundamentals may be viewed unfavorably by the market if it is an industry that is temporarily out of favor. Or a business may have experienced financial problems causing investors to be skeptical about its future. Either of these situations would result in lower relative P/E ratios. Some stocks exhibit above-average sales and earnings growth or expectations for above average growth. Consequently, investors are willing to pay more for these companies' earnings, which results in elevated P/E ratios. In other words, investors will pay more for shares of companies whose profits, in their opinion, are expected to increase faster than average. Because future events are in no way assured, high P/E stocks tend to be riskier and more volatile investments. Meketa Investment Group calculates P/E as the current price divided by the I/B/E/S consensus of twelve-month forecast earnings per share.

Quality Rating: The rank assigned a security by such rating services as Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. The rating may be determined by such factors as (1) the likelihood of fulfillment of dividend, income, and principal payment of obligations; (2) the nature and provisions of the issue; and (3) the security's relative position in the event of liquidation of the company. Bonds assigned the top four grades (AAA, AA, A, BBB) are considered investment grade because they are eligible bank investments as determined by the controller of the currency.

Sharpe Ratio: A commonly used measure of risk-adjusted return. It is calculated by subtracting the risk free return (usually three-month Treasury bill) from the portfolio return and dividing the resulting excess return by the portfolio's total risk level (standard deviation). The result is a measure of return per unit of total risk taken. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the fund's historical risk adjusted performance.

STIF Account: Short-term investment fund at a custodian bank that invests in cash-equivalent instruments. It is generally used to safely invest the excess cash held by portfolio managers.

Standard Deviation: A measure of the total risk of an asset or a portfolio. Standard deviation measures the dispersion of a set of numbers around a central point (e.g., the average return). If the standard deviation is small, the distribution is concentrated within a narrow range of values. For a normal distribution, about two thirds of the observations will fall within one standard deviation of the mean, and 95% of the observations will fall within two standard deviations of the mean.

Style: The description of the type of approach and strategy utilized by an investment manager to manage funds. For example, the style for equities is determined by portfolio characteristics such as price-to-book value, price-to-earnings ratio, and dividend yield. Equity styles include growth, value, and core.

Tracking Error: A divergence between the price behavior of a position or a portfolio and the price behavior of a benchmark, as defined by the difference in standard deviation.

Yield to Maturity: The yield, or return, provided by a bond to its maturity date; determined by a mathematical process, usually requiring the use of a “basis book.” For example, a 5% bond pays \$5 a year interest on each \$100 par value. To figure its current yield, divide \$5 by \$95—the market price of the bond—and you get 5.26%. Assume that the same bond is due to mature in five years. On the maturity date, the issuer is pledged to pay \$100 for the bond that can be bought now for \$95. In other words, the bond is selling at a discount of 5% below par value. To figure yield to maturity, a simple and approximate method is to divide 5% by the five years to maturity, which equals 1% pro rata yearly. Add that 1% to the 5.26% current yield, and the yield to maturity is roughly 6.26%.

$$\frac{5\% \text{ (discount)}}{5 \text{ (yrs. to maturity)}} = 1\% \text{ pro rata, plus } 5.26\% \text{ (current yield)} = 6.26\% \text{ (yield to maturity)}$$

Yield to Worst: The lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting. The yield to worst is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call, or sinking fund, are used by the issuer.

NCREIF Property Index (NPI): Measures unleveraged investment performance of a very large pool of individual commercial real estate properties acquired in the private market by tax-exempt institutional investors for investment purposes only. The NPI index is capitalization-weighted for a quarterly time series composite total rate of return.

NCREIF Fund Index - Open End Diversified Core Equity (NFI-ODCE): Measures the investment performance of 28 open-end commingled funds pursuing a core investment strategy that reflects funds' leverage and cash positions. The NFI-ODCE index is equal-weighted and is reported gross and net of fees for a quarterly time series composite total rate of return.

Sources: Investment Terminology, International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, 1999.
The Handbook of Fixed Income Securities, Fabozzi, Frank J., 1991

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Throughout this report, numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized throughout this report.

Values shown are in millions of dollars, unless noted otherwise.