Galliard Managed Income Fund Investment Review

First Quarter 2025

FOR INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR USE ONLY

GALLIARD MANAGED INCOME FUND CORE FACTS

- Fund Inception Date: January 1, 1998
- Fund Advisor: Galliard Capital Management, LLC
- Fund Trustee: SEI Trust Company
- Valuation Frequency: Daily
- Fund is 100% benefit responsive
    - Plan sponsor withdrawal with 12 month notice

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide investors with a moderate level of stable income without principal volatility. The Fund is designed for investors seeking more income than money market funds without the price fluctuation of stock or bond funds.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

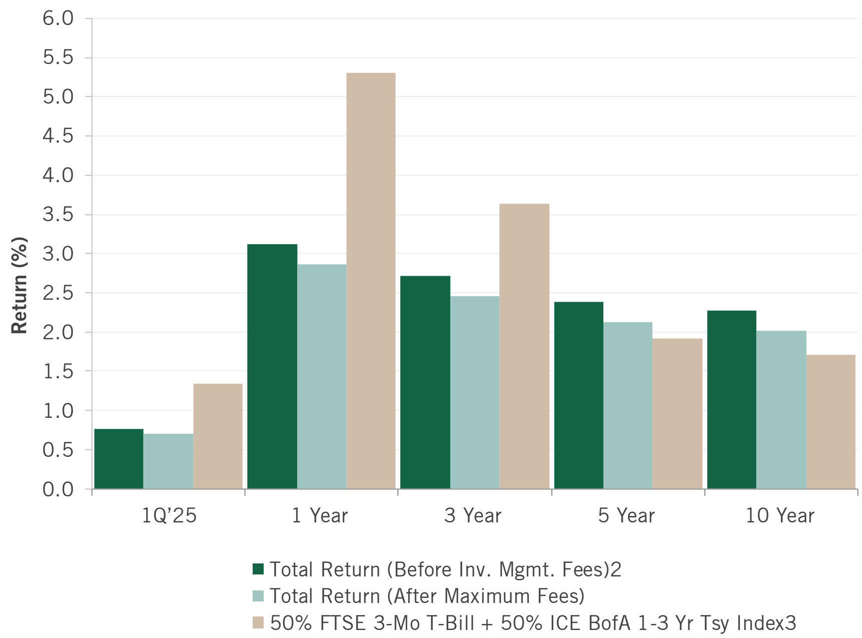
The Fund's underlying fixed income strategy is managed in a conservative style that utilizes a disciplined value investing process to build a high quality portfolio with broad diversification and an emphasis on risk control. Our core investment philosophy is to build a portfolio of realizable yield through bottom-up, fundamental research, utilizing a team-based approach to portfolio management. Galliard's fixed income portfolios emphasize high quality spread sectors, diversification across sectors and issuers to reduce risk, neutral duration positioning, and a laddered portfolio structure for ample natural liquidity. The Fund employs a multi-manager approach utilizing non-affiliated subadvisors within the underlying fixed income strategy that is designed to complement the Galliard managed allocation maintaining an emphasis on diversification and high quality.

The majority of the Fund's assets will be invested in fixed income portfolios that are wrapped by stable value contracts which allow Fund participants to transact at book value. The Fund will hold cash in order to maintain sufficient liquidity. The Fund utilizes high credit quality stable value contract issuers, with an emphasis on diversification.

INVESTMENT RISK

As is true of any form of investment, there is the risk of principal loss or underperformance relative to benchmarks or other investment options. Underperformance or principal loss may be the result of many factors. Please refer to the Fund's Disclosure Booklet for information regarding risk factors.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE[1] (as of 3/31/25)



Annualized Performance	1Q'25	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Total Return (Before Inv. Mgmt. Fees)[2]	0.76	3.12	2.71	2.38	2.27
Total Return (After Maximum Fees)	0.70	2.87	2.46	2.12	2.01
50% FTSE 3-Mo T-Bill + 50% ICE BofA 1-3 Yr Tsy Index[3]	1.35	5.30	3.63	1.92	1.70
FTSE 3 Month Treasury Bill[4]	1.10	5.17	4.42	2.69	1.90
Value Added (Before Inv. Mgmt. Fees)[5]	(0.59)	(2.18)	(0.92)	0.46	0.56

Past performance is not an indication of how the investment will perform in the future.
1: Returns for periods less than one year are not annualized
2: Returns designated as "before investment management fees" includes all income, realized and unrealized capital gains and losses and all annual fund operating expenses. These returns also include all non-affiliated subadvisor fees, audit and valuation fees. Returns designated as "after maximum fees" are the "before investment management fees" returns less the maximum 0.25% fee which may be charged by Galliard for management of each client's account. These returns may also be impacted by the effect of compounding and will be rounded to the nearest basis point. Fees which may be charged to each client for investment management are described in Galliard Capital Management's Form ADV Part 2.
3: While it is believed that the benchmark used here represents an appropriate point of comparison for the Fund referenced above, prospective investors should be aware that the volatility of the above referenced benchmark or index may be substantially different from that of the Fund; and holdings in the Fund may differ significantly from the benchmark or index if the investment guidelines and criteria are different than the Fund.
4: Economic Index provided for informational purposes only.
5: May not add due to rounding.

Galliard Managed Income Fund Core
First Quarter 2025

FUND POSITIONING

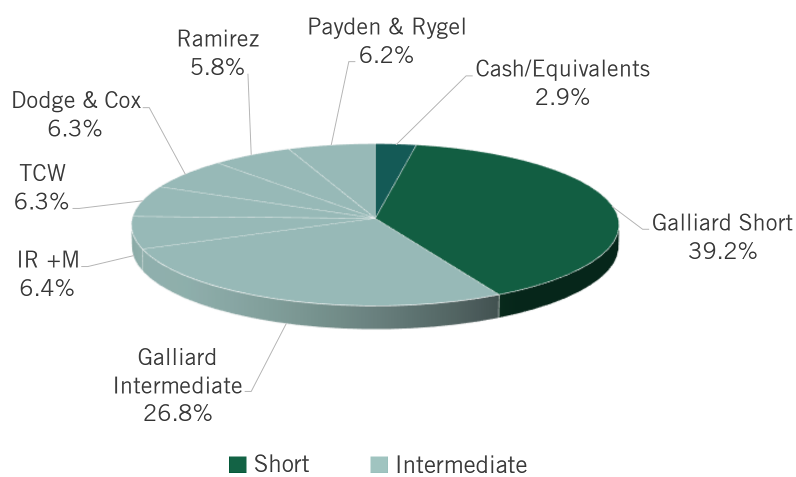
- The Fund's investment strategy remained unchanged during the quarter
- We continue to employ a multi-manager approach, emphasizing actively managed portfolios of diversified, high quality fixed income securities wrapped under security backed investment contracts
- In the current market environment, we continue to manage the Fund's duration within its target range, while maintaining an appropriate level of liquidity
- Sector allocations remain broadly diversified across the bond market
- The Fund's blended yield before investment management fees decreased during the quarter to 3.12%

FUND CHARACTERISTICS as of March 31, 2025

Total Assets	$2,332,440,006
Blended Yield[1] (Before Inv. Mgmt. Fees)	3.12%
Blended Yield[1] (After Maximum Fees)	2.87%
Market to Book Ratio	96.3%
Effective Duration	2.99 Yrs
Number of Contract Issuers	7
Number of Underlying Issues	2,717
Annualized Turnover as of 12/31/24	64.8%

1: The Fund's blended yield is the weighted average of all of the investment contracts' individual crediting rates and the yield on the cash equivalents held by the Fund as of the date reported. Blended Yield before investment management fees has been reduced by the amount of book value investment contract fees and all annual fund operating expenses. The blended yield net of Galliard investment management fees will vary by client depending on unique fee schedules. The maximum investment management fee by which the yield could be reduced is 0.25%.

STRATEGY / MANAGER DISTRIBUTION[3]



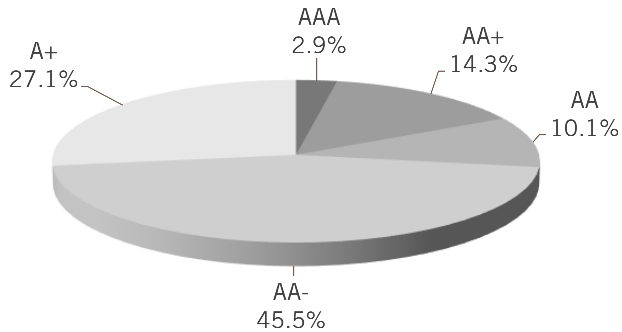
3: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

GALLIARD MANAGED INCOME FUND CORE HOLDINGS

Issuer	% of Portfolio	Moody's Rating	S&P Rating	Contract Type[1]
Prudential Ins. Co. of America	15.7%	Aa3	AA-	SBIC
Metropolitan Tower Life Ins. Co.	15.4%	Aa3	AA-	SBIC
American General Life Ins. Co.	14.4%	A2	A+	SBIC
Pacific Life Ins. Co.	14.4%	Aa3	AA-	SBIC
Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.	14.3%	Aa3	AA+	SBIC
Transamerica Life Ins. Co.	12.7%	A1	A+	SBIC
State Street Bank and Trust Co.	10.1%	Aa1	AA-	SBIC
Cash/Equivalents				
Short Term Investment Fund	2.9%	Aaa	AAA	---
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**Aa3[2]**	**AA-[2]**	**---**

1: GIC = Guaranteed Investment Contract. SBIC = Security Backed Investment Contract. Security Backed Investment Contract (SBIC) or Separate Account GIC (SAGIC)
2: The Weighted Average Quality of the portfolio has NOT been assessed by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Weighted Average Quality shown represents an average quality of the contracts and cash held by the portfolio as rated by S&P and Moody's.

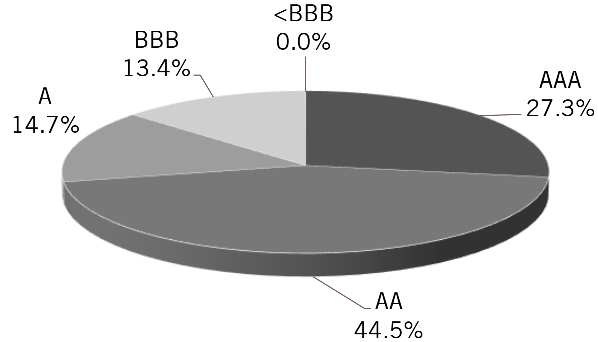
CONTRACT QUALITY DISTRIBUTION[3]



3: The quality distribution shown represents the distribution of the contract issuers' Composite Ratings, as rated by S&P, Moody's and Fitch. If Moody's, S&P and Fitch all provide a credit rating, the composite rating is the median of the three agency ratings. If only two agencies provide ratings, the composite is the more conservative rating. If only one agency provides a rating, the composite rating reflects that agency's rating.

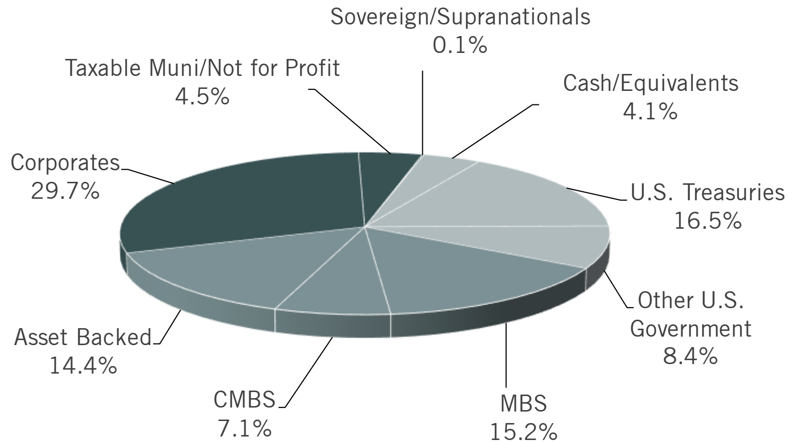
Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

UNDERLYING FIXED INCOME CREDIT QUALITY[1]

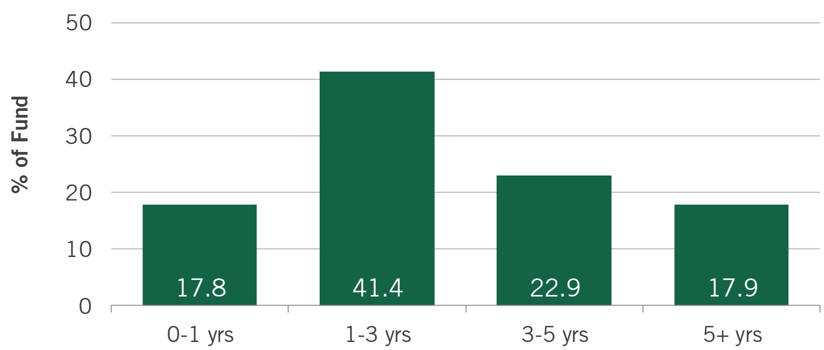


1: The quality distribution shown represents the distribution of the individual holdings' Composite Ratings, as rated by S&P, Moody's and Fitch. If Moody's, S&P and Fitch all provide a credit rating, the composite rating is the median of the three agency ratings. If only two agencies provide ratings, the composite is the more conservative rating. If only one agency provides a rating, the composite rating reflects that agency's rating.

UNDERLYING FIXED INCOME ASSET ALLOCATION



UNDERLYING DURATION DISTRIBUTION



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Galliard Managed Income Fund Core
Investment Performance History
First Quarter 2025

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE[1]

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Managed Income Fund (Before Inv. Mgmt. Fees)	3.09	2.77	1.91	1.71	2.25	2.51	2.31	1.97	1.91	1.99
Managed Income Fund (After Maximum Fees)	2.83	2.51	1.66	1.46	1.99	2.26	2.05	1.72	1.65	1.74
50% FTSE 3-Mo T-Bill + 50% ICE BofA 1-3 Yr Tsy Index[2]	4.77	4.76	(1.10)	(0.25)	1.84	2.90	1.72	0.63	0.58	0.29
Consumer Price Index[3]	2.88	3.35	6.45	7.04	1.36	2.29	1.67	2.11	2.07	0.73
FTSE 3 Month Treasury Bill[3]	5.45	5.26	1.50	0.05	0.58	2.25	1.86	0.84	0.27	0.03

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE[1]

	FIRST QUARTER		SECOND QUARTER		THIRD QUARTER		FOURTH QUARTER	
YEAR	Before Inv. Mgt. Fees	After Max. Fees	Before Inv. Mgt. Fees	After Max. Fees	Before Inv. Mgt. Fees	After Max. Fees	Before Inv. Mgt. Fees	After Max. Fees
2014	0.48	0.42	0.48	0.42	0.48	0.42	0.51	0.45
2015	0.50	0.44	0.51	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.48	0.42
2016	0.46	0.40	0.47	0.41	0.48	0.42	0.48	0.42
2017	0.45	0.39	0.48	0.41	0.50	0.44	0.52	0.46
2018	0.53	0.46	0.56	0.50	0.59	0.52	0.61	0.55
2019	0.59	0.53	0.63	0.56	0.64	0.58	0.63	0.57
2020	0.59	0.53	0.57	0.51	0.54	0.48	0.52	0.46
2021	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.36	0.41	0.35	0.42	0.36
2022	0.40	0.33	0.43	0.37	0.51	0.45	0.56	0.50
2023	0.62	0.56	0.68	0.62	0.72	0.65	0.72	0.65
2024	0.72	0.66	0.75	0.69	0.77	0.71	0.81	0.74
2025	0.76	0.70						

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3: Consumer Price Index as reported on 4/10/25. Economic Indices provided for informational purposes only.

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SEI Trust Company (the "Trustee") serves as the Trustee of the Fund and maintains ultimate fiduciary authority over the management of, and the investments made, in the Fund. The Fund is part of a Collective Investment Trust (the "Trust") operated by the Trustee. The Trustee is a trust company organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and wholly owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company (SEI). The Trust is not a mutual fund, as defined under the investment company act of 1940, as amended.

A collective investment trust fund (CIT) is a pooled investment vehicle that is exempt from SEC registration as an investment company under Section 3(c)(11) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and maintained by a bank or trust company for the collective investment of qualified retirement plans. The Fund is managed by SEI Trust Company, the trustee, based on the investment advice of Galliard Capital Management.

Galliard Investment Management Fees

The Galliard Managed Income Fund Core offered for direct investment by certain institutions such as retirement plans and employee benefit trusts. The Fund itself does not accrue an investment management fee. A series of other stable value collective investment funds managed by Galliard and trusteed by SEI Trust Company purchase interests in the Fund and may accrue investment management fees. The Fund may also be offered through certain financial intermediaries that may charge their customers other fees.

An investment management fee may be paid at the Fund level or directly at the Plan level or by the Plan Sponsor. The maximum 0.25% fee which may be charged by Galliard for the management of each client's account is reflected on the prior page. Fees which may be charged to each client for investment management are described in Galliard Capital Management's Form ADV Part 2.

Please refer to your plan administrator for specific information on the fee arrangement with Galliard for your Plan.

1Q2025 – NEW YEAR BRINGS UNCERTAINTY

The first quarter of 2025 can be summarized with one word: uncertainty. Signing executive orders at a record pace, the returning President is seeking to reform immigration, foreign policy, trade policy, and government spending. With so many moving parts, it is difficult at best to opine on possible outcomes, both short-term and long-term. The Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index and the Bloomberg Economics Global Trade Policy Uncertainty Index have spiked to the highest levels on record. Market reaction has been negative as well, with measures of implied volatility rapidly increasing and major U.S. equity indexes down 5%-10% for the quarter.

Responding to the uncertainty, the yield curve rallied with the 2-year Treasury decreasing by 36 basis points (bps) and the 10-year Treasury decreasing by 37 bps, resulting in no change to the shape of the curve. The rally in interest rates (yields lower, prices higher) has primarily come from real rates on the long-end of the curve: 10-year real rates are 39 bps lower whereas 10-year breakeven inflation is only higher by 2-3 bps. The short-end of the curve is a different story, however, with 2-year real yields plummeting by 113 bps and 2-year breakeven inflation higher by 77 bps. We would characterize the rally in rates as a "flight to quality" rally. With increased volatility and equities resetting lower, investors looking for insurance are happy to buy Treasury yields that are still healthy.

4Q GDP growth measured 2.4% q/q annualized, bringing 2024 GDP growth to ~2.5% for the year. Personal consumption registered 4.0% q/q annualized, handily beating estimates and signaling consumers remained quite healthy through year-end. 1Q GDP growth forecasts vary widely among the estimates we track, ranging from -1.8% to 2.3% q/q annualized. Importers attempting to front-run tariffs by accelerating shipments are distorting the U.S. trade balance, which in turn will distort measures of GDP, but this will likely reverse over the near term. While it is too soon to tease out the ultimate impact that increased tariffs will have on the economy, the heightened level of uncertainty muddies the outlook. For now, recession probabilities remain relatively low with the median recession probability forecast on Bloomberg at 30%.

FED ON HOLD; GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN FOCUS

The Fed held rates steady at its January policy meeting; given it had already signaled the intent to slow policy easing at the FOMC meeting in December, this was not a surprise. While the Fed did not meet in February, the release of the January FOMC meeting minutes mid-month revealed that voting members were unanimously comfortable being patient with additional policy easing. The impact of trade policy and immigration policy were noted as potential sources of inflation.

As highly anticipated, the FOMC stayed on hold at its meeting in March. Notably, the Fed is slowing the runoff of its balance sheet by reducing the monthly cap on Treasury securities from $25 billion to $5 billion while the Agency MBS monthly cap remains at $35 billion per month. The post-meeting statement highlighted patience in the face of uncertainty. Chair Powell also noted that the labor market remains healthy, citing low unemployment and a relatively low level of firing. As a result, the Fed does not believe labor markets are a source of inflationary pressure at present. Goods inflation, on the other hand, is increasing. Powell offered that it is too early to determine what impact tariffs are having on the broader economy. For now, the Fed's base case is for transitory price increases from tariffs. With all that is in play, Powell reinforced that the FOMC "will not be in any hurry to move" on policy rate decisions.

The median dot plot indicates only two cuts in 2025, unchanged from December. Additionally, the median Fed forecasts for 2025 include GDP growth moving down to 1.7% from 2.1%, unemployment moving up to 4.4% from 4.3%, and core inflation moving up to 2.8% from 2.5%. Continued trends of higher unemployment and elevated inflation could conflict with the Fed's dual mandate of price stability and full employment.

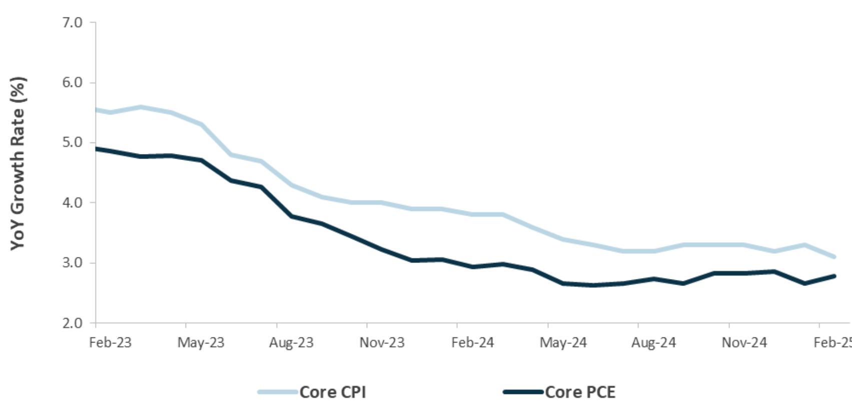
The U.S. debt ceiling was reinstated in early January after previously being suspended via the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023. Reinstatement set the debt ceiling at the current amount of borrowing, requiring the government to act or face the possibility of running out of funding. By late January, Treasury Secretary Yellen invoked "extraordinary measures" until mid-March to continue paying federal obligations in the absence of additional debt financing. Treasury Secretary Bessent, Yellen's successor, has since extended the extraordinary measures through late June. Current estimates suggest the government will run out of cash sometime between July and October. However, estimates of when this will happen are highly dependent on tax receipts.

In the fourth quarter, a stopgap continuing resolution was passed that avoided a government shutdown and extended funding until mid-March. More recently, another continuing resolution passed extending funding until the end of September. Meanwhile, the newly created Department of Government Efficiency, or DOGE, tasked with reducing government spending, has been busy cutting costs by eliminating contracts and reducing headcount at government agencies.

INFLATION TRENDS ABOVE TARGET

Inflation remains above the Fed's target, with most measures of inflation bottoming out and perhaps even trending higher since last fall (Figure 1). Headline CPI crept up to 2.9% y/y in December, 3.0% y/y in January, and 2.8% y/y in February. Core CPI increased by 3.2% y/y, 3.3% y/y, and 3.1% y/y in December, January, and February, respectively. On a month-over-month basis, headline CPI jumped to 0.5% January before falling back to 0.2% in February. Core CPI followed a similar pattern, increasing by 0.4% m/m in January and 0.2% in February. On a rolling 3-month average basis, headline CPI has averaged 0.3% in every three-month period since September, whereas core CPI has averaged 0.3%-0.4%. These rolling averages imply an annualized run rate of approximately 2.5% to 3.5%, above the Fed's target range and the measured run rate when the Fed started to ease monetary policy early last fall.

FIGURE 1: CORE CPI VS. CORE PCE[1]



PCE and PPI inflation numbers show a similar sticky pattern. Headline PCE accelerated to 2.5% y/y in November where it has remained for three of the past four months, while core PCE edged up to 2.9% y/y in December before slipping back slightly to 2.8% by February. Measured month-over-month, headline PCE has been 0.3% every month since December, and core PCE increased to 0.4% in February. Headline PPI for final demand increased to 0.5% m/m in December and 0.6% in January before measuring 0.0% in February. Core PPI followed along, measuring 0.4% m/m in December and 0.5% in January before falling by -0.1% in February. On a year-over-year basis, core PPI was 3.4% in February while headline PPI was 3.2%. Short-term inflation expectations, represented by the 2-year breakeven inflation rate, have catapulted to ~3.30%. Meanwhile, long-term inflation expectations have increased only slightly with 5-year breakeven and 10-year breakeven rates registering 2.63% and 2.37%, respectively. Importantly, the 5-year, 5-year forward breakeven rate remains anchored at 2.19%.

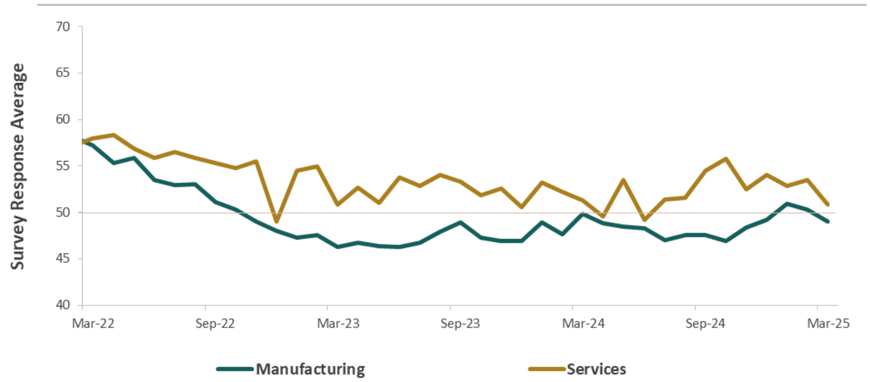
1: Source: Bloomberg

LABOR MARKETS HEALTHY AMID WANING SENTIMENT AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

The labor market remained healthy despite the general tone of market uncertainty during the quarter. While January and February payrolls were more muted with 111k and 117k jobs added, March saw another 228k jobs added in an overall solid employment report. Looking at the three-month average to smooth out distortion, March measured 152k, reflecting lower revised numbers in January and February. Despite swings in job creation, the unemployment rate has been steady, measuring between 4.0% and 4.2% every month since last May. The most recent reading of 4.2% in March, while higher than the unemployment rate before the Fed started tightening monetary policy, is not cause for alarm just yet.

Although personal income growth was trending lower on a year-over-year basis during the fourth quarter, the trend seems to have reversed this year. Personal income growth measured 0.7% m/m and 4.6% y/y in January and 0.8% m/m and 4.6% y/y in February. Nominal hourly earnings measured 0.4% m/m and 0.2% m/m in January and February, and 3.9% y/y and 4.0% y/y in those months, respectively. Year-over-year real hourly earnings have been positive in every month for the past two years. Despite income and earnings growth, the University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index decreased to 57 in March. While this is the lowest reading since the pandemic, consumer sentiment measures have historically provided a weak signal of consumer spending. The personal savings rate slipped below 4.0% during November and December, only to rebound to 4.3% in January and 4.6% in February. Revolving credit has also decreased, consistent with waning consumer confidence, a slowing of personal income and hourly earnings growth rates, slowing job growth, and the expectation of increased unemployment.

FIGURE 2: ISM MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE SECTOR[2]



Manufacturing and business orders weakened following a brief rebound, and services also dipped lower (Figure 2). The ISM Manufacturing PMI turned contractionary once again after breaking above 50 for the first two months of the year. Business new orders largely followed a similar pattern, measuring 55.1 in January, 48.6 in February, and 45.2 in March with the sharp runup in activity in January potentially reflecting expectations for tariffs. The ISM Services PMI had been strong, measuring 54.0, 52.8, and 53.5 in December, January, and February, respectively. However, the index dipped to only 50.8 in March marking the lowest reading since last June when it briefly turned contractionary. Industrial production has been between 102 and 103 since early 2022, most recently increasing to 104.2 in February. Since reaching a post-covid peak of 81% in 2022, capacity utilization has rebounded slightly from its low point of 76.8% in November to 78.2% in February.

30-year fixed mortgage rates, as measured by Freddie Mac, are back down to 6.7% after briefly touching 7% at the end of January. Existing home sales increased just slightly to a 4.3-million-unit annualized pace in February. New home sales volumes have bounced around between 600-700 thousand units annualized for the past several years, most recently measuring 676,000 in February. Existing home supply remains very low at ~3 months. The supply of new homes remains elevated at ~9 months, well above pre-pandemic levels. Despite mortgage rates hovering near decade highs, the S&P Case Shiller home price index continues to grind higher. On the heels of strong monthly gains, the 20-city composite registered home prices increasing 4.7% y/y in January.

2: Source: Bloomberg

LOOKING AHEAD

We entered the new year expecting considerable change and uncertainty. Thus far, the President's policy changes have been wide reaching, and more time is needed to judge the impact. The repricing of risk has been orderly and more muted than we would have expected. However, the market reaction to the tariffs announced in the first few days of the second quarter has been negative. Risks of rising inflation are not yet behind us, especially with the potential risk posed by tariffs. As consumers and businesses adjust, we believe the risk of an economic downturn is increasing. The direction of monetary policy continues to be highly uncertain, and the Fed may face difficult decisions on the path forward.

Government policy changes at home and abroad will continue to be sources of volatility. Portfolios are fully invested, generally speaking, and we are comfortable with positioning given the market environment. Going forward, we will continue to opportunistically add value when yields and spreads look relatively attractive. However, we continue to be mindful of downside risks and potential headwinds that may impact our portfolio allocation and positioning decisions.