

Reams Asset Management Long Duration Credit

Investment Philosophy

Reams defines risk as permanent loss of principal or the inability to meet investment objectives. This is distinct from other investors who may define risk as volatility or tracking error versus a benchmark. Another differentiating feature is that Reams focuses on reacting to relative value opportunities and taking advantage of volatility, rather than relying on economic forecasting and predicting market movements. These guiding beliefs lead the team to:

- Focus on long-term value and total return
- Employ both top-down macro and bottom-up strategies to uncover unique opportunities
- React opportunistically to valuation discrepancies and volatility in the bond market
- Create diversified bond portfolios in an attempt to outperform over a full market cycle
- Seek opportunities to add value in niche parts of the market overlooked by larger managers

Strategy Overview

- The standard benchmark is the Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit Index (other benchmarks may be utilized for separate accounts based on client-specific guidelines).
- Invest tactically across all sectors of the fixed income market including investment-grade and high yield credit, governments, agencies, mortgage-backed, asset-backed and non-US dollar.
- Actively manage overall portfolio duration based on market conditions, normally at a level of 8+ years.
- May use derivative instruments such as futures, options and credit default swaps, if explicitly authorized by client guidelines, in order to gain exposure and manage risk

Investment Process

Step One: Duration and Yield-Curve Decision

Goal: Determine whether the bond market is cheap or expensive

- Emphasize real interest rates and formulate a long-term view
- Take advantage of yield curve opportunities

Step Two: Sector Decision and Bond Selection

Goal: Identify bonds with the highest risk-adjusted returns

- Actively rotate across sectors based on relative value and select individual bonds expected to perform well in dynamic interest rate and credit environments
- Focus on senior positions within the capital structure and use stress testing/scenario analysis to evaluate potential outcomes

Step Three: Risk Analysis and Control

Goal: Continually measure and control exposure to key risk factors

- Employ external and proprietary analytical tools to manage and control risk at security, sector and portfolio levels
- Avoid backward looking risk measures and “risk budgeting” approaches to portfolio construction

Total Strategy Assets

\$826.1 million

Portfolio Management Team

Mark Egan, CFA

Lead Portfolio Manager

- Joined Reams Asset Management in 1990
- 38 years of investment experience

Todd Thompson, CFA

Co-Portfolio Manager

- Joined Reams Asset Management in 2001
- 30 years of investment experience

Clark Holland, CFA

Co-Portfolio Manager

- Joined Reams Asset Management in 2002
- 30 years of investment experience

Jason Hoyer, CFA

Co-Portfolio Manager

- Joined Reams Asset Management in 2015
- 21 years of investment experience

Dimitri Silva, CFA

Co-Portfolio Manager

- Joined Reams Asset Management in 2021
- 17 years of investment experience

Neil Aggarwal

Co-Portfolio Manager

- Joined Reams Asset Management in 2022
- 21 years of investment experience

LDI Capabilities

Objectives & Approach

- Aim to serve as an extension of each client’s investment team
- Respect the specific needs of long duration investors through customized benchmarks and portfolios
- Portfolios managed according to our overall investment philosophy and process, but include tight management of interest rate, yield cure, and credit risk relative to each client’s unique liability structure
- Attentiveness to client-specific risk factors indicates greater reliance on security selection as key alpha driver

Plan-Level Resources

- Dedicated team of LDI experts that includes an actuary
- Assist in designing an appropriate and individualized pension risk management strategy
- Proprietary, state-of-the-art analytical toolkit to help clients manage financial risk at the plan level and understand the impact of investment decisions
- Ability to manage a derivatives-based “completion portfolio” that works in concert with other fixed income mandates to mitigate plan-level duration risk

Performance Summary

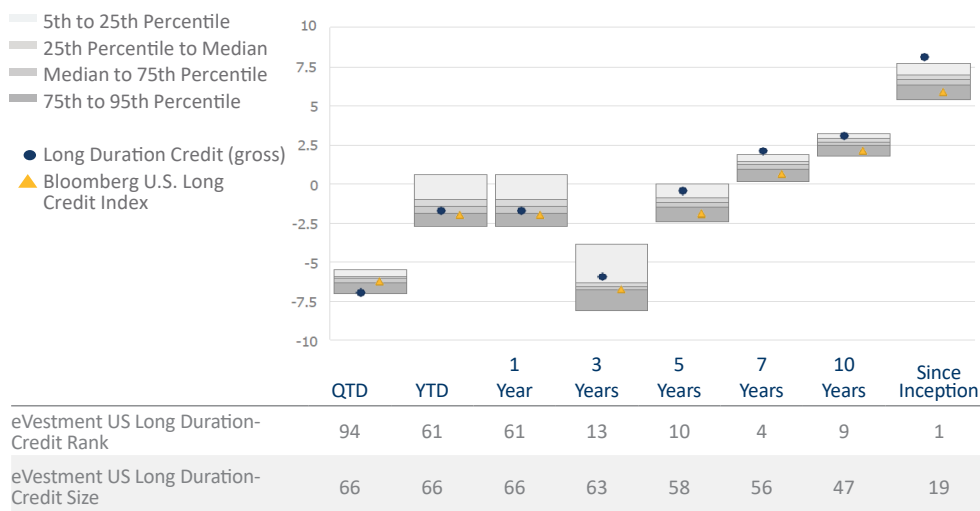
Trailing Period Performance (annualized for periods greater than 1 year)

	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	7 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
Long Duration Credit (gross)	-6.97%	-1.73%	-1.73%	-5.97%	-0.48%	2.07%	3.05%	8.10%
Long Duration Credit (net)	-7.03%	-1.98%	-1.98%	-6.21%	-0.73%	1.82%	2.80%	7.83%
Bloomberg US Long Credit	-6.26%	-2.01%	-2.01%	-6.76%	-1.92%	0.62%	2.11%	5.87%
Excess Return (net)	-0.77%	0.03%	0.03%	0.55%	1.19%	1.20%	0.69%	1.96%

Inception Date: April 1, 2009

Long Duration Credit vs. eVestment U.S. Long Duration - Credit Universe[†]

Trailing Period Returns (as of Dec. 31, 2024)

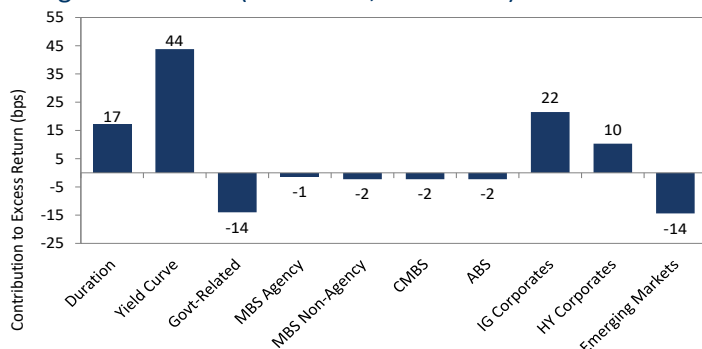


Source: Nasdaq eVestment

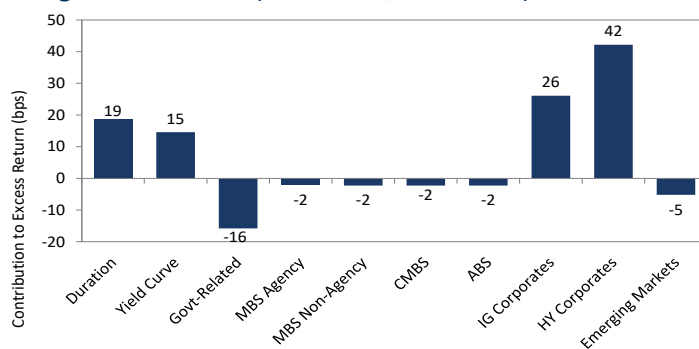
Ranking within eVestment US Long Duration – Gov/Cred Fixed Income universe based on monthly returns gross of fees. Ranking data calculated on Jan. 16, 2025 (as of Dec. 31, 2024) and is subject to change as additional firms within the category submit data. Reams Asset Management pays an annual fee to eVestment to access their platform and to use their data, including peer group rankings, in marketing materials. Reams Asset Management does not pay for the ranking.

Contribution to Excess Returns (Basis Points)

Trailing 3-Year Period (net of fees, annualized)



Trailing 10-Year Period (net of fees, annualized)



Performance Attribution[†]

Q4 2024 (gross of fees)

Source	Impact %
Duration Management	-0.18
Yield Curve Positioning	-0.10
Total Macro	-0.28
Sector Allocation	-0.58
Security Selection	0.15
Total Selection	-0.43
Fees	-0.06%

Contributors / Detractors

- An above-benchmark duration stance detracted from performance as most of the yield curve moved sharply higher.
- Yield curve positioning also detracted as the curve steepened.
- Sector allocation was a headwind to performance, largely driven by non-U.S. exposure.
- The mild overweight to investment-grade (IG) corporates and non-index exposure to high-yield (HY) corporates made limited contributions.
- The focus on higher-quality, defensive corporate credit sectors drove positive security selection.
- An underweight exposure to the government-related sector detracted slightly.

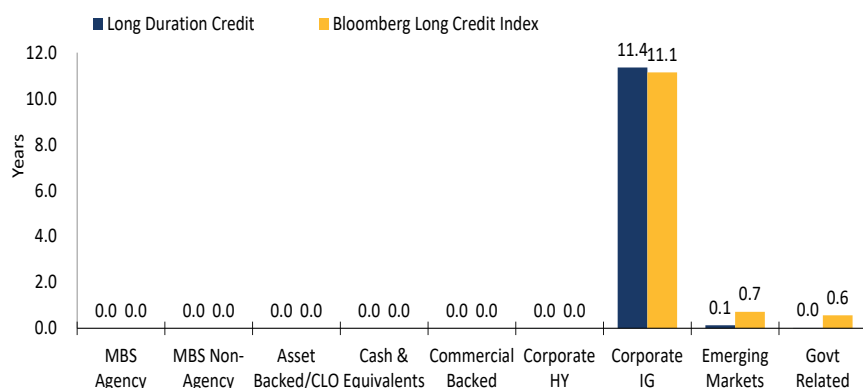
Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Performance figures are stated as gross and net, which is calculated using the highest management fee of 0.25% for this strategy. The firm's management fees are detailed in its Form ADV Part 2A. Please see the Disclosures for further information. Totals may not equal due to rounding. Please see the back page for further information

[†]Based on Gross of Fee Performance

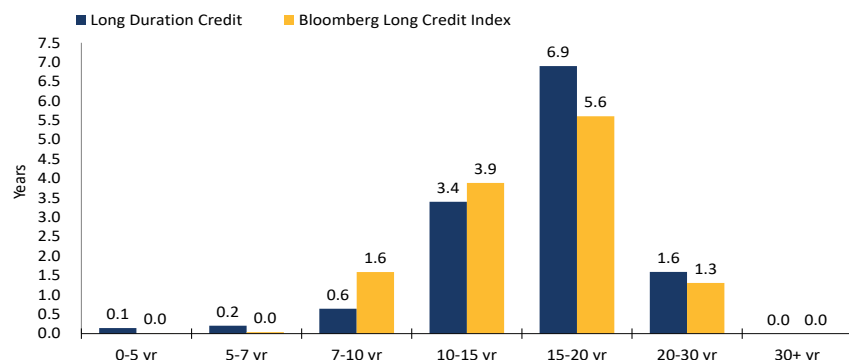
Please see the back page for further information.

Portfolio Summary

Contribution to Spread Duration (Years)



Contribution to Interest Rate Duration (Years)



Portfolio Characteristics

	Long Duration Credit	Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit
Wtd. Avg. Duration	12.9 years	12.4 years
Wtd. Avg. Convexity	2.47	2.28
Wtd. Avg. Yield to Worst	6.2%	5.8%
Wtd. Avg. Maturity	23.1 years	22.3 years
Wtd. Avg. Quality	A2	A3

Sector Allocation (%)⁽¹⁾

	Long Duration Credit	Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit
Treasury	4.2	0.0
Govt Related	0.1	5.2
MBS Agency	0.0	0.0
MBS Non-Agency	0.0	0.0
Commercial Backed	0.0	0.0
Asset Backed/CLO	0.0	0.0
Corporate IG	89.6	88.8
Corporate HY	0.2	0.0
Emerging Markets	3.4	6.1
Cash & Equivalents	2.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Quality Allocation (%)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Long Duration Credit	Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit
AAA	0.0	2.8
AA	26.3	11.1
A	45.0	41.0
BBB	22.7	45.1
Below Investment Grade	3.6	0.0
Cash & Equivalents	2.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Positioning and Rationale

- The allocation to IG corporates was unchanged and remained slightly overweight relative to the index.
- The portfolio maintained a toehold position in HY corporates.
- The allocation to the government-related sector was unchanged, and it remained at a low absolute level.
- Exposure to U.S. Treasuries was reduced and remained at a moderate absolute level.
- Portfolio duration was reduced during the quarter, remaining approximately a half year above the index.
- Yield curve exposure at the end of the quarter consisted of non-index exposure to the 0- to 5-year and 5- to 7-year duration segments. This was supplemented by overweights to the 15- to 20-year and 20- to 30-year segments and underweights to the 7- to 10-year and 10- to 15-year segments.

(1) Sector and Quality Exposure may not sum to 100% in some cases. To the extent derivative instruments are held and shown at full notional, collateral will be assigned to its defined Sector or Quality Exposure. Cash & Equivalents may include securities with an effective duration less than one year and rated investment grade.

(2) The bond quality ratings indicated are assigned by credit rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch as an indication of an issuer's creditworthiness. Unless specified by client investment guidelines, the middle of three or highest of two credit quality ratings available from these rating agencies is used. Credit quality is subject to change. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). Credit ratings are statements of opinions and are not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold or sell securities. They do not address the appropriateness of securities or the appropriateness of securities for investment purposes, and should not be relied on as investment advice.

The information provided is based on the aggregate characteristics of all securities held in a representative portfolio as of the date listed. The data provided in this report is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular security. It should not be assumed that any of the holdings discussed were or will prove to be profitable. Holdings may change daily and may vary among accounts. Data is obtained from third party sources and is believed to be accurate and reliable.

Please see the back page for further information.

Firm Overview

Reams Asset Management, founded in 1981, is a fixed income investment management firm whose mission is to provide high-quality investment expertise and unmatched client service. We apply our consistent investment process across a range of strategies, seeking to take advantage of volatility and react opportunistically to price and valuation dislocation in the bond market. Reams offers clients customized solutions that seek to maximize risk-adjusted total returns over a full market cycle and across a range of fixed income strategies.

Reams Asset Management is a division of Scout Investments, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Raymond James Investment Management. Raymond James Investment Management, which is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of Raymond James Financial, is a global asset-management company that combines the exceptional insight and agility of individual investment teams with the strength and stability of a full-service firm. Raymond James Investment Management’s multi-boutique structure provides scalable business-support solutions to distinct and talented investment teams.

For more information please visit www.reamsasset.com.

Product Overview

Investment Strategies

Core	Low Duration
Core Plus	Real Return
Intermediate	Ultra Low Duration
Long Duration	Unconstrained

Investment Vehicles

Separate Accounts
Commingled Funds
Mutual Funds

Primary Contact

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Raymond James Investment Management
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Disclosure

The Long Credit Focus Fixed Income Composite invest primarily in investment grade securities while maintaining an average portfolio duration of generally above eight years. This composite may invest in derivatives, including credit default swaps and related instruments, such as credit default swap index products. These derivative securities may be used to enhance returns, increase liquidity and/or gain exposure to certain instruments in the market (such as the corporate bond market) in a more efficient and less expensive way. The composite may also invest in interest rate derivatives to manage duration and yield curve exposure. Derivatives used are strictly constrained by client investment policy. The Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit Index is an unmanaged index of U.S. investment grade credit securities having a maturity of 10 years or more. The eVestment U.S. Long Duration Credit Fixed Income Universe consists of U.S. fixed income products that primarily invest in high quality debt (as rated by Moody's or Standard & Poor's) with an emphasis on bonds with a long duration. The expected benchmarks for this universe would include the Bloomberg U.S. Long Credit Index and the Bloomberg U.S. Long Corporate Index. Managers in this category will typically indicate a "Fixed Income Style Emphasis" equal to Core and a "Production Duration Emphasis" equal to Long.

Historically, bonds have provided less volatility and less risk of loss of capital than has equity investing. However, there are many factors which may affect the risk and return profile of a fixed income portfolio. The two most prominent factors are interest-rate movements and the creditworthiness of the bond issuer. Investors should pay careful attention to the types of fixed-income securities which comprise their portfolio, and remember that, as with all investments, there is the risk of the loss of capital.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities are subject to prepayment risk and the risk of default on the underlying mortgages or other assets. Foreign investments present additional risks due to currency fluctuations, economic and political factors, government regulations, differences in accounting standards and other factors.

Bonds issued by the U.S. Government have significantly less risk of default than those issued by corporations and municipalities. However, the overall return on Government bonds tends to be less than these other types of fixed-income securities.

Derivatives such as credit default swap agreements and futures contracts may involve greater risks. Derivatives are subject to risks such as market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and management risk. Derivative investments could lose more than the principal amount invested. The use of leverage and derivatives investments could accelerate losses. These losses could exceed the amount originally invested.

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A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

Prior to being acquired by Scout Investments, Reams Asset Management's compliance was verified for the period 1987 through 2009 by Ashland Partners & Company LLP. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

Scout Investments, Inc. is a registered investment advisor that offers investment management services for both managed accounts and mutual funds. Scout Investments is a wholly owned subsidiary of Raymond James Investment Management, which is in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of Raymond James Financial. Reams Asset Management is a division of Scout Investments. The firm was previously defined as UMB Institutional Asset Management, a subsidiary of UMB Bank, which managed both institutional and high net worth, trust, and estate assets. On July 1, 2009 the firm transitioned from UMB Bank and became a subsidiary of UMB Financial Corporation in order to focus on institutional investment management. On November 30, 2010, the firm acquired the advisory business of Reams Asset Management, LLC. On December 28, 2010 the firm changed its name from Scout Investment Advisors to Scout Investments. On November 3, 2017, Scout Investments was acquired by Carillon Tower Advisers. On October 1, 2022, Carillon Tower Advisers began doing business as Raymond James Investment Management.

Fee Schedule -

Vehicle	Management Fee
Separate Account	.25% on first \$100M
	.20% on next \$100M
	Fees negotiable over \$200M

Actual management fees incurred by clients may vary.

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