





PERIOD ENDING: JUNE 30, 2024

Investment Performance Review for

North Dakota State Investment Board Legacy Fund

Table of Contents



VERUSINVESTMENTS.COM

SEATTLE 206.622.3700
CHICAGO 312.815.5228
PITTSBURGH 412.784.6678
LOS ANGELES 310.297.1777
SAN FRANCISCO 415.362.3484

Investment Landscape	ТАВІ
Legacy Fund	TAB II

2nd quarter summary

THE ECONOMY

- U.S. inflation (CPI) fell to 3.0% YoY in June, following two consecutive months of flat prices (0.0% in May and -0.1% in June). The report reflected a slowing in shelter costs, which have been a primary hurdle for inflation reaching the 2% Federal Reserve target. If the slowing of shelter prices persists, inflation could fall rather quickly. Core inflation (ex-Food & Energy) was 3.3% year-over-year in June.
- The U.S. labor market remains strong, but recently some cracks of weakness have appeared. Unemployment jumped unexpectedly to 4.1% in June—a level not seen since 2021. Jobless claims have also been rising. This negative data could prove to be a continuation of the trend towards a more balanced labor market, though it will be important to monitor conditions closely.

EQUITY

- Emerging market equities outperformed during Q2, up +5.0%, despite significant ongoing underperformance of China. U.S. equities were close behind (S&P 500 +4.3%), setting a new all-time-high price level. In contrast, international developed equities were flat.
- Small cap and value style investing underperformed. Small cap lagged large cap by -6.9% while value underperformed growth by -10.5%. The style premia performance gap was even wider over the past year, as small cap underperformed large cap by -13.8% and value underperformed growth by -20.4%.

FIXED INCOME

- The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield increased slightly from 4.20% to 4.36% during Q2, resulting in near-zero or negative performance for high quality fixed income of a longer duration profile.
- Default activity in loans and credit reached a one-year low at the end of Q2. However, the gap between bank loan and high yield default activity has increased to a 10-year high, with total volume of distressed or defaults comprised of loans (80%) to bonds (20%) on pace for a record high.

ASSET ALLOCATION ISSUES

- Many goods and services prices have been falling in areas such as autos, energy, and transportation. This trend has occurred alongside signs of weakness in the job market and consumer spending, and has reignited hopes for lower inflation, which would ease pressures on household budgets and allow for interest rate cuts. It is possible that an economic soft landing may be occurring, which would suggest lower rates and further gains for risk assets.
- Market-priced volatility (Cboe VIX Index) remained very low, ending at 12.4% in June. This has raised eyebrows, given a variety of risks that domestic equities face, but low volatility is typical of strongly up trending equity environments. Markets continue to present a unique environment of low equity volatility but high fixed income volatility. This gap has closed somewhat, as bond market implied volatility has receded.

Risk assets delivered moderate returns in Q2, while fixed income was flat to mildly positive, depending on duration profile.

A soft landing appears possible for the U.S. economy.



What drove the market in Q2?

"The US Economy is showing clear signs of a slowdown"

Employment change, Non-farm payrolls								
January	February	March	April	May	June			
256k	236k	240k	108k	218k	206k			

Article Source: Bloomberg, July 8th, 2024

"Earnings bolster US stocks, but crucial inflation report looms"

S&P 500 EP	S Growth, Ye	ar-over-year			
Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024
+4.3%	-1.5%	-2.0%	-5.0%	+4.1%	+6.9%

Article Source: Reuters, May 14th, 2024

"Slowing U.S. inflation fuels expectations of interest rate cuts"

Consumer F	Price Index, Y	'ear-over-year	, ,		
Jan 23	Feb 24	March 24	April 24	May 24	June 24
3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%

Article Source: Wall Street Journal, June 28th, 2024

"European Central Bank cuts interest rates for first time in 5 years"

ECB Overnight Rate, Actual and Implied												
March 24	June 24	Sep 24 (E)	Dec 24 (E)	March 25 (E)	June 25 (E)							
4.0%	3.75%	3.45%	3.20%	2.98%	2.75%							

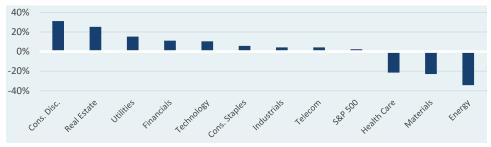
Article Source: Financial Times, June 6th, 2024

US GDP GROWTH PROJECTIONS (%)



Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24

S&P 500 TRAILING 12M EARNINGS GROWTH, YOY



Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24

U.S. MARKET IMPLIED FUTURE INTEREST RATES (%)



Source: Bloomberg, as of 7/25/24



U.S. economics summary

- Real GDP growth was substantially higher than expected in Q2, rising 2.8% quarter-over-quarter (3.1% year-over-year), beating economist forecasts of a 2.0% increase on the quarter. The GDP release reflected an increase in consumer spending, as well as increased investment in inventories and capital goods. Residential fixed investment detracted from GDP growth, as did the trade deficit.
- U.S. inflation (CPI) fell to 3.0% YoY in June, following two consecutive months of flat prices (0.0% in May and -0.1% in June). The report reflected a slowing in shelter costs, which have been a primary hurdle for inflation reaching the 2% Federal Reserve target. If a slowing of shelter prices persists, inflation could fall rather quickly. Core inflation (e.g., Food & Energy) was 3.3% year-over-year in June.
- Inflation adjusted personal spending growth was 2.6% year-over-year in June, remaining in a 2-3% range for the past two years and suggesting more

- moderate economic expansion in line with pre-pandemic conditions. Purchases of goods have been weaker than services, perhaps partly a reflection of higher interest rates, which impact the affordability of big-ticket items such as autos and homes.
- The U.S. labor market remains strong, but in recent months some cracks of weakness have appeared.
 Unemployment jumped unexpectedly to 4.1% in June—a level not seen since 2021. Jobless claims have also been rising. This negative data could prove to be a continuation of the trend towards a more balanced labor market.
- Consumer sentiment deteriorated in Q2, moving back towards the lows of 2022. The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment survey dropped from 79.4 to 66.4 on concerns over high goods and services prices and the impacts of inflation on personal income. Household expectations for lower interest rates in the future helped to buoy the index somewhat.

	Most Recent	12 Months Prior
Real GDP (YoY)	3.1% 6/30/24	2.4% 6/30/23
Inflation (CPI YoY, Core)	3.3% 6/30/24	3.1% 6/30/23
Expected Inflation (5yr-5yr forward)	2.3% 6/30/24	2.3% 6/30/23
Fed Funds Target Range	5.25–5.50% 6/30/24	5.00–5.25% 6/30/23
10-Year Rate	4.20% 6/30/24	3.80% 6/30/23
U-3 Unemployment	4.1% 6/30/24	3.6% 6/30/23
U-6 Unemployment	7.4% 6/30/24	6.9% 6/30/23



Inflation

U.S. inflation (CPI) fell to 3.0% year-over-year in June, following two consecutive months of flat prices (0.0% in May and -0.1% in June). The June report was the first which reflected slower shelter cost increases, which have been a large hurdle for inflation falling to the Fed's 2% target. If this slowing in shelter prices persists, inflation could fall much more quickly to the Fed's 2% target. Core inflation (ex-Food & Energy) dropped to 3.3% year-over-year in June. Many goods and services prices have been *falling* in recent months in areas such as automobiles, energy, and transportation services. This trend has occurred alongside

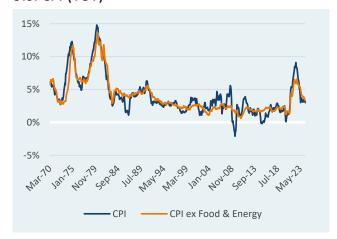
signs of weakness in the job market and other areas of the economy, and has reignited hopes for inflation to normalize, easing pressures on household budgets and allowing for interest rate cuts.

Investors have been watching monthly inflation reports very closely for potential signs of the future inflation path. If monthly inflation reports come in at a 0.2% to 0.3%, we can expect inflation to remain around today's level. However, if additional inflation reports come in at 0.1% or lower, inflation would fall rather quickly to 2%.

Inflation has fluctuated between 3-3.5% over the past year.

Shelter will likely need to slow further for inflation to reach 2%.

U.S. CPI (YOY)



Source: BLS, as of 6/30/24

POTENTIAL INFLATION PATHS



Source: FRED, Verus, of 6/30/24

MONTHLY PRICE MOVEMENT (CPI)



Source: BLS, as of 6/30/24



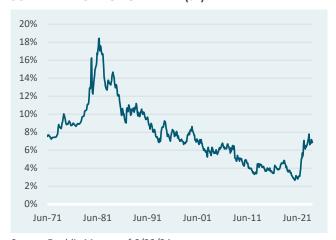
Housing

Imbalances in the U.S. housing market appear to be here to stay, at least for a while, as sharply lower home prices and/or lower mortgage rates (the conditions needed for reasonable affordability) seem unlikely. Affordability is extremely difficult for new homebuyers, currently near record lows, and has worsened as the average home price was up +5.8% year-over-year in May. The other saving grace for potential homebuyers would be lower mortgage rates, but Federal Reserve rate cuts are expected to be moderate and may not have a large impact on the longer end of the yield curve. A driver of ultra-low mortgage rates during the pandemic was government quantitative easing, much of which was focused on mortgage debt and therefore pushed mortgage interest rate spreads to unusually low levels. In short, mortgage rates may fall in the next few years but perhaps only mildly.

Fortunately, rent price growth has slowed considerably, up only 0.8% year-over-year in May, according to Redfin. As the cost of renting versus owning has dramatically shifted, a strong surge in activity towards renting and away from homeownership would not be surprising in the near future.

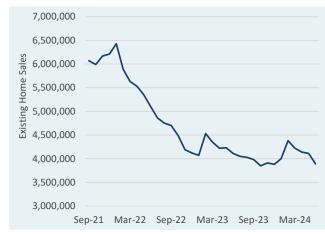
Depressed home sales activity reflects extreme unaffordability. Monthly home sales are at levels similar to that which followed the 2008-2009 housing bubble. Prior to that crisis, the mid-1990s were the most recent time that compares to this level of sales activity. On the other hand, *new home sales* activity has been fairly robust, which may provide some incremental easing to home prices through increased supply.

30-YEAR MORTGAGE RATE (%)



Source: Freddie Mac, as of 6/30/24

EXISTING HOME SALES



Source: FRED, as of 6/30/24

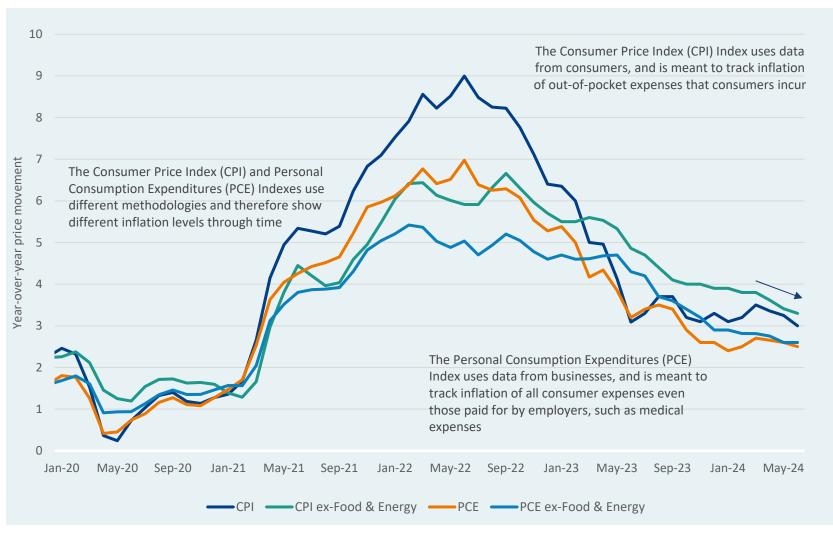
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY



Source: FRED, as of 3/31/24 – Housing affordability is calculated as the cost of a median priced single-family home at the current mortgage rate, as a percentage of the median family income



Inflation conditions are normalizing



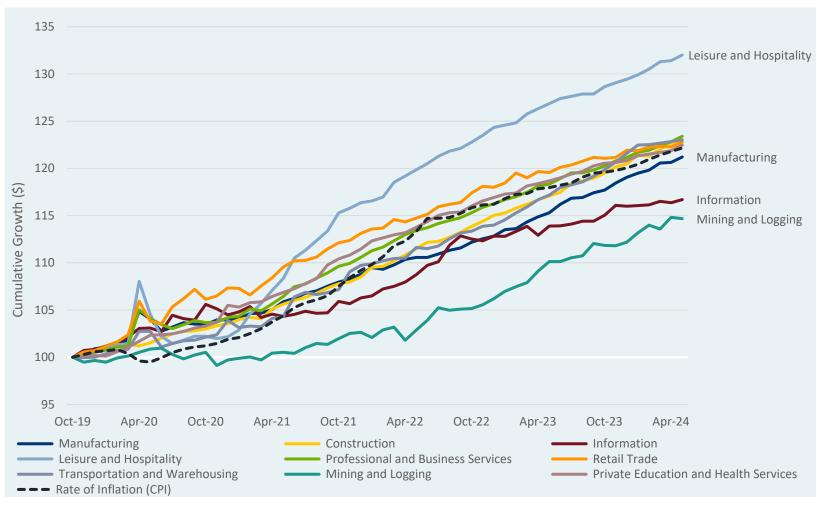
Moderating price pressures in recent months have helped to push year-over-year CPI inflation to 3.0%.

Source: FRED, Verus, as of 6/30/24



Wage gains vs. rate of inflation

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



Over the past few years, inflation has eaten into wallets and resulted in shrinking pay for many types of work.

If inflation were to move higher, many households do not have much room to maneuver financially.

Source: FRED, Verus, as of 6/30/24



GDP growth

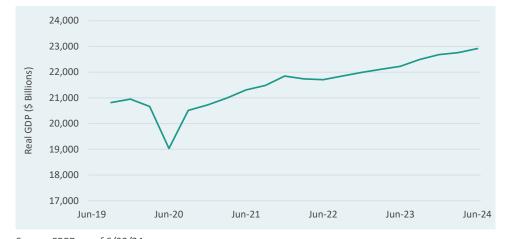
Real GDP growth was substantially higher than expected in Q2, rising 2.8% quarter-over-quarter (3.1% year-over-year), beating economist forecasts of a 2.0% increase on the quarter. The GDP release reflected an increase in consumer spending, as well as increased investment in inventories and capital goods. Residential fixed investment detracted from GDP growth, as did the trade deficit.

While consumption increased this quarter, economists are wary of the sustainability of consumer spending growth. Much of the increase in spending was concentrated in necessities, and with a cooling labor market and low savings rate, consumer spending could slow if these issues persist.

Recent economic data seems to reaffirm the idea that the U.S. economy is moving towards a more moderate growth phase after many quarters of surprisingly hot growth and spending. Unlike past periods of economic weakening, many trends today could reasonably be summarized as a *return to normalcy*. For example, following the pandemic, the domestic labor market was experiencing a historic mismatch between the number of jobs available and the number of workers available. Resolving that mismatch required a material weakening in the labor market from *extreme tightness* to *relatively strong*, but not a move (yet) towards anything that suggests recession.

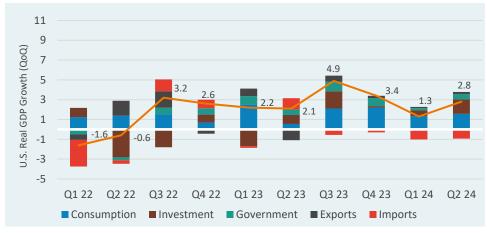
U.S. growth picked up in Q2, but concerns remain regarding the strength of the consumer.

U.S. REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Source: FRED, as of 6/30/24

U.S. REAL GDP COMPONENTS (QOQ)



Source: FRED, as of 6/30/24



The consumer

Inflation adjusted personal spending growth was 2.6% year-over-year in June, and has remained in a 2-3% range for the past two years. This rate indicates moderate economic expansion in line with pre-pandemic rates of growth. Purchases of goods have been much weaker than purchases of services, perhaps partly a reflection of higher interest rates which have impacted the affordability of big ticket items such as automobiles and homes.

Many Americans continue to spend rather freely despite higher costs of goods and services taking up a greater portion of take-home income,

and extreme discontent around inflation. However, certain non-essential spending such as for vacations has been robust. Total traveler volumes at U.S. airports in late June reached a record level.

Personal savings rates improved slightly over the quarter, from 3.5% to 3.9%. It seems reasonable to assume that savings rates should improve if wage gains continue to outpace the rate of inflation, all else equal.

REAL PERSONAL SPENDING

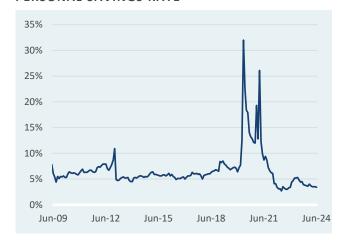


U.S. TSA AIRPORT ACTIVITY



Source: FRED, as of 7/8/24

PERSONAL SAVINGS RATE



Source: FRED, as of 6/30/24



Source: FRED, as of 6/30/24

Labor market

The U.S. labor market remains strong relative to history, but in recent months some cracks of weakness have appeared. The rate of unemployment jumped unexpectedly to 4.1% in June—a level not seen since 2021. Jobless claims have also been rising throughout the year. This negative data could prove to be a continuation of the trend towards a more balanced labor market, though it will be important to monitor conditions closely.

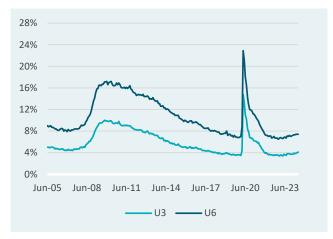
Average hourly earnings growth was 3.9% year-over-year in June, slightly outpacing the rate of inflation. As inflation has fallen, wage growth has also slowed, likely a reflection of a

more normal balance between jobs available and workers available, as well as less urgency for cost-of-living adjustments.

In many past instances of increasing unemployment, job losses were quick and accelerating, which often preceded recession. In contrast, more recently the rate of unemployment has more gradually moved up. Recessions have rarely occurred without a sharper downtrend in employment, which given current conditions might suggest we are seeing a moderation of economic growth rather than a move towards something worse.

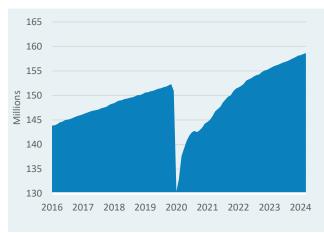
The labor market remains strong by historical standards, though conditions have moved in a weaker direction.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT



Source: FRED, as of 6/30/24

TOTAL U.S. EMPLOYMENT



Source: FRED, as of 6/30/24

WORKERS AVAILABLE VS. AVAILABLE JOBS



Source: BLS, Verus, as of 5/31/24



International economics summary

- Global economic data continues to paint a picture of slower but positive growth—a move back to prepandemic rates of expansion in the United States and across emerging markets, but with concerning weakness in Europe and Japan. Moderating conditions have allowed for rate cut signaling from central banks, which will likely provide an incremental boost to activity in the near-term.
- Inflation has fallen to a 2-3% range for most developed countries. Big inflation trends have tended historically to rhyme across the developed world, as crises often impact prices of global goods and services in similar ways. Recently, pandemic effects such as global supply chain issues, government stimulus, and higher energy prices had resulted in a similar ebb and flow to prices across marketplaces.
- India's economy continues to face uncertainty for this upcoming quarter.

- In the last five out of six years, India's real GDP growth rate has fallen short of the Economic Survey projections, but they have seen growth in private investments and infrastructure spending. Annual retail inflation rose to 5.1% in June compared to 4.8% from the previous month, primarily due to food prices. The Reserve Bank of India paused rate hikes, with the goal of not obstructing growth, and bringing inflation to its target rate of 4%.
- China year-over-year inflation was just 0.2% in June, as the country struggles with deflationary pressures, given a real estate slump, a weak job market, and generally poor economic conditions. According to some reports, excess manufacturing capacity and government incentives for overinvestment have created a situation where supply is outstripping demand. A declining population significantly adds to uncertainty around these issues.

Area	GDP (Real, YoY)	Inflation (CPI, YoY)	Unemployment
United States	3.1% 6/30/24	3.0% 6/30/24	4.1% 6/30/24
Eurozone	0.4% 3/31/24	2.5% 6/30/24	6.4% 5/31/24
Japan	(0.7%) 3/31/24	2.3% 6/30/24	2.8% 5/31/24
BRICS Nations	5.3% 3/31/24	1.9% 6/30/24	4.8% 12/31/22
Brazil	2.5% 3/31/24	4.2% 6/30/24	7.1% 5/31/24
Russia	5.4% 3/31/24	8.6% 6/30/24	2.6% 5/31/24
India	7.8% 3/31/24	5.1% 6/30/24	9.2% 6/30/24
China	4.7% 6/30/24	0.2% 6/30/24	5.0% 6/30/24

NOTE: India lacks reliable government unemployment data. Unemployment rate shown above is estimated from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy. The Chinese unemployment rate represents the monthly surveyed urban unemployment rate in China.



Equity environment

- Emerging market equities
 outperformed during Q2, up +5.0%
 (MSCI Emerging Markets), despite
 ongoing poor returns from China.
 U.S. equities were close behind
 (S&P 500 +4.3%), setting a new all time-high price level. In contrast,
 international developed equities
 were relatively rangebound (MSCI
 EAFE -0.4%).
- Blended S&P 500 year-over-year
 Q2 earnings growth was +9.3% as
 of July 12th. If total reported
 earnings growth ends at this +9.3%
 rate, it would mark the largest
 year-over-year earnings growth
 rate since Q1 of 2022.
- The U.S. dollar rose moderately in value during Q2, resulting in losses for U.S. investors with unhedged foreign currency exposure. Given that the Federal Reserve is expected to engage in similar rate cuts as other developed economies, it is unclear the extent to which the global rate cutting path will impact relative currency

- valuations. Unexpected central bank actions will likely have the greatest directional impact in the future.
- Small cap and value style investing drastically underperformed during Q1. Small cap lagged large cap by -6.9% (Russell 2000 -3.3% vs. Russell 1000 +3.6%), while value underperformed growth by -10.5% (Russell 1000 Value -2.2% vs. Russell 1000 Growth +8.3%). The style premia performance gap was even wider over the last year, as small cap underperformed large cap by -13.8% and value underperformed growth by -20.4%.
- Markets continue to present a unique environment of low equity volatility but high fixed income volatility. This gap has closed somewhat, as bond market implied volatility has moved a bit back towards normal levels since reaching a nearly all-time high 2023.

	QTD TO	TAL RETURN	1 YEAR TOTA	AL RETURN
	(unhedged)	(hedged)	(unhedged)	(hedged)
U.S. Large Cap (S&P 500)	2	1.3%	24.6	5%
U.S. Small Cap (Russell 2000)	(3	3.3%)	10.3	L%
U.S. Equity (Russell 3000)	3	3.2%	23.1	L%
U.S. Large Value (Russell 1000 Value)	(2	2.2%)	13.3	L%
US Large Growth (Russell 1000 Growth)	8	3.3%	33.5	5%
Global Equity (MSCI ACWI)	2.9%	3.5%	19.4%	21.6%
International Large (MSCI EAFE)	(0.4%)	1.7%	11.5%	18.5%
Eurozone (EURO STOXX 50)	(2.8%)	(1.7%)	12.0%	16.3%
U.K. (FTSE 100)	3.8%	3.8%	12.1%	13.2%
Japan (TOPIX)	(4.3%)	3.0%	12.7%	32.5%
Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets)	5.0%	6.3%	12.5%	15.8%

Source: Russell Investments, MSCI, STOXX, FTSE, JPX, as of 6/30/24



Domestic equity size & style

Small cap and value style investing drastically underperformed during Q1. Small cap lagged large cap by -6.9% (Russell 2000 -3.3% vs. Russell 1000 +3.6%), while value underperformed growth by -10.5% (Russell 1000 Value -2.2% vs. Russell 1000 Growth +8.3%). The style premia performance gap was even wider over the last year, as small cap underperformed large cap by -13.8% and value underperformed growth by -20.4%.

Much of the difference in style performance is driven by sector differences. Growth has a much greater exposure to mega cap technology companies, which continued to overshadow all other sectors in the second quarter. Nvidia extended its historic run, while Apple and Tesla bounced back from a poor first quarter. Technology and Communication companies led earnings

growth and this is expected to persist going forward. Per Factset, Communication Services and Technology companies within the S&P 500 are expected to provide earnings growth of 21% and 18.7%, respectively, leading all other sectors. This has translated into volatility between sectors, where Technology (+13.8%) and Communications (+9.4%) led the S&P 500 in Q2, while six out of eleven sectors declined in value over the quarter.

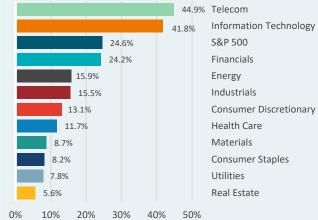
Unusually large disparities in style performance has been apparent, driven by sector trends and mega cap stock dominance. Market behavior continues to support our stance that short-term factor timing decisions should in most circumstances be pursued only in the rare occasion of obvious market mispricing and with a clear catalyst for price correction.

VALUE VS. GROWTH 1-YR ROLLING



Source: FTSE, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24

S&P 500 SECTOR RETURNS (1 YEAR ROLLING)



Source: FTSE, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24

1-YEAR SIZE & STYLE PERFORMANCE

	Value	Core	Growth
Large Cap	13.1%	23.9%	33.5%
Mid Cap	12.0%	12.9%	15.1%
Small Cap	10.9%	10.1%	9.1%

Source: FTSE, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24



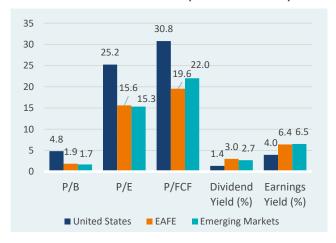
Equity valuations

Valuations moved higher in Q2 across each market. The S&P 500 traded at a Forward P/E of 21.4 at the end of June and a Trailing P/E of 25.2. High valuations have pushed the U.S. dividend yield to a nearly all-time historic low of 1.4%.

Lofty prices, along with a much more attractive environment for fixed income, suggest to us that the next decade may look much different than the past decade of unusually strong U.S. equity performance. The past decade was made possible by a very low equity valuation starting point, the impressive rise of mega cap tech / social media / online

retailing businesses, extreme government stimulus pumped into the system, corporate tax cuts, and financial engineering following ultra low interest rates which contributed to a very large gain in corporate profit margins. Now, looking at the next 10 years, we are starting with high valuations, already high corporate profit margins, large debt burdens across many segments of the economy, and arguably a lower chance of future debt-driven stimulus. Fixed income may be very competitive with equity in terms of yields and prospective return over the next ten years. We believe this change in regime is noteworthy and may reasonably act as a theme for institutional asset allocation.

MSCI VALUATION METRICS (3-MONTH AVG)



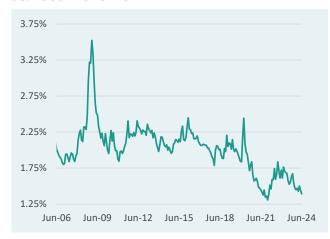
Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24 - Trailing P/E

FORWARD PRICE/EARNINGS RATIO



Source: MSCI, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24

S&P 500 HISTORICAL DIVIDEND YIELD



Source: S&P, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24



U.S. valuations & expected earnings



If projected earnings growth rates hold over the next two years, and the market increases in price at a more moderate rate, then valuations will come down toward historical averages.

Source: Bloomberg, Verus, as of 7/19/24 – here we assume that both: a) the S&P 500 delivers earnings growth over the next two years in line with current estimates (11% in 2024 and 14.7% in 2025), and b) The S&P 500 delivers a total return in those years equivalent to the Verus 2024 CMA return estimate. If both of things occur, the S&P 500 Price/Earnings ratio will move back towards the historical average.



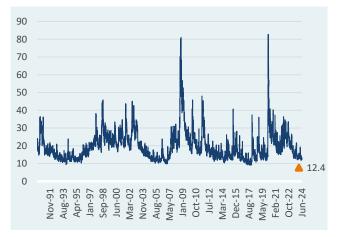
Market volatility

Market-priced volatility (Cboe VIX Index) remained very low during the second quarter, ending at 12.4% in June. This has reasonably raised eyebrows, given a variety of risks that domestic equities face, but low volatility is typical of strongly up trending equity environments.

Recent realized one-year volatility has also been fairly mild across global markets, relative to history. Domestic, international developed, and emerging market equities have all delivered between 14.6% and 15.8% volatility during that time, with emerging markets marking the upper end of the range.

This asset allocation environment is unique in terms of low equity volatility but high fixed income volatility. This gap has closed somewhat, as bond market implied volatility has moved a bit back towards normal levels since reaching a nearly all time high in 2023. Bond characteristics are captured by the "MOVE" Index—which calculates the implied volatility of U.S. Treasury securities. As further clarity is gained around the path of the Federal Reserve, we would expect that bond volatility will further moderate.

U.S. IMPLIED VOLATILITY (VIX)

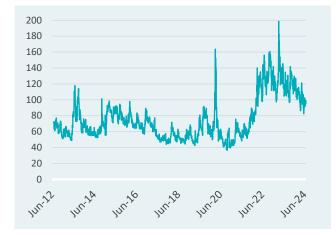


REALIZED VOLATILITY



Source: S&P, MSCI, as of 6/30/24

U.S. TREASURY IMPLIED VOL ("MOVE" INDEX)



Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24



Source: Choe, as of 6/30/24

Fixed income environment

- The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield initially increased in Q2, rising from 4.20% to a peak of 4.70% before gradually falling to 4.36%, resulting in an overall increase in yields with a downward trend going into Q3. These movements resulted in near-zero performance for short to intermediate duration high quality fixed income and negative performance for longer duration.
- By comparison, most credit indices saw positive returns. High yield gained +1.1% (Bbg U.S. Corporate High Yield), while bank loans rose +1.9% (S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan). Longer duration investment grade corporate bonds declined by -1.6% (Bloomberg U.S. Long Corporate Credit) as sensitivity to rising yields in April overwhelmed gradual returns in the latter half of the quarter. This reflects a continued concern in the market over inflation and higher-for-longer Fed policy.
- The U.S. yield curve, indicated by the 10-year minus the 2-year Treasury

- yield, continues to remain inverted, marking over two years of continuous yield curve inversion (June 6th, 2022). The curve ended the quarter inverted by -35bps. While an inverted yield curve has been a common metric for predicting recessions, the recent continued economic resilience has increased public optimism of a potential soft-landing.
- Default activity in loans and credit reached a one-year low at the end of Q2. However, the gap between bank loan and high yield default activity has increased to a 10-year high, with total volume of distressed or defaults comprised of loans (80%) to bonds (20%) is on pace to be a record high proportion. During the period, a total of \$15.2 billion of bank loan and high yield bonds were impacted by default or distressed exchanges, down from \$20.6 billion in the prior quarter. Notably, default/distressed exchange volume averaged \$17.9 billion quarterly since 2020 and \$14 billion guarterly over the last 17.5 years.

	QTD Total Return	1 Year Total Return
Core Fixed Income (Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate)	0.1%	2.6%
Core Plus Fixed Income (Bloomberg U.S. Universal)	0.2%	3.5%
U.S. Treasuries (Bloomberg U.S. Treasury)	0.1%	1.5%
U.S. Treasuries: Long (Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 20+)	(2.2%)	(7.2%)
U.S. High Yield (Bloomberg U.S. Corporate HY)	1.1%	10.4%
Bank Loans (S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan)	1.9%	11.1%
Emerging Market Debt Local (JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified)	-1.6%	0.7%
Emerging Market Debt Hard (JPM EMBI Global Diversified)	0.3%	9.2%
Mortgage-Backed Securities (Bloomberg MBS)	0.1%	2.1%

Source: Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24



Credit environment

During the second quarter, credit markets delivered mostly positive returns with lower-quality credit such as high yield bonds and bank loans leading. Bank loans rose +1.9% (CS Leveraged Loans), while high yield bonds increased by +1.1% (Bbg U.S. Corporate High Yield). Longer duration investment grade corporate bonds (Bloomberg U.S. Long Corporate Credit) fell by -1.6% as concerns over rising interest rates and higher expected inflation acted as a headwind to performance.

Returns across credit ratings were broadly positive during Q2. Higher-quality BB-rated bonds returned +1.4% compared to +1.1% for B-rated, while non-distressed CCC's led with +2.0% returns. CCC-rated bonds including distressed lagged other credits with +0.2% returns. Higher-quality bank loans outperformed lower quality, with BB- and B- rated

loans returning +1.88% and +2.13%, while CCC-rated loans only returned +0.14%.

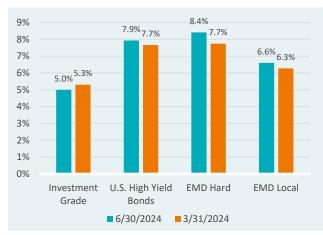
High quality credit spreads declined during the quarter while high yield spreads were mixed as recession concerns contended with further resilience in the corporate sector. Lower-quality high yield bond spreads rose by roughly 0.1% to 3.2%, while investment grade spreads continued to tighten by 0.3% to 0.9%. These trends continue to show spreads below long-term historical averages, suggesting that investors remain confident in the ability of most businesses to service debt. However, widening spreads and lower returns in CCC and distressed suggest that the highest risk credit sectors are beginning to show strain under the continued pressure of higher lending rates.

SPREADS



Source: Barclays, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24

YIELD TO MATURITY



Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan as of 6/30/24

CREDIT SPREAD (OAS)

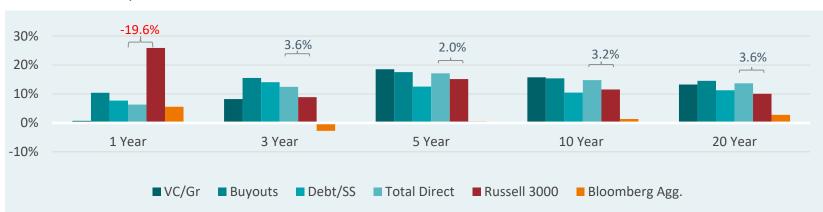
Market	6/30/24	6/30/23
Long U.S. Corp	1.2%	1.5%
U.S. Inv Grade Corp	0.9%	1.2%
U.S. High Yield	3.1%	3.9%
U.S. Bank Loans*	3.9%	3.8%

Source: Barclays, Credit Suisse, Bloomberg, as of 6/30/24 *Discount margin (4-year life)



Private equity vs. traditional assets performance

DIRECT PRIVATE EQUITY FUND INVESTMENTS



Direct P.E Fund Investments outperformed comparable public equites across all time periods, aside from the 1-year.

"PASSIVE" STRATEGIES



"Passive" strategies outperformed comparable public equities across all time periods, aside from the 1-year.

Sources: Refinitiv PME: U.S. Private Equity Funds sub asset classes as of September 30, 2023. Public Market Equivalent returns resulted from "Total Passive" and Total Direct's identical cash flows invested into and distributed from respective traditional asset comparable.



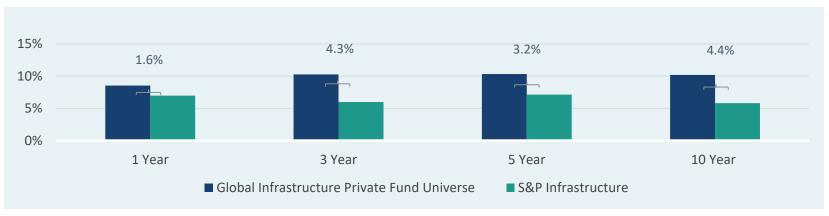
Private vs. liquid real assets performance

GLOBAL NATURAL RESOURCES FUNDS



N.R. funds underperformed the MSCI World Natural Resources benchmark across all periods.

GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDS



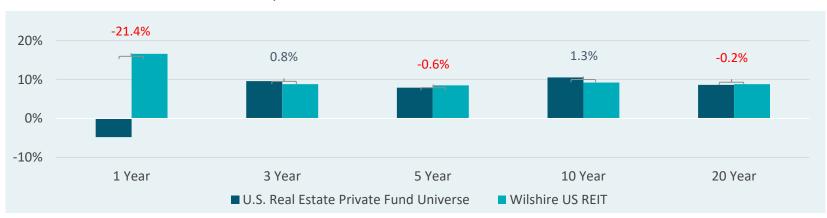
Infra. funds outperformed the S&P Infra. across all periods.

Sources: Refinitiv PME: Global Natural Resources (vintage 1999 and later, inception of MSCI World Natural Resources benchmark) and Global Infrastructure (vintage 2002 and later, inception of S&P Infrastructure benchmark) universes as of September 30, 2023. Public Market Equivalent returns resulted from identical cash flows invested into and distributed from respective liquid real assets universes.



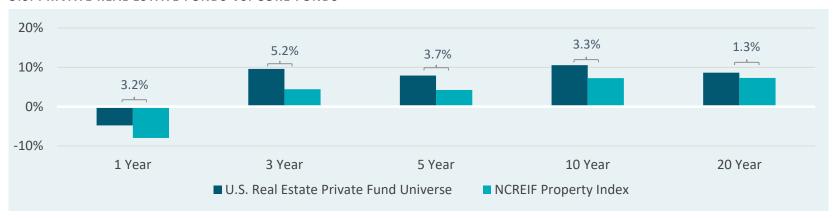
Private vs. liquid and core real estate performance

U.S. PRIVATE REAL ESTATE FUNDS VS. LIQUID UNIVERSE



U.S. Private
R.E. fund
performance vs.
the Wilshire
U.S. REIT Index
has been mixed.

U.S. PRIVATE REAL ESTATE FUNDS VS. CORE FUNDS



U.S. Private R.E. Funds outperformed the NCREIF Property Index across all time periods.

Sources: Refinitiv PME: U.S. Real Estate universes as of September 30, 2023. Public Market Equivalent returns resulted from identical cash flows invested into and distributed from respective liquid real estate universes.



Market environment appendix



Periodic table of returns

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD	5-Year	10-Y
Large Cap Growth	26.0	34.5	32.6	39.8	5.2	79.0	29.1	14.3	18.6	43.3	13.5	13.3	31.7	37.3	6.7	36.4	38.5	28.3	16.1	42.7	20.7	19.3	16
Large Cap Equity	22.2	21.4	26.9	16.2	1.4	37.2	26.9	7.8	18.1	38.8	13.2	5.7	21.3	30.2	1.9	31.4	34.6	27.6	9.4	26.5	14.2	14.6	12.
Emerging Markets Equity	20.7	20.1	23.5	15.8	-6.5	34.5	24.5	2.6	17.9	34.5	13.0	0.9	17.3	25.0	0.0	28.5	21.0	27.1	1.5	18.7	7.5	9.0	8.2
Large Cap Value	18.3	14.0	22.2	11.8	-21.4	32.5	19.2	1.5	17.5	33.5	11.8	0.6	12.1	22.2	-1.5	26.5	20.0	26.5	-4.7	18.2	6.6	7.2	7.4
International Equity	16.5	7.5	18.4	11.6	-25.9	28.4	16.8	0.4	16.4	33.1	6.0	0.0	11.8	21.7	-3.5	25.5	18.3	25.2	-7.5	16.9	5.3	7.1	7.0
60/40 Global Portfolio	14.5	7.1	16.6	10.9	-28.9	27.2	16.7	0.1	16.3	32.5	5.6	-0.4	11.3	17.1	-4.8	22.4	14.0	17.7	-13.0	15.4	5.3	6.9	6.4
Commodities	14.3	6.3	15.5	10.3	-33.8	23.3	16.1	-2.1	15.3	23.3	4.9	-0.8	11.2	14.6	-6.0	22.0	10.3	14.8	-14.5	14.6	5.1	6.5	6.2
Hedge Funds of Funds	12.9	5.3	15.1	7.0	-35.6	20.6	15.5	-2.9	14.6	12.1	4.2	-1.4	8.0	13.7	-8.3	18.6	7.8	11.3	-14.5	11.5	4.6	6.2	5.0
Small Cap Growth	11.4	4.7	13.3	7.0	-36.8	19.7	13.1	-4.2	11.5	11.0	3.4	-2.5	7.1	7.8	-9.3	18.4	7.5	8.9	-17.3	9.8	4.4	5.7	4.
Cash	9.1	4.6	10.4	5.8	-37.6	18.9	10.2	-5.5	10.5	9.0	2.8	-3.8	5.7	7.7	-11.0	8.7	4.6	6.5	-19.1	6.3	2.6	4.8	3.
Small Cap Equity	6.9	4.6	9.1	4.4	-38.4	11.5	8.2	-5.7	4.8	0.1	0.0	-4.4	2.6	7.0	-11.2	7.8	2.8	2.8	-20.1	5.5	1.7	3.8	2.8
US Bonds	6.3	4.2	4.8	-0.2	-38.5	5.9	6.5	-11.7	4.2	-2.0	-1.8	-7.5	1.0	3.5	-12.9	7.7	0.5	0.0	-20.4	5.0	-0.7	3.1	1.5
Small Cap Value	4.3	3.2	4.3	-1.6	-43.1	0.2	5.7	-13.3	0.1	-2.3	-4.5	-14.9	0.5	1.7	-13.8	6.4	0.5	-1.5	-26.4	-7.9	-0.8	2.1	1.3
Real Estate	1.4	2.4	2.1	-9.8	-53.2	-16.9	0.1	-18.2	-1.1	-9.5	-17.0	-24.7	0.3	0.9	-14.6	2.1	-3.1	-2.5	-29.1	-7.9	-1.0	-0.2	-1.
	Li	arge C	ap Equ	iity			ì	Sm	nall Ca	p Grov	vth				Con	nmodi	ties						
	La	arge C	ap Val	ue				Int	ternat	ional E	quity				Real Estate								
	L	arge C	ap Gro	wth				Em	nergin	g Mark	ets Eq	uity			Hed	ge Fu	nds of	Funds					
	Si	mall C	ap Equ	iity				US Bonds 60% MSCI ACWI/40% Bloomberg Global Bond							d								
	Sı	mall C	ap Val	ue				Ca	sh														

Source Data: Morningstar, Inc., Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFR), National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries (NCREIF). Indices used: Russell 1000, Russell 1000 Value, Russell 1000 Value, Russell 2000 Growth, MSCI EAFE, MSCI EM, Bloomberg US Aggregate, T-Bill 90 Day, Bloomberg Commodity, NCREIF Property, HFRI FOF, MSCI ACWI, Bloomberg Global Bond. NCREIF Property Index performance data as of 12/31/23.



Detailed index returns

Month	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
3.6	4.3	15.3	24.6	10.0	15.0	12.9
(0.5)	(2.6)	5.1	11.8	4.8	10.9	10.0
1.2	(1.3)	4.8	16.0	6.4	10.3	11.3
4.5	5.7	17.2	27.4	10.9	16.4	13.8
3.3	3.6	14.2	23.9	8.7	14.6	12.5
(0.9)	(3.3)	1.7	10.1	(2.6)	6.9	7.0
3.1	3.2	13.6	23.1	8.1	14.1	12.1
(0.7)	(3.3)	5.0	12.9	2.4	9.5	9.0
6.7	8.3	20.7	33.5	11.3	19.3	16.3
(0.9)	(2.2)	6.6	13.1	5.5	9.0	8.2
(0.2)	(2.9)	4.4	9.1	(4.9)	6.2	7.4
(1.7)	(3.6)	(3.6)	10.9	(0.5)	7.1	6.2
	3.6 (0.5) 1.2 4.5 3.3 (0.9) 3.1 (0.7) 6.7 (0.9) (0.2)	3.6 4.3 (0.5) (2.6) 1.2 (1.3) 4.5 5.7 3.3 3.6 (0.9) (3.3) 3.1 3.2 (0.7) (3.3) 6.7 8.3 (0.9) (2.2) (0.2) (2.9)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY

martin and the region of							
Broad Index							
MSCI ACWI	2.2	2.9	11.3	19.4	5.4	10.8	8.4
MSCI ACWI ex US	(0.1)	1.0	5.7	11.6	0.5	5.5	3.8
MSCI EAFE	(1.6)	(0.4)	5.3	11.5	2.9	6.5	4.3
MSCI EM	3.9	5.0	7.5	12.5	(5.1)	3.1	2.8
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	(3.0)	(1.8)	0.5	7.8	(3.4)	4.2	4.3
Style Index							
MSCI EAFE Growth	(0.4)	(8.0)	6.2	9.4	0.1	6.5	5.4
MSCI EAFE Value	(2.8)	0.0	4.5	13.7	5.5	6.1	3.0
Regional Index							
MSCI UK	(1.8)	3.7	6.9	12.5	6.9	5.7	2.7
MSCI Japan	(0.7)	(4.3)	6.3	13.1	2.3	6.6	5.5
MSCI Euro	(3.3)	(2.8)	5.4	10.1	3.6	7.2	4.1
MSCI EM Asia	5.0	7.4	11.0	15.1	(5.5)	4.6	4.5
MSCI EM Latin American	(6.1)	(12.2)	(15.7)	(5.6)	0.9	0.1	(0.3)

Source: Morningstar, HFRI, as of 6/30/24

FIXED INCOME

	Month	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Broad Index							
Bloomberg US TIPS	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.7	(1.3)	2.1	1.9
Bloomberg US Treasury Bills	0.4	1.3	2.6	5.5	3.0	2.2	1.5
Bloomberg US Agg Bond	0.9	0.1	(0.7)	2.6	(3.0)	(0.2)	1.3
Bloomberg US Universal	0.9	0.2	(0.3)	3.5	(2.7)	0.1	1.6
Duration							
Bloomberg US Treasury 1-3 Yr	0.6	0.9	1.2	4.5	0.3	1.0	1.1
Bloomberg US Treasury Long	1.7	(1.8)	(5.0)	(5.6)	(10.5)	(4.3)	0.6
Bloomberg US Treasury	1.0	0.1	(0.9)	1.5	(3.3)	(0.7)	0.9
Issuer							
Bloomberg US MBS	1.2	0.1	(1.0)	2.1	(2.9)	(8.0)	0.9
Bloomberg US Corp. High Yield	0.9	1.1	2.6	10.4	1.6	3.9	4.3
Bloomberg US Agency Interm	0.7	0.8	1.0	4.5	(0.5)	0.6	1.2
Bloomberg US Credit	0.7	(0.0)	(0.5)	4.4	(2.9)	0.5	2.2

OTHER

Index							
Bloomberg Commodity	(1.5)	2.9	5.1	5.0	5.7	7.2	(1.3)
Wilshire US REIT	3.0	(0.2)	(0.3)	8.6	0.3	4.0	5.9
CS Leveraged Loans	0.3	1.9	4.4	11.0	6.0	5.4	4.6
S&P Global Infrastructure	(2.9)	2.7	4.0	7.0	5.6	4.3	4.6
Alerian MLP	4.7	3.8	19.2	34.2	22.3	11.1	1.9
Regional Index							
JPM EMBI Global Div	0.6	0.3	2.3	9.2	(3.5)	0.6	3.2
JPM GBI-EM Global Div	(1.1)	(1.6)	0.7	0.7	(3.3)	(1.3)	(0.9)
Hedge Funds							
HFRI Composite	(0.2)	0.4	4.8	9.6	2.8	6.6	4.8
HFRI FOF Composite	0.1	0.4	4.6	8.4	2.0	4.8	3.5
Currency (Spot)							
Euro	(1.3)	(1.8)	(3.0)	(1.8)	(3.3)	(1.2)	(2.4)
Pound Sterling	(0.7)	0.3	(8.0)	(0.6)	(2.9)	(0.1)	(3.0)
Yen	(2.3)	(10.1)	(12.4)	(10.2)	(11.6)	(7.7)	(4.5)



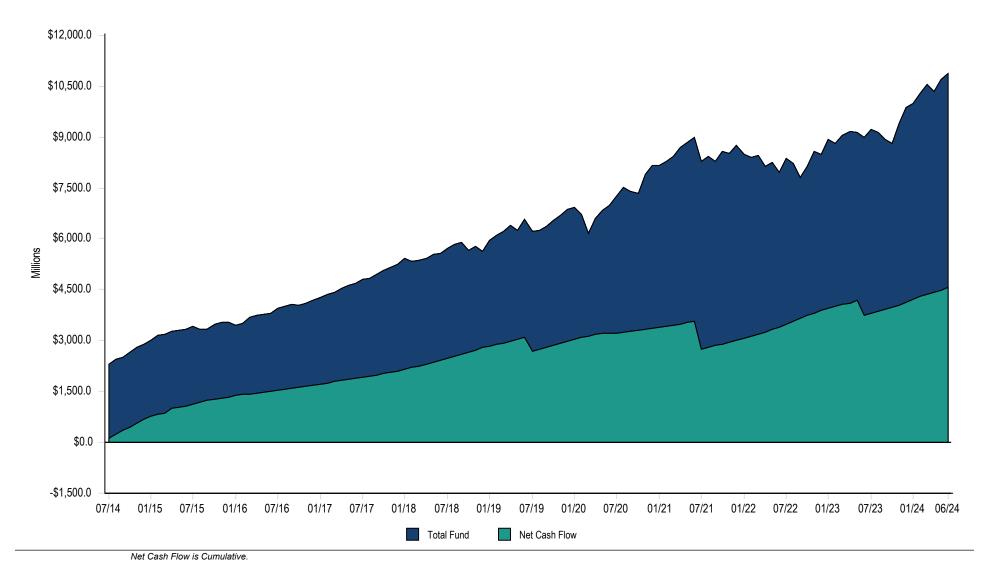
Legacy Fund

Investment Performance Review Period Ending: June 30, 2024



VERUSINVESTMENTS.COM

SEATTLE 206.622.3700 CHICAGO 312.815.5228 PITTSBURGH 412.784.6678 LOS ANGELES 310.297.1777 SAN FRANCISCO 415.362.3484

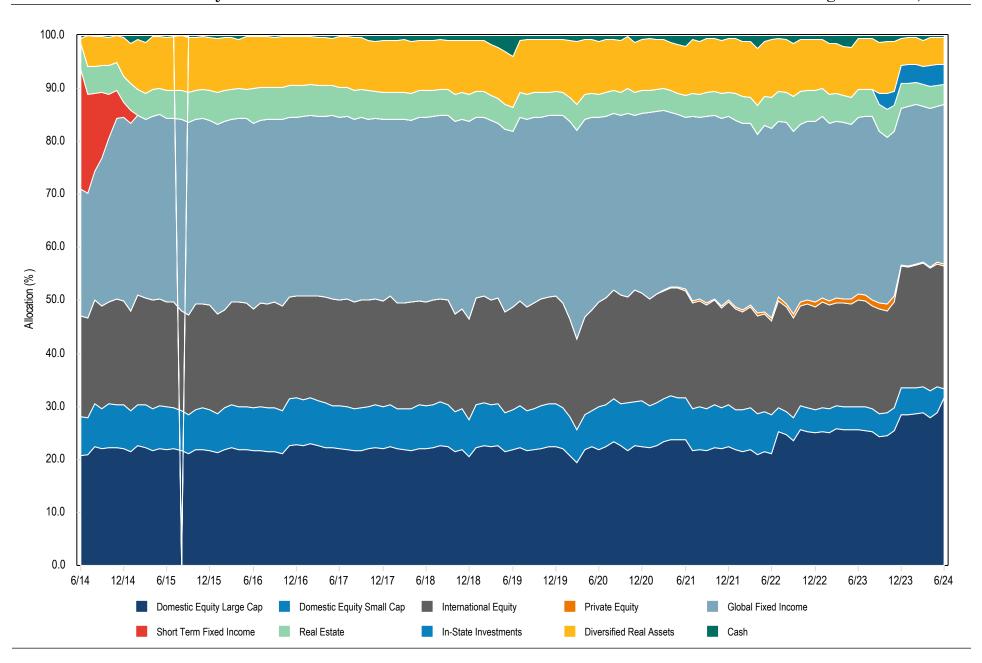


28.2%	31.7%
5.0%	
22.4% U. 4 /0	23.1%
31.0%	30.2%
3.9%	3.8%
3.9%	3.8%
5.1%	4.9%
Policy	Actual

	Current Balance (\$)	Current Allocation (%)	Policy Allocation (%)	Differences (\$)
Domestic Equity Large Cap	3,444,204,211	31.7	28.2	372,139,868
Domestic Equity Small Cap	179,552,502	1.7	5.0	-362,538,104
International Equity	2,518,017,596	23.1	22.4	77,467,596
Private Equity	44,293,892	0.4	0.4	1,866,572
Global Fixed Income	3,280,187,393	30.2	31.0	-97,353,654
Real Estate	416,357,923	3.8	3.9	-9,655,887
In-State Investments	410,454,650	3.8	3.9	-17,299,768
Diversified Real Assets	537,291,375	4.9	5.1	-12,740,755
Cash	48,440,495	0.4	0.0	48,114,131
Total	10,878,800,038	100.0	100.0	

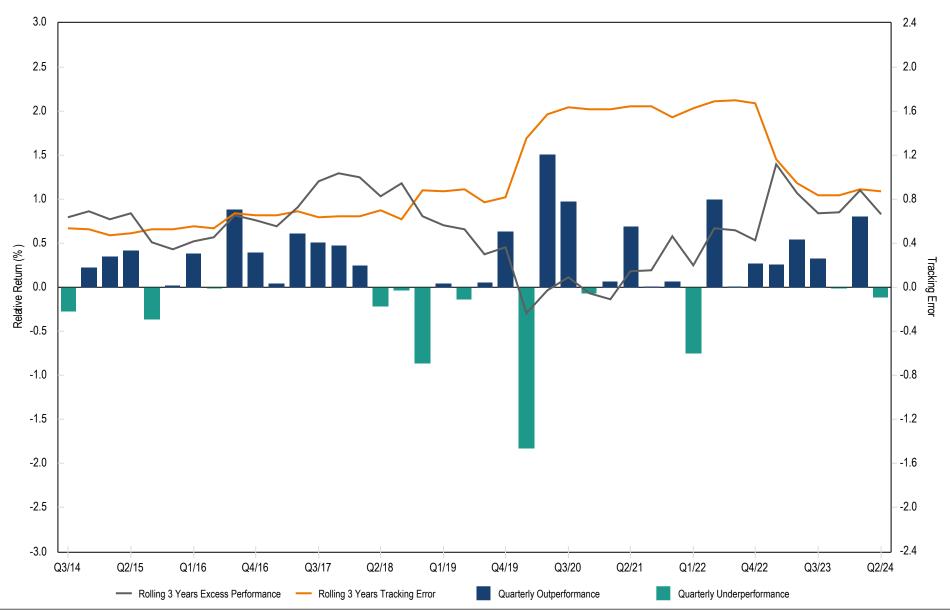
Residual Holdings value of \$1,742,868 & Transition Account value of \$44,553 included in Large Cap Domestic Equity value for styling purposes.







Rolling Annualized Excess Performance and Tracking Error



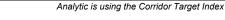
Analytic is using the Corridor Target Index





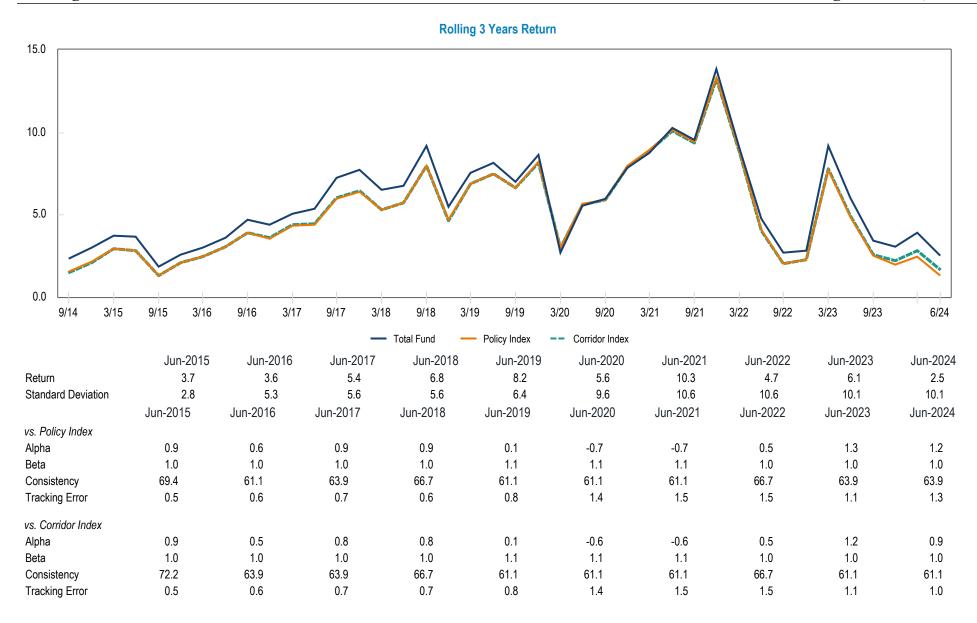






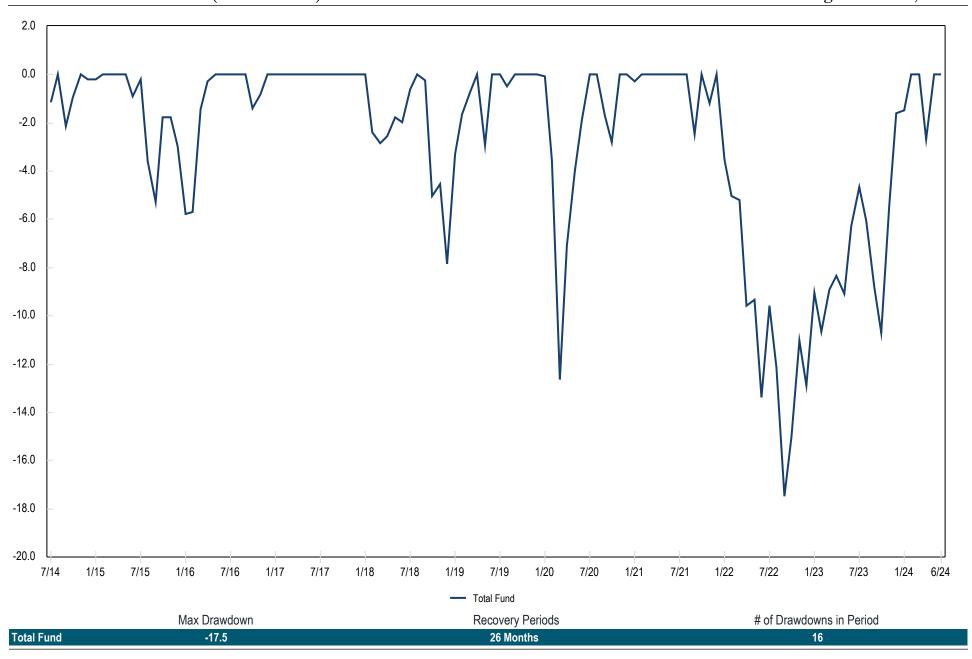


NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024





NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024





Total Fund Risk Statistics (Net of Fees)

NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

	1	1 Yr		Yrs	5	Yrs	10	Yrs
	Total Fund	Policy Index						
Return Summary Statistics								
Up Market Periods	7	7	20	20	38	38	79	79
Down Market Periods	5	5	16	16	22	22	41	41
Maximum Return	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.6
Minimum Return	-2.9	-3.0	-6.1	-6.3	-9.4	-7.8	-9.4	-7.8
Return	10.9	8.8	2.5	1.4	6.6	5.6	6.2	5.4
Cumulative Return	10.9	8.8	7.8	4.1	37.9	31.1	82.1	68.7
Active Return	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Risk Summary Statistics								
Beta	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Upside Risk	2.5	2.4	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.9	6.9	6.6
Downside Risk	4.7	4.6	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.8	5.7	5.5
lisk/Return Summary Statistic								
Standard Deviation	9.2	9.1	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.3	8.7	8.5
Alpha	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Sharpe Ratio	0.6	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Active Return/Risk	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tracking Error	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0
Information Ratio	1.1	-	0.9	-	0.7	-	0.7	-
orrelation Statistics								
R-Squared	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Actual Correlation	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Consistency	66.7	100.0	63.9	100.0	66.7	100.0	63.3	100.0



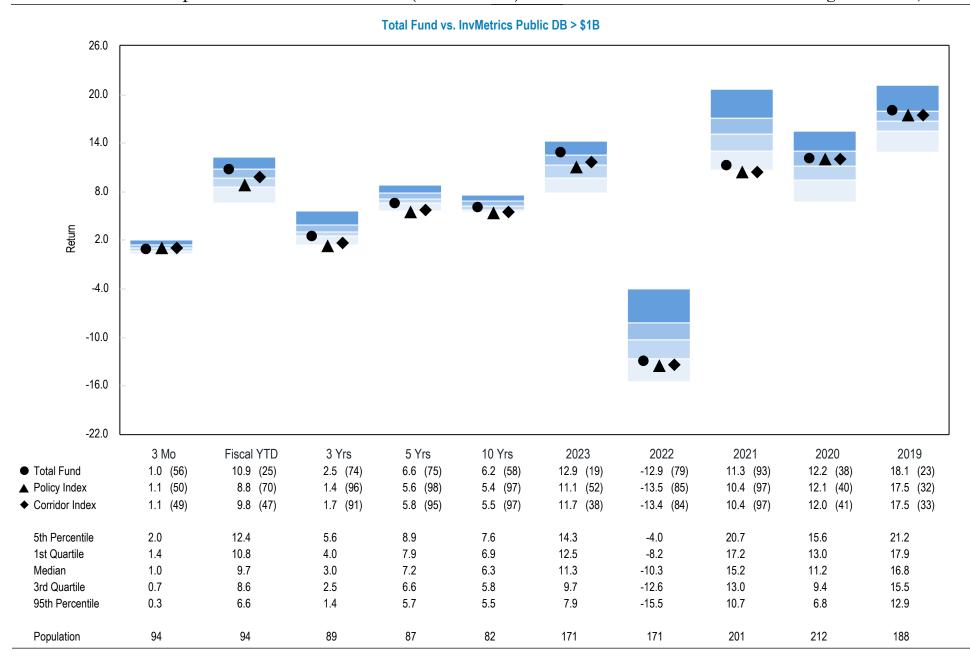
Total Fund Risk Statistics (Net of Fees)

NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

	1 Yr		;	3 Yrs	;	5 Yrs	1	0 Yrs
	Total Fund	Corridor Target						
Return Summary Statistics								
Up Market Periods	7	7	20	20	38	38	79	79
Down Market Periods	5	5	16	16	22	22	41	41
Maximum Return	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.6
Minimum Return	-2.9	-3.1	-6.1	-6.3	-9.4	-7.8	-9.4	-7.8
Return	10.9	9.8	2.5	1.7	6.6	5.8	6.2	5.5
Cumulative Return	10.9	9.8	7.8	5.2	37.9	32.5	82.1	70.6
Active Return	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
Risk Summary Statistics								
Beta	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Upside Risk	2.5	2.5	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.1	6.9	6.7
Downside Risk	4.7	5.1	6.8	7.3	7.0	6.9	5.7	5.6
Risk/Return Summary Statisti	cs							
Standard Deviation	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.4	8.7	8.6
Alpha	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0
Sharpe Ratio	0.6	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Active Return/Risk	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tracking Error	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0
Information Ratio	1.2	-	0.7	-	0.6	-	0.6	-
Correlation Statistics								
R-Squared	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Actual Correlation	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Consistency	66.7	100.0	61.1	100.0	65.0	100.0	62.5	100.0



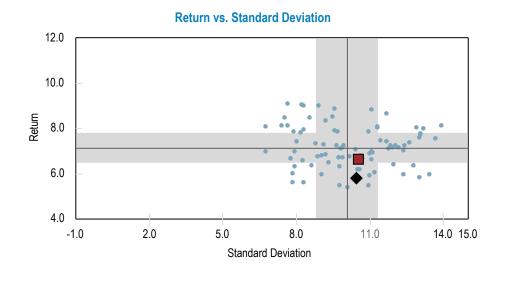
NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

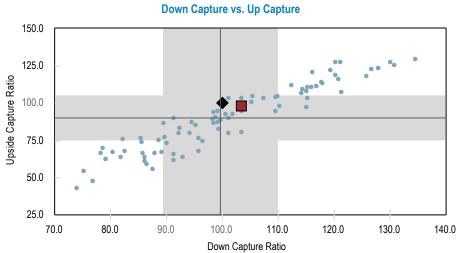




NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

	Anlzd Return	Anlzd Standard Deviation	Anlzd Alpha	Beta	R-Squared	Up Mkt Capture Ratio	Down Mkt Capture Ratio	Information Ratio	Tracking Error	Sharpe Ratio
Total Fund	6.63	10.54	0.80	1.00	0.98	103.38	98.19	0.63	1.29	0.46
Corridor Index	5.79	10.43	0.00	1.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	-	0.00	0.39





InvMetrics Public DB > \$1B

Standard

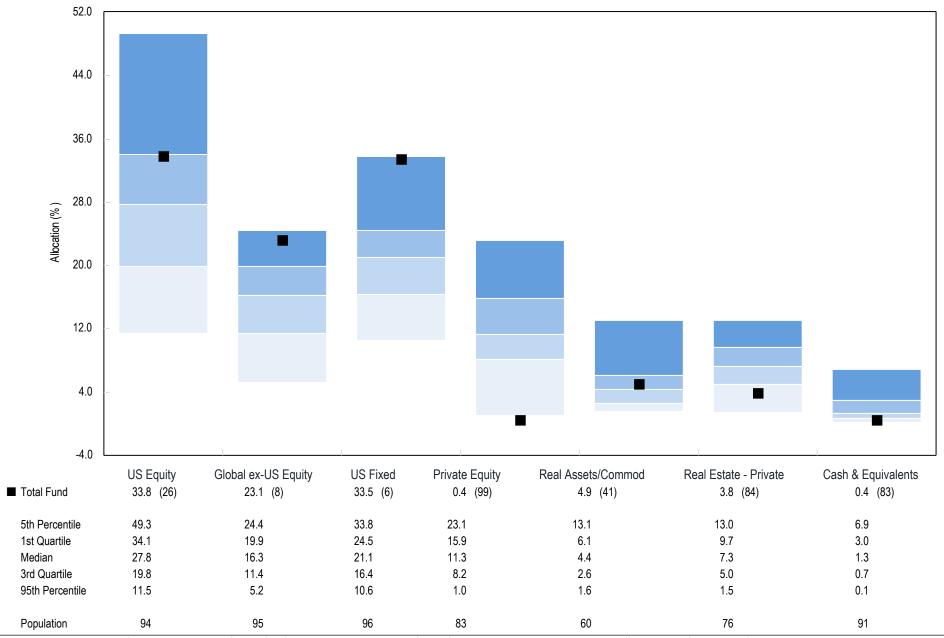
	Return	Deviation
Total Fund	6.63	10.54
Corridor Index	5.79	10.43
Median	7.16	10.06
Population	87	87

InvMetrics Public DB > \$1B

	DOWII	Uβ
	Capture	Capture
Total Fund	98.19	103.38
 Corridor Index 	100.00	100.00
Median	90.15	99.64
Population	87	87



NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024



In-State Equity included in US equity & In-State Fixed Income included in US Fixed for styling purposes. InvMetrics Public DB > \$1B is the Plan Sponsor Peer Group.



Total Fund Asset Allocation & Performance (Net of Fees)

NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo	YTD	Fiscal YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
Total Fund	10,878,800,038		1.0	5.6	10.9	10.9	2.5	6.6	6.5	6.2
Policy Index			1.1	4.5	8.8	8.8	1.4	5.6	5.8	5.4
Corridor Index			1.1	4.9	9.8	9.8	1.7	5.8	5.9	5.5
Total Equity	6,184,325,334		1.4	10.1	18.0	18.0	4.8	10.5		-
Public Equity	6,140,031,442		1.5	10.1	18.1	18.1				-
Public Equity Benchmark			1.9	9.4	17.6	17.6	-	-	-	-
Domestic Equity	3,621,969,293		1.9	12.4	21.6	21.6	7.6	13.1	12.1	11.2
Domestic Equity Benchmark			2.5	12.3	21.8	21.8	6.4	13.1	12.4	11.4
Large Cap	3,442,416,790		3.4	15.3	25.1	25.1	9.6	15.4	14.1	12.7
Russell 1000 Index			3.6	14.2	23.9	23.9	8.7	14.6	13.9	12.5
Small Cap	179,552,502		-6.1	-2.8	3.2	3.2	-0.9	5.0	5.2	5.9
Russell 2000 Index			-3.3	1.7	10.1	10.1	-2.6	6.9	6.8	7.0
International Equity	2,518,017,596		0.8	6.8	13.1	13.1	0.7	6.7	5.9	4.9
Legacy - Total International Equity Benchmark			0.9	5.3	11.6	11.6	1.6	5.8	5.3	4.0
International Equity All Cap	918,249,315		0.5	9.0	15.2	15.2				-
MSCI AC World ex USA IMI (Net)			0.9	5.3	11.6	11.6	-	-	-	-
International Developed Large Cap	993,036,177		-0.6	4.9	11.1	11.1				-
MSCI World ex U.S. (Net)			-0.6	5.0	11.2	11.2	-	-	-	-
International Developed Small Cap	150,032,466		-0.5	3.1	10.4	10.4				-
MSCI World ex U.S. Small Cap Index (Net)			-1.6	1.0	7.8	7.8	-	-	-	-
Emerging Markets	456,699,639		5.2	7.5	13.6	13.6				-
MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)			5.0	7.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	-
Private Equity	44,293,892		0.6	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.0			
Private Equity Benchmark			1.6	3.6	11.3	11.3	4.1	-	-	-
Total Income	3,280,187,393		0.7	0.6	4.6	4.6	-1.5	1.2	2.3	2.8
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			0.1	-0.7	2.6	2.6	-3.0	-0.2	0.9	1.3
Private Credit	659,103,600		2.9	5.1	-					-
Total Real Assets	953,649,298		-0.9	-2.2	-3.4	-3.4	1.4	3.7		-
Real Estate	416,357,923		-3.0	-9.6	-12.4	-12.4	0.7	1.7	3.0	5.3
NCREIF Property Index			-0.3	-1.2	-5.5	-5.5	2.3	3.4	4.4	6.1
Infrastructure	537,291,375		0.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.1	5.4	5.2	4.0
Infrastructure Benchmark			0.5	-0.9	-2.4	-2.4	0.1	2.4	2.8	1.9
In-State Investments	410,454,650		0.9	1.6	-					-
In-State Fixed Income	361,110,261		0.9	1.8						-
In-State Equity	49,344,389		0.4	0.4						-

Residual holdings account with a market value of \$1,742,868.05 included in total fund market value.



Total Fund Asset Allocation & Performance (Net of Fees)

NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

	Market Value	% of Portfolio	3 Mo	YTD	Fiscal YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
Cash and Equivalents	48,440,495		1.3	2.7	5.5	5.5	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.4
90 Day U.S. Treasury Bill			1.3	2.6	5.4	5.4	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.5

NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

		Pensi	on	Insurance		Legac	су	Total	
Investment Manager	Asset Class	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value	% of Total
LA Capital Large Cap Growth	Domestic Equity	52,852,096	0.7	7,169,683	0.2	84,900,765	0.8	144,922,544	0.7
NTAM R1000 Index	Domestic Equity	669,030,466	8.5	79,308,535	2.4	1,046,365,087	9.6	1,794,704,088	8.1
NTAM Quant Enh R1000	Domestic Equity	321,492,176	4.1	37,740,288	1.1	491,660,097	4.5	850,892,560	3.8
Parametric-Clifton Enh R1000	Domestic Equity	322,566,666	4.1	40,104,631	1.2	491,871,406	4.5	854,542,704	3.9
LA Capital Enhanced ex Alpha Fd	Domestic Equity	502,462,176	6.4	53,053,052	1.6	778,517,223	7.2	1,334,032,451	6.0
LA Captial Enhanced Alpha Fund	Domestic Equity	326,632,695	4.1	48,358,314	1.5	549,102,213	5.0	924,093,222	4.2
Atlanta Capital	Domestic Equity	34,961,712	0.4	6,537,842	0.2	46,482,758	0.4	87,982,313	0.4
Riverbridge Small Cap Growth	Domestic Equity	35,606,717	0.5	6,636,233	0.2	45,907,981	0.4	88,150,931	0.4
Sycamore Small Cap Value	Domestic Equity	34,845,560	0.4	6,619,199	0.2	45,954,823	0.4	87,419,583	0.4
NTAM R2000 Index	Domestic Equity	10,289,671	0.1	1,306,333	0.0	41,206,940	0.4	52,802,943	0.2
William Blair Int'l Leaders	International Equity	216,467,670	2.7	28,848,196	0.9	421,271,912	3.9	666,587,779	3.0
Arrowstreet ACWI ex US	International Equity	381,785,134	4.8	49,804,188	1.5	496,977,402	4.6	928,566,724	4.2
State St MSCI World exUS	International Equity	481,897,970	6.1	65,592,423	2.0	993,036,177	9.1	1,540,526,570	7.0
State St MSCI exUS Small	International Equity	44,648,681	0.6	5,745,416	0.2	87,619,330	0.8	138,013,427	0.6
DFA Intl Small Cap Value	International Equity	32,294,764	0.4	4,495,022	0.1	62,413,136	0.6	99,202,922	0.4
Wellington Intl SM Cap	International Equity	111,259	0.0	-	-	-	-	111,259	0.0
DFA EM All Cap Core	International Equity	110,815,919	1.4	14,866,893	0.4	223,184,500	2.1	348,867,312	1.6
State St MSCI EM China	International Equity	31,275,212	0.4	3,972,934	0.1	62,943,518	0.6	98,191,664	0.4
State St MSCI EM ex China	International Equity	84,577,538	1.1	10,901,528	0.3	170,571,620	1.6	266,050,685	1.2
Adams St 2010 Direct Partnership	Private Equity	512,443	0.0	-	-	-	-	512,443	0.0
Adams St 2010 Non-US Emg Partnership	Private Equity	1,043,318	0.0	-	-	-	-	1,043,318	0.0
Adams St 2010 Non-US Partnership	Private Equity	1,579,719	0.0	-	-	-	-	1,579,719	0.0
Adams St 2010 Partnership	Private Equity	3,910,898	0.0	-	-	-	-	3,910,898	0.0
Adams St 1998 Partnership	Private Equity	13,433	0.0	-	-	-	-	13,433	0.0
Adams St 1999 Partnership	Private Equity	80,333	0.0	-	-	-	-	80,333	0.0
Adams St 2000 Partnership	Private Equity	83,407	0.0	-	-	-	-	83,407	0.0
Adams St 2001 Partnership	Private Equity	105,555	0.0	-	-	-	-	105,555	0.0
Adams St 2002 Partnership	Private Equity	38,888	0.0	-	-	-	-	38,888	0.0
Adams St 2003 Partnership	Private Equity	34,343	0.0	-	-	-	-	34,343	0.0
Adams St 2000 Non-US Partnership	Private Equity	35,736	0.0	-	-	-	-	35,736	0.0
Adams St 2002 Non-US Partnership	Private Equity	30,431	0.0	-	-	-	-	30,431	0.0
Adams St 2004 Non-US Partnership	Private Equity	123,476	0.0	-	-	-	-	123,476	0.0
Adams St 2008 Non-US Partnership	Private Equity	3,076,339	0.0	-	-	-	-	3,076,339	0.0
Adams St 2015 Global Fund	Private Equity	35,278,745	0.4	-	-	-	-	35,278,745	0.2
Adams St 2016 Global Fund	Private Equity	34,739,398	0.4	-	-	-	-	34,739,398	0.2



NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

		Pensi	on	Insura	nce	Legac	су	Total		
Investment Manager	Asset Class	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value	% of Total	
Adams St 2017 Global Fund	Private Equity	74,238,937	0.9	-	-	-	-	74,238,937	0.3	
Adams St 2018 Global Fund	Private Equity	76,368,034	1.0	-	-	-	-	76,368,034	0.3	
Adams St 2019 Global Fund	Private Equity	70,652,566	0.9	-	-	-	-	70,652,566	0.3	
Adams St 2020 Global Fund	Private Equity	52,532,241	0.7	-	-	-	-	52,532,241	0.2	
Adams St 2021 Global Fund	Private Equity	34,408,413	0.4	-	-	-	-	34,408,413	0.2	
Adams St Direct Co-Invest 2006	Private Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Altor Fund VI	Private Equity	2,604,875	0.0	-	-	2,821,779	0.0	5,426,655	0.0	
BlackRock PEP	Private Equity	232,556,879	2.9	-	-	-	-	232,556,879	1.1	
Blackrock PEP 2020	Private Equity	129,666,212	1.6	-	-	-	-	129,666,212	0.6	
HIG Capital	Private Equity	3,045,157	0.0	-	-	4,350,224	0.0	7,395,382	0.0	
Sixth Street Partners - TAO	Private Equity	79,680,611	1.0	-	-	122,306,058	1.1	201,986,669	0.9	
Kelso	Private Equity	9,601,847	0.1	-	-	10,386,890	0.1	19,988,737	0.1	
Portfolio Advisors GP Solutions	Private Equity	11,155,910	0.1	-	-	16,733,838	0.2	27,889,748	0.1	
Lewis & Clark, LP	Private Equity	1,446,923	0.0	-	-	-	-	1,446,923	0.0	
Lewis & Clark II	Private Equity	3,652,126	0.0	-	-	-	-	3,652,126	0.0	
CorsAir III	Private Equity	10,775,005	0.1	-	-	-	-	10,775,005	0.0	
Capital International V	Private Equity	114,065	0.0	-	-	-	-	114,065	0.0	
Capital International VI	Private Equity	1,703,746	0.0	-	-	-	-	1,703,746	0.0	
EIG Energy Fund XIV	Private Equity	1,560,318	0.0	-	-	-	-	1,560,318	0.0	
Hearthstone Advisors MSIII	Private Equity	58,695	0.0	-	-	-	-	58,695	0.0	
Residual Holdings	Other	5,101,001	0.1	223,128	0.0	1,742,868	0.0	7,066,997	0.0	
Transition Account	Other	286,032	0.0	-	-	44,553	0.0	330,585	0.0	
Allspring Med Quality Credit	Fixed Income	110,749,048	1.4	109,810,254	3.3	165,815,146	1.5	386,374,448	1.7	
Manulife-Declaration TRBF	Fixed Income	585,970	0.0	433,032	0.0	855,087	0.0	1,874,089	0.0	
PIMCO DISCO II	Fixed Income	58,345,586	0.7	54,284,585	1.6	114,370,345	1.1	227,000,516	1.0	
PIMCO Core Plus Constrained	Fixed Income	343,405,762	4.3	333,505,936	10.1	504,763,354	4.6	1,181,675,053	5.3	
Prudential Core	Fixed Income	342,328,860	4.3	-	-	-	-	342,328,860	1.5	
State Street Gov Index	Fixed Income	152,678,397	1.9	151,296,558	4.6	224,732,939	2.1	528,707,893	2.4	
State Street Credit Index	Fixed Income	41,709,395	0.5	41,146,720	1.2	58,737,010	0.5	141,593,125	0.6	
Western Asset Core Plus	Fixed Income	338,171,629	4.3	337,510,917	10.2	503,459,591	4.6	1,179,142,137	5.3	
Fixed Income Transition	Fixed Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cerberus ND Private Credit	Fixed Income	151,466,958	1.9	-	-	231,124,508	2.1	382,591,466	1.7	
Ares ND Credit Strategies	Fixed Income	125,881,130	1.6	-	-	190,084,330	1.7	315,965,460	1.4	
Goldman Sachs 2006 Offshore	Fixed Income	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	
Loomis Sayles HY	Fixed Income	2,570,253	0.0	-	-	-	-	2,570,253	0.0	



NDSIB - Legacy Fund Period Ending: June 30, 2024

		Pensi	on	Insurance		Lega	су	Total	
Investment Manager	Asset Class	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value \$	Allocation (%)	Market Value	% of Total
PIMCO Bravo II	Fixed Income	2,490,958	0.0	1,272,600	0.0	1,218,359	0.0	4,981,917	0.0
Nomura High Yield	Fixed Income	163,442,008	2.1	-	-	329,422,131	3.0	492,864,139	2.2
PineBridge High Yield	Fixed Income	163,398,015	2.1	-	-	329,372,802	3.0	492,770,817	2.2
Invesco Core Real Estate	Real Estate	356,641,876	4.5	53,796,127	1.6	188,517,756	1.7	598,955,760	2.7
Invesco Asia RE Fund III	Real Estate	15,969,870	0.2	-	-	-	-	15,969,870	0.1
Invesco RE Fund VI	Real Estate	47,545,781	0.6	-	-	47,545,781	0.4	95,091,562	0.4
Invesco Value Added Fd IV	Real Estate	249,247	0.0	-	-	-	-	249,247	0.0
Invesco Value Added Fd V	Real Estate	53,961,568	0.7	-	-	-	-	53,961,568	0.2
JP Morgan SPC & Strat RE	Real Estate	245,296,584	3.1	-	-	-	-	245,296,584	1.1
JPM GreaterEur Opp Prop Fd	Real Estate	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
ISQ Global Infrastructure II	Diversified Real Assets	74,172,377	0.9	-	-	85,583,508	0.8	159,755,885	0.7
ISQ Global Infrastructure III	Diversified Real Assets	31,788,524	0.4	-	-	47,682,788	0.4	79,471,312	0.4
The Rohatyn Group	Diversified Real Assets	17,554,229	0.2	-	-	-	-	17,554,229	0.1
JP Morgan IIF Infrastructure	Diversified Real Assets	130,864,517	1.7	40,155,159	1.2	107,517,975	1.0	278,537,652	1.3
Grosvenor CIS Fund I	Diversified Real Assets	9,191,589	0.1	4,595,796	0.1	-	-	13,787,385	0.1
Grosvenor CIS Fund II	Diversified Real Assets	19,968,883	0.3	-	-	49,913,688	0.5	69,882,571	0.3
Grosvenor CIS Fund III	Diversified Real Assets	38,107,019	0.5	7,233,206	0.2	50,632,441	0.5	95,972,666	0.4
Macquarie Infrastructure Fund IV	Diversified Real Assets	81,686,135	1.0	-	-	94,253,233	0.9	175,939,368	0.8
Macquarie Infrastructure Fund V	Diversified Real Assets	67,520,024	0.9	16,910,829	0.5	101,280,035	0.9	185,710,888	0.8
Springbank Timberland	Diversified Real Assets	50,135,577	0.6	-	-	-	-	50,135,577	0.2
Teredo	Diversified Real Assets	23,784,470	0.3	-	-	-	-	23,784,470	0.1
Northern Trust Cash Account	Cash	57,480,030	0.7	70,847,716	2.1	8,382,050	0.1	136,709,796	0.6
BND Cash	Cash	11,618,054	0.1	22,250,792	0.7	40,058,445	0.4	73,927,290	0.3
Prudential Core Plus	Fixed Income	-	-	339,552,902	10.2	503,925,733	4.6	843,478,634	3.8
Barings Active Short Duration	Fixed Income	-	-	513,610,444	15.5	-	-	513,610,444	2.3
JP Morgan Short Term Bond	Fixed Income	-	-	512,915,023	15.5	-	-	512,915,023	2.3
JP Morgan Income & Growth Fd	Real Estate	-	-	43,505,668	1.3	180,294,386	1.7	223,800,054	1.0
TIR Eastern Timber Opps	Diversified Real Assets	-	-	22,632,741	0.7	-	-	22,632,741	0.1
Western US TIPS	Diversified Real Assets	-	-	168,298,177	5.1	427,707	0.0	168,725,883	0.8
Cerberus Global II	Private Equity	-	-	-	-	6,948,947	0.1	6,948,947	0.0
Fortress	Private Equity	-	-	-	-	3,052,213	0.0	3,052,213	0.0
BND Legacy Infrastructure Loan Fund	In-State Investments	-	-	-	-	50,059,095	0.5	50,059,095	0.2
BND CDs	In-State Investments	-	-	-	-	311,051,165	2.9	311,051,165	1.4
50 South Capital II	In-State Investments	-	-	-	-	49,344,389	0.5	49,344,389	0.2
	Total	7,907,270,460	100.0	3,316,849,020	100.0	10,878,800,038	100.0	22,102,919,518	100.0



Glossary

Allocation Effect: An attribution effect that describes the amount attributable to the managers' asset allocation decisions, relative to the benchmark.

Alpha: The excess return of a portfolio after adjusting for market risk. This excess return is attributable to the selection skill of the portfolio manager. Alpha is calculated as: Portfolio Return [Risk free Rate + Portfolio Beta x (Market Return Risk free Rate)].

Benchmark R squared: Measures how well the Benchmark return series fits the manager's return series. The higher the Benchmark R squared, the more appropriate the benchmark is for the manager.

Beta: A measure of systematic, or market risk; the part of risk in a portfolio or security that is attributable to general market movements. Beta is calculated by dividing the covariance of a security by the variance of the market.

Book to Market: The ratio of book value per share to market price per share. Growth managers typically have low book to market ratios while value managers typically have high book to market ratios.

Capture Ratio: A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up or down markets. The capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen (up market) or fallen (down market). The capture ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the up/down market, and multiplying that factor by 100.

Correlation: A measure of the relative movement of returns of one security or asset class relative to another over time. A correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of 1 me

Excess Return: A measure of the difference in appreciation or depreciation in the price of an investment compared to its benchmark, over a given time period. This is usually expressed as a percentage and may be annualized over a number of years or represent a single period.

Information Ratio: A measure of a manager's ability to earn excess return without incurring additional risk. Information ratio is calculated as: excess return divided by tracking error.

Interaction Effect: An attribution effect that describes the portion of active management that is contributable to the cross interaction between the allocation and selection effect. This can also be explained as an effect that cannot be easily traced to a source.

Portfolio Turnover: The percentage of a portfolio that is sold and replaced (turned over) during a given time period. Low portfolio turnover is indicative of a buy and hold strategy while high portfolio turnover implies a more active form of management.

Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E): Also called the earnings multiplier, it is calculated by dividing the price of a company's stock into earnings per share. Growth managers typically hold stocks with high price to earnings ratios whereas value managers hold stocks with low price to earnings ratios.

R Squared: Also called the coefficient of determination, it measures the amount of variation in one variable explained by variations in another, i.e., the goodness of fit to a benchmark. In the case of investments, the term is used to explain the amount of variation in a security or portfolio explained by movements in the market or the portfolio's benchmark.

Selection Effect: An attribution effect that describes the amount attributable to the managers' stock selection decisions, relative to the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio: A measure of portfolio efficiency. The Sharpe Ratio indicates excess portfolio return for each unit of risk associated with achieving the excess return. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the more efficient the portfolio. Sharpe ratio is calculated as: Portfolio Excess Return / Portfolio Standard Deviation.

Sortino Ratio: Measures the risk adjusted return of an investment, portfolio, or strategy. It is a modification of the Sharpe Ratio, but penalizes only those returns falling below a specified benchmark. The Sortino Ratio uses downside deviation in the denominator rather than standard deviation, like the Sharpe Ratio.

Standard Deviation: A measure of volatility, or risk, inherent in a security or portfolio. The standard deviation of a series is a measure of the extent to which observations in the series differ from the arithmetic mean of the series. For example, if a security has an average annual rate of return of 10% and a standard deviation of 5%, then two thirds of the time, one would expect to receive an annual rate of return between 5% and 15%.

Style Analysis: A return based analysis designed to identify combinations of passive investments to closely replicate the performance of funds

Style Map: A specialized form or scatter plot chart typically used to show where a Manager lies in relation to a set of style indices on a two dimensional plane. This is simply a way of viewing the asset loadings in a different context. The coordinates are calculated by rescaling the asset loadings to range from 1 to 1 on each axis and are dependent on the Style Indices comprising the Map.



Disclaimer

This report contains confidential and proprietary information and is subject to the terms and conditions of the Consulting Agreement. It is being provided for use solely by the customer. The report may not be sold or otherwise provided, in whole or in part, to any other person or entity without written permission from Verus Advisory, Inc., (hereinafter Verus) or as required by law or any regulatory authority. The information presented does not constitute a recommendation by Verus and cannot be used for advertising or sales promotion purposes. This does not constitute an offer or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities, commodities or any other financial instruments or products.

The information presented has been prepared using data from third party sources that Verus believes to be reliable. While Verus exercised reasonable professional care in preparing the report, it cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided by third party sources. Therefore, Verus makes no representations or warranties as to the accuracy of the information presented. Verus takes no responsibility or liability (including damages) for any error, omission, or inaccuracy in the data supplied by any third party. Nothing contained herein is, or should be relied on as a promise, representation, or guarantee as to future performance or a particular outcome. Even with portfolio diversification, asset allocation, and a long-term approach, investing involves risk of loss that the investor should be prepared to bear.

The information presented may be deemed to contain forward-looking information. Examples of forward looking information include, but are not limited to, (a) projections of or statements regarding return on investment, future earnings, interest income, other income, growth prospects, capital structure and other financial terms, (b) statements of plans or objectives of management,(c) statements of future economic performance, and (d) statements of assumptions, such as economic conditions underlying other statements. Such forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, will, should, anticipates, or the negative of any of the foregoing or other variations thereon comparable terminology, or by discussion of strategy. No assurance can be given that the future results described by the forward-looking information will be achieved. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors which could cause the actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward looking information. The findings, rankings, and opinions expressed herein are the intellectual property of Verus and are subject to change without notice. The information presented does not claim to be all-inclusive, nor does it contain all information that clients may desire for their purposes. The information presented should be read in conjunction with any other material provided by Verus, investment managers, and custodians.

Verus will make every reasonable effort to obtain and include accurate market values. However, if managers or custodians are unable to provide the reporting period's market values prior to the report issuance, Verus may use the last reported market value or make estimates based on the manager's stated or estimated returns and other information available at the time. These estimates may differ materially from the actual value. Hedge fund market values presented in this report are provided by the fund manager or custodian. Market values presented for private equity investments reflect the last reported NAV by the custodian or manager net of capital calls and distributions as of the end of the reporting period. These values are estimates and may differ materially from the investments actual value. Private equity managers report performance using an internal rate of return (IRR), which differs from the time-weighted rate of return (TWRR) calculation done by Verus. It is inappropriate to compare IRR and TWRR to each other. IRR figures reported in the illiquid alternative pages are provided by the respective managers, and Verus has not made any attempts to verify these returns. Until a partnership is liquidated (typically over 10-12 years), the IRR is only an interim estimated return. The actual IRR performance of any LP is not known until the final liquidation.

Verus receives universe data from InvMetrics, eVestment Alliance, and Morningstar. We believe this data to be robust and appropriate for peer comparison. Nevertheless, these universes may not be comprehensive of all peer investors/managers but rather of the investors/managers that comprise that database. The resulting universe composition is no static and will change over time. Returns are annualized when they cover more than one year. Investment managers may revise their data after report distribution. Verus will make the appropriate correction to the client account but may or may not disclose the change to the client based on the materiality of the change.



Glossary

Allocation Effect: An attribution effect that describes the amount attributable to the managers' asset allocation decisions, relative to the benchmark.

Alpha: The excess return of a portfolio after adjusting for market risk. This excess return is attributable to the selection skill of the portfolio manager. Alpha is calculated as: Portfolio Return [Risk free Rate + Portfolio Beta x (Market Return Risk free Rate)].

Benchmark R squared: Measures how well the Benchmark return series fits the manager's return series. The higher the Benchmark R squared, the more appropriate the benchmark is for the manager.

Beta: A measure of systematic, or market risk: the part of risk in a portfolio or security that is attributable to general market movements. Beta is calculated by dividing the covariance of a security by the variance of the market.

Book to Market: The ratio of book value per share to market price per share. Growth managers typically have low book to market ratios while value managers typically have high book to market ratios.

Capture Ratio: A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up or down markets. The capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen (up market) or fallen (down market). The capture ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the up/down market, and multiplying that factor by 100.

Correlation: A measure of the relative movement of returns of one security or asset class relative to another over time. A correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in lock step, a correlation of 1 means the returns of two securities move in the exact opposite direction over time. Correlation is used as a measure to help maximize the benefits of diversification when constructing an investment portfolio.

Excess Return: A measure of the difference in appreciation or depreciation in the price of an investment compared to its benchmark, over a given time period. This is usually expressed as a percentage and may be annualized over a number of years or represent a single period.

Information Ratio: A measure of a manager's ability to earn excess return without incurring additional risk. Information ratio is calculated as: excess return divided by tracking error.

Interaction Effect: An attribution effect that describes the portion of active management that is contributable to the cross interaction between the allocation and selection effect. This can also be explained as an effect that cannot be easily traced to a source.

Portfolio Turnover: The percentage of a portfolio that is sold and replaced (turned over) during a given time period. Low portfolio turnover is indicative of a buy and hold strategy while high portfolio turnover implies a more active form of management.

Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E): Also called the earnings multiplier, it is calculated by dividing the price of a company's stock into earnings per share. Growth managers typically hold stocks with high price to earnings ratios whereas value managers hold stocks with low price to earnings ratios.

R Squared: Also called the coefficient of determination, it measures the amount of variation in one variable explained by variations in another, i.e., the goodness of fit to a benchmark. In the case of investments, the term is used to explain the amount of variation in a security or portfolio explained by movements in the market or the portfolio's benchmark.

Selection Effect: An attribution effect that describes the amount attributable to the managers' stock selection decisions, relative to the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio: A measure of portfolio efficiency. The Sharpe Ratio indicates excess portfolio return for each unit of risk associated with achieving the excess return. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the more efficient the portfolio. Sharpe ratio is calculated as: Portfolio Excess Return / Portfolio Standard Deviation.

Sortino Ratio: Measures the risk adjusted return of an investment, portfolio, or strategy. It is a modification of the Sharpe Ratio, but penalizes only those returns falling below a specified benchmark. The Sortino Ratio uses downside deviation in the denominator rather than standard deviation, like the Sharpe Ratio.

Standard Deviation: A measure of volatility, or risk, inherent in a security or portfolio. The standard deviation of a series is a measure of the extent to which observations in the series differ from the arithmetic mean of the series. For example, if a security has an average annual rate of return of 10% and a standard deviation of 5%, then two thirds of the time, one would expect to receive an annual rate of return between 5% and 15%.

Style Analysis: A return based analysis designed to identify combinations of passive investments to closely replicate the performance of funds

Style Map: A specialized form or scatter plot chart typically used to show where a Manager lies in relation to a set of style indices on a two dimensional plane. This is simply a way of viewing the asset loadings in a different context. The coordinates are calculated by rescaling the asset loadings to range from 1 to 1 on each axis and are dependent on the Style Indices comprising the Map.



Disclaimer

This report contains confidential and proprietary information and is subject to the terms and conditions of the Consulting Agreement. It is being provided for use solely by the customer. The report may not be sold or otherwise provided, in whole or in part, to any other person or entity without written permission from Verus Advisory, Inc., (hereinafter Verus) or as required by law or any regulatory authority. The information presented does not constitute a recommendation by Verus and cannot be used for advertising or sales promotion purposes. This does not constitute an offer or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities, commodities or any other financial instruments or products.

The information presented has been prepared using data from third party sources that Verus believes to be reliable. While Verus exercised reasonable professional care in preparing the report, it cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided by third party sources. Therefore, Verus makes no representations or warranties as to the accuracy of the information presented. Verus takes no responsibility or liability (including damages) for any error, omission, or inaccuracy in the data supplied by any third party. Nothing contained herein is, or should be relied on as a promise, representation, or guarantee as to future performance or a particular outcome. Even with portfolio diversification, asset allocation, and a long-term approach, investing involves risk of loss that the investor should be prepared to bear.

The information presented may be deemed to contain forward-looking information. Examples of forward looking information include, but are not limited to, (a) projections of or statements regarding return on investment, future earnings, interest income, other income, growth prospects, capital structure and other financial terms, (b) statements of plans or objectives of management,(c) statements of future economic performance, and (d) statements of assumptions, such as economic conditions underlying other statements. Such forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, will, should, anticipates, or the negative of any of the foregoing or other variations thereon comparable terminology, or by discussion of strategy. No assurance can be given that the future results described by the forward-looking information will be achieved. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors which could cause the actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward looking information. The findings, rankings, and opinions expressed herein are the intellectual property of Verus and are subject to change without notice. The information presented does not claim to be all-inclusive, nor does it contain all information that clients may desire for their purposes. The information presented should be read in conjunction with any other material provided by Verus, investment managers, and custodians.

Verus will make every reasonable effort to obtain and include accurate market values. However, if managers or custodians are unable to provide the reporting period's market values prior to the report issuance, Verus may use the last reported market value or make estimates based on the manager's stated or estimated returns and other information available at the time. These estimates may differ materially from the actual value. Hedge fund market values presented in this report are provided by the fund manager or custodian. Market values presented for private equity investments reflect the last reported NAV by the custodian or manager net of capital calls and distributions as of the end of the reporting period. These values are estimates and may differ materially from the investments actual value. Private equity managers report performance using an internal rate of return (IRR), which differs from the time-weighted rate of return (TWRR) calculation done by Verus. It is inappropriate to compare IRR and TWRR to each other. IRR figures reported in the illiquid alternative pages are provided by the respective managers, and Verus has not made any attempts to verify these returns. Until a partnership is liquidated (typically over 10-12 years), the IRR is only an interim estimated return. The actual IRR performance of any LP is not known until the final liquidation.

Verus receives universe data from InvMetrics, eVestment Alliance, and Morningstar. We believe this data to be robust and appropriate for peer comparison. Nevertheless, these universes may not be comprehensive of all peer investors/managers but rather of the investors/managers that comprise that database. The resulting universe composition is no static and will change over time. Returns are annualized when they cover more than one year. Investment managers may revise their data after report distribution. Verus will make the appropriate correction to the client account but may or may not disclose the change to the client based on the materiality of the change.

