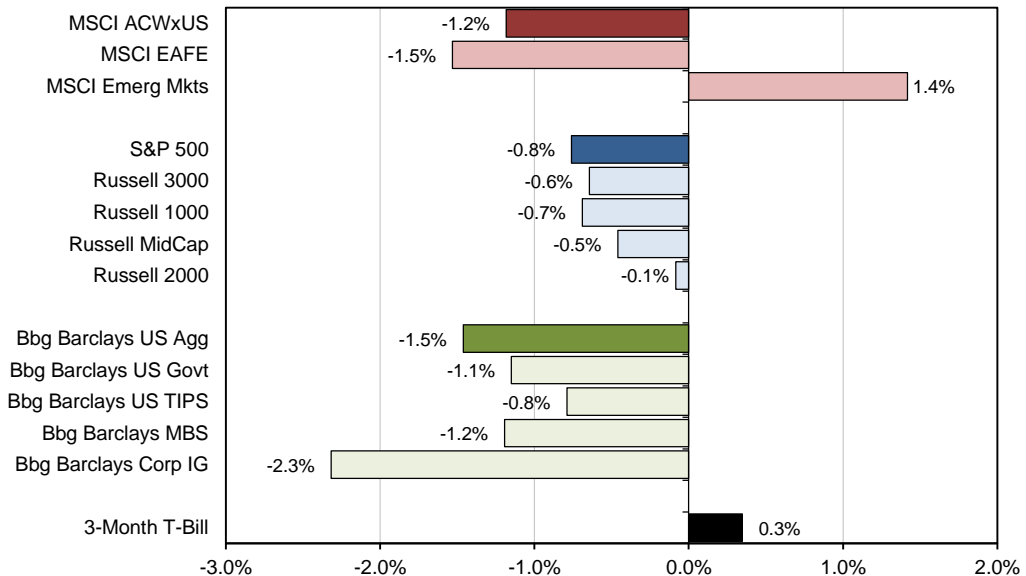


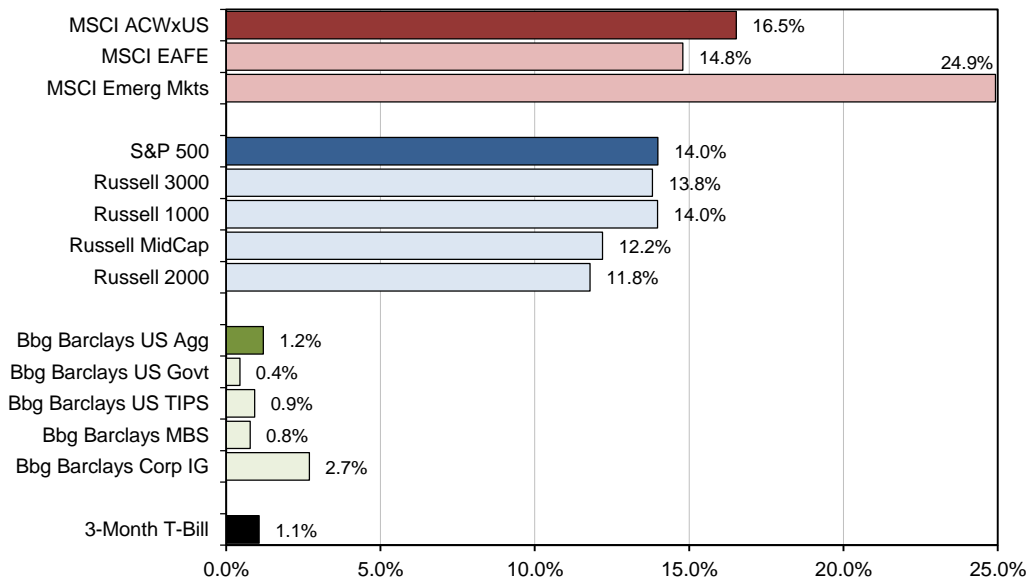
1st Quarter 2018 Market Environment

- Market returns were broadly negative across major equity and fixed income indices as we finished a highly volatile 1st quarter of 2018. Broad domestic and international equity markets pulled back modestly following a very strong 2017. Fixed income indices also posted negative results, producing returns in-line with those of equities during the quarter. However, when viewed over the past 1-year period, returns remain positive for major indices as improving macroeconomic data and robust corporate earnings worldwide outweighed the near-term market uncertainty. The US stock market represented by the Russell 3000 Index returned -0.6% and 13.8% for the quarter and 1-year period respectively. While the Russell 3000 outperformed the international MSCI ACWI ex US Index during the 1st quarter, international stocks have performed better over the last 12 months. While the US economy continues to show signs of expansion, investors focused on the future path of Federal Reserve (Fed) monetary policy and the emergence of new protectionist trade policies from the Trump administration during the quarter.
- International equity market benchmarks were mixed with developed markets posting modestly negative returns and emerging markets earning a slightly positive result. This is a continuation of the 2017 trend of emerging market outperformance relative to developed market equities. Emerging market stocks returned 1.4% and 24.9% over the quarter and 1-year period respectively. While the developed market MSCI EAFE Index lost ground through the 1st quarter, returning -1.5%, it still posted solid gains over the 1-year period returning 14.8%, narrowly outpacing major US indices. The strength in fundamentals abroad, ongoing US Dollar (USD) weakness and relatively accommodative global central bank policies continue to act as a tailwind to international markets relative to their US counterparts. Consequently, as the global recovery continues to take hold, international central banks have started to telegraph a greater likelihood of reduced stimulus in the future. Many international markets also saw their returns influenced, both positively and negatively, by ongoing political developments throughout the quarter.
- Interest rates on the US Treasury Yield Curve ended the 1st quarter of 2018 higher across all maturities. The movement in rates was considerable during the quarter as markets reacted to the greater likelihood of increasing inflation and a more restrictive than expected US monetary policy going forward. The Fed followed suit by increasing short-term interest rates by 25 basis points at their March meeting, the third increase in the last 12 months. The rising interest rate environment negatively impacted fixed income market returns for the quarter. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index fell -1.5% for the quarter, but managed a positive 1.2% return for the 1-year period. Corporate credit reversed its 2017 trend of outperformance relative to other investment grade sectors returning -2.3% during the 1st quarter as credit spreads began to widen.

Quarter Performance

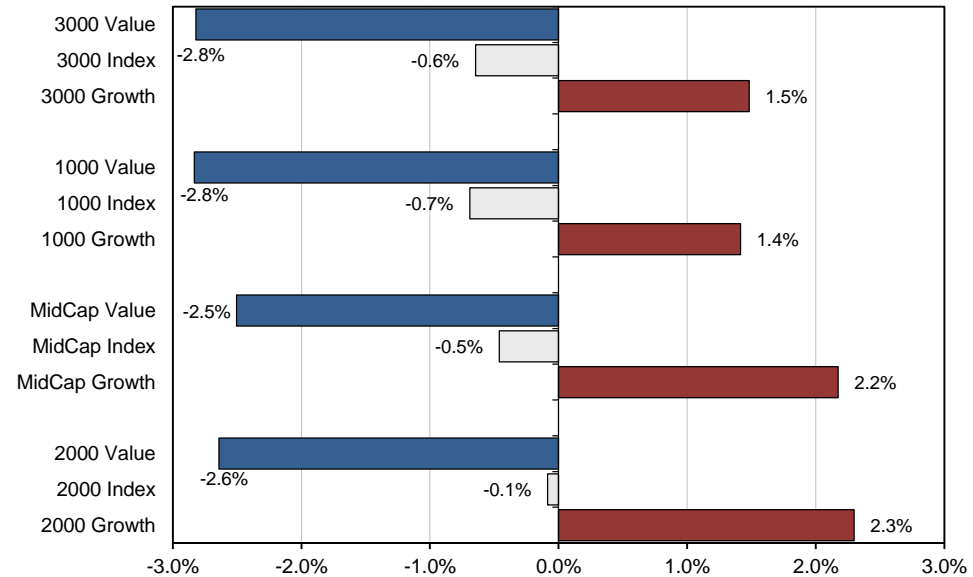


1-Year Performance

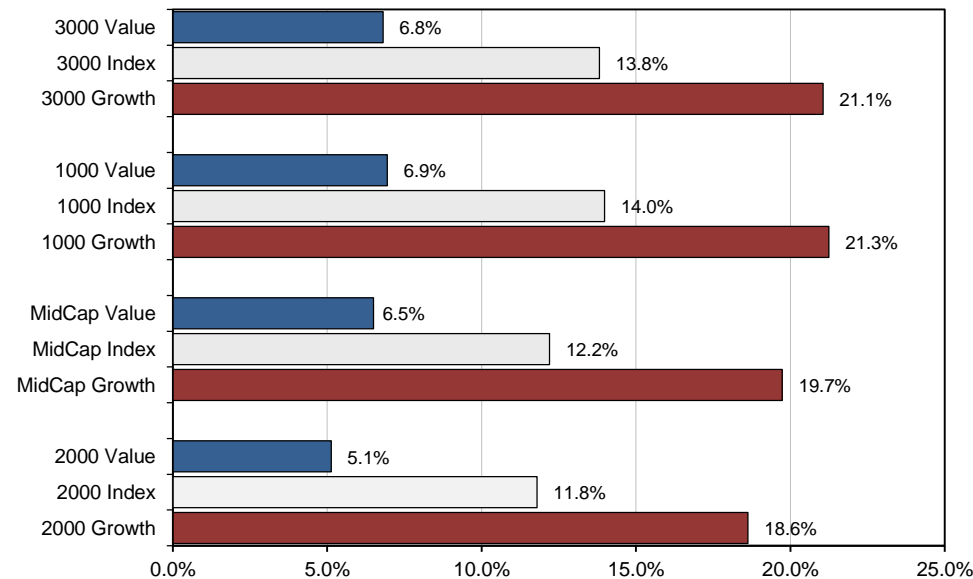


- US equity index returns were mixed across the style and capitalization spectrum to start 2018 with growth indices being the best performers. Markets were highly volatile throughout the quarter. Investors initially cheered the passage of the republican party tax reforms containing reductions to both individual and corporate income tax rates, increasing expectations for consumer spending and corporate earnings going forward. However, high US wage growth in January raised investor concerns that inflation could be picking up more quickly than the market expected, and would therefore require increased Fed action to prevent overheating of the economy. Market volatility rose and the S&P 500 Index had its first correction since 2015, falling over 10%. The market began a recovery from its February low as later economic releases made it appear that fears over inflation had likely been overstated. However, volatility returned in March when the Trump administration announced a series of protectionist tariff policies, with emphasis placed on China, increasing the potential for a global trade war. Despite the considerable market volatility, most US economic data was positive during the quarter and congress passed a new federal budget deal that will increase government spending by about \$300 billion over the next two years which can be used to stimulate the economy over the short-term.
- During the quarter, small cap stocks outperformed mid and large cap equities. The small cap Russell 2000 Index returned -0.1% during the period, while the large cap Russell 1000 Index returned -0.7%. The opposite was true over the 1-year period as large cap names were the best performers. The Russell 1000 returned 14.0% over the trailing year while the Russell 2000 posted a return of 11.8%. This large cap outperformance can be partially explained by their greater exposure to foreign markets relative to small cap companies. This can be especially beneficial during periods of USD weakness, such as that experienced over the last year. Large cap companies generate more revenue outside of the US which can expose them to faster growing markets, foreign tax benefits or strengthening foreign currencies.
- Growth indices outperformed value indices across the market cap spectrum for the fifth straight quarter and were all able to post a positive return for the 1st quarter of 2018. Performance for growth indices more than doubled value index performance for each respective cap segment for the year. Growth benchmarks benefitted from larger exposures to more cyclical names within the information technology, consumer discretionary, health care and industrials sectors. They also benefitted from underweights to more defensive “bond proxy” sectors such as REITs, utilities and telecom. Lower exposure to the energy sector also acted as tailwind to growth benchmarks.

Quarter Performance - Russell Style Series



1-Year Performance - Russell Style Series

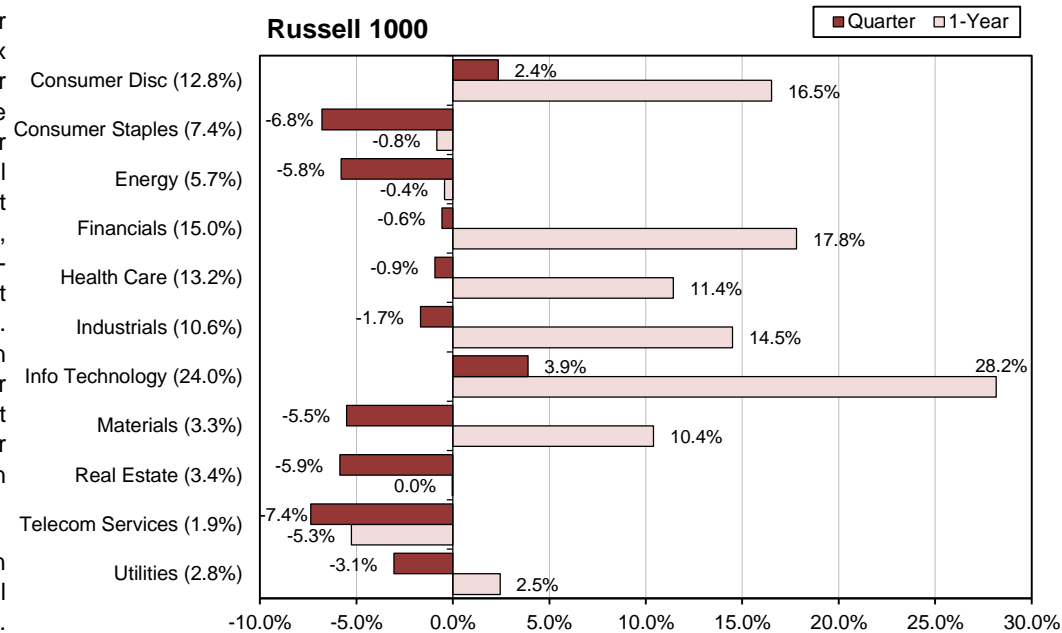


- Sector performance was largely negative across large cap sectors for the 1st quarter of 2018. Only two of eleven sectors had positive returns for the quarter and only three of eleven economic sectors outpaced the Russell 1000 Index return. Cyclical sectors tended to do well through the quarter with the higher yielding bond proxy sectors lagging on a relative basis as interest rates rose sharply during the period. Technology stocks continued their 2017 gains over the quarter, gaining 3.9% and consumer discretionary stocks performed well on the back of a strong holiday season earning a 2.4% return. The largest detractors for the quarter were the more defensive telecom services, consumer staples and real estate sectors which returned -7.4%, -6.8% and -5.9% respectively. Over the trailing 1-year period, technology was the best performing sector by a relatively wide margin returning an impressive 28.2%. Consumer discretionary and financials also returned greater than 15%. Seven of eleven large cap economic sectors posted positive returns for the 1-year period with six posting double digit returns. Telecom services was the largest underperformer losing -5.3%. The three other sectors with negative returns for the trailing year (real estate, energy and consumer staples) fell by less than 1.0%.

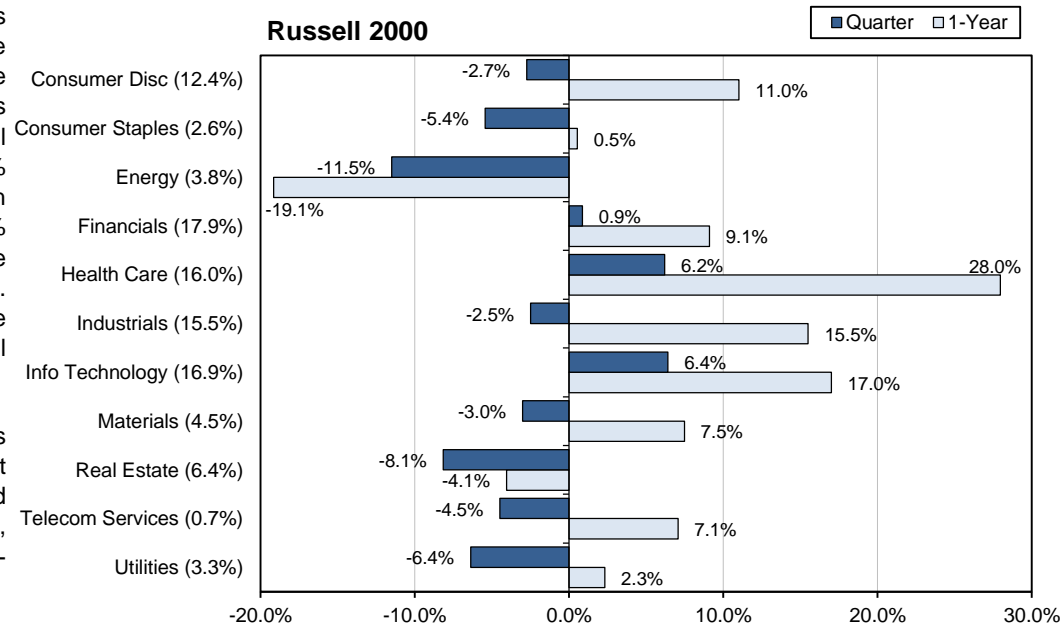
- Small cap sector results were mixed relative to their large capitalization counterparts. Only three of eleven economic sectors outpaced the Russell 2000 Index return for the quarter and posted positive results for the period. Like the large cap index sector performance, higher dividend yielding sectors also tended to trail more economically sensitive sectors. Technology was the best performing sector returning 6.4%. However, there were several notable differences, particularly in consumer discretionary and energy where there was significant underperformance relative to their large cap counterparts. Small cap sectors trailed large cap sectors in those two categorizations by over 5.0% during the quarter. Similarly, the small cap health care sector had much stronger performance than the large cap health care sector posting a 6.2% gain for the quarter. Over the 1-year period, nine of eleven sectors have posted gains with four of eleven sectors having returns greater than 10%. Health care stocks were the best performers within the Russell 2000 for the year returning a solid 28.0%. Energy and real estate were the only Russell 2000 sectors to post a negative return, falling -19.1% and -4.1% respectively.

- Using S&P 500 sector valuations as a proxy for the market, forward P/E ratios for eight of the GICS sectors were higher than their long-term averages at quarter-end. Using these historical P/E measures, the utilities, materials and energy sectors appear the most extended. In contrast the telecommunications, technology and health care sectors were trading at a discount to their long-term average P/E ratios.

Russell 1000



Russell 2000



The Market Environment
Top 10 Index Weights & Quarterly Performance for the Russell 1000 & 2000
As of March 31, 2018

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Apple Inc	3.41%	-0.5%	18.6%	Information Technology
Microsoft Corp	2.74%	7.2%	41.5%	Information Technology
Amazon.com Inc	2.33%	23.8%	63.3%	Consumer Discretionary
Berkshire Hathaway Inc B	1.54%	0.6%	19.7%	Financials
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.52%	3.4%	28.0%	Financials
Facebook Inc A	1.51%	-9.4%	12.5%	Information Technology
Johnson & Johnson	1.38%	-7.7%	5.5%	Health Care
Exxon Mobil Corp	1.27%	-9.9%	-5.5%	Energy
Alphabet Inc C	1.25%	-1.4%	24.4%	Information Technology
Alphabet Inc A	1.24%	-1.5%	22.3%	Information Technology

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
XL Group Ltd	0.06%	57.8%	41.6%	Financials
Abiomed Inc	0.05%	55.3%	132.4%	Health Care
Netflix Inc	0.48%	53.9%	99.8%	Consumer Discretionary
Validus Holdings Ltd	0.02%	44.6%	23.1%	Financials
Herbalife Ltd	0.02%	43.9%	67.6%	Consumer Staples
Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.02%	43.0%	40.0%	Health Care
Match Group Inc	0.01%	41.9%	172.1%	Information Technology
Square Inc A	0.05%	41.9%	184.7%	Information Technology
CSRA Inc	0.03%	38.6%	43.0%	Information Technology
DST Systems Inc	0.02%	34.8%	37.9%	Information Technology

Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Colony NorthStar Inc A	0.01%	-49.8%	-52.7%	Real Estate
Weatherford International PLC	0.01%	-45.1%	-65.6%	Energy
Akorn Inc	0.01%	-41.9%	-22.3%	Health Care
Universal Display Corp	0.02%	-41.5%	17.4%	Information Technology
Macquarie Infrastructure Corp	0.01%	-40.3%	-49.7%	Industrials
Patterson Companies Inc	0.01%	-38.0%	-49.6%	Health Care
Mallinckrodt PLC	0.01%	-35.8%	-67.5%	Health Care
L Brands Inc	0.04%	-35.8%	-14.5%	Consumer Discretionary
OPKO Health Inc	0.00%	-35.3%	-60.4%	Health Care
Coherent Inc	0.02%	-33.6%	-8.9%	Information Technology

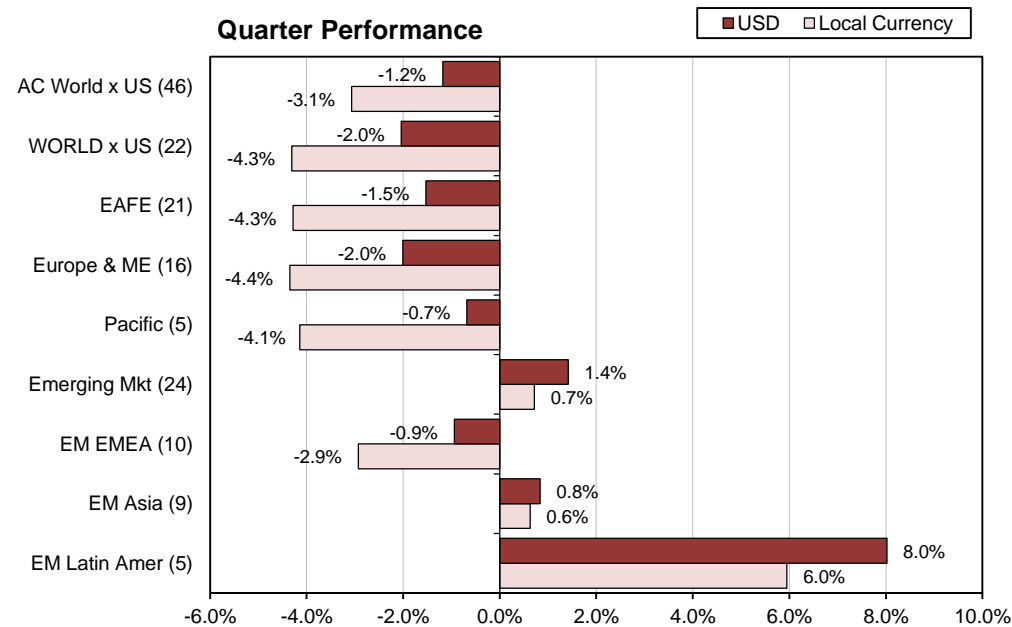
Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
bluebird bio Inc	0.52%	-4.1%	87.8%	Health Care
MGIC Investment Corp	0.49%	-7.9%	28.3%	Financials
Sterling Bancorp	0.49%	-8.1%	-3.7%	Financials
Wintrust Financial Corp	0.49%	4.7%	25.5%	Financials
Umpqua Holdings Corp	0.48%	3.9%	25.1%	Financials
Idacorp Inc	0.45%	-2.7%	9.2%	Utilities
Hancock Holding Co	0.44%	4.9%	15.8%	Financials
LivaNova PLC	0.44%	10.7%	80.6%	Health Care
WGL Holdings Inc	0.44%	-2.0%	3.8%	Utilities
Radian Group Inc	0.42%	-7.6%	6.1%	Financials

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Atara Biotherapeutics Inc	0.13%	115.5%	89.8%	Health Care
Iovance Biotherapeutics Inc	0.12%	111.3%	126.8%	Health Care
Cambium Learning Group Inc	0.01%	97.2%	128.6%	Consumer Discretionary
G1 Therapeutics Inc	0.01%	86.7%	N/A	Health Care
Arsanis Inc	0.00%	79.4%	N/A	Health Care
Eastman Kodak Co	0.00%	72.6%	-53.5%	Information Technology
American Public Education Inc	0.07%	71.7%	87.8%	Consumer Discretionary
Infinera Corp	0.16%	71.6%	6.2%	Information Technology
Novavax Inc	0.04%	69.4%	64.1%	Health Care
WMIH Corp	0.03%	67.2%	-2.1%	Financials

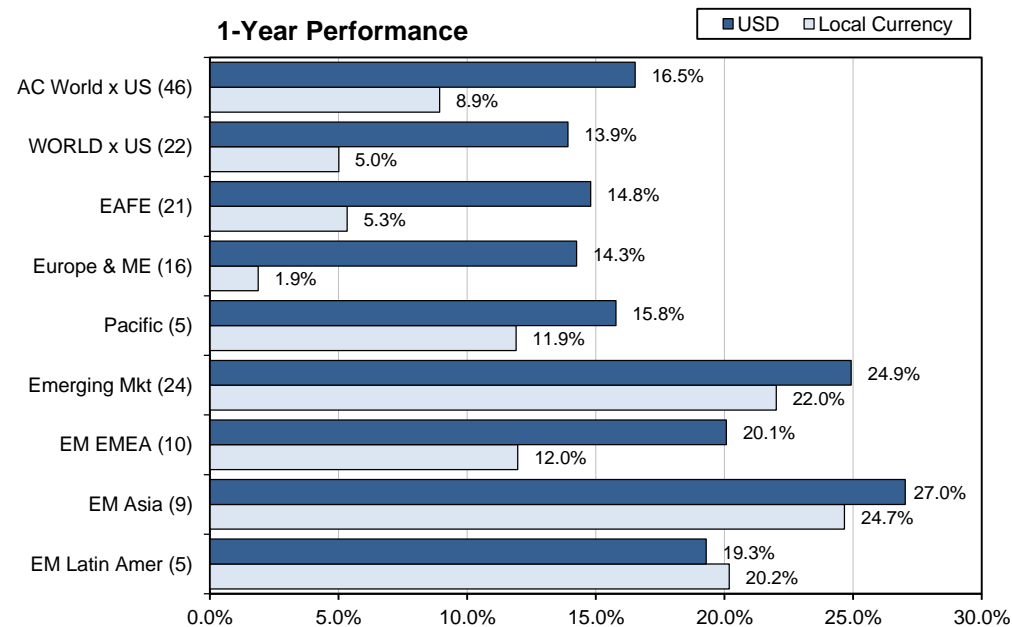
Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Dermira Inc	0.01%	-71.3%	-76.6%	Health Care
Ascent Capital Group Inc A	0.00%	-68.0%	-74.0%	Consumer Discretionary
Roadrunner Transportation Systems Inc	0.01%	-67.1%	-63.0%	Industrials
Tintri Inc	0.00%	-66.5%	N/A	Information Technology
Westmoreland Coal Co	0.00%	-66.1%	-97.2%	Energy
Protagonist Therapeutics Inc	0.01%	-58.7%	-32.9%	Health Care
RAIT Financial Trust	0.00%	-56.9%	-94.5%	Real Estate
Ultra Petroleum Corp	0.08%	-54.0%	-67.4%	Energy
Melinta Therapeutics Inc	0.01%	-53.2%	-60.5%	Health Care
Tetraphase Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.02%	-51.3%	-66.6%	Health Care

- Similar to domestic equities, broad international equity returns pulled back during the 1st quarter. Performance was largely driven by the same catalysts as the US equity markets, as global macroeconomic data remained generally positive. US investors in international markets had a currency effect tailwind as the USD continued its 2017 fall, weakening against most other currencies during the 1st quarter. The MSCI ACWI ex US Index lost -1.2% in USD terms and -3.1% in local currency terms. Emerging markets were a bright spot for the quarter with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index finishing with a slight gain. The returns over the 1-year period are substantially better with MSCI ACWI ex US returning 16.5% in USD terms and 8.9% in local currency terms.
- Results for developed market international indices were negative to start 2018 in both USD and local currency terms with the MSCI EAFE Index returning -1.5% and -4.3% respectively. Investors ignored broadly positive global economic data, focusing their attention on US monetary policy uncertainty and the outlook for global trade relations. There were several newsworthy political events during the quarter. In Europe, Italian elections resulted in a hung parliament with the populist Five Star Movement winning the largest number of seats. There is currently no clear path for a coalition government to be formed and it is possible elections may need to be re-held. In contrast, German Chancellor Merkel succeeded in forming a “grand coalition” government during March. In the UK, continued progress was made on “Brexit” as the UK and European Union were able to agree to initial terms on a transition period following the UK’s separation that should allow for an orderly withdrawal. In Japan, Prime Minister Abe was engulfed in a scandal regarding a discounted land sale to a school operator with ties to his wife and its subsequent coverup. The MSCI EAFE Index returned 14.8% and 5.3% for the last twelve months in USD and local currency terms respectively.
- The MSCI Emerging Market Index outperformed developed markets for the 1st quarter, posting a narrow gain of 1.4% and 0.7% in USD and local currency terms respectively. While emerging markets were also affected by the rise in global market volatility, strong GDP and corporate earnings growth combined with USD weakness helped them to finish the quarter ahead. China modestly outperformed despite late quarter trade tensions with the US. Brazil was the index’s strongest performer, returning 12.4% in USD terms, after former President Lula da Silva had a corruption and money laundering conviction upheld, likely preventing him from running for office again and opening the door for future economic reforms. Russian equities also performed well after Standard & Poor’s raised the countries credit rating to investment grade for the first time in over a decade citing prudent policy responses to sanctions and falling commodity prices. Indian stocks underperformed after fraud allegations emerged at a state-run bank. One year returns for the MSCI Emerging Market Index were 24.9% in USD terms and 22.0% in terms of local currency.

Quarter Performance



1-Year Performance



The Market Environment
US Dollar International Index Attribution & Country Detail
As of March 31, 2018

MSCI - EAFE	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	12.6%	0.7%	19.2%
Consumer Staples	11.1%	-3.0%	10.4%
Energy	5.3%	-2.0%	21.4%
Financials	21.1%	-2.2%	13.6%
Health Care	10.2%	-0.9%	7.0%
Industrials	14.6%	-1.5%	17.4%
Information Technology	6.6%	1.1%	26.2%
Materials	8.0%	-3.8%	19.8%
Real Estate	3.5%	-1.5%	13.1%
Telecommunication Services	3.8%	-3.9%	3.1%
Utilities	3.3%	1.3%	12.1%
Total	100.0%	-1.5%	14.8%

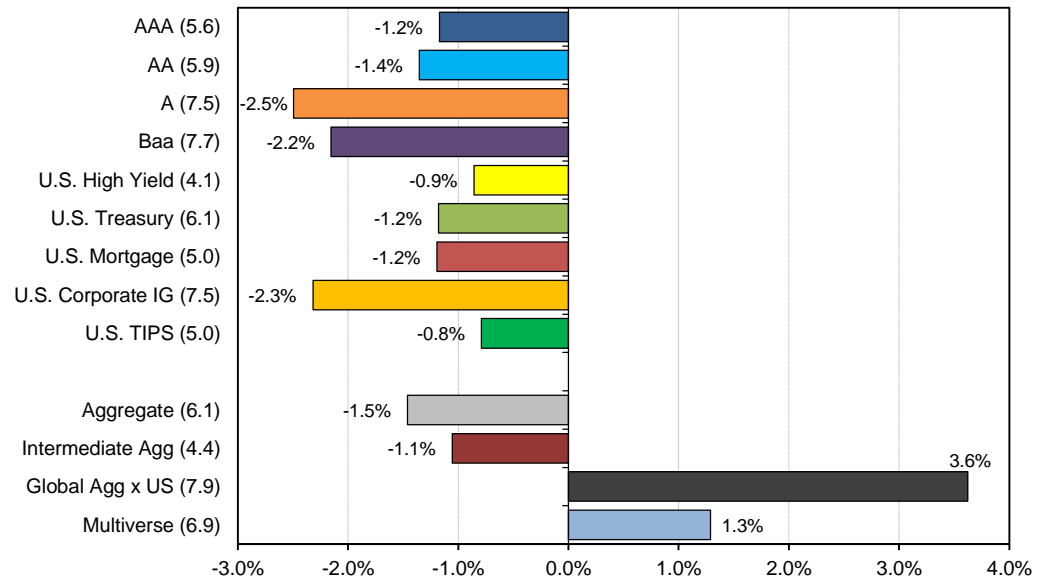
MSCI - ACWIxUS	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	11.4%	-1.0%	18.6%
Consumer Staples	9.5%	-2.8%	11.0%
Energy	6.7%	-1.8%	15.4%
Financials	23.1%	-1.1%	15.9%
Health Care	7.7%	-0.3%	9.1%
Industrials	11.8%	-1.6%	16.3%
Information Technology	11.8%	1.8%	34.3%
Materials	8.0%	-2.9%	18.4%
Real Estate	3.2%	-1.7%	16.5%
Telecommunication Services	3.9%	-4.1%	3.6%
Utilities	3.0%	1.2%	10.9%
Total	100.0%	-1.2%	16.5%

MSCI - Emerging Mkt	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	9.5%	-6.1%	16.5%
Consumer Staples	6.4%	-0.8%	15.8%
Energy	7.2%	7.5%	24.7%
Financials	24.0%	4.2%	25.6%
Health Care	2.8%	7.0%	34.6%
Industrials	5.2%	-0.8%	10.1%
Information Technology	27.8%	2.1%	40.1%
Materials	7.3%	0.7%	20.0%
Real Estate	2.8%	-2.1%	32.5%
Telecommunication Services	4.6%	-3.7%	4.5%
Utilities	2.4%	3.0%	9.2%
Total	100.0%	1.4%	24.9%

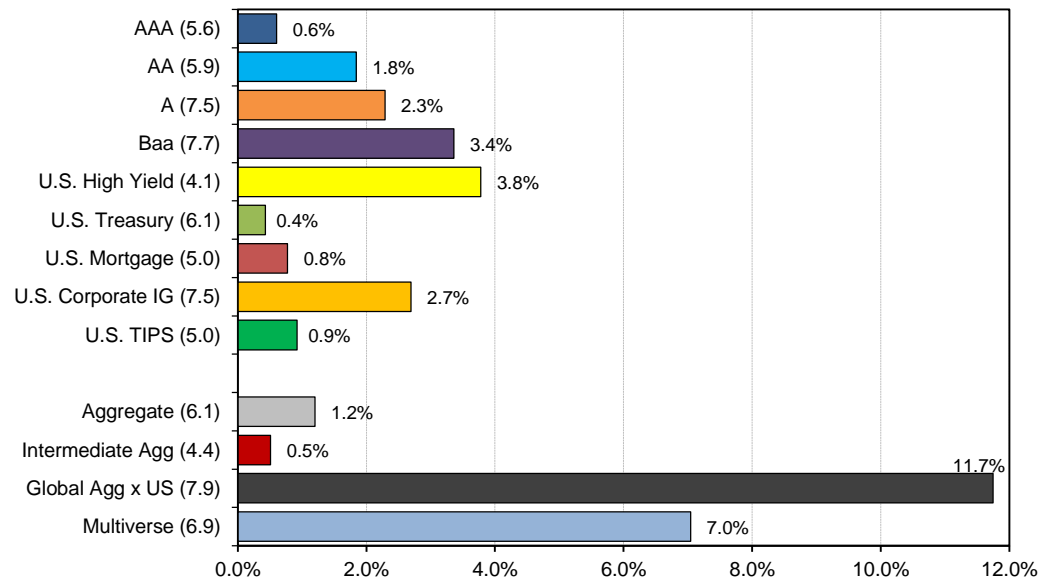
Country	MSCI-EAFE Weight	MSCI-ACWIxUS Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Japan	24.6%	16.8%	0.8%	19.6%
United Kingdom	17.3%	11.8%	-3.9%	11.9%
France	10.9%	7.5%	0.3%	20.4%
Germany	9.7%	6.6%	-3.6%	13.6%
Switzerland	7.8%	5.3%	-4.3%	8.2%
Australia	6.6%	4.5%	-6.2%	1.4%
Netherlands	3.7%	2.5%	1.0%	19.9%
Hong Kong	3.6%	2.5%	-1.4%	18.4%
Spain	3.2%	2.2%	-1.7%	8.8%
Sweden	2.7%	1.8%	-2.4%	7.6%
Italy	2.5%	1.7%	5.4%	27.5%
Denmark	1.8%	1.2%	-1.5%	25.1%
Singapore	1.4%	0.9%	2.8%	22.8%
Belgium	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	13.3%
Finland	1.0%	0.7%	8.2%	23.5%
Norway	0.7%	0.5%	2.3%	29.3%
Ireland	0.5%	0.3%	-5.9%	7.2%
Israel	0.5%	0.3%	-5.3%	-8.4%
Austria	0.3%	0.2%	2.2%	48.5%
New Zealand	0.2%	0.1%	-5.1%	4.0%
Portugal	0.2%	0.1%	3.1%	17.9%
Total EAFE Countries	100.0%	68.3%	-1.5%	14.8%
Canada		6.2%	-7.4%	4.9%
Total Developed Countries		74.5%	-2.0%	13.9%
China		7.6%	1.8%	38.9%
Korea		3.9%	-0.5%	25.4%
Taiwan		3.0%	5.7%	20.6%
India		2.1%	-7.0%	10.2%
Brazil		1.9%	12.4%	26.4%
South Africa		1.7%	-4.2%	25.0%
Russia		0.9%	9.4%	20.6%
Mexico		0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Malaysia		0.6%	8.5%	25.3%
Thailand		0.6%	9.0%	35.0%
Indonesia		0.5%	-7.2%	7.8%
Chile		0.3%	1.5%	24.5%
Poland		0.3%	-8.2%	20.7%
Philippines		0.3%	-11.6%	3.8%
Turkey		0.3%	-5.0%	18.6%
United Arab Emirates		0.2%	-1.0%	-0.4%
Qatar		0.1%	2.5%	-11.0%
Colombia		0.1%	4.9%	15.4%
Peru		0.1%	10.3%	44.7%
Greece		0.1%	-6.8%	24.3%
Hungary		0.1%	-1.0%	38.6%
Czech Republic		0.1%	6.4%	36.4%
Egypt		0.0%	10.9%	14.5%
Pakistan		0.0%	11.4%	-14.0%
Total Emerging Countries		25.5%	1.4%	24.9%
Total ACWIxUS Countries		100.0%	-1.2%	16.5%

- Broad fixed income benchmarks were mostly negative during the 1st quarter, with international bonds being the exception. Early in the quarter, particularly strong January wage growth report caused investors to speculate that inflation was quickly increasing and that the Fed would need to tighten monetary policy to a greater degree than originally planned. This sent a shock through financial markets and caused interest rates to rise considerably. Economic releases later in the quarter showed that the fear of inflation was most likely overstated. Later in the quarter, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), led by new Fed Chair Jerome Powell, decided to increase short-term interest rates by 25 basis points. The current Fed Funds Rate target sits at 1.50% - 1.75%. This rate increase was expected by the market and, importantly, the Fed did not change its plan for further rate increases for 2018. Concerns over new Treasury issuance needed to finance plans for increased fiscal spending also could have contributed to the rise in interest rates. The yield curve flattened through the quarter as short-term yields rose at a greater rate than longer-term yields. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index fell -1.5% the quarter, but managed a positive 1.2% return for the trailing year.
- Within investment grade credit, higher quality corporate issues generally outperformed lower quality issues for the quarter as credit spreads widened and investors looked for safety amid increased financial market volatility. AAA rated credit was the best performing investment grade credit quality segment returning -1.2% for the quarter. Interestingly, high yield debt outperformed relative to investment grade credit, returning -0.9%, as spreads widened to a lesser degree for these issues and the index benefitted from a lower duration. Part of the reason for the increased spread widening for investment grade issues relative to high yield issues was selling pressure from companies repatriating foreign cash reserves in response to the new tax code. When viewed over the 1-year period, lower quality issues have advanced to a greater degree, partly due to the continued strength in the global economy. High yield debt returned 3.8% over the period whereas AAA rated issues returned 0.6%.
- US Treasury securities were the best performing investment grade sector through the quarter, narrowly outperforming US mortgage backed securities (MBS). This reversed the trend of corporate credit outperformance that was witnessed through 2017 as investors reacted to market volatility and moved into higher quality government issues. The Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate IG Index returned -2.3% for the quarter as widening credit spreads and a higher duration acted as headwinds to these issues. US Treasury and US MBS both posted a -1.2%. However, over the trailing year, Treasury securities were the worst performing investment grade sector returning 0.4%, while US investment grade corporate bonds were the best performing investment grade sector gaining 2.7%.

Quarter Performance

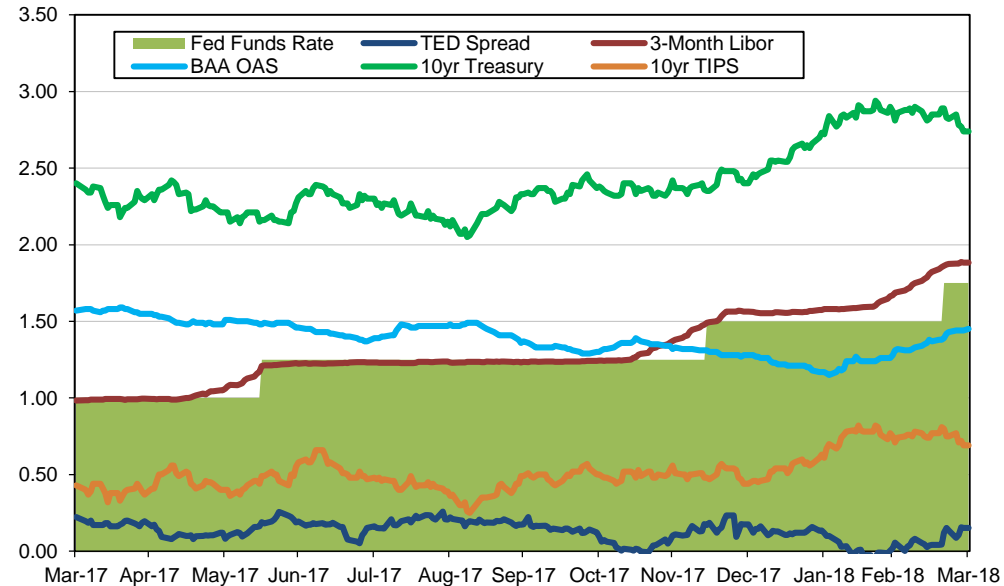


1-Year Performance



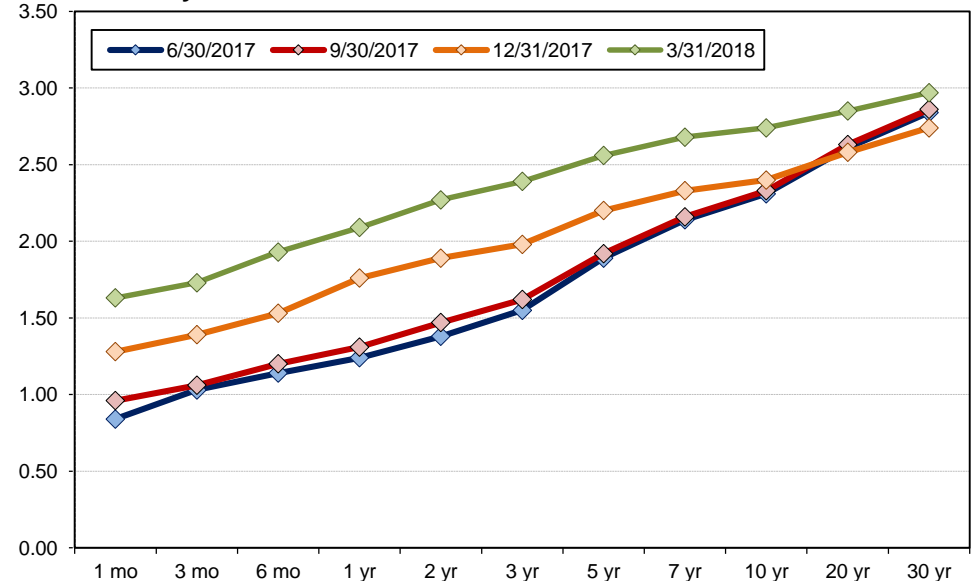
- In contrast to their domestic counterparts, global fixed income indices posted gains for the quarter. Global benchmarks are impacted by the same local yield and duration factors as domestic benchmarks. While these indices have relatively high durations, which would have acted as a headwind in the current quarter as interest rates increased, the returns of these indices are also significantly influenced by fluctuations in their currency denomination relative to the USD. This currency effect can add additional return to foreign issues as it did during calendar year 2017, or it can further exacerbate negative performance as it did in 2016. Global bonds outperformed domestic issues during the quarter and 1-year period partially due to a currency effect tailwind caused by a weakening USD. Returns on global bonds represented by the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex US Index were 3.6% and 11.7% for the 1st quarter and trailing twelve months respectively. As the global economy continues to recover, several international central banks have started to move toward a less accommodative posture. Notably, the ECB, has extended its current quantitative easing program well into 2018, but has reduced the amount of monthly asset purchases from 60 billion euro per month to 30 billion euro per month. They also signaled that they would end the program entirely if the eurozone recovery continues to flourish. Similarly, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) inferred that they could end their quantitative easing program sometime in 2019 if target metrics were met. Lastly, the BoE voted to raise interest rates for the first time in a decade during the 4th quarter of 2017 and indicated rates may rise again more quickly than expected.

1-Year Trailing Market Rates



- Much of the index performance detailed in the bar graphs on the previous page is visible on a time series basis by reviewing the line graphs to the right. The '1-Year Trailing Market Rates' chart illustrates that the 10-year Treasury yield (green line) rose significantly during the 1st quarter, rising from 2.40%, to a peak of 2.94%, before falling to 2.74% to end the period. The blue line illustrates changes in the BAA OAS (Option Adjusted Spread). This measure quantifies the additional yield premium that investors require to purchase and hold non-Treasury issues. This line illustrates a steady decline in credit spreads throughout 2017. However, the trend begins to reverse in early February. This increase is equivalent to an interest rate increase on corporate bonds, which produces a headwind for corporate bond index returns. These credit spreads have widened by about 17 basis points over the last 3-months. The green shading at the bottom of the graph illustrates the gradual increase in the Federal Funds Rate due to a less accommodative US monetary policy.

Treasury Yield Curve



- The lower graph provides a snapshot of the US Treasury yield curve at the end of each of the last four calendar quarters. As mentioned, the yield curve continues to flatten as yields on shorter-term maturities have risen more than interest rates on the long end of the curve. The significant upward shift in interest rates that occurred in the 1st quarter is clearly visible.