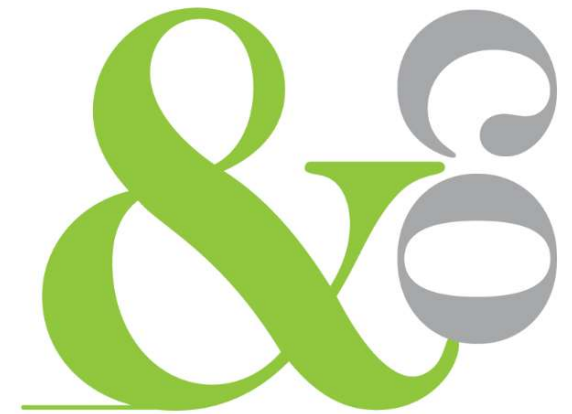


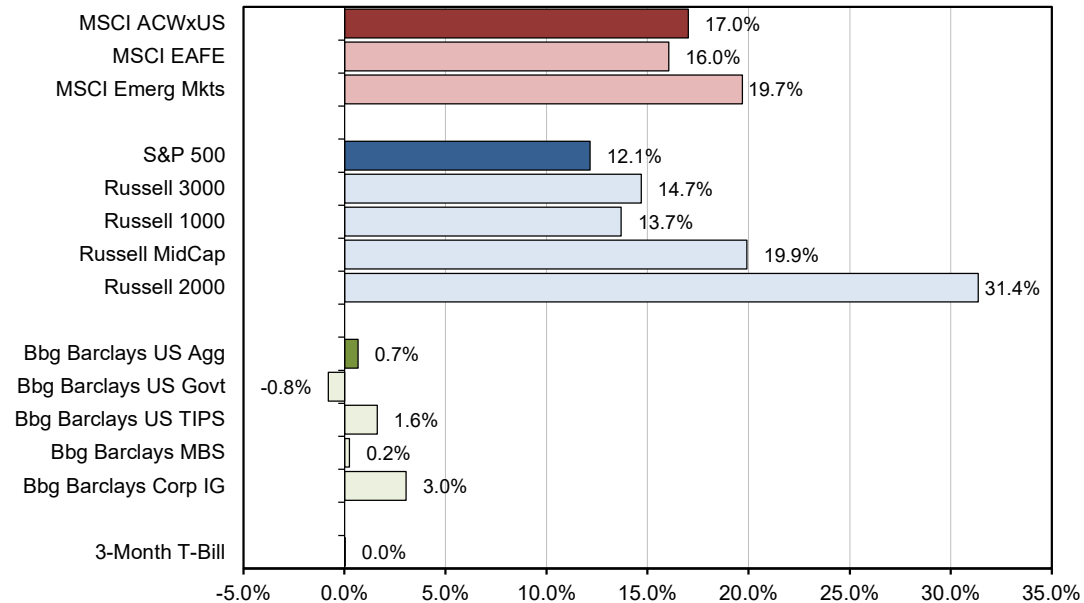
## 4th Quarter 2020 Market Environment

**Clients first.**

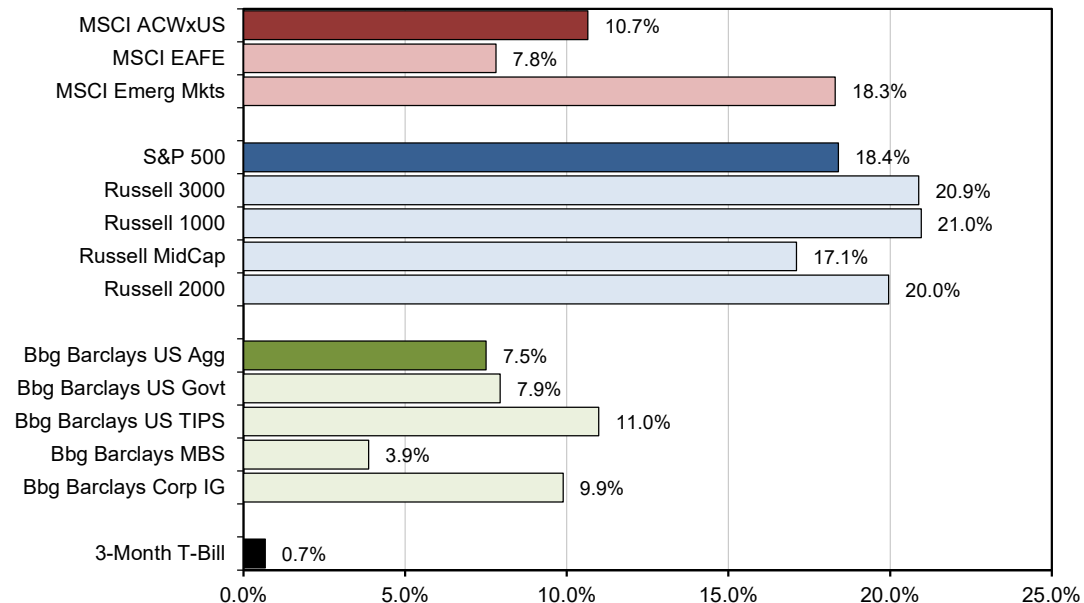


- Investment market index returns were broadly positive during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2020 except for the US Government bond benchmark. Performance during the period was largely driven by expectations related to the rollout of vaccines to treat the pandemic, the resolution of the US Presidential election, and the potential for additional government stimulus. Within domestic equity markets, there was a reversal in a recent trend with small cap stocks outperforming large cap issues. The Russell 2000 returned 31.4% compared to a 12.1% return for the S&P 500. This was the small cap benchmark's single strongest quarterly return since its inception in 1979. US equity markets ended 2020 with robust positive performance despite continued uncertainty associated with pandemic and slower than expected vaccine rollouts. For the full year, performance for domestic equities was strong across the capitalization spectrum with large cap stocks returning 18.4%, mid-caps 17.1%, and small caps 20.0%.
- Similar to domestic stocks, international equity returns were strong during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2020. International markets also benefited from the release of vaccines in addition to monetary policy relief from the European Central Bank. International returns were also amplified by a weakening US dollar which continued its decline against most major currencies. Emerging markets outperformed developed markets for the period with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning 19.7% compared to a return of 16.0% for the MSCI EAFE Index. Developed markets posted a modest return of 7.8% over the 1-year period while emerging markets returned a stronger 18.3%.
- Fixed income index performance was disparate during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. Corporate bonds performed well during the period as evidenced by the 3.0% return of the Bloomberg Barclays Corporate Investment Grade Index. In contrast, the Bloomberg Barclays US Government Bond Index returned -0.8% and was negatively affected by rising US interest rates. TIPS continued to outpace nominal bonds over concerns about rising US inflation and posted a return of 1.6% for the period. For the year, bonds posted solid returns across most sectors led by TIPS and Corporate bonds which returned 11.0% and 9.9%, respectively. For the year, the benchmark Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index returned a solid 7.5%.

### Quarter Performance

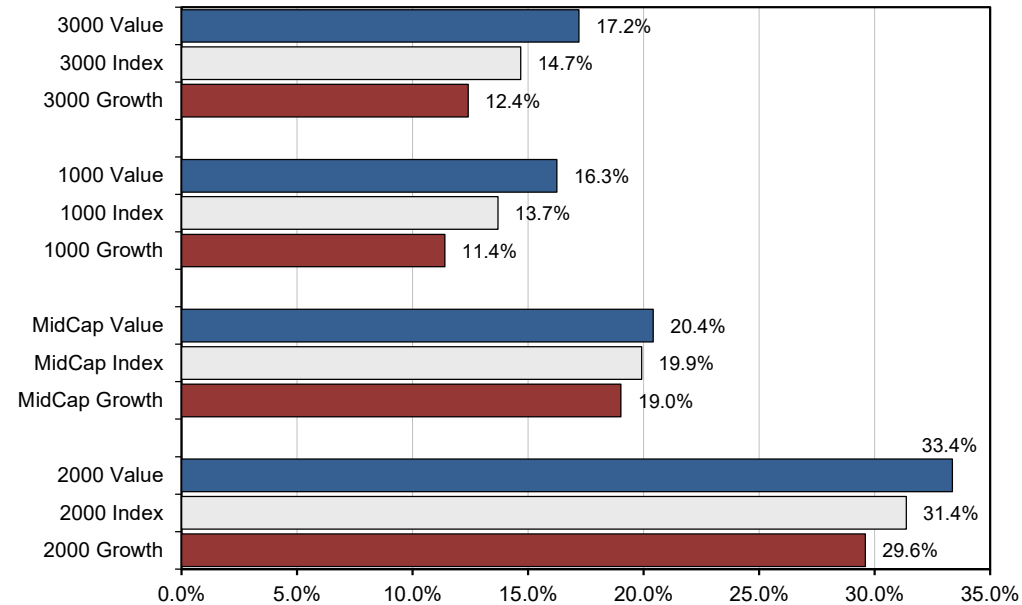


### 1-Year Performance



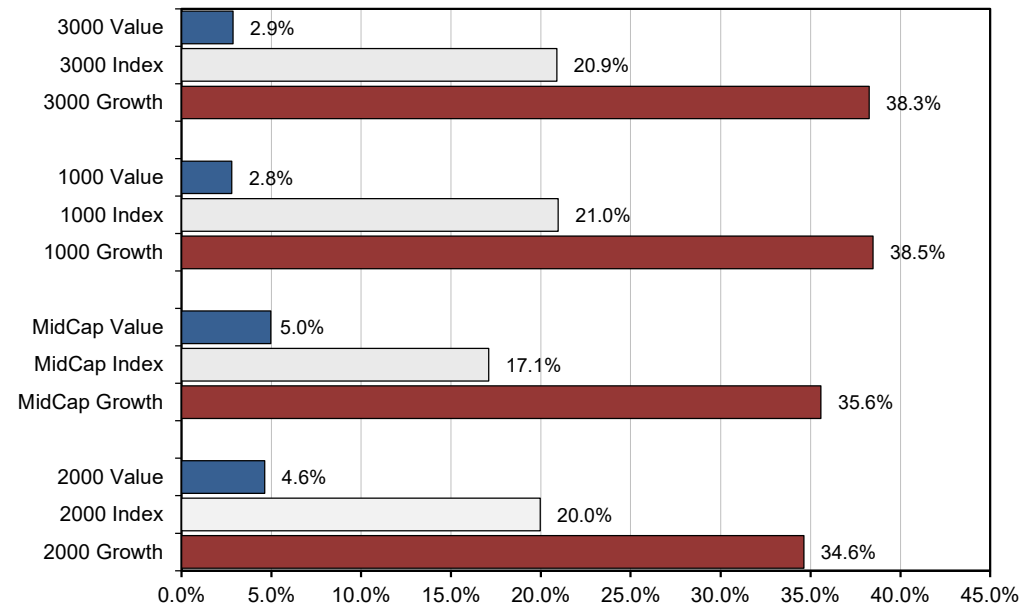
- Despite 2020 experiencing one of the most dramatic drawdowns in history, US equities managed to recover all of their losses and closed the year delivering three straight quarters of strong gains across the capitalization and style spectrum. During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, value stocks reversed the recent trend and outperformed growth stocks across the full capitalization spectrum. It is important to note, value indexes contain large exposures to sectors like energy and financials which performed well during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. For the period, the Russell 2000 Value Index was the best performing style index with a return of 33.4% (also a record for the index). This performance was followed by mid and large cap value index returns of 20.4% and 16.3%, respectively. While slightly lower relative to their value counterparts, growth style benchmarks were also strong for the quarter with the small cap growth index returning 29.6% while mid and large cap growth stocks posted returns of 19.0% and 11.4%, respectively.

Quarter Performance - Russell Style Series



- Despite the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter's trend reversal, for the full year, growth-oriented stocks significantly outperformed value stocks across all market capitalizations with each growth benchmark posting returns in excess of 30.0%. The widest performance dispersion between growth and value for the year was in the large cap space with the Russell 1000 Growth Index returning 38.5%, which outpaced the large cap value benchmark by more than 35.0%. A combination of factors drove the performance of growth stocks during the year including investors seeking companies with the ability to growth revenues, structural shifts in the economy related to technologies, and momentum.

1-Year Performance - Russell Style Series

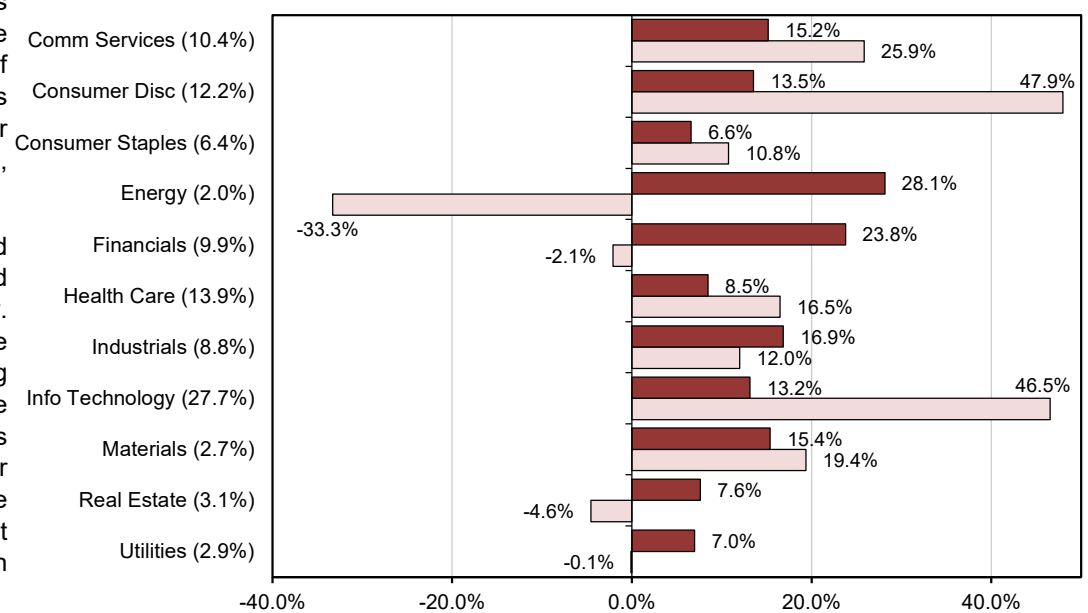


Source: Investment Metrics

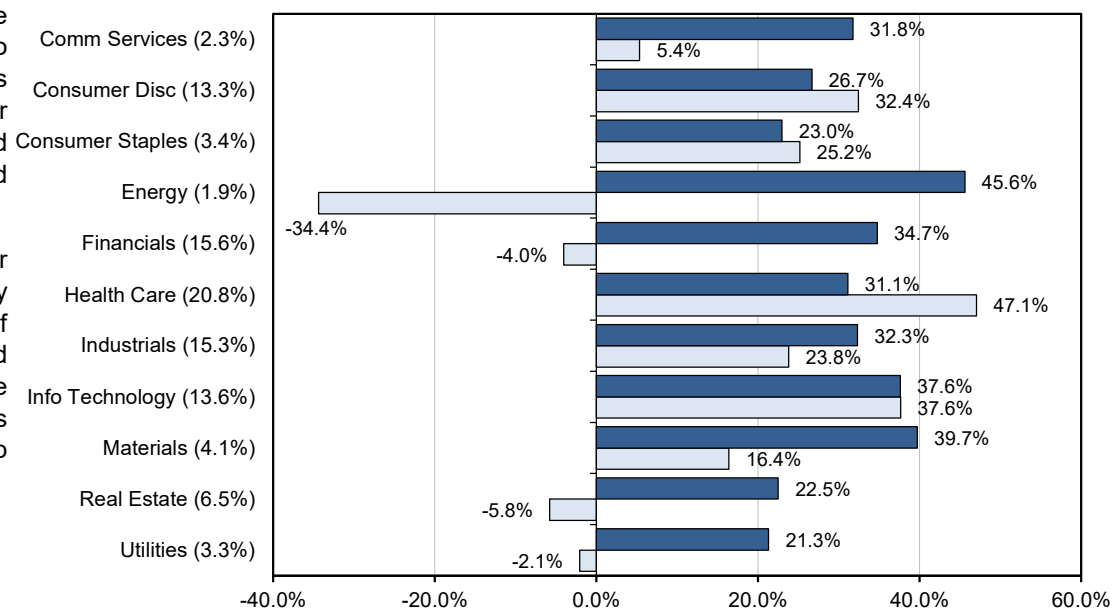


- Sector performance was positive across all eleven large cap economic sectors for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. However, only five sectors outpaced the return of the broader Russell 1000 Index. The positive news surrounding the release of COVID-19 vaccines provided the catalyst for cyclical sectors to rebound as expectations for economic growth improved. The best performing sectors for the quarter were energy, financials, and industrials with returns of 28.1%, 23.8%, and 16.9%, respectively.
- Over the trailing 1-year period, seven of the eleven large cap sectors produced positive results. Performance was led by the consumer discretionary and technology sectors which delivered returns of 47.9% and 46.5%, respectively. In a sign of narrow leadership, only three of the eleven sectors exceeded the return of the broad benchmark over the full year. In contrast to the strong positive performance in some sectors, four sectors that disappointed for the year were energy (-33.3%), real estate (-4.6%), financials (-2.1%), and utilities (-0.1%). The significant drawdown in energy prices earlier in the year combined with declining commercial real estate prices put downward pressure on these sectors. Finally, the staggering dispersion between the best performing (consumer discretionary) and worst-performing (energy) sectors in the large cap benchmark was in excess of 81.0% for the year.
- Quarterly results for small cap sectors were higher than their respective large capitalization counterparts. All eleven sectors posted positive returns for the period with six of eleven outpacing the Russell 2000 Index return. Similar to large caps, economically sensitive sectors such as energy (45.6%), materials (39.7%), technology (37.6%), and financials (34.7%) drove results. Sector performance was largely attributable to rising commodity prices, a continued decline in the US dollar, and expectations that global economic growth would accelerate following the rollout of vaccines.
- Over the trailing 1-year period, despite the strong broad market results, sector returns were more mixed. Negative sector performance was realized in energy (-34.4%), real estate (-5.8%), financials (-4.0%), and utilities (-2.1%). Much of the year's negative results were seen following the drawdown experienced during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter in the initial reaction to the pandemic. In contrast, the healthcare sector delivered strong results (47.1%) for the period as investors looked for opportunities to invest in companies with the potential to develop therapeutics and treatments for COVID-19.

**Russell 1000**



**Russell 2000**



Source: Morningstar Direct

As a result of the GICS classification changes on 9/28/2018 and certain associated reporting limitations, sector performance represents backward looking performance for the prior year of each sector's current constituency, post creation of the Communication Services sector.



**The Market Environment**  
**Top 10 Index Weights & Quarterly Performance for the Russell 1000 & 2000**  
As of December 31, 2020

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Apple Inc	6.03%	14.8%	82.3%	Information Technology
Microsoft Corp	4.69%	6.0%	42.5%	Information Technology
Amazon.com Inc	3.89%	3.4%	76.3%	Consumer Discretionary
Facebook Inc A	1.85%	4.3%	33.1%	Communication Services
Tesla Inc	1.50%	64.5%	743.4%	Consumer Discretionary
Alphabet Inc A	1.48%	19.6%	30.9%	Communication Services
Alphabet Inc Class C	1.43%	19.2%	31.0%	Communication Services
Berkshire Hathaway Inc Class B	1.23%	8.9%	2.4%	Financials
Johnson & Johnson	1.17%	6.5%	10.9%	Health Care
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.08%	33.2%	-5.5%	Financials

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Penn National Gaming Inc	0.54%	18.8%	237.9%	Consumer Discretionary
Caesars Entertainment Inc	0.54%	32.5%	24.5%	Consumer Discretionary
Plug Power Inc	0.51%	152.9%	973.1%	Industrials
Sunrun Inc	0.42%	-10.0%	402.4%	Industrials
Mirati Therapeutics Inc	0.38%	32.3%	70.4%	Health Care
Darling Ingredients Inc	0.37%	60.1%	105.4%	Consumer Staples
Ultragenyx Pharmaceutical Inc	0.35%	68.4%	224.1%	Health Care
Deckers Outdoor Corp	0.32%	30.3%	69.8%	Consumer Discretionary
II-VI Inc	0.31%	87.3%	125.6%	Information Technology
Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.31%	78.2%	21.0%	Health Care

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Nordstrom Inc	0.01%	161.8%	-22.7%	Consumer Discretionary
Coty Inc Class A	0.01%	160.0%	-36.9%	Consumer Staples
Lemonade Inc Ordinary Shares	0.00%	146.4%	N/A	Financials
Capri Holdings Ltd	0.02%	133.3%	10.1%	Consumer Discretionary
Kohl's Corp	0.02%	119.6%	-16.8%	Consumer Discretionary
Enphase Energy Inc	0.05%	112.5%	571.5%	Information Technology
Spirit AeroSystems Hldgs Inc Class A	0.01%	106.8%	-46.3%	Industrials
Olin Corp	0.01%	100.3%	50.6%	Materials
Tapestry Inc	0.02%	98.8%	17.0%	Consumer Discretionary
Eaton Vance Corp	0.02%	90.9%	60.5%	Financials

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
FuelCell Energy Inc	0.13%	422.0%	345.0%	Industrials
Silvergate Capital Corp Class A	0.05%	416.0%	367.1%	Financials
Magnite Inc	0.13%	342.2%	276.3%	Consumer Discretionary
SM Energy Co	0.03%	287.3%	-44.9%	Energy
Solid Biosciences Inc	0.01%	273.4%	70.3%	Health Care
Five Prime Therapeutics Inc	0.02%	261.9%	270.6%	Health Care
Arvinas Inc	0.12%	259.7%	106.7%	Health Care
Beam Therapeutics Inc	0.13%	231.6%	N/A	Health Care
Veru Inc	0.02%	230.2%	158.2%	Consumer Staples
Clean Energy Fuels Corp	0.04%	216.9%	235.9%	Energy

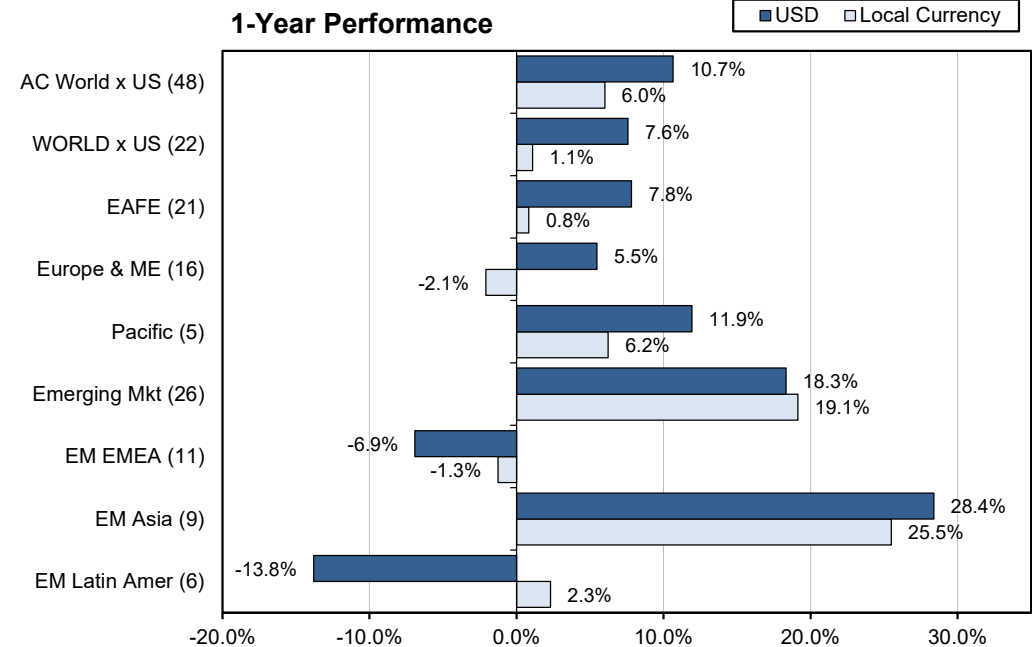
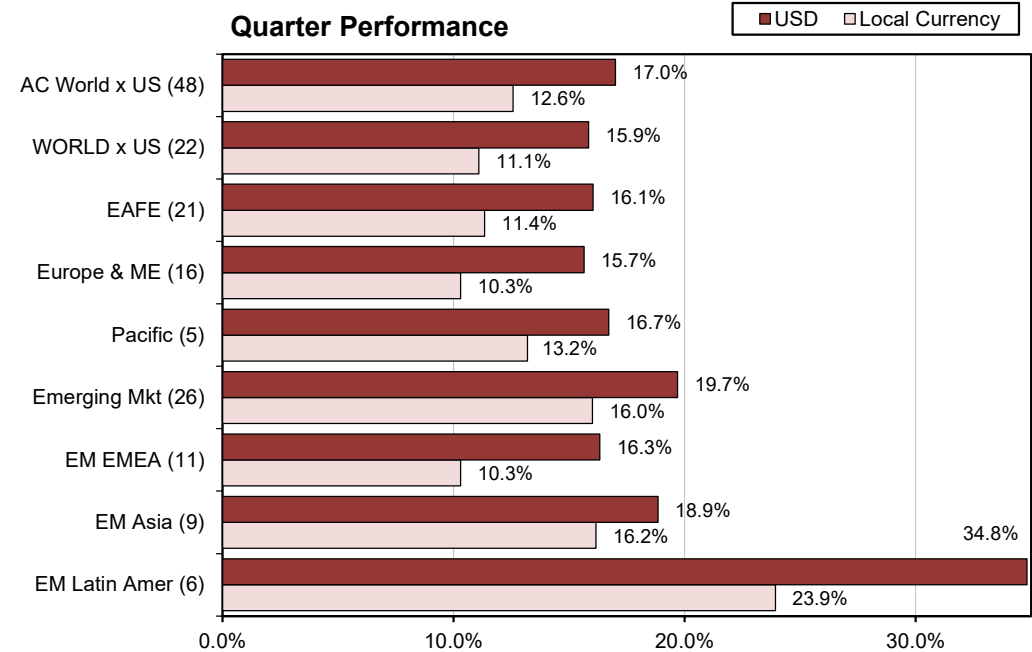
Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Zoom Video Communications Inc	0.16%	-28.2%	395.8%	Information Technology
SolarWinds Corp Ordinary Shares	0.00%	-26.5%	-19.4%	Information Technology
Beyond Meat Inc	0.02%	-24.7%	65.3%	Consumer Staples
BigCommerce Hldgs Inc Ord. Series 1	0.00%	-23.0%	N/A	Information Technology
Wayfair Inc Class A	0.04%	-22.4%	149.9%	Consumer Discretionary
Global Blood Therapeutics Inc	0.01%	-21.5%	-45.5%	Health Care
Vroom Inc Ordinary Shares	0.00%	-20.9%	N/A	Consumer Discretionary
Jamf Holding Corp Ordinary Shares	0.00%	-20.4%	N/A	Information Technology
bluebird bio Inc	0.01%	-19.8%	-50.7%	Health Care
Quidel Corp	0.02%	-18.1%	139.4%	Health Care

Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Aprea Therapeutics Inc	0.00%	-79.6%	-89.3%	Health Care
Brainstorm Cell Therapeutics Inc	0.00%	-73.3%	5.7%	Health Care
Catabasis Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.00%	-65.4%	-63.8%	Health Care
Assembly Biosciences Inc	0.01%	-63.2%	-70.4%	Health Care
Ovid Therapeutics Inc	0.00%	-59.8%	-44.3%	Health Care
AMC Entertainment Hldgs Inc Class A	0.01%	-55.0%	-70.5%	Communication Services
Aytu BioScience Inc	0.00%	-49.7%	-38.5%	Health Care
Cyclerion Therapeutics Inc Ord. Shrs.	0.00%	-49.7%	12.5%	Health Care
iBio Inc	0.01%	-48.3%	321.7%	Health Care
Vaxcyte Inc Ordinary Shares	0.02%	-46.2%	N/A	Health Care

Source: Morningstar Direct



- Broad international equity returns were positive in both local currency and USD terms for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. Much like US equity markets, the international markets were positively impacted by the announcement and release of COVID-19 vaccines and benefited from additional monetary stimulus. The US dollar continued its year-to-date decline against most major currencies through the period which acted as a tailwind for US investor returns.
- For the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, developed market equities were positive in both USD and local currency terms with the MSCI EAFE Index returning 16.1% and 11.4%, respectively. Despite several European countries reporting rising infection rates, expectations for continued economic growth and continued coordinated central bank policies, drove markets higher. In particular, the European Union approved a 1.8 trillion-euro financial package while the European Central Bank increased its asset purchases from 500 billion euros to 1.85 trillion euros with the goal of providing support to the markets and stimulating growth.
- Relative to developed markets, emerging markets significantly outperformed during the quarter as investors anticipated future economic growth would benefit companies in these markets. The MSCI Emerging Market Index returned 19.7% in USD and 16.0% in local currency terms. The relative outperformance in emerging markets was largely driven by Latin American countries, specifically Colombia, which posted an outsized return of 48.7% during the quarter. The recovery in oil prices also contributed to the region's outperformance as several Latin American countries (Brazil, Mexico, and Columbia) are highly sensitive to commodity price fluctuations.
- The trailing 1-year returns for international developed market equities were broadly positive across regions and currencies. Returns were higher in US dollar terms as the currency weakened against most major developed market currencies on concerns surrounding monetary stimulus, growth in the US debt, and uncertainty regarding the contested US election. For the period, the MSCI EAFE Index returned 7.8% in US dollar terms and 0.8% in local currency terms.
- During the trailing 1-year period, emerging markets posted strong returns in both US dollar and local currency terms. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index rose 18.3% in US dollar and 19.1% in local currency terms. Within the index, Asian countries outperformed as evidenced by the EM Asia component, which rose 28.4% US dollar terms. These countries have excelled in containing the pandemic which has led to faster local recoveries.



Source: MSCI Global Index Monitor (Returns are Net)



**The Market Environment**  
**US Dollar International Index Attribution & Country Detail**  
As of December 31, 2020

MSCI - EAFE	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Communication Services	5.2%	16.4%	12.6%
Consumer Discretionary	12.5%	22.4%	15.8%
Consumer Staples	10.9%	6.9%	5.7%
Energy	3.1%	31.2%	-27.5%
Financials	16.3%	25.4%	-3.9%
Health Care	12.9%	4.0%	11.4%
Industrials	15.2%	15.8%	10.9%
Information Technology	8.9%	16.9%	28.4%
Materials	7.9%	20.1%	20.6%
Real Estate	3.1%	14.9%	-6.9%
Utilities	3.9%	13.6%	14.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>

MSCI - ACWIxUS	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Communication Services	7.1%	13.7%	18.9%
Consumer Discretionary	13.8%	15.9%	22.9%
Consumer Staples	8.9%	8.5%	6.7%
Energy	4.3%	22.5%	-23.5%
Financials	18.0%	24.7%	-4.5%
Health Care	9.6%	6.2%	15.4%
Industrials	11.6%	16.2%	10.8%
Information Technology	12.7%	24.7%	45.4%
Materials	8.1%	20.0%	21.2%
Real Estate	2.6%	12.6%	-9.8%
Utilities	3.3%	14.4%	9.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

MSCI - Emerging Mkt	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Communication Services	11.6%	11.6%	27.5%
Consumer Discretionary	18.3%	7.6%	36.7%
Consumer Staples	5.9%	16.7%	10.7%
Energy	5.0%	14.9%	-15.4%
Financials	18.0%	24.4%	-8.2%
Health Care	4.7%	19.2%	52.8%
Industrials	4.3%	21.3%	5.0%
Information Technology	20.5%	34.2%	60.1%
Materials	7.6%	29.8%	24.8%
Real Estate	2.1%	6.1%	-16.9%
Utilities	2.0%	21.1%	-5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>

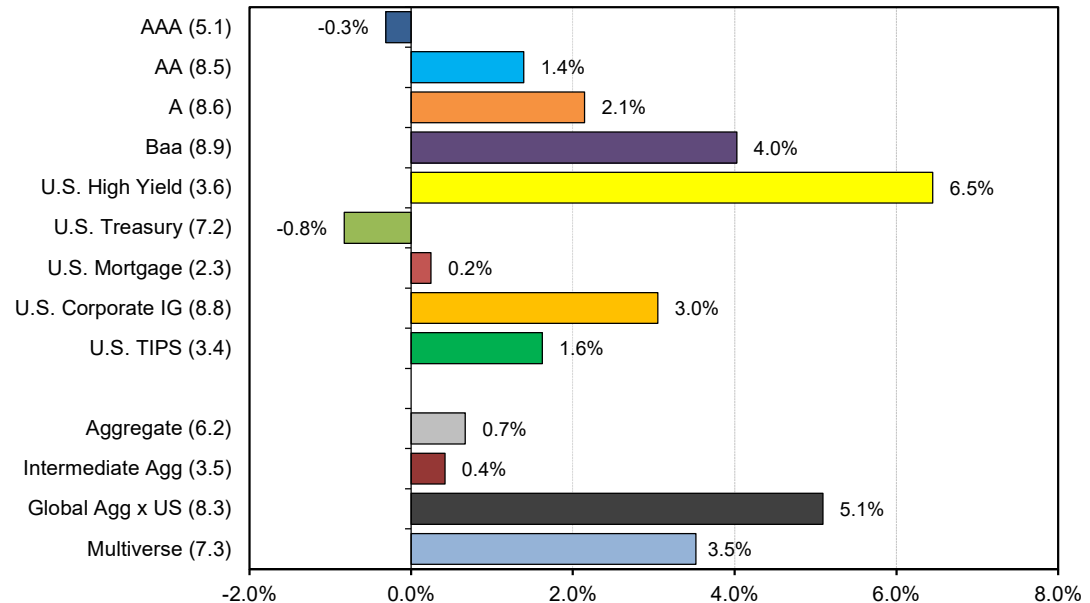
Country	MSCI-EAFE Weight	MSCI-ACWIxUS Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Japan	25.3%	15.8%	15.3%	14.5%
United Kingdom	14.0%	8.8%	16.9%	-10.5%
France	11.1%	6.9%	20.4%	4.1%
Switzerland	9.7%	6.0%	8.2%	11.6%
Germany	9.4%	5.9%	11.5%	11.6%
Australia	7.1%	4.4%	22.9%	8.7%
Netherlands	3.9%	2.4%	18.4%	24.2%
Sweden	3.4%	2.1%	14.4%	23.9%
Hong Kong	3.3%	2.0%	15.5%	5.8%
Denmark	2.5%	1.6%	14.0%	43.7%
Spain	2.4%	1.5%	27.7%	-4.8%
Italy	2.4%	1.5%	22.4%	1.8%
Finland	1.1%	0.7%	10.1%	20.4%
Singapore	1.1%	0.7%	18.8%	-7.5%
Belgium	1.0%	0.6%	18.3%	-8.1%
Ireland	0.7%	0.4%	13.0%	15.1%
Israel	0.6%	0.4%	19.3%	15.0%
Norway	0.6%	0.4%	18.8%	-1.8%
New Zealand	0.3%	0.2%	13.2%	19.9%
Austria	0.2%	0.1%	47.3%	-3.3%
Portugal	0.2%	0.1%	21.6%	14.4%
<b>Total EAFE Countries</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
Canada		6.3%	13.9%	5.3%
<b>Total Developed Countries</b>		<b>68.8%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
China		12.2%	11.2%	29.5%
Korea		4.2%	38.3%	44.6%
Taiwan		4.0%	23.2%	41.0%
India		2.9%	21.0%	15.6%
Brazil		1.6%	37.0%	-19.0%
South Africa		1.1%	22.1%	-4.0%
Russia		0.9%	21.6%	-12.5%
Saudi Arabia		0.8%	6.5%	0.7%
Thailand		0.6%	25.5%	-11.7%
Mexico		0.5%	31.0%	-1.9%
Malaysia		0.5%	10.1%	3.7%
Indonesia		0.4%	31.8%	-8.1%
Philippines		0.2%	22.2%	-3.4%
Qatar		0.2%	2.4%	-2.4%
Poland		0.2%	16.5%	-11.4%
Chile		0.2%	28.5%	-5.6%
United Arab Emirates		0.2%	10.6%	-0.9%
Turkey		0.1%	30.3%	-8.8%
Peru		0.1%	29.9%	-4.7%
Hungary		0.1%	39.2%	-11.7%
Colombia		0.1%	48.7%	-19.0%
Argentina		0.0%	21.2%	12.7%
Czech Republic		0.0%	34.1%	-4.0%
Greece		0.0%	16.4%	-26.9%
Egypt		0.0%	-5.0%	-22.5%
Pakistan		0.0%	7.7%	-17.1%
<b>Total Emerging Countries</b>		<b>31.0%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>
<b>Total ACWIxUS Countries</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

Source: Morningstar Direct, MSCI Global Index Monitor (Returns are Net in USD)  
As a result of the GICS classification changes on 9/28/2018 and certain associated reporting limitations, sector performance represents backward looking performance for the prior year of each sector's current constituency, post creation of the Communication Services sector.

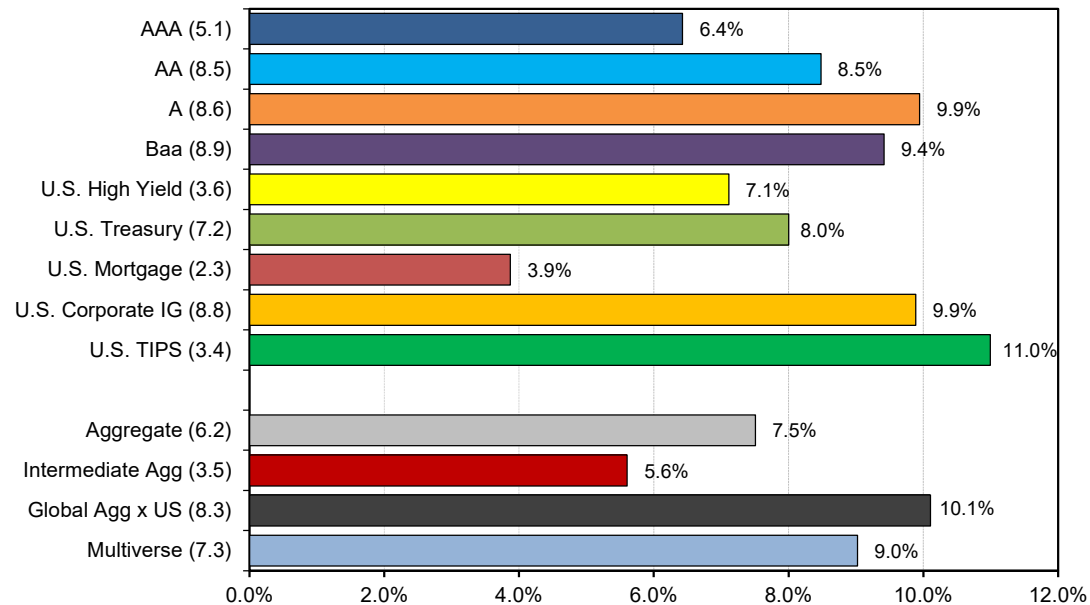


- During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, lower-quality bonds significantly outpaced higher-quality issues as investors continued to search for higher-yielding assets and became more comfortable accepting higher risk. For the quarter, the best performing category was high yield bonds which returned 6.5% and the laggard was US Treasury bonds which declined -0.8%. Returns of both US High Yield and Investment Grade Corporate bonds were driven by rising expectations of future US economic growth. Global bonds delivered a solid quarter returning 5.1% with results primarily attributable to a weakening US dollar. Finally, US TIPS increased 1.6% as inflation expectations rose during the period. During the quarter, the broad Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index returned a slim 0.7%. While the return of the index was positive for the period, the performance of both US Treasury and mortgage bonds were a drag on results. US interest rates also began to rise during the period which acted as a general headwind to bond performance. With the duration of the broad index now over six years, any meaningful rise in interest rates will likely have a negative impact on future performance.
- Similar to stocks, over the trailing 1-year period bond markets experienced strong results despite some indices suffering significant drawdowns during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter. Generally, lower-quality bonds outperformed higher-quality issues for the period, US Corporate Investment Grade bonds still delivered an equity-like 9.9% return for the year and US Treasury bonds managed a solid return of 8.0%. While High Yield bonds also delivered positive results, the benchmark lagged higher-quality issues due to the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter's selloff. For the year, both Investment Grade and High Yield spreads relative to US Treasury bonds narrowed, which provided a boost to non-Treasury results. Finally, US TIPS were the best performing segment of the market rising 11.0% for the year on expectations of future inflation resulting from accelerating economic growth.
- For the year, global bonds also performed well. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index returned 10.1%, outpacing the domestic Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index's return of 7.5%. Some of the relative outperformance of global bonds can be attributed to the decline in the US dollar relative to other currencies. Additionally, US interest rates began to rise later in the year which negatively contributed to performance while global Treasury bond rates remained largely steady.

**Quarter Performance**



**1-Year Performance**

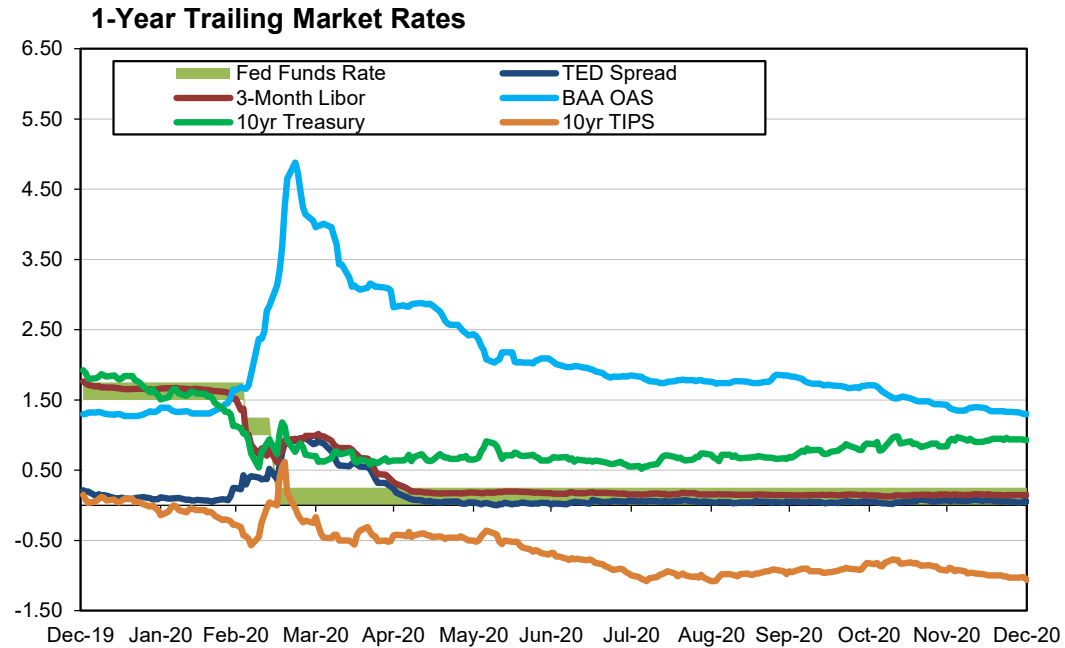


Source: Bloomberg

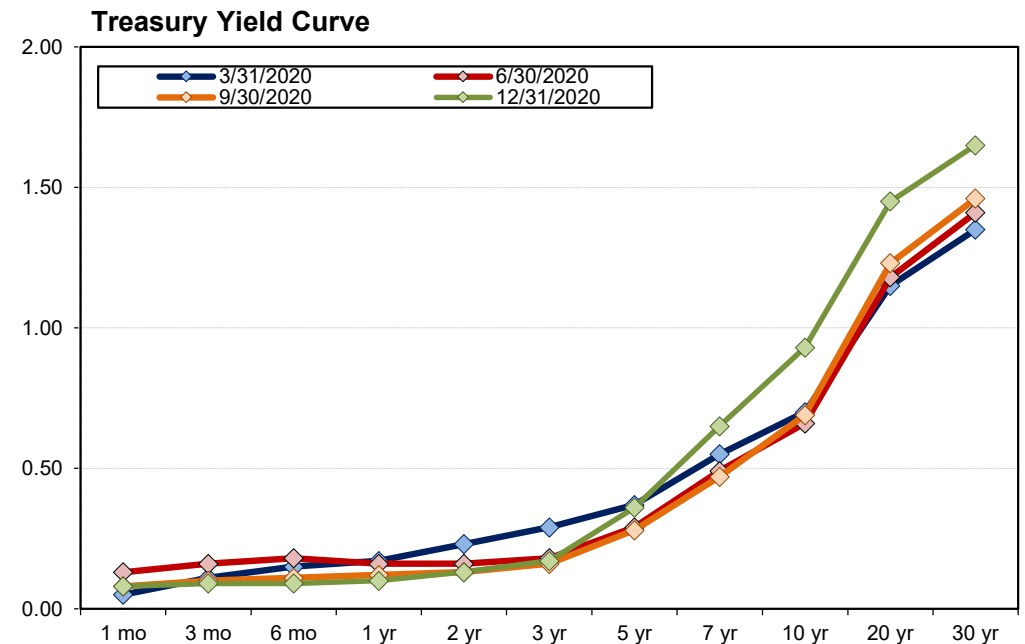




- Much of the index performance detailed in the bar graphs on the previous page is visible on a time series basis by reviewing the yield graph to the right. The "1-Year Trailing Market Rates" chart illustrates that over the last year, the US 10-year Treasury (green line) fell from yields of greater than 1.5% to a low of roughly 0.5%, before ending the year slightly higher than 0.9%. During the year, US interest rates declined significantly following the onset of the pandemic and the response from the US Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) to lower rates back near zero. During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, US interest rates began to rise in anticipation of higher US economic growth. 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 investment grade issues. The line illustrates the dramatic increase in credit spreads during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter as global economic growth collapsed. Since that time, credit spreads have steadily declined across concerns over potential widespread defaults have subsided. The green band across the graph illustrates the Fed Fund Rate. At the beginning of 2020 the rate range was 1.50%-1.75% however, as a result of the pandemic, the Fed cut the range to 0.00%-0.25%, where it remained at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. The Fed has indicated a willingness to keep US interest rates lower in an effort to supply the market with liquidity and help stimulate growth.



- The lower graph provides a snapshot of the US Treasury yield curve at the end of each of the last four quarters. While short-term US interest rates have remained largely unchanged throughout the year, longer-term interest rates began moving higher during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. The combination of additional fiscal stimulus, increased US Treasury issuance, and expectations for increasing inflation, all contributed to higher long-term rates. Importantly, the Fed has stated that it is comfortable allowing US inflation to exceed its 2% target in the near-term in an effort to achieve a long-term average of 2% inflation. This approach, combined with the need to dramatically increase debt issuance to supply fiscal stimulus, could result in higher US interest rates as markets normalize.



Source: US Department of Treasury, FRED (Federal Reserve of St. Louis)



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