



East Bay Municipal Utility District Employees' Retirement System

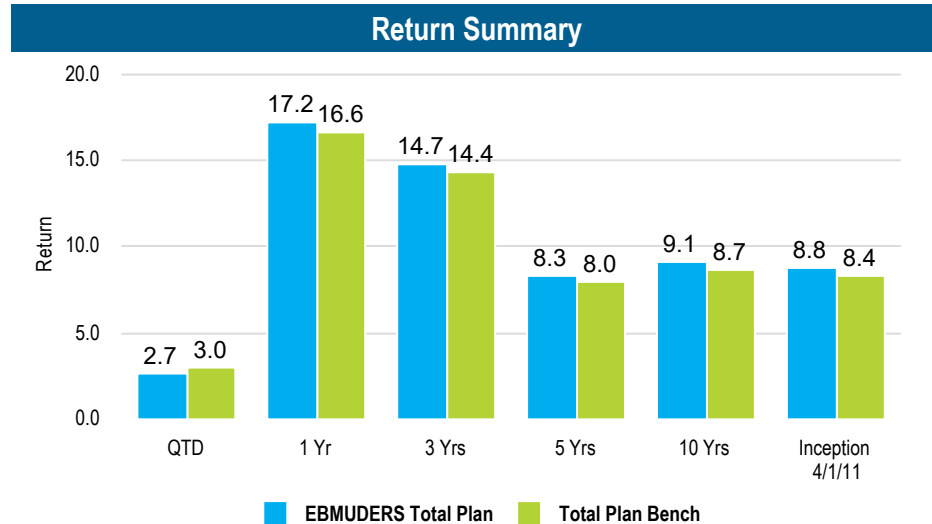
March 19, 2026

Q4 2025 Performance Report

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Introduction

EBMUDERS Total Plan | As of December 31, 2025



	Summary of Cash Flows	
	QTD	1 Yr
EBMUDERS Total Plan		
Beginning Market Value	\$2,989,132,128	\$2,632,474,028
Net Cash Flow	-\$55,797,436	-\$68,395,256
Net Investment Change	\$79,428,448	\$448,684,368
Ending Market Value	\$3,012,763,140	\$3,012,763,140

	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	20 Yrs (%)
EBMUDERS Total Plan - Net	2.7	17.2	14.7	8.3	9.1	--
EBMUDERS Total Plan - Gross	2.7	17.3	14.9	8.5	9.3	7.6
<i>Total Plan Benchmark</i>	3.0	16.6	14.4	8.0	8.7	7.2
InvMetrics Public DB > \$1B Median	2.2	13.5	11.4	7.3	8.5	7.1

Historical net returns for the Total Portfolio Aggregate are currently available from 2Q 2011.

EBMUDERS | As of December 31, 2025

	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
EBMUDERS Total Plan	3,012,763,140	100.0	2.7	17.2	14.7	8.3	9.1	8.8	Apr-11
<i>Total Plan Benchmark</i>			<i>3.0</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	
US Equity	1,074,935,153	35.7	2.1	16.7	22.1	13.1	14.3	13.4	Apr-11
<i>Russell 3000 Hybrid</i>			<i>2.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>13.3</i>	
Non-US Equity	808,904,227	26.8	5.0	32.9	17.5	8.4	8.0	6.9	Jul-95
<i>MSCI ACWI xUS (blend)</i>			<i>5.1</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>6.2</i>	
Covered Calls	149,387,804	5.0	3.7	13.6	16.0	10.6	9.7	9.9	Feb-14
<i>Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index</i>			<i>6.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.2</i>	
Core Private Real Estate	54,276,767	1.8	1.6	3.9	2.8	6.1	6.2	5.7	Jan-07
<i>Real Estate Benchmark</i>			<i>1.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	
Investment Grade Bonds	607,712,868	20.2	1.2	7.9	4.6	0.3	2.3	2.5	Jan-14
<i>Fixed Income Core Benchmark</i>			<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	
High Yield Bonds	176,307,059	5.9	1.2	7.5	8.2	5.3	--	5.5	Jul-19
<i>Blmbg. U.S. Corp: High Yield Index</i>			<i>1.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>5.2</i>	
Bank Loans	139,598,017	4.6	1.0	3.9	6.6	3.5	--	3.2	Jul-19
<i>S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index</i>			<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>5.7</i>	
Cash	1,641,246	0.1	1.2	4.5	4.7	3.1	2.3	1.6	Aug-10
<i>FTSE 3 Month T-Bill</i>			<i>1.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	

Economic and Market Update

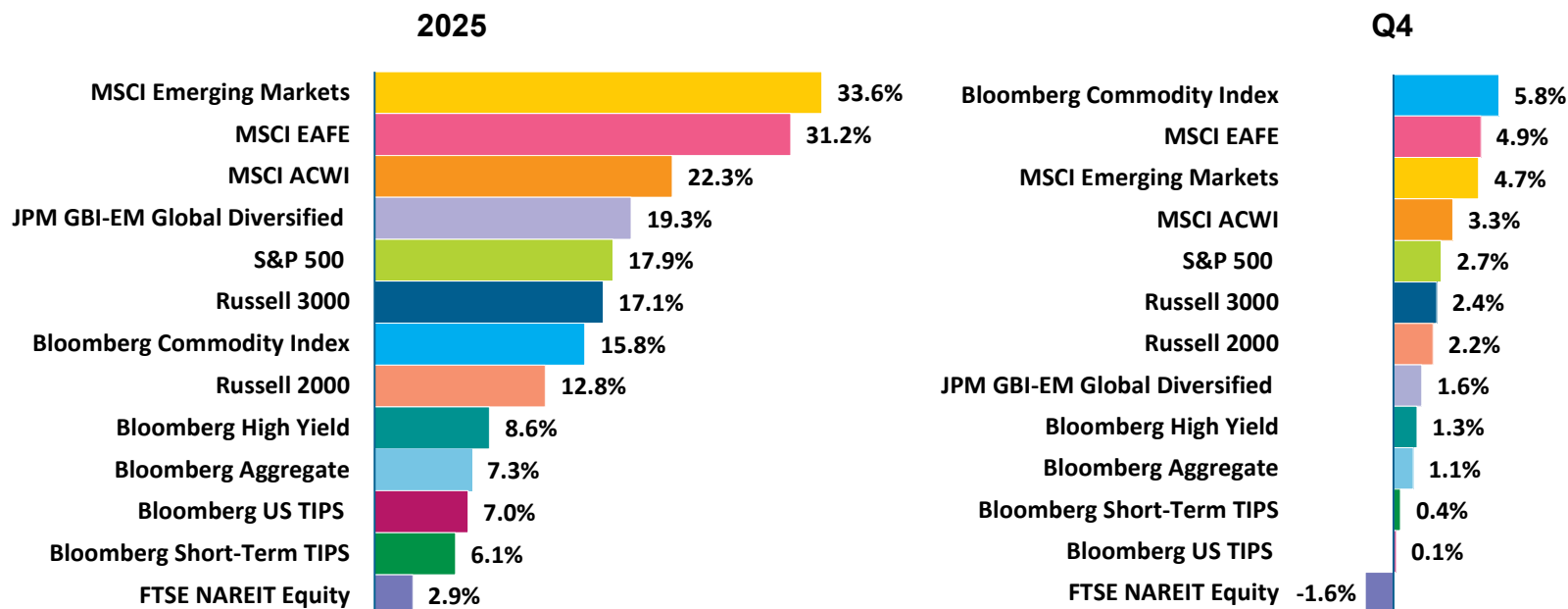
Data as of December 31, 2025

Commentary

Despite considerable policy and trade uncertainty, most major markets posted positive returns in the fourth quarter and for the year, with non-US equities leading the way.

- In the fourth quarter US equities (Russell 3000) returned 2.4% bringing the full year results to 17.1%. Value outperformed growth for the quarter as market sentiment turned cautious given valuations in the AI related tech sector.
- Non-US equities outperformed US stocks in the fourth quarter and for the year, supported by attractive valuations, a rotation out of US tech stocks, a weaker US dollar, and defense and infrastructure spending.
 - Non-US developed stocks (MSCI EAFE) rose 4.9% in the fourth quarter and 31.2% in 2025.
 - Emerging markets (MSCI Emerging Markets) gained 4.7% for the quarter and led the way in 2025 returning 33.6%. Although Chinese stocks declined in the fourth quarter (MSCI China: -7.8%), the broad emerging market group rallied, supported by strong returns in South Korea and Taiwan.
- Most major bond markets finished the fourth quarter in positive territory with strong overall results for the year, particularly for riskier bonds. In the fourth quarter the broad US bond market (Bloomberg Aggregate) returned 1.1%, while cooling inflation led to lower returns for TIPS (+0.1%) and short-term TIPS (+0.4%). High yield and emerging market debt led the way, returning 1.3% and 1.6%, respectively.
- The government reopened in mid-November but the longest shutdown on record likely had a meaningful short-term impact on the economy, while delayed and, in some cases, skipped economic data releases increased uncertainty for policymakers and financial markets.
- Key questions going forward include how the Fed will manage interest rates given competing pressures on its dual mandate of inflation and employment, will the impact of tariffs on inflation grow, can earnings growth remain resilient in the US, will the significant investment in the AI infrastructure buildout pay off, and how will China's economy and relations with the US track.

Index Returns¹



- In the fourth quarter, except for REITs, markets delivered positive returns. Non-US developed and emerging market stocks outperformed US stocks while bond markets benefited from stable inflation and lower interest rates. Commodities were the top performer given the significant run in precious and industrial metals.
- In 2025, all asset classes rose, with international equities leading the way. Key drivers of the strong performance last year include resilient earnings, AI optimism, a weaker US dollar, and expectations for lower interest rates.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025.

Domestic Equity Returns¹

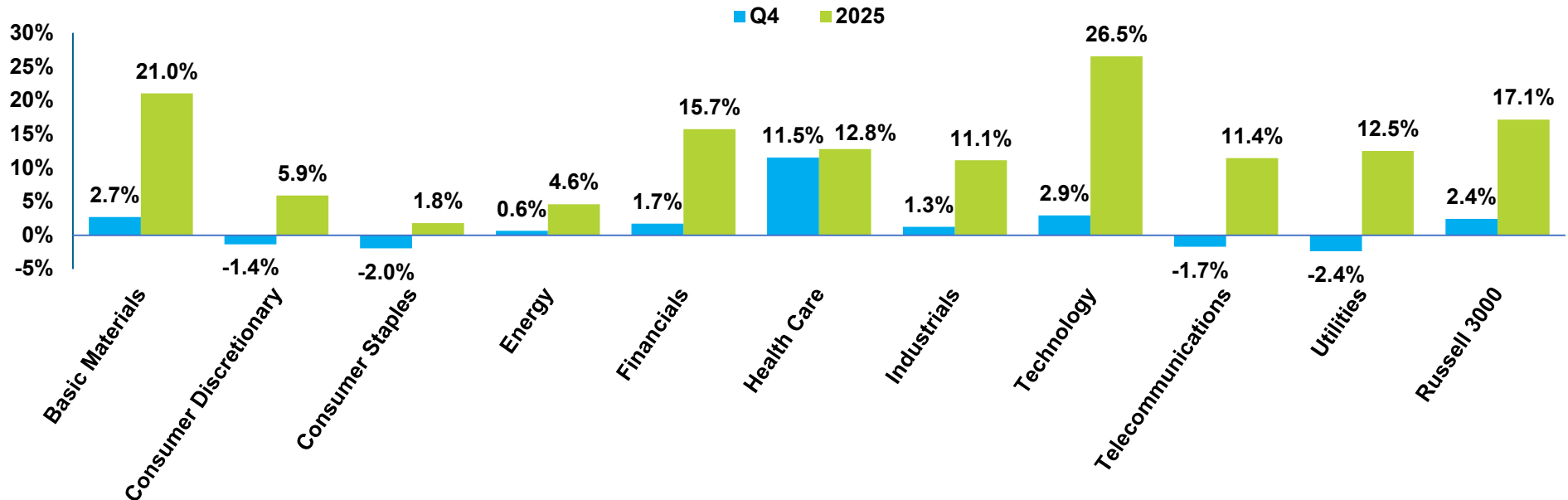
Domestic Equity	December (%)	Q4 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
S&P 500	0.1	2.7	17.9	23.0	14.4	14.8
Russell 3000	0.0	2.4	17.1	22.2	13.1	14.3
Russell 1000	0.0	2.4	17.4	22.7	13.6	14.6
Russell 1000 Growth	-0.6	1.1	18.6	31.1	15.3	18.1
Russell 1000 Value	0.7	3.8	15.9	13.9	11.3	10.5
Russell MidCap	-0.3	0.2	10.6	14.3	8.7	11.0
Russell MidCap Growth	-1.3	-3.7	8.7	18.6	6.6	12.5
Russell MidCap Value	0.1	1.4	11.0	12.3	9.8	9.8
Russell 2000	-0.6	2.2	12.8	13.7	6.1	9.6
Russell 2000 Growth	-1.3	1.2	13.0	15.6	3.2	9.6
Russell 2000 Value	0.2	3.3	12.6	11.7	8.9	9.3

US Equities: The Russell 3000 index returned 2.4% in the fourth quarter and 17.1% in 2025.

- The gains in Q4 were driven mainly by a double-digit rebound in health care stocks. For the full calendar year, roughly half the 17.1% return came from the “Magnificent 7” stocks. Besides enthusiasm for the AI trade, the Fed starting to cut interest rates, an overall resilient economy, and strong earnings all helped US equity markets have another double-digit return year.
- Growth stocks trailed value for the quarter given concerns over valuations for AI-related companies and a shift in sentiment toward more “reasonably” priced economically sensitive areas.
- Large (Russell 1000) and small (Russell 2000) cap stocks had similar returns for the quarter, but large cap outperformed by close to 5.0% for the full year. The 2025 outperformance was mostly driven by the “Magnificent 7” stocks. Large cap banks also contributed to this divergence in performance. While small cap stocks rose nearly 13% for the full year, unprofitable stocks rose nearly twice as much as profitable stocks.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025.

Russell 3000 Sector Returns¹



- For the quarter, sector results were mixed with seven sectors increasing and four declining.
- Health care stocks (+11.5%) significantly outperformed other sectors in the fourth quarter. Eli Lilly rose over 40% during the quarter as investors expressed enthusiasm for its lead in the GLP-1 market. The technology and materials sectors both returned over 2.0%, given AI momentum and strength in metals/mining, respectively. More defensive sectors like utilities and consumer staples trailed in Q4.
- For the full year, technology led the way, driven by the “Magnificent 7” stocks, plus Broadcom. Materials also rose over 20% in 2025, given easing trade tensions and stronger demand for industrial and energy transition metals.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025.

Foreign Equity Returns¹

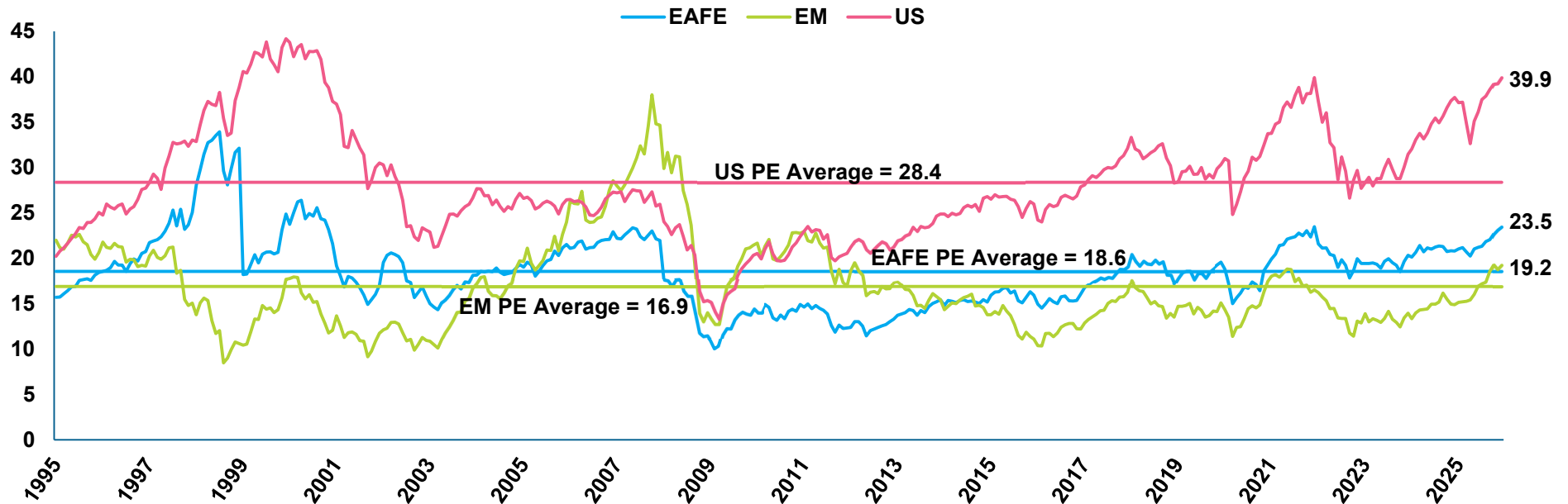
Foreign Equity	December (%)	Q4 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
MSCI ACWI Ex US	3.0	5.1	32.4	17.3	7.9	8.4
MSCI EAFE	3.0	4.9	31.2	17.2	8.9	8.2
MSCI EAFE (Local Currency)	2.1	6.1	20.6	15.9	11.5	8.6
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	2.3	2.7	31.8	14.9	5.6	7.5
MSCI Emerging Markets	3.0	4.7	33.6	16.4	4.2	8.4
MSCI Emerging Markets (Local Currency)	2.6	5.6	31.3	17.7	6.6	9.5
MSCI EM ex China	4.7	10.2	34.6	18.7	8.2	9.9
MSCI China	-1.2	-7.4	31.2	11.6	-3.2	5.5

Foreign Equity: Developed international equities (MSCI EAFE) returned 4.9% in the fourth quarter and 31.2% in 2025. Emerging markets equities rose 4.7% in the fourth quarter, returning 33.6% for the full year.

- Developed markets posted solid gains in the fourth quarter, outperforming US equities. Eurozone performance was broad-based with financials, health care, and utilities leading. The UK saw similarly strong performance led by financials. Japanese equities rose significantly, with AI investment generating enthusiasm, yen weakness boosting exporters, and the newly elected government announcing stimulus measures.
- Emerging market stocks had strong fourth quarter performance, also benefitting from AI themes and central bank easing. Korea and Taiwan saw solid gains, driven by record-high profits in the tech sector, particularly among semiconductor companies. India rose modestly, benefitting from easing inflation and strong exports, despite steep US tariffs. China fell over the quarter amid lackluster economic data, weak domestic consumption, and slowing US exports.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025.

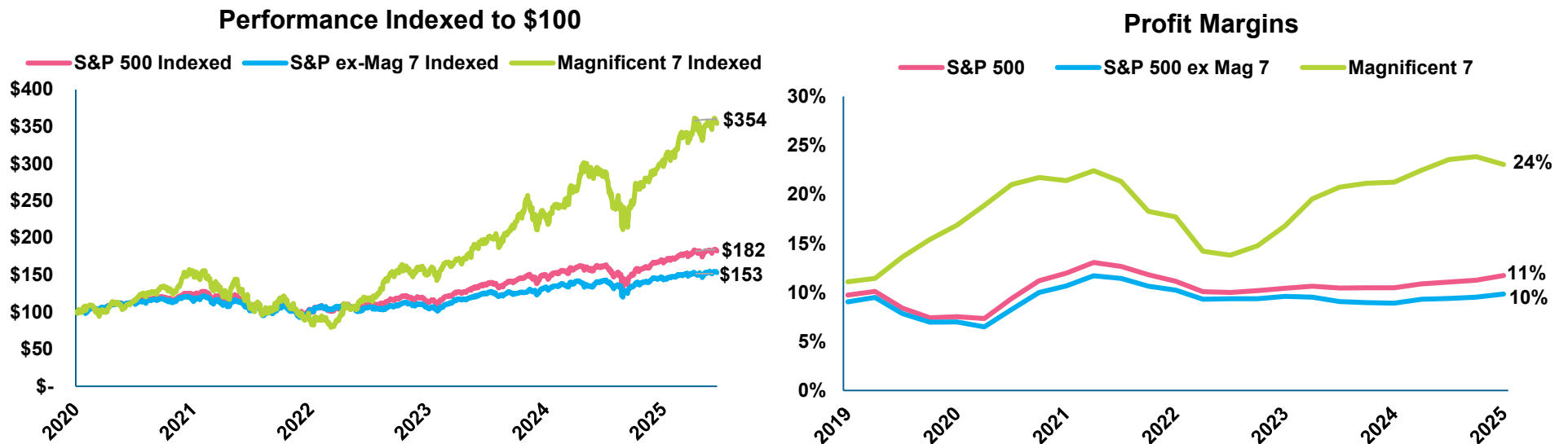
Equity Cyclically Adjusted P/E Ratios¹



- Cyclically adjusted US stock valuations finished the year just shy of 40, a level slightly above the post-pandemic peak. AI-related optimism has been a key driver pushing valuations higher since the April lows.
- Given strong results this year in non-US developed stocks, valuations moved further above their long-run P/E ratio (23.5 versus 18.6).
- As emerging market stocks led the way in 2025, their valuations are now also trading at levels above their long-run average (19.2 versus 16.9).

¹ US Equity Cyclically Adjusted P/E on S&P 500 Index. Source: Robert Shiller, Yale University, and Meketa Investment Group. Developed and Emerging Market Equity (MSCI EAFE and EM Index) Cyclically Adjusted P/E Source: Bloomberg. Earnings figures represent the average of monthly "as reported" earnings over the previous ten years. Data is as of December 2025. The average line is the long-term average of the US, EM, and EAFE PE values from April 1998 to the recent month-end, respectively.

Performance and Profit Margins: S&P 500 and “Magnificent 7”¹



- Despite an over 25% decline to start last year, the so-called “Magnificent 7” AI-related technology stocks continued to drive market results, gaining close to 25% for 2025. Since 2020, these stocks increased roughly 3.5x while the other members of the S&P 500 increased about 1.5x.
- The relatively strong performance of the “Magnificent 7” has led to them currently comprising roughly a third of the entire S&P 500 index by market-capitalization, making their performance going forward key to overall market results.
- Profit margins have been relatively strong for these companies, with the latest readings more than double the broad market (24% versus 11%).

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025, for index prices and September 30, 2025, for profit margins.

Fixed Income Returns¹

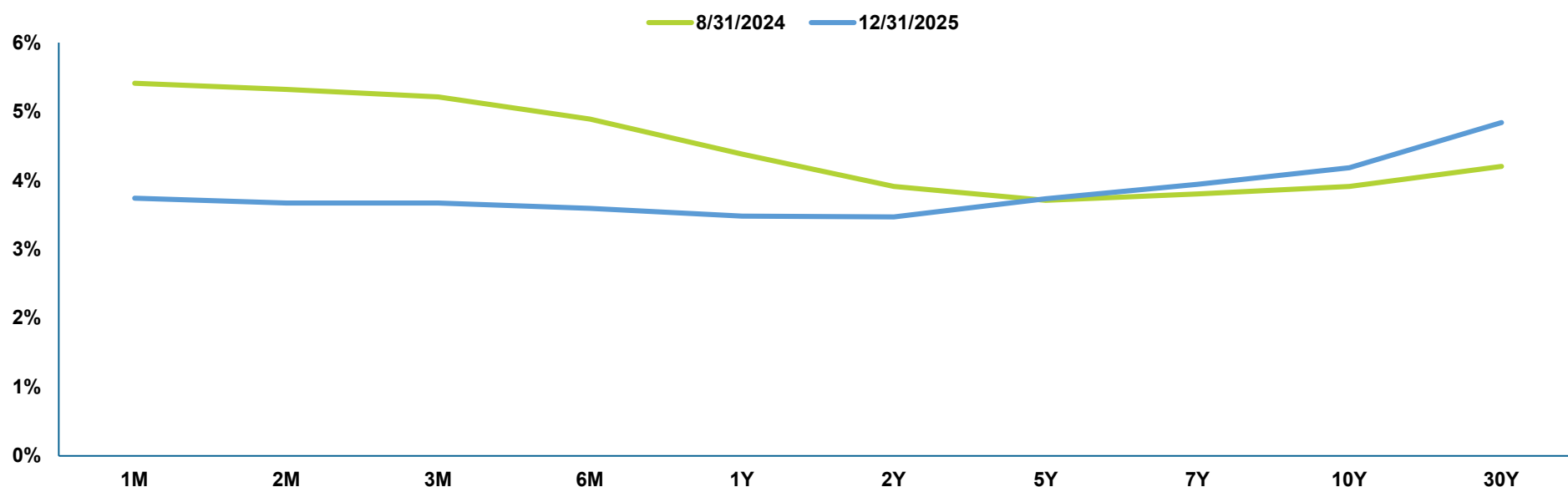
Fixed Income	December (%)	QTD (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)	Current Yield (%)	Duration (Years)
Bloomberg Universal	-0.1	1.2	7.6	5.2	0.1	2.4	4.5	5.8
Bloomberg Aggregate	-0.1	1.1	7.3	4.7	-0.4	2.0	4.3	6.0
Bloomberg US TIPS	-0.4	0.1	7.0	4.2	1.1	3.1	4.0	6.5
Bloomberg Short-term TIPS	0.1	0.4	6.1	5.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.4
Bloomberg US Long Treasury	-1.1	0.1	5.6	0.6	-7.2	0.0	4.8	14.5
Bloomberg High Yield	0.6	1.3	8.6	10.0	4.5	6.5	6.5	3.0
JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified (USD)	2.2	1.6	19.3	9.5	1.1	3.9	--	--

Fixed Income: The Bloomberg Universal index rose 1.2% in the fourth quarter, returning 7.6% in 2025.

- In the fourth quarter falling short-term interest rates and relatively stable credit spreads led to overall gains in the bond market.
- The broad US bond market (Bloomberg Aggregate) rose 1.1% with longer-dated US Treasuries essentially flat. Shorter and longer-dated TIPS gained 0.4% and 0.1%, respectively, as inflation concerns eased modestly.
- As overall risk appetite remained strong, riskier bonds led the way with emerging market debt and US high yield returning 1.6% and 1.3%, respectively. In 2025 emerging market bonds returned an impressive 19.3% given relatively high yields, an earlier start to central bank easing, and generally contained inflation.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025. The yield and duration data from Bloomberg is defined as the index's yield to worst and modified duration, respectively. JPM GBI-EM data is from J.P. Morgan. Current yield and duration data is not available.

US Yield Curve¹

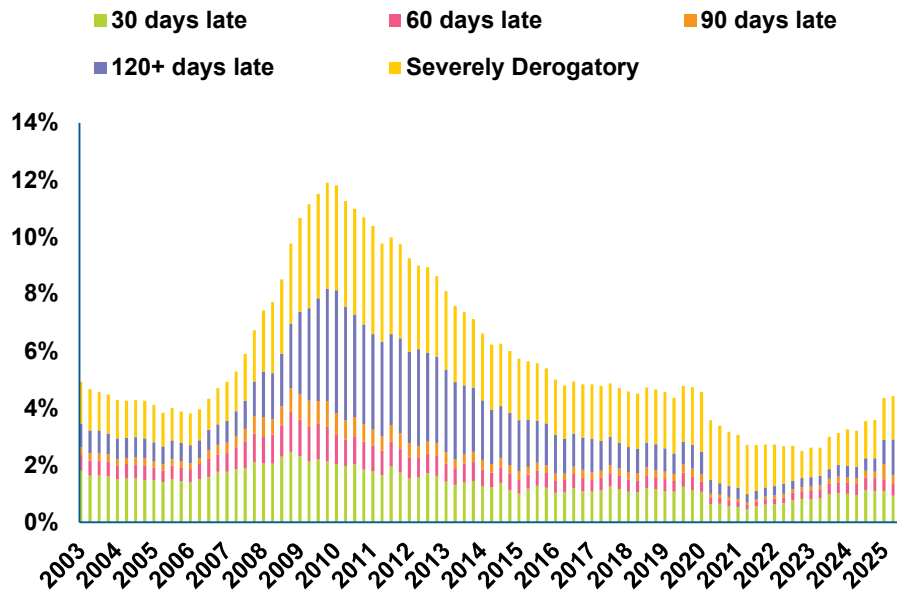


- In the fourth quarter interest rates for shorter maturities fell, while rates for longer-dated maturities stayed stable or rose. These dynamics were driven by expectations for additional interest rate cuts by the Fed and rising term premium, lingering inflation, and fiscal uncertainty.
- The policy-sensitive 2-year nominal Treasury yield fell from 3.61% to 3.48%. The 10-year nominal Treasury yield rose from 4.15% to 4.17%, while the 30-year nominal Treasury yield moved from 4.73% to 4.84%.
- Given these dynamics the yield curve steepened further in the fourth quarter. The spread between a two-year and ten-year Treasury increased from 54 basis points to 70 basis points.

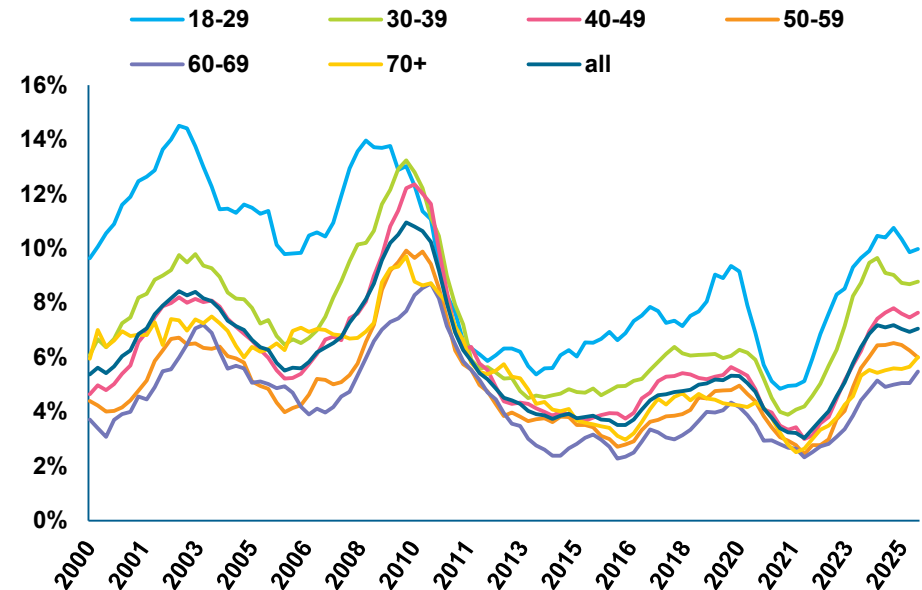
¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025. The August 2024 Treasury yields are shown as a reference before the first interest rate cut.

Stress is Building Among US Consumers

Percent of Total Outstanding Credit Card Balance by Delinquency Status¹



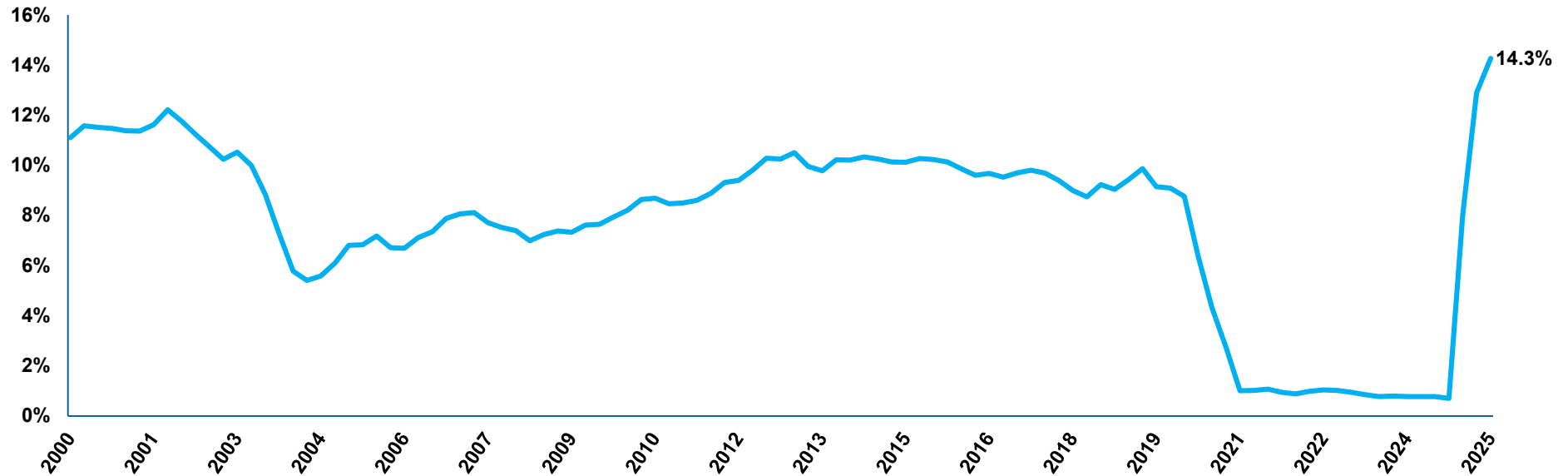
Transition into Serious Delinquency for Credit Cards by Age¹



- Signs of stress on the US consumer have started to emerge, given persistently higher prices and interest rates.
- After falling to historic lows during the pandemic, loan delinquencies have increased.
- Parts of the credit card market, especially for younger cohorts, have begun to show stress as most borrowers are subject to variable and higher borrowing costs. Total delinquencies are below pre-pandemic levels though.

¹ Source: New York Federal Reserve, Quarterly Household Debt and Credit Report. See also FRED. Data is as of September 30, 2025.

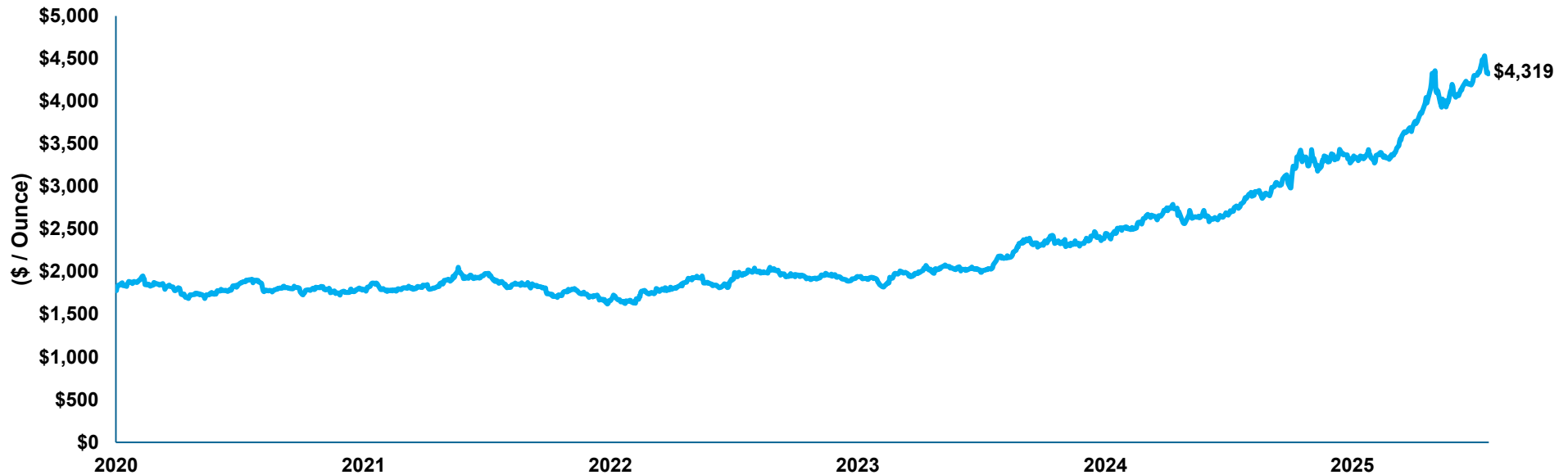
Transition Into Serious Delinquency (90+ Days) for Student Loans¹



- The restarting of student loan payments and reporting for those in default could add further pressures to consumers.
- During the pandemic, student loan repayments were suspended with an estimated 43 million borrowers deferring payments.
- Pressures have been growing in the student loan market. Roughly nine million borrowers missed at least one loan payment last year and approximately 14.3% of student debt has moved into seriously delinquent status.

¹ Source: New York Federal Reserve, Quarterly Household Debt and Credit Report. See also FRED. Data is as of September 30, 2025. Percent of student loan holders transitioning in serious default (90-days or more) based on four quarter moving average. Delays in reporting may cause fluctuations.

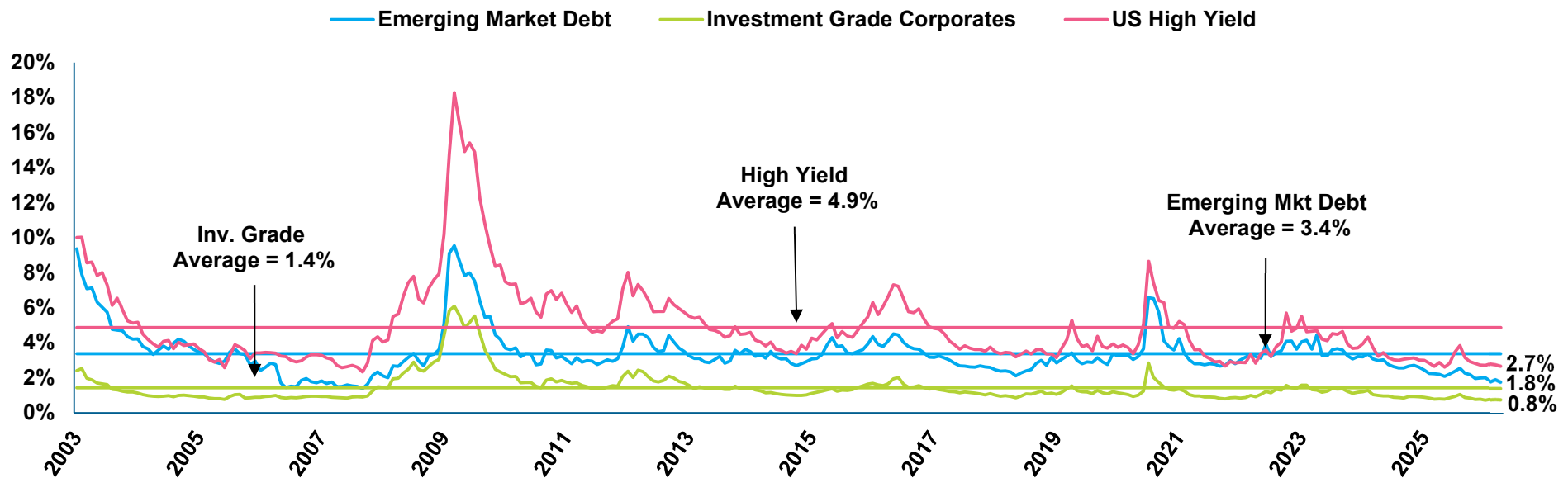
Gold¹



- In a year where risk assets did particularly well, gold, which is usually perceived as a safe haven, did even better, gaining close to 65%.
- Key drivers of gold's strong year include central bank demand, a weaker US dollar, inflation concerns, central banks purchasing bullion, and expectations for lower rates.
- In 2025, the price of gold rose from just over \$2,600 an ounce to over \$4,300 an ounce.

¹ Source: Bloomberg as of December 31, 2025. Gold Spot Price is quoted as US Dollars per Troy Ounce.

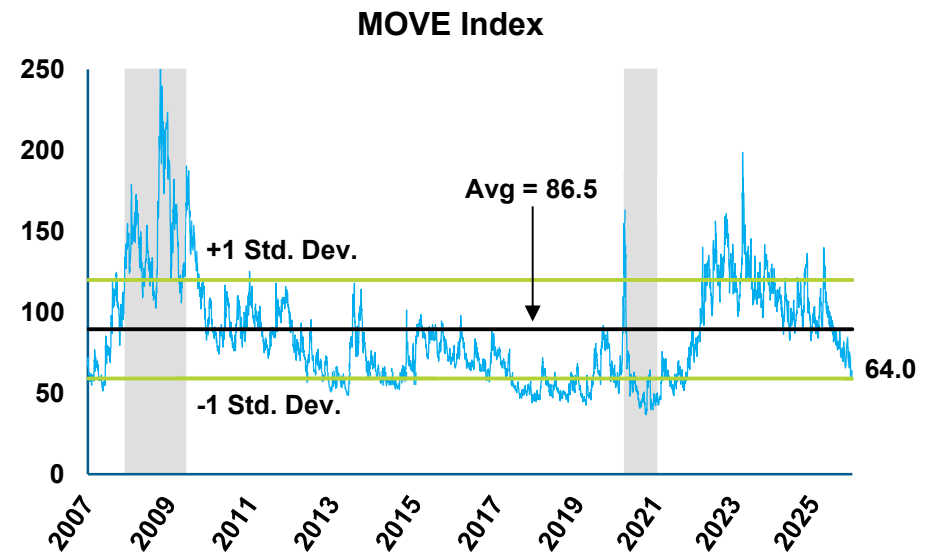
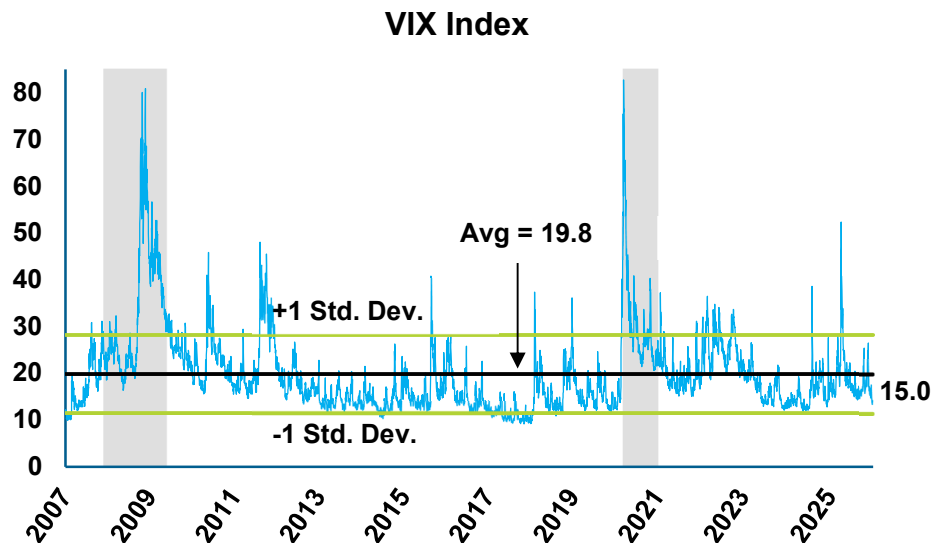
Credit Spreads vs. US Treasury Bonds¹



- Credit spreads (the difference in yield from a comparable maturity Treasury) remained relatively stable over the quarter at historically tight levels. A resilient US economy, strong corporate balance sheets/low default rates, and investor demand for yield have all contributed to tight spreads.
- Investment grade spreads remained below 1.0% in December.
- High yield spreads stayed at 2.7% for the quarter, while emerging market spreads tightened from 2.0% to 1.8%.
- All yield spreads remained well below their respective long-run averages, especially high yield (2.7% versus 4.9%).

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025. Average lines denote the average of the investment grade, high yield, and emerging market spread values from September 2002 to the recent month-end, respectively.

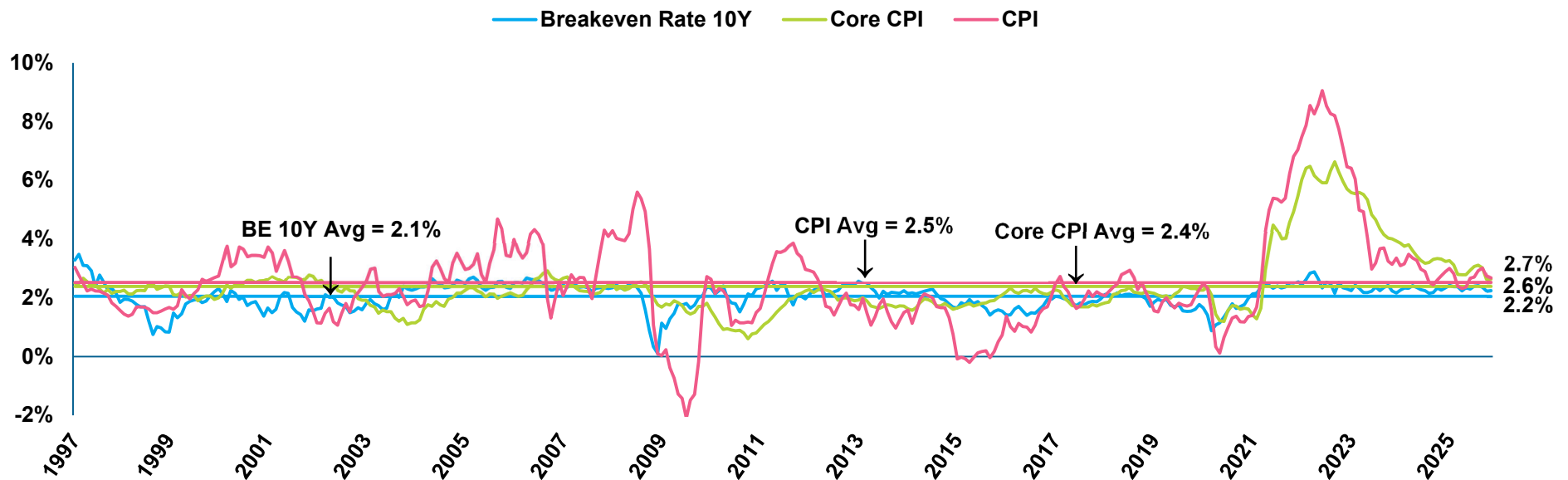
Equity and Fixed Income Volatility¹



- Equity and bond market volatility eased in the fourth quarter to levels well below their long-run averages but there were several spikes in volatility during the quarter.
- Equity market volatility (VIX) finished the quarter at 15.0 versus a long-term average of 19.8. There were spikes above the 25 level in October and November in the wake of geopolitical tensions, questions about the path of interest rates given Fed messaging, and mixed economic data.
- Despite several spikes, bond market volatility (MOVE) ended the quarter at 64.0, below a long-term average of 86.5. Interest-rate uncertainty declining as inflation moderated and the Fed's policy path became clearer drove bond market volatility lower over the quarter.

¹ Equity Volatility – Source: FRED. Fixed Income Volatility – Source: Bloomberg. Implied volatility as measured using VIX Index for equity markets and the MOVE Index to measure interest rate volatility for fixed income markets. Data is as of December 31, 2025. The average line indicated is the average of the VIX and MOVE values between January 2007 and December 2025.

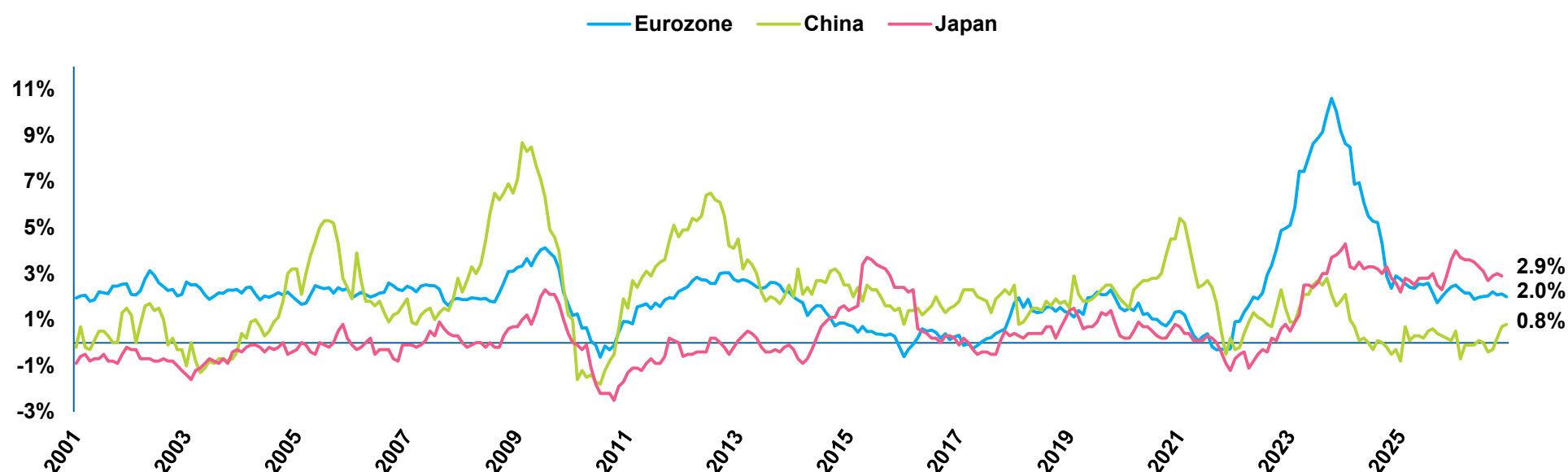
US Inflation¹



- In the final quarter of 2025, year-on-year headline inflation fell 0.3% to 2.7% (matching expectations). This was driven by a drop in services, as prices for goods, food, and energy remained stable. The month-on-month rate was 0.3% (like September). This was the only monthly reading during the quarter given the government shutdown.
- Core inflation year-on-year fell from 3.0% to 2.6% (below expectations of 2.7%) in Q4 largely due to a decline in services, particularly shelter. The monthly growth rate came in at 0.2% in December (the same as September) slightly below expectations. This was also the only monthly reading during the quarter.
- Long-term inflation expectations fell slightly over the quarter (2.4% to 2.2%) and remain well anchored close to their long-run average of 2.1%.

¹ Source: FRED. Data is as of December 31, 2025. This represents the latest inflation data. The October report was canceled given the government shutdown.

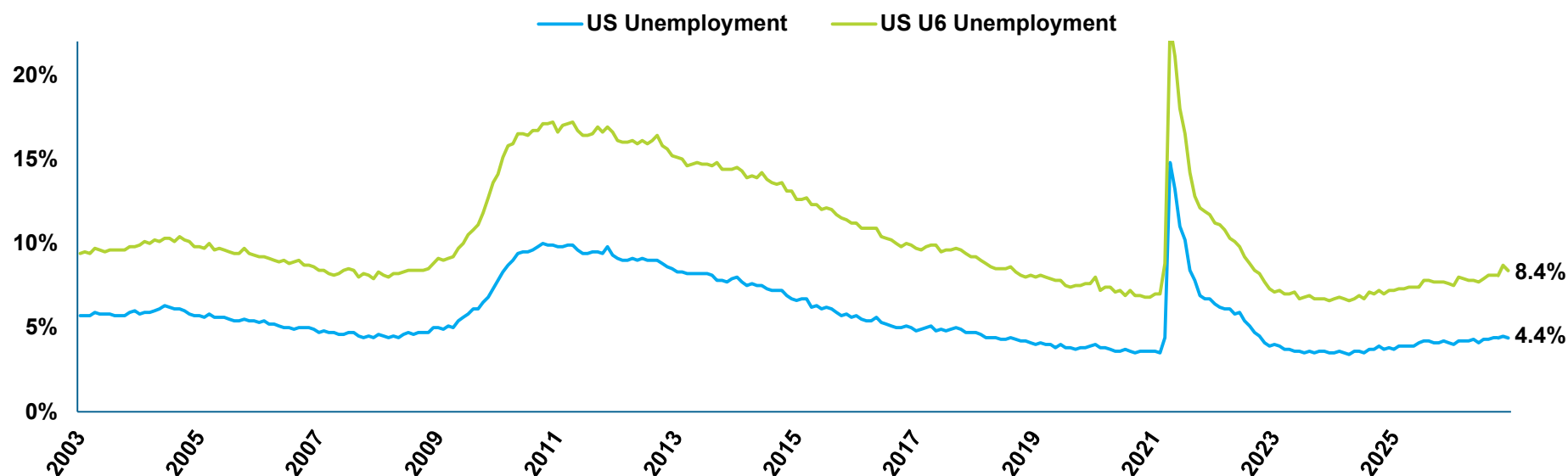
Global Inflation (CPI Trailing Twelve Months)¹



- With inflation at its 2.0% target, the ECB has held policy rates steady at 2.0% with disinflationary pressures expected to continue in 2026.
- In December the Bank of Japan raised interest rates to their highest level in three decades from 0.5% to 0.75%. Inflation in Japan fell slightly (3.0% to 2.9%) but remains above target. Despite the slight drop, inflation levels continue to be roughly 1% above the Bank of Japan's target level.
- China's annual inflation rate moved into positive territory in the fourth quarter. It finished the year at 0.8%, the highest level since early 2023, largely driven by higher food prices particularly fresh vegetables (+18.2% yoy). Despite the positive reading, inflation in China remains stubbornly low even after significant stimulus.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 2025 except Japan which is of November.

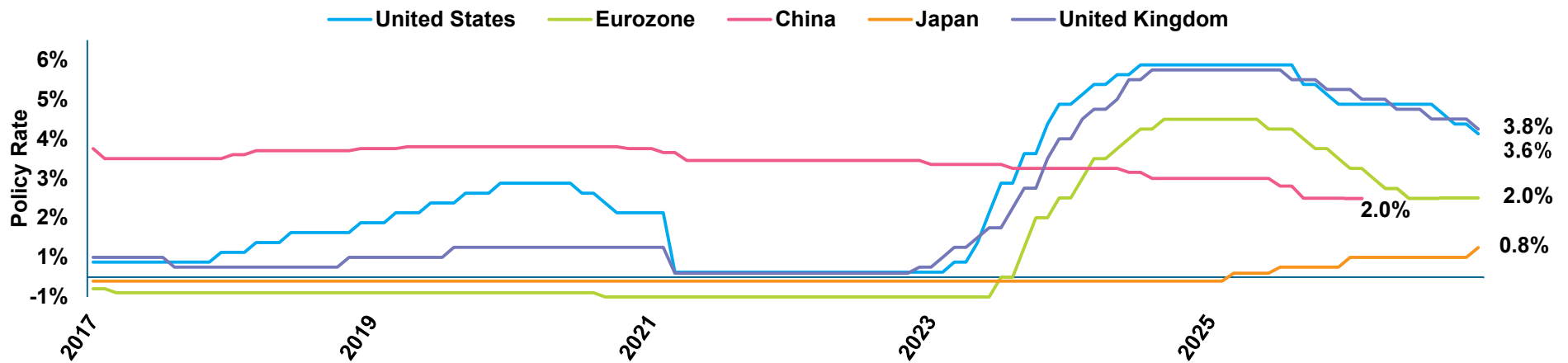
US Unemployment¹



- In December, the US added 50,000 new jobs and the unemployment rate declined slightly from 4.6% to 4.4% (the same level as the end of Q3). Over the quarter the US shed 67,000 jobs, driven by the loss of government jobs in October related to the shutdown.
- Food services, health care, and social assistance sectors added the most jobs in December while the retail sector lost jobs. These steady job gains plus fewer people re-entering the labor force and slowing layoffs drove the decline in the unemployment rate.
- In other labor data, job openings continued to decline and hiring slowed, but layoffs have recently fallen and wages continued to grow above the rate of inflation.

¹ Source: FRED. Data is as of December 31, 2025.

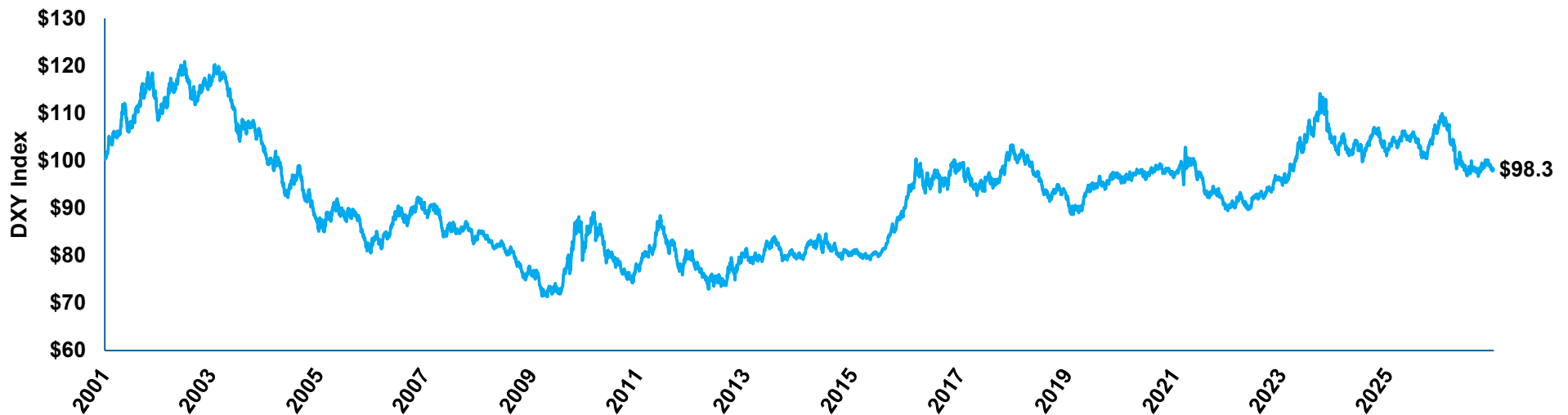
Global Policy Rates¹



- It appears that we are moving into an environment in which the Fed may continue to cut interest rates while other central banks are on hold or are moving rates higher.
- The Fed cut interest rates again in December to a range of 3.5% to 3.75% with market expectations for roughly two more cuts over the next 12 months. Based on comments after the recent meeting it appears the Fed will move cautiously, given inflation remaining elevated despite signs of weakness in the labor market.
- The ECB has held rates steady since last summer. In 2026, there are no expectations of further cuts by the ECB, but markets are pricing in nearly two cuts from the BOE.
- After cutting rates in May of last year, China's central bank has held rates steady, although disinflationary pressures continue to be a concern.
- The BOJ increased rates by 0.25% at their last meeting with markets expecting nearly two more hikes this year, given inflation levels remaining above their 2% target.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of December 31, 2025, except China which is as of February 28, 2025. United States rate is the mid-point of the Federal Funds Target Rate range. Eurozone rate is the ECB Deposit Facility Announcement Rate. Japan rate is the Bank of Japan Unsecured Overnight Call Rate Expected. China rate is the China Central Bank 1-Year Medium Term Interest Rate. UK rate is the UK Bank of England Official Bank Rate.

US Dollar vs. Broad Currencies¹



- The US dollar weakened by over 9% in 2025 on lower rate expectations, slowing growth, and fiscal deficit concerns.
- After a decline in the first half of the year, the dollar largely stayed range bound for the second half of 2025 as expectations for aggressive Fed rate cuts eased, yields in the US remained relatively high, and demand for safe-haven assets rose.

¹ Source: Bloomberg. Data as of December 31, 2025.

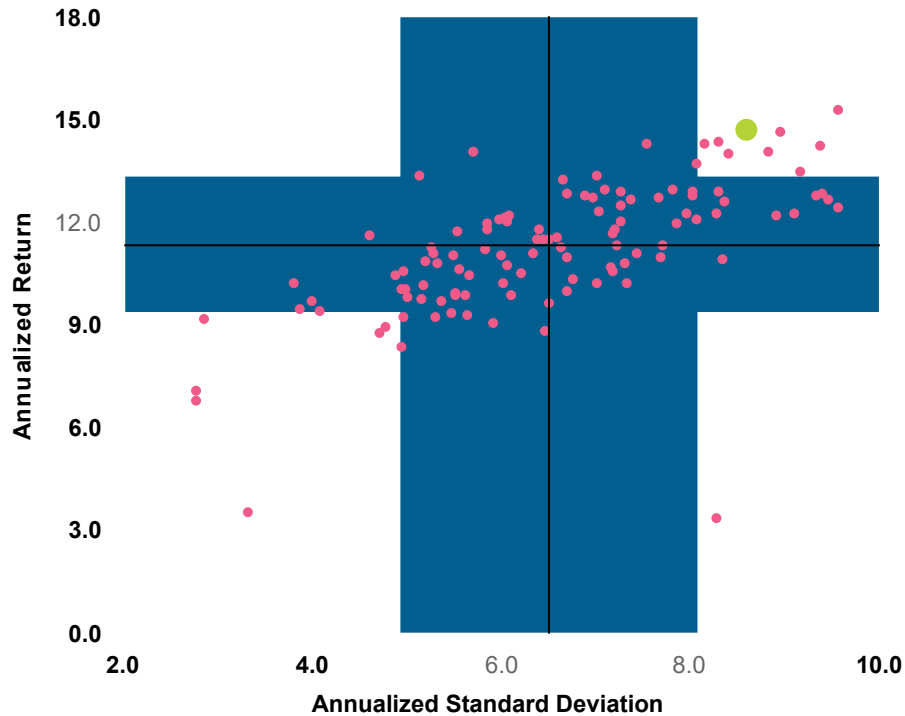
Key Trends

- According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) October's World Economic Outlook, the global economy will decelerate from 3.2% in 2025 to 3.1% in 2026. The US is expected to modestly accelerate economic growth in 2026 to 2.1% from 2.0% in 2025. The euro area will slow slightly from 1.2% in 2025 to 1.1% in 2026. China's economy is expected to slow from 4.8% in 2025 to 4.2% in 2026.
- Despite the decline in tariff rhetoric since earlier in 2025, questions remain about how tariffs will ultimately impact inflation. Overall, higher tariff levels and continued uncertainty could weigh on growth while increasing prices. Inflation levels and potential developments with tariffs combined with a weakening labor market will complicate the Fed's rate cutting path.
- Some signs of US consumer stress have started to emerge, with weakness in the jobs market and sentiment deteriorating. Consumers are particularly concerned about losing their jobs and the potential for higher prices. Overall, risk to economic growth and to inflation from tariffs, as well as elevated borrowing costs, could put further pressure on consumers and lead to an even weaker job market. The resumption of collecting and reporting delinquent student loans could be a further headwind to consumption.
- US equities continue to reach new highs. Relatively strong earnings, AI optimism, and rate cuts from the Fed all helped drive stocks higher last year. How earnings track from here, particularly for the large AI-related companies that make up a significant portion of the market, will be key going forward. Many questions remain about the return on investment for companies making significant investments in building AI infrastructure. We could see this year a divergence in results within the "Magnificent 7" as well as a rotation into other more economically sensitive sectors.
- Trade tensions between the US and China will remain an important focus as well as the overall health of China's economy. President Trump and President Xi met in late October last year and agreed to suspend trade sanctions for a year. However, it is not clear if China and the US will indeed de-escalate strategic high tech and rare earth tensions despite the official truce. How China manages its slowing economy, and deflationary pressures will also be important. Rising geopolitical tensions related to other countries like Venezuela, Denmark/Greenland, and Iran could also add to volatility this year.

Fourth Quarter Performance Review

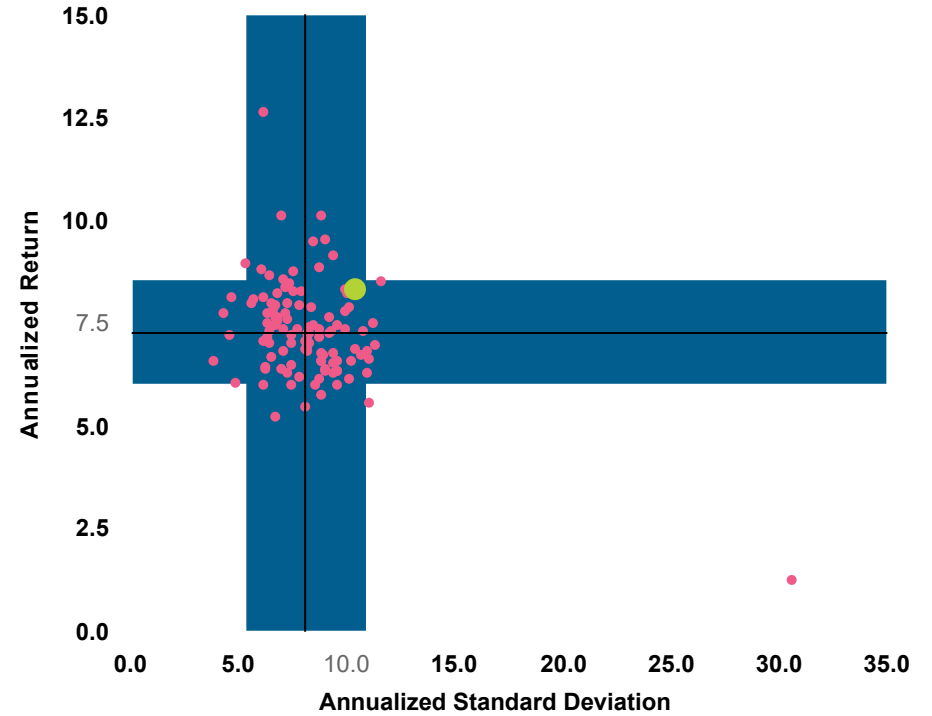
EBMUDERS | As of December 31, 2025

Annualized Return vs. Annualized Standard Deviation
3 Years Ending December 31, 2025



● InvMetrics All Public DB Plans > \$1B
● EBMUDERS Total Plan

Annualized Return vs. Annualized Standard Deviation
5 Years Ending December 31, 2025



● InvMetrics All Public DB Plans > \$1B
● EBMUDERS Total Plan

3 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
EBMUDERS Total Plan	14.7	8.6	1.1
Total Plan Bench	14.4	8.0	1.1

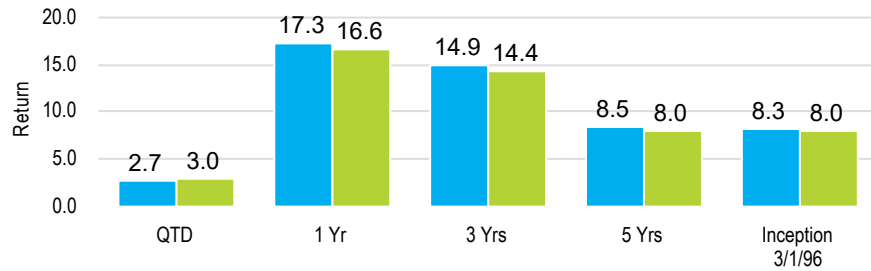
5 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
EBMUDERS Total Plan	8.3	10.3	0.5
Total Plan Bench	8.0	9.7	0.5

East Bay Municipal Utility District Employees' Retirement System

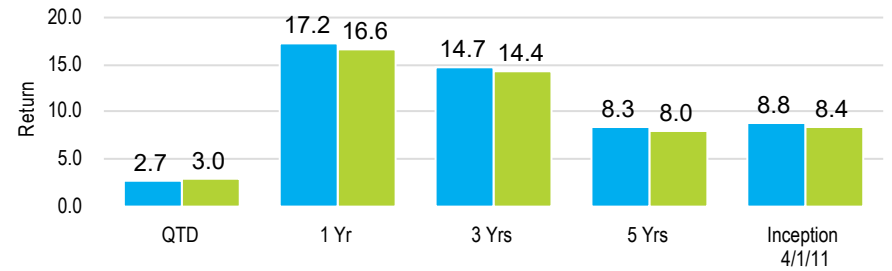
EBMUDERS Total Plan | As of December 31, 2025

Trailing Performance - Gross



EBMUDERS Total Plan Total Plan Bench

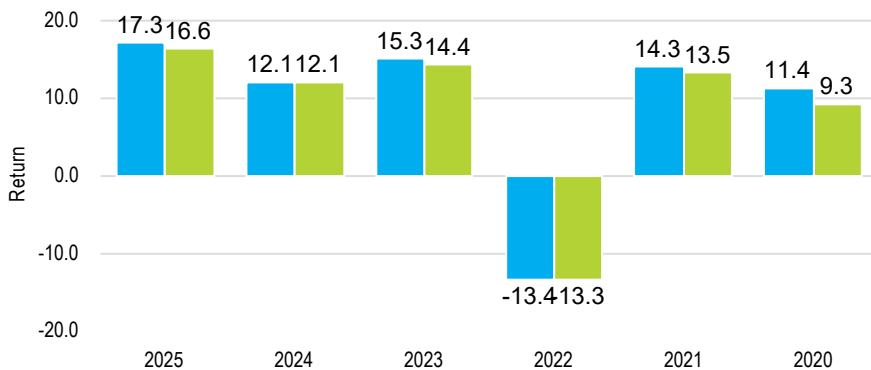
Trailing Performance - Net



EBMUDERS Total Plan Total Plan Bench

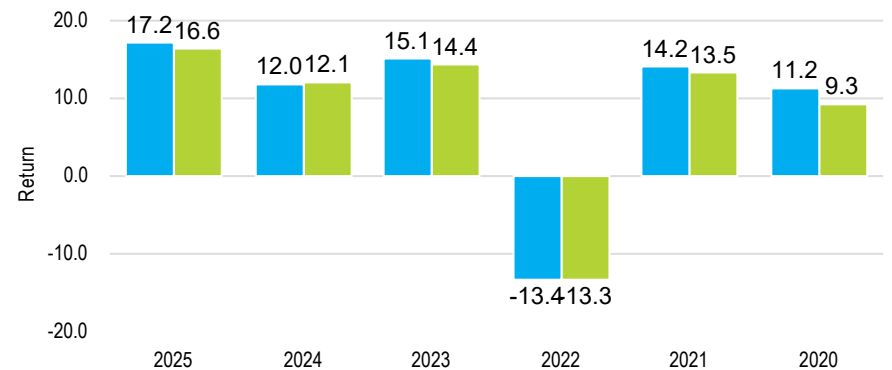
	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	2025 (%)	2024 (%)	2023 (%)	2022 (%)	2021 (%)	2020 (%)
EBMUDERS Total Plan	2.7	17.2	14.7	8.3	9.1	17.2	12.0	15.1	-13.4	14.2	11.2
EBMUDERS Total Plan	2.7	17.3	14.9	8.5	9.3	17.3	12.1	15.3	-13.4	14.3	11.4
Total Plan Benchmark	3.0	16.6	14.4	8.0	8.7	16.6	12.1	14.4	-13.3	13.5	9.3
InvMetrics Public DB > \$1B Median	2.2	13.5	11.4	7.3	8.5	13.5	9.3	11.4	-10.3	16.0	12.0

12-month Performance - Gross



EBMUDERS Total Plan Total Plan Bench

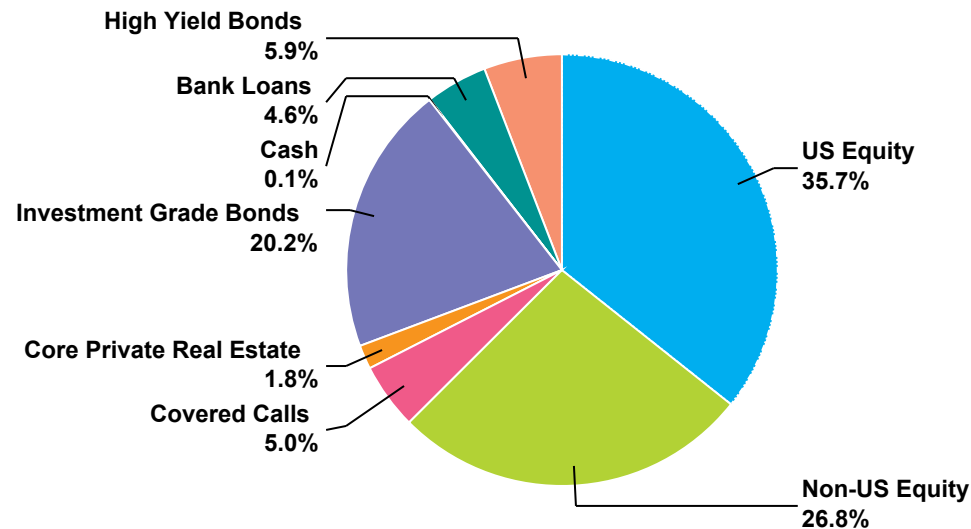
12-month Performance - Net



EBMUDERS Total Plan Total Plan Bench

Actual vs Target Allocation | As of December 31, 2025

Allocation vs. Targets and Policy				
	Current Balance (\$)	Current Allocation (%)	Policy (%)	Policy Range (%)
US Equity	\$1,074,935,153	35.7	35.0	30.0 - 40.0
Non-US Equity	\$808,904,227	26.8	25.0	20.0 - 30.0
Covered Calls	\$149,387,804	5.0	7.5	4.5 - 10.5
High Yield Bonds	\$176,307,059	5.9	5.0	2.5 - 7.5
Bank Loans	\$139,598,017	4.6	5.0	2.5 - 7.5
Investment Grade Bonds	\$607,712,868	20.2	20.0	17.0 - 23.0
Core Private Real Estate	\$54,276,767	1.8	2.5	0.5 - 4.5
Cash	\$1,641,246	0.1	0.0	0.0 - 100.0
Total	\$3,012,763,140	100.0	100.0	



Policy Targets reflect stage 1 Interim Policy Targets per the Evolving Policy Plan.
Actual allocations may deviate from Policy Targets and ranges during the asset allocation transition.

Manager Performance - Net of Fees | As of December 31, 2025

	Market Value (\$)	QTR (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)
EBMUDERS Total Plan	3,012,763,140	2.7	17.2	14.7	8.3
<i>Total Plan Benchmark</i>		<i>3.0</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>8.0</i>
US Equity	1,074,935,153	2.1	16.7	22.1	13.1
<i>Russell 3000 Hybrid</i>		<i>2.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>13.1</i>
Northern Trust Russell 3000	1,073,800,826	2.1	16.7	22.1	13.1
<i>Russell 3000 Index</i>		<i>2.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>13.1</i>
Non-US Equity	808,904,227	5.0	32.9	17.5	8.4
<i>MSCI ACWI xUS (blend)</i>		<i>5.1</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>8.5</i>
Northern Trust ACWI ex US	808,904,227	5.0	32.9	17.5	8.2
<i>MSCI AC World ex USA Index</i>		<i>5.1</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>8.5</i>

Manager Performance - Net of Fees | As of December 31, 2025

	Market Value (\$)	QTR (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)
Covered Calls	149,387,804	3.7	13.6	16.0	10.6
<i>Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index</i>		<i>6.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Parametric BXM	267	1.0	4.7	12.0	8.6
<i>Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index</i>		<i>6.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Parametric Delta Shift	149,387,537	3.7	15.6	19.4	12.5
<i>Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index</i>		<i>6.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>

Manager Performance - Net of Fees | As of December 31, 2025

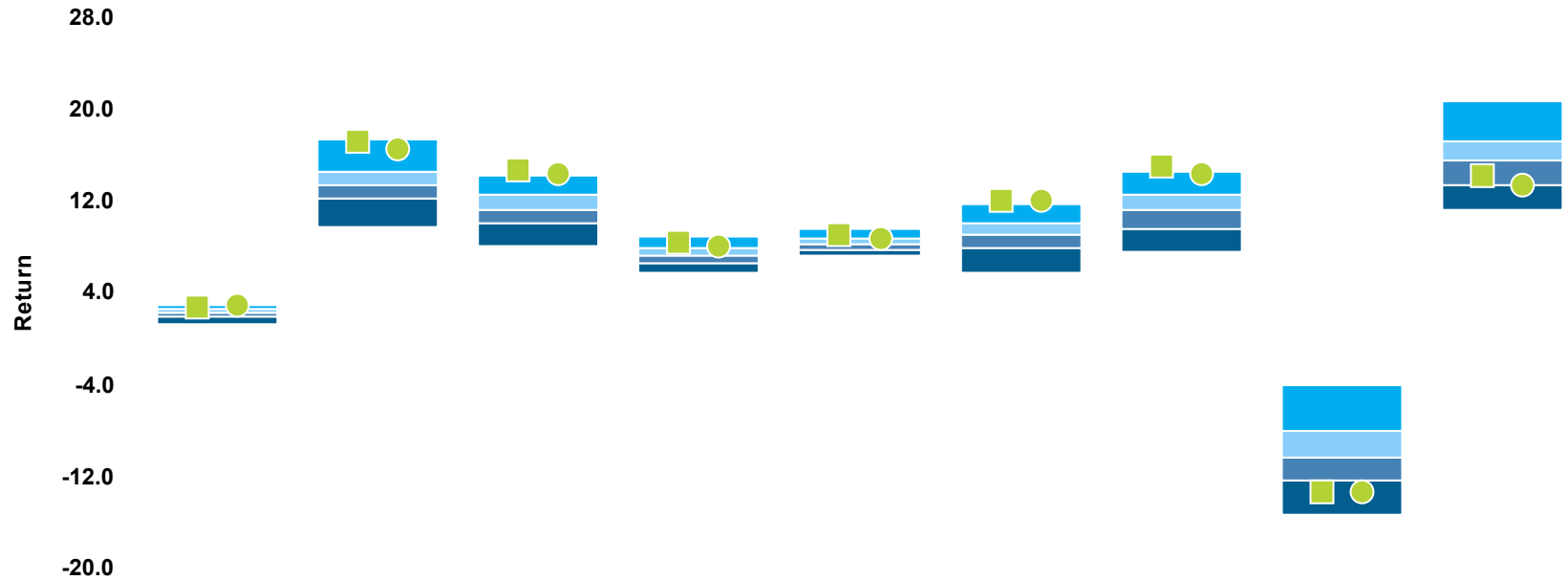
	Market Value (\$)	QTR (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)
Investment Grade Bonds	607,712,868	1.2	7.9	4.6	0.3
<i>Investment Grade Bonds Benchmark</i>		<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>
CS McKee	304,364,875	1.2	7.5	5.1	-0.2
<i>Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index</i>		<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
Garcia Hamilton	303,347,993	1.2	8.3	4.1	0.6
<i>Garcia Hamilton Blended Benchmark</i>		<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>
High Yield	176,307,059	1.2	7.5	8.2	5.3
<i>Blmbg. U.S. Corp: High Yield Index</i>		<i>1.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>
MacKay Shields (HY)	105,689,786	1.2	7.2	8.1	5.3
<i>Mackay Shields Blended Benchmark</i>		<i>1.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Brigade High Yield	70,617,273	1.2	--	--	--
<i>ICE BofA Global High Yield Constrained (USD)</i>		<i>1.2</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>
Bank Loans	139,598,017	1.0	3.9	6.6	3.5
<i>S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index</i>		<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Aristotle Bank Loans	70,556,733	1.8	--	--	--
<i>Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan</i>		<i>1.2</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>
Beach Point Bank Loans	69,041,071	0.3	--	--	--
<i>Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan</i>		<i>1.2</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>
Federated Investment Counseling (Bank Loans)	213	1.0	3.2	6.3	3.3
<i>Federated Investment Counseling Blended Benchmark</i>		<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>

Manager Performance - Net of Fees | As of December 31, 2025

	Market Value (\$)	QTR (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)
Core Private Real Estate	54,276,767	1.6	3.9	2.8	6.1
<i>Real Estate Benchmark</i>		<i>1.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>
RREEF America II Lag	54,276,767	1.6	3.9	-6.1	2.8
<i>NCREIF NPI Lag</i>		<i>1.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>

RREEF results are lagged 1 quarter.

InvMetrics Public Plans > \$1B Return Comparison December 31, 2025



	QTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	2024 (%)	2023 (%)	2022 (%)	2021 (%)
■ EBMUDERS Total Plan	2.7 (15)	17.2 (6)	14.7 (1)	8.3 (13)	9.1 (12)	12.0 (3)	15.1 (5)	-13.4 (86)	14.2 (64)
● Total Plan Bench	3.0 (5)	16.6 (8)	14.4 (4)	8.0 (20)	8.7 (27)	12.1 (2)	14.4 (7)	-13.3 (84)	13.5 (75)
5th Percentile	2.9	17.3	14.2	8.9	9.6	11.7	14.6	-4.0	20.7
1st Quartile	2.6	14.6	12.6	7.9	8.8	10.1	12.5	-8.0	17.2
Median	2.2	13.4	11.3	7.2	8.3	9.0	11.3	-10.3	15.5
3rd Quartile	1.9	12.2	10.1	6.6	7.8	8.0	9.6	-12.4	13.3
95th Percentile	1.2	9.7	8.0	5.7	7.2	5.7	7.6	-15.3	11.2
Population	115	115	115	112	106	194	204	193	227

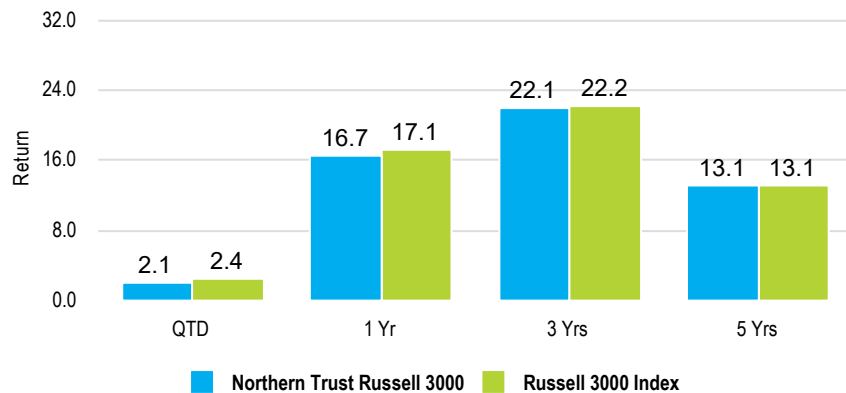
Parenttheses contain percentile rankings.
Calculation based on monthly periodicity.

Northern Trust Russell 3000 | As of December 31, 2025

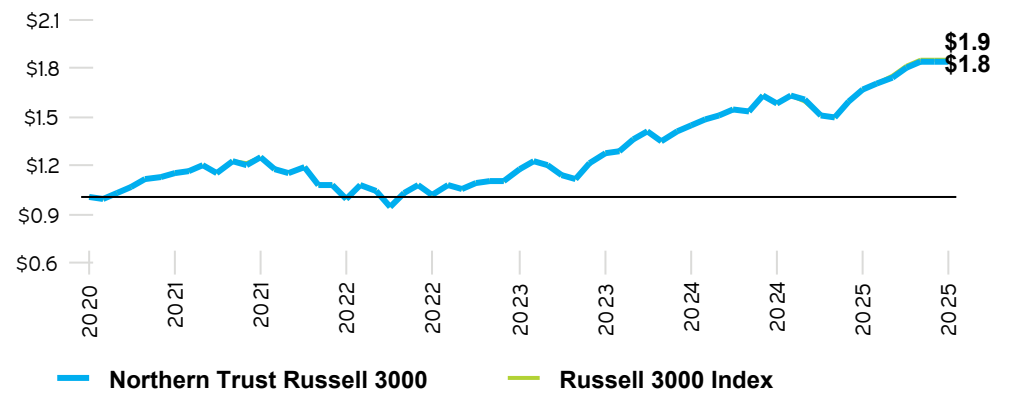
Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
Northern Trust Russell 3000	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	0.7	0.2	1.0	99.7	100.0
Russell 3000 Index	0.0	1.0	-	0.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0

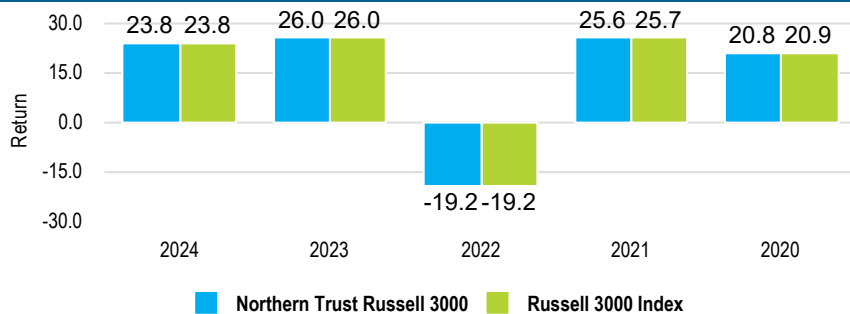
Return Summary



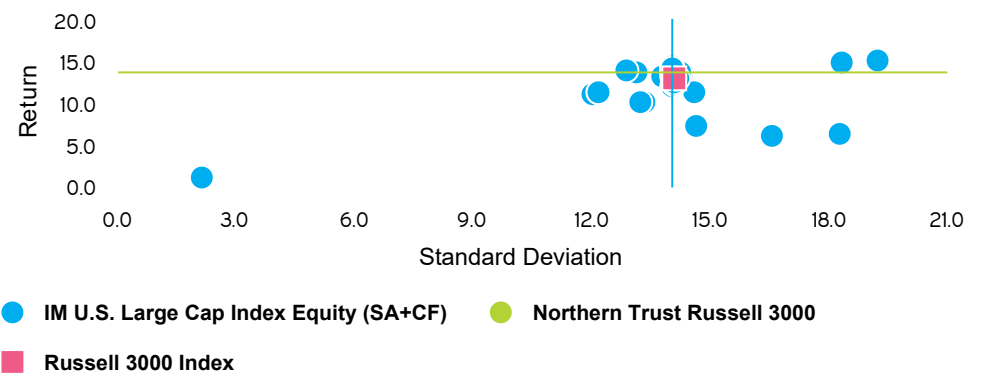
Investment Growth



Return Summary



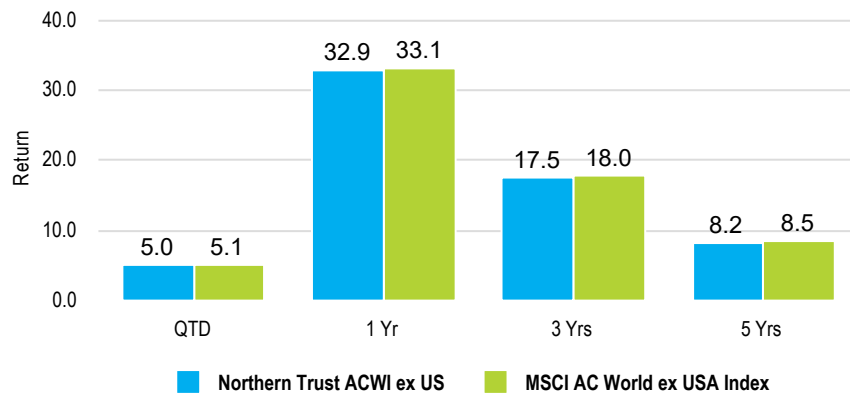
Risk Reward



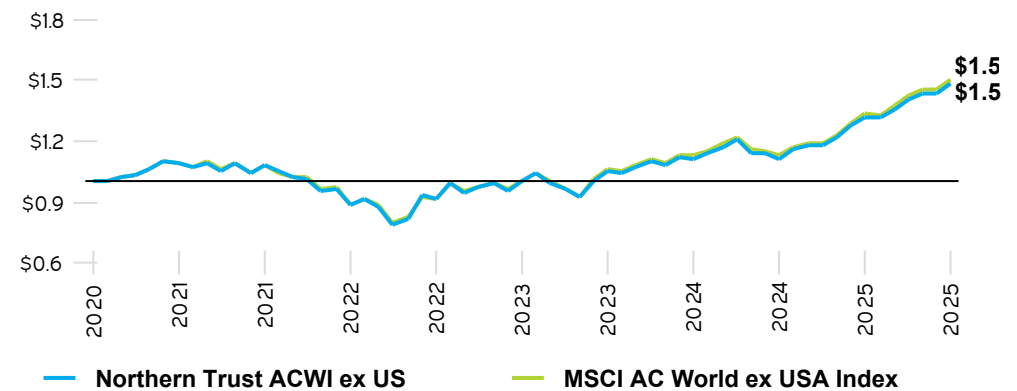
Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
Northern Trust ACWI ex US	-0.5	1.0	-0.1	0.4	1.6	1.0	102.8	105.7
MSCI AC World ex USA Index	0.0	1.0	-	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0

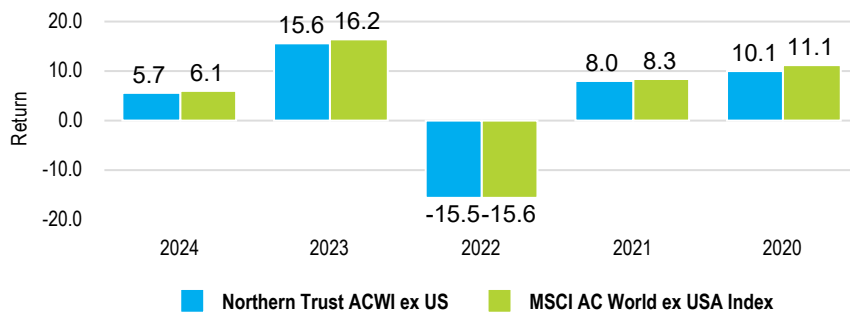
Return Summary



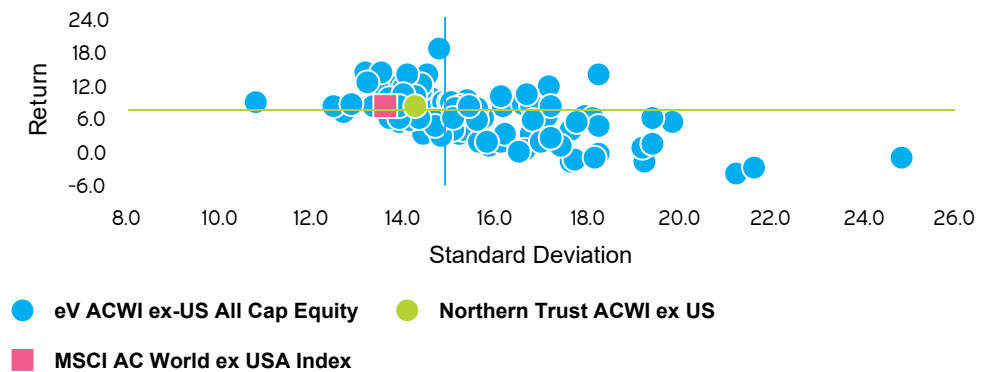
Investment Growth



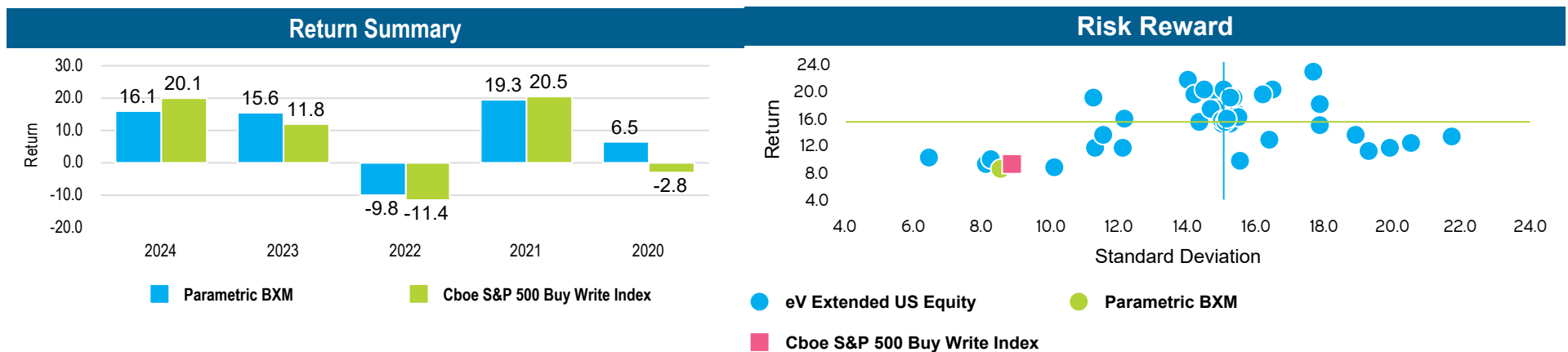
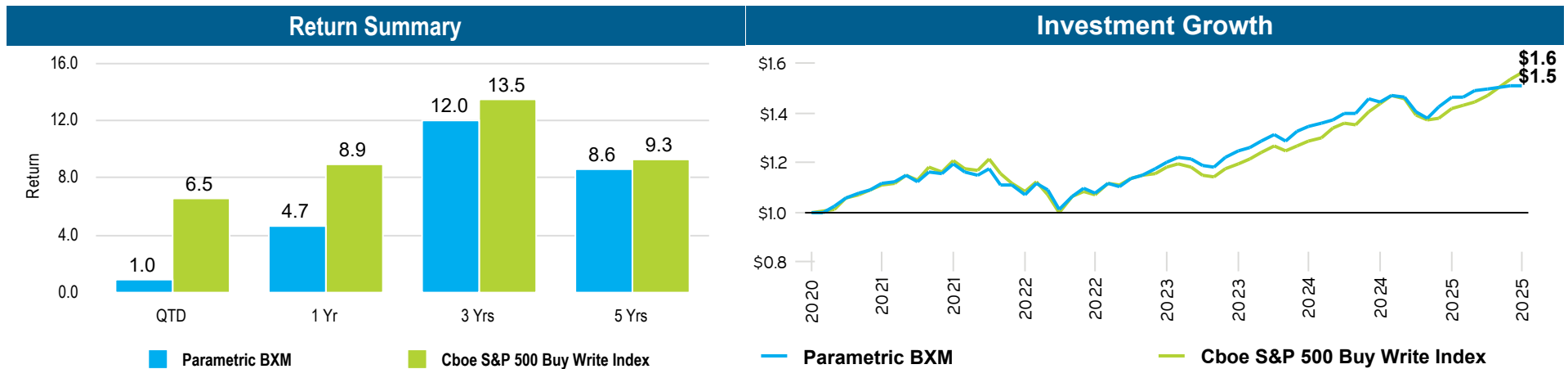
Return Summary



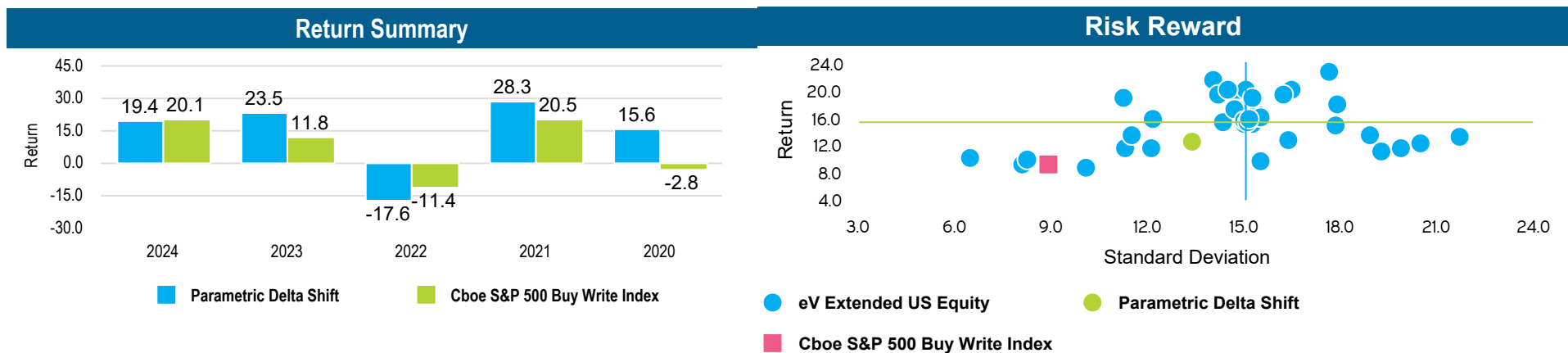
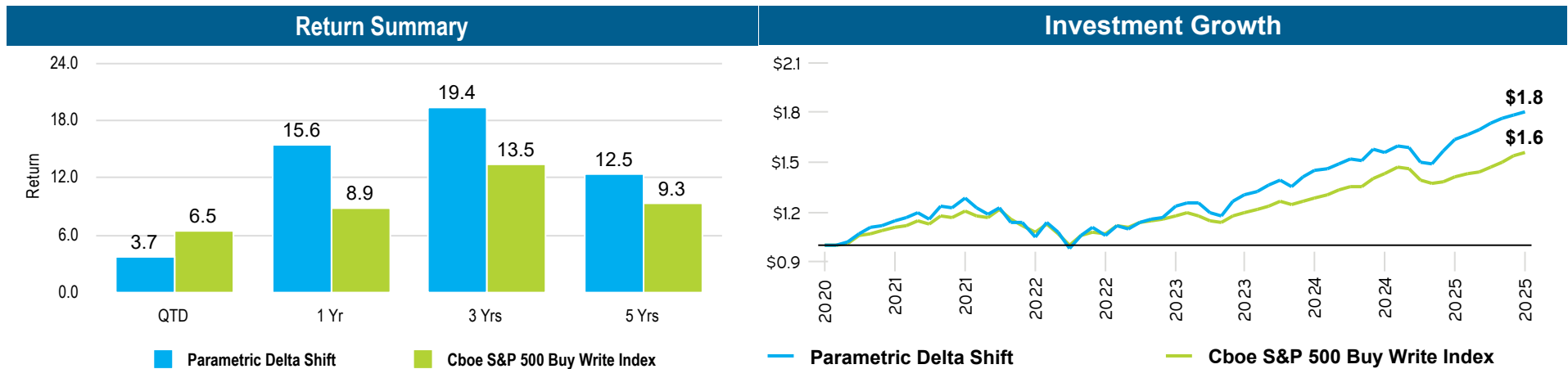
Risk Reward



Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025								
	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
Parametric BXM	0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.6	3.9	0.8	91.0	89.5
Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index	0.0	1.0	-	0.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0



Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025								
	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
Parametric Delta Shift	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	7.1	0.8	140.9	146.1
Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index	0.0	1.0	-	0.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0

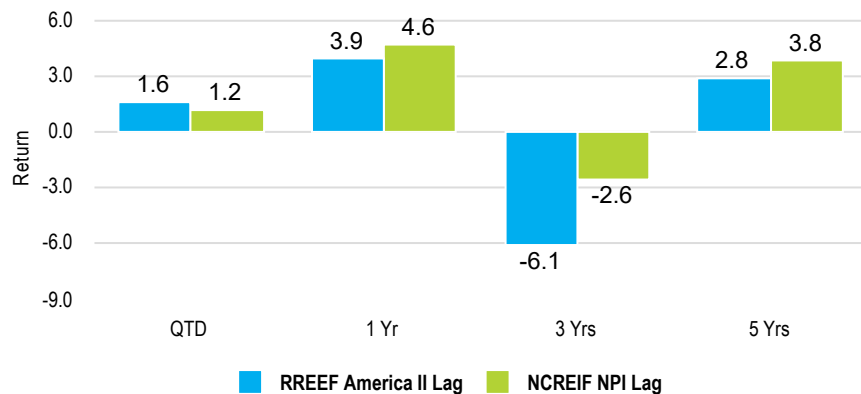


RREEF American II Lag | As of December 31, 2025

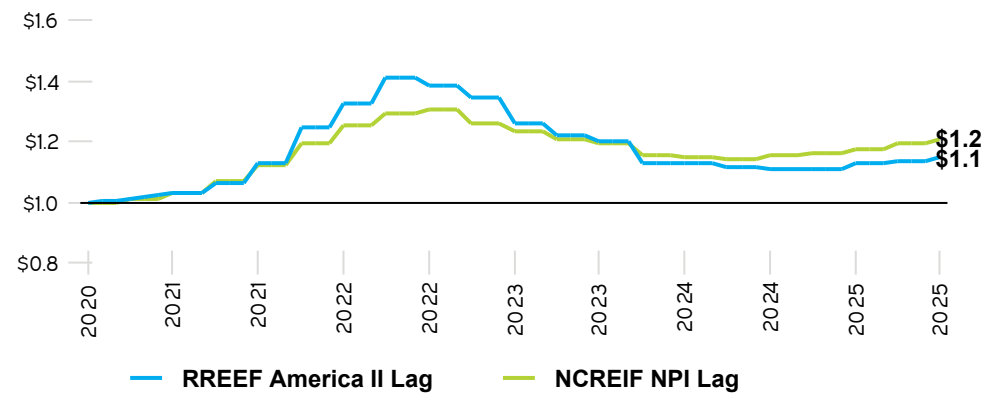
Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
RREEF America II Lag	-2.2	1.4	-0.2	0.0	3.8	0.9	115.0	166.4
NCREIF NPI Lag	0.0	1.0	-	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0

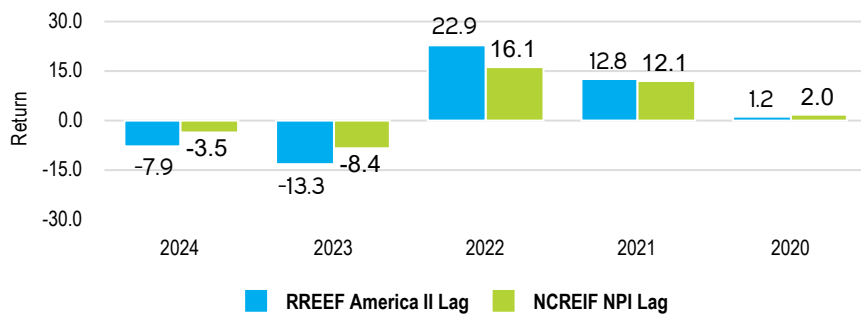
Return Summary



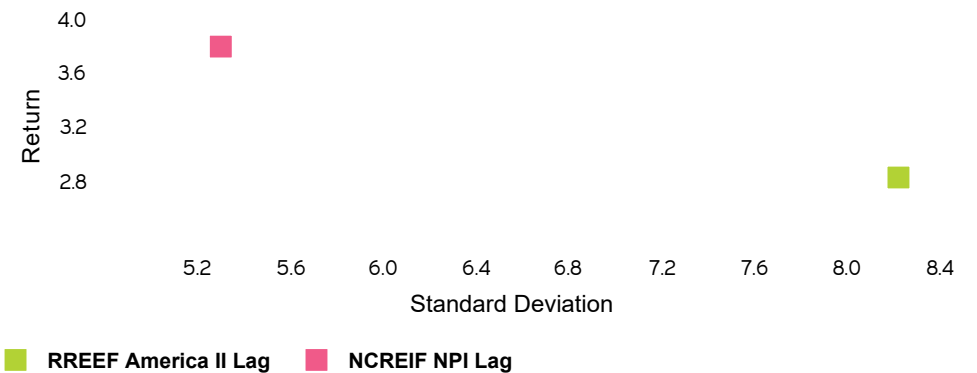
Investment Growth



Return Summary



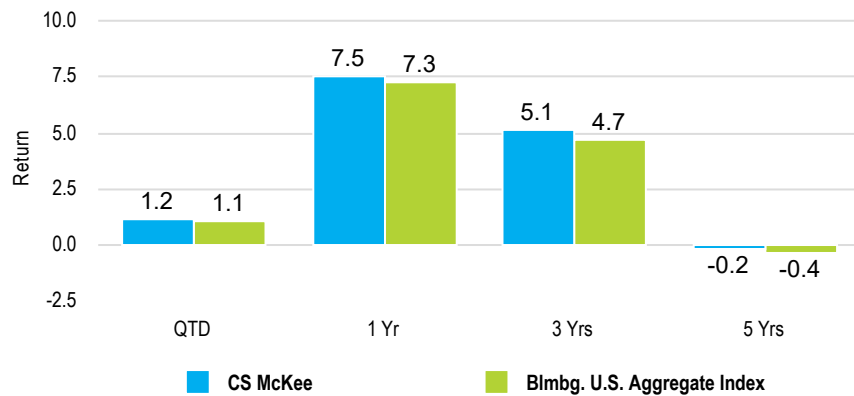
Risk Reward



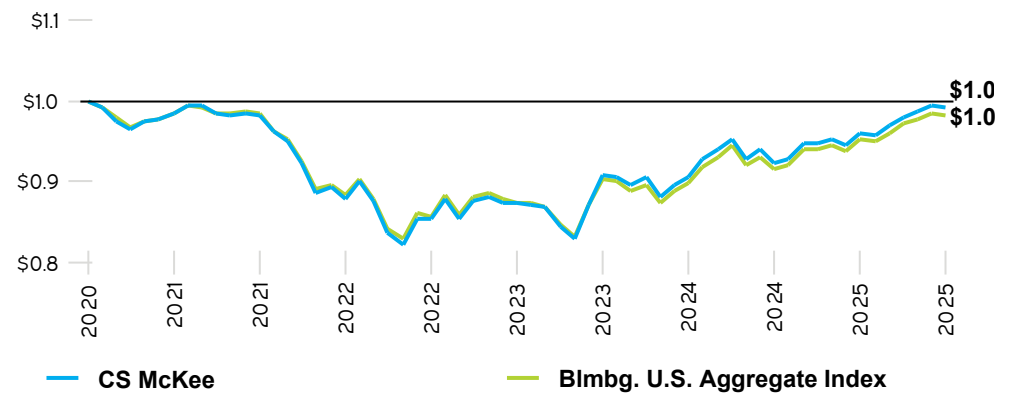
Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
CS McKee	0.2	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.6	1.0	103.4	100.7
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index	0.0	1.0	-	-0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0

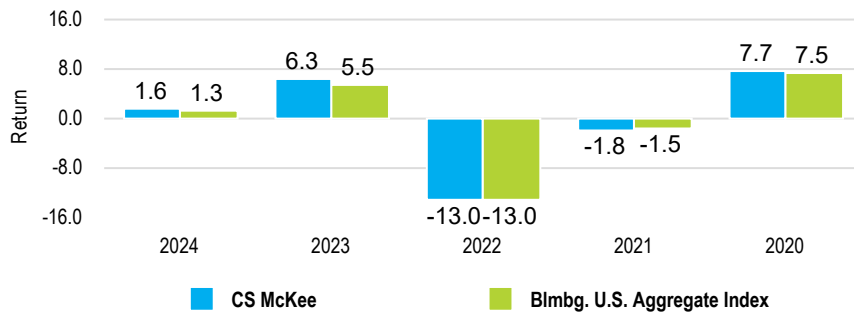
Return Summary



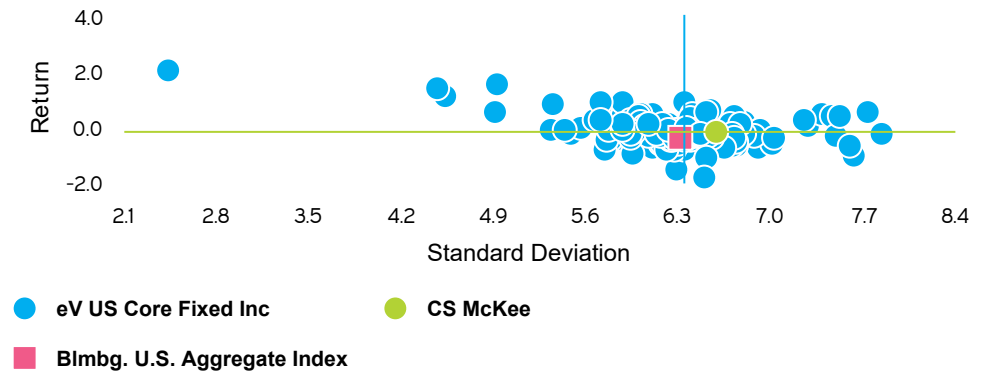
Investment Growth



Return Summary



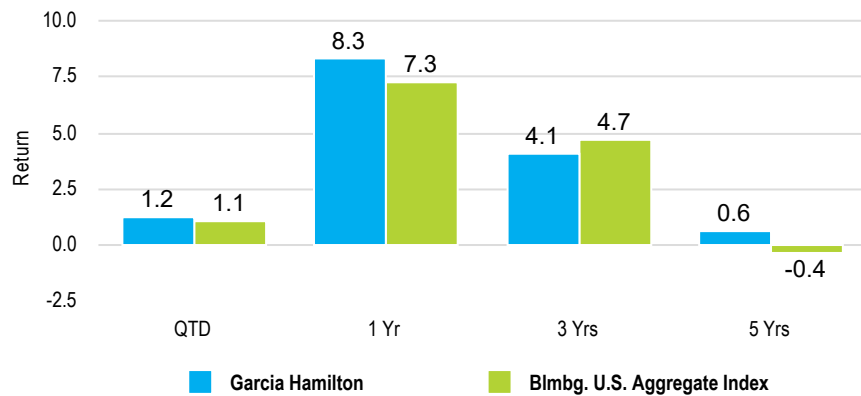
Risk Reward



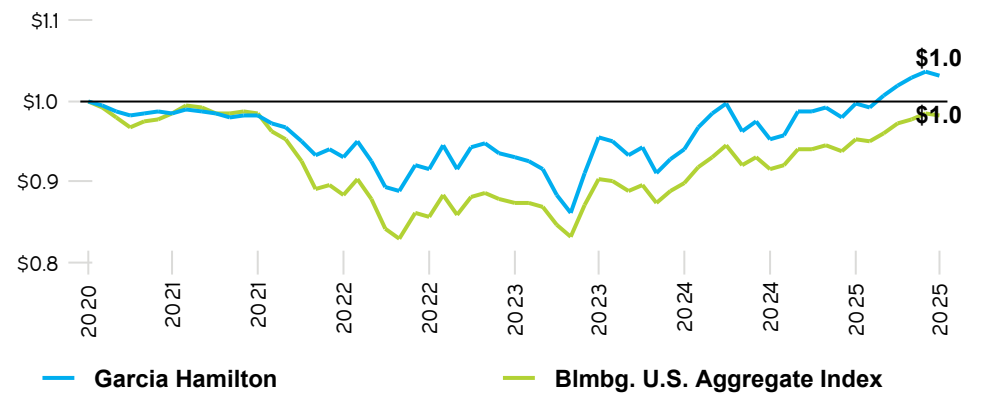
Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
Garcia Hamilton	1.0	1.0	0.5	-0.3	2.0	0.9	109.4	97.4
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index	0.0	1.0	-	-0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0

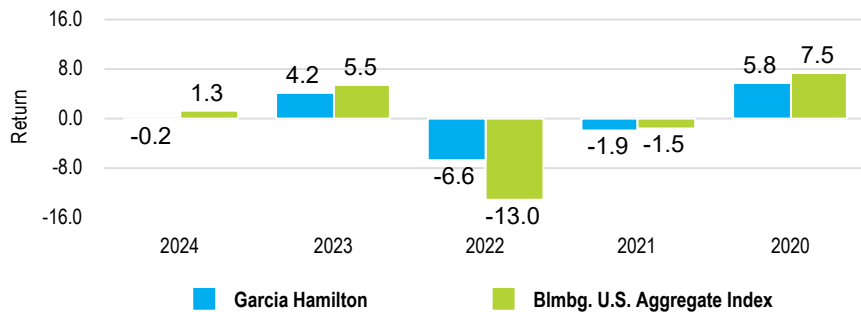
Return Summary



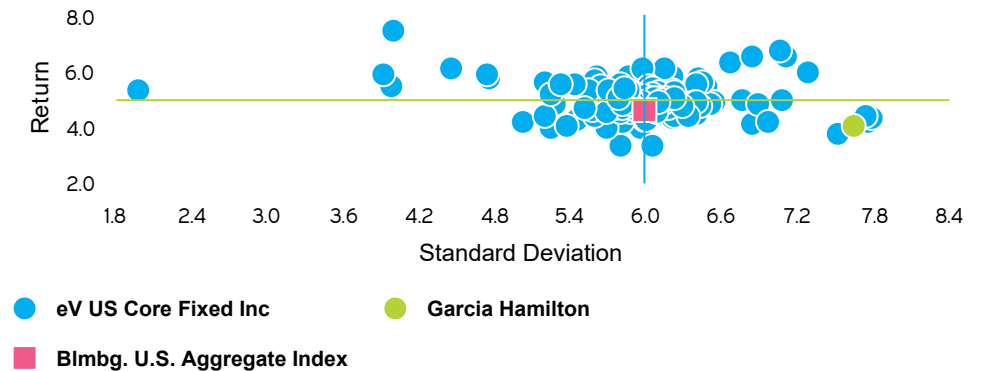
Investment Growth



Return Summary



Risk Reward

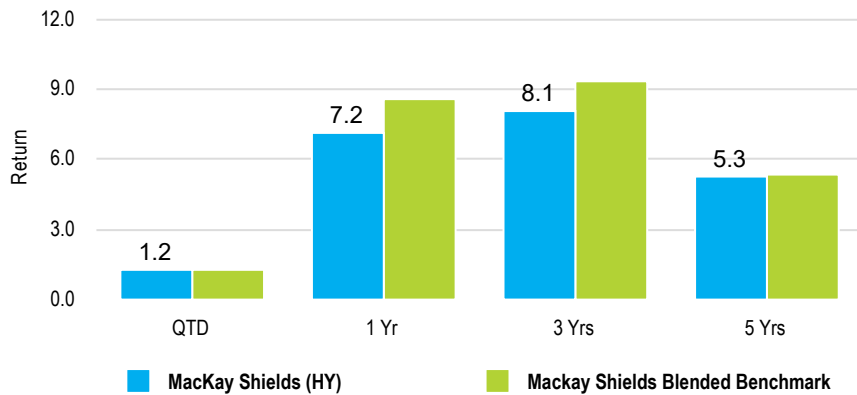


Mackay Shields | As of December 31, 2025

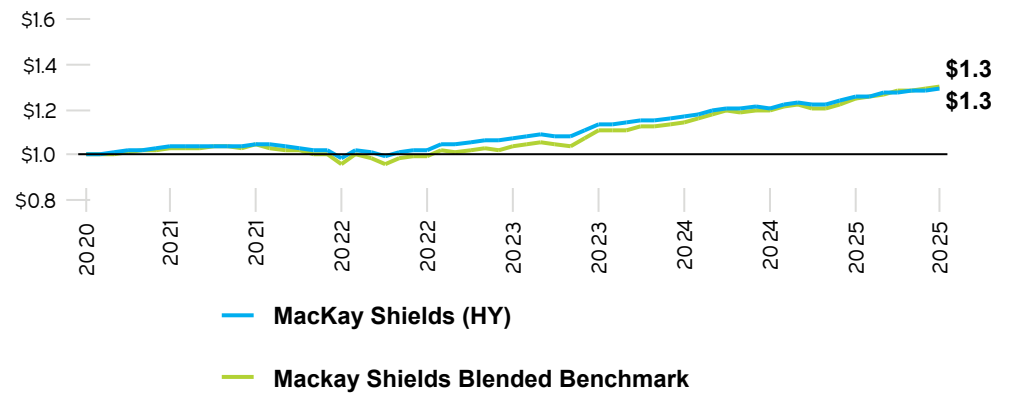
Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
MacKay Shields (HY)	1.6	0.7	-0.1	0.6	1.8	0.9	81.1	58.0
Mackay Shields Blended Benchmark	0.0	1.0	-	0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0

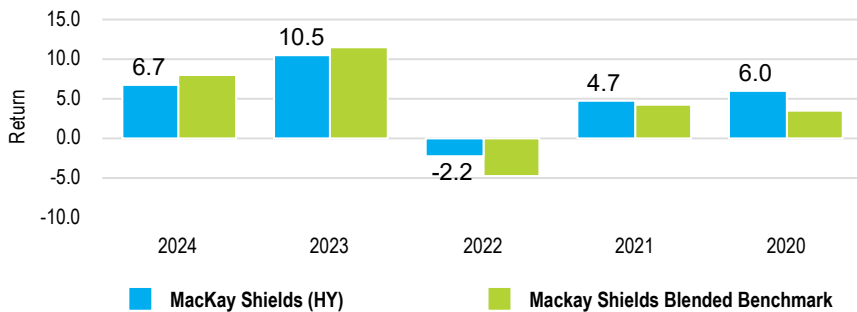
Return Summary



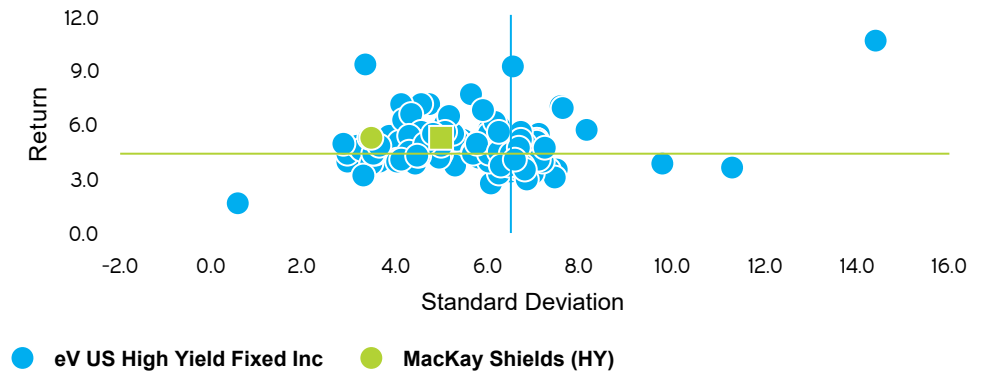
Investment Growth



Return Summary



Risk Reward

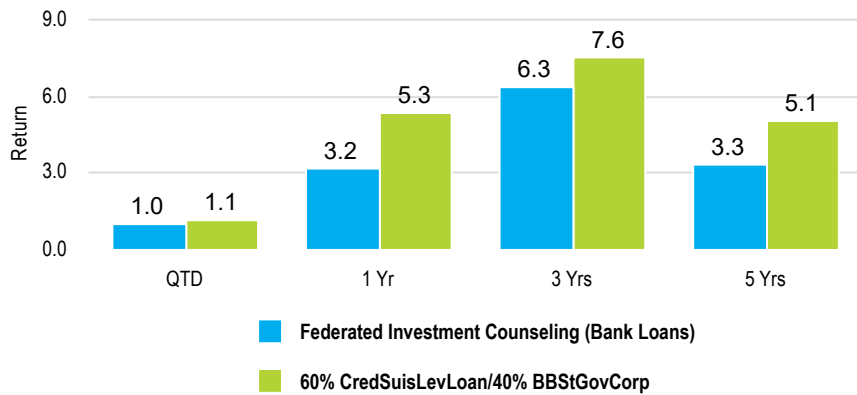


Federated Investment Counseling (Bank Loans) | As of December 31, 2025

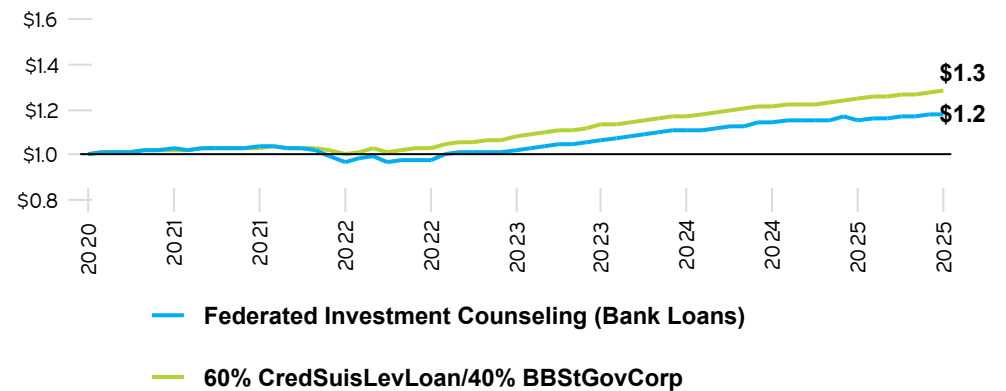
Statistics Summary 5 Years Ending December 31, 2025

	Alpha	Beta	Information Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Tracking Error	R-Squared	Up Capture	Down Capture
Federated Investment Counseling (Bank Loans)	-3.3	1.3	-1.0	0.1	1.6	0.8	86.3	192.1
60% CredSuisLevLoan/40% BBStGovCorp	0.0	1.0	-	1.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	100.0

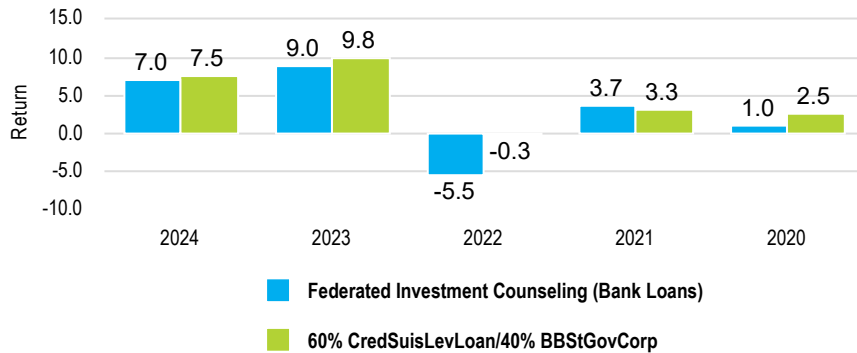
Return Summary



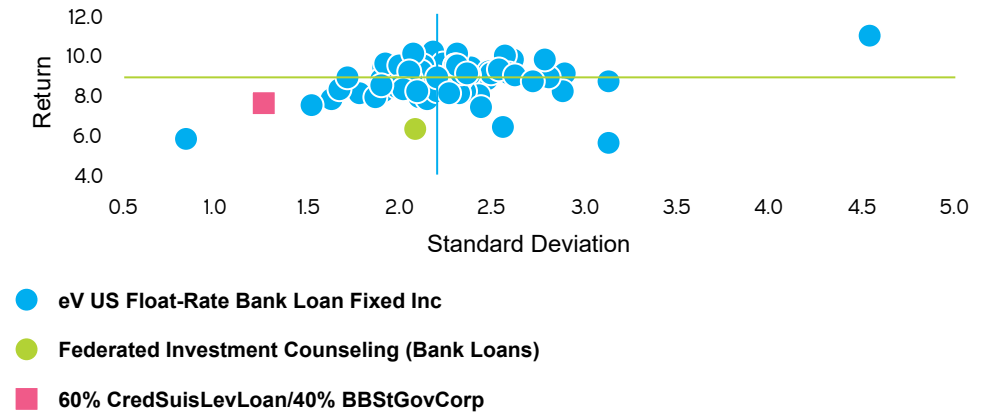
Investment Growth



Return Summary



Risk Reward



Benchmark History		
From Date	To Date	Benchmark
EBMUDERS Total Plan		
07/01/2025	Present	35.0% Russell 3000 Index, 7.5% Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index, 25.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 20.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 5.0% Blmbg. U.S. Corp: High Yield Index, 5.0% S&P UBS Leveraged Loans, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag
10/01/2024	06/30/2025	33.5% Russell 3000 Index, 14.0% Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index, 25.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 20.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 2.5% Blmbg. U.S. Corp: High Yield Index, 2.5% S&P UBS Leveraged Loans, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag
02/01/2023	09/30/2024	25.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index, 25.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 20.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 2.5% ICE BofA ML US Corp Cash Pay BB-B 1-5Yr, 2.5% 60% CredSuisLevLoan/40% BBStGovCorp, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag, 2.5% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs
12/01/2019	01/31/2023	25.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index, 25.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 10.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 10.0% Blmbg. Intermed. U.S. Government/Credit, 2.5% ICE BofA ML US Corp Cash Pay BB-B 1-5Yr, 2.5% 60% CredSuisLevLoan/40% BBStGovCorp, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag, 2.5% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs
03/01/2019	11/30/2019	25.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index, 25.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 15.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 5.0% Bloomberg U.S. Gov/Credit 1-3 Year Index, 2.5% ICE BofA ML US Corp Cash Pay BB-B 1-5Yr, 2.5% 60% CredSuisLevLoan/40% BBStGovCorp, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag, 2.5% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs
07/01/2018	02/28/2019	25.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index, 25.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 15.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 5.0% Bloomberg U.S. Gov/Credit 1-3 Year Index, 2.5% Blmbg. U.S. High Yield 1-5 Yr Cash Pay 2%, 2.5% Morningstar LSTA U.S. Performing Loans, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag, 2.5% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs
04/01/2014	06/30/2018	40.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index, 15.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 10.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 5.0% Bloomberg U.S. Gov/Credit 1-3 Year Index, 2.5% Blmbg. U.S. High Yield 1-5 Yr Cash Pay 2%, 2.5% Morningstar LSTA U.S. Performing Loans, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag, 2.5% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs
03/01/2014	03/31/2014	40.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% Cboe S&P 500 Buy Write Index, 15.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 15.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 2.5% Blmbg. U.S. High Yield 1-5 Yr Cash Pay 2%, 2.5% Morningstar LSTA U.S. Performing Loans, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag, 2.5% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs
11/01/2011	02/28/2014	50.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 25.0% Blmbg. U.S. Universal Index, 2.5% NCREIF NPI Lag, 2.5% FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs
01/01/2008	10/31/2011	50.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 25.0% Blmbg. U.S. Universal Index, 5.0% NCREIF NPI Lag
01/01/2007	12/31/2007	50.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% MSCI AC World ex USA Index, 25.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 5.0% NCREIF NPI Lag
10/01/2005	12/31/2006	50.0% Russell 3000 Index, 20.0% MSCI EAFE (Net), 25.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 5.0% NCREIF NPI Lag
04/01/2005	09/30/2005	30.0% S&P 500 Index, 10.0% S&P MidCap 400 Index, 10.0% Russell 2000 Index, 20.0% MSCI EAFE (Net), 25.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 5.0% NCREIF NPI Lag
09/01/1998	03/31/2005	10.0% Russell 2000 Index, 33.0% S&P 500 Index, 10.0% S&P MidCap 400 Index, 30.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 17.0% MSCI EAFE (Net)

Benchmark History | As of December 31, 2025

From Date	To Date	Benchmark
07/01/1978	08/31/1998	30.0% S&P 500 Index, 30.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index, 5.0% FTSE 3 Month T-Bill, 15.0% MSCI EAFE (Net), 5.0% NCREIF NPI Lag, 15.0% Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index

Investment Grade Bonds

02/01/2023	Present	100.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index
12/01/2019	01/31/2023	50.0% Blmbg. Intermed. U.S. Government/Credit, 50.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index

Core Private Real Estate

10/01/2024	Present	100.0% NCREIF NPI Lag
11/01/2011	09/30/2024	50.0% NCREIF NPI Lag, 50.0% FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index
10/01/1998	10/31/2011	100.0% NCREIF NPI Lag
04/01/1978	09/30/1998	100.0% NCREIF Property Index

Fixed Income Blended Benchmarks

Garcia Hamilton

02/01/2023	Present	100.0% Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index
11/01/2019	01/31/2023	100.0% Blmbg. Intermed. U.S. Government/Credit

MacKay Shields (HY)

10/01/2024	Present	100.0% Blmbg. U.S. Corp: High Yield Index
02/01/2019	09/30/2024	100.0% ICE BofA ML US Corp Cash Pay BB-B 1-5Yr

Federated Investment Counseling (Bank Loans)

10/01/2024	Present	100.0% S&P UBS Leveraged Loans
02/01/2019	09/30/2024	100.0% 60% CredSuisLevLoan/40% BBStGovCorp

Appendix

Glossary of Terms

Alpha: The premium an investment earns above a set standard. This is usually measured in terms of a common index (i.e., how the stock performs independent of the market). An Alpha is usually generated by regressing a security's excess return on the S&P 500 excess return.

Annualized Performance: The annual rate of return that when compounded t times generates the same t-period holding return as actually occurred from period 1 to period t.

Batting Average: Percentage of periods a portfolio outperforms a given index.

Beta: The measure of an asset's risk in relation to the Market (for example, the S&P 500) or to an alternative benchmark or factors. Roughly speaking, a security with a Beta of 1.5 will have moved, on average, 1.5 times the market return.

Bottom-up: A management style that de-emphasizes the significance of economic and market cycles, focusing instead on the analysis of individual stocks.

Dividend Discount Model: A method to value the common stock of a company that is based on the present value of the expected future dividends.

Growth Stocks: Common stock of a company that has an opportunity to invest money and earn more than the opportunity cost of capital.

Information Ratio: The ratio of annualized expected residual return to residual risk. A central measurement for active management, value added is proportional to the square of the information ratio.

R-Squared: Square of the correlation coefficient. The proportion of the variability in one series that can be explained by the variability of one or more other series a regression model. A measure of the quality of fit. 100% R-square means perfect predictability.

Standard Deviation: The square root of the variance. A measure of dispersion of a set of data from its mean.

Sharpe Ratio: A measure of a portfolio's excess return relative to the total variability of the portfolio.

Style Analysis: A returns-based analysis using a multi-factor attribution model. The model calculates a product's average exposure to particular investment styles over time (i.e., the product's normal style benchmark).

Top-down: Investment style that begins with an assessment of the overall economic environment and makes a general asset allocation decision regarding various sectors of the financial markets and various industries.

Tracking Error: The standard deviation of the difference between the performance of a portfolio and an appropriate benchmark.

Turnover: For mutual funds, a measure of trading activity during the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the average total assets of the fund. A turnover rate of 25% means that the value of trades represented one-fourth of the assets of the fund.

Value Stocks: Stocks with low price/book ratios or price/earnings ratios. Historically, value stocks have enjoyed higher average returns than growth stocks (stocks with high price/book or P/E ratios) in a variety of countries.

Definition of Benchmarks

BC Aggregate: an index comprised of approximately 6,000 publicly traded investment-grade bonds including U.S. Government, mortgage-backed, corporate, and yankee bonds with an approximate average maturity of 10 years.

BC High Yield: covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (e.g., Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included. Original issue zeroes, step-up coupon structures, 144-As and pay-in-kind bonds (PIKs, as of October 1, 2009) are also included. Must be rated high-yield (Ba1/BB+ or lower) by at least two of the following ratings agencies: Moody's, S&P, Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate the security, the lower rating is used to determine index eligibility. All issues must have at least one year to final maturity regardless of call features and have at least \$150 million par amount outstanding.

BC Multiverse Non-US Hedged: provides a broad-based measure of the international fixed-income bond market. The index represents the union of the BC Global Aggregate Index and the BC Global High Yield Index. In this sense, the term "Multiverse" refers to the concept of multiple universes in a single macro index.

BC US Credit: includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and foreign debentures and secured notes that which are rated investment grade or higher by Moody's Investor Services, Standard and Poor's Corporation, or Fitch Investor's Service, with all issues having at least one year to maturity and an outstanding par value of at least \$250 million. Issues must be publicly issued, dollar-denominated and non-convertible.

BC US Government: includes treasuries (i.e., public obligations of the U.S. Treasury that have remaining maturities of more than one year) and agencies (i.e., publicly issued debt of U.S. Government agencies, quasi-federal corporations, and corporate or foreign debt guaranteed by the U.S. Government).

BC Universal: includes market coverage by the Aggregate Bond Index fixed rate debt issues, which are rated investment grade or higher by Moody's Investor Services, Standard and Poor's Corporation, or Fitch Investor's Service, with all issues having at least one year to maturity and an outstanding par value of at least \$100 million) and includes exposures to high yield CMBS securities. All returns are market value weighted inclusive of accrued interest.

Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bills (T-bills): tracks the performance of U.S. Treasury bills with 3-month maturity.

MSCI ACWI x US ND: comprises both developed and emerging markets less the United States. As of August 2008, the index consisted of 23 countries classified as developed markets and 25 classified as emerging markets. This series approximates the minimum possible dividend reinvestment. The dividend is reinvested after deduction of withholding tax, applying the rate to non-resident individuals who do not benefit from double taxation treaties. MSCI Barra uses withholding tax rates applicable to Luxembourg holding companies, as Luxembourg applies the highest rates.

MSCI EAFE Free (Europe, Australasia, Far East) ND: is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the US & Canada. This series approximates the minimum possible dividend reinvestment. The dividend is reinvested after deduction of withholding tax, applying the rate to non-resident individuals who do not benefit from double taxation treaties. MSCI Barra uses withholding tax rates applicable to Luxembourg holding companies, as Luxembourg applies the highest rates.

MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) GD: is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. This series approximates the maximum possible dividend reinvestment. The amount reinvested is the entire dividend distributed to individuals resident in the country of the company, but does not include tax credits.

MSCI Europe is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in Europe. As of June 2007, this index consisted of the following 16 developed market country indices: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

MSCI Pacific is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in the Pacific region. As of June 2007, this index consisted of the following 5 Developed Market countries: Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, and Singapore.

NAREIT Index: consists of all tax-qualified REITs listed on the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, and the NASDAQ National Market System. The data is market weighted.

NCREIF Property Index: the NPI contains investment-grade, non-agricultural, income-producing properties which may be financed in excess of 5% gross market value; were acquired on behalf of tax exempt institutions; and are held in a fiduciary environment. Returns are gross of fees; including income, realized gains/losses, and appreciation/depreciation; and are market value weighted. Index is lagged one quarter.

Russell 1000: measures the performance of the 1,000 largest securities in the Russell 3000 Index. Russell 1000 is highly correlated with the S&P 500 Index and capitalization-weighted.

Russell 1000 Growth: measures the performance of those Russell 1000 securities with a greater-than-average growth orientation. Securities in this index tend to exhibit higher price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, lower dividend yields and higher forecasted growth values than the Value universe.

Russell 1000 Value: measures the performance of those Russell 1000 securities with a less-than-average growth orientation. Securities in this index tend to exhibit lower price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, higher dividend yields and lower forecasted growth values than the Growth universe.

Russell 2000: measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 2000 Growth: measures the performance of those Russell 2000 securities with a greater-than-average growth orientation. Securities in this index tend to exhibit higher price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios.

Russell 2000 Value: measures the performance of those Russell 2000 securities with a less-than-average growth orientation. Securities in this index tend to exhibit lower price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios.

Russell 3000: represents the largest 3,000 US companies based on total market capitalization, representing approximately 98% of the investable US equity market.

Value Relative Ratio (VRR): Performance metric used to evaluate long-term manager performance relative to a benchmark and to highlight compounded over/under performance data over a certain time frame. VRR is calculated by the growth of a dollar invested with the manager divided by the growth of a dollar invested in the benchmark for the same time period.

Risk Metric Description – Rationale for Selection and Calculation Methodology**US Equity Markets**

Metric: $P/E \text{ ratio} = \text{Price} / \text{"Normalized" earnings for the S\&P 500 Index}$

To represent the price of US equity markets, we have chosen the S&P 500 index. This index has the longest published history of price, is well known, and also has reliable, long-term, published quarterly earnings. The price= P of the P/E ratio is the current price of the market index (the average daily price of the most recent full month for the S&P 500 index). Equity markets are very volatile. Prices fluctuate significantly during normal times and extremely during periods of market stress or euphoria. Therefore, developing a measure of earnings power (E) which is stable is vitally important, if the measure is to provide insight. While equity prices can and do double, or get cut in half, real earnings power does not change nearly as much. Therefore, we have selected a well known measure of real, stable earnings power developed by Yale Professor Robert Shiller known as the Shiller E-10. The calculation of E-10 is simply the average real annual earnings over the past 10 years. Over 10 years, the earnings shenanigans and boom and bust levels of earnings tend to even out (and often times get restated). Therefore, this earnings statistic gives a reasonably stable, slow-to-change estimate of average real earnings power for the index. Professor Shiller's data and calculation of the E-10 are available on his website at <http://www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller/data.htm>. We have used his data as the base for our calculations. Details of the theoretical justification behind the measure can be found in his book *Irrational Exuberance* [Princeton University Press 2000, Broadway Books 2001, 2nd ed., 2005].

Developed Equity Markets Excluding the US

Metric: $P/E \text{ ratio} = \text{Price} / \text{"Normalized" earnings for the MSCI EAFE Index}$

To represent the price of non-US developed equity markets, we have chosen the MSCI EAFE index. This index has the longest published history of price for non-US developed equities. The price= P of the P/E ratio is the current price of the market index (the average daily price of the most recent full month for the MSCI EAFE index). The price level of this index is available starting in December 1969. Again, for the reasons described above, we elected to use the Shiller E-10 as our measure of earnings (E). Since 12/1972, a monthly price earnings ratio is available from MSCI. Using this quoted ratio, we have backed out the implied trailing-twelve month earnings of the EAFE index for each month from 12/1972 to the present. These annualized earnings are then inflation adjusted using CPI-U to represent real earnings in US dollar terms for each time period. The Shiller E-10 for the EAFE index (10 year average real earnings) is calculated in the same manner as detailed above.

However, we do not believe that the pricing and earnings history of the EAFE markets are long enough to be a reliable representation of pricing history for developed market equities outside of the US. Therefore, in constructing the Long-Term Average Historical P/E for developed ex-US equities for comparison purposes, we have elected to use the US equity market as a developed market proxy, from 1881 to 1982. This lowers the Long-Term Average Historical P/E considerably. We believe this methodology provides a more realistic historical comparison for a market with a relatively short history.

Emerging Market Equity Markets

Metric: Ratio of Emerging Market P/E Ratio to Developed Market P/E Ratio

To represent the Emerging Markets P/E Ratio, we have chosen the MSCI Emerging Market Free Index, which has P/E data back to January 1995 on Bloomberg. To represent the Developed Markets PE Ratio, we have chosen the MSCI World Index, which also has data back to January 1995 on Bloomberg. Although there are issues with published, single time period P/E ratios, in which the denominator effect can cause large movements, we feel that the information contained in such movements will alert investors to market activity that they will want to interpret.

US Private Equity Markets

Metrics: S&P LCD Average EBITDA Multiples Paid in LBOs and US Quarterly Deal Volume

The Average Purchase Price to EBITDA multiples paid in LBOs is published quarterly by S&P in their LCD study. This is the total price paid (both equity and debt) over the trailing-twelve month EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) as calculated by S&P LCD. This is the relevant, high-level pricing metric that private equity managers use in assessing deals. Data is published monthly.

US quarterly deal volume for private equity is the total deal volume in \$ billions (both equity and debt) reported in the quarter by Thomson Reuters Buyouts. This metric gives a measure of the level of activity in the market. Data is published quarterly.

US Private Real Estate Markets

Metrics: US Cap Rates, Cap Rate Spreads, and Transactions as a % of Market Value

Real estate cap rates are a measure of the price paid in the market to acquire properties versus their annualized income generation before financing costs (NOI=net operating income). The data, published by NCREIF, describes completed and leased properties (core) on an unleveraged basis. We chose to use current value cap rates. These are capitalization rates from properties that were revalued during the quarter. This data relies on estimates of value and therefore tends to be lagging (estimated prices are slower to rise and slower to fall than transaction prices). The data is published quarterly.

Spreads between the cap rate (described above) and the 10-year nominal Treasury yield, indicate a measure of the cost of properties versus a current measure of the cost of financing.

Transactions as a % of Market Value Trailing-Four Quarters is a measure of property turnover activity in the NCREIF Universe. This quarterly metric is a measure of activity in the market.

Credit Markets Fixed Income

Metric: Spreads

The absolute level of spreads over treasuries and spread trends (widening / narrowing) are good indicators of credit risk in the fixed income markets. Spreads incorporate estimates of future default, but can also be driven by technical dislocations in the fixed income markets. Abnormally narrow spreads (relative to historical levels) indicate higher levels of valuation risk, wide spreads indicate lower levels of valuation risk and / or elevated default fears. Investment grade bond spreads are represented by the Barclays Capital US Corporate Investment Grade Index Intermediate Component. The high yield corporate bond spreads are represented by the Barclays Capital US Corporate High Yield Index.

Measure of Equity Market Fear / Uncertainty

Metric: VIX – Measure of implied option volatility for US equity markets

The VIX is a key measure of near-term volatility conveyed by implied volatility of S&P 500 index option prices. VIX increases with uncertainty and fear. Stocks and the VIX are negatively correlated. Volatility tends to spike when equity markets fall.

Measure of Monetary Policy

Metric: Yield Curve Slope

We calculate the yield curve slope as the 10 year treasury yield minus the 1 year treasury yield. When the yield curve slope is zero or negative, this is a signal to pay attention. A negative yield curve slope signals lower rates in the future, caused by a contraction in economic activity. Recessions are typically preceded by an inverted (negatively sloped) yield curve. A very steep yield curve (2 or greater) indicates a large difference between shorter-term interest rates (the 1 year rate) and longer-term rates (the 10 year rate). This can signal expansion in economic activity in the future, or merely higher future interest rates.

Measures of US Inflation Expectations

Metrics: Breakeven Inflation and Inflation Adjusted Commodity Prices

Inflation is a very important indicator impacting all assets and financial instruments. Breakeven inflation is calculated as the 10 year nominal treasury yield minus the 10 year real yield on US TIPS (treasury inflation protected securities). Abnormally low long-term inflation expectations are indicative of deflationary fears. A rapid rise in breakeven inflation indicates an acceleration in inflationary expectations as market participants sell nominal treasuries and buy TIPS. If breakeven inflation continues to rise quarter over quarter, this is a signal of inflationary worries rising, which may cause Fed action and / or dollar decline.

Commodity price movement (above the rate of inflation) is an indication of anticipated inflation caused by real global economic activity putting pressure on resource prices. We calculate this metric by adjusted in the Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index (formerly Dow Jones AIG Commodity Index) by US CPI-U. While rising commodity prices will not necessarily translate to higher US inflation, higher US inflation will likely show up in higher commodity prices, particularly if world economic activity is robust.

These two measures of anticipated inflation can, and often are, conflicting.

Measures of US Treasury Bond Interest Rate Risk

Metrics: 10-Year Treasury Forward-Looking Real Yield and 10-Year Treasury Duration

The expected annualized real yield of the 10 year US Treasury Bond is a measure of valuation risk for US Treasuries. A low real yield means investors will accept a low rate of expected return for the certainty of receiving their nominal cash flows. Meketa estimates the expected annualized real yield by subtracting an estimate of expected 10 year inflation (produced by the Survey of Professional Forecasters as collected by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia), from the 10 year Treasury constant maturity interest rate.

Duration for the 10-Year Treasury Bond is calculated based on the current yield and a price of 100. This is a measure of expected percentage movements in the price of the bond based on small movements in percentage yield. We make no attempt to account for convexity.

Definition of “Extreme” Metric Readings

A metric reading is defined as “extreme” if the metric reading is in the top or bottom decile of its historical readings. These “extreme” reading should cause the reader to pay attention. These metrics have reverted toward their mean values in the past.

RISK METRICS DESCRIPTION – Meketa Market Sentiment Indicator

What is the Meketa Market Sentiment Indicator (MMSI)?

The MMSI is a measure meant to gauge the market's sentiment regarding economic growth risk. Growth risk cuts across most financial assets, and is the largest risk exposure that most portfolios bear. The MMSI takes into account the momentum¹ (trend over time, positive or negative) of the economic growth risk exposure of publicly traded stocks and bonds, as a signal of the future direction of growth risk returns; either positive (risk seeking market sentiment), or negative (risk averse market sentiment).

How do I read the Meketa Market Sentiment Indicator (MMSI) graph?

Simply put, the MMSI is a color coded indicator that signals the market's sentiment regarding economic growth risk. It is read left to right chronologically. A green indicator on the MMSI indicates that the market's sentiment towards growth risk is positive. A gray indicator indicates that the market's sentiment towards growth risk is neutral or inconclusive. A red indicator indicates that the market's sentiment towards growth risk is negative. The black line on the graph is the level of the MMSI. The degree of the signal above or below the neutral reading is an indication the signal's current strength.

How is the Meketa Market Sentiment Indicator (MMSI) Constructed?

The MMSI is constructed from two sub-elements representing investor sentiment in stocks and bonds:

1. Stock return momentum: Return momentum for the S&P 500 Equity Index (trailing 12-months)
2. Bond yield spread momentum: Momentum of bond yield spreads (excess of the measured bond yield over the identical duration U.S. Treasury bond yield) for corporate bonds (trailing 12-months) for both investment grade bonds (75% weight) and high yield bonds (25% weight). The scale of this measure is adjusted to match that of the stock return momentum measure.

The black line reading on the graph is calculated as the average of the stock return momentum measure and the bonds spread momentum measure. The color reading on the graph is determined as follows:

1. If both stock return momentum and bond spread momentum are positive = GREEN (positive)
2. If one of the momentum indicators is positive, and the other negative = GRAY (inconclusive)
3. If both stock return momentum and bond spread momentum are negative = RED (negative)

What does the Meketa Market Sentiment Indicator (MMSI) mean? Why might it be useful?

There is strong evidence that time series momentum is significant and persistent.² In particular, across an extensive array of asset classes, the sign of the trailing 12-month return (positive or negative) is indicative of future returns (positive or negative) over the next 12 month period. The MMSI is

¹ Momentum is defined as the persistence of relative performance. There is a significant amount of academic evidence indicating that positive momentum (e.g., strong performing stocks over the recent past continue to post strong performance into the near future) exists over near-to-intermediate holding periods. See, for example, "Understanding Momentum," *Financial Analysts Journal*, Scowcroft, Sefton, March, 2005.

² "Time Series Momentum" Moskowitz, Ooi, Pedersen, August 2010 <http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~lpederse/papers/TimeSeriesMomentum.pdf>

Appendix

constructed to measure this momentum in stocks and corporate bond spreads. A reading of green or red is agreement of both the equity and bond measures, indicating that it is likely that this trend (positive or negative) will continue over the next 12 months. When the measures disagree, the indicator turns gray. A gray reading does not necessarily mean a new trend is occurring, as the indicator may move back to green, or into the red from there. The level of the reading (black line) and the number of months at the red or green reading, gives the user additional information on which to form an opinion, and potentially take action.

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