Core Equity

Portfolio Update: First Quarter 2024

During the first quarter ending March 31, 2024, the Core Equity Strategy (the "Strategy") increased +8.21% net of fees, about equivalent to the +10.02% return for the Russell 3000® Index.

Performance	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (4/1/2005)
Core Equity Strategy (net of IM fees)	+8.21%	+8.21%	+26.94%	+7.44%	+11.58%	+11.00%	+8.85%
Core Equity Strategy (net of IM & WM fees)	+7.97%	+7.97%	+25.75%	+6.39%	+10.49%	+9.90%	+7.78%
Russell 3000® Index	+10.02%	+10.02%	+29.29%	+9.78%	+14.34%	+12.33%	+10.27%
S&P 500 Index	+10.56%	+10.56%	+29.88%	+11.49%	+15.05%	+12.96%	+10.38%

Inception date: April 1, 2005. Performance is presented net of RMB Asset Management's maximum management fee and transaction costs. Performance is annualized for periods greater than one year. Please see important disclosures at the end of this document. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and there is a risk of loss of all or part of your investment. All data is as of March 31, 2024.

First quarter absolute returns for domestic markets followed a very strong 2023 as the momentum continued with market indices hitting all-time highs. We also continued to see the concentration of a small handful of names contributing an outsized percentage to the overall index return. The average stock in the Russell 3000® returned 3.8%, well below the market capitalization weighted index, continuing the trend we saw last year. From a traditional attribution perspective, the Strategy's under performance in the first quarter relative to the Russell 3000® was mostly driven by negative stock selection, with a small negative impact from sector allocation. The Financials, Information Technology, Health Care, Consumer Staples, and Industrial sectors were notable detractors to the Strategy's relative performance, partially offset by positive contribution in the Consumer Discretionary and Communication Services sectors. Within Technology, non-ownership of a single stock, NVIDIA Corp. (NVDA) caused a 184 basis point headwind to relative performance. While we did see a significant divergence amongst the individual performance within the Mag7 during the quarter, not owning NVIDIA, and, to a lesser extent Meta Platforms Inc. (META), was painful in trying to keep up with a very strong market. That said, we are encouraged to see more idiosyncratic divergence amongst individual securities that, if it continues, we believe should allow for better stock selection opportunities.

Macroeconomics continued to play an important factor in the backdrop of the first quarter of 2024. Interest rates began to rise again as the odds of future Fed interest rate cuts declined, or at least got pushed out into 2025. The domestic economy continues to be quite resilient and the odds of a so called economic "soft landing" or "no landing" continue to increase. We have to admit that a year ago we were in the camp that believed a recession was more likely than not, but a significant economic slowdown has yet to arrive. Perhaps it will come later this year or in 2025, but for now, the economy has taken the gut punch from the Fed's interest rate hiking cycle of 2022/2023 extremely well. Historically it's rare for the economy to not falter after significant Fed tightening, but there are exceptions to every rule and economic forecasting is a precarious profession. On a positive note, the year-over-year impact of inflation has been steadily decreasing over the past several months to more manageable levels under 3%, but not yet sustainably at the Fed's long term 2% target. The labor market has also remained quite strong, with sub 4% unemployment and significantly positive monthly net job creation, although we note that job statistics can be somewhat of a lagging economic indicator and these statistics can be revised in subsequent months. The performance of the stock market has been somewhat of a push and pull between the benefits of a resilient economy and corporate earnings versus the negative impact of higher rates. While the concentration of returns driving the indices higher remains a concern to us, a 10% move up in just three months is quite remarkable. Clearly the market vote has been to shrug off "higher for longer" interest rates in favor of more optimism around the economy and future corporate earnings growth. We would view a sustained broader market with less concentration in returns and lower correlations between individual securities as a better environment for stock selection in the Portfolio. We will continue to look for opportunities in new names within our high quality, growth at a reasonable price (GARP) universe while adhering to our long-term investment philosophy.

Contributors and Detractors

Property and casualty insurance provider Progressive Corp. (PGR) was this quarter's largest positive basis point contributor. The stock did well, responding positively to signs that loss cost inflation, particularly in automobile insurance, might be abating after several years of escalation in both accident frequency and severity. Progressive, along with the rest of the industry, has been actively taking price increases to offset rising repair, replacement, and personal injury costs. If these near-term trends persist, operating margins should improve and lead to attractive earnings growth. Historically, Progressive has been a market share gainer, particularly during time periods where premium costs were rising, as consumers shop their policies more often and are increasingly comfortable buying policies direct versus using an agent. As one of the original insurers to sell policies directly, this plays into Progressive's strengths. We continue to like the long-term outlook for Progressive, although acknowledge that much of the good news has been priced into the stock.

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FIRST QUARTER 2024 CONTRIBUTION REPORT
Ranked by Basis Point Contribution

	Basis Point Contribution	Average Weight
Top Contributors		
Progressive Corp.	+108	3.89%
Amazon.com Inc.	+105	5.88%
Walt Disney Co.	+101	3.20%
Salesforce Inc.	+77	5.35%
Edwards Lifesciences Corp.	+77	3.27%
Bottom Detractors		
MarketAxess Holdings Inc.	-79	2.37%
S&P Global, Inc.	-14	4.63%
Palo Alto Networks Inc.	-7	3.74%
STERIS PLC	-12	4.29%
Tyler Technologies Inc.	-8	4.07%

Past performance is not indicative of future results, and there is a risk of loss of all or part of your investment. The above does not represent all holdings in the Strategy. Holdings listed might not have been held for the full period. To obtain a copy of RMB Asset Management's calculation methodology and a list of all holdings with contribution analysis, please contact your service team. The data provided is supplemental. Please see important disclosures at the end of this document.

Amazon.com Inc. (AMZN) was the second largest contributor in the quarter, reporting a very solid fourth quarter that supported our long-term investment thesis from when we originally bought the stock in mid-2022. We continue to see improving margins in the core retail business. After over-investing during the pandemic, Amazon has been rightsizing the business and emphasizing more efficiency. Consistent from when we initially bought the stock, we continue to believe the margin embedded in Wall Street's forward estimates remains biased to the upside and is key to driving long-term earnings power and free cash flow. Growth in its Amazon Web Services (AWS) division also appears to have bottomed out and we believe will now start reaccelerating this year, a key catalyst for the stock. Amazon should continue to benefit from workloads and AI being done in the cloud with years of growth left ahead of it. The stock is the Strategy's second largest holding at the end of the quarter.

On the negative side of the performance ledger, we had names adversely affecting the Strategy's overall return. Electronic fixed income trading platform MarketAxess Holdings Inc. (MKTX) was the largest detractor in the quarter. Growth in corporate bond trading volumes has been weaker than it should be given the macro environment and MarketAxess has lost some market share to a competitor. Management has several initiatives that we believe hold promise to reverse these trends and we should have some idea as to their success in the next couple of quarters. If credit market volatility picks up this year, this would also be a positive tailwind to volumes. We will be paying close attention to fundamentals in the coming months and, if we don't see better internal execution, we will likely move on from the name.

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Data, analytics and bond ratings company S&P Global Inc. (SPGI) was the second largest detractor, down slightly in a strong market. S&P's fourth quarter earnings report released in February was mildly disappointing, as quarterly costs came in higher than modeled and the outlook for 2024 revenue and earnings was a bit below Street estimates. We aren't overly concerned about this as our long-term thesis remains fully intact and strongly believe in the compounding nature of S&P's business model and management team. The stock is in the top third of position sizes at quarter end.

Outlook

U.S. corporate earnings, which is the biggest long-term driver of stock prices have returned to positive year-over-year growth rates over the last two quarters of 2023 after declines in the first half. Earnings are expected to continue their positive growth in the first quarter this year, which will be reported later this month and into May. Earnings proved to be quite resilient in 2023 largely due to the domestic economy holding up much better than the consensus recession call that never arrived. The same is being baked into 2024 and 2025 expectations: a moderately growing economy and less pressure on margins from inflation. It also should be pointed out that when we talk about earnings expectations for the S&P 500, the Mag 7 stocks[1] have an outsized influence on the total for the index, given their sheer size in dollars and the fact that, as a group, they are growing faster than the combination of the other 493 companies. Current expectations for S&P 500 earnings are for 11.1% growth in 2024 and 13.5% in 2025. We believe that these expected growth rates are overly optimistic, but it's not at all that unusual for Wall Street to be too high coming into a year and have downward revisions follow through the year.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 3/31/24

Company	% of Assets
Alphabet Inc. (Class A & C)	7.93%
Amazon.com, Inc.	6.09%
Visa Inc.	6.02%
Salesforce Inc.	5.35%
Synopsys, Inc.	4.82%
PTC Inc.	4.75%
S&P Global, Inc.	4.38%
Booking Holdings Inc.	4.35%
TJX Companies Inc.	4.26%
Cooper Companies Inc	4.22%

Holdings are subject to change. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and there is risk of loss of all or part of your investment. The data provided is supplemental. Please see disclosures at the end of this document.

Equity valuations look to be on the expensive side at 21.5x 2024 and 18.9x 2025 earnings estimates versus a very long-term average around 16x. Downward revisions would only make these multiples even higher. So what is "the market pricing in"? We believe current valuations are clearly pricing in a soft or no landing scenario for the economy, interest rates that at a minimum don't go any higher from current levels and eventually come down and maybe even a little upside to current earnings estimates. In other words, a pretty optimistic macro-outcome. While this might be what ends up playing out in coming quarters, it doesn't feel like there is a big margin of safety built into stock prices. As always, while we may opine our view of the overall market, we do not pretend to have any ability to predict where the market is heading in the short or intermediate term. It's a very difficult, if not impossible, task to add value by timing the market and using valuation as a tool to predict where market indices are heading. After a big rebound in 2023 and a fantastic first quarter for absolute returns, we believe it remains prudent to keep return expectations modest, not just for the balance of 2024, but for the next few years. When we say prudent, we think mid-single digit types of returns for domestic equities are more realistic over the next 3-5 years, not double digit. Hopefully we'll be surprised higher, but given the starting point of an expensive market, we'd temper investor return expectations. We continue to focus the Portfolio's efforts on owning companies with what we believe to be good secular growth prospects, strong economic moats, underleveraged balance sheets, and superior management teams. These are companies we believe can compound value for shareholders for years into the future. The opportunities to find high-quality growth companies selling at attractive valuations is not overly abundant, but we will continue to use our "bottom-

[1] The "Magnificent 7" refers to the following stocks: Apple Inc. (AAPL), Microsoft Corp. (MSFT), Alphabet Inc. (GOOG), Amazon.com Inc. (AMZN), Tesla Inc. (TSLA), Meta Platforms Inc. (META), and NVIDIA Corp. (NVDA).

up" search to optimize the Strategy while keeping turnover low. If we adhere our disciplined investment process and manage portfolio risk, we aim to continue to add value to market returns in subsequent years.

We'd like to thank you for the continued trust you place in us to manage your assets. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Todd Griesbach
Portfolio Manager

Past performance is not indicative of future results, and there is a risk of loss of all or part of your investment. The opinions and analyses expressed in this newsletter are based on Curi RMB Capital, LLC's ("Curi RMB Capital") research and professional experience are expressed as of the date of our mailing of this newsletter. Certain information expressed represents an assessment at a specific point in time and is not intended to be a forecast or guarantee of future results, nor is it intended to speak to any future time periods. Curi RMB Capital makes no warranty or representation, express or implied, nor does Curi RMB Capital accept any liability, with respect to the information and data set forth herein, and Curi RMB Capital specifically disclaims any duty to update any of the information and data contained in this newsletter. The information and data in this newsletter does not constitute legal, tax, accounting, investment or other professional advice. Returns are presented net of fees. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. The index data assumes reinvestment of all income and does not bear fees, taxes, or transaction costs. The investment strategy and types of securities held by the comparison index may be substantially different from the investment strategy and types of securities held by your account. RMB Asset Management is a division of Curi RMB Capital.

A complete list of security recommendations made during the past 12 months is available upon request. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. The index data assumes reinvestment of all income and does not account for fees, taxes or transaction costs. The investment strategy and types of securities held by the comparison index may be substantially different from the investment strategy and types of securities held by your account. The Russell 3000® measures the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies, representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. The Russell 3000® Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive, unbiased, and stable barometer of the broad market and is completely reconstituted annually. The S&P 500 includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The S&P 500 focuses on the large-cap segment of the market and covers approximately 75% of U.S. equities. High-quality stocks are those that we believe offer greater reliability and less risk. The quality assessment is made based on a combination of soft (e.g., management credibility) and hard (e.g., balance sheet stability) criteria.

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RMB Asset Management

Core Equity Composite // GIPS Report

Organization | Curi RMB Capital, LLC ("Curi RMB Capital") is an independent investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and established in 2005. The GIPS firm is defined as RMB Asset Management ("RMB AM"), a division of Curi RMB Capital. Previously, the firm was defined as RMB Capital and was redefined on January 1, 2016 to only include the asset management business due to the difference in how its investment strategies and services are offered. RMB AM claims compliance with the Global investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. RMB AM has been independently verified for the periods April 1, 2005 through December 31, 2022. The verification report(s) is/are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report.

Description | The Core Equity Strategy reflects the performance of fully discretionary equity accounts, which have an investment objective of long-term growth using a portfolio of primarily small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks and for comparison purposes is measured against the Russell 3000® and S&P 500 indices. The inception date of the Core Equity Composite is April 1, 2005 and the Composite was created on April 1, 2005. Valuations and returns are computed and stated in U.S. Dollars.

		Composite Assets		**Annual Performance Results**							
Year End	Total Firm Assets as of 12/31 ($M)	USD ($M)	# of Accounts Managed	Composite Gross-of-Fees (%)	Composite Net-of-Fees (%)	Russell 3000® (%)	S&P 500 (%)	Composite 3-YR ST DEV (%)	Russell 3000® 3-YR ST DEV (%)	S&P 500 3-YR ST DEV (%)	Composite Dispersion (%)
2023	6,235.5	507.9	387	25.83	25.23	25.96	26.29	18.96	17.46	17.29	0.64
2022	5,228.7	421.5	357	-22.82	-23.24	-19.21	-18.11	21.58	21.48	20.87	0.43
2021	6,277.6	574.4	417	23.95	23.36	25.66	28.71	18.24	17.94	17.17	0.37
2020	5,240.6	463.4	361	22.22	21.63	20.89	18.40	19.57	19.41	18.53	1.31
2019	4,947.9	487.6	737	32.14	31.53	31.02	31.49	13.43	12.21	11.93	0.92
2018	4,196.9	382.9	697	-1.81	-2.30	-5.24	-4.38	13.01	11.18	10.80	0.46
2017	3,610.6	356.8	625	23.48	22.89	21.13	21.83	12.41	10.09	9.92	0.37
2016	3,047.5	307.5	621	13.88	13.34	12.74	11.96	13.56	10.88	10.59	1.02
2015	3,706.0	298.2	666	-4.60	-5.08	0.48	1.38	12.77	10.56	10.47	0.54
2014	3,312.9	368.3	748	6.44	5.91	12.56	13.69	10.96	9.29	8.97	0.44

***Fees** | Effective January 1, 2011, Curi RMB Capital's management fee schedule for this Composite is as follows: 0.50% on the first $3.0 million, 0.475% on the next $2.0 million, 0.450% on the next $5.0 million, 0.425% on the next $15.0 million, and 0.400% over $25.0 million. Net returns are computed by subtracting the highest applicable fee (1.00% on an annual basis) on a quarterly basis from the gross composite quarterly return, and the resulting quarterly net figures are compounded to calculate the annual net return. Actual management fees charged by Curi RMB Capital may vary. Composite performance is presented on a gross-of-fees and net-of-fees basis and includes the reinvestment of all income. Gross-of-fees returns means it is net of transaction costs but gross of asset management fees and custodian fees. The payment of actual fees and expenses would reduce gross returns. The compound effect of such fees and expenses should be considered when reviewing gross returns. The composite includes accounts that pay asset-based pricing for trading expenses. The maximum fee is 15 basis points per year; however, many accounts pay lower amounts due to household break-point relief. Returns for those accounts prior to 3/1/19 do not reflect the deduction of asset-based pricing are therefore gross of trading expenses. These accounts represent approximately 84% of composite assets. In addition to a management fee, some accounts pay a wealth management fee based on the percentage of assets under management to Curi RMB Capital. The annual composite dispersion is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the Composite the entire year. Risk measures presented are calculated using gross-of-fees performance. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.*

***Minimum Value Threshold** | The account minimum in the Core Equity composite is currently $500 thousand. Prior to July 2020, the composite did not have a minimum.*

***Comparison with Market Indices** | Curi RMB Capital compares its Composite returns to a variety of market indices such as the Russell 3000 and the S&P 500. The indices represent unmanaged portfolios whose characteristics differ from the Composite portfolios; however, it tends to represent the investment environment existing during the time period shown. The Russell 3000® Index consists of the 3000 largest publicly listed U.S. companies, representing about 98% of the U.S. equity market. The index does not reflect investment management fees, brokerage commissions, or other expenses associated with investing in equity securities. The S&P 500 Index is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equity market. It includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market and covers approximately 75% of the U.S. The index includes dividends reinvested. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. The returns of the index do not include any transaction costs, management fees, or other costs. The investment strategy and types of securities held by the comparison index may be substantially different from the investment strategy and types of securities held by your account in the Composite. Benchmark returns presented are not covered by the report of independent verifiers.*

***Other** | Past performance is no guarantee of future performance. Historical rates of return may not be indicative of future rates of return. Individual client performance returns may be different than the composite returns listed. Total Firm Assets as of 12/31 for the years 2011 and 2012 have been revised to exclude assets from personal trading accounts that were included in previously reported figures. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein. A list of Composite Descriptions and a list of Broad Distribution Pooled Funds are available upon request.*