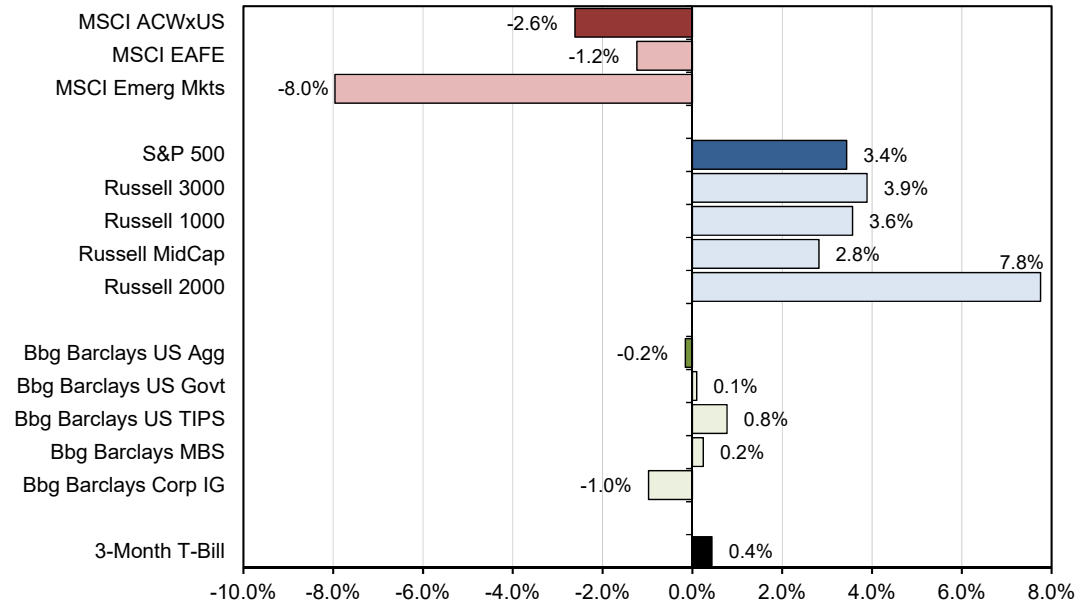


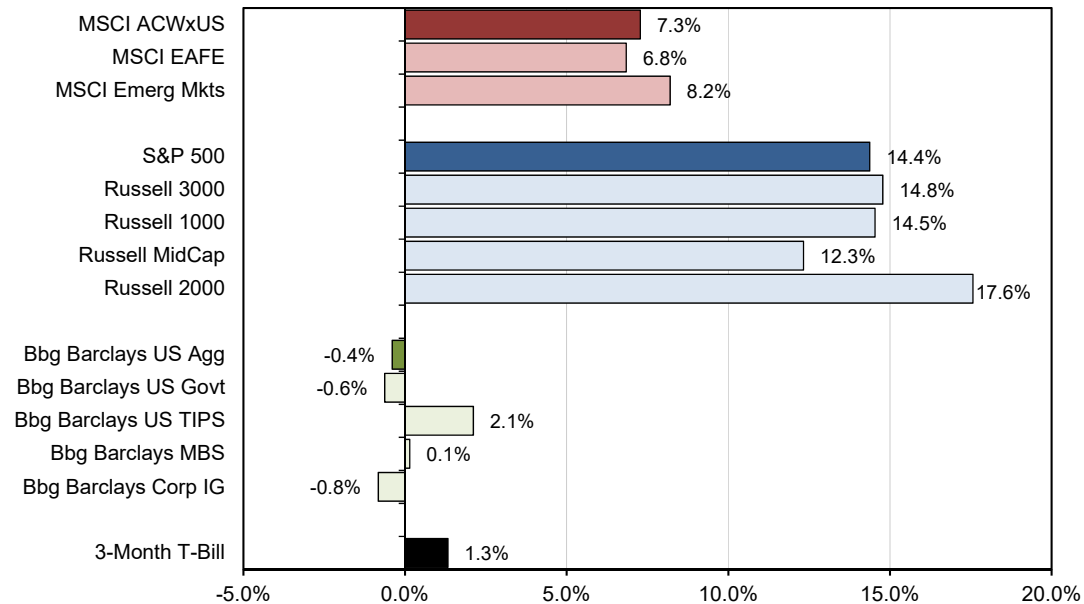
2nd Quarter 2018 Market Environment

- Market returns were mixed across major equity and fixed income indices for the 2nd quarter of 2018. Broad domestic equity indices had healthy gains as supportive economic and corporate earnings data, helped by a fiscal stimulus tailwind resulting from the Republican Party led tax reform passed in late 2017, continued to push domestic stocks higher. International indices did not fare as well during the period, posting negative returns in US dollar (USD) terms, as markets were hurt by relatively soft economic data, geopolitical concerns and a strengthening USD. Fixed income returns were somewhat flat for the quarter with the various sector segments producing minor gains or losses. Despite the Federal Reserve's (Fed) ongoing tightening of monetary policy and the potential for global trade disruptions resulting from Trump administration protectionist trade policies, economic momentum in the US continued to fuel investor demand for domestic equities. The US stock market represented by the Russell 3000 Index returned 3.9% and 14.8% for the quarter and 1-year period respectively.
- International equity posted negative returns for the quarter with emerging markets stocks falling the greatest degree. The developed market MSCI EAFE Index lost -1.2% as macroeconomic data abroad, while still signaling a continuation in global growth, appeared to slow throughout the quarter. International markets were also affected by investor concerns surrounding ongoing political developments in various countries and continued uncertainty around the outlook for global trade relations. International market returns also faced a currency effect headwind as the USD appreciated against most other currencies during the period. This combination of factors had the greatest influence on emerging market equities with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index posting a sharp decline of -8.0%. One-year returns remain broadly positive with the MSCI EAFE and MSCI Emerging Markets indices returning 6.8% and 8.2% respectively.
- Interest rates on the US Treasury Yield Curve rose across all maturities during the 2nd quarter. The increase in interest rates was most pronounced in short-term maturities resulting in further flattening of the yield curve. The relatively large increase at the short-end of the curve was partially due to the Fed's decision to tighten monetary policy by increasing short-term interest rates for the second time this year during their June meeting. Also significant was the change in the Fed's forecasted schedule for interest rate increases, which now projects two potential additional rate increases in 2018, where it had previously forecast just one. The broad market Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index was modestly negative for both the 2nd quarter and the 1-year time period, returning -0.2% and -0.4% respectively. Corporate issues were the worst performing investment grade sector during the quarter, returning -1.0% as credit spreads continued to widen through 2018.

Quarter Performance

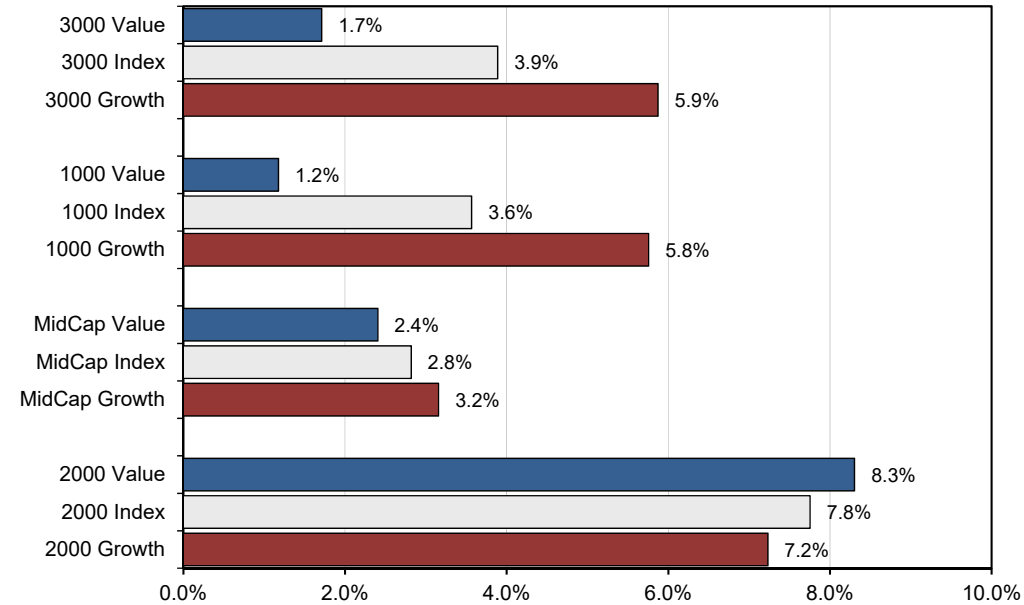


1-Year Performance

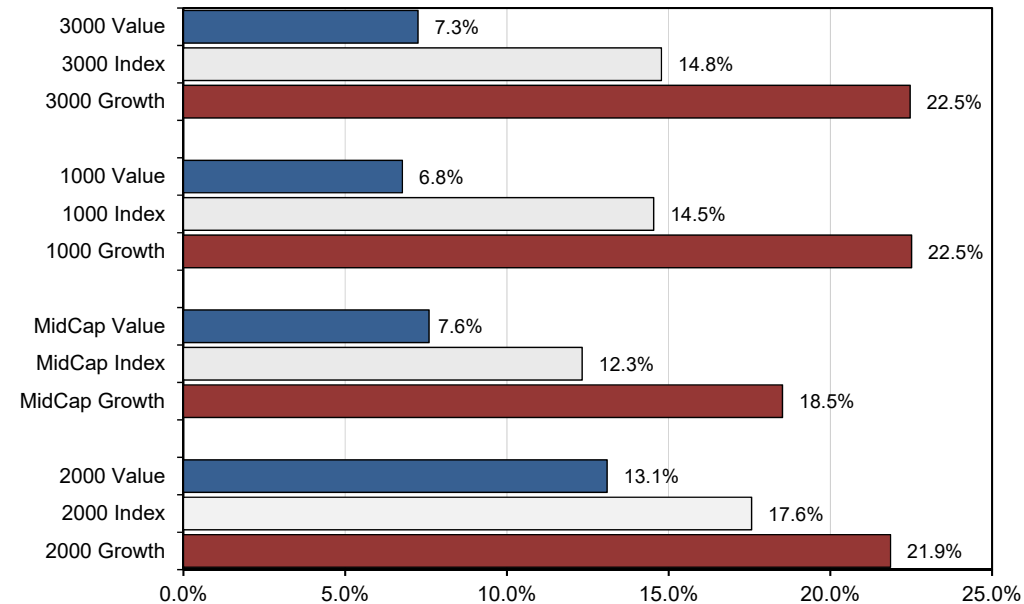


- US equity index returns were positive across the style and capitalization spectrum during the 2nd quarter of 2018. Markets were encouraged by the ongoing strength in US economic data and corporate earnings. Positive data releases in unemployment, retail sales, consumer consumption, GDP and investor sentiment highlighted the continued health of the US economy. Additionally, Q1 2018 corporate earnings announced throughout the period grew at an impressive rate as corporate profits were beneficiaries of the late 2017 Republican Party tax reforms. Returns for the period were tempered by global trade uncertainty as tariffs on steel and aluminum imported from Canada, Mexico and the European Union took effect with the possibility of additional tariffs aimed at China and foreign auto producers being considered. The Trump administration also announced the US withdrawal from the Iran nuclear accord, proposing new sanctions, which could disrupt oil markets in the future, and made progress toward a denuclearization deal with North Korea.
- During the quarter, small cap stocks outperformed mid and large cap equities for style and core indices. This is partially due to the increased tax reform benefit small cap companies will receive relative to large caps. Small cap stocks have historically paid higher taxes relative to large cap companies since they typically generate more of their revenue in the US. More globally oriented large caps also faced a considerable headwind from the recent USD strength. Large cap companies generate more revenue outside of the US and an appreciating USD makes US exports more expensive to foreign consumers. The small cap Russell 2000 Index returned 7.8% during the period, while the large cap Russell 1000 Index returned 3.6%. Small caps also outperformed over the 1-year period with the Russell 2000 returning 17.6% over the trailing year while the Russell 1000 posted a return of 14.5%.
- Style index performance was mixed during the quarter with growth companies outperforming in large- and mid-cap, but value stocks outperforming in the small-cap space. The Russell 2000 Value Index was the best performing style index for the period returning a notable 8.3% for the quarter. Returns over the trailing year continue to show significant outperformance of growth indices relative to their value counterparts with the return of the Russell 1000 Growth Index more than tripling the return of the Russell 1000 Value Index. Growth benchmarks benefitted from larger exposures to more cyclical names within the information technology, consumer discretionary, health care and industrials sectors. They also benefitted from underweights to more defensive sectors such as REITs, utilities and telecom.

Quarter Performance - Russell Style Series



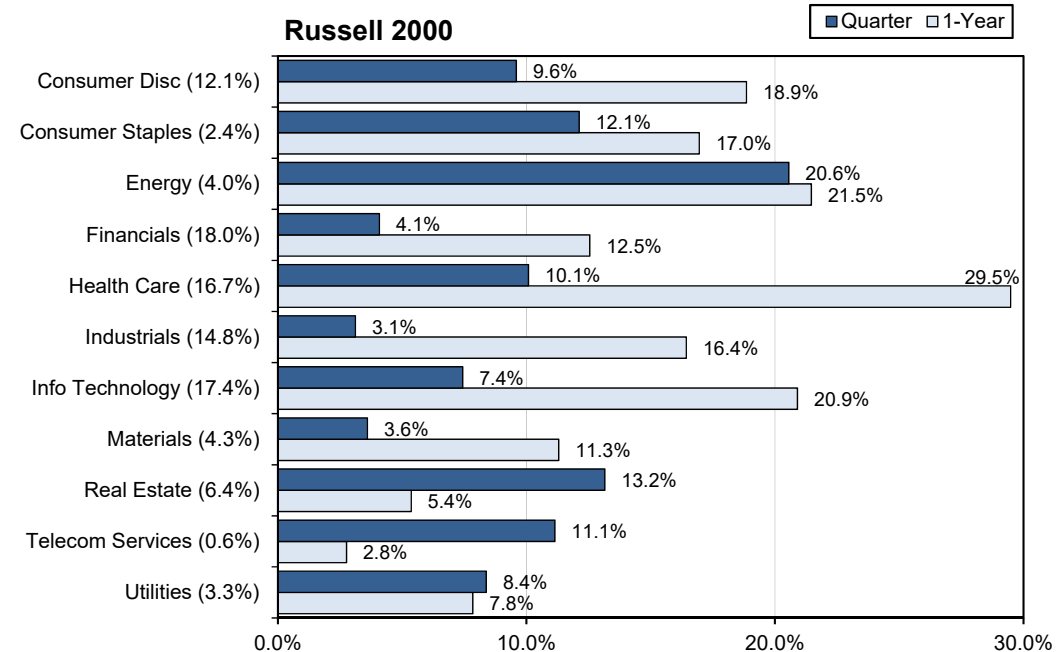
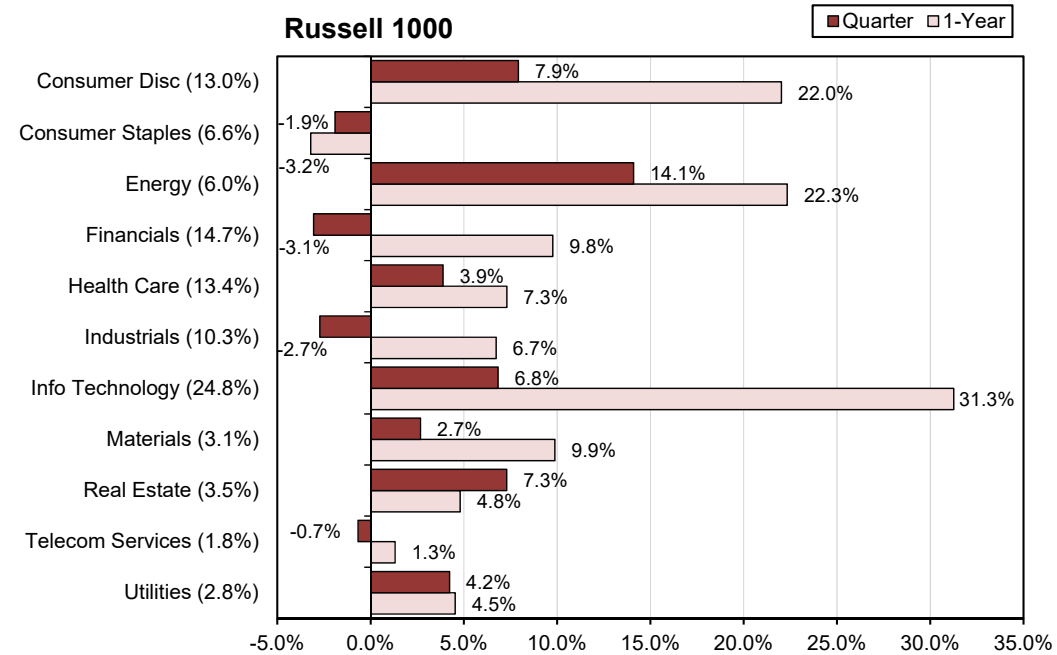
1-Year Performance - Russell Style Series



- Sector performance was mixed across large cap sectors for the 2nd quarter of 2018. Seven of eleven sectors had positive returns for the quarter and six of eleven economic sectors outpaced the Russell 1000 Index return. Energy was the best performing sector during the quarter, returning 14.1%, as an OPEC announced increase in crude oil production was overshadowed by supply concerns in Iran, Venezuela and Libya, resulting in considerably higher oil prices. The consumer discretionary sector also performed well on the back of strong retail sales and increased consumer spending, gaining 7.9% for the period. Technology stocks continued their climb, returning 6.8% over the quarter. Technology names now account for nearly 25% of the market cap of the Russell 1000 Index. The largest detractors for the quarter were the financials, industrials and consumer staples sectors which returned -3.1%, -2.7% and -1.9% respectively. Over the trailing 1-year period, technology was the best performing sector by a relatively wide margin returning an impressive 31.3% and the consumer discretionary and energy sectors also posted returns greater than 20%. Ten of eleven large cap economic sectors posted positive returns for the 1-year period with consumer staples being the only sector to post negative performance, returning -3.2%.

- Quarterly results for small cap sectors were higher relative to their large capitalization counterparts. All sectors had positive returns during the period with seven of eleven economic sectors outpacing the Russell 2000 Index return for the quarter. Like the large cap index sector performance, industrials and financials were relative underperformers for the 2nd quarter. Financials were hurt by a flattening yield curve and concerns over global trade weighed on industrials. Quarterly performance on industrials and financials was 3.1% and 4.1% respectively. Energy was the best performing sector in the Russell 2000 as well, returning a notable 20.6%. However, there were several differences, particularly in consumer staples and telecom where there was significant outperformance relative to their large cap counterparts. Small cap sectors beat large cap sectors in those two categorizations by over 10.0% during the quarter. Over the trailing 1-year period, all eleven sectors posted gains. Health care stocks were the best performers within the Russell 2000 for the trailing year returning a solid 29.5%. Energy and technology also posted returns over 20% for the 1-year period.

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



The Market Environment
Top 10 Index Weights & Quarterly Performance for the Russell 1000 & 2000
As of June 30, 2018

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Apple Inc	3.53%	10.8%	30.5%	Information Technology
Microsoft Corp	2.89%	8.5%	45.8%	Information Technology
Amazon.com Inc	2.68%	17.4%	75.6%	Consumer Discretionary
Facebook Inc A	1.79%	21.6%	28.7%	Information Technology
Berkshire Hathaway Inc B	1.40%	-6.4%	10.2%	Financials
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.37%	-4.8%	16.5%	Financials
Exxon Mobil Corp	1.36%	12.0%	6.6%	Energy
Alphabet Inc C	1.32%	8.1%	22.8%	Information Technology
Alphabet Inc A	1.31%	8.9%	21.5%	Information Technology
Johnson & Johnson	1.26%	-4.6%	-5.8%	Health Care

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Five Below Inc	0.24%	33.2%	97.9%	Consumer Discretionary
Etsy Inc	0.23%	50.4%	181.3%	Information Technology
Blackbaud Inc	0.22%	0.8%	20.1%	Information Technology
LivaNova PLC	0.22%	12.8%	63.1%	Health Care
Haemonetics Corp	0.22%	22.6%	127.1%	Health Care
Entegris Inc	0.22%	-2.4%	55.4%	Information Technology
FibroGen Inc	0.21%	35.5%	93.8%	Health Care
Idacorp Inc	0.21%	5.2%	10.9%	Utilities
Medidata Solutions Inc	0.21%	28.3%	3.0%	Health Care
Loxo Oncology Inc	0.21%	50.4%	116.3%	Health Care

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Sarepta Therapeutics Inc	0.03%	78.4%	292.1%	Health Care
Wayfair Inc Class A	0.03%	75.9%	54.5%	Consumer Discretionary
Chesapeake Energy Corp	0.02%	73.5%	5.4%	Energy
Whiting Petroleum Corp	0.02%	55.8%	139.2%	Energy
Twitter Inc	0.12%	50.5%	144.4%	Information Technology
Advanced Micro Devices Inc	0.05%	49.2%	20.1%	Information Technology
Exact Sciences Corp	0.03%	48.3%	69.0%	Health Care
Under Armour Inc C	0.02%	46.9%	4.6%	Consumer Discretionary
Twilio Inc A	0.02%	46.7%	92.4%	Information Technology
Weatherford International PLC	0.01%	43.7%	-15.0%	Energy

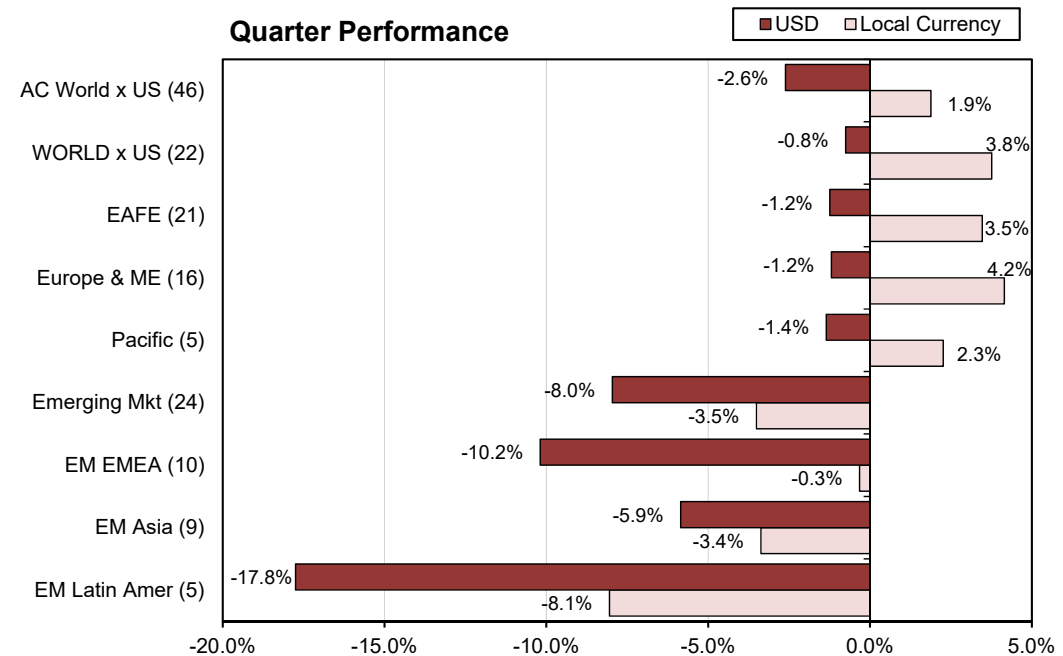
Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Turtle Beach Corp	0.01%	746.8%	625.7%	Consumer Discretionary
Solid Biosciences Inc	0.01%	375.1%	N/A	Health Care
Tandem Diabetes Care Inc	0.04%	344.0%	175.2%	Health Care
Intelsat SA	0.03%	343.1%	444.4%	Telecommunication Services
Evolus Inc	0.01%	210.0%	N/A	Health Care
California Resources Corp	0.09%	165.0%	431.5%	Energy
TransEnterix Inc	0.03%	156.5%	514.1%	Health Care
Penn Virginia Corp	0.05%	142.3%	131.0%	Energy
Regenxbio Inc	0.09%	140.4%	263.3%	Health Care
Madrigal Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.07%	139.5%	1620.1%	Health Care

Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Nektar Therapeutics Inc	0.03%	-54.0%	149.8%	Health Care
Alkermes PLC	0.02%	-29.0%	-29.0%	Health Care
CommScope Holding Co Inc	0.02%	-26.9%	-23.2%	Information Technology
American Airlines Group Inc	0.06%	-26.8%	-23.9%	Industrials
Arconic Inc	0.03%	-25.9%	-24.1%	Industrials
Copa Holdings SA Class A	0.01%	-25.9%	-17.0%	Industrials
First Solar Inc	0.02%	-25.8%	32.0%	Information Technology
ManpowerGroup Inc	0.02%	-24.4%	-21.5%	Industrials
Switch Inc Class A	0.00%	-23.3%	N/A	Information Technology
Skechers USA Inc	0.02%	-22.8%	1.7%	Consumer Discretionary

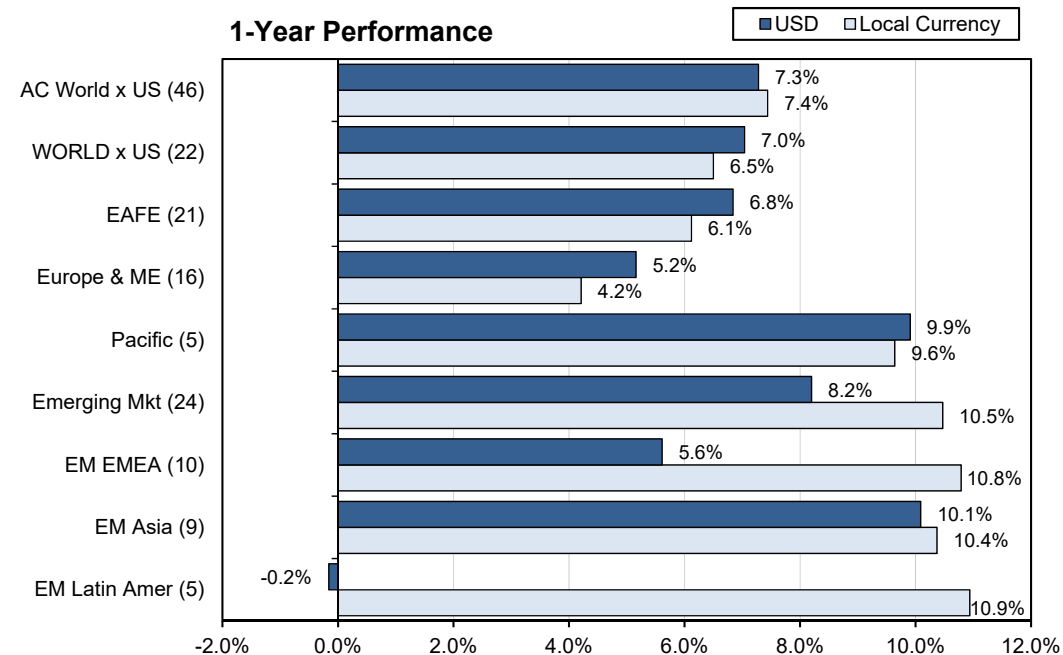
Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Arsanis Inc	0.00%	-84.1%	N/A	Health Care
Menlo Therapeutics Inc	0.00%	-78.4%	N/A	Health Care
Jounce Therapeutics Inc	0.01%	-65.7%	-45.4%	Health Care
Prothena Corp PLC	0.03%	-60.3%	-73.1%	Health Care
Biglari Holdings Inc	0.01%	-55.1%	-54.1%	Consumer Discretionary
Catalyst Biosciences Inc	0.01%	-54.8%	151.0%	Health Care
Recro Pharma Inc	0.00%	-54.4%	-28.6%	Health Care
scPharmaceuticals Inc	0.00%	-54.4%	N/A	Health Care
Agenus Inc	0.01%	-51.8%	-41.9%	Health Care
Syndax Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.00%	-50.7%	-49.7%	Health Care

- Broad international equity returns were mixed for the quarter. Many developed markets were positive in local currency terms, but negative in USD terms whereas emerging markets posted negative returns in both local currency and USD. Performance was largely driven by the same catalysts as the US equity markets with global macroeconomic data remaining generally positive, but returns being tempered by global trade tensions and ongoing political uncertainty. A strengthening USD caused by relatively strong US economic fundamentals and the continued divergence in global monetary policy hurt US investors in international markets. The MSCI ACWI ex US Index gained 1.9% in local currency terms, but lost -2.6% in USD terms during the second quarter. Returns over the 1-year period remain positive in both local currency and USD terms with the MSCI ACWI ex US returning 7.4% and 7.3% respectively.
- Second quarter results for developed market international indices were generally positive in local currency terms with the MSCI EAFE Index returning 3.5%. However, an appreciating USD pushed returns for US investors into negative territory, with the index returning -1.2% in USD terms. Developed markets were pushed higher by broadly positive, but slowing, global economic and earnings data despite several significant political events in Europe during the quarter. There was considerable volatility surrounding the formation of a coalition government in Italy which called into question Italy's future as part of the European Union. Spain also had a change in leadership after a political fundraising scandal led to a vote of no-confidence in Prime Minister Rajoy, forcing him to step down. World markets also reacted to the implementation of new tariffs on US imports of steel and aluminum and the possibility of new tariffs in the future, including tariffs on auto imports, which would negatively affect producers in Europe and Japan. The MSCI EAFE Index returned 6.1% and 6.8% for the last twelve months in local currency and USD terms respectively.
- Emerging markets trailed developed markets for the 2nd quarter, posting losses in local currency terms that were then intensified by the strengthening USD. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned -3.5% and -8.0% in local currency and USD terms respectively. The main factors affecting emerging markets were the threat of continued protectionist trade policies from the US creating uncertainty for export focused economies and rising US interest rates coupled with an appreciating USD. Many emerging market countries and companies issue debt denominated in USD and the combination of higher interest rates and a relatively weaker local currency can put stress on the balance sheets of these borrowers, especially those heavily dependent on external capital. One year returns for the MSCI Emerging Market Index were 10.5% in local currency terms and 8.2% in USD terms.

Quarter Performance



1-Year Performance



The Market Environment
US Dollar International Index Attribution & Country Detail
As of June 30, 2018

MSCI - EAFE	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	12.4%	-2.6%	10.9%
Consumer Staples	11.3%	0.4%	3.1%
Energy	6.1%	11.2%	35.8%
Financials	19.8%	-6.2%	-0.5%
Health Care	10.7%	1.9%	1.7%
Industrials	14.3%	-2.2%	7.3%
Information Technology	6.8%	-0.2%	15.0%
Materials	8.2%	0.7%	16.7%
Real Estate	3.5%	-0.4%	7.8%
Telecommunication Services	3.6%	-4.8%	-6.3%
Utilities	3.3%	0.5%	5.2%
Total	100.0%	-1.2%	6.8%

MSCI - ACWixUS	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	11.2%	-3.5%	8.4%
Consumer Staples	9.7%	-0.7%	2.9%
Energy	7.4%	7.3%	27.5%
Financials	21.9%	-7.3%	1.7%
Health Care	8.1%	1.4%	3.2%
Industrials	11.7%	-2.7%	5.9%
Information Technology	11.9%	-2.9%	15.5%
Materials	8.2%	-0.4%	16.1%
Real Estate	3.2%	-3.0%	6.9%
Telecommunication Services	3.7%	-6.0%	-6.3%
Utilities	3.0%	-1.5%	3.8%
Total	100.0%	-2.6%	7.3%

MSCI - Emerging Mkt	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Consumer Discretionary	9.8%	-7.1%	-0.2%
Consumer Staples	6.7%	-6.2%	3.3%
Energy	7.2%	-4.7%	24.9%
Financials	22.8%	-12.7%	5.5%
Health Care	3.2%	-5.0%	22.4%
Industrials	5.2%	-11.2%	-5.9%
Information Technology	27.9%	-5.1%	15.2%
Materials	7.6%	-5.5%	14.0%
Real Estate	3.0%	-11.2%	5.6%
Telecommunication Services	4.3%	-9.7%	-7.5%
Utilities	2.4%	-8.1%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	-8.0%	8.2%

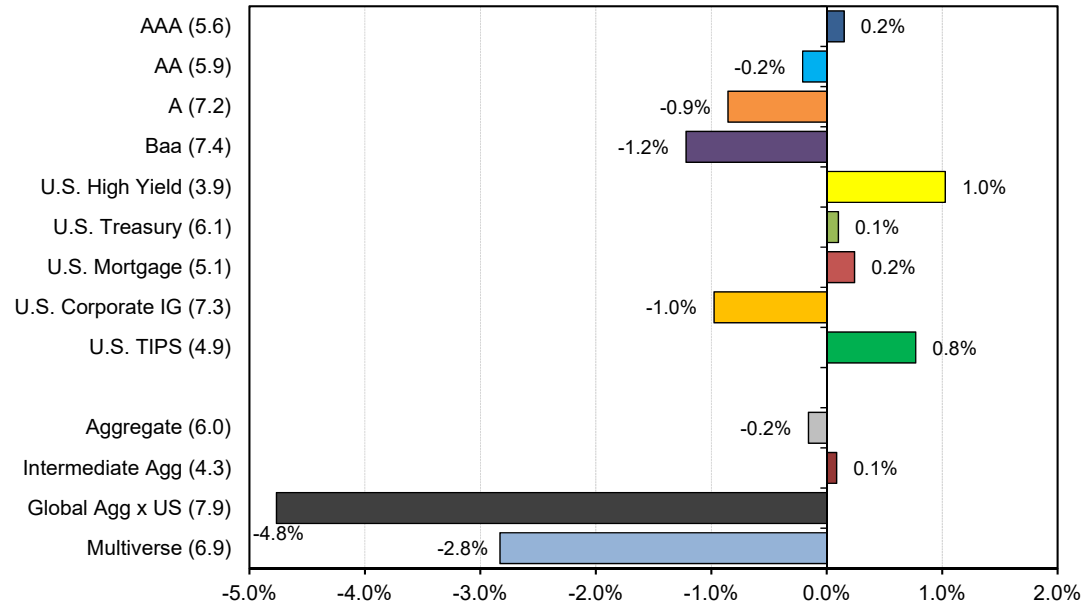
Country	MSCI-EAFE Weight	MSCI-ACWixUS Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Japan	24.0%	16.4%	-2.8%	10.5%
United Kingdom	18.0%	12.3%	3.0%	10.0%
France	11.0%	7.5%	-0.5%	9.9%
Germany	9.5%	6.5%	-4.0%	2.6%
Switzerland	7.8%	5.3%	-2.7%	-3.4%
Australia	7.0%	4.8%	5.2%	8.7%
Hong Kong	3.6%	2.5%	-1.2%	9.2%
Netherlands	3.6%	2.5%	-1.8%	9.2%
Spain	3.1%	2.1%	-4.4%	-3.6%
Sweden	2.6%	1.8%	-3.7%	-4.6%
Italy	2.4%	1.7%	-7.3%	8.4%
Denmark	1.7%	1.1%	-7.0%	0.9%
Singapore	1.3%	0.9%	-7.5%	7.9%
Belgium	1.1%	0.7%	-6.0%	1.7%
Finland	1.0%	0.7%	1.3%	10.4%
Norway	0.7%	0.5%	2.3%	27.1%
Ireland	0.6%	0.4%	2.0%	5.3%
Israel	0.5%	0.4%	10.9%	-4.6%
Austria	0.2%	0.2%	-10.6%	8.9%
New Zealand	0.2%	0.2%	5.8%	1.7%
Portugal	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%	15.8%
Total EAFE Countries	100.0%	68.4%	-1.2%	6.8%
Canada		6.6%	4.7%	9.1%
Total Developed Countries		75.0%	-0.8%	7.0%
China		8.2%	-3.5%	21.2%
Korea		3.7%	-9.2%	3.4%
Taiwan		2.9%	-6.3%	3.9%
India		2.2%	-0.6%	6.5%
South Africa		1.6%	-11.9%	6.4%
Brazil		1.5%	-26.4%	-0.3%
Russia		0.9%	-6.0%	26.0%
Mexico		0.7%	-3.6%	-9.3%
Malaysia		0.6%	-11.4%	5.6%
Thailand		0.5%	-15.0%	12.0%
Indonesia		0.5%	-12.5%	-13.1%
Chile		0.3%	-11.5%	12.5%
Poland		0.3%	-11.6%	-6.2%
Philippines		0.2%	-11.2%	-13.9%
Qatar		0.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Turkey		0.2%	-25.9%	-26.3%
United Arab Emirates		0.2%	-4.4%	-6.0%
Colombia		0.1%	6.7%	20.1%
Peru		0.1%	-3.2%	30.7%
Greece		0.1%	-2.2%	-9.2%
Hungary		0.1%	-14.4%	-0.6%
Czech Republic		0.0%	-5.4%	19.4%
Egypt		0.0%	-8.1%	1.9%
Pakistan		0.0%	-20.8%	-30.3%
Total Emerging Countries		25.0%	-8.0%	8.2%
Total ACWixUS Countries		100.0%	-2.6%	7.3%

- Broad fixed income benchmarks had mixed results during the 2nd quarter. Interest rates rose across all maturities on the US Treasury Yield Curve. Early in the quarter, rates rose as positive economic data and signs of higher inflation increased investor expectations for another Fed interest rate hike. However, volatility caused by ongoing geopolitical developments later in the quarter led to an increase in risk aversion and demand for relatively safe assets, driving rates lower through the rest of the quarter. Interest rates on the 10-year Treasury reached a near-term high of 3.11% in mid-May before falling to end the quarter at 2.87%. As expected, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), decided to increase short-term interest rates by 25 basis points at their June meeting. This is the second rate hike of 2018. The current Fed Funds Rate target range sits at 1.75%-2.00%. The FOMC also updated their forecast for future rate increases, now expecting two potential additional hikes in 2018 and three in 2019. The yield curve continued to flatten through the quarter as short-term yields rose at a greater rate than longer-term yields. The difference in yields between the 2-year and 10-year Treasury now sits at just 0.3%. The Fed is also continuing to reduce the size of its balance sheet by slowing its pace of reinvestment as the securities it holds mature. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index was relatively flat during the quarter, falling -0.2%. It was also negative for the 1-year period returning -0.4%.

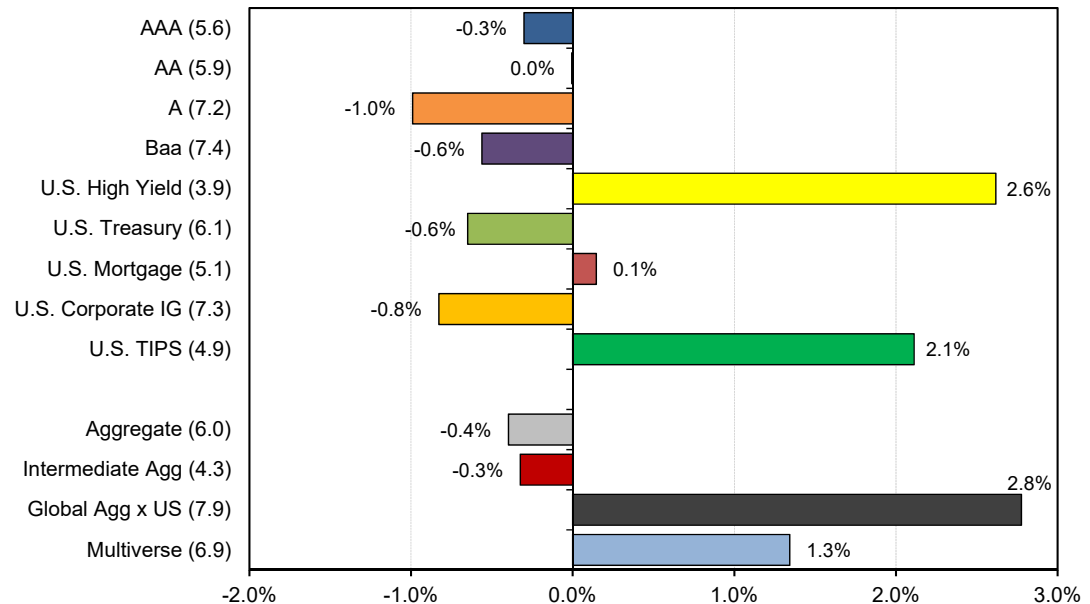
- Within investment grade credit, higher quality corporate issues outperformed lower quality issues for the quarter as credit spreads widened and investors looked for safety amid increased financial market volatility. On an absolute basis, without negating the duration differences in the sub-indices, AAA rated credit was the best performing investment grade credit quality segment returning 0.2% for the quarter. High yield debt outperformed relative to investment grade credit, returning 1.0%, as spreads widened to a lesser degree for these issues and the index benefitted from its lower duration. Part of the reason for the increased spread widening for investment grade issues relative to high yield issues was continued selling pressure from companies repatriating foreign cash reserves in response to the new tax code and lower demand from foreign investors due to increased hedging costs and a stronger USD.

- Of the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index's three broad sectors, US mortgage backed securities (MBS) were the best performing investment grade sector through the quarter, narrowly outperforming US Treasuries. Corporate credit underperformed as credit spreads widened and investors reacted to market volatility by moving into higher quality issues. Higher durations relative to other index sectors also acted as a headwind to these issues. The Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate IG Index returned -1.0%. While TIPS were also positive, it is important to note these Treasury issues are not part of the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index.

Quarter Performance

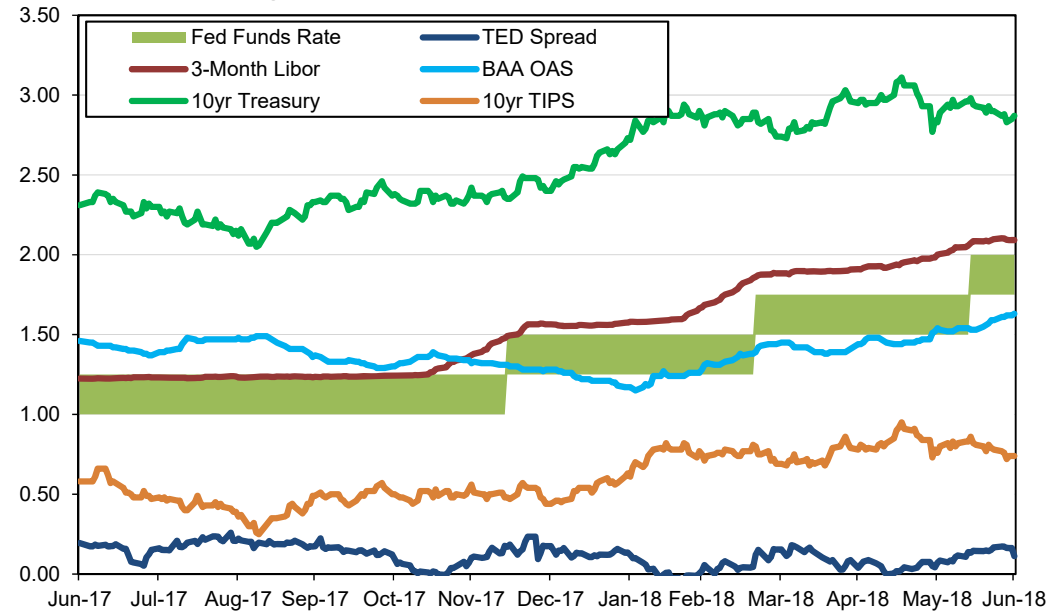


1-Year Performance



- Relative to their domestic counterparts, global fixed income indices underperformed during the quarter. The relatively high duration of these indices acted as a headwind to performance in the current quarter as interest rates increased. The returns of these indices are also significantly influenced by fluctuations in their currency denomination relative to the USD. During the 2nd quarter the USD strengthened against most other currencies, negatively impacting the returns on global bond indices. The return on global bonds, as represented by the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex US Index, was -4.8% for the quarter. However, when viewed over the trailing year, global issues have outperformed domestic securities, returning 2.8%. As the global economy continues to recover, several international central banks have started to move toward less accommodative postures. Notably, the ECB, is planning to slow its monthly bond purchase program in September, reducing new purchases to 15 billion euro per month from 30 billion euro per month, as well as forecasting an end to the program by the end of the year assuming the eurozone recovery continues to flourish. However, they have indicated a continuation of reinvestment in maturing securities and would likely not raise interest rates from current levels until summer 2019. In contrast, the Bank of Japan will continue current stimulus programs and the Bank of England backed away from a telegraphed interest rate hike after disappointing economic data led them to lower their forecasts for future growth.
- Much of the index performance detailed in the bar graphs on the previous page is visible on a time series basis by reviewing the line graphs to the right. The '1-Year Trailing Market Rates' chart illustrates that the 10-year Treasury yield (green line) rose significantly during the first half of the 2nd quarter, rising to a near-term high of 3.11% before falling to 2.87% to end the period. The blue line illustrates changes in the BAA OAS (Option Adjusted Spread). This measure quantifies the additional yield premium that investors require to purchase and hold non-Treasury issues. This line illustrates a steady increase in credit spreads through the first two quarters of 2018. This increase is equivalent to an interest rate increase on corporate bonds, which produces an additional headwind for corporate bond index returns. These credit spreads have widened by about 17 basis points over the last 3-months. The green band across the graph illustrates the gradual increase in the Federal Funds Rate (three in the last twelve months) due to the continued unwinding of accommodative US monetary policy.
- The lower graph provides a snapshot of the US Treasury yield curve at the end of each of the last four calendar quarters. As mentioned, the yield curve continues to flatten as yields on shorter-term maturities have risen more than interest rates on the long end of the curve. The upward momentum of interest rates as well as a general flattening of the yield curve are clearly visible over both the 2nd quarter and the last twelve months.

1-Year Trailing Market Rates



Treasury Yield Curve

