



Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Quarterly Summary
As of December 31, 2022

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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Capital Markets Returns

as of December 31, 2022

U.S. Equity Market % Returns for the Period Ending December 31, 2022							
	Quarter to Date	Year to Date	12 Months	Three Years (annualized)	Five Years (annualized)	Seven Years (annualized)	Ten Years (annualized)
S&P 500 Index	7.56	(18.11)	(18.11)	7.66	9.42	11.48	12.56
Dow Jones Industrial Average	16.01	(6.86)	(6.86)	7.32	8.38	12.15	12.30
Russell 3000 Index	7.18	(19.21)	(19.21)	7.07	8.79	11.04	12.13
Russell 3000 Value Index	12.18	(7.98)	(7.98)	5.88	6.50	9.07	10.16
Russell 3000 Growth Index	2.31	(28.97)	(28.97)	7.32	10.45	12.55	13.75
Russell 1000 Index	7.24	(19.13)	(19.13)	7.35	9.13	11.26	12.37
Russell 1000 Value Index	12.42	(7.54)	(7.54)	5.96	6.67	9.12	10.29
Russell 1000 Growth Index	2.20	(29.14)	(29.14)	7.79	10.96	12.95	14.10
Russell Midcap Index	9.18	(17.31)	(17.31)	5.88	7.10	9.61	10.96
Russell Midcap Value Index	10.45	(12.03)	(12.03)	5.82	5.72	8.73	10.11
Russell Midcap Growth Index	6.90	(26.72)	(26.72)	3.85	7.64	9.96	11.41
Russell 2000 Index	6.23	(20.44)	(20.44)	3.10	4.13	7.90	9.01
Russell 2000 Value Index	8.42	(14.48)	(14.48)	4.70	4.13	8.23	8.48
Russell 2000 Growth Index	4.13	(26.36)	(26.36)	0.65	3.51	7.09	9.20

S&P 500 Sector % Returns for the Period Ending December 31, 2022	
	Quarter to Date
Energy	22.81
Industrials	19.23
Materials	15.05
Financials	13.61
Health Care	12.80
Consumer Staples	12.72
Utilities	8.64
Technology	4.74
Real Estate	3.82
Communication Services	(1.38)
Consumer Discretionary	(10.18)

Past Performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Source: PARis



Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Capital Markets Returns

as of December 31, 2022

Developed Markets Equity % Returns for the Period Ending December 31, 2022										
	U.S. Dollar					Local Currency				
	Quarter to Date	Year to Date	12 Months	3 Years	5 Years	Quarter to Date	Year to Date	12 Months	3 Years	5 Years
<u>Regional and Other Multi-Country Indices</u>										
MSCI EAFE	17.34	(14.45)	(14.45)	0.87	1.54	8.78	(6.52)	(6.52)	4.12	4.32
MSCI Europe	19.34	(15.06)	(15.06)	1.35	1.87	10.46	(7.97)	(7.97)	3.71	4.57
MSCI Far East	13.64	(14.85)	(14.85)	(0.84)	0.39	4.74	(4.71)	(4.71)	4.66	3.09
MSCI Pacific ex. Japan	15.72	(5.94)	(5.94)	1.61	2.18	10.69	(1.67)	(1.67)	2.52	4.02
MSCI The World	9.89	(17.73)	(17.73)	5.45	6.69	7.57	(15.67)	(15.67)	6.54	N/A
MSCI World ex. U.S.	16.18	(14.29)	(14.29)	1.27	1.79	8.48	(6.48)	(6.48)	4.42	4.52
<u>National Indices</u>										
MSCI Hong Kong	18.21	(4.71)	(4.71)	(1.04)	(0.29)	17.56	(4.61)	(4.61)	(0.99)	(0.32)
MSCI Ireland	21.49	(25.91)	(25.91)	(2.34)	(0.73)	11.52	(21.06)	(21.06)	(0.69)	1.64
MSCI Japan	13.26	(16.31)	(16.31)	(0.63)	0.60	3.25	(4.10)	(4.10)	6.01	3.83
MSCI Singapore	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.01	(11.42)	(11.42)	(4.55)	(1.82)
<u>Emerging Markets Equity % Returns for the Period Ending December 31, 2022</u>										
	U.S. Dollar					Local Currency				
	Quarter to Date	Year to Date	12 Months	3 Years	5 Years	Quarter to Date	Year to Date	12 Months	3 Years	5 Years
<u>Regional and Other Multi-Country Indices</u>										
MSCI EM	9.79	(19.74)	(19.74)	(2.34)	(1.03)	6.66	(15.16)	(15.16)	0.50	1.66
<u>National Indices</u>										
MSCI China	13.53	(21.80)	(21.80)	(7.38)	(4.40)	12.50	(20.58)	(20.58)	(7.21)	(4.32)
MSCI Malaysia	14.03	(5.78)	(5.78)	(2.89)	(3.35)	8.32	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.46)	(1.70)
MSCI Taiwan	9.69	(29.13)	(29.13)	8.48	10.05	6.19	(21.27)	(21.27)	9.38	10.76
MSCI Thailand	16.12	5.24	5.24	(2.68)	(0.84)	16.12	5.24	5.24	(2.68)	(0.84)

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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Capital Markets Returns

as of December 31, 2022

Fixed Income % Returns for the Period Ending December 31, 2022							
	Quarter to Date	Year to Date	12 Months	Three Years (annualized)	Five Years (annualized)	Seven Years (annualized)	Ten Years (annualized)
U.S. Fixed Income							
90-Day T-Bills	0.87	1.50	1.50	0.71	1.24	1.05	0.74
Barclays Aggregate	1.87	(13.01)	(13.01)	(2.71)	0.02	0.89	1.06
Barclays Credit	3.44	(15.26)	(15.26)	(2.86)	0.42	1.96	1.82
Barclays Govt/Credit	1.80	(13.58)	(13.58)	(2.57)	0.21	1.14	1.16
Barclays Government	0.72	(12.32)	(12.32)	(2.57)	(0.06)	0.43	0.60
Barclays High Yield	4.17	(11.18)	(11.18)	0.03	2.30	5.04	4.03
Barclays Intermediate Govt/Credit	1.54	(8.23)	(8.23)	(1.26)	0.73	1.12	1.12
Barclays Long Govt/Credit	2.61	(27.09)	(27.09)	(6.20)	(1.21)	1.52	1.57
Barclays Mortgage Backed	2.14	(11.81)	(11.81)	(3.22)	(0.53)	0.20	0.74
Barclays Municipal	4.10	(8.53)	(8.53)	(0.77)	1.25	1.69	2.13
Global Fixed Income							
Merrill Lynch Global High Yield	6.98	(13.24)	(13.24)	(1.69)	0.88	4.06	3.16
Barclays Global Treasury ex. US	7.12	(21.07)	(21.07)	(7.47)	(3.98)	(1.18)	(2.01)
Barclays Capital Majors ex. U.S.	7.12	(21.74)	(21.74)	(8.13)	(4.25)	(1.59)	(2.42)

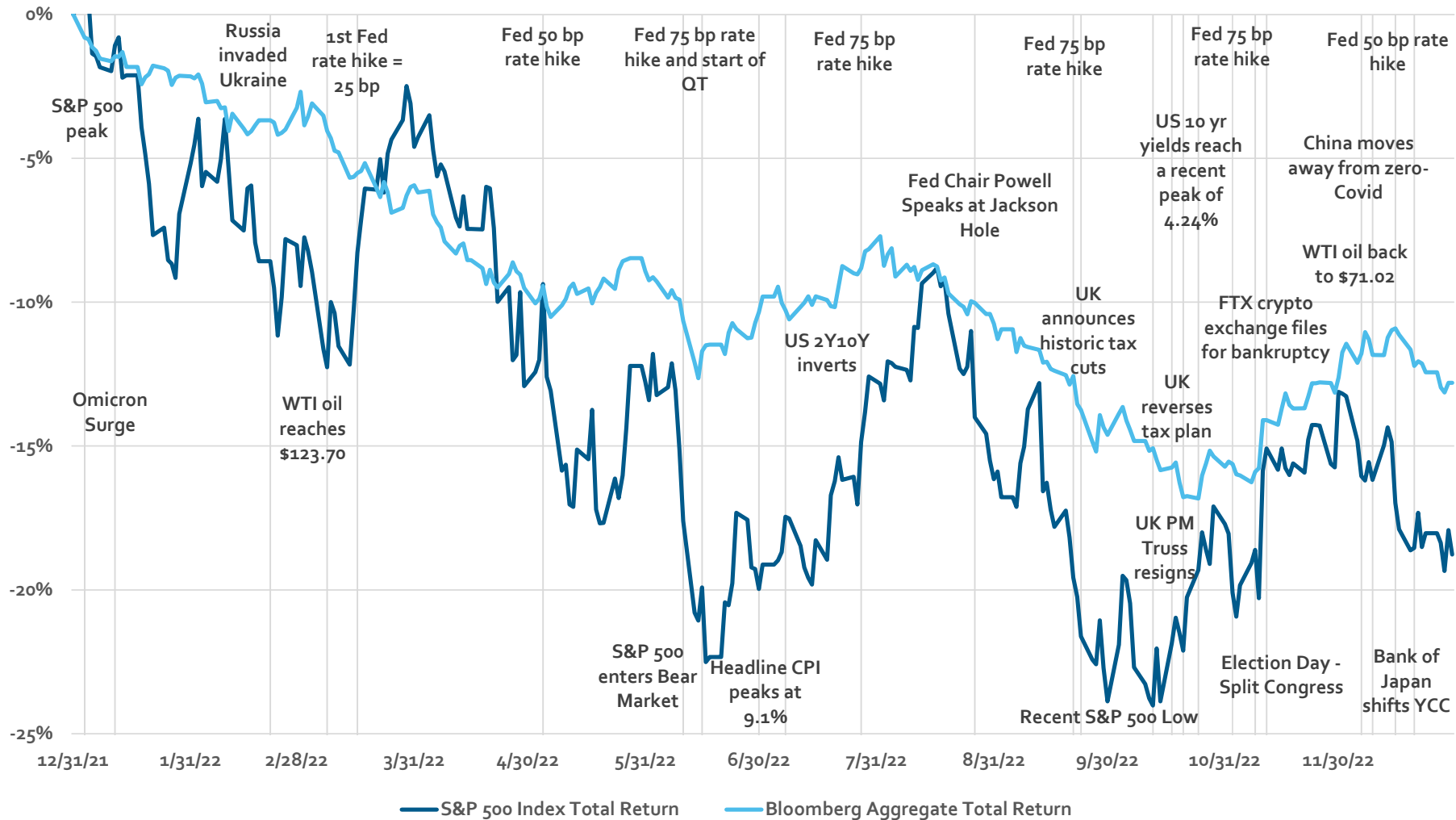
Past Performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Source: PARis



2022 in Review

S&P 500 and Bloomberg Aggregate Total Returns and Calendar Events

Daily data as of December 31, 2022



Source: Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIC

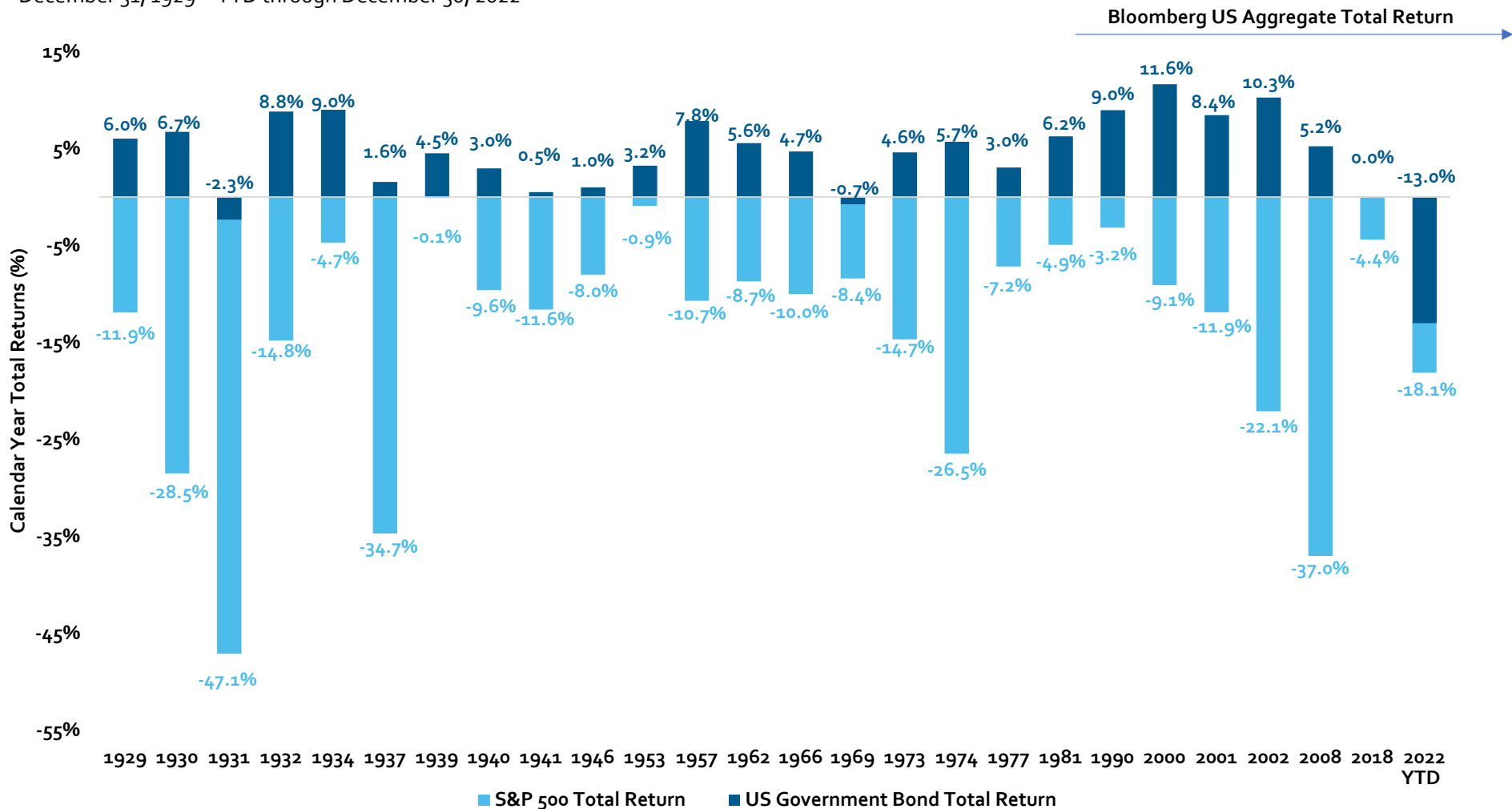
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When Stocks Were Down, What Did Bonds Return?

Bond Returns in Years Stocks Were Down

December 31, 1929 - YTD through December 30, 2022

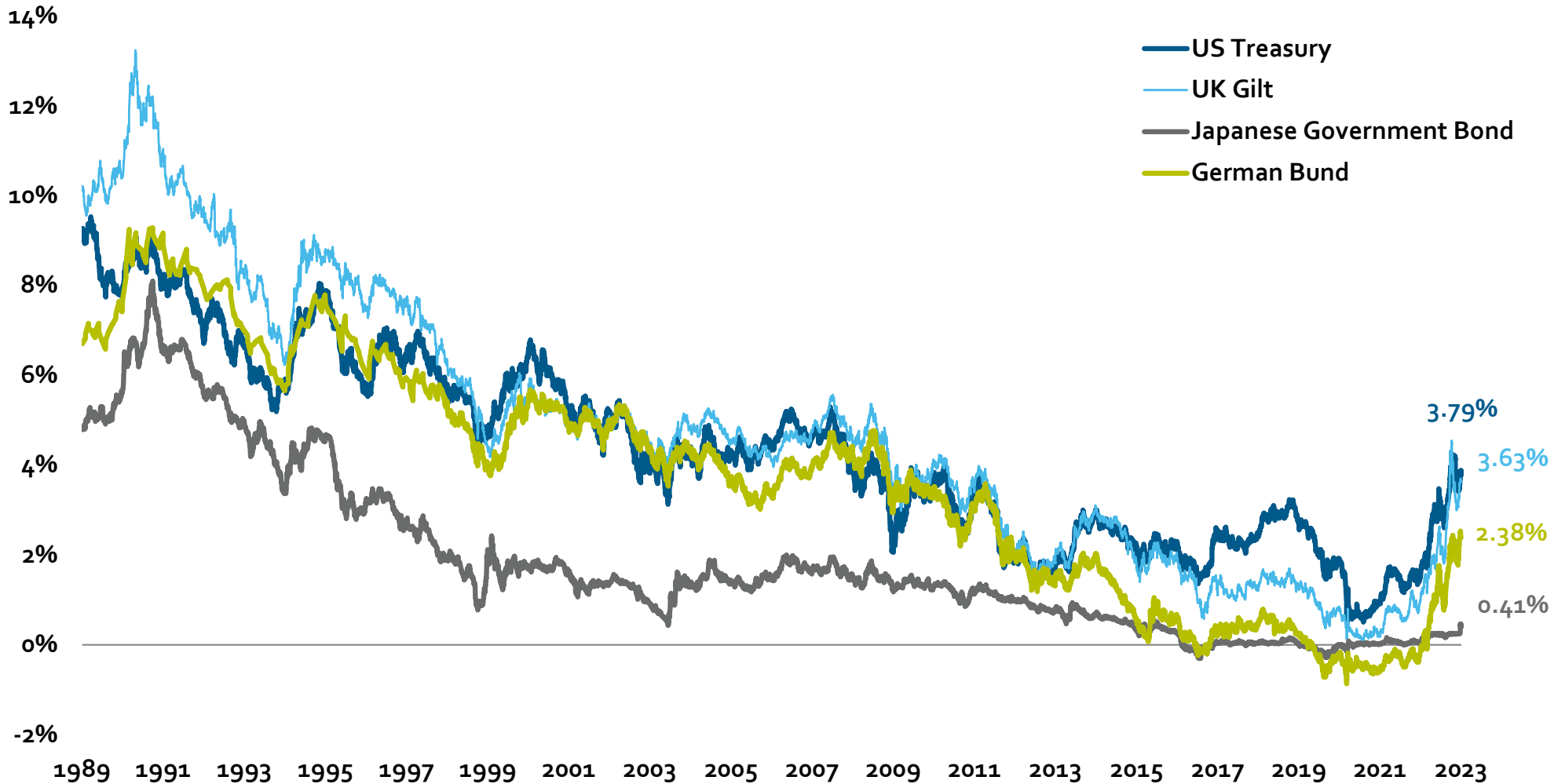


Source: Bloomberg, Morningstar and Morgan Stanley Wealth Management. US Intermediate Government Bond Total Return during periods shown between 1929 and 1973 provided by Morningstar. US Government Bond Total Return from 1977 to present is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Total Return LBUSTRUU Index provided by Bloomberg. All rights reserved. Used with permission. This information contained herein: (i) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (ii) may not be copied or distributed; and (iii) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Aside from the S&P 500, all indices shown above are Ibbotson indices. For more information about the risks to hypothetical performance please refer to the Risk Considerations section at the end of this material. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Estimates of future performance are based on assumptions that may not be realized. This material is not a solicitation of any offer to buy or sell any security or financial instrument or to participate in any trading strategy. Please refer to important information, disclosures and qualifications at the end of this material. This slide sourced from Market Performance

Sovereign Bond Yields (1988-2022)

10-Year Sovereign Bond Yields

Daily data as of January 3, 2023



Source: FactSet, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO

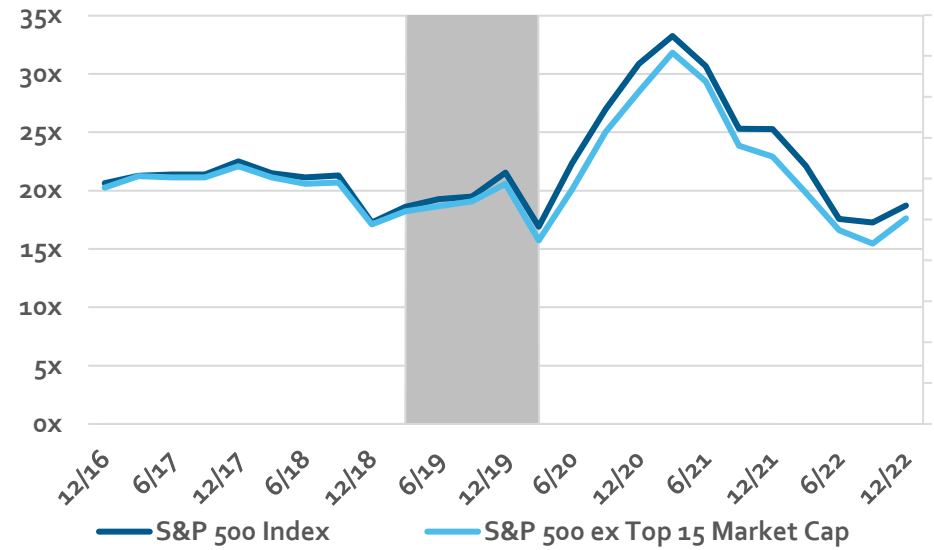
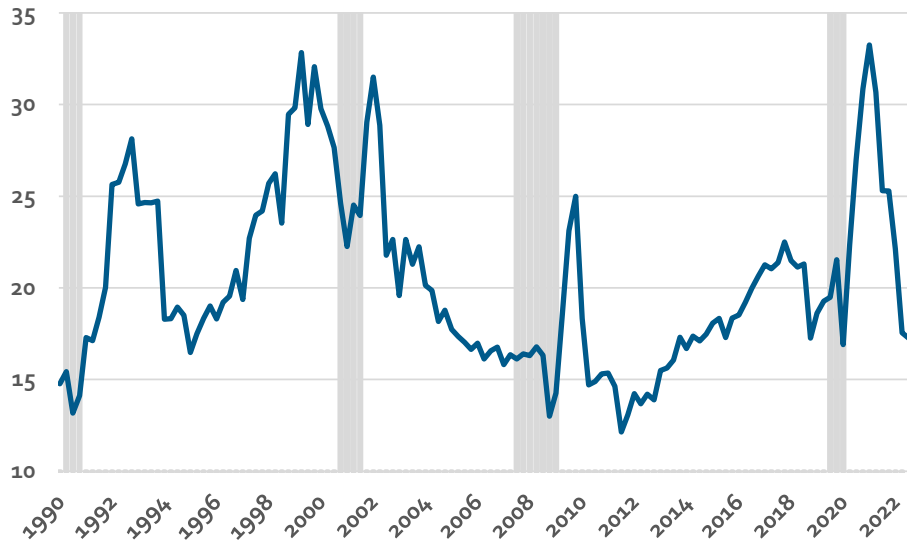
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S&P 500 P/E Ratios

S&P 500 P/E Ratio (LTM) compared to S&P 500 ex Top 15 Market Cap Constituents

Data through December 2022



Source: FactSet, Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO.

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MSCI US Equity Size and Style Performance

As of December 30, 2022

4Q22 Performance

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	14.1%	6.8%	-0.3%
Mid	10.3%	9.5%	8.2%
Small	10.1%	8.0%	5.9%

YTD 2022 Performance

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	-4.7%	-19.7%	-32.7%
Mid	-13.9%	-18.2%	-25.5%
Small	-9.7%	-17.2%	-24.8%

Current Fwd. P/E Vs. 10-year Avg. P/E As of December 30, 2022

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	14.1	17.4	23.0
	<i>Avg.: 14.6</i>	<i>Avg.: 17.6</i>	<i>Avg.: 22.4</i>
Mid	12.5	15.3	23.0
	<i>Avg.: 15.2</i>	<i>Avg.: 18.5</i>	<i>Avg.: 24.3</i>
Small	12.0	16.8	28.1
	<i>Avg.: 17.3</i>	<i>Avg.: 21.3</i>	<i>Avg.: 27.9</i>
Expensive: Above +1 Std. Dev.			
Neutral			
Cheap: Below -1 Std. Dev.			

Performance Since Market Peak (Jan. 2022)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	-5.0%	-20.3%	-33.5%
Mid	-13.9%	-17.9%	-24.8%
Small	-10.6%	-17.9%	-25.3%

Performance Since Market Low (Oct. 2022)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	13.1%	7.1%	1.2%
Mid	9.0%	9.0%	8.9%
Small	7.9%	6.3%	4.6%

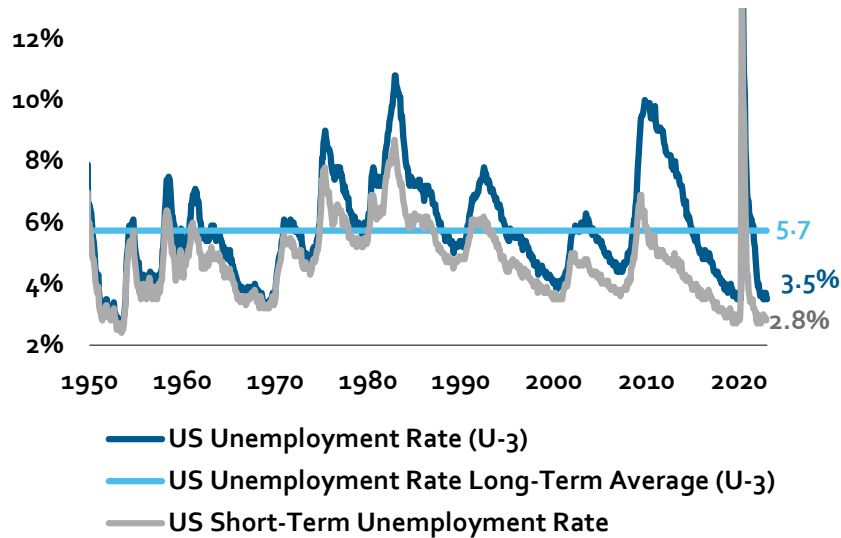
Source: FactSet, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO. Indices used for this analysis include: MSCI US Large Value, MSCI US Large, MSCI US Large Growth, MSCI US Mid Value, MSCI Mid, MSCI Mid Growth, MSCI Small Value, MSCI Small, and MSCI Small Growth. Standard deviation (volatility) is a measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean.

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US Employment Data

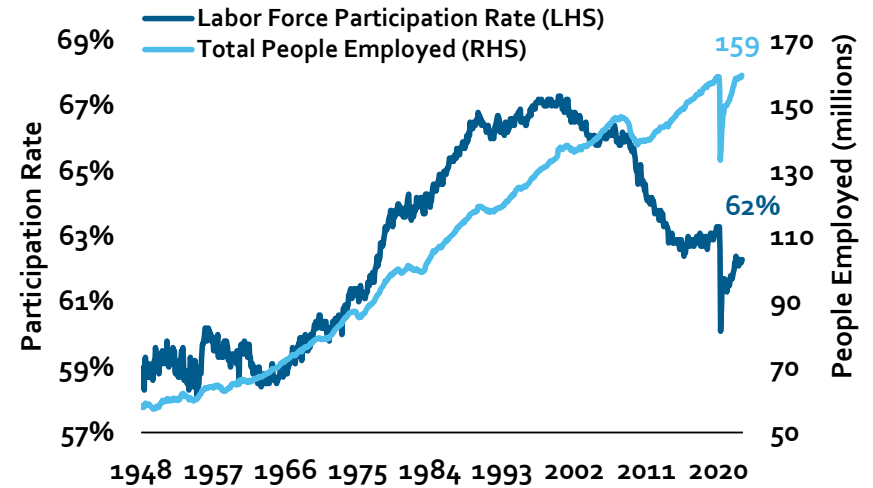
US Unemployment Rate

Monthly data as of December 31, 2022



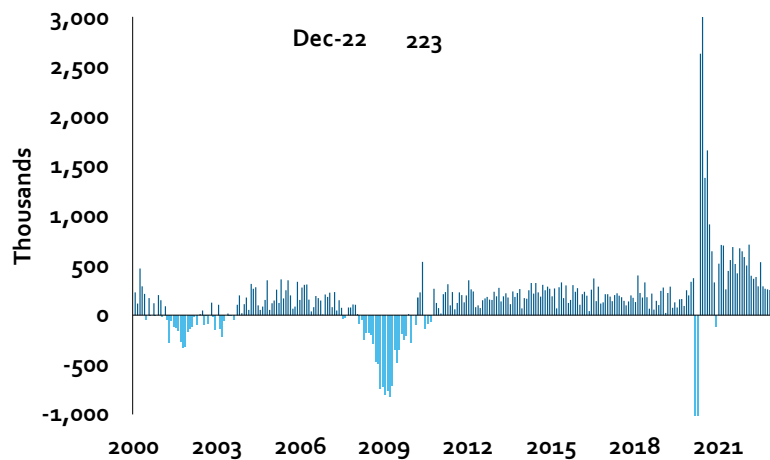
Labor Force Participation Rate and Total Employment

Monthly data as of December 31, 2022



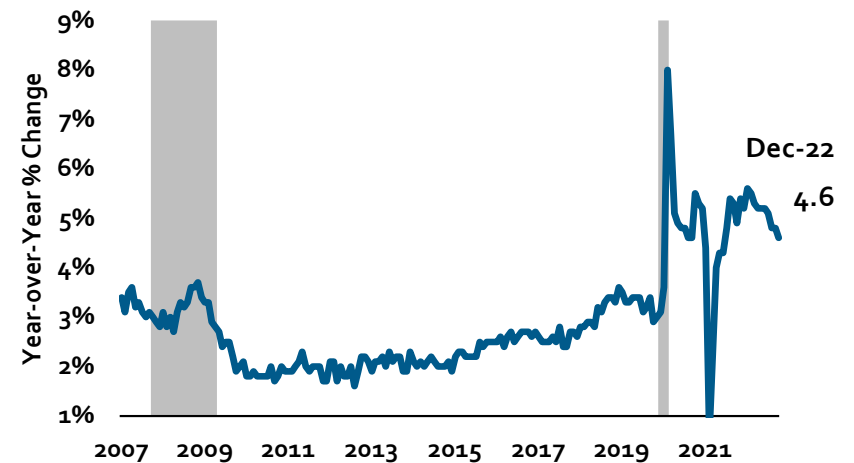
Total Nonfarm Payrolls

Month-over-Month Net Change as of December 31, 2022



US Average Hourly Earnings

Monthly Data as of December 31, 2022



Source: Haver Analytics, Bloomberg, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIC

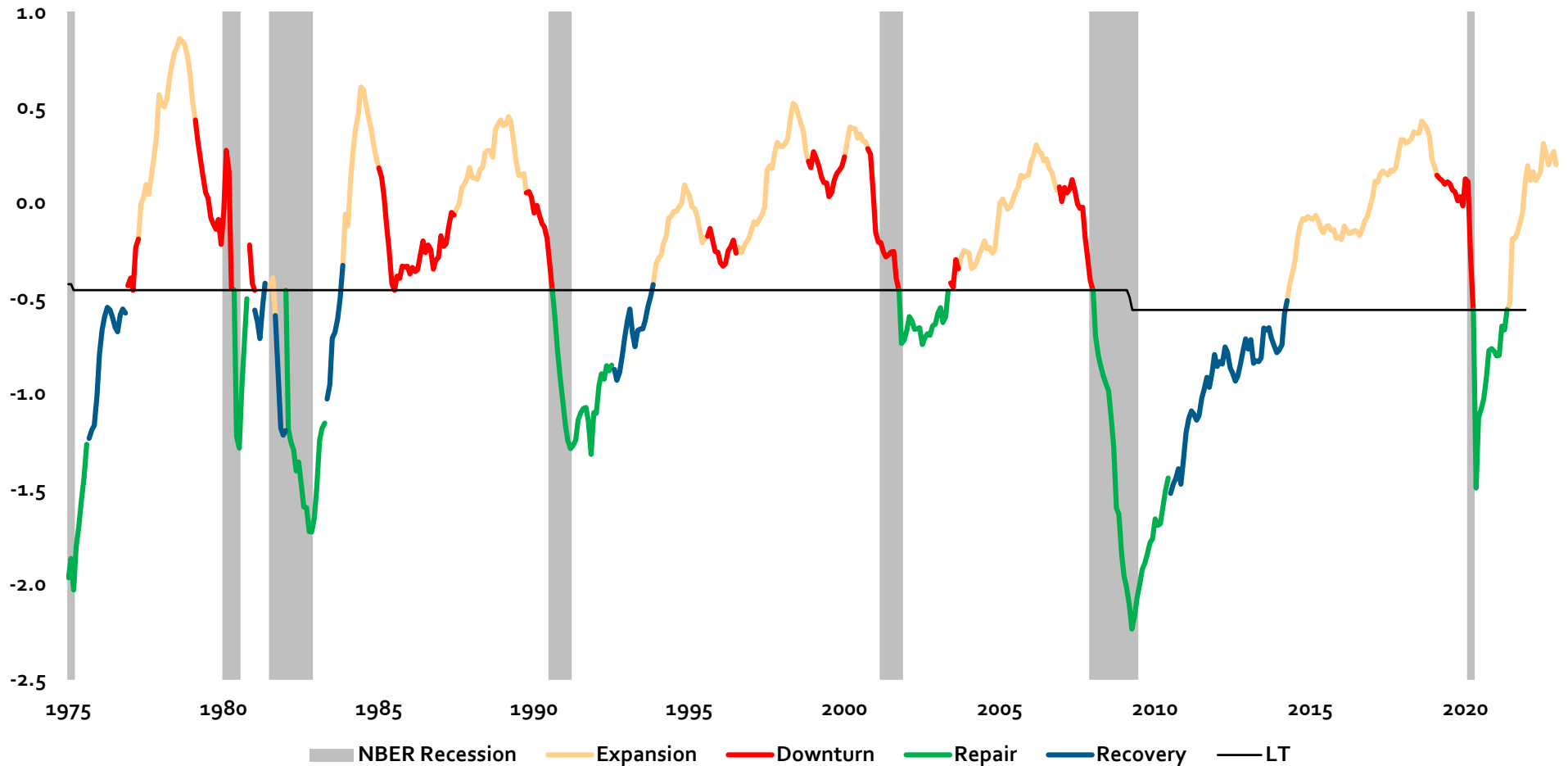
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Markets Driven by Rate of Change More Than by Levels

Data that are weak but starting to improve tend to be better for markets than data that are strong but starting to soften.

Morgan Stanley Cycle Indicator for US Economy ⁽¹⁾

As of December 31, 2022

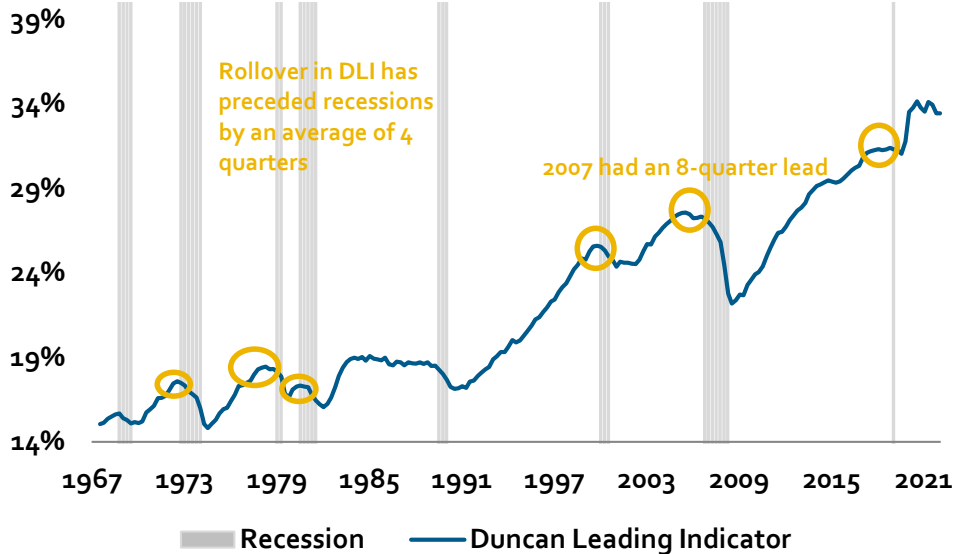


Source: Morgan Stanley & Co., Bloomberg, Haver Analytics, NBER. Grey bars indicate periods of recession. (1) The Morgan Stanley US Cycle Indicator measures the deviation from historical norms for macro factors including employment, credit conditions, corporate behavior and the yield curve. The repair phase occurs due to the time lag between when these factors are beginning to improve and when they turn positive. The Morgan Stanley US Cycle Indicator was revised as of December 31, 2018, by MS & Co. Research.

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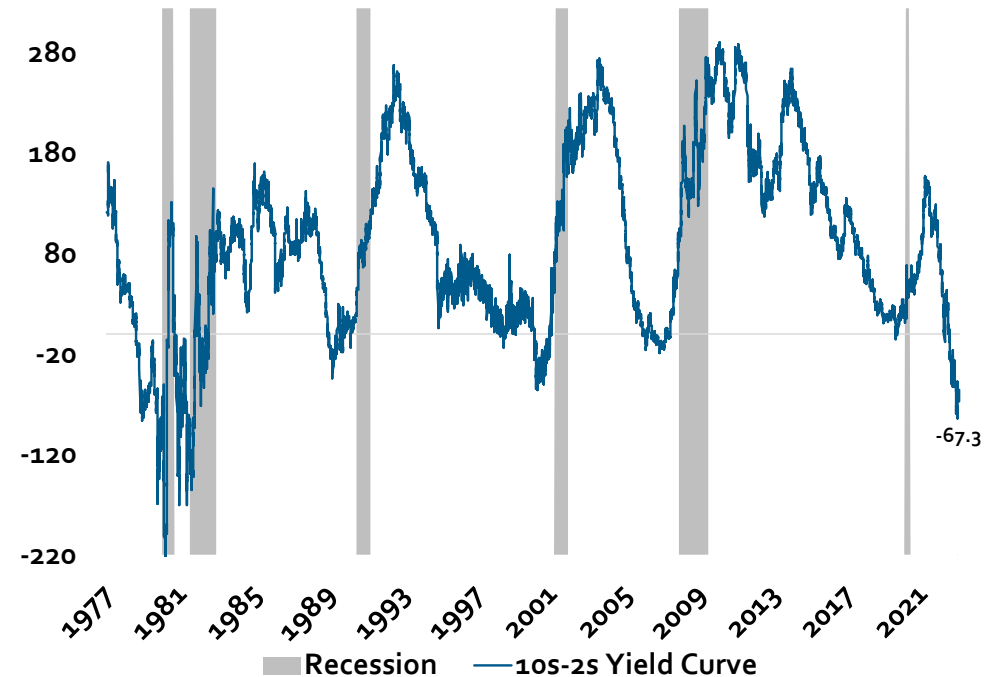
Recession Indicators

Duncan Leading Indicator (DLI)
Quarterly data as of September 30, 2022



DLI represents the relationship between spending and investment relative to demand; if spending and investment grow faster than demand, a rollover in the DLI should precede a recession

US Treasury 10 Yr – 2Yr Spread (bps)
Daily as of December 31, 2022



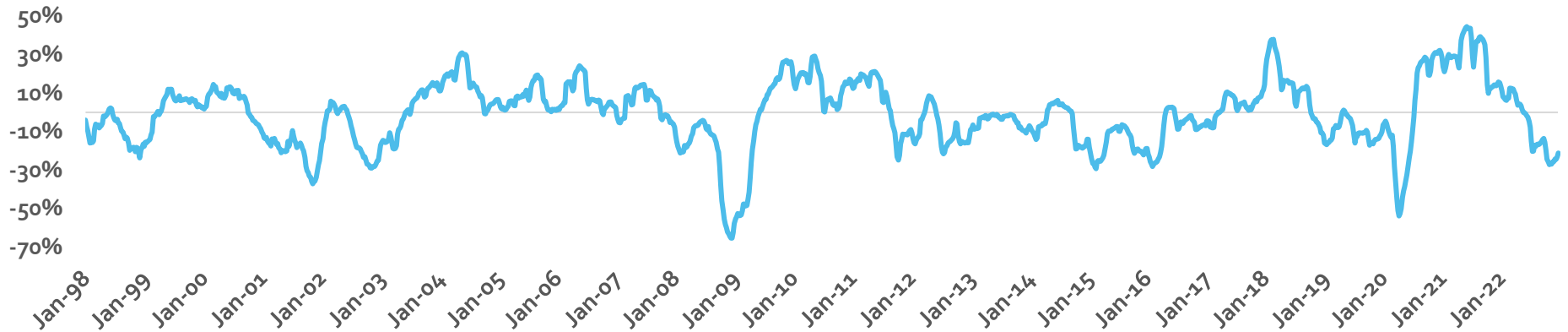
The “2s10s” spread provides a quick and simple indication of the slope of the yield curve. A flat curve is often followed by weak economic and financial market performance, while a steep curve is followed by strong performance. An inverted curve is typically seen as a warning sign of possible recession.

Source: Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO. For more information about the risks to performance please refer to the Risk Considerations section at the end of this material. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Estimates of future performance are based on assumptions that may not be realized. This material is not a solicitation of any offer to buy or sell any security or financial instrument or to participate in any trading strategy. Please refer to important information, disclosures and qualifications at the end of this material.

S&P 500 Earnings Revisions and Forward Estimates

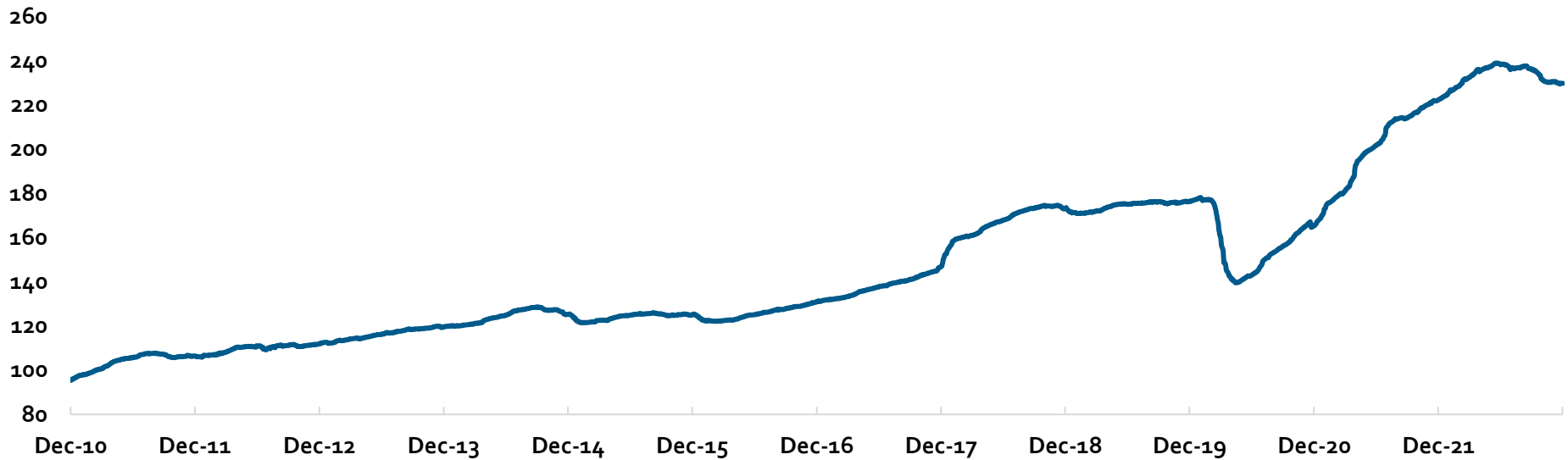
Following Year S&P 500 Earnings Revisions Breadth (Up Revisions minus Down Revisions)/Total Revisions

Data as of December 28, 2022



S&P 500 Bottom-Up Forward EPS Estimates (rolling 12 months)

Data as of December 30, 2022



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO.

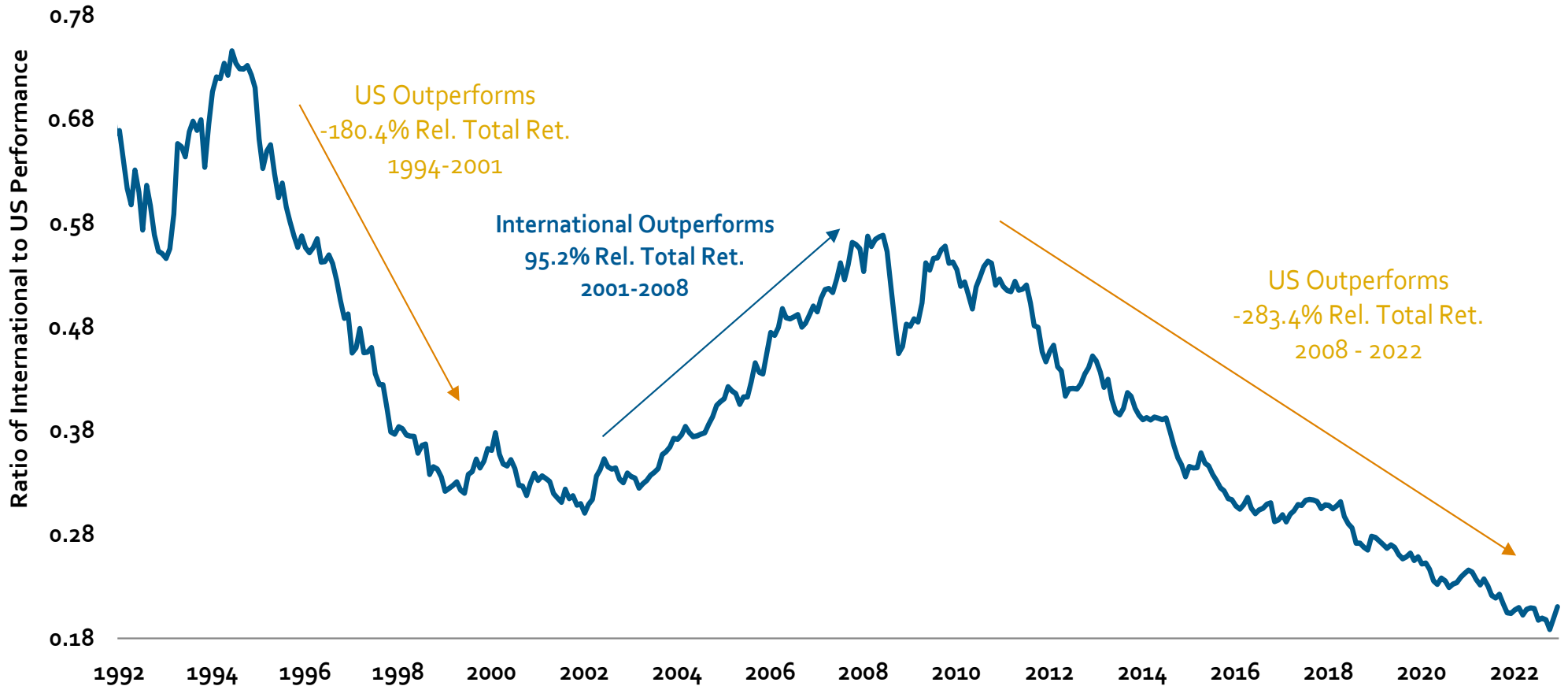
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Relative Performance of International vs. US

MSCI EAFE Vs. S&P 500¹

Monthly Data as of January 31, 1992, to December 30, 2022



Source: FactSet, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIC. (1) The ratio of international to US performance is measured by the total return of the MSCI EAFE Index divided by the total return of the S&P 500 Index. The relative total return is measured by the difference between the MSCI EAFE and S&P 500. The slope of the line indicates relative performance, rather than absolute level.

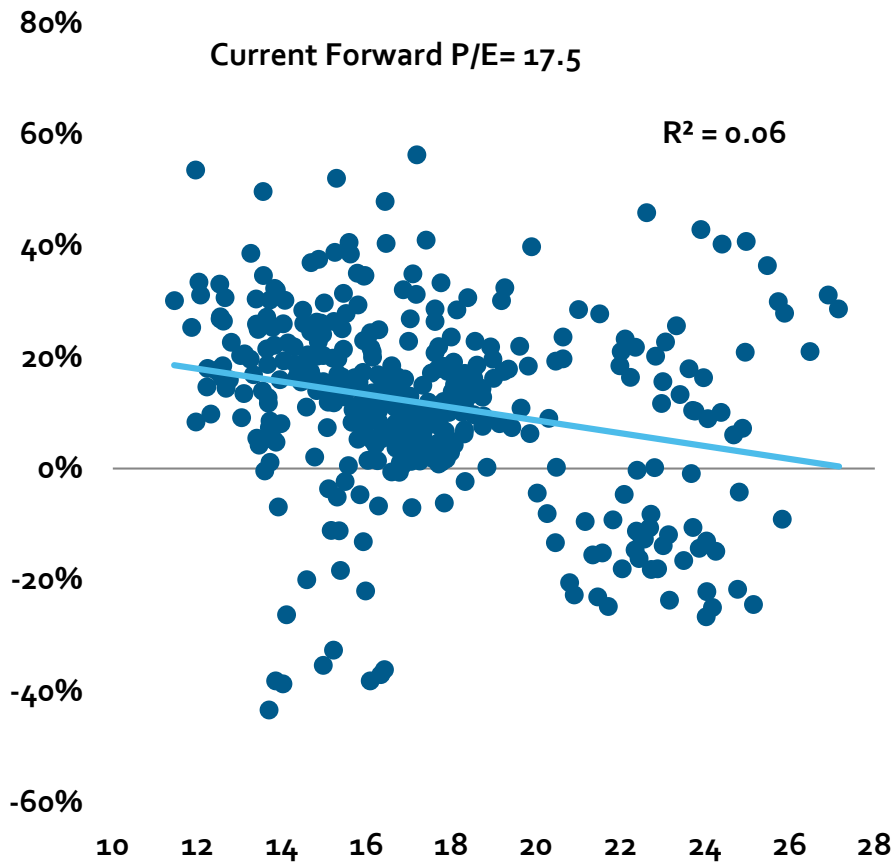
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P/E Ratios and Subsequent Forward Returns

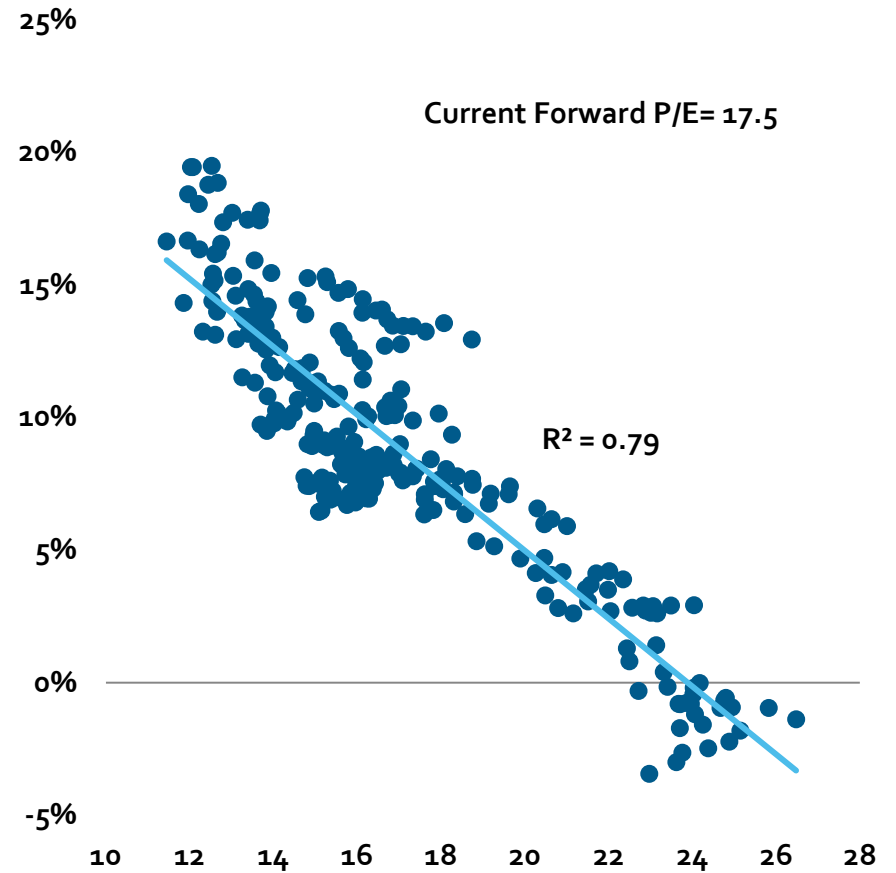
Forward P/E and 1 Year Forward Returns

Monthly data from January 31, 1990, to December 30, 2022



Forward P/E and 10 Year Forward Annualized Returns

Monthly data from January 31, 1990, to December 30, 2022



Source: Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Global Investment Office. R^2 is a measure of how well a regression line fits the data, or how well a given model describes the variability in the data. An R^2 of 1.0 means the model explains the data perfectly.

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The **Global Investment Committee** is a group of seasoned investment professionals who meet regularly to discuss the global economy and markets. The committee determines the investment outlook that guides our advice to clients. They continually monitor developing economic and market conditions, review tactical outlooks and recommend model portfolio weightings, as well as produce a suite of strategy, analysis, commentary, portfolio positioning suggestions and other reports and broadcasts.

The GIC Asset Allocation Models are not available to be directly implemented as part of an investment advisory service and should not be regarded as a recommendation of any Morgan Stanley investment advisory service. The GIC Asset Allocation Models do not represent actual trading or any type of account or any type of investment strategies and none of the fees or other expenses (e.g. commissions, mark-ups, mark-downs, advisory fees, fund expenses) associated with actual trading or accounts are reflected in the GIC Asset Allocation Models which, when compounded over a period of years, would decrease returns.

Adverse Active AlphaSM 2.0 is a patented screening and scoring process designed to help identify high-quality equity and fixed income managers with characteristics that may lead to future outperformance relative to index and peers. While highly ranked managers performed well as a group in our Adverse Active Alpha model back tests, not all of the managers will outperform. Please note that this data may be derived from back-testing, which has the benefit of hindsight. In addition, highly ranked managers can have differing risk profiles that might not be appropriate for all investors.

Our view is that Adverse Active Alpha is a good starting point and should be used in conjunction with other information. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's qualitative and quantitative investment

manager due diligence process are equally important factors for investors when considering managers for use through an investment advisory program. Factors including, but not limited to, manager turnover and changes to investment process can partially or fully negate a positive Adverse Active Alpha ranking. Additionally, highly ranked managers can have differing risk profiles that might not be appropriate for all investors.

The proprietary **Value Score** methodology considers an active investment strategies' value proposition relative to its costs. From a historical quantitative study of several quantitative markers, Value Score measures perceived forward-looking benefit and computes (1) "fair value" expense ratios for most traditional investment managers across 40 categories and (2) managers' perceived "excess value" by comparing the fair value expense ratios to actual expense ratios. Managers are then ranked within each category by their excess value to assign a Value Score. Our analysis suggests that greater levels of excess value have historically corresponded to attractive subsequent performance.

For more information on the ranking models, please see Adverse Active AlphaSM 2.0: Scoring Active Managers According to Potential Alpha and Value Score: Scoring Fee Efficiency by Comparing Managers' "Fair Value" and Actual Expense Ratios. The whitepapers are available from your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor. ADVERSE ACTIVE ALPHA is a registered service mark of Morgan Stanley and/or its affiliates. U.S. Pat. No. 8,756,098 applies to the Adverse Active Alpha system and/or methodology.

Additionally, highly ranked managers can have differing risk profiles that might not be appropriate for all investors. For more information on AAA, please see the Adverse Active Alpha Ranking Model and Selecting Managers with Adverse Active Alpha whitepapers. The whitepaper are available from your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor. ADVERSE ACTIVE ALPHA is a registered service mark of Morgan Stanley and/or its affiliates. U.S. Pat. No. 8,756,098 applies to the Adverse Active Alpha system and/or methodology.

The Global Investment Manager Analysis (GIMA) Services Only Apply to Certain Investment Advisory Programs GIMA evaluates certain investment products for the purposes of some – but not all – of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC's investment advisory programs (as described in more detail in the applicable Form ADV Disclosure Document for Morgan Stanley Wealth Management). If you do not invest through one of these investment advisory programs, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management is not obligated to provide you notice of any GIMA Status changes even though it may give notice to clients in other programs.

Strategy May Be Available as a Separately Managed Account or Mutual Fund Strategies are sometimes available in Morgan Stanley Wealth Management investment advisory programs both in the form of a separately managed account ("SMA") and a mutual fund. These may have different expenses and investment minimums. Your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor can provide more information on whether any particular strategy is available in more than one form in a particular investment advisory program. Generally, investment advisory accounts are subject to an annual asset-based fee (the "Fee") which is payable monthly in advance (some account types may be billed differently). In general, the Fee covers Morgan Stanley investment advisory services, custody of securities with Morgan Stanley, trade execution with or through Morgan Stanley or its affiliates, as well as compensation to any Morgan Stanley Financial Advisor.

In addition, each account that is invested in a program that is eligible to purchase certain investment products, such as mutual funds, will also pay a Platform Fee (which is subject to a Platform Fee offset) as described in the applicable ADV brochure. Accounts invested in the Select UMA program may also pay a separate Sub-Manager fee, if applicable.

If your account is invested in mutual funds or exchange traded funds (collectively "funds"), you will pay the fees and expenses of any funds in which your account is invested. Fees and expenses are charged directly to the pool of assets the fund invests in and are reflected in each fund's share price. These fees and expenses are an additional cost to you and would not be included in the Fee amount in your account statements. The advisory program you choose is described in the applicable Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC ADV Brochure, available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV.

Morgan Stanley or Executing Sub-Managers, as applicable, in some of Morgan Stanley's Separately Managed Account ("SMA") programs may effect transactions through broker-dealers other than Morgan Stanley or our affiliates. In such instances, you may be assessed additional costs by the other firm in addition to the Morgan Stanley and Sub-Manager fees. Those costs will be included in the net price of the security, not separately reported on trade confirmations or account statements. Certain Sub-Managers have historically directed most, if not all, of their trades to outside firms. Information provided by Sub-Managers concerning trade execution away from Morgan Stanley is summarized at: www.morganstanley.com/wealth/investmentsolutions/pdfs/adv/sotresponse.pdf. For more information on trading and costs, please refer to the ADV Brochure for your program(s), available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV, or contact your Financial Advisor / Private Wealth Advisor.

Conflicts of Interest: GIMA's goal is to provide professional, objective evaluations in support of the Morgan Stanley Wealth Management investment advisory programs. We have policies and procedures to help us meet this goal. However, our business is subject to various conflicts of interest. For example, ideas and suggestions for which investment products should be evaluated by GIMA come from a variety of sources, including our Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Financial Advisors and their direct or indirect managers, and other business persons within Morgan Stanley Wealth Management or its affiliates. Such persons may have an ongoing business relationship with certain investment managers or mutual fund companies whereby they, Morgan Stanley Wealth

Management or its affiliates receive compensation from, or otherwise related to, those investment managers or mutual funds. For example, a Financial Advisor may suggest that GIMA evaluates an investment manager or fund in which a portion of his or her clients' assets are already invested. While such a recommendation is permissible, GIMA is responsible for the opinions expressed by GIMA. Separately, certain strategies managed or sub-advised by us or our affiliates, including but not limited to MSIM and Eaton Vance Management ("EVM") and its investment affiliates, may be included in your account. See the conflicts of interest section in the applicable Form ADV Disclosure Document for Morgan Stanley Wealth Management for a discussion of other types of conflicts that may be relevant to GIMA's evaluation of managers and funds. In addition, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management, MS&Co., managers and their affiliates provide a variety of services (including research, brokerage, asset management, trading, lending and investment banking services) for each other and for various clients, including issuers of securities that may be recommended for purchase or sale by clients or are otherwise held in client accounts, and managers in various advisory programs. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management, managers, MS&Co., and their affiliates receive compensation and fees in connection with these services. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management believes that the nature and range of clients to which such services are rendered is such that it would be inadvisable to exclude categorically all of these companies from an account.

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Morgan Stanley charges each fund family we offer a mutual fund support fee, also called a "revenue-sharing payment," on client account holdings in fund families according to a tiered rate that increases along with the management fee of the fund so that lower management fee funds pay lower rates than those with higher management fees.

Consider Your Own Investment Needs: The model portfolios and strategies discussed in the material are formulated based on general client characteristics including risk tolerance. This material is not intended to be an analysis of whether particular investments or strategies are appropriate for you or a recommendation, or an offer to participate in any investment. Therefore, clients should not use this material as the sole basis for investment decisions. They should consider all relevant information, including their existing portfolio, investment objectives, risk tolerance, liquidity needs and investment time horizon. Such a determination may lead to asset allocation results that are materially different from the asset allocation shown in this profile. Talk to your Financial Advisor about what would be an appropriate asset allocation for you, whether Morgan Stanley Pathway Funds is an appropriate program for you.

No obligation to notify – Morgan Stanley Wealth Management has no obligation to notify you when the model portfolios, strategies, or any other information, in this material changes.

For index, indicator and survey definitions referenced in this report please visit the following: <https://www.morganstanley.com/wealth-investmentsolutions/wmir-definitions>

The Morgan Stanley Pathway Funds, Firm Discretionary UMA Model Portfolios, and other asset allocation or any other model portfolios discussed in this material are available only to investors participating in Morgan Stanley Consulting Group advisory programs. For additional information on the Morgan Stanley Consulting Group advisory programs, see the applicable ADV brochure, available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV or from your Morgan Stanley Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor. To learn more about the Morgan Stanley Pathway Funds, visit the Funds' website at <https://www.morganstanley.com/wealth-investmentsolutions/cgcm>. Consulting Group is a business of Morgan Stanley.

Morgan Stanley Pathway Program Asset Allocation Models There are model portfolios corresponding to five risk-tolerance levels available in the Pathway program. Model 1 is the least aggressive portfolio and consists mostly of bonds. As the model numbers increase, the models have higher allocations to equities and become more aggressive. Pathway is a mutual fund asset allocation program. In constructing the Pathway Program Model Portfolios, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management uses, among other things, model asset allocations produced by Morgan Wealth Management's Global Investment Committee (the "GIC"). The Pathway Program Model Portfolios are specific to the Pathway program (based on program features and parameters, and any other requirements of Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's Consulting Group). The Pathway Program Model Portfolios may therefore differ in some respects from model portfolios available in other Morgan Stanley Wealth Management programs or from asset allocation models published by the Global Investment Committee.

The type of mutual funds and ETFs discussed in this presentation utilizes nontraditional or complex investment strategies and/or derivatives. Examples of these types of funds include those that utilize one or more of the below noted investment strategies or categories or which seek exposure to the following markets: (1) commodities (e.g., agricultural, energy and metals), currency, precious metals; (2) managed futures; (3) leveraged, inverse or inverse leveraged; (4) bear market, hedging, long-short equity, market neutral; (5) real estate; (6) volatility (seeking exposure to the CBOE VIX Index). Investors should keep in mind that while mutual funds and ETFs may, at times, utilize nontraditional investment options and strategies, they should not be equated with unregistered privately offered alternative investments. Because of regulatory limitations, mutual funds and ETFs that seek alternative-like investment exposure must utilize a more limited investment universe. As a result, investment returns and portfolio characteristics of alternative mutual funds and ETFs may vary from traditional hedge funds pursuing similar investment objectives. Moreover, traditional hedge funds have limited liquidity with long "lock-up" periods allowing them to pursue investment strategies without having to factor in the need to meet client redemptions and ETFs trade on an exchange. On the

other hand, mutual funds typically must meet daily client redemptions. This differing liquidity profile can have a material impact on the investment returns generated by a mutual fund or ETF pursuing an alternative investing strategy compared with a traditional hedge fund pursuing the same strategy.

Nontraditional investment options and strategies are often employed by a portfolio manager to further a fund's investment objective and to help offset market risks. However, these features may be complex, making it more difficult to understand the fund's essential characteristics and risks, and how it will perform in different market environments and over various periods of time. They may also expose the fund to increased volatility and unanticipated risks particularly when used in complex combinations and/or accompanied by the use of borrowing or "leverage."

Please consider the investment objectives, risks, fees, and charges and expenses of mutual funds, ETFs, closed end funds, unit investment trusts, and variable insurance products carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about each fund. To obtain a prospectus, contact your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor or visit the Morgan Stanley website at www.morganstanley.com. Please read it carefully before investing.

Money Market Funds: You could lose money in money market funds. Although money market funds classified as government funds (i.e., money market funds that invest 99.5% of total assets in cash and/or securities backed by the U.S government) and retail funds (i.e., money market funds open to natural person investors only) seek to preserve value at \$1.00 per share, they cannot guarantee they will do so. The price of other money market funds will fluctuate and when you sell shares they may be worth more or less than originally paid. Money market funds may impose a fee upon sale or temporarily suspend sales if liquidity falls below required minimums. During suspensions, shares would not be available for purchases, withdrawals, check writing or ATM debits. A money market fund investment is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or other government agency. The Fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the Fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time.

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of a money market fund before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the money market fund. To obtain a prospectus, contact your Financial Advisor or visit the money market fund company's website. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Exchange Funds are private placement vehicles that enable holders of concentrated single-stock positions to exchange those stocks for a diversified portfolio. Investors may benefit from greater diversification by exchanging a concentrated stock position for fund shares without triggering a taxable event. These funds are available only to qualified investors and may only be offered by Financial Advisors who are qualified to sell alternative investments. Before investing, investors should consider the following:

- Dividends are pooled
- Investors may forfeit their stock voting rights
- Investment may be illiquid for several years
- Investments may be leveraged or contain derivatives
- Significant early redemption fees may apply
- Changes to the U.S. tax code, which could be retroactive (potentially disallowing the favorable tax treatment of exchange funds)
- Investment risk and potential loss of principal

KEY ASSET CLASS CONSIDERATIONS AND OTHER RISKS

Investing in the markets entails the risk of market volatility. The value of all types of investments, including stocks, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), closed-end funds, and unit investment trusts, may increase or decrease over varying time periods. To the extent the investments depicted herein represent **international securities**, you should be aware that there may be additional risks associated with international investing, including foreign economic, political, monetary and/or legal factors, changing currency exchange rates, foreign taxes, and differences in financial and accounting standards. These risks may be magnified in **emerging markets and frontier markets**. Some funds also invest in foreign securities, which may involve currency risk. There is no assurance that the fund will achieve its investment objective. **Small- and mid-capitalization companies** may lack the financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies. In addition, the securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies may not trade as readily as, and be subject to higher volatility than, those of larger, more established companies. The value of **fixed income securities** will fluctuate and, upon a sale, may be worth more or less than their original cost or maturity value. Bonds are subject to interest rate risk, call risk, reinvestment risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk of the issuer. **High yield bonds** are subject to additional risks such as increased risk of default and greater volatility because of the lower credit quality of the issues. In the case of **municipal bonds**, income is generally exempt from federal income taxes. Some income may be subject to state and local taxes and to the federal alternative minimum tax. Capital gains, if any, are subject to tax. **Treasury Inflation Protection Securities' (TIPS)** coupon payments and underlying principal are automatically increased to compensate for inflation by tracking the consumer price index (CPI). While the real rate of return is guaranteed, TIPS tend to offer a low return. Because the return of TIPS is linked to inflation, TIPS may significantly underperform versus conventional U.S.

Treasuries in times of low inflation. There is no guarantee that investors will receive par if TIPS are sold prior to maturity. The returns on a portfolio consisting primarily of **environmental, social, and governance-aware investments ("ESG")** may be lower or higher than a portfolio that is more diversified or where decisions are based solely on investment considerations. Because ESG criteria exclude some investments, investors may not be able to take advantage of the same opportunities or market trends as investors that do not use such criteria. The companies identified and investment examples are for illustrative purposes only and should not be deemed a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell any securities or investment products. They are intended to demonstrate the approaches taken by managers who focus on ESG criteria in their investment strategy. There can be no guarantee that a client's account will be managed as described herein. **Options** and margin trading involve substantial risk and are not appropriate for all investors. Besides the general investment risk of holding securities that may decline in value and the possible loss of principal invested, **closed-end funds** may have additional risks related to declining market prices relative to net asset values (NAVs), active manager underperformance and potential leverage. Closed-end funds, unlike open-end funds, are not continuously offered. There is a one-time public offering and once issued, shares of closed-end funds are sold in the open market through a stock exchange. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their NAV which may increase investors' risk of loss. The risk of loss due to this discount may be greater for investors expecting to sell their shares in a relatively short period after completion of the public offering. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that a closed-end fund's net asset value may decrease as a result of investment activities. NAV is total assets less total liabilities divided by the number of shares outstanding. At the time an investor purchases or sells shares of a closed-end fund, shares may have a market price that is above or below NAV. Portfolios that invest a large percentage of assets in only one industry **sector** (or in only a few sectors) are more vulnerable to price fluctuation than those that diversify among a broad range of sectors.

Structured Investments are complex and not appropriate for all investors. An investment in Structures Investments involve risks. These risks can include but are not limited to: (1) Fluctuations in the price, level or yield of underlying instruments, interest rates, currency values and credit quality, (2) Substantial or total loss of principal, (3) Limits on participation in appreciation of underlying instrument, (4) Limited liquidity, (5) Issuer credit risk and (6) Conflicts of Interest. There is no assurance that a strategy of using structured product for wealth preservation, yield enhancement, and/or interest rate risk hedging will meet its objectives.

Alternative investments may be either traditional alternative investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, fund of hedge funds, private equity, private real estate and managed futures or, non-traditional products such as mutual funds and exchange-traded funds that also seek alternative-like exposure but have significant differences from traditional alternative investments. Alternative investments often are speculative and include a high degree of risk. Investors could lose all or a substantial amount of their investment. Alternative investments are appropriate only for eligible, long-term investors who are willing to forgo liquidity and put capital at risk for an indefinite period of time. They may be highly illiquid and can engage in leverage and other speculative practices that may increase the volatility and risk of loss. Alternative Investments typically have higher fees than traditional investments. Investors should carefully review and consider potential risks before investing. Certain of these risks may include but are not limited to: Loss of all or a substantial portion of the investment due to leveraging, short-selling, or other speculative practices; Lack of liquidity in that there may be no secondary market for a fund; Volatility of returns; Restrictions on transferring interests in a fund; Potential lack of diversification and resulting higher risk due to concentration of trading authority when a single advisor is utilized; Absence of information regarding valuations and pricing; Complex tax structures and delays in tax reporting; Less regulation and higher fees than mutual funds; and Risks associated with the operations, personnel, and processes of the manager. Further, opinions regarding Alternative Investments expressed herein may differ from the opinions expressed by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management and/or other businesses/affiliates of Morgan Stanley Wealth Management.

Certain information contained herein may constitute forward-looking statements. Due to various risks and uncertainties, actual events, results or the performance of a fund may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Clients should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of a fund before investing.

Alternative investments involve complex tax structures, tax inefficient investing, and delays in distributing important tax information. Individual funds have specific risks related to their investment programs that will vary from fund to fund. Clients should consult their own tax and legal advisors as Morgan Stanley Wealth Management does not provide tax or legal advice.

Interests in alternative investment products are offered pursuant to the terms of the applicable offering memorandum, are distributed by Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and certain of its affiliates, and (1) are not FDIC-insured, (2) are not deposits or other obligations of Morgan Stanley or any of its affiliates, (3) are not guaranteed by Morgan Stanley and its affiliates, and (4) involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal. Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC is a registered broker-dealer, not a bank.

A majority of Alternative Investment managers reviewed and selected by GIMA pay or cause to be paid an ongoing fee for distribution from their management fees to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management in connection with Morgan Stanley Wealth Management clients that purchase an interest in an Alternative Investment and in some instances pay these fees on the investments held by advisory clients. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management rebates such fees that are received and attributable to an Investment held by an advisory client and retains the fees paid in connection with investments held by brokerage clients. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management has a conflict of interest in offering alternative investments because Morgan Stanley Wealth Management or our affiliates, in most instances, earn more money in your account from your investments in alternative investments than from other investment options.



It should be noted that the majority of hedge fund indexes are comprised of hedge fund manager returns. This is in contrast to traditional indexes, which are comprised of individual securities in the various market segments they represent and offer complete transparency as to membership and construction methodology. As such, some believe that hedge fund index returns have certain biases that are not present in traditional indexes. Some of these biases inflate index performance, while others may skew performance negatively. However, many studies indicate that overall hedge fund index performance has been biased to the upside. Some studies suggest performance has been inflated by up to 260 basis points or more annually depending on the types of biases included and the time period studied. Although there are numerous potential biases that could affect hedge fund returns, we identify some of the more common ones throughout this paper.

Self-selection bias results when certain manager returns are not included in the index returns and may result in performance being skewed up or down. Because hedge funds are private placements, hedge fund managers are able to decide which fund returns they want to report and are able to opt out of reporting to the various databases. Certain hedge fund managers may choose only to report returns for funds with strong returns and opt out of reporting returns for weak performers. Other hedge funds that close may decide to stop reporting in order to retain secrecy, which may cause a downward bias in returns.

Survivorship bias results when certain constituents are removed from an index. This often results from the closure of funds due to poor performance, “blow ups,” or other such events. As such, this bias typically results in performance being skewed higher. As noted, hedge fund index performance biases can result in positive or negative skew. However, it would appear that the skew is more often positive. While it is difficult to quantify the effects precisely, investors should be aware that idiosyncratic factors may be giving hedge fund index returns an artificial “lift” or upwards bias.

Hedge Funds of Funds and many funds of funds are private investment vehicles restricted to certain qualified private and institutional investors. They are often speculative and include a high degree of risk. Investors can lose all or a substantial amount of their investment. They may be highly illiquid, can engage in leverage and other speculative practices that may increase volatility and the risk of loss, and may be subject to large investment minimums and initial lockups. They involve complex tax structures, tax-inefficient investing and delays in distributing important tax information. Categorically, hedge funds and funds of funds have higher fees and expenses than traditional investments, and such fees and expenses can lower the returns achieved by investors. Funds of funds have an additional layer of fees over and above hedge fund fees that will offset returns. An investment in an **exchange-traded fund** involves risks similar to those of investing in a broadly based portfolio of equity securities traded on an exchange in the relevant securities market, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock and bond prices. An investment in a **target date portfolio** is subject to the risks attendant to the underlying funds in which it invests, in these portfolios the funds are the Consulting Group Capital Market funds. A target date portfolio is geared to investors who will retire and/or require income at an approximate year. The portfolio is managed to meet the investor’s goals by the pre-established year or “target date.” A target date portfolio will transition its invested assets from a more aggressive portfolio to a more conservative portfolio as the target date draws closer. An investment in the target date portfolio is not guaranteed at any time, including, before or after the target date is reached. **Managed futures** investments are speculative, involve a high degree of risk, use significant leverage, are generally illiquid, have substantial charges, subject investors to conflicts of interest, and are appropriate only for the risk capital portion of an investor’s portfolio. Managed futures investments do not replace equities or bonds but rather may act as a complement in a well diversified portfolio. Managed Futures are complex and not appropriate for all investors.

Virtual Currency Products (Cryptocurrencies)

Buying, selling, and transacting in Bitcoin, Ethereum or other digital assets (“Digital Assets”), and related funds and products, is highly speculative and may result in a loss of the entire investment. Risks and considerations include but are not limited to:

- Digital Assets have only been in existence for a short period of time and historical trading prices for Digital Assets have been highly volatile. **The price of Digital Assets could decline rapidly, and investors could lose their entire investment.**

- Certain Digital Asset funds and products, allow investors to invest on a more frequent basis than investors may withdraw from the fund or product, and interests in such funds or products are generally not freely transferrable. This means that, particularly given the volatility of Digital Assets, an investor will have to bear any losses with respect to its investment for an extended period of time and will not be able to react to changes in the price of the Digital Asset once invested (for example, by seeking to withdraw) as quickly as when making the decision to invest. Such Digital Asset funds and products, are intended only for persons who are able to bear the economic risk of investment and who do not need liquidity with respect to their investments.

- Given the volatility in the price of Digital Assets, the net asset value of a fund or product that invests in such assets at the time an investor’s subscription for interests in the fund or product is accepted may be significantly below or above the net asset value of the product or fund at the time the investor submitted subscription materials.

- Certain Digital Assets are not intended to function as currencies but are intended to have other use cases. These other Digital Assets may be subject to some or all of the risks and considerations set forth herein, as well as additional risks applicable to such Digital Assets. Buyers, sellers and users of such Digital Assets should thoroughly familiarize themselves with such risks and considerations before transacting in such Digital Assets.
- The value of Digital Assets may be negatively impacted by future legal and regulatory developments, including but not limited to increased regulation of such Digital Assets. Any such developments may make such Digital Assets less valuable, impose additional burdens and expenses on a fund or product investing in such assets or impact the ability of such a fund or product to continue to operate, which may materially decrease the value of an investment therein.
- Due to the new and evolving nature of digital currencies and the absence of comprehensive guidance, many significant aspects of the tax treatment of Digital Assets are uncertain. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Digital Assets, directly or indirectly through a fund or product, under U.S. federal income tax law, as well as the tax law of any relevant state, local or other jurisdiction.
- Over the past several years, certain Digital Asset exchanges have experienced failures or interruptions in service due to fraud, security breaches, operational problems or business failure. Such events in the future could impact any fund's or product's ability to transact in Digital Assets if the fund or product relies on an impacted exchange and may also materially decrease the price of Digital Assets, thereby impacting the value of your investment, regardless of whether the fund or product relies on such an impacted exchange.
- Although any Digital Asset product and its service providers have in place significant safeguards against loss, theft, destruction and inaccessibility, there is nonetheless a risk that some or all of a product's Digital Asset could be permanently lost, stolen, destroyed or inaccessible by virtue of, among other things, the loss or theft of the "private keys" necessary to access a product's Digital Asset.
- Investors in funds or products investing or transacting in Digital Assets may not benefit to the same extent (or at all) from "airdrops" with respect to, or "forks" in, a Digital Asset's blockchain, compared to investors who hold Digital Assets directly instead of through a fund or product. Additionally, a "fork" in the Digital Asset blockchain could materially decrease the price of such Digital Asset.
- Digital Assets are not legal tender, and are not backed by any government, corporation or other identified body, other than with respect to certain digital currencies that certain governments are or may be developing now or in the future. No law requires companies or individuals to accept digital currency as a form of payment (except, potentially, with respect to digital currencies developed by certain governments where such acceptance may be mandated). Instead, other than as described in the preceding sentences, Digital Asset products' use is limited to businesses and individuals that are willing to accept them. If no one were to accept digital currencies, virtual currency products would very likely become worthless.
- Platforms that buy and sell Digital Assets can be hacked, and some have failed. In addition, like the platforms themselves, digital wallets can be hacked, and are subject to theft and fraud. As a result, like other investors have, you can lose some or all of your holdings of Digital Assets.
- Unlike US banks and credit unions that provide certain guarantees of safety to depositors, there are no such safeguards provided to Digital Assets held in digital wallets by their providers or by regulators.
- Due to the anonymity Digital Assets offer, they have known use in illegal activity, including drug dealing, money laundering, human trafficking, sanction evasion and other forms of illegal commerce. Abuses could impact legitimate consumers and speculators; for instance, law enforcement agencies could shut down or restrict the use of platforms and exchanges, limiting or shutting off entirely the ability to use or trade Digital Asset products.
- Digital Assets may not have an established track record of credibility and trust. Further, any performance data relating to Digital Asset products may not be verifiable as pricing models are not uniform.
- Investors should be aware of the potentially increased risks of transacting in Digital Assets relating to the risks and considerations, including fraud, theft, and lack of legitimacy, and other aspects and qualities of Digital Assets, before transacting in such assets.
- The exchange rate of virtual currency products versus the USD historically has been very volatile and the exchange rate could drastically decline. For example, the exchange rate of certain Digital

Assets versus the USD has in the past dropped more than 50% in a single day. Other Digital Assets may be affected by such volatility as well.

- Digital Asset exchanges have limited operating and performance histories and are not regulated with the same controls or customer protections available to more traditional exchanges transacting equity, debt, and other assets and securities. There is no assurance that a person/exchange who currently accepts a Digital Asset as payment will continue to do so in the future.
- The regulatory framework of Digital Assets is evolving, and in some cases is uncertain, and Digital Assets themselves may not be governed and protected by applicable securities regulators and securities laws, including, but not limited to, Securities Investor Protection Corporation coverage, or other regulatory regimes.
- Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC or its affiliates (collectively, "Morgan Stanley") may currently, or in the future, offer or invest in Digital Asset products, services or platforms. The proprietary interests of Morgan Stanley may conflict with your interests.
- The foregoing list of considerations and risks are not and do not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in any product or fund investing or trading in Digital Assets.

Asset allocation and diversification do not assure a profit or protect against loss in declining financial markets. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual results may vary.

Rebalancing does not protect against a loss in declining financial markets. There may be a potential tax implication with a rebalancing strategy. Investors should consult with their tax advisor before implementing such a strategy.

Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot directly invest in them. They are not subject to expenses or fees and are often comprised of securities and other investment instruments the liquidity of which is not restricted. A particular investment product may consist of securities significantly different than those in any index referred to herein. Composite index results are shown for illustrative purposes only, generally do not represent the performance of a specific investment, may not, for a variety of reasons, be an appropriate comparison or benchmark for a particular investment and may not necessarily reflect the actual investment strategy or objective of a particular investment. Consequently, comparing an investment to a particular index may be of limited use.

To obtain **Tax-Management Services**, a client must complete the Tax-Management Form, and deliver the signed form to Morgan Stanley. For more information on Tax-Management Services, including its features and limitations, please ask your Financial Advisor for the Tax Management Form. Review the form carefully with your tax advisor. Tax-Management Services: (a) apply only to equity investments in separate account sleeves of client accounts; (b) are not available for all accounts or clients; and (c) may adversely impact account performance. Tax-management services do not constitute tax advice or a complete tax-sensitive investment management program. There is no guarantee that tax-management services will produce the desired tax results.

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A LifeView Financial Goal Analysis (“Financial Goal Analysis”) or LifeView Financial Plan (“Financial Plan”) is based on the methodology, estimates, and assumptions, as described in your report, as well as personal data provided by you. It should be considered a working document that can assist you with your objectives. Morgan Stanley makes no guarantees as to future results or that an individual’s investment objectives will be achieved. The responsibility for implementing, monitoring and adjusting your Financial Goal Analysis or Financial Plan rests with you. After your Financial Advisor delivers your report to you, if you so desire, your Financial Advisor can help you implement any part that you choose; however, you are not obligated to work with your Financial Advisor or Morgan Stanley.

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We may act in the capacity of a broker or that of an advisor. As your broker, we are not your fiduciary and our interests may not always be identical to yours. Please consult with your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor to discuss our obligations to disclose to you any conflicts we may from time to time have and our duty to act in your best interest. We may be paid both by you and by others who compensate us based on what you buy. Our compensation, including that of your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor, may vary by product and over time.

Investment and services offered through Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, Member SIPC.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT COMMITTEE (GIC) ASSET ALLOCATION MODELS: The Asset Allocation Models are created by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management’s GIC.

HYPOTHETICAL MODEL PERFORMANCE (GROSS): Hypothetical model performance results do not reflect the investment or performance of an actual portfolio following a GIC Strategy, but simply reflect actual historical performance of selected indices on a real-time basis over the specified period of time representing the GIC’s strategic and tactical allocations as of the date of this report. The past performance shown here is simulated performance based on benchmark indices, not investment results from an actual portfolio or actual trading. There can be large differences between hypothetical and actual performance results achieved by a particular asset allocation or trading strategy. Hypothetical performance results do not represent actual trading and are generally designed with the benefit of hindsight. Actual performance results of accounts vary due to, for example, market factors (such as liquidity) and client-specific factors (such as investment vehicle selection, timing of contributions and withdrawals, restrictions and rebalancing schedules). Clients would not necessarily have obtained the performance results shown here if they had invested in accordance with any GIC Asset Allocation Model for the periods indicated. Despite the limitations of hypothetical performance, these hypothetical performance results allow clients and Financial Advisors to obtain a sense of the risk/return trade-off of different asset allocation constructs. The hypothetical performance results in this report are calculated using the returns of benchmark indices for the asset classes, and not the returns of securities, fund or other investment products. Models may contain allocations to Hedge Funds, Private Equity and Private Real Estate. The benchmark indices for these asset classes are not issued on a daily basis. When calculating model performance on a day for which no benchmark index data is issued, we have assumed straight line growth between the index levels issued before and after that date.

FEES REDUCE THE PERFORMANCE OF ACTUAL ACCOUNTS: None of the fees or other expenses (e.g. commissions, mark-ups, mark-downs, fees) associated with actual trading or accounts are reflected in the GIC Asset Allocation Models. The GIC Asset Allocation Models and any model performance included in this presentation are intended as educational materials. Were a client to use these models in connection with investing, any investment decisions made would be subject to transaction and other costs which, when compounded over a period of years, would decrease returns. Information regarding Morgan Stanley’s standard advisory fees is available in the Form ADV Part 2, which is available at www.morganstanley.com/adv. The following hypothetical illustrates the compound effect fees have on investment returns: For example, if a portfolio’s annual rate of return is 15% for 5 years and the account pays 50 basis points in fees per annum, the gross cumulative five-year return would be 101.1% and the five-year return net of fees would be 96.8%. Fees and/or expenses would apply to clients who invest in investments in an account based on these asset

allocations, and would reduce clients' returns. The impact of fees and/or expenses can be material.

Variable annuities are long-term investments designed for retirement purposes and may be subject to market fluctuations, investment risk, and possible loss of principal. All guarantees, including optional benefits, are based on the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company and do not apply to the underlying investment options. Optional riders may not be able to be purchased in combination and are available at an additional cost. Some optional riders must be elected at time of purchase. Optional riders may be subject to specific limitations, restrictions, holding periods, costs, and expenses as specified by the insurance company in the annuity contract. If you are investing in a **variable annuity** through a tax-advantaged retirement plan such as an IRA, you will get no additional tax advantage from the variable annuity. Under these circumstances, you should only consider buying a variable annuity because of its other features, such as lifetime income payments and death benefits protection. Taxable distributions (and certain deemed distributions) are subject to ordinary income tax and, if taken prior to age 59½, may be subject to a 10% federal income tax penalty. Early withdrawals will reduce the death benefit and cash surrender value.

Equity securities may fluctuate in response to news on companies, industries, market conditions and general economic environment. **Ultrashort-term fixed income** asset class is comprised of fixed income securities with high quality, very short maturities. They are therefore subject to the risks associated with debt securities such as credit and interest rate risk.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) are limited partnerships or limited liability companies that are taxed as partnerships and whose interests (limited partnership units or limited liability company units) are traded on securities exchanges like shares of common stock. Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors. Investments in MLP interests are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in the energy and natural resources sectors, including commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk. Individual MLPs are publicly traded partnerships that have unique risks related to their structure. These include, but are not limited to, their reliance on the capital markets to fund growth, adverse ruling on the current tax treatment of distributions (typically mostly tax deferred), and commodity volume risk. The potential tax benefits from investing in MLPs depend on their being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes and, if the MLP is deemed to be a corporation, then its income would be subject to federal taxation at the entity level, reducing the amount of cash available for distribution to the fund which could result in a reduction of the fund's value. MLPs carry interest rate risk and may underperform in a rising interest rate environment. MLP funds accrue deferred income taxes for future tax liabilities associated with the portion of MLP distributions considered to be a tax-deferred return of capital and for any net operating gains as well as capital appreciation of its investments; this deferred tax liability is reflected in the daily NAV, and, as a result, the MLP fund's after-tax performance could differ significantly from the underlying assets even if the pre-tax performance is closely tracked.

Investing in commodities entails significant risks. Commodity prices may be affected by a variety of factors at any time, including but not limited to, (i) changes in supply and demand relationships, (ii) governmental programs and policies, (iii) national and international political and economic events, war and terrorist events, (iv) changes in interest and exchange rates, (v) trading activities in commodities and related contracts, (vi) pestilence, technological change and weather, and (vii) the price volatility of a commodity. In addition, the commodities markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including lack of liquidity, participation of speculators and government intervention. **Physical precious metals** are non-regulated products. Precious metals are speculative investments, which may experience short-term and long term price volatility. The value of precious metals investments may fluctuate and may appreciate or decline, depending on market conditions. Unlike bonds and stocks, precious metals do not make interest or dividend payments. Therefore, precious metals may not be appropriate for investors who require current income. Precious metals are commodities that should be safely stored, which may impose additional costs on the investor.

REITs investing risks are similar to those associated with direct investments in real estate: property value fluctuations, lack of liquidity, limited diversification and sensitivity to economic factors such as interest rate changes and market recessions. Risks of **private real estate** include: illiquidity; a long-term investment horizon with a limited or nonexistent secondary market; lack of transparency; volatility (risk of loss); and leverage. Principal is returned on a monthly basis over the life of a **mortgage-backed security**. Principal prepayment can significantly affect the monthly income stream and the maturity of any type of MBS, including standard MBS, CMOs and Lottery Bonds. **Asset-backed securities** generally decrease in value as a result of interest rate increases, but may benefit less than other fixed-income securities from declining interest rates, principally because of prepayments.

Yields are subject to change with economic conditions. Yield is only one factor that should be considered when making an investment decision. **Credit ratings** are subject to change. **Duration**, the most commonly used measure of bond risk, quantifies the effect of changes in interest rates on the price of a bond or bond portfolio. The longer the duration, the more sensitive the bond or portfolio would be to changes in interest rates. The majority of \$25 and \$1000 par **preferred securities** are "callable" meaning that the issuer may retire the securities at specific prices and dates prior to maturity. Interest/dividend payments on certain preferred issues may be deferred by the issuer for periods of up to 5 to 10 years, depending on the particular issue. The investor would still have income tax liability even though payments would not have been received. Price quoted is per \$25 or \$1,000 share, unless otherwise specified. Current yield is calculated by multiplying the coupon by par value divided by the market price. The initial interest rate on a **floating-rate security** may be lower than that of a fixed-rate security of the same maturity because investors expect to receive additional income due to future increases in the floating security's underlying reference rate. The reference rate could be an index or an interest rate. However, there can be no assurance that the reference rate will increase. Some floating-rate securities may be subject to call risk. The market value of **convertible bonds** and the underlying common stock(s) will fluctuate and after purchase may be worth more

or less than original cost. If sold prior to maturity, investors may receive more or less than their original purchase price or maturity value, depending on market conditions. Callable bonds may be redeemed by the issuer prior to maturity. Additional call features may exist that could affect yield. Some \$25 or \$1000 **par preferred securities** are QDI (Qualified Dividend Income) eligible. Information on QDI eligibility is obtained from third party sources. The dividend income on QDI eligible preferreds qualifies for a reduced tax rate. Many traditional 'dividend paying' perpetual preferred securities (traditional preferreds with no maturity date) are QDI eligible. In order to qualify for the preferential tax treatment all qualifying preferred securities must be held by investors for a minimum period – 91 days during a 180 day window period, beginning 90 days before the ex-dividend date.

Companies paying **dividends** can reduce or cut payouts at any time.

Nondiversification: For a portfolio that holds a concentrated or limited number of securities, a decline in the value of these investments would cause the portfolio's overall value to decline to a greater degree than a less concentrated portfolio. The **indices selected by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management** to measure performance are representative of broad asset classes. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management retains the right to change representative indices at any time. Because of their narrow focus, **sector investments** tend to be more volatile than investments that diversify across many sectors and companies.

Growth investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations. **Value investing** does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. Not all companies whose stocks are considered to be value stocks are able to turn their business around or successfully employ corrective strategies which would result in stock prices that do not rise as initially expected.

Any type of **continuous or periodic investment plan** does not assure a profit and does not protect against loss in declining markets. Since such a plan involves continuous investment in securities regardless of fluctuating price levels of such securities, the investor should consider his financial ability to continue his purchases through periods of low price levels.

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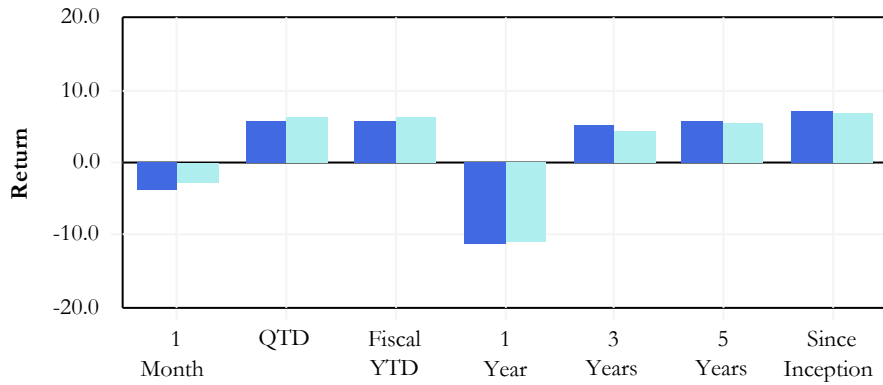
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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

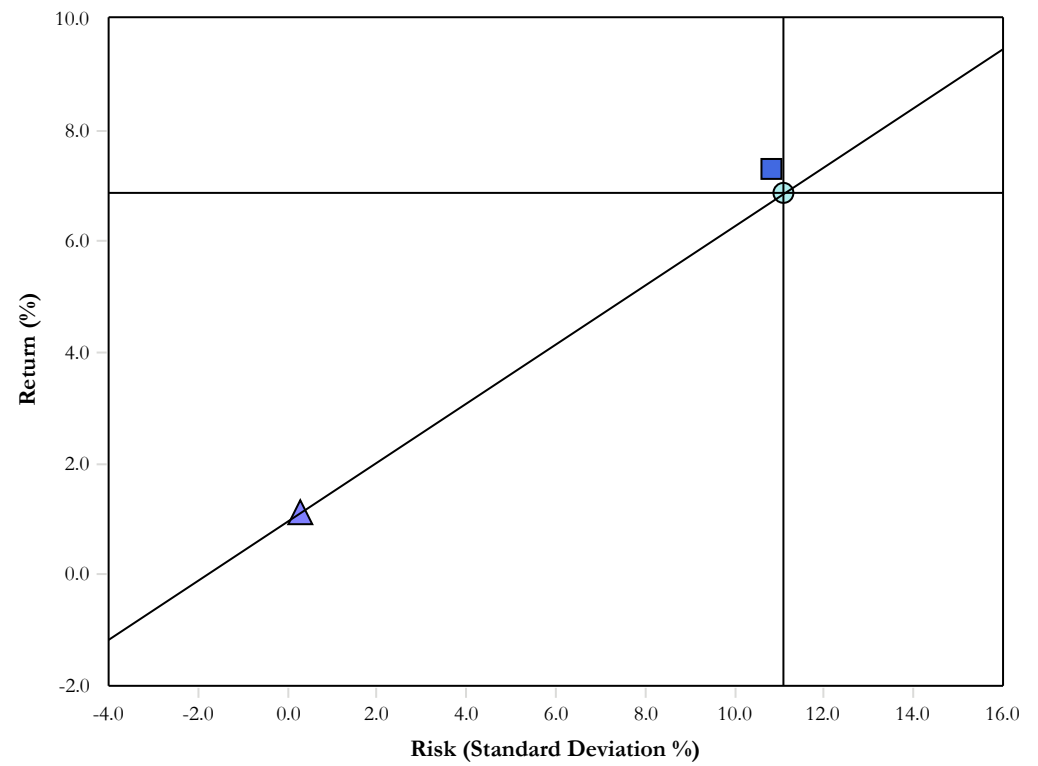
Total Fund - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Risk & Return



Manager Annualized Performance

	1 Month	QTD	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Total Fund	-3.98	5.74	5.74	-11.44	5.28	5.86	7.29
Policy Index	-2.83	6.40	6.40	-10.96	4.41	5.42	6.86
Differences	-1.15	-0.66	-0.66	-0.48	0.87	0.44	0.43

Historic Asset Growth

	1 Month	QTD	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Total Fund							
Beginning Market Value	42,522	39,294	39,294	48,300	38,861	36,189	32,898
Net Contributions	235	-440	-440	-1,542	-3,507	-5,264	-7,505
Fees/Expenses	-19	-57	-57	-241	-686	-1,072	-1,303
Income	95	196	196	747	2,183	3,685	4,739
Gain/Loss	-1,792	2,049	2,049	-6,221	4,191	7,504	12,213
Ending Market Value	41,042	41,042	41,042	41,042	41,042	41,042	41,042

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Total Fund	7.29	10.81	0.97	-16.24	101.88	99.72	0.62	0.60	0.98	07/01/2016
Policy Index	6.86	11.10	1.00	-16.32	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.55	1.00	07/01/2016

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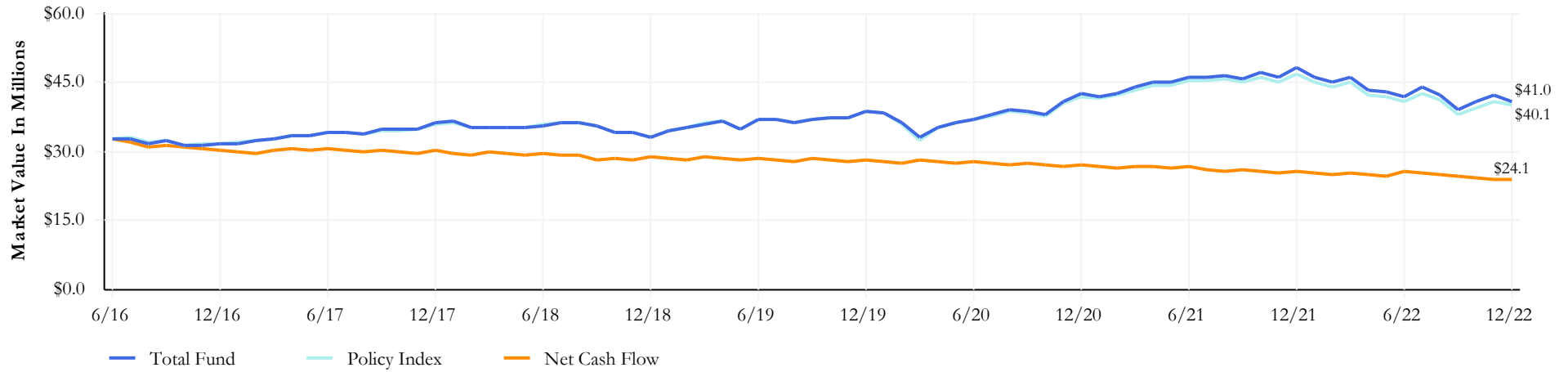


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Total Fund - Change in Assets & Distribution of Returns

as of December 31, 2022

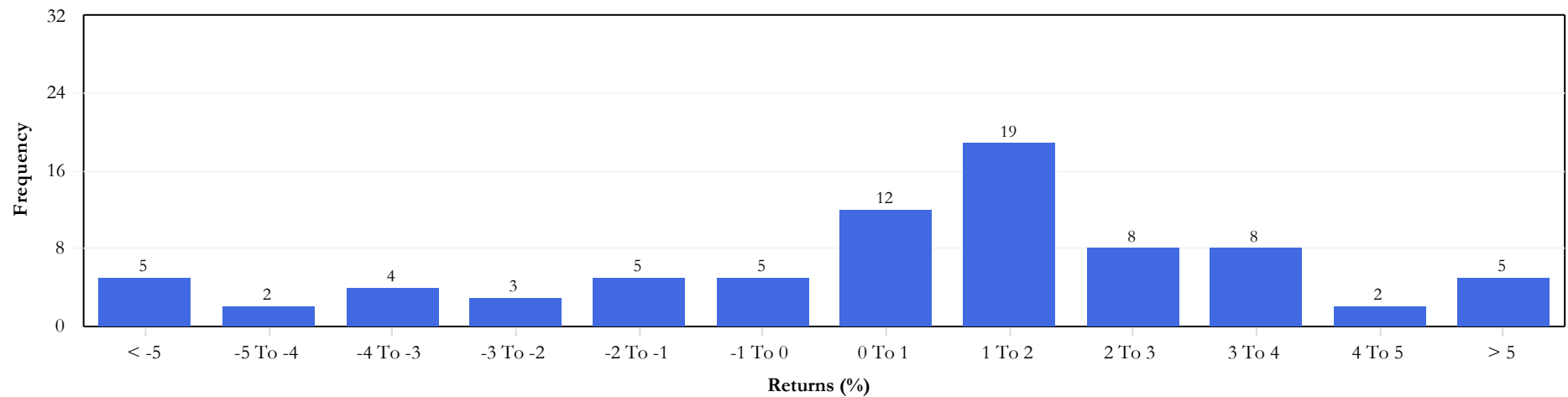
Historic Change in Assets



Quarterly Change in Assets

	Market Value As of 10/01/2022	Net Transfers	Contributions	Distributions	Fees	Expenses	Income	Return On Investment	Market Value As of 12/31/2022
Total Fund	39,293.64	-	1,522.87	-1,963.08	-56.86	-	196.11	2,245.48	41,042.06

Distribution of Returns



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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Asset Allocation Compliance

as of December 31, 2022

Executive Summary



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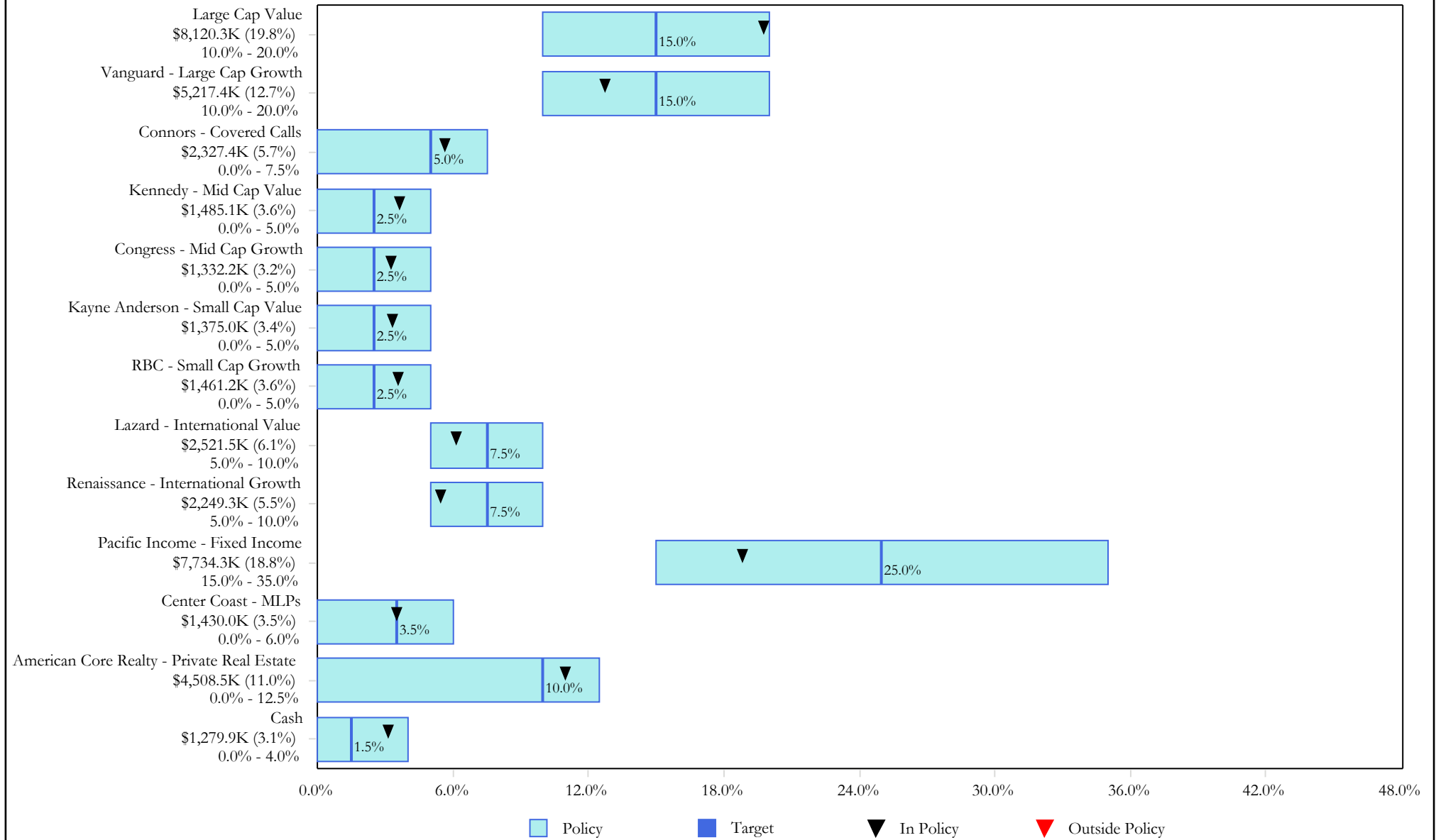


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Asset Allocation Compliance

as of December 31, 2022

Executive Summary



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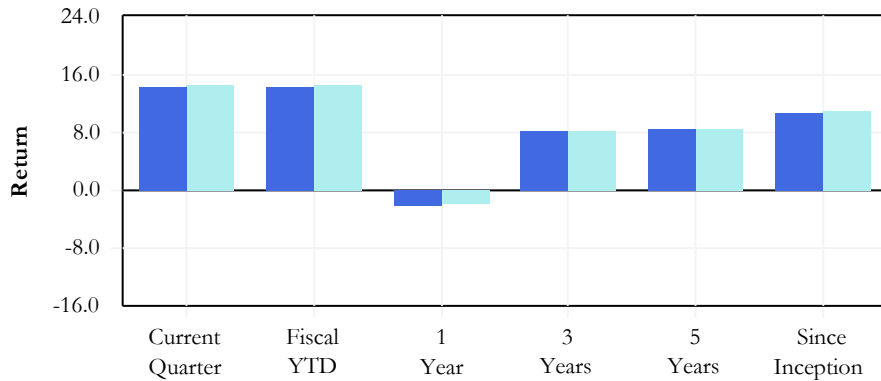


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Vanguard Large Cap Value - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Vanguard - Large Cap Value	14.32	14.32	-2.26	8.14	8.47	10.84
CRSP Lg VL	14.68	14.68	-2.01	8.23	8.58	10.90
Differences	-0.36	-0.36	-0.25	-0.09	-0.11	-0.06

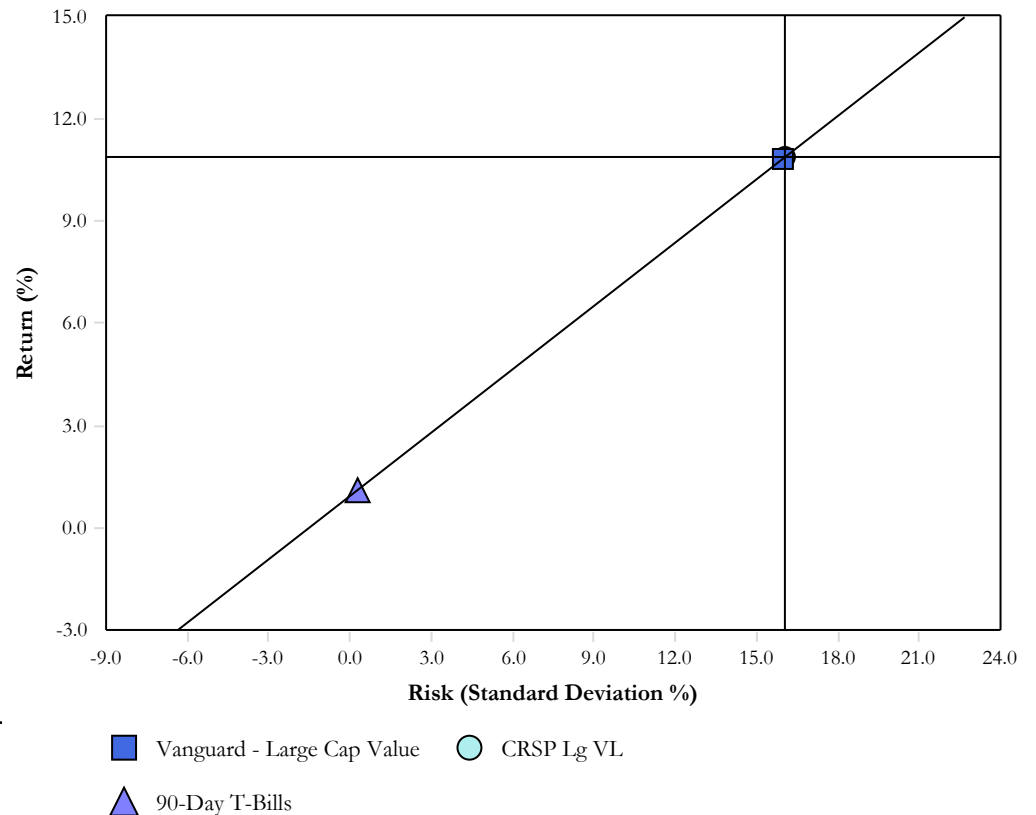
Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Vanguard - Large Cap Value						
Beginning Market Value	4,662	4,662	5,589	4,264	6,026	4,180
Net Contributions	-632	-632	-749	-620	-3,295	-2,834
Fees/Expenses	-3	-3	-14	-36	-66	-87
Income	35	35	129	356	632	840
Gain/Loss	645	645	-248	744	1,409	2,608
Ending Market Value	4,707	4,707	4,707	4,707	4,707	4,707

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Vanguard - Large Cap Value	10.84	15.99	1.00	-25.06	99.61	99.72	-0.01	0.66	1.00	07/01/2016
CRSP Lg VL	10.90	16.06	1.00	-25.01	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.66	1.00	07/01/2016

Manager Risk & Return



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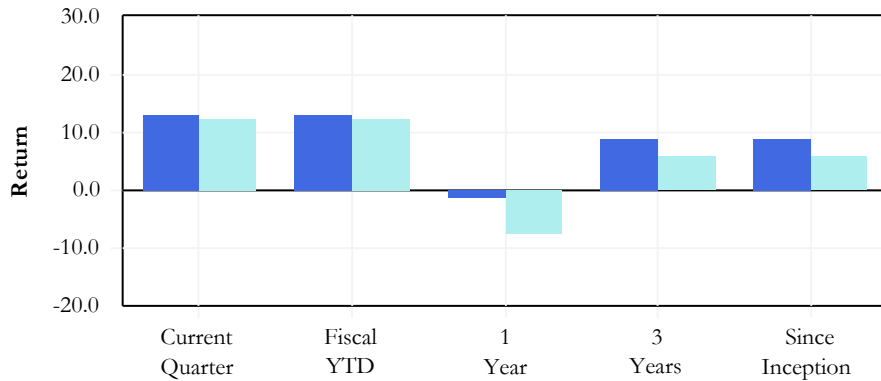


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

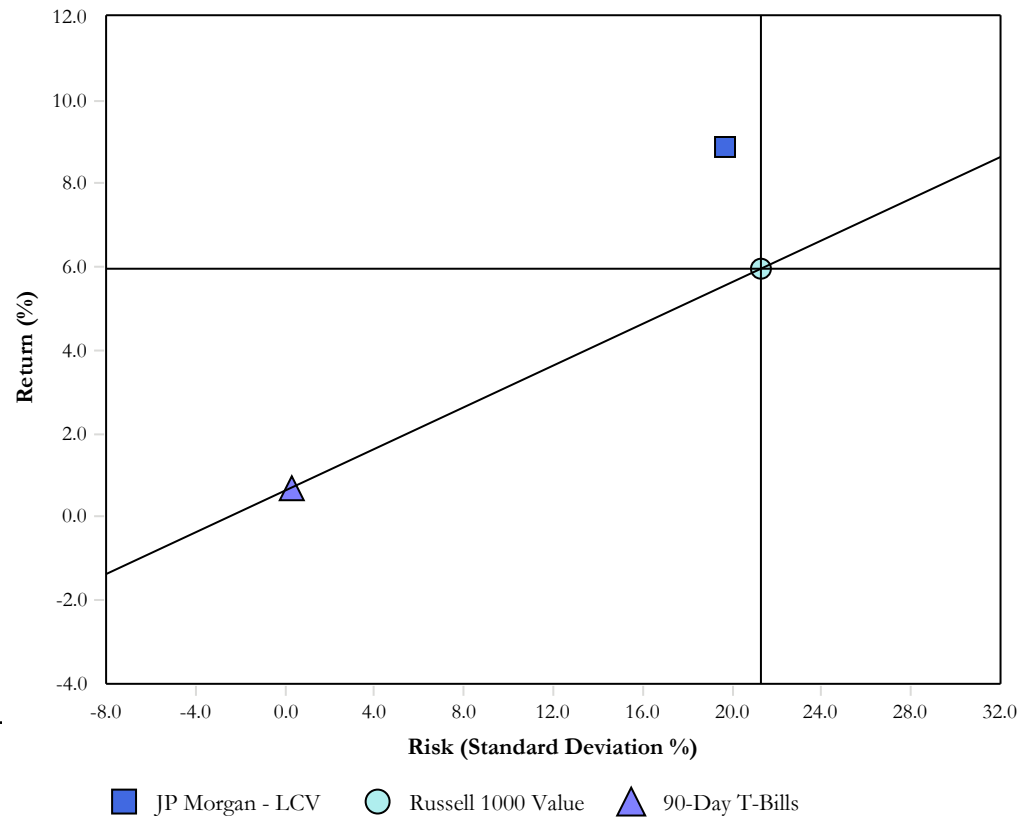
JP Morgan - Large Cap Value - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Risk & Return



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
JP Morgan - LCV	13.20	13.20	-1.42	8.87	8.87	01/01/2020
Russell 1000 Value	12.42	12.42	-7.54	5.96	5.96	
Differences	0.78	0.78	6.12	2.91	2.91	

Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
JP Morgan - LCV						01/01/2020
Beginning Market Value	3,041	3,041	3,560	2,078	2,078	
Net Contributions	-23	-23	-75	575	575	
Fees/Expenses	-4	-4	-18	-46	-46	
Income	23	23	88	219	219	
Gain/Loss	377	377	-142	587	587	
Ending Market Value	3,414	3,414	3,414	3,414	3,414	

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
JP Morgan - LCV	8.87	19.63	0.92	-24.36	97.54	87.41	3.09	0.50	0.98	01/01/2020
Russell 1000 Value	5.96	21.25	1.00	-26.73	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.35	1.00	01/01/2020

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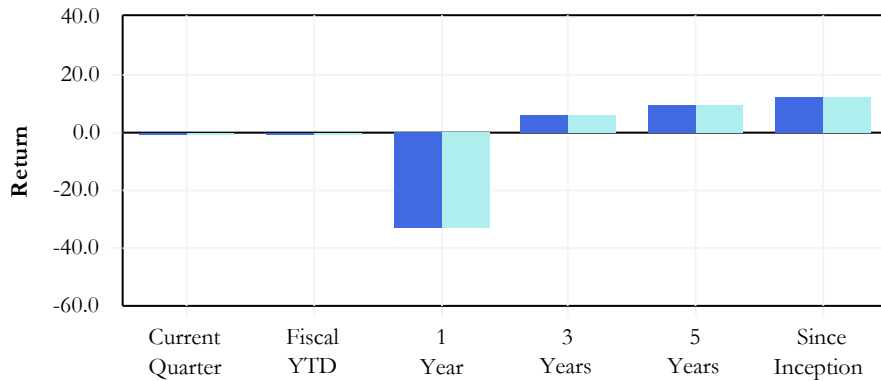


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

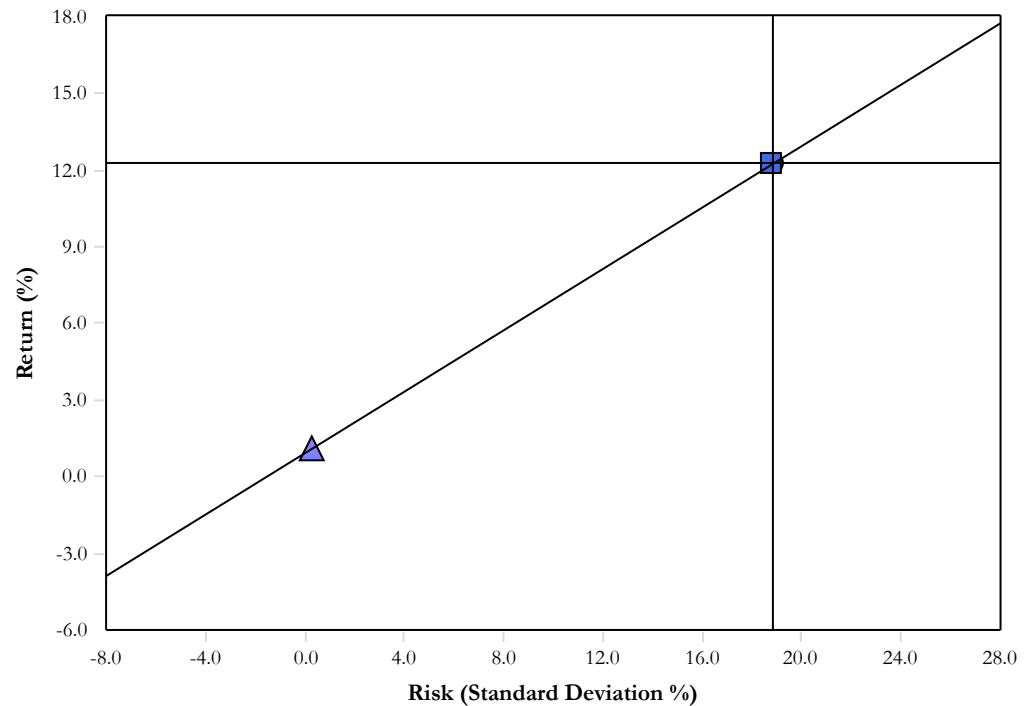
Vanguard Large Cap Growth - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Risk & Return



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Vanguard - Large Cap Growth	-0.18	-0.18	-33.15	6.19	9.66	12.26
CRSP Lg Cap Gr	-0.15	-0.15	-33.13	6.09	9.65	12.27
Differences	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.10	0.01	-0.01

Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Vanguard - Large Cap Growth						
Beginning Market Value	5,238	5,238	7,868	6,514	5,813	4,145
Net Contributions	-7	-7	-31	-2,832	-3,753	-3,614
Fees/Expenses	-4	-4	-17	-54	-83	-105
Income	11	11	37	131	257	366
Gain/Loss	-21	-21	-2,639	1,458	2,983	4,424
Ending Market Value	5,217	5,217	5,217	5,217	5,217	5,217

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Vanguard - Large Cap Growth	12.26	18.77	0.99	-33.15	99.53	99.35	0.06	0.65	1.00	07/01/2016
CRSP Lg Cap Gr	12.27	18.88	1.00	-33.13	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.65	1.00	07/01/2016

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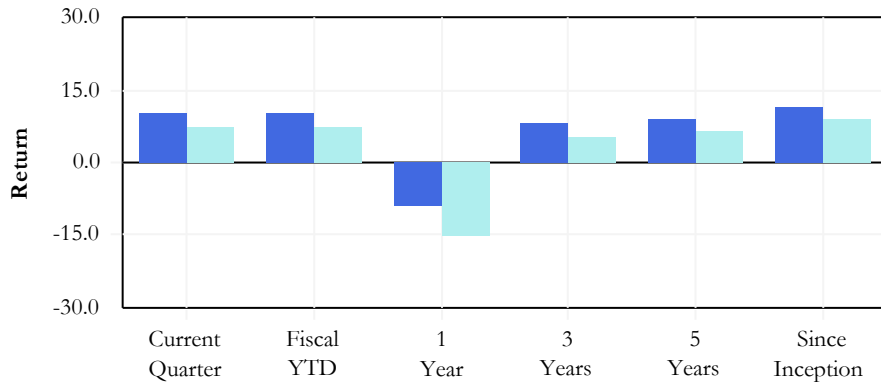


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

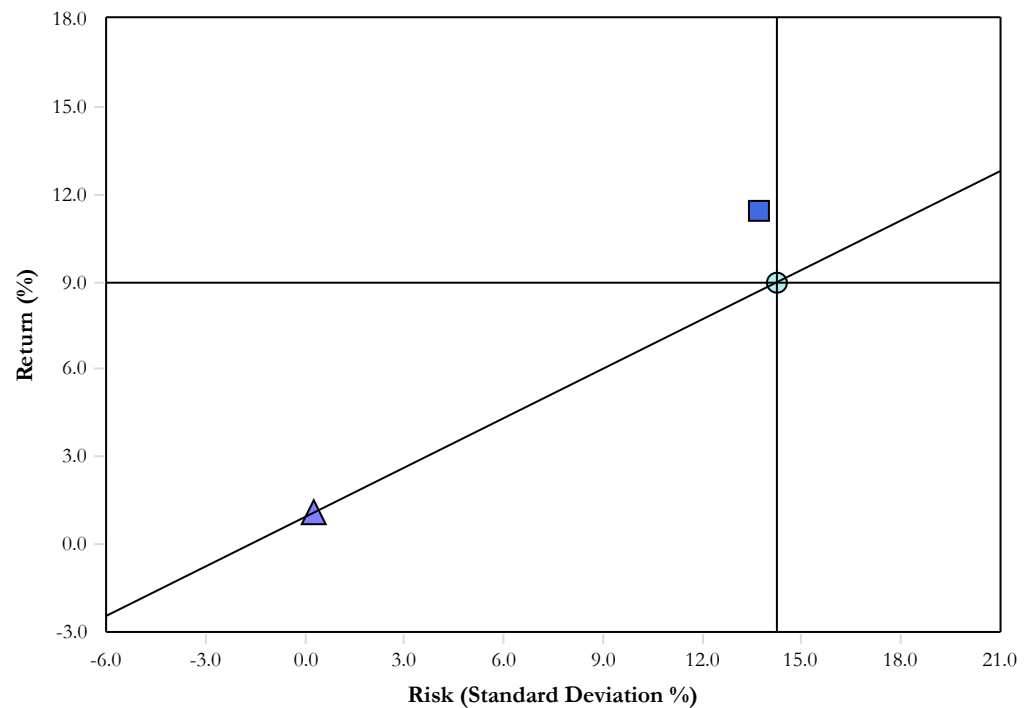
Connors Covered Call Strategy - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Risk & Return



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Connors - Covered Calls	10.27	10.27	-9.02	8.27	9.10	11.42
60% S&P / 40% S&P CBOE	7.30	7.30	-15.32	5.18	6.80	8.99
Differences	2.97	2.97	6.30	3.09	2.30	2.43

Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Connors - Covered Calls						
Beginning Market Value	2,124	2,124	2,619	1,929	1,825	3,314
Net Contributions	-11	-11	-42	-71	-311	-2,281
Fees/Expenses	-3	-3	-13	-36	-56	-68
Income	13	13	45	124	197	254
Gain/Loss	205	205	-282	381	672	1,108
Ending Market Value	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Connors - Covered Calls	11.42	13.71	0.94	-19.93	100.72	86.79	2.80	0.78	0.95	07/01/2016
60% S&P / 40% S&P CBOE	8.99	14.27	1.00	-21.09	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.60	1.00	07/01/2016

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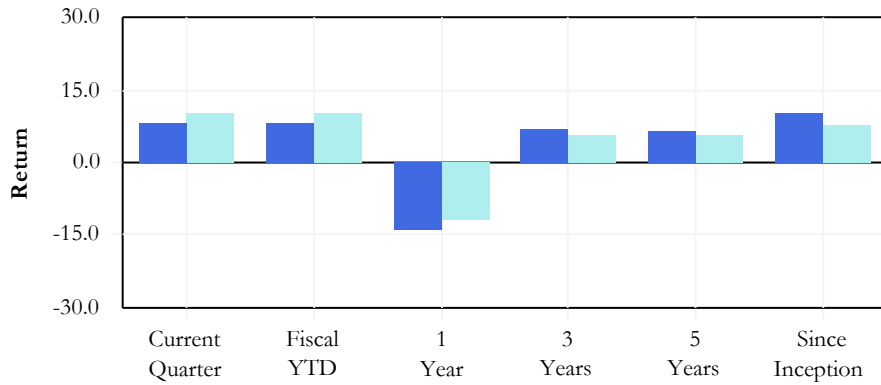


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Kennedy Mid Cap Value - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Kennedy - Mid Cap Value	8.38	8.38	-13.89	7.07	6.46	10.26
Russell Midcap Value	10.45	10.45	-12.03	5.82	5.72	8.01
Differences	-2.07	-2.07	-1.86	1.25	0.74	2.25

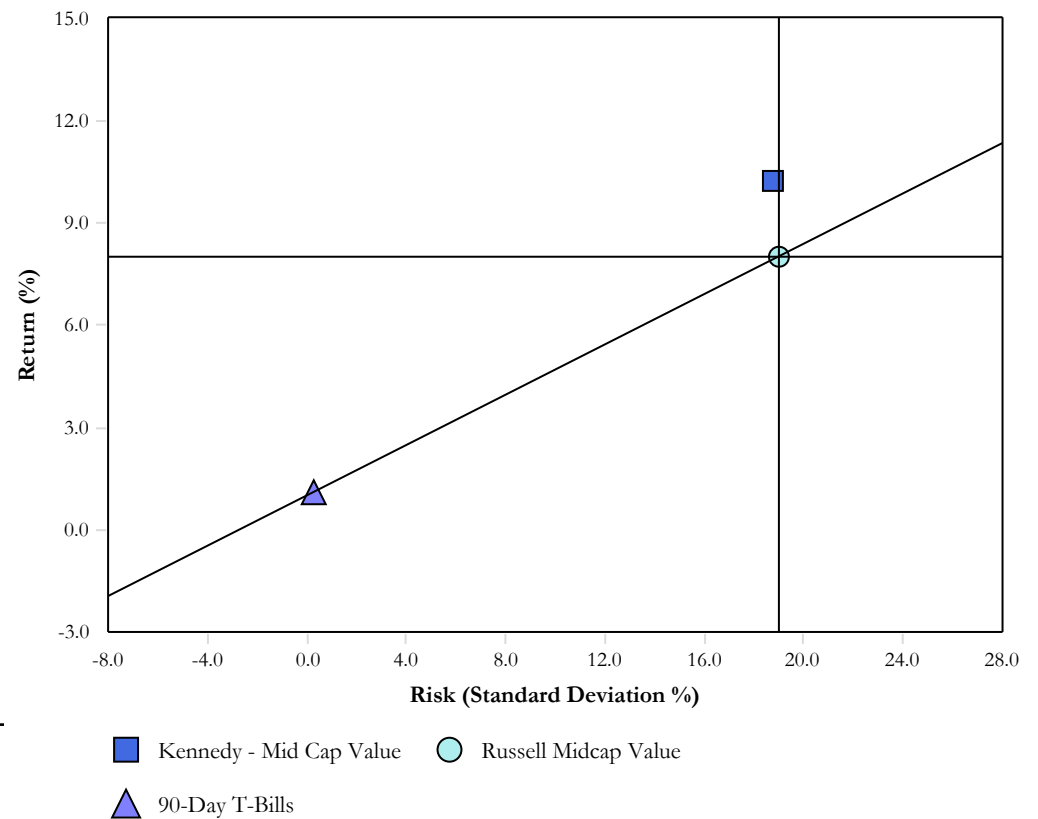
Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Kennedy - Mid Cap Value						
Beginning Market Value	1,379	1,379	1,770	983	1,010	843
Net Contributions	-8	-8	-31	173	54	-63
Fees/Expenses	-2	-2	-10	-25	-37	-45
Income	8	8	31	78	114	138
Gain/Loss	108	108	-276	277	344	612
Ending Market Value	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485	1,485

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Kennedy - Mid Cap Value	10.26	18.72	0.97	-30.18	105.46	97.65	2.34	0.56	0.96	07/01/2016
Russell Midcap Value	8.01	18.96	1.00	-31.71	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.45	1.00	07/01/2016

Manager Risk & Return



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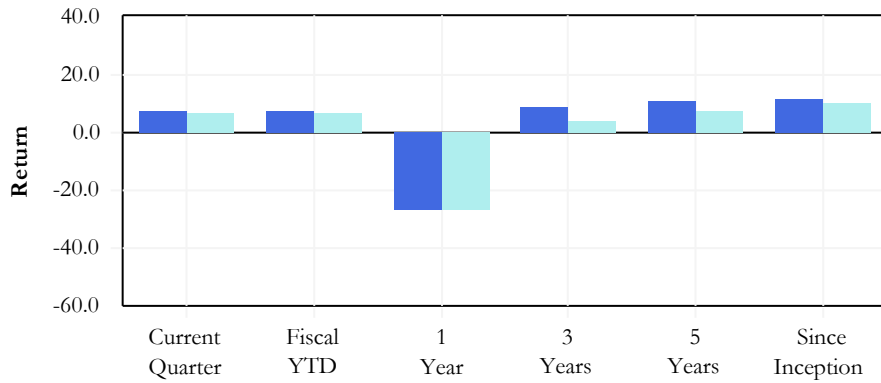


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Congress Mid Cap Growth - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Congress - Mid Cap Growth	7.48	7.48	-27.07	8.75	10.81	12.04
Russell Midcap Growth	6.90	6.90	-26.72	3.85	7.64	10.40
Differences	0.58	0.58	-0.35	4.90	3.17	1.64

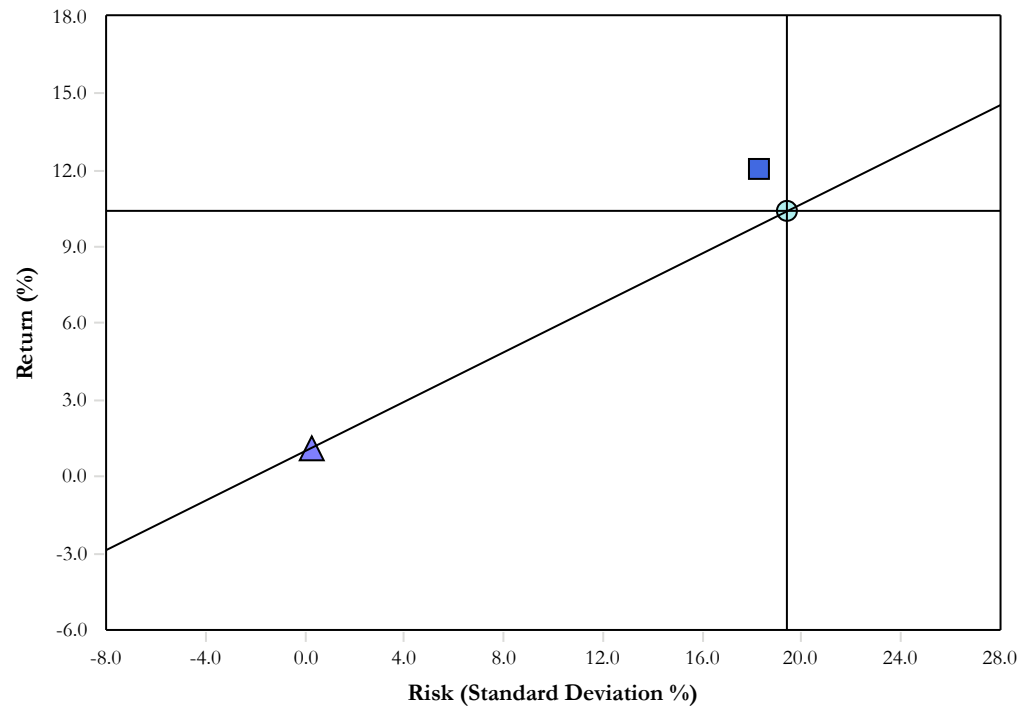
Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Congress - Mid Cap Growth						
Beginning Market Value	1,243	1,243	1,847	1,160	974	846
Net Contributions	-2	-2	-8	-172	-246	-312
Fees/Expenses	-2	-2	-8	-24	-36	-43
Income	2	2	8	23	38	51
Gain/Loss	91	91	-507	346	602	790
Ending Market Value	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,332	1,332

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Congress - Mid Cap Growth	12.04	18.27	0.90	-32.17	96.53	87.91	2.50	0.66	0.91	07/01/2016
Russell Midcap Growth	10.40	19.42	1.00	-34.12	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.55	1.00	07/01/2016

Manager Risk & Return



- Congress - Mid Cap Growth
- Russell Midcap Growth
- ▲ 90-Day T-Bills

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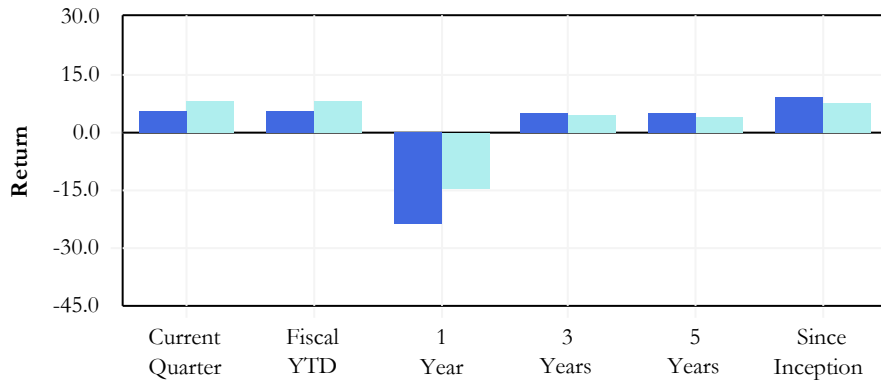


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

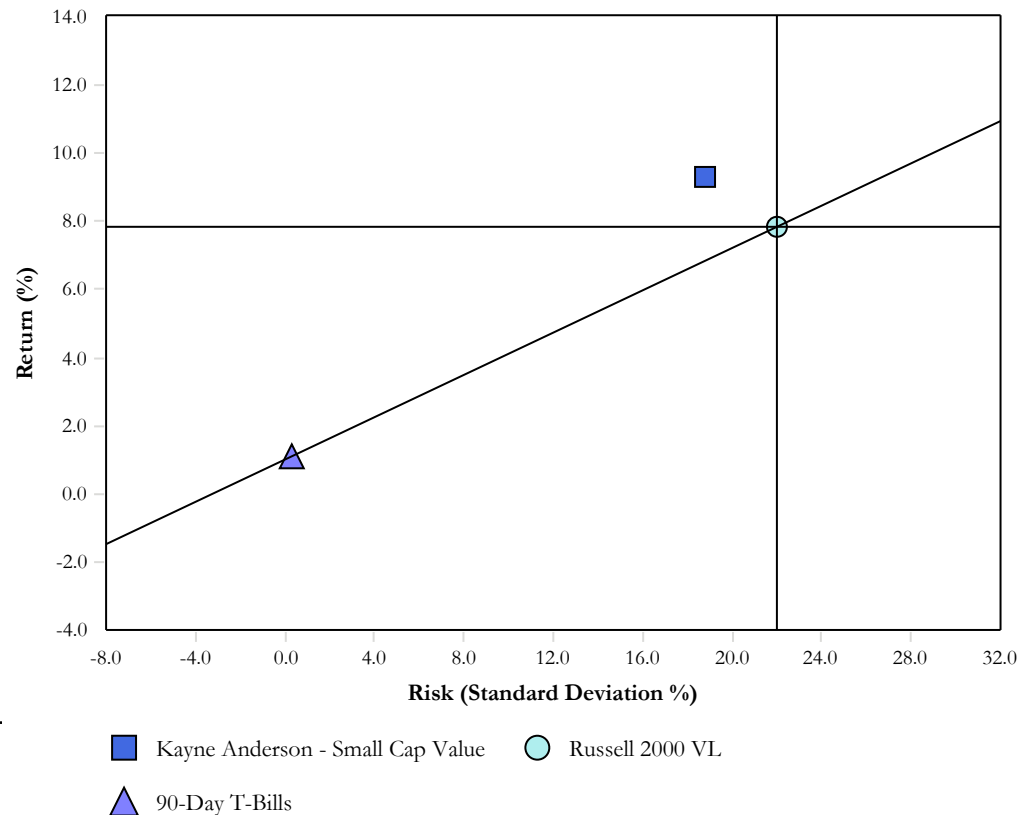
Kayne Anderson Small Cap Value - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Risk & Return



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Kayne Anderson - Small Cap Value	5.89	5.89	-23.66	5.38	5.19	9.12
Russell 2000 VL	8.42	8.42	-14.48	4.70	4.13	7.90
Differences	-2.53	-2.53	-9.18	0.68	1.06	1.22

Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Kayne Anderson - Small Cap Value						
Beginning Market Value	1,307	1,307	1,840	995	995	847
Net Contributions	-7	-7	-22	230	149	19
Fees/Expenses	-2	-2	-9	-26	-37	-45
Income	8	8	23	71	108	145
Gain/Loss	69	69	-456	105	160	409
Ending Market Value	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Kayne Anderson - Small Cap Value	9.12	18.88	0.79	-27.90	86.07	78.35	2.60	0.50	0.85	07/01/2016
Russell 2000 VL	7.90	22.12	1.00	-37.54	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.41	1.00	07/01/2016

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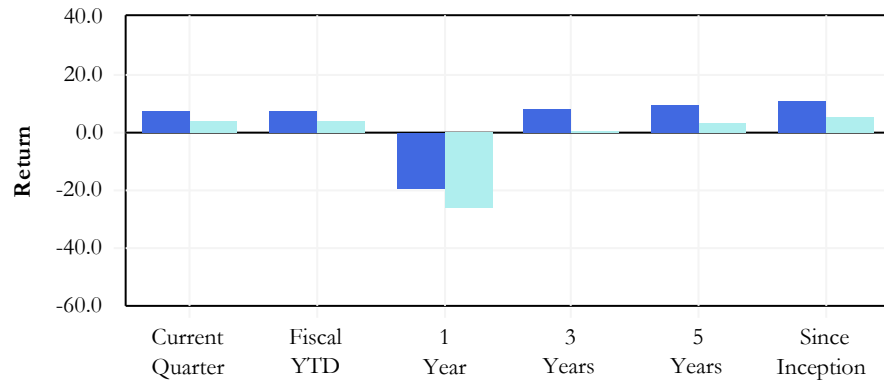


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

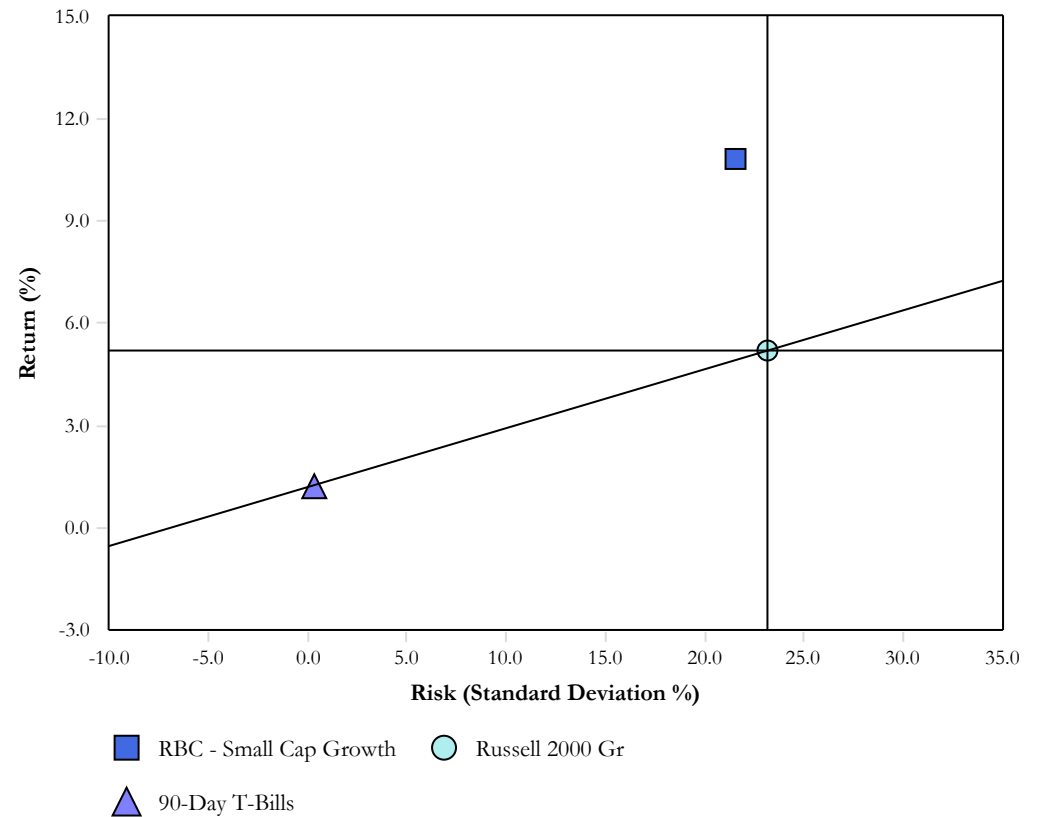
RBC Capital Small Cap Growth - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Risk & Return



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 09/01/2017
RBC - Small Cap Growth	7.53	7.53	-19.06	8.24	9.77	10.84
Russell 2000 Gr	4.13	4.13	-26.36	0.65	3.51	5.20
Differences	3.40	3.40	7.30	7.59	6.26	5.64

Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 09/01/2017
RBC - Small Cap Growth						
Beginning Market Value	1,362	1,362	1,825	1,060	886	855
Net Contributions	-2	-2	-8	80	43	2
Fees/Expenses	-2	-2	-10	-28	-41	-42
Income	2	2	8	20	31	33
Gain/Loss	101	101	-355	329	542	613
Ending Market Value	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
RBC - Small Cap Growth	10.84	21.52	0.88	-24.73	100.57	82.27	6.00	0.53	0.89	09/01/2017
Russell 2000 Gr	5.20	23.15	1.00	-33.43	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.28	1.00	09/01/2017

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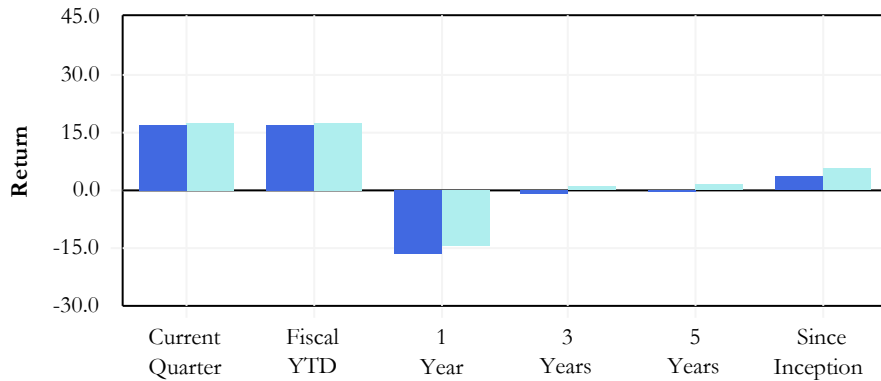


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Lazard International Value - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Lazard - International Value	16.81	16.81	-16.76	-1.13	0.18	3.57
MSCI EAFE Net	17.34	17.34	-14.45	0.87	1.54	5.61
Differences	-0.53	-0.53	-2.31	-2.00	-1.36	-2.04

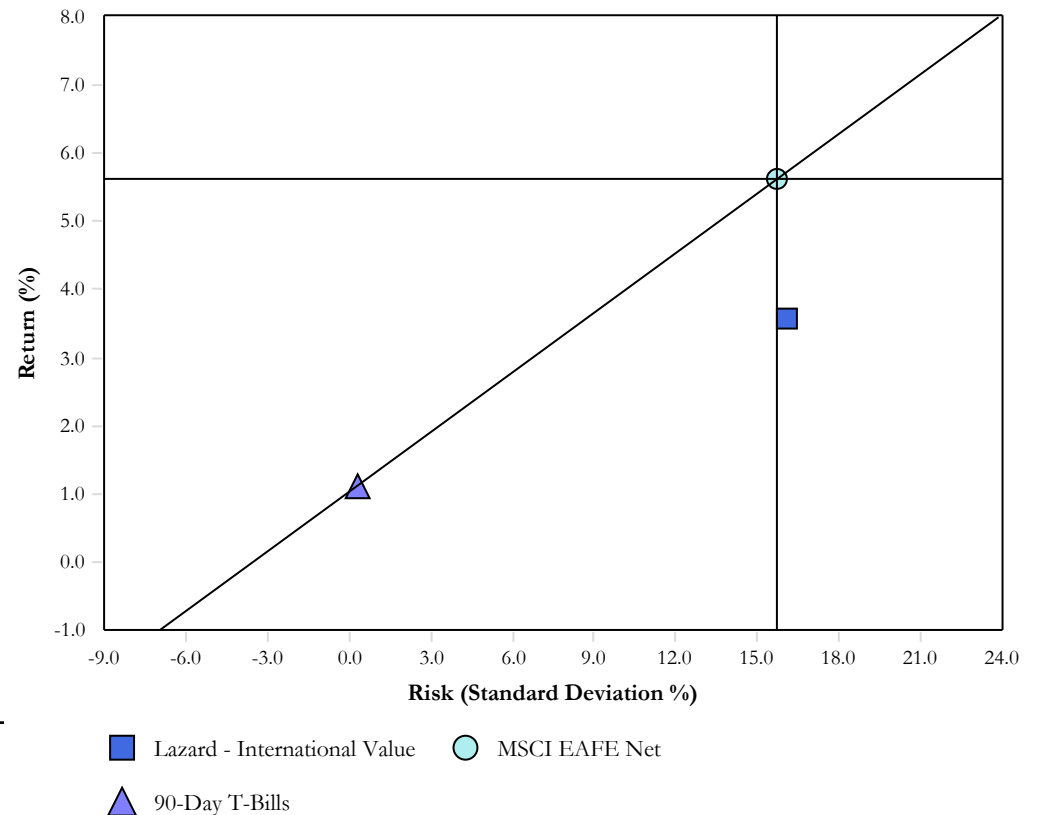
Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Lazard - International Value						
Beginning Market Value	2,171	2,171	3,113	2,666	2,668	2,499
Net Contributions	-10	-10	-55	115	29	-335
Fees/Expenses	-3	-3	-15	-44	-73	-94
Income	9	9	56	185	319	392
Gain/Loss	355	355	-578	-401	-422	60
Ending Market Value	2,522	2,522	2,522	2,522	2,522	2,522

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Lazard - International Value	3.57	16.09	1.00	-30.01	95.11	103.86	-1.85	0.23	0.95	07/01/2016
MSCI EAFE Net	5.61	15.68	1.00	-27.30	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.36	1.00	07/01/2016

Manager Risk & Return



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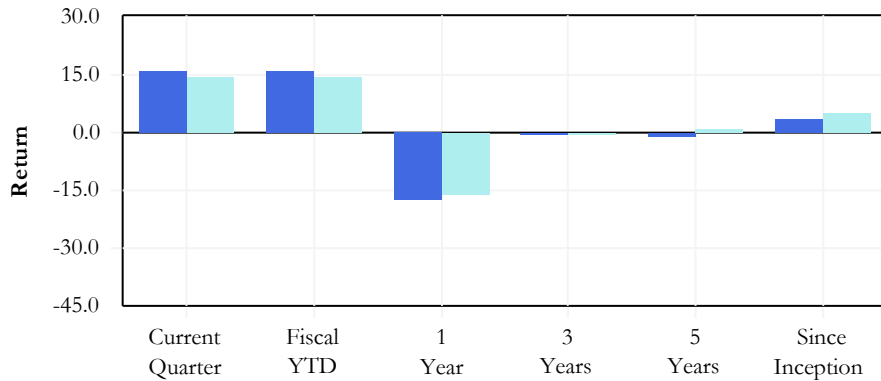


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Renaissance International Growth - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Renaissance - International Growth	16.17	16.17	-17.36	-0.16	-0.91	3.61
MSCI AC World ex US Net	14.28	14.28	-16.00	0.07	0.88	5.35
Differences	1.89	1.89	-1.36	-0.23	-1.79	-1.74

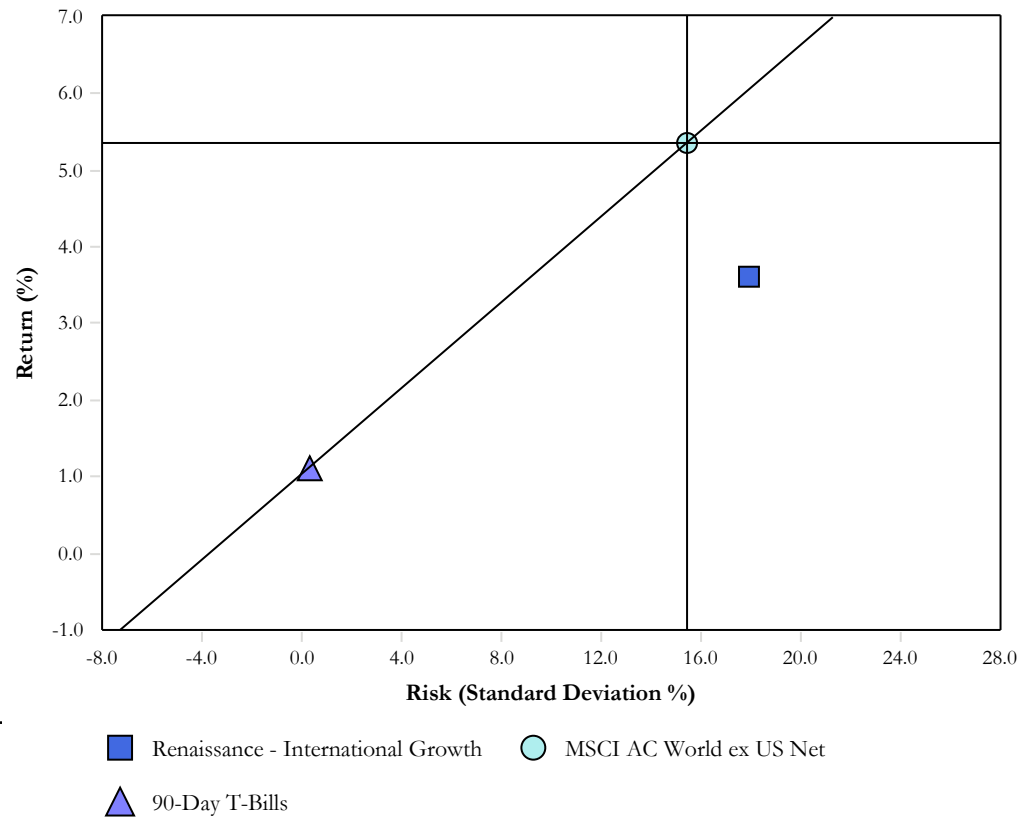
Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Renaissance - International Growth						
Beginning Market Value	1,945	1,945	2,797	2,490	2,671	2,485
Net Contributions	-7	-7	-51	-161	-207	-716
Fees/Expenses	-3	-3	-13	-41	-69	-90
Income	5	5	51	161	274	341
Gain/Loss	309	309	-535	-199	-421	230
Ending Market Value	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,249	2,249

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Renaissance - International Growth	3.61	17.89	1.12	-33.66	108.76	119.10	-2.01	0.23	0.94	07/01/2016
MSCI AC World ex US Net	5.35	15.41	1.00	-27.79	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.34	1.00	07/01/2016

Manager Risk & Return



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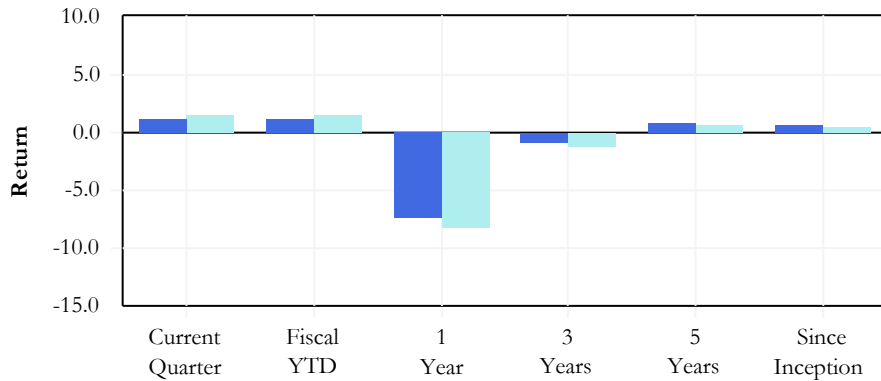


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

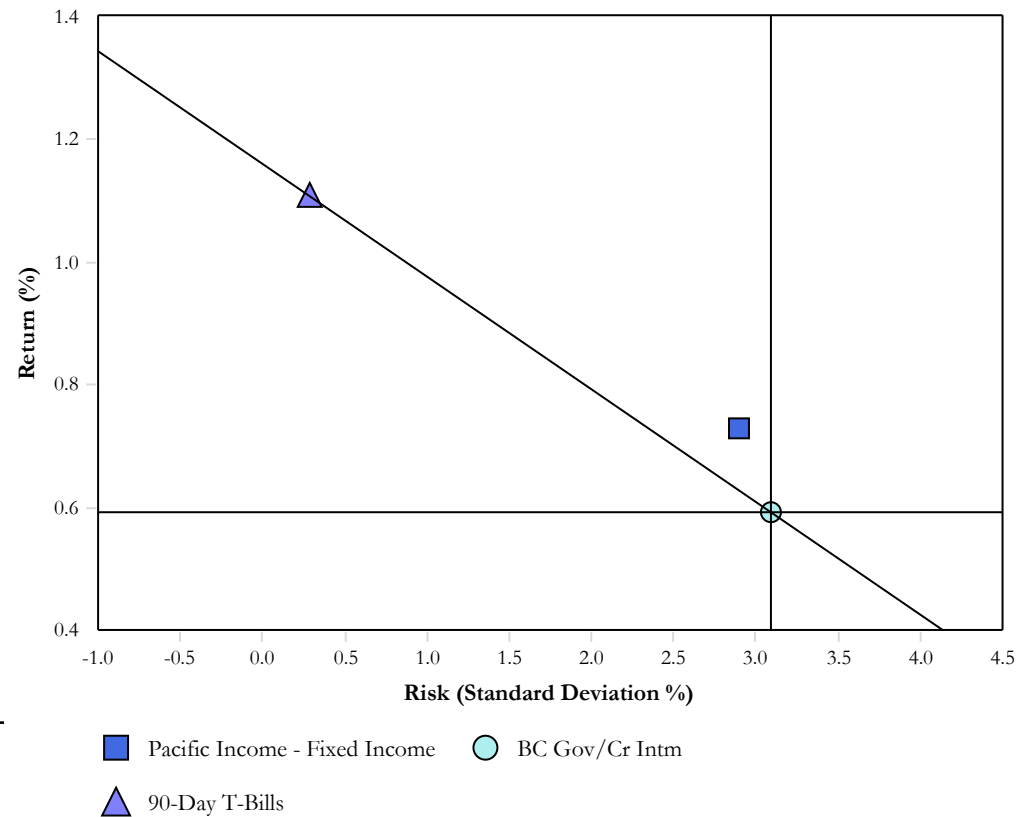
Pacific Income Advisors - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Risk & Return



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Pacific Income - Fixed Income	1.29	1.29	-7.37	-0.90	0.86	0.73
BC Gov/Cr Intm	1.54	1.54	-8.23	-1.26	0.73	0.59
Differences	-0.25	-0.25	0.86	0.36	0.13	0.14

Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Pacific Income - Fixed Income						
Beginning Market Value	7,696	7,696	8,576	9,274	9,296	10,409
Net Contributions	-50	-50	-172	-1,250	-1,808	-2,881
Fees/Expenses	-10	-10	-41	-135	-228	-306
Income	51	51	173	548	996	1,295
Gain/Loss	48	48	-801	-703	-521	-783
Ending Market Value	7,734	7,734	7,734	7,734	7,734	7,734

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Pacific Income - Fixed Income	0.73	2.90	0.93	-10.34	95.09	90.55	0.18	-0.12	0.99	07/01/2016
BC Gov/Cr Intm	0.59	3.10	1.00	-11.32	100.00	100.00	0.00	-0.15	1.00	07/01/2016

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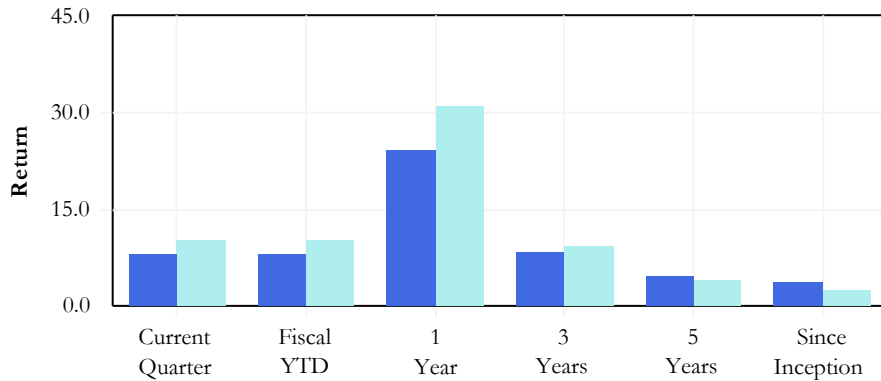


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Center Coast MLP - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Center Coast - MLPs	8.09	8.09	24.29	8.42	4.78	3.69
Alerian MLP Index	10.11	10.11	30.92	9.38	4.08	2.54
Differences	-2.02	-2.02	-6.63	-0.96	0.70	1.15

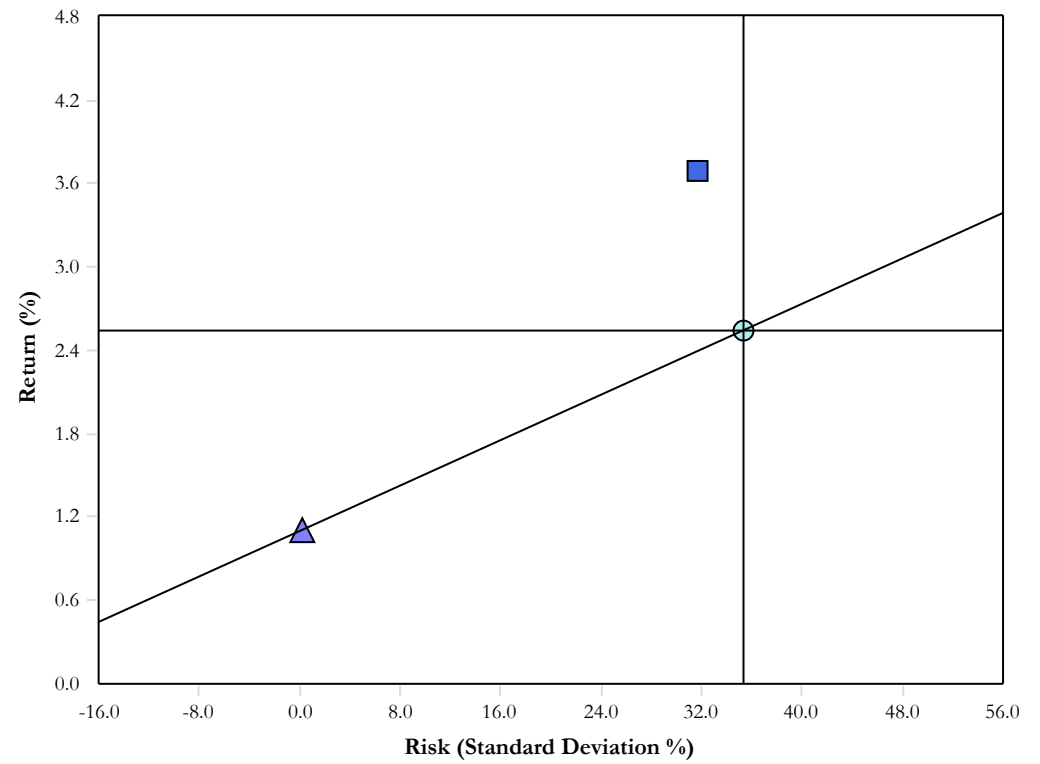
Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2016
Center Coast - MLPs						
Beginning Market Value	1,345	1,345	1,226	1,521	1,597	1,686
Net Contributions	-22	-22	-83	-351	-391	-470
Fees/Expenses	-2	-2	-9	-23	-43	-60
Income	22	22	83	250	472	632
Gain/Loss	87	87	213	33	-205	-359
Ending Market Value	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
Center Coast - MLPs	3.69	31.72	0.88	-60.00	95.26	93.76	1.12	0.25	0.97	07/01/2016
Alerian MLP Index	2.54	35.28	1.00	-64.54	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.23	1.00	07/01/2016

Manager Risk & Return



■ Center Coast - MLPs ● Alerian MLP Index ▲ 90-Day T-Bills

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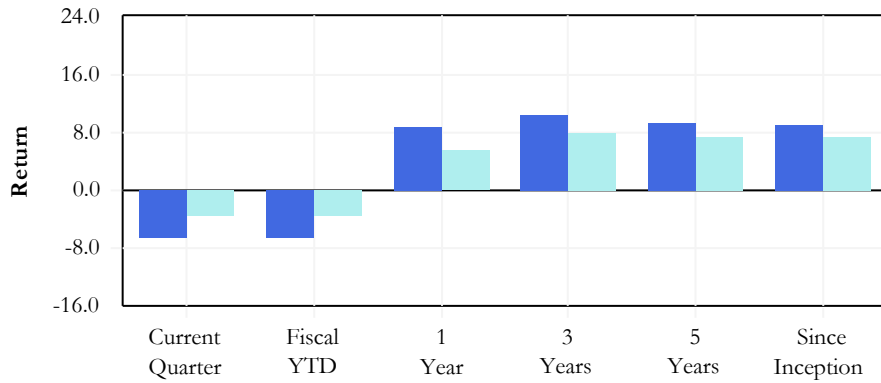


Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

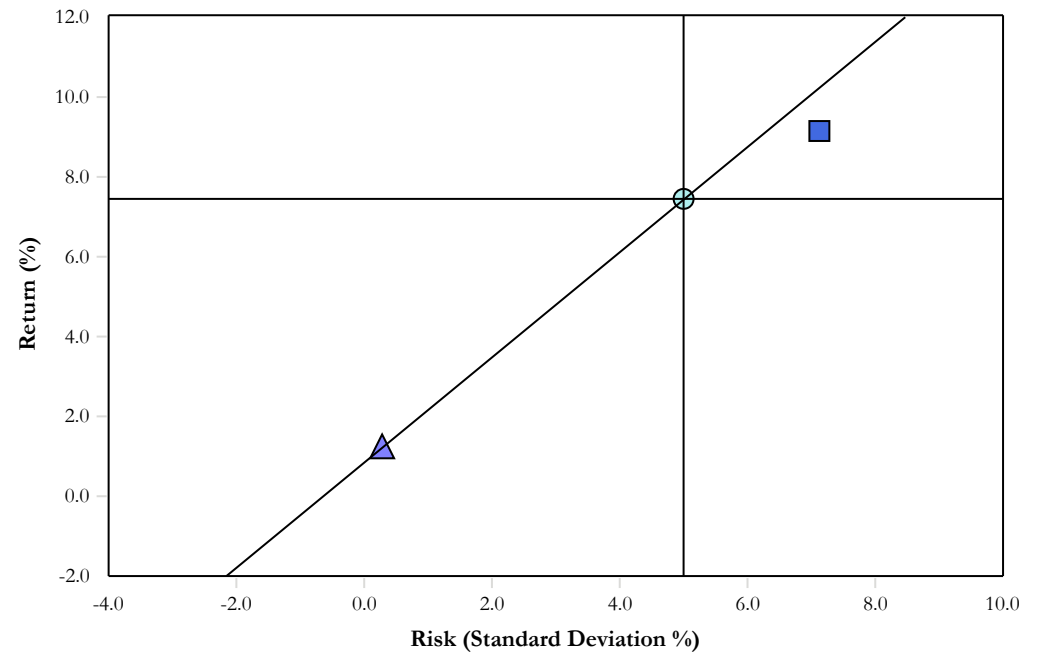
American Core Realty - Private Real Estate - Executive Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Manager Performance Chart



Manager Risk & Return



Manager Annualized Performance

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2017
American Core Realty - Private Real Estate	-6.68	-6.68	8.73	10.46	9.30	9.13
NCREIF Property Idx	-3.50	-3.50	5.51	8.06	7.46	7.44
Differences	-3.18	-3.18	3.22	2.40	1.84	1.69

Historic Asset Growth

	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Inception 07/01/2017
American Core Realty - Private Real Estate						
Beginning Market Value	4,882	4,882	4,346	3,291	1,606	640
Net Contributions	-33	-33	-158	151	1,450	2,384
Fees/Expenses	-16	-16	-65	-167	-258	-265
Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/Loss	-325	-325	385	1,234	1,710	1,750
Ending Market Value	4,509	4,509	4,509	4,509	4,509	4,509

Modern Portfolio Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Maximum Drawdown	Up Capture	Down Capture	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	R-Squared	Inception Date
American Core Realty - Private Real Estate	9.13	7.13	1.39	-6.68	128.32	174.59	-1.14	1.08	0.95	07/01/2017
NCREIF Property Idx	7.44	5.01	1.00	-3.50	100.00	100.00	0.00	1.20	1.00	07/01/2017

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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Asset Allocation & Time Weighted Performance

as of December 31, 2022

	Allocation		Performance(%)						
	Market Value (\$)	%	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Total Fund	41,042,059	100.00	5.74	5.74	-11.44	5.28	5.86	7.29	07/01/2016
Total Fund (net)			5.59	5.59	-11.93	4.71	5.28	6.73	
Policy Index			6.40	6.40	-10.96	4.41	5.42	6.86	
Domestic Equity									
Vanguard - Large Cap Value	4,706,750	11.47	14.32	14.32	-2.26	8.14	8.47	10.84	07/01/2016
Vanguard - Large Cap Value (net)			14.24	14.24	-2.51	7.86	8.19	10.55	
CRSP Lg VL			14.68	14.68	-2.01	8.23	8.58	10.89	
JP Morgan - Large Cap Value	3,413,565	8.32	13.20	13.20	-1.42	8.87	N/A	8.87	01/01/2020
JP Morgan - Large Cap Value (net)			13.05	13.05	-1.95	8.28	N/A	8.28	
Russell 1000 Value			12.42	12.42	-7.54	5.96	N/A	5.96	
Vanguard - Large Cap Growth	5,217,361	12.71	-0.18	-0.18	-33.15	6.19	9.66	12.26	07/01/2016
Vanguard - Large Cap Growth (net)			-0.25	-0.25	-33.32	5.91	9.37	11.97	
CRSP Lg Cap Gr			-0.15	-0.15	-33.13	6.09	9.65	12.26	
Connors - Covered Calls	2,327,411	5.67	10.27	10.27	-9.02	8.27	9.10	11.42	07/01/2016
Connors - Covered Calls (net)			10.13	10.13	-9.52	7.68	8.50	10.84	
60% S&P / 40% S&P CBOE			7.30	7.30	-15.32	5.18	6.80	8.99	
Kennedy - Mid Cap Value	1,485,092	3.62	8.38	8.38	-13.89	7.07	6.46	10.26	07/01/2016
Kennedy - Mid Cap Value (net)			8.21	8.21	-14.42	6.42	5.82	9.59	
Russell Midcap Value			10.45	10.45	-12.03	5.82	5.72	8.00	
Congress - Mid Cap Growth	1,332,159	3.25	7.48	7.48	-27.07	8.75	10.81	12.04	07/01/2016
Congress - Mid Cap Growth (net)			7.32	7.32	-27.48	8.14	10.19	11.41	
Russell Midcap Growth			6.90	6.90	-26.72	3.85	7.64	10.39	
Kayne Anderson - Small Cap Value	1,374,999	3.35	5.89	5.89	-23.66	5.38	5.19	9.12	07/01/2016
Kayne Anderson - Small Cap Value (net)			5.73	5.73	-24.12	4.74	4.55	8.46	
Russell 2000 VL			8.42	8.42	-14.48	4.70	4.13	7.90	

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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Asset Allocation & Time Weighted Performance

as of December 31, 2022

	Allocation		Performance(%)						
	Market Value (\$)	%	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
RBC - Small Cap Growth	1,461,158	3.56	7.53	7.53	-19.06	8.24	9.77	10.84	09/01/2017
RBC - Small Cap Growth (net)			7.37	7.37	-19.56	7.55	9.05	10.12	
Russell 2000 Gr			4.13	4.13	-26.36	0.65	3.51	5.20	
International Equity									
Lazard - International Value	2,521,510	6.14	16.81	16.81	-16.76	-1.13	0.18	3.57	07/01/2016
Lazard - International Value (net)			16.65	16.65	-17.22	-1.68	-0.38	2.99	
MSCI EAFE Net			17.34	17.34	-14.45	0.87	1.54	5.61	
Renaissance - International Growth	2,249,298	5.48	16.17	16.17	-17.36	-0.16	-0.91	3.61	07/01/2016
Renaissance - International Growth (net)			16.01	16.01	-17.83	-0.72	-1.46	3.03	
MSCI AC World ex US Net			14.28	14.28	-16.00	0.07	0.88	5.34	
Fixed Income									
Pacific Income - Fixed Income	7,734,326	18.84	1.29	1.29	-7.37	-0.90	0.86	0.73	07/01/2016
Pacific Income - Fixed Income (net)			1.15	1.15	-7.84	-1.41	0.34	0.21	
BC Gov/Cr Intm			1.54	1.54	-8.23	-1.26	0.73	0.59	
Alternatives									
Center Coast - MLPs	1,430,031	3.48	8.09	8.09	24.29	8.42	4.78	3.69	07/01/2016
Center Coast - MLPs (net)			7.92	7.92	23.51	7.73	4.12	3.02	
Alerian MLP Index			10.11	10.11	30.92	9.38	4.08	2.54	
Barclays Aggregate			1.87	1.87	-13.01	-2.71	0.02	0.16	
American Core Realty - Private Real Estate	4,508,540	10.99	-6.68	-6.68	8.73	10.46	9.30	9.13	07/01/2017
American Core Realty - Private Real Estate (net)			-7.00	-7.00	7.25	8.95	7.80	7.63	
NCREIF Property Idx			-3.50	-3.50	5.51	8.06	7.46	7.44	
Barclays Aggregate			1.87	1.87	-13.01	-2.71	0.02	0.25	
Cash & Equivalents									
Cash	1,279,858	3.12							

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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Asset Allocation & Net Dollar Weighted Performance (IRR)

as of December 31, 2022

	%	Current Quarter	Fiscal YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Total Fund	100.00	5.63	5.63	-12.02	4.84	5.39	6.88	06/30/2016
Domestic Equity								
Vanguard - Large Cap Value	11.47	15.48	15.48	-2.44	7.67	7.94	11.09	06/30/2016
JP Morgan - Large Cap Value	8.32	13.08	13.08	-2.03	9.18	N/A	9.18	12/31/2019
Vanguard - Large Cap Growth	12.71	-0.25	-0.25	-33.35	9.78	12.24	14.85	06/30/2016
Connors - Covered Calls	5.67	10.14	10.14	-9.60	7.62	8.51	11.42	06/30/2016
Kennedy - Mid Cap Value	3.62	8.23	8.23	-14.50	8.56	7.22	10.90	06/30/2016
Congress - Mid Cap Growth	3.25	7.33	7.33	-27.52	9.60	11.14	12.26	06/30/2016
Kayne Anderson - Small Cap Value	3.35	5.74	5.74	-24.19	4.09	4.16	8.29	06/30/2016
RBC - Small Cap Growth	3.56	7.37	7.37	-19.58	8.49	9.65	10.80	06/30/2016
International Equity								
Lazard - International Value	6.14	16.66	16.66	-17.40	-3.34	-1.38	2.42	06/30/2016
Renaissance - International Growth	5.48	16.02	16.02	-17.96	-1.11	-1.72	3.41	06/30/2016
Fixed Income								
Pacific Income - Fixed Income	18.85	1.15	1.15	-7.88	-1.15	0.59	0.36	06/30/2016
Alternatives								
Center Coast - MLPs	3.48	8.02	8.02	24.17	6.03	2.88	2.04	06/30/2016
American Core Realty - Private Real Estate	10.99	-6.98	-6.98	7.47	9.09	7.94	7.84	06/30/2017
Cash & Equivalents								
Cash	3.12	0.89	0.89	1.35	0.68	0.88	0.79	06/30/2016

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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Compliance Checklist

as of December 31, 2022

GUIDELINES

In Compliance

Concentration

Issuer Concentration in Common and Preferred Stock	Yes
Emerging Market Equity Concentration (% of International Equity Accounts)	Yes
Maximum Fixed Income Concentration in Any Single Issuer (excl. US Treasury/Agency, MFs/ETFs)	Yes
Maximum Fixed Income Concentration in Bonds Rated BBB+ to BBB-	Yes

Credit Rating

Fixed Income minimum rating of BBB-/Baa3 (Excluding Preferred Stock)	Yes
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Allocation

Total Equity Allocation within specified range	Yes
Large Cap Value Allocation within specified range	Yes
Large Cap Core Allocation within specified range	Yes
Large Cap Growth Allocation within specified range	Yes
Mid Cap Value Allocation within specified range	Yes
Mid Cap Growth Allocation within specified range	Yes
Small Cap Value Allocation within specified range	Yes
Small Cap Growth Allocation within specified range	Yes
International Value Allocation within specified range	Yes
International Growth Allocation within specified range	Yes
Fixed Income Allocation within specified range	Yes
Total Alternatives within specified range	Yes
Master Limited Partnerships within specified range	Yes
Fund of Hedge Funds Allocation within specified range	Yes
Private Real Estate Allocation within specified range	Yes

Prohibited Investments

Is the portfolio compliant with the list of prohibited investments?	Yes
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Permitted Investments

Is the portfolio compliant with the list of permitted investments?	Yes
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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Billing Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Vanguard - Large Cap Value ETF*										745-054093
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
10/7/2022	\$4,662,236.14	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$3,152.37	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$3,152.37	0.27%	
*Performance is net of manager fees. VTV fee is 0.04%.				\$3,152.37		\$0.00		\$3,152.37		
JP Morgan - Large Cap Value										745-061268
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
12/7/2022	\$3,541,052.29	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$842.09	0.28%	\$842.09	0.28%	
11/7/2022	\$3,345,034.60	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$769.82	0.28%	\$769.82	0.28%	
10/7/2022	\$3,034,936.27	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$721.73	0.28%	\$721.73	0.28%	
10/7/2022	\$3,034,936.27	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$2,052.07	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$2,052.07	0.27%	
				\$2,052.07		\$2,333.64		\$4,385.71		
Vanguard - Large Cap Growth ETF*										745-054092
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
10/7/2022	\$5,237,924.32	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$3,541.62	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$3,541.62	0.27%	
*Performance is net of manager fees. VUG fee is 0.04%.				\$3,541.62		\$0.00		\$3,541.62		
Connors - Covered Call Strategy										745-054091
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
10/26/2022	\$2,121,829.14	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,591.37	0.30%	\$1,591.37	0.30%	
10/7/2022	\$2,121,829.14	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$1,434.67	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,434.67	0.27%	
				\$1,434.67		\$1,591.37		\$3,026.04		
Kennedy - Mid Cap Value										745-054090
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
12/7/2022	\$1,561,558.97	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$464.19	0.35%	\$464.19	0.35%	
11/7/2022	\$1,507,831.47	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$433.76	0.35%	\$433.76	0.35%	
10/7/2022	\$1,377,796.15	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$931.60	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$931.60	0.27%	
10/7/2022	\$1,377,796.15	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$409.56	0.35%	\$409.56	0.35%	
				\$931.60		\$1,307.51		\$2,239.11		
Congress - Mid Cap Growth										745-054089
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
12/7/2022	\$1,403,052.37	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$357.49	0.30%	\$357.49	0.30%	
11/7/2022	\$1,307,280.05	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$322.34	0.30%	\$322.34	0.30%	
10/7/2022	\$1,242,668.47	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$840.23	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$840.23	0.27%	
10/7/2022	\$1,242,668.47	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$316.63	0.30%	\$316.63	0.30%	
				\$840.23		\$996.46		\$1,836.69		

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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Billing Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Keyne Anderson - Small Cap Value										745-054088
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
12/7/2022	\$1,471,091.79	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$437.30	0.35%	\$437.30	0.35%	
11/7/2022	\$1,431,132.18	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$411.70	0.35%	\$411.70	0.35%	
10/7/2022	\$1,306,986.33	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$883.72	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$883.72	0.27%	
10/7/2022	\$1,306,986.33	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$388.52	0.35%	\$388.52	0.35%	
				\$883.72		\$1,237.52		\$2,121.24		
RBC - Small Cap Growth										745-054087
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
12/7/2022	\$1,582,304.85	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$470.36	0.35%	\$470.36	0.35%	
11/7/2022	\$1,518,650.36	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$436.87	0.35%	\$436.87	0.35%	
10/7/2022	\$1,362,030.71	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$920.94	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$920.94	0.27%	
10/7/2022	\$1,362,030.71	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$404.88	0.35%	\$404.88	0.35%	
				\$920.94		\$1,312.11		\$2,233.05		
Lazard - International Value										745-054086
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
12/7/2022	\$2,527,310.91	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$643.94	0.30%	\$643.94	0.30%	
11/7/2022	\$2,316,400.57	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$571.17	0.30%	\$571.17	0.30%	
10/7/2022	\$2,167,828.63	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$1,465.77	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,465.77	0.27%	
10/7/2022	\$2,167,828.63	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$552.35	0.30%	\$552.35	0.30%	
				\$1,465.77		\$1,767.46		\$3,233.23		
BNYM Walter Scott - International Growth										745-054085
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
12/7/2022	\$2,315,045.66	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$589.86	0.30%	\$589.86	0.30%	
11/7/2022	\$2,075,543.72	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$511.78	0.30%	\$511.78	0.30%	
10/7/2022	\$1,943,799.37	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$495.27	0.30%	\$495.27	0.30%	
10/7/2022	\$1,943,799.37	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$1,314.30	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,314.30	0.27%	
				\$1,314.30		\$1,596.91		\$2,911.21		
Pacific Income - Fixed Income										745-054084
Date Billed	Market Value	From	To	\$ GC Fee	% Annl. GC Fee	\$ Mgr. Fee	% Annl. Mgr. Fee	\$ Total Fee	% Annl. Total Fee	
12/7/2022	\$7,753,373.13	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,646.26	0.25%	\$1,646.26	0.25%	
11/7/2022	\$7,641,589.58	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,570.19	0.25%	\$1,570.19	0.25%	
10/7/2022	\$7,696,124.39	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,634.11	0.25%	\$1,634.11	0.25%	
10/7/2022	\$7,696,124.39	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$5,203.73	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$5,203.73	0.27%	
				\$5,203.73		\$4,850.56		\$10,054.29		

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Town of Longboat Key Consolidated Retirement Plan

Billing Summary

as of December 31, 2022

Total - Traditional Managers

<u>Date Billed</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>\$ GC Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. GC Fee</u>	<u>\$ Mgr. Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. Mgr. Fee</u>	<u>\$ Total Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. Total Fee</u>
12/7/2022	\$22,154,789.97	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$5,451.49	0.29%	\$5,451.49	0.29%
11/7/2022	\$21,143,462.53	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$5,027.63	0.29%	\$5,027.63	0.29%
10/26/2022	\$2,121,829.14	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,591.37	0.30%	\$1,591.37	0.30%
10/7/2022	\$32,154,159.92	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$21,741.02	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$21,741.02	0.27%
10/7/2022	\$20,132,170.32	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$4,923.05	0.29%	\$4,923.05	0.29%
				\$21,741.02		\$16,993.54		\$38,734.56	

Center Coast - MLPs

<u>Date Billed</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>\$ GC Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. GC Fee</u>	<u>\$ Mgr. Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. Mgr. Fee</u>	<u>\$ Total Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. Total Fee</u>
12/7/2022	\$1,529,445.07	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$493.61	0.38%	\$493.61	0.38%
11/7/2022	\$1,498,384.80	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$467.99	0.38%	\$467.99	0.38%
10/7/2022	\$1,342,262.86	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$433.20	0.38%	\$433.20	0.38%
10/7/2022	\$1,342,262.86	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$907.57	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$907.57	0.27%
				\$907.57		\$1,394.80		\$2,302.37	

American Core Realty - Private Real Estate

<u>Date Billed</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>\$ GC Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. GC Fee</u>	<u>\$ Mgr. Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. Mgr. Fee</u>	<u>\$ Total Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. Total Fee</u>
12/31/2022	\$4,881,996.67	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$12,697.74	1.03%	\$12,697.74	1.03%
10/7/2022	\$4,849,898.69	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$3,279.25	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$3,279.25	0.27%
				\$3,279.25		\$12,697.74		\$15,976.99	

Total - All Managers

<u>Date Billed</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>\$ GC Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. GC Fee</u>	<u>\$ Mgr. Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. Mgr. Fee</u>	<u>\$ Total Fee</u>	<u>% Annl. Total Fee</u>
12/31/2022	\$4,881,996.67	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$12,697.74	1.03%	\$12,697.74	1.03%
12/7/2022	\$23,684,235.04	12/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$5,945.10	0.30%	\$5,945.10	0.30%
11/7/2022	\$22,641,847.33	11/1/2022	11/30/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$5,495.62	0.30%	\$5,495.62	0.30%
10/26/2022	\$2,121,829.14	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$1,591.37	0.30%	\$1,591.37	0.30%
10/7/2022	\$38,346,321.47	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	\$25,927.84	0.27%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$25,927.84	0.27%
10/7/2022	\$21,474,433.18	10/1/2022	10/31/2022	\$0.00	0.00%	\$5,356.25	0.29%	\$5,356.25	0.29%
				\$25,927.84		\$31,086.08		\$57,013.92	

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Performance Appendix

Performance Data below is net of fees. Please see the Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Form ADV Part 2 Brochure for advisory accounts and/or any applicable brokerage account trade confirmation statements for a full disclosure of the applicable charges, fees and expenses. Your Financial Advisor will provide those documents to you upon request.

Account Name	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
American Core Realty - Private Real Estate	-7.00	7.25	7.25	8.95	7.80	--	7.51	06/28/2017
Cash	0.83	1.40	1.40	0.56	18.51	--	14.05	07/01/2016
Center Coast - MLPs	7.92	23.51	23.51	7.73	4.12	--	3.10	06/22/2016
Congress - Mid Cap Growth	7.32	-27.48	-27.48	8.14	10.19	--	11.45	06/22/2016
Connors - Covered Calls	10.13	-9.52	-9.52	7.68	8.50	--	10.93	06/30/2016
JP Morgan - LCV	13.05	-1.95	-1.95	8.28	--	--	9.10	12/11/2019
Kayne Anderson - Small Cap Value	5.73	-24.12	-24.12	4.74	4.55	--	8.67	06/22/2016
Kennedy - Mid Cap Value	8.21	-14.42	-14.42	6.42	5.82	--	9.24	06/22/2016
Lazard - International Value	16.65	-17.22	-17.22	-1.68	-0.38	--	2.51	06/22/2016
Pacific Income - Fixed Income	1.15	-7.84	-7.84	-1.41	0.34	--	0.27	06/22/2016
RBC - Small Cap Growth	7.37	-19.56	-19.56	7.55	9.05	--	10.12	06/22/2016
Renaissance - International Growth	16.01	-17.83	-17.83	-0.72	-1.46	--	2.36	06/22/2016
Vanguard - Large Cap Growth	-0.25	-33.32	-33.32	5.91	9.37	--	11.74	06/22/2016
Vanguard - Large Cap Value	14.24	-2.51	-2.51	7.86	8.19	--	10.45	06/22/2016

All performance above are Time Weighted(TWR) performance

Glossary of Terms

Active Contribution Return: The gain or loss percentage of an investment relative to the performance of the investment benchmark.

Active Exposure: The percentage difference in weight of the portfolio compared to its policy benchmark.

Active Return: Arithmetic difference between the manager's return and the benchmark's return over a specified time period.

Actual Correlation: A measure of the correlation (linear dependence) between two variables X and Y, with a value between +1 and -1 inclusive. This is also referred to as coefficient of correlation.

Alpha: A measure of a portfolio's time weighted return in excess of the market's return, both adjusted for risk. A positive alpha indicates that the portfolio outperformed the market on a risk-adjusted basis, and a negative alpha indicates the portfolio did worse than the market.

Best Quarter: The highest quarterly return for a certain time period.

Beta: A measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio's time weighted return (net of fees) against that of the

market. A beta greater than 1.00 indicates volatility greater than the market.

Consistency: The percentage of quarters that a product achieved a rate of return higher than that of its benchmark. The higher the consistency figure, the more value a manager has contributed to the product's performance.

Core: Refers to an investment strategy mandate that is blend of growth and value styles without a pronounced tilt toward either style.

Cumulative Selection Return (Cumulative Return): Cumulative investment performance over a specified period of time.

Distribution Rate: The most recent distribution paid, annualized, and then divided by the current market price. Distribution rate may consist of investment income, short-term capital gains, long-term capital gains, and/or return of capital.

Down Market Capture: The ratio of average portfolio returns over the benchmark during periods of negative benchmark return. Lower values indicate better product performance.

Downside Risk: A measure similar to standard deviation, but focuses only on the negative movements of the return series. It is calculated by taking the standard deviation of the negative quarterly set of returns. The

higher the value, the more risk the product has.

Downside Semi Deviation: A statistical calculation that measures the volatility of returns below a minimum acceptable return. This return measure isolates the negative portion of volatility: the larger the number, the greater the volatility.

Drawdown: A drawdown is the peak-to-trough decline during a specific period of an investment, fund or commodity.

Excess over Benchmark: The percentage gain or loss of an investment relative to the investment's benchmark.

Excess Return: Arithmetic difference between the manager's return and the risk-free return over a specified time period.

Growth: A diversified investment strategy which includes investment selections that have capital appreciation as the primary goal, with little or no dividend payouts. These strategies can include reinvestment in expansion, acquisitions, and/or research and development opportunities.

Growth of Dollar: The aggregate amount an investment has gained or lost over a certain time period, also referred to as Cumulative Return, stated in terms of the amount to which an initial dollar investment would have grown over the given time period.

Investment Decision Process (IDP): A model for structuring the investment process and implementing the correct attribution methodologies. The IDP includes every decision made concerning the division of the assets under management over the various asset categories. To analyze each decision's contribution to the total return, a modeling approach must measure the marginal value of every individual decision. In this respect, the hierarchy of the decisions becomes very important. We therefore use the IDP model, which serves as a proper foundation for registering the decisions and relating them to each other.

Information Ratio: Measured by dividing the active rate of return by the tracking error. The higher the Information Ratio, the more value-added contribution by the manager.

Jensen's Alpha: The Jensen's alpha measure is a risk-adjusted performance measure that represents the average return on a portfolio or investment above or below that predicted by the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) given the portfolio's or investment's beta and the average market return. This metric is also commonly referred to as alpha.

Kurtosis: A statistical measure that is used to describe the distribution, or skewness, of observed data around the mean, sometimes referred to as the volatility of volatility.

Maximum Drawdown: The drawdown is defined as the percent retrenchment from a fund's peak to the fund's trough value. It is in effect from the time the fund's retrenchment begins until a new fund high is reached. The maximum drawdown encompasses both the period from the fund's peak to the fund's valley (length), and the time from the fund's valley to a new fund high (recovery). It measures the largest percentage drawdown that has occurred in any fund's data record.

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT): An investment analysis theory on how risk-averse investors can construct portfolios to optimize or maximize expected return based on a given level of market risk, emphasizing that risk is an inherent part of higher reward.

Mutual Fund (MF): An investment program funded by shareholders that trade in diversified holdings and

is professionally managed.

Peer Group: A combination of funds that share the same investment style combined as a group for comparison purposes.

Peer/ Plan Sponsor Universe: A combination of asset pools of total plan investments by specific sponsor and plan types for comparison purposes.

Performance Ineligible Assets: Performance returns are not calculated for certain assets because accurate valuations and transaction data for these assets are not processed or maintained by us. Common examples of these include life insurance, some annuities and some assets held externally.

Performance Statistics: A generic term for various measures of investment performance measurement terms.

Portfolio Characteristics: A generic term for various measures of investment portfolio characteristics.

Preferred Return: A term used in the private equity (PE) world, and also referred to as a "Hurdle Rate." It refers to the threshold return that the limited partners of a private equity fund must receive, prior to the PE firm receiving its carried interest or "carry."

Ratio of Cumulative Wealth: A defined ratio of the Cumulative Return of the portfolio divided by the Cumulative Return of the benchmark for a certain time period.

Regression Based Analysis: A statistical process for estimating the relationships among variables. It includes many techniques for modeling and analyzing several variables, when the focus is on the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables

Residual Correlation: Within returns-based style analysis, residual correlation refers to the portion of a strategy's return pattern that cannot be explained by its correlation to the asset-class benchmarks to which it is being compared.

Return: A rate of investment performance for the specified period.

Rolling Percentile Ranking: A measure of an investment portfolio's ranking versus a peer group for a specific rolling time period (i.e. Last 3 Years, Last 5 years, etc.).

R-Squared: The percentage of a portfolio's performance explained by the behavior of the appropriate benchmark. High R-Squared means a higher correlation of the portfolio's performance to the appropriate benchmark.

SA/CF (Separate Account/Comingled Fund): Represents an acronym for Separate Account and Comingled Fund investment vehicles.

Sector Benchmark: A market index that serves as a proxy for a sector within an asset class.

Sharpe Ratio: Represents the excess rate of return over the risk free return divided by the standard deviation of the excess return. The result is the absolute rate of return per unit of risk. The higher the value, the better the product's historical risk-adjusted performance results in.

Standard Deviation: A statistical measure of the range of a portfolio's performance; the variability of a return around its average return over a specified time period.

Total Fund Benchmark: The policy benchmark for a complete asset pool that could consist of multiple investment mandates.

Total Fund Composite: The aggregate of multiple portfolios within an asset pool or household.

Tracking Error: A measure of standard deviation for a portfolio's investment performance, relative to the performance of an appropriate market benchmark.

Treynor Ratio: A ratio that divides the excess return (above the risk free rate) by the portfolio's beta to arrive at a unified measure of risk adjusted return. It is generally used to rank portfolios, funds and benchmarks. A higher ratio is indicative of higher returns per unit of market risk. This measurement can help determine if the portfolio is reaching its goal of increasing returns while managing market risk.

Up Market Capture: The ratio of average portfolio returns over the benchmark during periods of positive benchmark return. Higher values indicate better product performance.

Upside Semi Deviation: A statistical calculation that measures the volatility of returns above an acceptable return. This return measure isolates the positive portion of volatility: the larger the number, the greater the volatility.

Value: A diversified investment strategy that includes investment selections which tend to trade at a lower price relative to its dividends, earnings, and sales. Common attributes are stocks that include high dividend, low price-to-book ratio, and/or low price-to-earnings ratio.

Worst Quarter: The lowest rolling quarterly return for a certain time period.

Information Disclosures

Performance results are annualized for time periods greater than one year and include all cash and cash equivalents, realized and unrealized capital gains and losses, and dividends, interest and income. The investment results depicted herein represent historical performance. As a result of recent market activity, current performance may vary from the figures shown. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Please see the Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Form ADV Part 2 Brochure for advisory accounts and/or any applicable brokerage account trade confirmation statements for a full disclosure of the applicable charges, fees and expenses. Your Financial Advisor will provide those documents to you upon request.

Benchmark indices and blends included in this material are for informational purposes only, are provided solely as a comparison tool and may not reflect the underlying composition and/or investment objective(s) associated with the account(s). Indices are unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Index returns do not take into account fees or other charges. Such fees and charges would reduce performance.

The performance data shown reflects past performance, which does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal will fluctuate so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than original cost. Please note, current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data shown. For up to date month-end performance information, please contact your Financial Advisor or visit the funds' company website.

Investors should carefully consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. The prospectus and, if available the summary prospectus, contains this and other information that should be read carefully before investing. Investors should review the information in the prospectus carefully. To obtain a prospectus, please contact your Financial Advisor or visit the funds' company website.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Investing involves market risk, including possible loss of principal. **Growth investing** does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations. **Value investing** involves the risk that the market may not recognize that securities are undervalued and they may not appreciate as anticipated. **Small and mid-capitalization companies** may lack the financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies. The securities of small capitalization companies may not trade as readily as, and be subject to higher volatility than those of larger, more established companies. **Bond funds** and bond holdings have the same interest rate, inflation and credit risks that are associated with the underlying bonds owned by the funds. The return of principal in bond funds, and in funds with significant bond holdings, is not guaranteed. **International securities'** prices may carry additional risks, including foreign economic, political, monetary and/or legal factors, changing currency exchange rates, foreign taxes and differences in financial and accounting standards. International investing may not be for everyone. These risks may be magnified in emerging markets. **Alternative investments**, including private equity funds, real estate funds, hedge funds, managed futures funds, and funds of hedge funds, private equity, and managed futures funds, are speculative and entail significant risks that can include losses due to leveraging or other speculative investment practices, lack of liquidity, volatility of returns, restrictions on transferring interests in a fund, potential lack of diversification, absence and/or delay of information regarding valuations and pricing, complex tax structures and delays in tax reporting, less regulation and higher fees than mutual funds and risks associated with the operations, personnel and processes of the advisor. **Master Limited Partnerships** (MLPs) are limited partnerships or limited liability companies that are taxed as partnerships and whose interests (limited partnership units or limited liability company units) are traded on securities exchanges like shares of common stock. Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy, natural resources or real estate sectors. Investments in MLP interests are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in the energy and natural resources sectors, including commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk; and MLP interests in the real estate sector are subject to special risks, including interest rate and property value fluctuations, as well as risks related to general and economic conditions. Because of their narrow focus, MLPs maintain exposure to price volatility of commodities and/or underlying assets and tend to be more volatile than investments that diversify across many sectors and companies. MLPs are also subject to additional risks including: investors having limited control and rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, limited access to capital, cash flow risk, lack of liquidity, dilution risk, conflict of interests, and limited call rights related to acquisitions.

Mortgage backed securities also involve prepayment risk, in that faster or slower prepayments than expected on underlying mortgage loans can dramatically alter the yield-to-maturity of a mortgage-backed security and prepayment risk includes the possibility that a fund may invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Tax managed funds may not meet their objective of being tax-efficient.

Real estate investments are subject to special risks, including interest rate and property value fluctuations, as well as risks related to general and economic conditions. **High yield** fixed income securities, also known as "junk bonds", are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default and tend to be more volatile than investment grade fixed income securities.

Credit quality is a measure of a bond issuer's creditworthiness, or ability to repay interest and principal to bondholders in a timely manner. The credit ratings shown are based on security rating as provided by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch, as applicable. Credit ratings are issued by the rating agencies for the underlying securities in the fund and not the fund itself, and the credit quality of the securities in the

fund does not represent the stability or safety of the fund. Credit ratings shown range from AAA, being the highest, to D, being the lowest based on S&P and Fitch's classification (the equivalent of Aaa and C, respectively, by Moody's). Ratings of BBB or higher by S&P and Fitch (Baa or higher by Moody's) are considered to be investment grade-quality securities. If two or more of the agencies have assigned different ratings to a security, the highest rating is applied. Securities that are not rated by all three agencies are listed as "NR".

"Alpha tilt strategies comprise a core holding of stocks that mimic a benchmark type index such as the S&P 500 to which additional securities are added to help tilt the fund toward potentially outperforming the market in an effort to enhance overall investment returns. Tilt strategies are subject to significant timing risk and could potentially expose investors to extended periods of underperformance."

Custom Account Index: The Custom Account Index is an investment benchmark based on your historical target allocations and/or manager selection that you may use to evaluate the performance of your account. The Custom Account index does take into consideration certain changes that may have occurred in your portfolio since the inception of your account, i.e., asset class and/or manager changes. However, in some circumstances, it may not be an appropriate benchmark for use with your specific account composition. For detailed report of the historical composition of this blend please contact your Financial Advisor.

Peer Groups

Peer Groups are a collection of similar investment strategies that essentially group investment products that share the same investment approach. Peer Groups are used for comparison purposes to compare and illustrate a client's investment portfolio versus its peer across various quantitative metrics like performance and risk. Peer Group comparison is conceptually another form of benchmark comparison whereby the actual investment can be ranked versus its peer across various quantitative metrics.

All Peer Group data are provided by Investment Metrics, LLC.

The URL below provides all the definitions and methodology about the various Peer Groups

<https://www.invmetrics.com/style-peer-groups>

Peer Group Ranking Methodology

A percentile rank denotes the value of a product in which a certain percent of observations fall within a peer group. The range of percentile rankings is between 1 and 100, where 1 represents a high statistical value and 100 represents a low statistical value.

The 30th percentile, for example, is the value in which 30% of the highest observations may be found, the 65th percentile is the value in which 65% of the highest observations may be found, and so on.

Percentile rankings are calculated based on a normalized distribution ranging from 1 to 100 for all products in each peer group, where a ranking of 1 denotes a high statistical value and a ranking of 100 denotes a low statistical value. It is important to note that the same ranking methodology applies to all statistics, implying that a ranking of 1 will always mean highest value across all statistics.

For example, consider a risk/return assessment using standard deviation as a measure of risk. A percentile ranking equal to 1 for return denotes highest return, whereas a percentile ranking of 1 for standard deviation denotes highest risk among peers.

In addition, values may be used to demonstrate quartile rankings. For example, the third quartile is also

known as the 75th percentile, and the median is the 50th percentile.

Alternatives

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investment vehicle based on information received from the management entity of the alternative investment vehicle or another service provider.

Traditional alternative investment vehicles often are speculative and include a high degree of risk. . Investors should carefully review and consider potential risks before investing. Certain of these risks may include but are not limited to:• Loss of all or a substantial portion of the investment due to leveraging, short-selling, or other speculative practices;• Lack of liquidity in that there may be no secondary market for a fund;• Volatility of returns;• Restrictions on transferring interests in a fund;• Potential lack of diversification and resulting higher risk due to concentration of trading authority when a single advisor is utilized;• Absence of information regarding valuations and pricing;• Complex tax structures and delays in tax reporting;• Less regulation and higher fees than mutual funds; and• Risks associated with the operations, personnel, and processes of the manager. As a diversified global financial services firm, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management engages in a broad spectrum of activities including financial advisory services, investment management activities, sponsoring and managing private investment funds, engaging in broker-dealer transactions and principal securities, commodities and foreign exchange transactions, research publication, and other activities. In the ordinary course of its business, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management therefore engages in activities where Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's interests may conflict with the interests of its clients, including the private investment funds it manages. Morgan Stanley Wealth Management can give no assurance that conflicts of interest will be resolved in favor of its clients or any such fund.

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For most investment advisory clients, the program account will be charged an asset-based wrap fee every quarter ("the Fee"). In general, the Fee covers investment advisory services and reporting. In addition to the Fee, clients will pay the fees and expenses of any funds in which their account is invested. Fund fees and expenses are charged directly to the pool of assets the fund invests in and impact the valuations. Clients must understand that these fees and expenses are an additional cost and will not be included in the Fee amount in the account statements.

As fees are deducted quarterly, the compounding effect will be to increase the impact of the fees by an amount directly related to the gross account performance. For example, for an account with an initial value of \$100,000 and a 2.5% annual fee, if the gross performance is 5% per year over a three year period, the compounding effect of the fees will result in a net annual compound rate of return of approximately 2.40% per year over a three year period, and the total value of the client's portfolio at the end of the three year period would be approximately \$115,762.50 without the fees and \$107,372.63 with the fees. Please see the applicable Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC Form ADV Part 2A for more information including a description of the fee schedule. It is available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV <<http://www.morganstanley.com/ADV>> or from your Financial Advisor/Private Wealth Advisor.

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Money Market Funds

You could lose money in Money Market Funds. Although MMFs classified as government funds (i.e., MMFs that invest 99.5% of total assets in cash and/or securities backed by the U.S government) and retail funds (i.e., MMFs open to natural person investors only) seek to preserve value at \$1.00 per share, they cannot guarantee they will do so. The price of other MMFs will fluctuate and when you sell shares they may be worth more or less than originally paid. MMFs may impose a fee upon sale or temporarily suspend sales if liquidity falls below required minimums. During suspensions, shares would not be available for purchases, withdrawals, check writing or ATM debits. A MMF investment is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or other government agency.