Q2'2024 Quarter Client Presentation

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A Lookback on 1Q24

Benchmark	Inception Date	Quarter To Date	Month To Date
S&P 500 Total Return Index	01/30/1970	10.6%	3.2%
S&P 500 Growth Index Total Return	01/13/2006	12.8%	2.1%
S&P 500 Value Index Total Return	01/05/2004	8.1%	4.5%
S&P 400 TR	03/18/2010	10.0%	5.6%
S&P 600 TOTAL RETURN INDEX	12/29/1995	2.5%	3.2%
MSCI EAFE INDEX	03/30/2001	5.8%	3.3%
Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index	04/30/1976	-0.8%	0.9%
Bloomberg Commodity TR Index	01/03/2000	2.2%	3.3%
RUSSELL 2000	12/29/1978	5.2%	3.6%
55% S&P 500/35% BC AGG BOND	03/31/1976	6.5%	2.4%
70% S&P 500 / 30% BC AGG	03/31/1976	7.1%	2.5%
60% S&P 500 TR / 40% BC AGG BOND COMPOSITE INDEX	03/31/1976	5.9%	2.3%
RUSSELL 1000 TOTAL RETURN IDX TOTAL RETURN	07/31/1995	10.3%	3.2%
RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX 1000 VALUE	03/31/1993	8.4%	4.8%
RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX RUSL 1000 GROW	03/31/1993	11.2%	1.7%
Performance is not correlated to portfolio holding period ² Annualized			

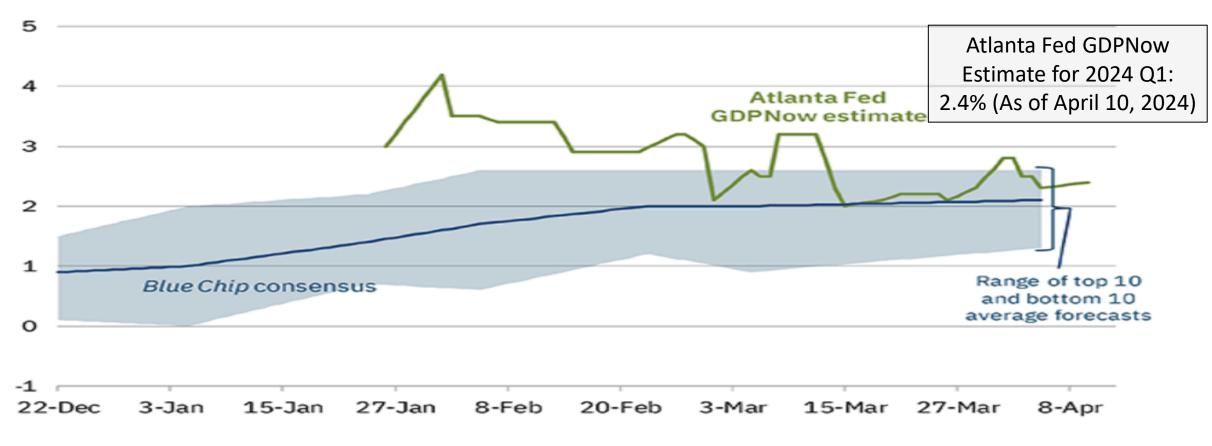
² Annualized



Update on the Economy: Growth Remains Solid

Evolution of Atlanta Fed GDPNow real GDP estimate for 2024: Q1

Quarterly percent change (SAAR)

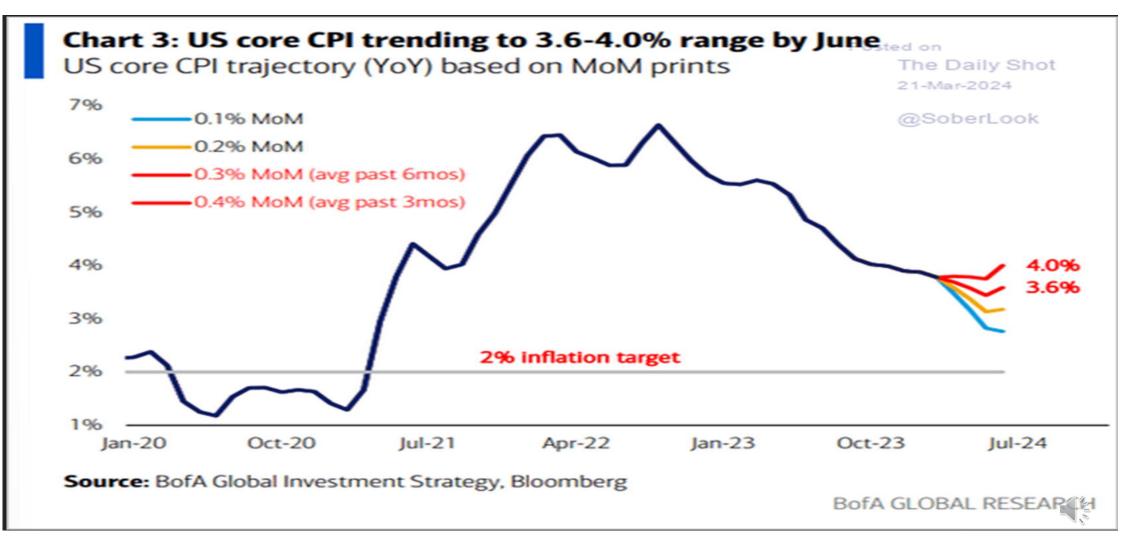


Date of forecast

Sources: Blue Chip Economic Indicators and Blue Chip Financial Forecasts Note: The top (bottom) 10 average forecast is an average of the highest (lowest) 10 forecasts in the Blue Chip survey.

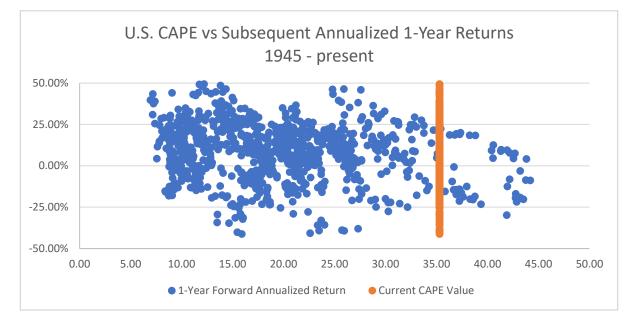


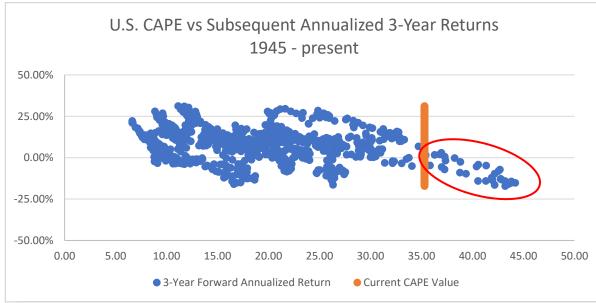
Inflation Trends: The "Last Mile" is the most challenging





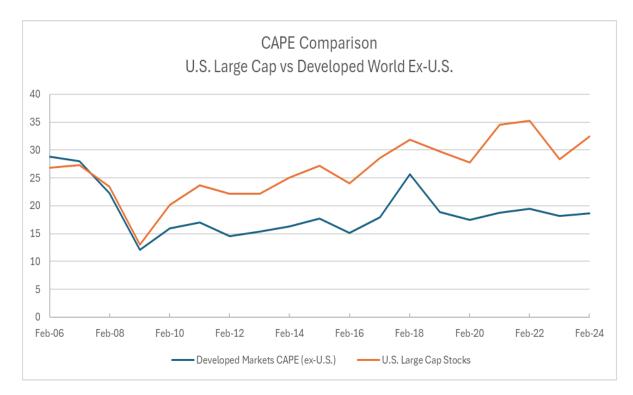
Elevated Valuations: A Cautioning Signal for Forward US Returns



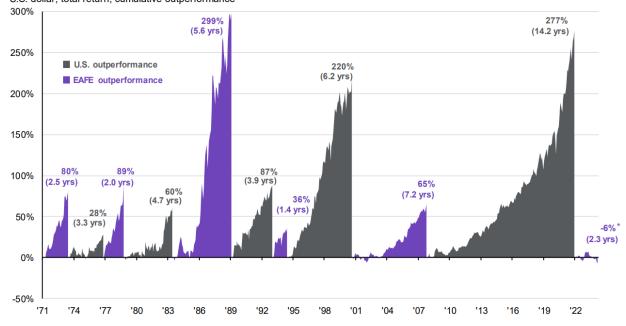




Opportunities Beyond Domestic Shores



MSCI EAFE and MSCI USA relative performance



J.P.Morgan

ASSET MANAGEMENT

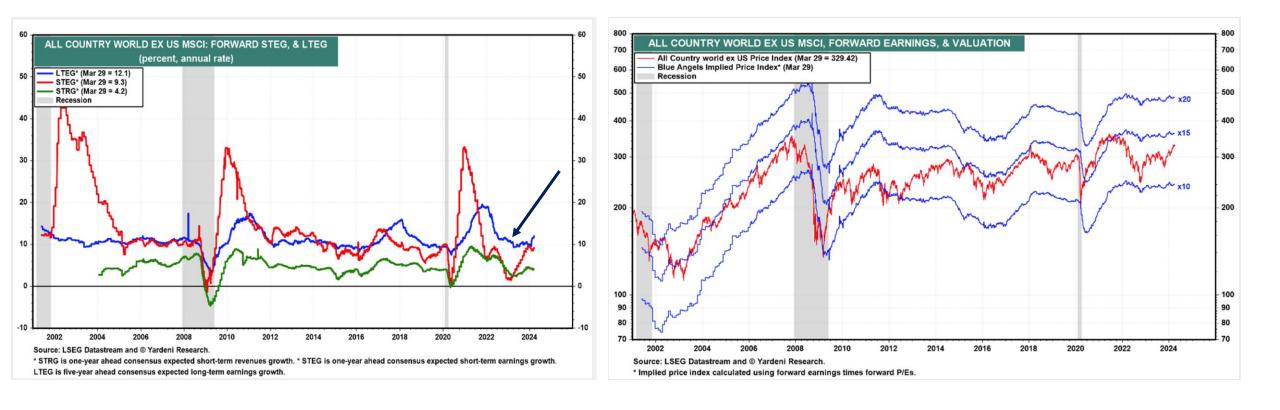
U.S. dollar, total return, cumulative outperformance

Source: FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Regime change determined when cumulative outperformance peaks and is not reached again in the subsequent 12-month period. *Peak MSCI EAFE outperformancevs. MSCI USA occurred in April 2023. If this is sustained for 12 months, the regime will switch in April 2024. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2024.

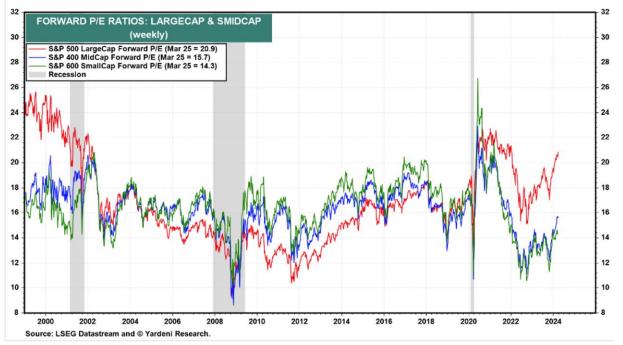


International Markets Offering Competitive Growth Prospects with Less Demanding Valuations





The Case Remains for US Small & Mid-Caps



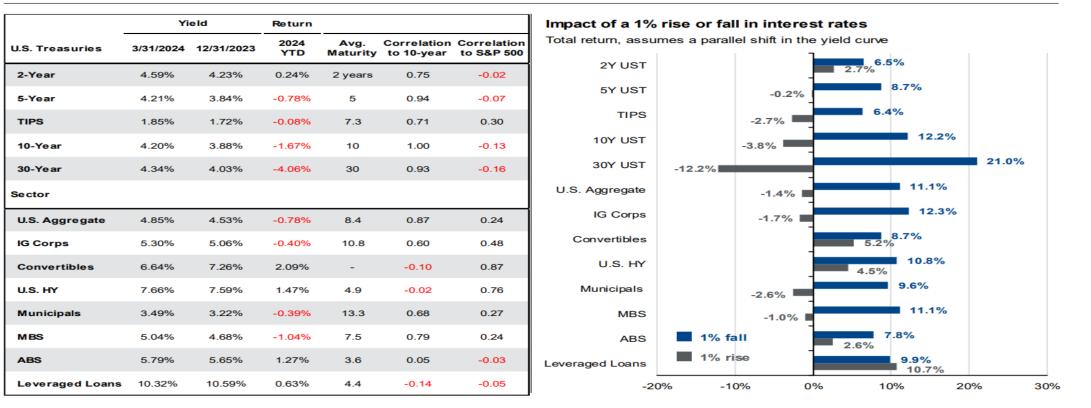


* Price divided by 12-month (52-week) forward consensus expected operating earnings per share. Monthly data through December 2005, weekly thereafter. P/E capped at 40 due to extreme values.



Fixed Income: Valuations Providing a Much Greater Buffer Relative to Recent History

Fixed income market dynamics



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Standard & Poor's, U.S. Treasury, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Sectors shown above are provided by Bloomberg unless otherwise noted and are represented by – U.S. Aggregate; MBS: U.S. Aggregate Securitized – MBS; ABS: J.P. Morgan ABS Index; IG Corporates; U.S. Corporates; Municipals: Muni Bond; High Yield: Corporate High Yield; Leveraged Loans: J.P. Morgan Leveraged Loan Index; TIPS: Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities; Convertibles: U.S. Convertibles; U.S. Corporates; U.S. Corporates; Municipals: Municipals: Municipals: Municipals: Municipals: Municipals: Municipals: Morgan ABS Index; TIPS: Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities; Convertibles: U.S. Convertibles; U.S. Convertibles; U.S. Convertibles; U.S. Convertibles; U.S. Convertibles; U.S. Convertibles on bellwethers for Treasury securities. Yields shown for TIPS are real yields. Sector yields reflect yield-to-worst. Leveraged Ioan yields reflect the yield to 3Y takeout. Correlations are based on 15-years of monthly returns for all sectors. ABS returns prior to June 2012 are sourced from Bloomberg. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Guide to the Markets - U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2024.





U.S.

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Main Takeaways:

1.) While returns were broadly positive during the first quarter, for many asset classes we observed a "quarter of two halves" where the positive return dynamic broadened during the latter portion of the quarter.

2.) The economy continues to grow. However, inflation has remained stickier than the Federal Reserve or the markets would like to see. This has created pockets of volatility around key data releases and we anticipate this to be the case until we see real signs that inflationary pressures relent and in the absence of economic hiccups.

3.) While the forward return profile for US large cap stocks (namely the S&P 500) remains less attractive relative to recent returns observed, we continue to see palatable opportunities elsewhere. These include International stocks (both within developed and emerging markets), small-caps and mid-caps, as well as certain components of the US large cap market where valuations are more favorable.

4.) We continue to favor fixed income securities, specifically intermediate-term bonds maturing around 5-years and carrying a high-quality bias. These securities can be well positioned to diversify and protect portfolios in the event of an economic slowdown.





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Stocks offer long-term growth potential but may fluctuate more and provide less current income than other investments. An investment in the stock market should be made with an understanding of the risks associated with common stocks, including market fluctuations. Stock dividends are not guaranteed. Investments primarily concentrated in one sector may be more volatile than those that diversify across many industry sectors and companies. The technology industry can be significantly affected by obsolescence, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, and competition from new market participants. Global/International investing involves risks not typically associated with US investing, including currency fluctuations, political instability, uncertain economic conditions, different accounting standards, and other risks not associated with domestic investments. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to additional volatility. Stocks of small and mid-cap companies may also be subject to greater risk than that of larger companies because they may lack the management expertise, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths to endure adverse economic conditions.

The value of fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates, prepayment payment rates, exercise of call provisions, changes in the issuer's credit ratings, market conditions, and other variables such that they may be worth more or less than original cost if sold prior to maturity. There is also a risk that the issuer will be unable to make principal and/or interest payments. Although treasuries are considered free from credit risk they are subject to other types or risks. These risks include interest rate risk, which may cause the underlying value of the bond to fluctuate, and deflation risk, which may cause the principal to decline and treasury securities to underperform traditional securities. The material has been prepared or is distributed solely for information purposes and is not a solicitation or an offer to buy any security or instrument or to participate in any trading strategy. Past performance is not indicative of future results and there is no assurance that any forecasts/targets mentioned in this report will be attained. The indices have been provided for information/comparison purposes only. Individual investors cannot directly invest in an index.