Portfolio Review

International Union of Operating Engineers - Health & Welfare

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August 5, 2024
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About Us

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About Legacy Wealth Management

Legacy Wealth Management is committed to helping clients find financial solutions through independent and comprehensive financial planning, tailored investment management approaches, and personalized, personal customer service.

Based in Plantation, Florida, our firm serves clients in Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties as well as clients across the United States. Our financial professionals have over 150 years of combined experience in the financial industry, providing clients an extensive understanding of complex financial matters.

Our mission is to have a positive impact on the lives of our clients and their families by delivering personalized planning solutions and ongoing service far exceeding their expectations. This mission is deeply grounded in our core values of integrity and transparency.

We abide by the fiduciary standard, putting our clients' best interests at the forefront of our work. We strive to be your trusted guide and resource as you pursue your financial goals.

Your Advisor

Tony DuBose, AIF® is the Managing Principal and Chief Investment Officer of Legacy Wealth Management. Tony has assisted individuals, families, and institutions in pursuing their financial goals for over 27 years. His primary goal as a wealth advisor is to understand each client's unique needs and goals and to advocate for his clients' best interests. He is Chief Investment Officer of the firm, working with the investment committee to determine and execute key investment strategies.

"As an avid pilot, I relate much of flying a plane to investment management. Both are about knowing, understanding, and mitigating risks. Both are about keeping calm and alert in moments of sudden change. And both are about getting to where you want to go."

Tony enjoys expanding his knowledge in critical investment advisory and financial planning activities through continued education by attending key conferences and industry education programs. Tony graduated from Valdosta State University in 1983. He enjoys using his aviation skills to complete humanitarian missions for various nonprofit organizations.

He serves on the board of the NSU Halmos College of Arts & Sciences and Guy Harvey Oceanographic Research Center Dean's Development Council. Tony also serves as a board member of Gilda's Club of South Florida and is a member of Entrepreneur Organization.

Tony DuBose, AIF®
Managing Principal

Global Portfolio Strategy

LEGACY WEALTH
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GLOBAL PORTFOLIO STRATEGY

LPL RESEARCH

JULY 2024

Stocks Finish First Half on a High Note

LPL Research Monthly Market Outlook

Color Key

- Strong Underweight
- Underweight
- Neutral
- Overweight
- Strong Overweight

Key Changes from June Report:

- LPL Research is raising its S&P 500 earnings per share (EPS) forecasts for 2024 and 2025 to $240 and $260 from $235 and $250.

The LPL Strategic & Tactical Asset Allocation Committee (STAAC) determines the firm's investment outlook and asset allocation that helps define LPL Research's investment models and overall strategic and tactical investment thinking and guidance. The committee is chaired by the chief investment officer and includes investment specialists from multiple investment disciplines and areas of focus. The STAAC meets weekly to foster a close monitoring of all global economic and capital markets conditions to ensure that all the latest information is being digested and incorporated into its investment thought.

STAAC Asset Class Tactical Views as of 7/01/2024 (GWI)

Asset Class					
Equity			●		
U.S.				●	
International Developed (EAFE)			●		
Emerging Markets		●			
Large Growth				●	
Large Value			●		
Small/Mid Growth			●		
Small/Mid Value			●		
Fixed Income				●	
Treasuries			●		
MBS				●	
IG Corporates	●				
TIPS			●		
International Developed			●		
Preferred					●
High-Yield			●		
Bank Loans			●		
Emerging Markets			●		
Cash		●			
Alternatives			●		

STAAC Sector Tactical Views as of 7/01/2024 (GWI)

Sector					
Healthcare		●			
Energy				●	
Utilities			●		
Consumer Staples			●		
Information Technology			●		
Communications Services				●	
Industrials				●	
Financials			●		
Materials			●		
Real Estate		●			
Consumer Discretionary		●			

Source: STAAC as of July 1, 2024. All sector and asset allocation recommendations must be considered in the context of an individual investor's goals, time horizon, liquidity needs and risk tolerance. Not all recommendations will be in the best interest of all investors. The STAAC views expressed are based on a Tactical Asset Allocation (TAA) for a portfolio that has a Growth With Income (GWI) investment objective.

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INVESTMENT TAKEAWAYS

Stocks rose again in June as technology strength and artificial intelligence (AI) enthusiasm continued to power the major averages higher. The S&P 500's 3.6% gain marked the seventh positive month in the past eight and brought the first half return to a very strong 15.3% — with more than 30 new record highs along the way. The debate around when the Federal Reserve (Fed) would cut interest rates continued, with markets leaning toward September as June ended amid continued easing inflation pressures and some evidence of slower consumer spending. As July began, markets were focused on the Middle East conflict, the November election, the upcoming earnings season, and Treasury yields.

Within fixed income markets, falling Treasury yields helped most bond sectors end the first half on a high note, despite still showing modest losses for the year for the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index. High quality sectors, such as Agency mortgage-backed securities and U.S. Treasuries, outperformed. Market pricing for expected Fed rate cuts continues to be volatile, but we think current pricing is currently more in line with actual Fed intentions. As such, we think we're likely past peak interest rates in the U.S.

The LPL Research STAAC sees the risk/reward trade-off as slightly more attractive for fixed income than equities as higher bond yields increase the bond markets relative attractiveness. While the economic and profit growth backdrop generally remains favorable for equities, fixed income may have a bit more upside over the next six months based on elevated stock valuations and expected market volatility.

- Economic growth in the U.S. should outperform other developed markets. Despite a slow start and some headwinds to consumer spending, we expect solid business capital spending to support domestic growth overall, albeit at below consensus levels.
- The STAAC maintains its recommended neutral equities allocation amid a favorable economic and profit backdrop. Interest rates may need to fall for valuations to hold, so potential second half gains are more likely to be driven by earnings growth.
- The Committee remains comfortable with a balanced approach to market cap. High-quality small cap stocks are attractively valued, but the earnings power among large cap companies, overall, has been very impressive.
- The Committee maintains a slight preference towards large cap growth. AI-fueled earnings growth, potentially lower interest rates as the economy slows, and our technical analysis work favor the growth style.
- The STAAC's regional preference remains U.S. over developed international and emerging markets (EM) due largely to superior earnings and economic growth in the U.S.
- The STAAC continues to hold a strong overweight tilt in preferred securities as valuations remain attractive. However, the risk/reward for core bond sectors (U.S. Treasury, agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), investment-grade corporates) is more attractive than plus sectors. In our view, adding duration isn't attractive at current levels and the STAAC remains neutral relative to our benchmarks.

2024 MARKET FORECASTS

Expect Yields to Pullback and Stocks to Be Choppy Through Year-End

	Previous	Current
10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield	3.75% to 4.25%	3.75% to 4.25%*
S&P 500 Index Earnings per Share	$235	$240
S&P 500 Index Fair Value	4,850 – 4,950	4,850 – 4,950**

Source: LPL Research, FactSet, Bloomberg
All indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly.

*Our year-end 2024 forecast for the U.S. 10-year Treasury yield is 3.75% to 4.25%. The Fed's higher for longer narrative and the poor supply/demand technicals for Treasury securities will likely keep interest rates at these elevated levels until the economic data weakens and/or inflation falls back in line with the Fed's longer term 2% target.

**Our year-end 2024 fair-value target range for the S&P 500 of 4,850-4,950 is based on a price-to-earnings ratio (PE) of 19.5 and our S&P 500 earnings per share (EPS) forecast of $250 in 2025.

Any forward-looking statements including economic forecasts may not develop as predicted and are subject to change.

All data, views, and forecasts herein are as of 07/01/24.

2024 ECONOMIC FORECASTS

U.S. Economy Expected to Slow This Year

	2024 (Y/Y, real GDP)
United States	1.9%
Eurozone	0.9%
Advanced Economics	1.6%
Emerging Markets	4.2%
Global	3.1%

Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg

The economic forecasts may not develop as predicted.

TACTICAL ASSET ALLOCATION AS OF 07/01/2024

Investment Objective

	Aggressive Growth			Growth			Growth with Income			Income with Moderate Growth			Income with Capital Preservation		
	TAA	Benchmark	Difference	TAA	Benchmark	Difference	TAA	Benchmark	Difference	TAA	Benchmark	Difference	TAA	Benchmark	Difference
STOCKS	95.0%	95.0%	0.0%	80.0%	80.0%	0.0%	60.0%	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%
U.S. EQUITY	80.0%	76.0%	4.0%	67.0%	64.0%	3.0%	50.0%	48.0%	2.0%	33.5%	32.0%	1.5%	16.0%	16.0%	0.0%
Large Growth	27.0%	24.0%	3.0%	22.5%	20.5%	2.0%	16.5%	15.0%	1.5%	11.5%	10.0%	1.5%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Large Value	25.0%	24.0%	1.0%	21.0%	20.0%	1.0%	15.5%	15.0%	0.5%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Small/Mid Growth	14.0%	14.0%	0.0%	11.5%	11.5%	0.0%	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Small/Mid Value	14.0%	14.0%	0.0%	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY	15.0%	19.0%	-4.0%	13.0%	16.0%	-3.0%	10.0%	12.0%	-2.0%	6.5%	8.0%	-1.5%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Developed (EAFE)	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Emerging Markets	3.0%	7.0%	-4.0%	3.0%	6.0%	-3.0%	2.0%	4.0%	-2.0%	1.5%	3.0%	-1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BONDS	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	18.0%	15.0%	3.0%	38.0%	35.0%	3.0%	58.0%	53.0%	5.0%	78.0%	70.0%	8.0%
U.S. CORE	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	17.0%	15.0%	2.0%	36.0%	35.0%	1.0%	55.0%	53.0%	2.0%	74.0%	70.0%	4.0%
Treasuries	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	8.0%	7.0%	1.0%	17.5%	16.0%	1.5%	27.0%	24.5%	2.5%	36.0%	32.0%	4.0%
MBS	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	5.5%	4.5%	1.0%	11.5%	10.0%	1.5%	17.5%	15.0%	2.5%	23.5%	20.5%	3.0%
IG Corporates	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%	7.0%	9.0%	-2.0%	10.5%	13.5%	-3.0%	14.5%	17.5%	-3.0%
NON-CORE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%
Preferred	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%
CASH	2.0%	5.0%	-3.0%	2.0%	5.0%	-3.0%	2.0%	5.0%	-3.0%	2.0%	7.0%	-5.0%	2.0%	10.0%	-8.0%

For investors who have their own benchmarks, we would recommend emphasizing underweights or overweights relative to the individual benchmark at the most similar overall risk level.

Equity benchmark style weights are equally distributed across growth, core, and value. Cap weights are based on the underlying holdings of the domestic benchmark indexes.

Bond benchmark sector allocations are based on a look-through analysis of the major sector components of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index.

Treasuries include other government related debt. MBS includes other securitized debt.

Abbreviations: TAA - tactical asset allocation; MBS - mortgage-backed securities; IG corporates - investment-grade corporates; TIPS - Treasury inflation-protected securities.

EQUITY ASSET CLASSES

Favor U.S. and the Growth Style for a Second Half Likely to Be More Volatile

The STAAC maintains its recommended neutral equities allocation amid a favorable economic and profit backdrop, though more volatility is likely amid heightened geopolitical tensions and U.S. election uncertainty. Potential second half gains are more likely to be driven by earnings growth than valuation expansion, but the Committee favors waiting for a dip over chasing the rally.

The Committee remains comfortable with a balanced approach to market cap. High-quality small cap stocks are attractively valued, but the earnings power among large cap companies has been very impressive overall.

The Committee maintains a slight preference towards large cap growth. AI-fueled earnings growth, potentially lower interest rates as the economy slows, and our technical analysis work favor the growth style.

The Committee favors U.S. equities over developed international and EM, despite a favorable outlook for Japan, due largely to superior earnings and economic growth in the U.S. Key risks include further upward pressure on inflation and interest rates, a broader conflict in the Middle East or Europe, or escalation in U.S.-China tensions.

Color Key

Strong Underweight | Underweight | Neutral | Overweight | Strong Overweight

	Sector	Overall View	Relative Trend	Rationale
Market Capitalization and Style	**Large Growth**	Overweight	Positive	Large caps are more expensive than small caps, but the earnings power and quality is superior and low interest rates and slower economic growth support the growth style.
	Large Value	Neutral	Negative	Beneficiary of potential soft landing but as economic growth slows, cyclical value may weaken as defensive value performance potentially improves. Attractive valuations are helpful, so allocations near benchmark levels are preferred.
	Small/Mid Growth	Neutral	Negative	Likely beneficiary of rate cuts when they come. Low valuations, healthy credit markets, and an improving capital markets environment are among the positives. Rising rates and slowing growth are key risks. Biotech carries a 12% index weight.
	Small/Mid Value	Neutral	Negative	As with large value, small/midcap value stocks tend to benefit from better economic growth and valuations are attractive, though a potential second half slowdown may limit performance upside. Banks carry an 8% index weight.
Region	**United States**	Overweight	Positive	The U.S. economy is expected to handily outgrow and outearn Europe in 2024. Although the European Central Bank (ECB) cut rates, future cuts may align with the Fed's and political uncertainty in Europe has risen. Our technical analysis work and AI innovation still suggests favoring the U.S. despite elevated valuations.
	Developed International	Neutral	Negative	The European economies have stabilized, valuations are attractive, rate cuts have begun, and the STAAC likes Japan — despite yen volatility — due to better corporate governance and still supportive monetary policy. Our technical analysis work, political uncertainty, risk of a weaker euro, and slower growth keep us neutral.
	Emerging Markets	Underweight	No Trend	The STAAC remains cautious on EM equities on earnings weakness, elevated geopolitical risk in Asia and the Middle East, and lack of relative strength. Political uncertainty is high for Mexico in the U.S. and locally. The long-term outlook for India remains positive in the Committee's view. A Fed cate cut would help.

Relative trend is an assessment of the intermediate term price trend and performance between various asset classes and sectors. For regions and styles, the relative trends are compared to each other.

EQUITY SECTORS

Top Picks for the Second Half Include Communication Services, Energy, and Industrials

The STAAC continues to recommend a slight cyclical tilt over defensive sectors broadly for the second half. Industrials are a top idea for the second half as beneficiaries of defense and infrastructure spending, reshoring activity, and the AI buildout. Strong earnings growth, attractive valuations, and digital media opportunities for election ad spending and AI are supportive of communication services. Expect energy to benefit from record oil production, heightened geopolitical risk, improved capital allocation decisions among producers, and attractive valuations. Increasingly price-conscious consumers with dwindling excess savings underpin the consumer discretionary underweight. Slowing COVID-19-related sales, drug pricing pressure, and negative performance trends drive our healthcare underweight. Office vacancies and commercial refinancing risks suggest caution is prudent in real estate.

Color Key

Strong Underweight · Underweight · Neutral · Overweight · Strong Overweight

	Sector	Overall View	Relative Trend	S&P Wgt.	Rationale
Cyclical	**Materials**	Neutral	Negative	2.1	Lagged in June (-3.0%) as industrial metal prices fell, and economic data suggested China's economy lost some momentum. A firm U.S. dollar added a headwind. Technicals aren't compelling. Valuations are reasonable, not likely a catalyst.
Cyclical	**Consumer Discretionary**	Underweight	No Trend	10.1	Strong June (+4.9%) driven by Amazon (AMZN), Tesla (TSLA), and travel stocks. Still cautious on the sector for the second half as pressure on consumers builds. Unemployment is rising as savings dwindle. Fair valuations. Mixed technicals.
Cyclical	**Financials**	Neutral	No Trend	12.4	Lagged in June (-0.9%). The inverted yield curve, rising credit card delinquencies, and office vacancies are challenges, but valuations are reasonable, regional bank rate risks are down, the regulatory environment may not be as tough as feared, and the technical analysis picture is solid.
Cyclical	**Real Estate**	Underweight	Negative	2.1	Produced a respectable 2.0% return in June. Dip in rates appeared to be the primary driver, while apartments were a leading sub-industry for the month. Commercial real estate refinancing risk remains a headwind. Bonds are competitive as an income choice. Reasonable valuations. Sub-par technicals.
Sensitive	**Communication Services**	Overweight	Positive	9.3	Outperformed in June with a 4.7% return on continued AI-fueled, mega-cap tech rally. Shares of Meta (META), Alphabet (GOOG/L) and Netflix (NFLX) each rose more than 5% for the month. Political ad spending lift coming. AI beneficiary. Reasonable valuations against strong earnings backdrop. Positive technicals.
Sensitive	**Energy**	Overweight	No Trend	3.6	Underperformer in June with 1.4% decline despite higher oil prices. Shareholder friendly capital allocation decisions, booming U.S. production, attractive valuations, and heightened geopolitical tensions are positives for the second half.
Sensitive	**Industrials**	Overweight	Negative	8.0	Underperformer in June with a 1% decline. Beneficiary of infrastructure and defense spending, near-shoring, and the AI data center buildout. Reasonable valuations. Technicals suggests the sector may be nearing a turn.
Sensitive	**Technology**	Neutral	Positive	33.1	Top performer again in June with a 9.3% return, powered some AI beneficiaries besides NVIDIA (NVDA), including Adobe (ADBE), Broadcom (AVGO), and Oracle (ORCL). Elevated valuations keep us at neutral, but earnings strength and positive technicals suggest neutral is a prudent place to be.
Defensive	**Consumer Staples**	Neutral	Negative	5.7	Underperformed in June with a modest 0.5% decline. Big loss in Walgreens (WBA) offset solid gains for Costco (COST) and Walmart (WMT). Valuations and technicals are supportive but consumer spending is softening, and defensive sectors remain out of favor.
Defensive	**Healthcare**	Underweight	Negative	11.4	Gained a respectable 1.8% in June. Earnings expected to bounce back in Q2, but slowing COVID-19-related sales, patent expirations, disappointing Medicare reimbursement rates, the U.S. election overhang, and weak technicals keep us negative despite biotech improvement and obesity drug boost. Fair valuations.
Defensive	**Utilities**	Neutral	Positive	2.2	Big underperformer in June (-5.8%) after strong May on AI enthusiasm for power demand. Benefits of lower interest rates may have been expected and pulled forward. Demand for defensive equities has been mixed. Technicals still positive.

FIXED INCOME

Bonds End the First Half on a High Note

Fixed income markets, as proxied by the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index, ended the first half with a solid +0.95% for the month. Year to date, however, the index is still showing modest losses. Softening economic data and the return of the disinflation narrative pushed Treasury yields lower (prices higher). While Fed rate cut expectations continue to be volatile, unless inflationary pressures reignite, we think we're likely past peak interest rate levels for this cycle. However, while our 2024 yearend target for the 10-year is 3.75% to 4.25% we acknowledge that we could stay above those levels until later this year.

Aside from preferred securities, valuations for riskier fixed income sectors remain rich relative to core sectors, in our view. And while price appreciation may be limited until inflationary pressures abate, income levels remain attractive.

Color Key

Strong Underweight (red) · Underweight (orange) · Neutral (yellow) · Overweight (light green) · Strong Overweight (green)

		Low	Med	High	Rationale
Current Stance	**Credit Quality Preference**			✓	Recommend an up-in-quality approach in allocating to fixed income sectors. While all-in yields for lower quality remain above longer-term averages, we think the risk/reward favors owning core bond sectors over the riskier sectors.
		Short	**Inter.**	**Long**	**Rationale**
Current Stance	**Duration Preference**		✓		The compensation for adding duration to portfolios isn't sufficient given the still elevated (but falling) inflationary pressures. We remain neutral relative to our benchmark.
		Neg.	**Neut.**	**Pos.**	**Rationale**
Current Stance	**Municipal Bond View**		✓		While we're likely past peak fundamentals, as the economy slows and tax revenues fall, still robust cash balances collected throughout the pandemic recovery period should support muni credit over the medium term.

		Overall View	Trend	Rationale
Core Sectors	**U.S. Treasuries**	Neutral	Positive	Treasury yields were lower in June with the 10-year lower by nearly 0.10% for the month. We think current Fed rate cut expectations are more in line with actual Fed intentions, so Treasury yields are likely range bound at these higher levels. However, technically, 10-year yields have registered a series of lower highs and violated key support at the 200-day moving average. Momentum indicators point to more downside risk ahead for yields.
Core Sectors	**MBS**	Overweight	No Trend	We remain constructive on agency MBS. Yields and spreads remain near multi-year highs, so we think MBS remain an attractive investment opportunity particularly relative to lower rated corporates. As interest rate volatility continues to fall, MBS should outperform most other high quality bond sectors.
Core Sectors	**Investment-Grade Corporates**	Strong Underweight	No Trend	We recommend a strong underweight to benchmarks, but we think there is an opportunity to invest in shorter to intermediate maturity corporate securities without taking on elevated levels of interest rate or credit risk. Fundamentals remain solid.
Core Sectors	**TIPS**	Neutral	Positive	All-in yields for Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) are attractive and could provide a good hedge against unexpected inflation surprises.
Plus Sectors	**Preferred Securities**	Strong Overweight	Positive	Preferred securities have outperformed most other bond sectors over the past 12 months, but valuations remain relatively attractive. Higher credit quality among the riskier fixed income options. Recent Fed stress tests continue to show large, money-center bank fundamentals are generally sound, but environment favors active management. The technical backdrop is slowly improving, with most preferred indexes/funds trending higher within rising price channels.
Plus Sectors	**High-Yield Corporates**	Neutral	Positive	Yields for high-yield bonds are above historical averages but spreads remain near all-time lows. The environment broadly remains supportive for credit risk. Economic growth is slowing but not collapsing, which is typically good for credit. But credit is not cheap.
Plus Sectors	**Bank Loans**	Neutral	No Trend	Given the variable rate debt, higher interest rates may make repayment more challenging for some issuers. Fewer investor protections and illiquidity of individual loans remain concerns. Downgrades and defaults have increased and could increase still if the economy slows/contracts. We would favor high-yield bonds over loans for those investors interested in leveraged credit.
Plus Sectors	**Foreign Bonds**	Neutral	Positive	Valuations have improved, but potential currency volatility still remains a challenge.
Plus Sectors	**EM Debt**	Neutral	No Trend	Central banks have largely ended rate hikes as inflationary pressures are starting to abate. A strong dollar could provide a headwind to prices. Valuations are relatively attractive, but idiosyncratic risks remain. Liquidity can be an added risk during periods of stress.

COMMODITIES AND CURRENCIES

Commodities Snap a Three-Month Win Streak

The broader commodities complex posted its first monthly decline since February. The Bloomberg Commodity Index (BCOM) dropped 1.9% in June, forming a potential head and shoulders top. However, a close below the 200-day moving average (dma)/June lows would be required to violate the neckline and complete the bearish pattern. Reduced rate cut expectations underpinned a mid-month rebound in Treasury yields and weighed on most commodities. Furthermore, the U.S. Dollar Index climbed 1.1% before stalling just below resistance off the April highs. Mostly underwhelming global economic data, including softer Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) in the U.S. and China — which also reported weak export activity — exacerbated concerns over commodity market demand.

Energy markets were a bright spot last month as West Texas Intermediate (WTI) rallied nearly 6%. Oil remains supported by an embedded risk premium due to geopolitical volatility in the Middle East and OPEC+'s flexibility with production cuts. The prospect of an economic recovery in China — the world's largest importer of oil — serves as another catalyst for demand, especially with their upcoming Third Plenum later this month. Technically, WTI has reversed a declining price channel and recaptured its 200-dma, paving the way for a potential retest of the April highs. Curve spreads point to a tight oil market as spot prices remain above forward contracts — implying near-term demand remains robust. Natural gas advanced 0.5%, stabilizing from its 30% gain in May. Rising cooling demand, forecasts calling for a potentially hot summer, and the prospect of increased utility demand due to the proliferation of data center electricity consumption continue to support the market.

Metals struggled against the backdrop of rising yields and a stronger dollar. Industrial metals lagged as prices receded from overbought levels. Copper sank 5.7%, pairing some of its double-digit gains this year. However, a relief rally off oversold levels has subsequently developed near support from the 2023 highs. Precious metals were led lower by silver, which pulled back over 4% after reaching overbought levels. The "poor man's gold" is still up over 20% this year and outshining the yellow metal (gold is up around 15%). Part of the delta can be explained by silver's superior industrial use application, especially as it relates to electrical conductivity (the highest among all metals) — making it a key component in solar panels and increasingly attractive as an AI play.

Color Key

● Negative ● Neutral ● Positive

Sector	Overall View			Trend	Rationale
Energy			●	No Trend	Crude oil railed nearly 6.0% and reversed a downtrend/recaptured the 200-dma. Momentum indicators and curve spreads are confirming the bullish price action. Watch for a retest of the April highs. Natural gas has climbed out from a bottom as the prospect of increased utility demand and a hot summer offset elevated storage levels. Support sets up at the 200-dma/late May lows. **We maintain our positive view on the energy commodity sector.**
Precious Metals			●	Positive	Gold has formed a potential head and shoulders top. The key word here is "potential" as a close below the neckline at $2,277 would be required to validate the bearish formation. Silver pulled back from overbought levels but found support near its prior highs. We view the recent weakness as a buying opportunity. **We maintain our positive view on the precious metals group.**
Industrial Metals			●	Positive	Industrial metals lagged last month as prices pulled back from overbought levels. Copper stumbled 5.7% before finding support off the 2023 highs. We suspect a relief rally is likely from here, especially as stockpiles in China begin to dissipate and their Third Plenum approaches later this month. **We maintain our positive view on the industrial metals group.**
Agriculture (Ag) & Livestock		●		No Trend	Grains were notably weak last month. Wheat plummeted 18% as improving weather conditions in Russia triggered upward revisions to supply estimates. Prices are now oversold and hovering above support from the March lows. Corn also struggled last month as building oversupply concerns dragged prices down 11% (corn stocks are at four-year highs, up 22% compared to last year at this time). Speculators have been paying attention as managed money short positions in corn are near record levels. Livestock was led higher by a 5% rally in live cattle. Flooding throughout parts of the Midwest weighed on the supply chain outlook, helping support prices. **Mixed technicals support our neutral view on the group.**
U.S. Dollar		●		No Trend	The dollar climbed 1.1% last month before stalling just below resistance off the April highs. French election drama weighed on the euro, the largest weight within the U.S. Dollar Index. We expect currency market volatility to rise as global monetary policy paths begin to diverge.

Any futures referenced are being presented as a proxy, not as a recommendation. The fast price swings in commodities will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings. Commodities include increased risks, such as political, economic, and currency instability, and may not be suitable for all investors.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Alts Lag Strong Gains in Equity and Bond Markets

Mixed Alternative Investment Performance. Alternative investment strategies underperformed equity and bond markets (+3.6 and +0.9%, respectively) for the second month in a row. However, year-to-date, the industry continues to perform well and acts as a source of diversification and capital preservation.

Fundamental Strategies Lead Gains. Once again, Long/Short Equity strategies led sub-category returns (HFRX Equity Hedge +1.2%) given their higher level of market exposure. For the year, the index has gained 5.1%, capturing over 30% of the S&P 500's total return, which is slightly above their net market exposure, indicating the industry continues to provide alpha. While equity markets continue to suffer from high levels of concentration, the shorting environment has marginally improved outside of the few names leading the market higher, as over 200 firms in the S&P 500 have declined over the first half of the year.

Remain Constructive on Global Macro, Managed Futures, and Multi-Strategy. Our preferred methods of implementation declined during the month, as the HFRX Macro/CTA Index fell 0.7%, however, we maintain a constructive view on their value in a diversified portfolio and long-term benefits. Short positioning across German, U.K. and U.S. bond futures and long exposure to agriculture and metal markets were the main detractor in June.

Looking ahead, we expect the dispersions to continue expanding and volatility to pick up. At a macro level, major central banks have become more vocal about how each region will take independent action from one another and have taken their initial steps towards their goals. They will continue to decide their own path, which will bring greater macro dispersion among them. This is not a story just for key developed market countries. Emerging market economy has also disintegrated themselves from one another, bringing the macro dispersion as global phenomenon. At a micro level, continued drop in correlations among index components show that rates and momentum are taking a backseat, while idiosyncratic fundamentals are taking over the driver's seat. Asset volatility has remained at a reasonable level during the first half of the year, but with an uncertain path of inflation and economic health, weakening momentum in equity markets, calendars busy with elections across the world, and all other geopolitical risks that are yet to be resolved, we anticipate volatility to drift higher.

Color Key

● Negative ● Neutral ● Positive

	Sector	Overall View			Rationale
Fundamental	**Long/Short Equity**		●		The current equity market environment lends greater stock picking environment for low net equity long/short managers. With rich valuations, dwindling momentum, these managers should be able to build solid short books that can increase their total alpha generation.
Fundamental	**Event Driven**		●		Merger Arbitrage strategies remain attractive fixed income diversifiers; however, regulatory and political risk will continue to overshadow the industry as we move closer to the November elections. Increase in oil and gas deals is a positive development as the overall level of transactions remains soft.
Tactical	**Global Macro**			●	Favor multi-strategy global macro strategies with truly diversified asset class and regional exposure as the market moves on from directional structural themes to more balanced tactical themes across both developed and emerging markets. We continue to believe the strategy serves as a solid portfolio diversifier that deserves a steady allocation.
Tactical	**Managed Futures**			●	While trend followers still led the sub-strategy returns for the quarter after a difficult June, we expect shorter-term focused multi-strategy managed futures to show their resilience in the macro landscape we are anticipating.
Multi-Strategy	**Multi-PM Single Funds**			●	Multi-Strategy funds continue to benefit from the ability to dynamically invest across the alternative investment strategy landscape, while providing a diversifying risk/return profile. These funds should be able to tactically take advantage of any short-term market disruptions.
	Specialty Strategies		●		Among private market strategies, private credit and infrastructure strategies, which we were constructive on, continued to perform well and are expected to show their resilience as we navigate through the fog.

Please see https://www.hfr.com/indices for further information on the indices

Definition: The HFRI 400 (US) Hedge Fund Indices are global, equal-weighted indices comprised of the largest hedge funds that report to the HFR Hedge Fund Research

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

This material has been prepared for informational purposes only, and is not intended as specific advice or recommendations for any individual. There is no assurance that the views or strategies discussed are suitable for all investors and they do not take into account the particular needs, investment objectives, tax and financial condition of any specific person. To determine which investment(s) may be appropriate for you, please consult your financial professional prior to investing. Any economic forecasts set forth may not develop as predicted and are subject to change.

Stock investing involves risk including loss of principal. Because of their narrow focus, sector investing will be subject to greater volatility than investing more broadly across many sectors and companies. Value investments can perform differently from the market as a whole and can remain undervalued by the market for long periods of time. The prices of small and mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile than large cap stocks. Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity.

ASSET CLASS DISCLOSURES

Because of its narrow focus, specialty sector investing, such as healthcare, financials, or energy, will be subject to greater volatility than investing more broadly across many sectors and companies. Relative trend is an assessment of the intermediate term price trend and performance between various asset classes and sectors. For sectors each sector's relative trend is versus the S&P 500.

Yield spread is the difference between yields on differing debt instruments, calculated by deducting the yield of one instrument from another. The higher the yield spread, the greater the difference between the yields offered by each instrument. The spread can be measured between debt instruments of differing maturities, credit ratings, and risk. Bank loans are loans issued by below investment-grade companies for short-term funding purposes with higher yield than short-term debt and involve risk. For the purposes of this publication, intermediate-term bonds have maturities between three and 10 years, and short-term bonds are those with maturities of less than three years.

Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and bonds are subject to availability and change in price. Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds. Municipal bonds are subject to availability and change in price. Interest income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Municipal bonds are federally tax-free but other state and local taxes may apply. If sold prior to maturity, capital gains tax could apply. U.S. Treasuries may be considered "safe haven" investments but do carry some degree of risk including interest rate, credit, and market risk. Bond yields are subject to change. Certain call or special redemption features may exist which could impact yield. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit, default, prepayment, extension, market and interest rate risk.

Municipal bonds are subject to availability and change in price. They are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise. Interest income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Municipal bonds are federally tax-free but other state and local taxes may apply. If sold prior to maturity, capital gains tax could apply.

High yield/junk bonds (grade BB or below) are not investment grade securities, and are subject to higher interest rate, credit, and liquidity risks than those graded BBB and above. They generally should be part of a diversified portfolio for sophisticated investors.

Floating rate bank loans are loans issues by below investment grade companies for short term funding purposes with higher yield than short term debt and involve risk.

Credit Quality is one of the principal criteria for judging the investment quality of a bond or bond mutual fund. Credit ratings are published rankings based on detailed financial analyses by a credit bureau specifically as it relates to the bond issue's ability to meet debt obligations. The highest rating is AAA, and the lowest is D. Securities with credit ratings of BBB and above are considered investment grade. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. It is expressed as a number of years.

Preferred stock dividends are paid at the discretion of the issuing company. Preferred stocks are subject to interest rate and credit risk. As interest rates rise, the price of the preferred falls (and vice versa). They may be subject to a call feature with changing interest rates or credit ratings.

Alternative investments may not be suitable for all investors and should be considered as an investment for the risk capital portion of the investor's portfolio. The strategies employed in the management of alternative investments may accelerate the velocity of potential losses. Alternative investments are include non-traditional asset classes. This may include hedge funds, private equity/debt/credit, etc. This may also include Business Development Companies (BCDs) and Opportunity Zone investments. These are not registered securities and there may be significant restrictions on purchase and suitability requirements. Please contact your advisor for any further information.

Event driven strategies, such as merger arbitrage, consist of buying shares of the target company in a proposed merger and fully or partially hedging the exposure to the acquirer by shorting the stock of the acquiring company or other means. This strategy involves significant risk as events may not occur as planned and disruptions to a planned merger may result in significant loss to a hedged position. Managed futures are speculative, use significant leverage, may carry substantial charges, and should only be considered suitable for the risk capital portion of an investor's portfolio.

Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying instruments or measures, and their value may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities baskets as well as weather, geopolitical events, and regulatory developments. The fast price swings in commodities and currencies will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings. Any futures referenced are being presented as a proxy, not as a recommendation. Commodities include increased risks, such as political, economic, and currency instability, and may not be suitable for all investors. Precious metal investing involves greater fluctuation and potential for losses.

Investing in foreign and emerging markets securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, geopolitical risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks. All information is believed to be from reliable sources; however, LPL Financial makes no representation as to its completeness or accuracy. Precious metal investing involves greater fluctuation and potential for losses.

Earnings per share (EPS) is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. EPS serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. Earnings per share is generally considered to be the single most important variable in determining a share's price. It is also a major component used to calculate the price-to-earnings valuation ratio.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

All index data from FactSet.

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Not Insured by FDIC/NCUA or Any Other Government Agency	Not Bank/Credit Union Guaranteed	Not Bank/Credit Union Deposits or Obligations	May Lose Value

Portfolio Review

LEGACY WEALTH MANAGEMENT
MANAGING GENERATIONS OF WEALTH℠

Prepared For
Mark S Jonathan
Prepared on 8/5/24

Portfolio Review
IUOE Local 487 Health and Welfare Funds
4/25/24-8/1/24

Prepared By
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LEGACY WEALTH MANAGEMENT
MANAGING GENERATIONS OF WEALTH™

Portfolio Snapshot

IUOE Local 487 Health and Welfare Funds

Prepared for: Mark S Jonathan

Period: 4/25/24-8/1/24

Summary

As of: 8/1/24

PORTFOLIO $1,035,819

GAIN/LOSS

Unrealized $8,978

Portfolio Performance

	SELECTED PERIOD ($)	LAST QUARTER ($)	YEAR TO DATE ($)	LAST YEAR ($)	SINCE START DATE ($)
	4/25/24 - 8/1/24	**Q2,24**	**8/1/24**	**2023**	**12/5/23**
Beginning Value	1,012,231	1,013,600	1,002,986	0	0
Net Contribution	0	-1,417	0	1,000,010	1,000,010
Change in Value	23,588	11,179	32,833	2,976	35,810
Ending Value	1,035,819	1,023,362	1,035,819	1,002,986	1,035,819
Return	**2.33%**	**1.10%**	**3.27%**	**0.30%[6]**	**3.58%**

Account Performance

ACCOUNT	START DATE	VALUE ($)	% OF TOTAL	SELECTED PERIOD (%)	LAST QUARTER (%)	YEAR TO DATE (%)	LAST YEAR (%)	SINCE START DATE (%)
		8/1/24	**8/1/24**	**4/25/24 - 8/1/24**	**Q2,24**	**8/1/24**	**2023**	
IUOE Local 487 Health & Welfare	12/5/23	1,035,819	100.00	2.33	1.10	3.27	0.30[6]	3.58

[A] This report may include assets that the firm does not hold and which are not included on the firm's books and records.

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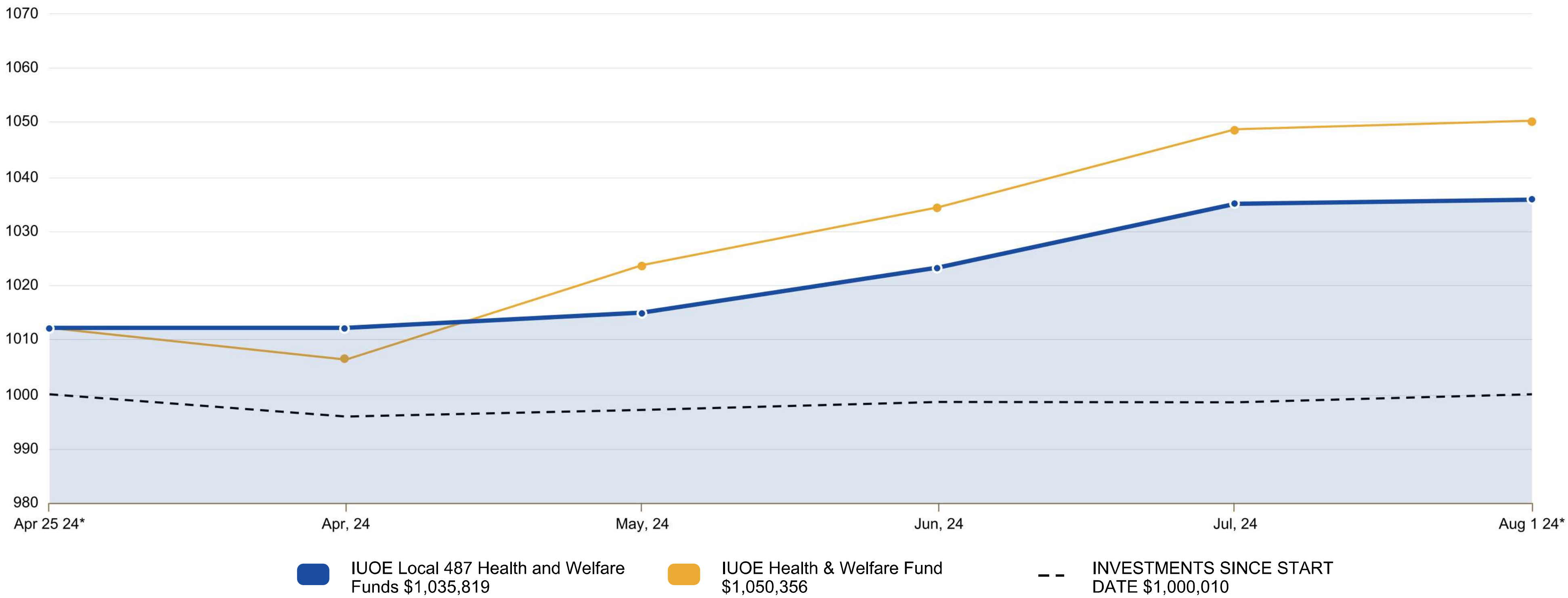
Portfolio Review created on: 8/5/24.

Period: 4/25/24-8/1/24

Portfolio Value (thousands $)



[61] IUOE Health & Welfare Fund is comprised of 51% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond, 34% ICE BofAML US Treasury Bills 0-3 Month (TR), 11% Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index, 4% Bloomberg Commodity Index (TR).

*Represents partial period

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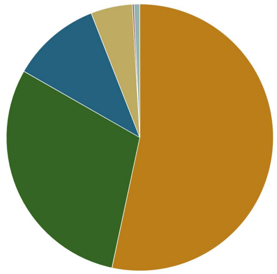
Portfolio Snapshot

IUOE Local 487 Health and Welfare Funds

Prepared for: Mark S Jonathan

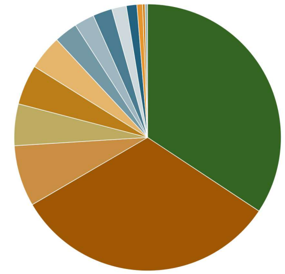
As of: 8/1/24

Asset Type



ASSET TYPE	CURRENT ALLOCATION	VALUE ($)	(%)
BONDS		552,698	53.36
CASH		309,861	29.91
US STOCKS		111,851	10.80
NON-CLASSIFIED		52,215	5.04
NON-US STOCKS		2,100	0.20
OTHER		7,094	0.68
Total:		**$1,035,819**	**100%**

Investment Objective



INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	CURRENT ALLOCATION	VALUE ($)	(%)
CASH		355,321	34.30
US INVESTMENT GRADE BOND		334,550	32.30
NON-US BOND		76,882	7.42
NON-CLASSIFIED		52,215	5.04
US HIGH YIELD BOND		50,240	4.85
OTHER BOND		43,259	4.18
US LARGE CAP GROWTH EQUITY		29,296	2.83
US MID CAP EQUITY		25,149	2.43
US LARGE CAP CORE EQUITY		24,118	2.33
US SMALL CAP EQUITY		18,287	1.77
US LARGE CAP VALUE EQUITY		13,319	1.29
OTHER/NON-CLASSIFIED		7,093	0.68
OTHER US EQUITY		2,851	0.28
OTHER		3,239	0.31
Total:		**$1,035,819**	**100%**

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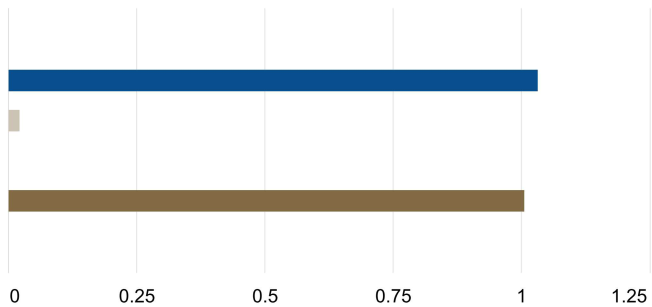
Period: 4/25/24 - 8/1/24

Core Accounts (millions $)

Return 2.33 %



	VALUE ($)
Beginning Value	**1,012,231**
Net Contribution	**0**
Dividends not reinvested	-11,722
Net Cash Activity	11,722
Change In Value	**23,588**
Dividend Reinvested	4,249
Fees	-1,383
Interest Reinvested	23
Market Gain/Loss	20,699
Ending Value	**1,035,819**

Negative dividends are dividends paid in cash. The number is negative because it represents money which is paid out either to the investor or deposited into the money market.

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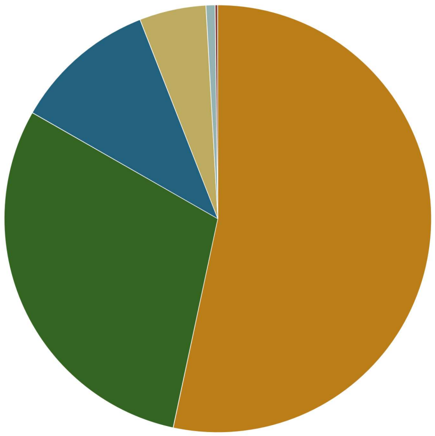
As of: 8/1/24

Combined Total



ASSET TYPE	VALUE ($)	(%)
BONDS	552,698	53.36
CASH	309,861	29.91
US STOCKS	111,851	10.80
NON-CLASSIFIED	52,215	5.04
OTHER	7,094	0.68
NON-US STOCKS	2,100	0.20
Total:	**$1,035,819**	**100%**

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Prepared by: Legacy Wealth Management

Portfolio Review created on: 8/5/24

As of: 8/1/24

Mark S Jonathan

Account Name: IUOE Local 487 Health & Welfare

Account Number: XXXX1891

Account Type: Defined Benefit Plan

ASSET	TICKER	ASSET TYPE	MGT. NAME	QUANTITY	PRICE ($)	VALUE ($)
100% U.S. TREAS SEC. MMKT - PREMIER	VHPXX	CASH	JP MORGAN FUNDS	358,490.51	1.00	358,490.51
BROKERAGE MONEY MARKET		CASH	BROKERAGE MONEY MARKET	6,455.54	1.00	6,455.54
COLUMBIA CONTRARIAN CORE FUND-I	SMGIX	US STOCKS	COLUMBIA THREADNEEDLE FUND SERVICES	861.50	36.21	31,195.06
DFA INVESTMENT GRADE PORTFOLIO FUND	DFAPX	BONDS	DIMENSIONAL FUNDS	20,408.23	10.15	207,143.56
DFA INVT DIMENSIONS GROUP IN US CORE EQ 1PT	DFEOX	US STOCKS	DIMENSIONAL FUNDS	1,717.09	40.79	70,040.18
INCOME FUND - I	JMSIX	BONDS	JP MORGAN FUNDS	15,941.75	8.48	135,186.00
PIMCO ^ MORTGAGE OPPTYS & BOND CL I2	PMZPX	NON-CLASSIFIED		5,531.31	9.44	52,214.98
SEI INSTL MANAGED TR MLTSTRG ALT A	SMSAX	CASH	SEI ASSET MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS	4,189.69	9.73	40,765.69
UNCONSTRAINED DEBT - I	JSISX	BONDS	JP MORGAN FUNDS	13,819.71	9.72	134,327.57
				IUOE Local 487 Health & Welfare Total:		**$1,035,819.10**
				Mark S Jonathan Total:		**$1,035,819.10**

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As of: 8/1/24

Mutual Fund ($)

SECURITY	AUG 2024	SEP 2024	OCT 2024	NOV 2024	DEC 2024	JAN 2025	FEB 2025	MAR 2025	APR 2025	MAY 2025	JUN 2025	JUL 2025	TOTAL
100% U.S. TREAS SEC. MMKT - PREMIER	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	17,980
COLUMBIA CONTRARIAN CORE FUND-I					158								158
DFA INVESTMENT GRADE PORTFOLIO FUND		1,775			1,775			1,775			1,775		7,100
DFA INVT DIMENSIONS GROUP IN US CORE EQ 1PT		223			223			223			223		892
INCOME FUND - I	611	611	611	611	611	611	611	611	611	611	611	611	7,332
SEI INSTL MANAGED TR MLTSTRG ALT A					1,708								1,708
UNCONSTRAINED DEBT - I	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	506	6,068
Mutual Fund Total:	**$2,615**	**$4,613**	**$2,615**	**$2,615**	**$6,479**	**$2,615**	**$2,615**	**$4,613**	**$2,615**	**$2,615**	**$4,613**	**$2,615**	**$41,238**
IUOE Local 487 Health and Welfare Funds Total:	**$2,615**	**$4,613**	**$2,615**	**$2,615**	**$6,479**	**$2,615**	**$2,615**	**$4,613**	**$2,615**	**$2,615**	**$4,613**	**$2,615**	**$41,238**

[A] This report may include assets that the firm does not hold and which are not included on the firm's books and records.

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Portfolio Review created on: 8/5/24

Period: 4/25/24 - 8/1/24

ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NUMBER	BEGINNING VALUE ($)	NET CONTRIBUTIONS ($)	CHANGE IN VALUE ($)	ENDING VALUE ($)	RETURN (%)	RETURN
IUOE Local 487 Health & Welfare	XXXX1891	1,012,231	0	23,588	1,035,819	2.33	
	Portfolio Total:	**$1,012,231**	**$0**	**$23,588**	**$1,035,819**	**2.33%**	

[A] This report may include assets that the firm does not hold and which are not included on the firm's books and records.

Prepared by: Legacy Wealth Management

Portfolio Review created on: 8/5/24

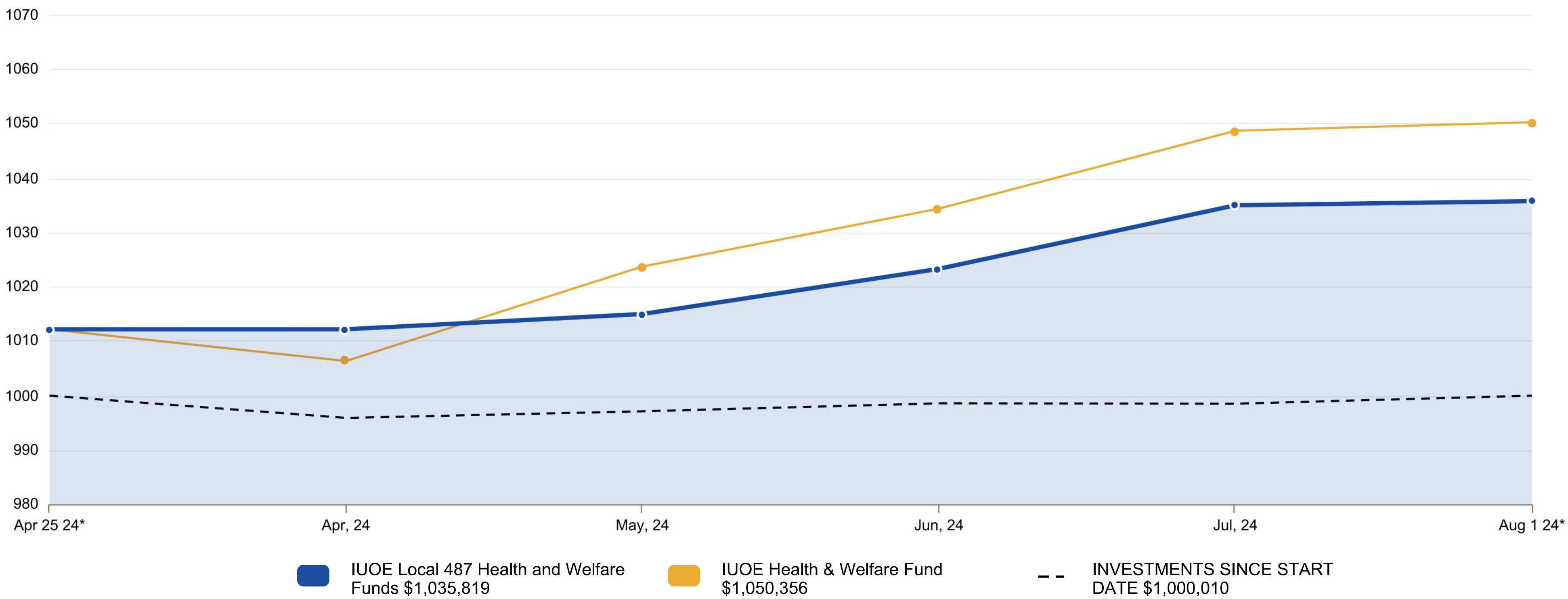
Portfolio Value and Benchmark

IUOE Local 487 Health and Welfare Funds

Prepared for: Mark S Jonathan

Period: 4/25/24 - 8/1/24

Portfolio Value (thousands $)



Portfolio Performance

					IUOE Health & Welfare Fund	
PERIOD	ENDING VALUE ($)	NET CONTRIBUTION ($)	CHANGE IN VALUE ($)	PORTFOLIO (%)	PERFORMANCE (%)	DIFF (%)
Start	1,012,231					
4/25/24*	1,012,232	-4,100	4,101	0.41	-0.17	0.58

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Portfolio Review created on: 8/5/24

Period: 4/25/24 - 8/1/24

					IUOE Health & Welfare Fund	
PERIOD	ENDING VALUE ($)	NET CONTRIBUTION ($)	CHANGE IN VALUE ($)	PORTFOLIO (%)	PERFORMANCE (%)	DIFF (%)
5/1/24 - 5/31/24	1,015,043	1,218	1,593	0.16	1.60	-1.44
6/1/24 - 6/30/24	1,023,362	1,466	6,853	0.67	0.90	-0.22
7/1/24 - 7/31/24	1,035,062	-66	11,766	1.15	1.39	-0.24
8/1/24 - 8/1/24	1,035,819	1,482	-725	-0.07	0.01	-0.08
4/25/24 - 8/1/24*	**$1,035,819**	**$0**	**$23,588**	**2.33%**	**3.77%**[61]	**-1.44%**

[61] IUOE Health & Welfare Fund is comprised of 51% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond, 34% ICE BofAML US Treasury Bills 0-3 Month (TR), 11% Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index, 4% Bloomberg Commodity Index (TR).

*Represents partial period

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Portfolio Review created on: 8/5/24

Disclosure

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Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Current values may be lower or higher than the values shown. We urge you to compare the information (e.g. market values, transactions, inflows, out flows, and fees) in this report with the information provided in the account statements you receive directly from LPL Financial, the investment sponsor, or custodian of the assets. If you are not receiving statements from your custodian, please contact your custodian directly or call LPL Financial at 800-558-7567.

For fee-based accounts only: The figures may or may not reflect the deduction of investment advisory fees. If the investment is being managed through a fee-based account or agreement, the returns may be reduced by those applicable advisory fees. Refer to your Advisor's Form ADV, Part II.

The Cost Basis information is subject to the validity of the supplier of cost basis information and should not be used for tax purposes. Please refer to your original statements and/or confirms.

For assets not purchased in the LPL account, you or the previous broker/dealer upon transfer may have provided the date acquired and purchase cost of the position. If no such data was submitted, N/A may be listed as the purchase Cost. N/A displays when investment information is incomplete and may be treated as zero when calculating Gain or Loss totals. Since the date acquired and the purchase cost on certain securities may have been provided by another source, this information may not reflect accurate data or correspond to data on your trade confirmations. This report may use one of the following accounting methods: First In, First Out (FIFO); Last In, First Out (LIFO); Average Cost, or Average Cost Long Term. For information on the method used, please contact your advisor.

Designating liquidations as "versus payment" date on a trade confirmation will not adjust the cost basis information on your statement or in this report. If this report includes outside accounts, manual accounts, or groups of accounts, detailed descriptions of terminology and calculations used in this report can be obtained by requesting information from your advisor.

The Modified Dietz formula is used as an approximation to the true, money-weighted rate-of-return (MWRR) or internal rate of return (IRR). The portfolio or asset is valued at the starting and ending points of the period. Cash flows are included in the calculation based on their timing (i.e., when they occurred during the period). The Modified Dietz will yield a result which approximates the IRR, which is the true, money-weighted rate-of-return. If the cash flows and returns are large, then the ability for the Modified Dietz to approximate the IRR is diminished. Otherwise, the Modified Dietz serves as an acceptable approximation to the IRR.

Positions on this statement may include assets that are not held or verified by LPL, for which you have supplied the price and quantity information to your LPL representative, through the delivery of a statement or other record prepared by the investment sponsor or other source other than your LPL representative.

This report may include personal assets that the firm does not hold on your behalf, and that are not included on the firm's books and records. Personal assets include the following:

Collectibles (e.g., art, antiques, coins, stamps)

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Real estate (e.g., personal residence, vacation homes, investment property)
Intangible Assets (e.g., patents, trademarks, copyrights, goodwill)
Checking and savings accounts
Business ownership/interests (e.g., equipment, inventory, property, accounts receivables)
Insurance
Personal Property (e.g., cars, snowmobiles, etc.)

Information about personal assets is shown as an accommodation to you. The value of personal assets has not been verified by the firm and is included for informational purposes only. You should not use information about personal assets on this report for lending, legal, or tax purposes. You are encouraged to review and maintain any applicable source documents related to personal assets as they may contain notices, disclosures and other important information.

This report contains performance information calculated using Modified Dietz formula; may differ from other performance reporting systems and may differ from your LPL Quarterly Performance Reports.

The "Core Value and Benchmark" report graphs your actual core portfolio value over time, but does not include Manually Entered Assets. The starting point on the graph will always use that day's beginning balance. For fair comparison purposes, buy and sell transactions that occurred in your core portfolio during the period will be applied to any included Benchmarks. The "Net Contribution" column in the underlying legend includes all cash flows in and out of the core portfolio, including but not limited to buys, sells, dividends, interest and fees. If your core portfolio's Net Contribution contains dividend, interest and fees, it will not represent the same case flow adjustment that is applied to the benchmarks for fair comparison purposes. Additionally, interest and dividends will cause increased rate of returns in the legend without a corresponding affect on the graph.

Composite Benchmark
A composite benchmark has been used in this report. The underlying benchmarks and weightings are as follows:

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond (51%)
The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM passthroughs), ABS, and CMBS. The U.S. Aggregate rolls up into other Bloomberg flagship indices such as the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index and the U.S. Universal Index, which includes high yield and emerging markets debt.

ICE BofAML US Treasury Bills 0-3 Month (TR) (34%)
The ICE BofAML U.S. Treasuries - Bills 0-3 Months Index is an unmanaged market index of U.S. Treasury securities maturing on average between 0 and 90 days that assumes reinvestment of all income.

Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index (11%)
The Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index, is an all-inclusive measure composed of all U.S. equity securities with readily available prices.

Bloomberg Commodity Index (TR) (4%)
The Bloomberg Commodity Index (TR) aims to provide broadly diversified representation of commodity markets as an asset class. The index is made up of exchange-traded futures on physical commodities. It currently represents 20 commodities, which are weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity. Weighting restrictions on individual commodities and commodity groups promote diversification.

BANK OF AMERICA
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DOW JONES

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*Represent partial period related to other periods on this report.

Pie chart slices labeled as other may include securities classified as other by the provider of asset classification data, as well as securities that did not fit in the other slices displayed.

[6] The return for this holding represents a partial period relative to the report period requested on the report. At some time during the reporting period, the holding was not in the portfolio. The partial period asset will affect the total account's rate of return.

[61]This benchmark is a Composite Benchmark. Please see below for more details.

IUOE Health & Welfare Fund is comprised of 51% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond, 34% ICE BofAML US Treasury Bills 0-3 Month (TR), 11% Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index, 4% Bloomberg Commodity Index (TR).

Performance calculations are performed using the Modified Dietz Calculation method

[A] The source data for the following accounts was provided by LPL BETA Brokerage:
XXXX1891

Estimated income and cash flows are forward looking estimates based on historical data. Such estimates have inherent limitations, as they are based on historical dividend and/or interest payments that may or may not be paid in the future or may be lower or higher than the estimated amounts shown. Dividend and interest payments are subject to change any time, and may be affected by current and future economic, political and business conditions. Estimated income for certain types of securities could include a return of principal or capital gains, in which case the estimated amounts shown would be overstated. Estimated income and cash flows are provided for illustrative purposes only, and should not be relied upon for financial or tax planning purposes.

Variable Rate Securities:

Interest rate data for certain complex and/or variable rate securities is provided by third-party data service providers. Although we seek to use reliable sources of information, the accuracy, reliability, timeliness, and completeness of interest rate data may vary sometimes, particularly for complex and/or variable rate securities and those with limited or no secondary market. As a result, we can offer no assurance as to the accuracy, reliability, timeliness, or completeness of interest rate data for such securities.

When updated interest rate data is received from a third-party data service provider , the updated data will be reflected in various sources where interest rate data is used or viewed. Prior use or communication of interest rate-related data will not be revised. Since variable interest rates may be subject to change at any time and are only as accurate as the data received from third-party data service providers, interest rate data should not be relied on for making investment, trading, or tax decisions. All interest rate data and other information derived from and/or calculated using interest rates are not warranted as to accuracy, reliability, timeliness, or completeness and are subject to change without notice. We disclaim any responsibility or liability to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law for any loss or damage arising from any reliance on or use of the interest rate data or other information derived from and/or calculated using interest rates in any way. You should request a current valuation for your securities from your financial adviser or broker prior to making a financial decision or placing an order or requesting a transaction in these securities.

Performance results prior to June 2014 reflect the performance of investments held in your accounts prior to LWM Advisory Services, LLC's management of the accounts' investments.

Type text here

[A] This report may include assets that the firm does not hold and which are not included on the firm's books and records.

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Portfolio Review created on: 8/5/24

Investment Policy Statement

LEGACY WEALTH
MANAGEMENT
MANAGING GENERATIONS OF WEALTH℠

International Union of Operating Engineers Local 487 Health & Welfare Plan

INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT
February 15, 2024

Adopted: May 9, 2024

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INTRODUCTION

This document establishes the Investment Policy Statement ("Investment Policy") for the International Union of Operating Engineers Local 487 Health and Welfare Plan (the "Plan"). The Board of Trustees of the Health and Welfare Plan ("Board of Trustees") is responsible for managing the investment process of the Plan in a prudent manner with regard to preserving principal while providing reasonable returns.

The Board of Trustees has arrived at this Investment Policy through careful study of the returns and risks associated with alternative investment strategies in relation to the current and projected liabilities of the Plan, after consulting with such outside Investment Manager (as defined below) as is deemed appropriate. This Investment Policy has been chosen as the most appropriate policy for achieving the financial objectives of the Plan which are described in the "Statement of Objectives" section of this document; however, the Board of Trustees shall be free to deviate from this Investment Policy when it concludes that it is prudent and in the interest of the Plan to do so and may amend the Investment Policy at any time.

The Board of Trustees has adopted a long-term investment horizon such that the chances and duration of investment losses are carefully weighed against the long-term potential for appreciation of assets.

In addition to the Investment Policy defined herein, the management of the Plan will be in compliance with all provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("BRISA"), the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and other applicable laws.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board of Trustees is responsible for managing the investment process in a prudent manner with regard to preserving principal while providing reasonable returns. In carrying out these duties, the Board of Trustees has retained an Investment Manager, SEI Investments Management Corporation (the "Investment Manager"), to assist in managing the assets of the Plan. The Investment Manager's role is to provide guidance to the Board of Trustees on matters pertaining to the investment of Plan assets including Investment Policy, investment selection, monitoring the Plan's performance and compliance with the Investment Policy. All decisions pertaining to the Investment Policy and guidelines for the Investment Policy's implementation will be made by the Board of Trustees. The Investment Manager, in carrying out the Investment Policy defined in this document, has authority and responsibility to select appropriate investments in the specific asset classes mandated by this Investment Policy, in accordance with (and subject to) the terms of an terms of the investment management agreement dated 5/27/2010 executed between the Investment Manager and the Plan (the "Investment Management Agreement").

Duties and responsibilities are described in detail below.

Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees will retain a qualified Investment Manager to assist in the development and implementation of the Investment Policy and guidelines.

The Board of Trustees will establish the Investment Policy of the Plan. This includes, but is not limited to, allocation between equity and fixed income assets, selection of acceptable asset classes and investment performance expectations. The Board of Trustees periodically will review the Investment Policy.

The Board of Trustees will regularly review the investment performance of the Plan including the performance of the Investment Manager to assure the Investment Policy is being followed and progress is being made toward achieving the objectives.

Investment Manager

The Investment Manager retained by the Board of Trustees will assist the Board of Trustees in establishing the Investment Policy and guidelines contained in this Investment Policy.

In accordance with the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager will be responsible for managing the asset allocation, determining investment strategy and implementing security selection decisions through the investment sub-advisors for the mutual funds managed by the Investment Manager, within the investment Policy and as otherwise provided by the Board of Trustees. The Investment Manager will monitor asset allocation across and among asset classes.

The Investment Manager will monitor investment performance of the Plan. Performance reports will be provided to the Board of Trustees quarterly. The Investment Manager will report in a timely manner any substantive developments that may affect the management of Plan assets.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

ERISA Compliance

The assets of the Plan will be invested in accordance with all applicable laws in a manner consistent with fiduciary standards including ERISA (if applicable). Specifically:

1. The safeguards and diversity that a prudent investor would adhere to must be present in the investment program.
2. All transactions undertaken on behalf of the Plan must be in the best interest of plan participants and their beneficiaries.

Primary Plan Objective

The primary objective of the Plan is preservation of capital and long-term growth. The financial objectives of the Plan have been established in conjunction with a comprehensive review of the current and projected financial requirements.

Plan Financial Objectives

The primary financial objective of the Plan is preservation of capital and long-term growth. The objective is based on a long-term investment horizon, so that interim fluctuations should be viewed with appropriate perspective. It should be recognized that this is a union sensitive plan. If an opportunity for investment exists in a company that favors union practices that the , Investment Manager is aware of, then that security should be considered more advantageous to the plan, as long as the following requirements are met: I) the union sensitive security has an expected rate of return that is commensurate to rates of return of alternative investments with similar risk characteristics that are available to the plan; 2) the union sensitive security is otherwise a prudent investment for the plan in terms of diversification; liquidity, and risk/return objectives of the plan and the requirements of these investment guidelines, and 3) the investment otherwise satisfies the requirements of DOL Interpretive Bulletin 94-1 to the extent that such interpretive bulletin is valid relating to economically targeted investments.

There can be no assurance that these objectives will be met.

The desired investment objective is a long-term expected rate above the actuarial assumption rate. The target rate of return for the Plan has been based upon an analysis of historical returns supplemented with an economic and structural review for each asset class. The Board of Trustees realizes that market performance varies and that long term expected rates of return may not be meaningful during some periods. The Board of Trustees also realizes and agrees that historical performance is no guarantee of future performance.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY

Asset Allocation Targets

It will be the policy of the Plan to invest assets with an allocation as shown below.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Permitted Variance
Equity	11%	+/- 7%
Fixed Income	51%	+/- 8%
Multi-Asset Class	4%	+/- 0%
Cash	34%	+/- 1%

Any equity or fixed income holding resulting in a 20% loss from cost must be documented in writing to the Trustees as to your initial reasons for purchase as well as your reasons for continued retention.

Within each asset class, assets will be invested in accordance with the Guidelines set out below. The investments selected by the Investment Manager in accordance with this Investment Policy may include a small portion of total assets in cash reserves when deemed appropriate. However, the investments will be evaluated against their appropriate benchmarks on the performance of the total funds under management.

In accordance with the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, Manager will retain discretion with respect to the SE! mutual funds utilized by Manager to implement the Strategy. Additionally, Investment Manager will retain discretion with respect to modifications required to the asset allocation identified above. In the event the Investment Manager exercises its discretion as noted in this paragraph, Investment Manager will develop and adopt a revised draft Investment Policy Statement on behalf of the Fund. Investment Manager shall notify the Board as soon as practicable after implementing any change to the asset allocation or the SE! Funds used to implement the asset allocation as soon as practicable.

Adherence to Policy Targets and Rebalancing

The asset allocation established by this Investment Policy represents a long-term perspective. As such, rapid unanticipated market shifts or changes in economic conditions may cause the asset mix to fall outside of the policy range. Generally, these divergences should be of a short-term nature.

To ensure that divergence from the target policy is within acceptable limits, rebalancing of assets may be necessary. Rebalancing procedures are authorized by the Committee for the portion of Fund assets managed by the Investment Manager in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement.

Generally, rebalancing among funds may occur on a quarterly basis for the registered investment companies (i.e., mutual funds), hedge funds, and private equity (as applicable, if required) to ensure that the target asset allocation specified in this Investment Policy is maintained within acceptable ranges as determined by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager will identify the amount of assets that must be reallocated in order to bring the Plan back into compliance_ with this Investment Policy and will issue the necessary instructions for the transfer of funds.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may (i) make tactical investment decisions for the Fund in accordance with the terms of the target variance noted above, (ii) modify the target variance(s) applicable to the strategy, (iii) modify its standard rebalancing operating procedures, and/or (iv) suspend some or all of the rebalancing procedures affecting the strategy. Investment Manager shall only modify or suspend its rebalancing procedures as outlined in this paragraph if it has prudently determined that such suspension is in the best interest of the Plan, its participants and beneficiaries in its reasonable sole discretion. If the Investment Manager has suspended it rebalancing procedures applicable to the Plan, the Investment Manager shall seek to notify the Board of Trustees as promptly as possible of such decision.

Investment Securities and Diversification

As described in the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager implements this Investment Policy through investments in mutual funds and other pooled asset portfolios. It is the responsibility of the Manager to provide a prospectus (or other offering documents) for each investment and the responsibility of the Board of Trustees to read and understand the information contained in the prospectus.

Mutual funds may use shorting strategies as outlined in the prospectus. Further, certain mutual funds may participate in securities lending as determined by the prospectus (or other offering documents). Such investments are acceptable investments provided they conform to the diversification restrictions set forth below.

Investments will be diversified within asset classes with the intent to minimize the risk of large losses to the Plan. The portfolio includes mutual funds that are managed in accordance with the diversification and industry concentration restrictions set forth in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Pursuant to the provisions of the 1940 Act, a mutual fund may not, with respect to 75% of its assets, (i) purchase securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer; or (ii) acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer. This restriction does not apply to the International Fixed Income Fund or the Emerging Markets Debt Fund.

In addition, no mutual fund may purchase any securities which would cause more than 25% of its total assets to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that this limitation does not apply to investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

GUIDELINES FOR PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Domestic Equity:

The Domestic Equity portion of the portfolio will consist primarily of equity securities of companies that are listed on registered exchanges or actively traded in the over-the-counter market. The equity portion may also be invested in securities that are not readily marketable (illiquid and restricted securities), receipts, securities issued by investment companies, warrants, repurchase agreements, convertible securities and US dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers that are traded on registered exchanges or listed on NASDAQ. A portion of the equity portfolio may also be invested in fixed income securities that are rated investment grade or better, i.e., rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ('1NRSRO"), or, if not rated, determined to be of comparable quality by the Investment Adviser or a mutual fund sub-adviser. The Investment Advisor will equitize cash to remain as fully invested as possible.

Non-U.S. Equity:

The non-U.S. equity portion of the portfolio will consist primarily of equity securities (common stocks, securities that are convertible into common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants and rights to subscribe to common stocks) of non-U.S. issuers purchased in foreign markets, on U.S. or foreign registered exchanges, or the over-the-counter markets. The issuers of the securities are located in countries other than the United States, including emerging market countries. Additionally, the portfolio may seek to enhance returns by active management of currency exposure. This strategy may involve taking long and short positions using futures, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currencies and other derivatives. The portfolio may also engage in currency transactions in an attempt to take advantage of certain inefficiencies in the currency exchange market, to increase the exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. Any remaining assets may be invested in fixed income securities of emerging market governments and companies. Certain securities issued by governments of emerging market countries are, or may be, eligible for conversion into investments in emerging market companies under debt conversion programs sponsored by such governments.

A portion of the portfolio's assets may be invested in securities that are rated below investment grade, U.S. or non-U.S. cash reserves and money market instruments, repurchase agreements, securities that are not readily marketable, obligations of supranational entities, American Depository Receipts, European Depository Receipts and investment company securities including securities issued by foreign investment companies.

Domestic Fixed Income:
The investment grade portion of the domestic fixed income portfolio will consist primarily of fixed income securities that are rated investment grade or better, i.e., rated in one of the four highest rating categories by an NRSRO at the time of purchase, or, if not rated are determined to be of comparable quality by the Investment Adviser or a mutual fund sub-adviser. The portfolio may invest in traditional fixed income securities, such as bonds and debentures, issued by domestic and foreign private and governmental issuers, including mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. In addition, the portfolio may also contain structured securities that make interest and principal payments based upon the performance of specified assets or indices. Structured securities include mortgage-backed securities such as pass-through certificates, collateralized mortgage obligations and interest and principal only components of mortgage-backed securities. Other investments include mortgage dollar roll transactions, Yankee obligations and obligations of supranational entities.

Non-U.S. Fixed Income:
The emerging debt portion of the portfolio will consist primarily of debt securities of government, government - related and corporate issuers in emerging market countries and of entities organized to restructure outstanding debt of such issuers. Investments will be made in emerging debt securities which are primarily rated below investment grade by internationally recognized credit rating organizations, or, if not rated, determined to be of comparable quality as determined by the Investment Adviser or a mutual fund sub-adviser. While there is no limit on the percentage invested in non-US dollar denominated assets, it is expected that the majority of the emerging debt assets will be denominated in U.S. dollars or hedged back to the U.S. dollar.

Cash Equivalent Reserves
The investments selected by the Investment Adviser in accordance with this Investment Policy Statement may include a small portion of total assets in cash reserves when deemed appropriate.

Cash equivalent reserves will consist of money market securities such as high quality, short-term debt instruments. They include: (i) bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposits, notes and time deposits of highly-rated U.S. and foreign banks; (ii) U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed by the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government; (iii) high-quality commercial paper issued by U.S. and foreign corporations; (iv) debt obligations with a maturity of one year or less issued by corporations with outstanding high- quality commercial paper; (v) repurchase agreements involving any of the foregoing obligations entered into with highly-rated banks and broker-dealers; and (vi) foreign government obligations.

Volatility

Consistent with the desire for adequate diversification, the investment policy is based on the assumption that the volatility of the combined equity investment will be similar to that of the market opportunity available to institutional investors with similar return objectives. The volatility of fixed income portfolios may be greater than the market during periods when the portfolio duration exceeds that of the market.

Proxy Statements

Proxies, tender offers and the like will be voted in accordance with the terms of the Investment Management Agreement.

Execution of Security Trades

The Plan expects the purchase and sale of its securities to be made in a manner designed to receive the combination of best price and execution. The Board of Trustees recognizes that mutual fund shares are purchased and sold at the net asset value next determined after receipt of the order and that accordingly, best price and execution may not be applicable to such transactions.

CONTROL PROCEDURES

Review of Liabilities

All major liability assumptions regarding number of participants, compensation, benefit levels and actuarial assumptions will be subject to an annual review by the Board of Trustees. This review will focus on an analysis of major differences between the Plan's assumptions and actual experience.

Review of Investment Objectives

Investment performance will be reviewed annually to determine the continued feasibility of achieving the investment objectives and the appropriateness of the Investment Policy for achieving these objectives. In addition, the validity of the stated objective will be reviewed annually.

It is not expected that the Investment Policy will change frequently. In particular, short-term changes in the financial markets should not require an adjustment to the Investment Policy.

Review of Investment Manager and Investments

The Investment Manager will report on a quarterly basis to review the total Plan investment performance.

The Investment Manager will be responsible for keeping the Board of Trustees advised of any material change in its personnel, the investment strategy, or other pertinent information potentially affecting performance of all investments.

Performance reviews will focus on:

- Comparison of investment results to appropriate benchmarks, as well as market index returns in both equity and debt markets.
- Investment adherence to this Investment Policy and guidelines.
- Material changes in the investment organizations, such as in investment philosophy and personnel, etc.

Performance Expectations

The most important performance expectation is the achievement of long-term investment results that are consistent with the Plan's Investment Policy. Implementation of the policy will be directed toward achieving this return and not toward maximizing return without regard to risk.

The Board of Trustees recognizes that this real return objective may not be meaningful during some time periods. In order to ensure that investment opportunities available over a specific time period are fairly evaluated, comparative performance statistics (including benchmark indices) will be used to evaluate investment results.

ADOPTION OF INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT

The Board of Trustees of the International Union of Operating Engineers Local 487 Health & Welfare Plan has reviewed, approved and adopted this Investment Policy Statement, dated February 15, 2024, prepared with the assistance of Legacy Wealth Management.

DocuSigned by:
Mark Schaunaman
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Trustee, Chairman

5/9/2024

Signature *Title* *Date*