

*Dividends
Pay Dividends[®]*

As of March 31, 2024

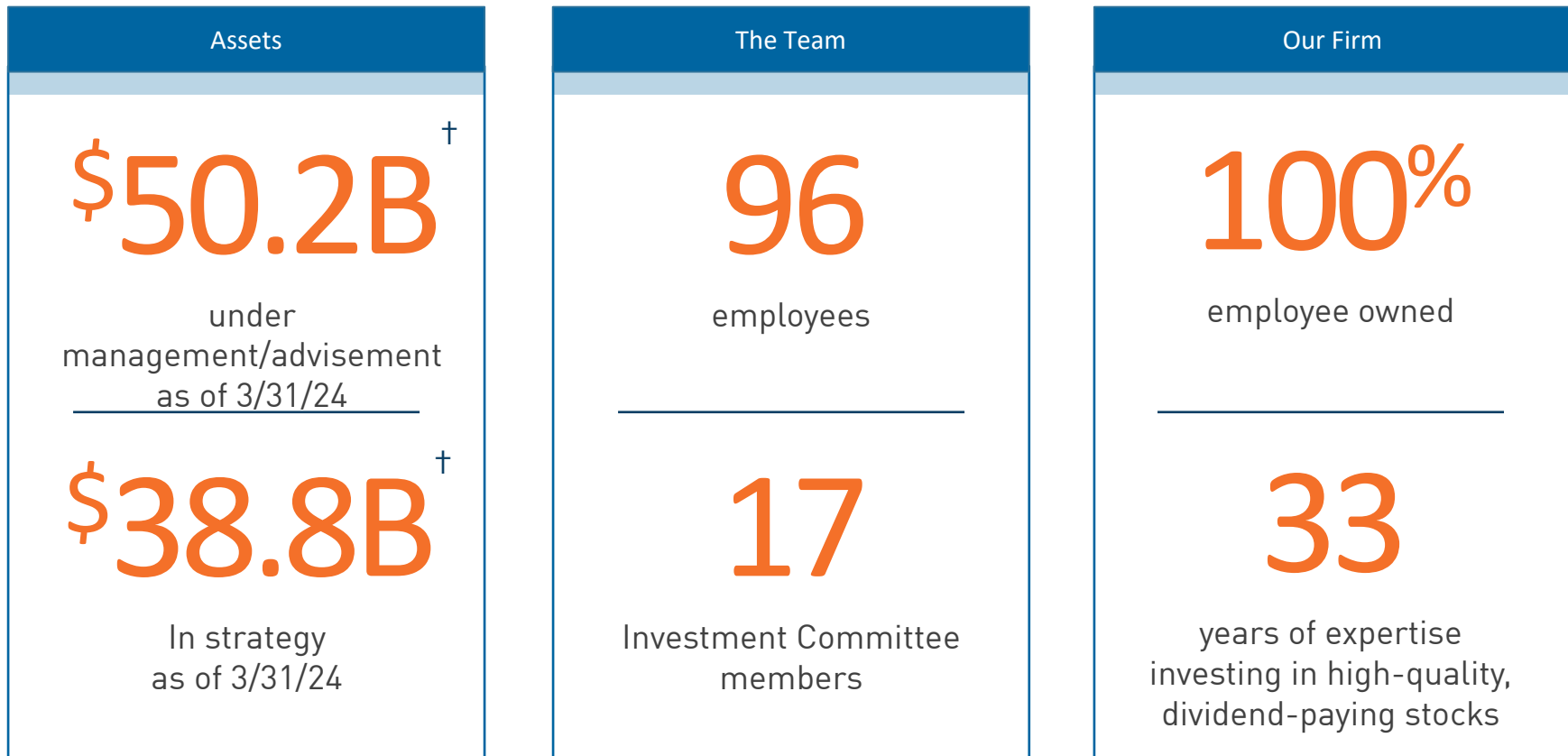
Income Growth WRAP

Bahl & Gaynor, Inc.
255 East Fifth Street, Suite 2700
Cincinnati, OH 45202
W: www.bahl-gaynor.com

Bahl & Gaynor Overview

We are guided by the philosophy that Dividends Pay Dividends®.

Bahl & Gaynor views its employee ownership structure as an extremely effective retention tool for promoting team stability and investment process execution.



[†]Bahl & Gaynor regulatory assets under management were \$19.1B and SMA platform assets under advisement were \$31.0B as of 3/31/2024. Income Growth AUM was \$8.9B and AUA was \$30.0B. Source: Bahl & Gaynor. Bahl & Gaynor identifies assets under management as assets over which the firm has discretion (including high net worth and institutional accounts and certain platform assets). Assets under advisement include model-only platform assets over which the firm does not have discretion.

A GIPS Composite report detailing GIPS compliant performance can be found within the final pages of this presentation.

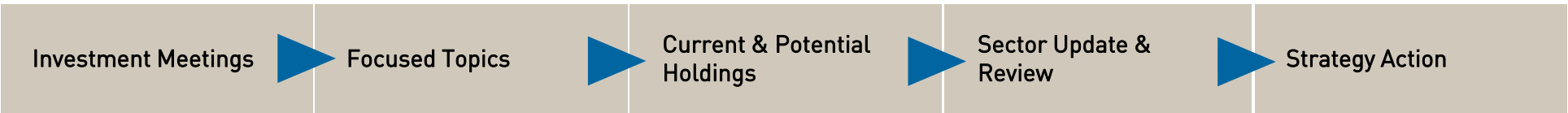
Investment Committee

Investment Committee Members

<i>Generalist</i>		<i>Industrials & Transportation</i>		<i>Consumer Staples</i>	
Vere W. Gaynor - <i>Emeritus</i> Hired: June 1990 52 years experience		Charles A. Pettengill, CFA Hired: May 1997 33 years experience		Peter M. Kwiatkowski, CFA Hired: January 2019 25 years experience	
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>		<i>Health Care</i>			
Eleanor K. Moffat, CFA Hired: January 1999 45 years experience		Christopher M. Rowane, CFA Hired: May 2014 41 years experience		James E. Russell, Jr., CFA Hired: October 2014 36 years experience	
<i>Info. Technology & Materials</i>		<i>Real Estate</i>			
Scott D. Rodes, CFA Hired: June 2001 37 years experience		Nicholas W. Puncer, CFA Hired: July 2010 17 years experience		Stephanie S. Thomas, CFA Hired: July 2012 34 years experience	
<i>Financials</i>		<i>Communication Services</i>			
Edward A. Woods, CFA Hired: September 2004 34 years experience		W. Jeff Bahl Hired: May 2014 23 years experience		Keith H. Rennekamp, CFA Hired: May 2018 21 years experience	
<i>Utilities</i>		<i>Energy</i>			
Ellis D. Hummel Hired: February 2008 31 years experience		John B. Schmitz, CFA Hired: December 2005 39 years experience			

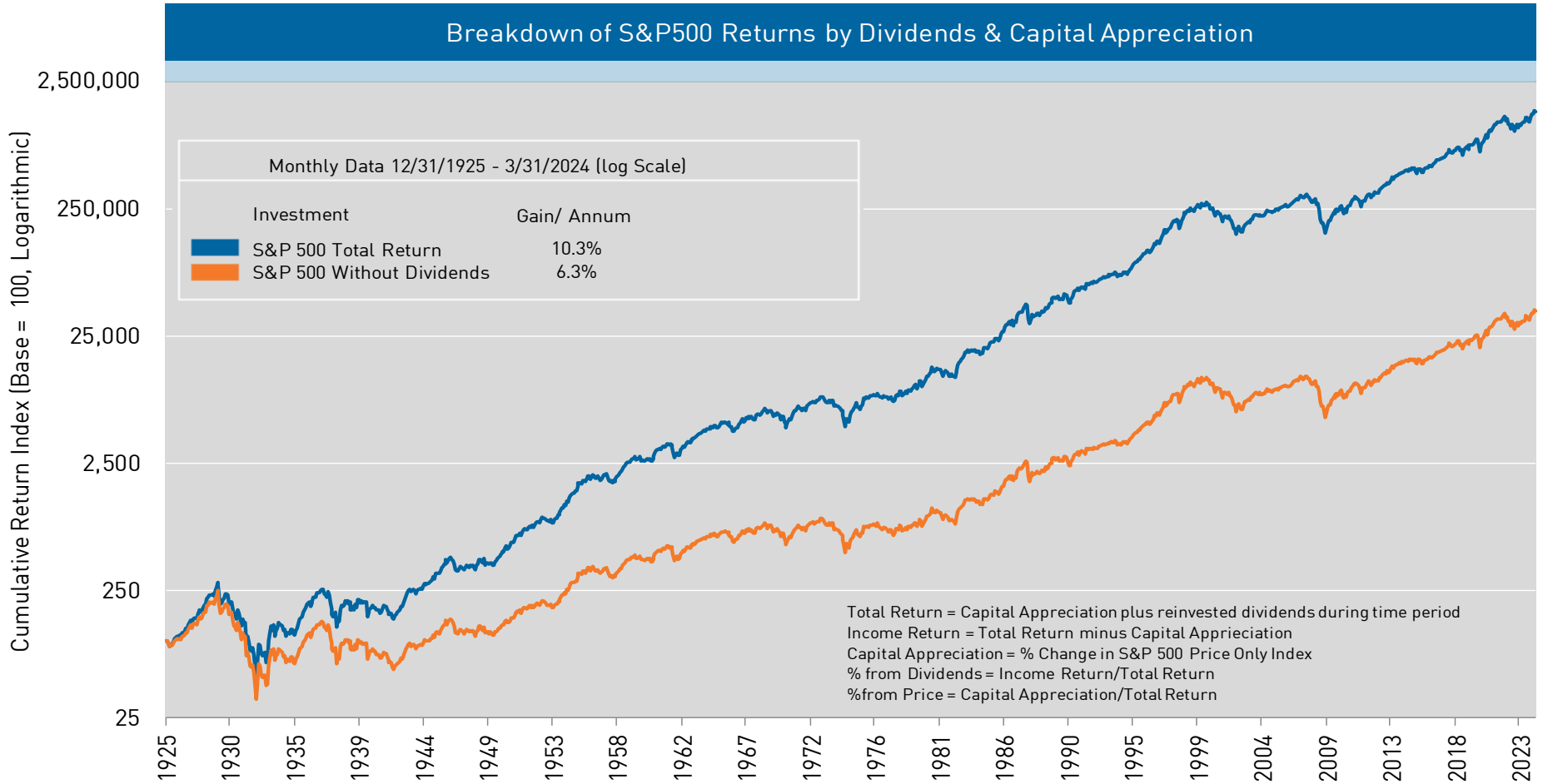
<i>Associate Portfolio Managers</i>		<i>Analysts</i>	
Ian T. Owens, CFA Hired: August 2017 10 years experience		Eric J. Zins, CFA Hired: August 2018 10 years experience	
		Jared A. Bresnen, CFA Hired: September 2019 8 years experience	
		Katherine H. Kober, CFA Hired: December 2021 6 years experience	

Summary:	✓ 17 Investment Committee members	✓ Average 31 years investment experience	✓ Average 14 years at Bahl & Gaynor	✓ Investment decision made by consensus
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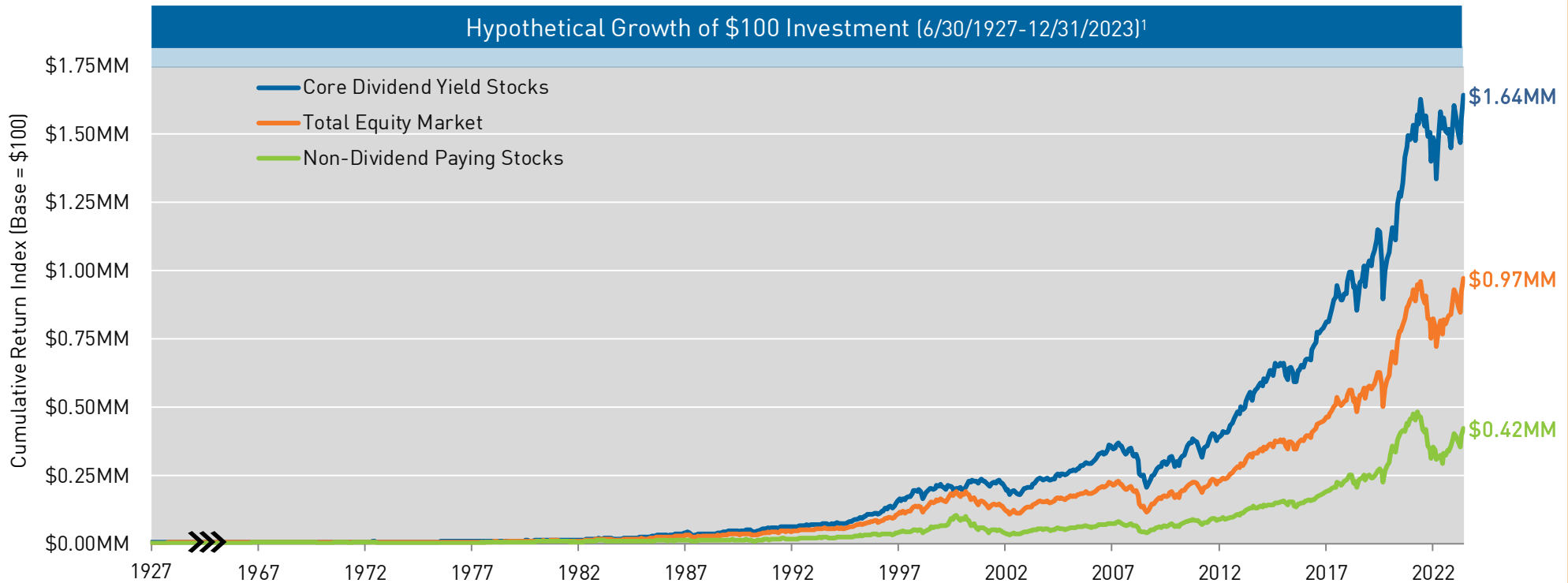
Dividends and Capital Appreciation: *A powerful combination*

Dividends have contributed 39% of the S&P 500's average annual total return from 1925 to 3/31/2024.¹



¹Source: Ned Davis Research, Inc (Prior to 9/30/2018), FactSet (Post 9/30/2018). Information sourced from third party. Bahl & Gaynor does not represent the information is accurate or complete and it should not be relied on as such. Bahl & Gaynor assumes no liability for the interpretation or use of this report. For illustration purposes only. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Historical performance results for investment indices and/or categories have been provided for general comparison purposes only, and generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial fees, the deduction of an investment management fee, nor the impact of taxes, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. It should not be assumed that your account holdings do or will correspond directly to any comparative indices. The index and other amounts shown above do not relate to the Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth strategy and are for illustrative purposes only.

Dividend Policy Matters

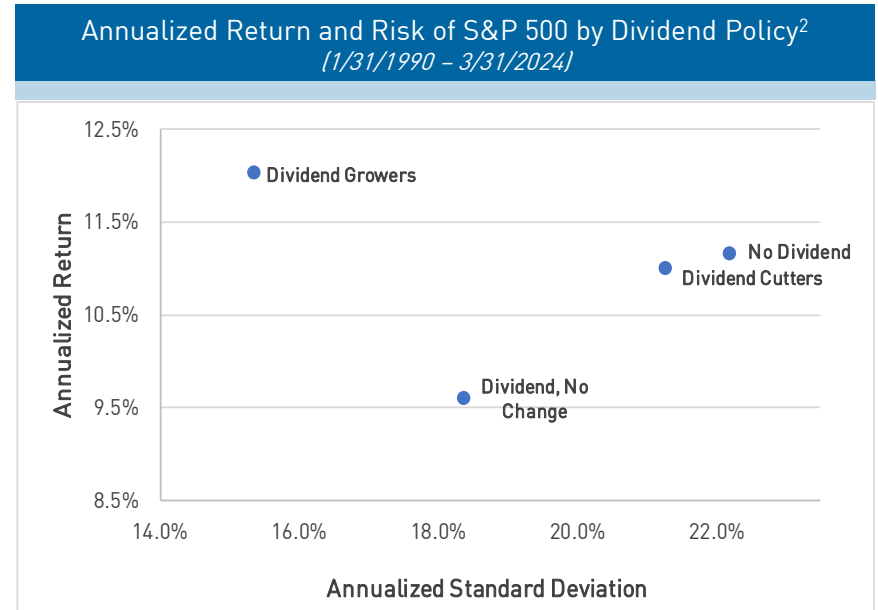
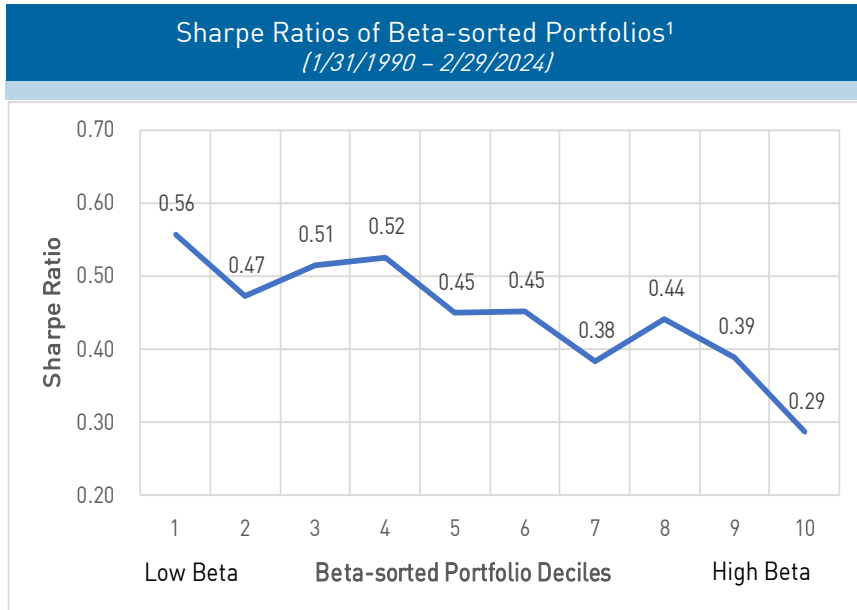


- Companies that have increased shareholder distributions have generally outperformed the total equity market and non-dividend paying companies.
- Market price may rise or fall, but dividend income that grows steadily increases income potential for individuals and institutions.
- Dividend growth provides a solid foundation for a stock's total return.

¹Source: Ken French's Website - <http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/index.html>. Total Equity Market representative of US public equity securities listed on the NYSE, AMEX or NASDAQ exchange; Core Dividend Yield Stocks Portfolio comprised of companies with a dividend yield in the middle 40% of the total market index, reconstituted annually. Monthly returns are calculated on a value-weighted basis. Information sourced from third party. Bahl & Gaynor does not represent the information is accurate or complete and it should not be relied on as such. Bahl & Gaynor assumes no liability for the interpretation or use of this report. For Illustration purposes only. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** All results are hypothetical, and the results are not based on the performance of an actual portfolio and the interpretation of the results should take into consideration of the limitation inherent in the results of the model. The results exclude any advisory fees, trading cost or other fees or charges. The reinvestment of dividends, interest, capital gains and withholding taxes are all built into the hypothetical analysis. Hypothetical returns may be dependent on the market and economic conditions that existed during the period. Future market or economic conditions can adversely affect the performance of the hypothetical analysis. The index and other amounts shown above do not relate to the Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth strategy and are for illustrative purposes only.

The Low-Beta Anomaly

A historically robust complement to dividends and dividend growth style



- Low-beta portfolios have historically produced higher Sharpe ratios than high-beta portfolios.
- Dividend-growing companies have historically exhibited better return and lower risk profiles than both dividend-paying and non-dividend companies.
- Bahl & Gaynor believes low-beta portfolios and dividend-growing companies exhibit complementary fundamental characteristics such as business stability and through-cycle earnings quality – ***thus, downside protection is the secondary objective of Bahl & Gaynor’s Income Growth strategy.***

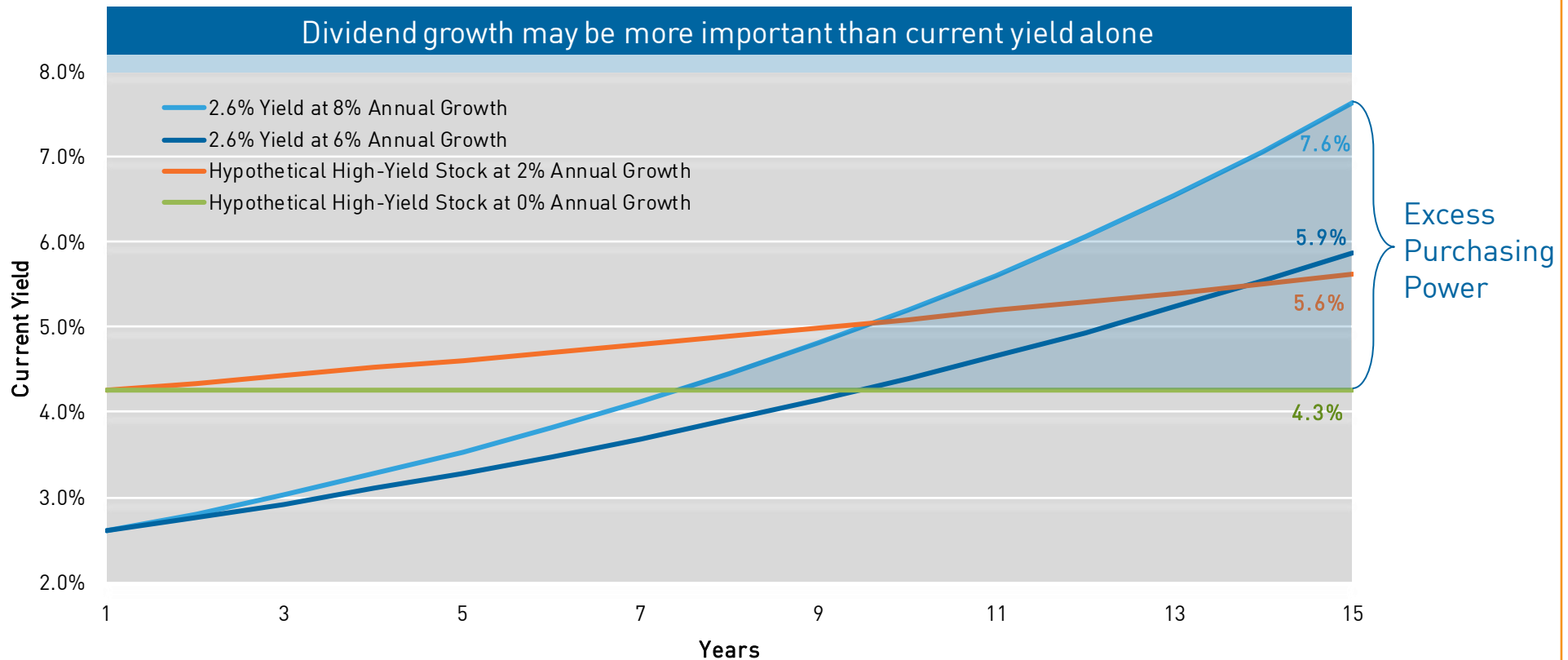
¹Source: Ken French’s Website - <http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/index.html>. Copyright 2024 Kenneth R. French. Data range: 1/31/1990-3/31/2024, latest available data as of this report’s release date. Beta-sorted portfolio returns were formed on a value-weighted basis at the end of June each year utilizing trailing 60-month returns for the calculation of beta using this Scholes-Williams method dividing the sample of portfolios into beta deciles. Sharpe Ratios for each beta-sorted portfolio were calculated based on monthly return series for the corresponding decile of beta-sorted portfolio.

²Source: All data from Strategas Research, Inc. © Copyright 2024 Strategas Research, Inc. The “Dividend Growers” basket includes S&P 500 securities with a current dividend greater than the prior year dividend, the “Dividend, No Change” basket includes securities with no dividend change from the prior year, the “Dividend Cutters” basket is comprised of securities that pay a current dividend less than the prior year, and the “No Dividend” basket includes S&P 500 companies that do not pay a dividend.

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Dividend Growth Has the Potential to Enhance Long-term Purchasing Power

Shifting focus from absolute yield to dividend growth may create the potential for long-term purchasing power accretion.



*Figures above illustrate the annual income potential generated by a hypothetical investment and do not reflect the impact any price appreciation or depreciation may have on the total market value of the investment. An investment may be worth more or less than the initial principal investment at sale. Actual dividend growth rates will vary over time and may not always be positive or grow at a constant rate. Hypothetical High-Yield Stock is defined as the 90th percentile of dividend yield of the subsidiaries in the S&P 500 as of quarter end. Hypothetical income figures are not indicative of future results; actual income may be lower or higher than the annual dividend income shown. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** The amounts shown above do not relate to the Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth strategy and are for illustrative purposes only.*

Why Dividends?

Bahl & Gaynor typically invests in high-quality companies that pay growing dividends.

We believe a strong dividend policy signals:

Earnings power

Regular dividends that follow a defined payout ratio are a useful proxy for management's confidence in the business.

Earnings quality

The ability to pay cash from reported earnings points to the inherent quality of those earnings.

Business stability

The ability to pay a dividend is an important indicator to investors that the company has a proven and sustainable business model.

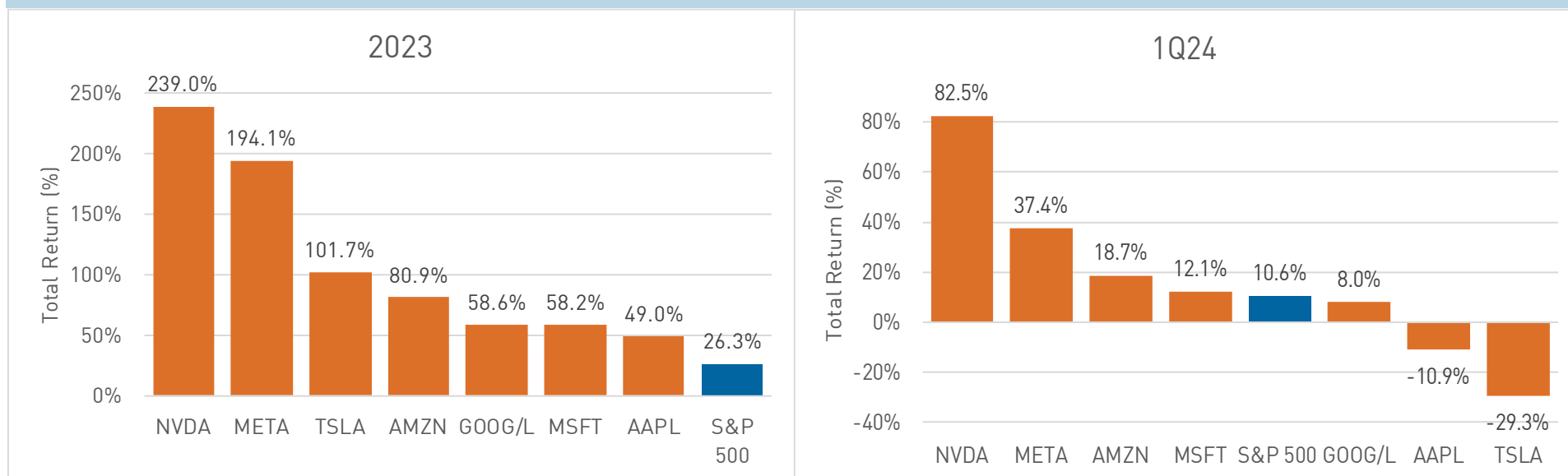
Financial strength

Dividends are a powerful tool in communicating financial health to the capital markets.

Increasing “Magnificent 7” Dispersion

Widening dispersion may present a risk to cap-weighted exposure

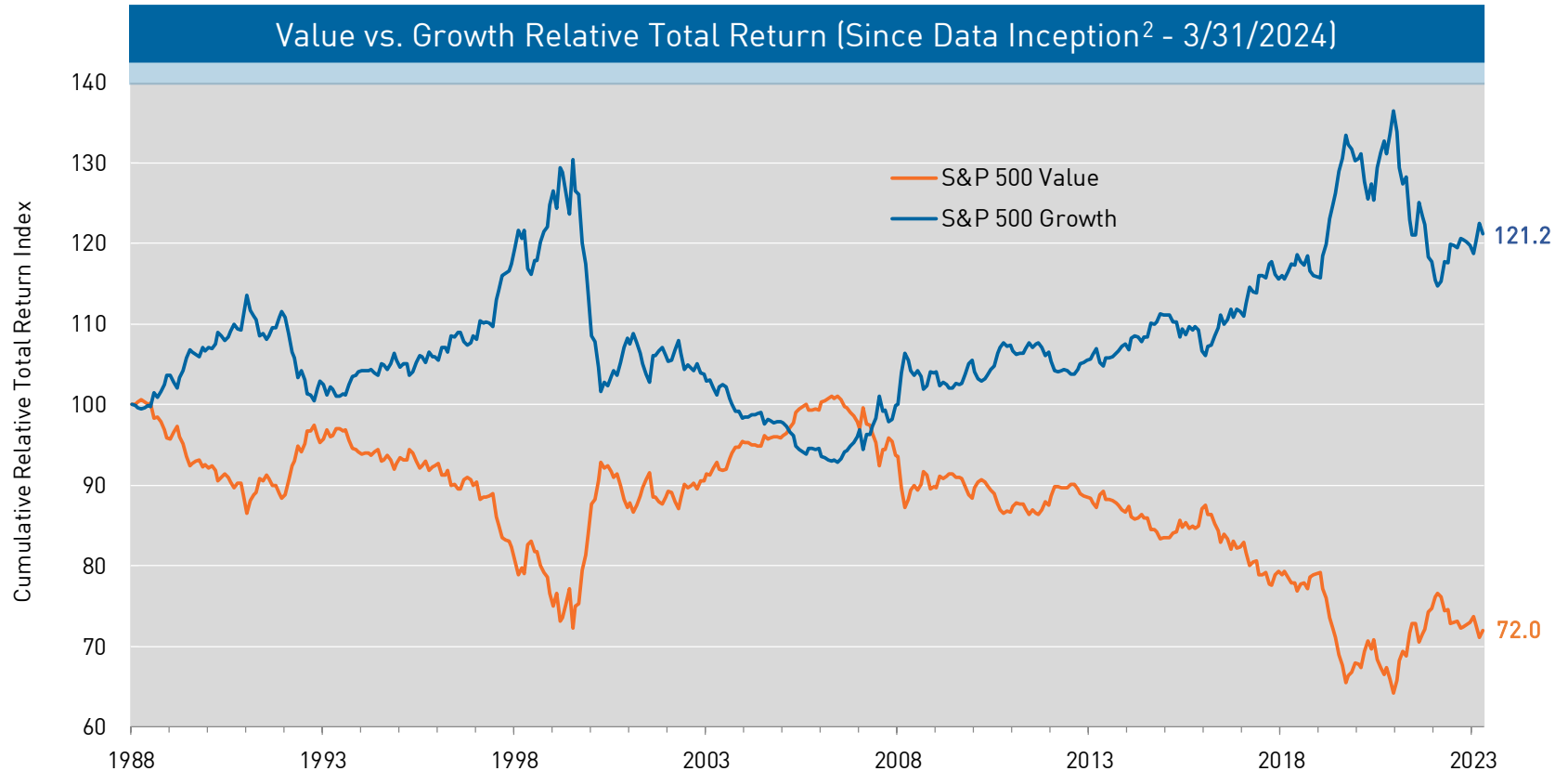
Magnificent 7 Total Return
2023 versus 1Q2024



- During 2023 the S&P 500 index return was dominated by a small subset of the largest market cap constituents in the index, often referred to as the “Magnificent 7”.
- All “Magnificent 7” constituents outperformed the S&P 500 in 2023, and 6 of the 7 constituents generated returns greater than double that of the S&P 500.
- During 1Q2024, this same group witnessed heightened return dispersion with the top constituent, NVIDIA (NVDA) returning +82.5%, the bottom constituent, Tesla (TSLA), returning -29.3%, and 3 of the 7 constituents trailing the overall S&P 500 return.

Data as of 3/31/2024. Sources: Bahl & Gaynor, FactSet. Bahl & Gaynor assumes no liability for the interpretation or use of this report. **Past performance does not guarantee future returns.** The index and other amounts shown above do not relate to the Bahl & Gaynor strategies and are for illustrative purposes only. “Magnificent 7” stocks include NVIDIA (NVDA), Facebook/Meta (META), Tesla (TSLA), Amazon (AMZN), Alphabet (GOOG/L), Microsoft (MSFT), and Apple (AAPL).

Secular Trends in Investor Style Preference¹



- Bahl & Gaynor’s dividend growth philosophy leads to ownership of both growth and value companies and is not predicated on style favoritism.
- Value and Growth style sentiment can fluctuate wildly over time, the last decade representing a Growth style bull market that may be ending amid geopolitical, inflationary, and valuation headwinds.
- Bahl & Gaynor’s style agnosticism seeks to address risks attendant to myopic **market-level** favoritism.

¹S&P Growth and Value Classifications sourced from Standard & Poor’s and determined by ratio of Growth Factors (3YR Net Change in EPS over Current Price, 3YR Sales per Share Growth Rate and trailing twelve months (TTM) Momentum) and Value Factors (Book Value to Price Ratio, Earnings to Price Ratio and Sales to Price Ratio). ²12/30/1988. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Historical performance results for investment indices and/or categories have been provided for general comparison purposes only, and generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial fees, the deduction of an investment management fee, nor the impact of taxes, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. It should not be assumed that your account holdings do or will correspond directly to any comparative indices. The index and other amounts shown above do not relate to the Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth strategy and are for illustrative purposes only.

Income Growth Overview

Goals

Bahl & Gaynor's Income Growth strategy seeks:

- 1 Income Growth
- 2 Downside Protection
- 3 Price Appreciation

Strategy

- Unique, fundamental equity strategy focused on high current and growing income to generate long-term purchasing power.
- Dividends provide tax-favored income for individuals.
 - 93.7% of dividend income was qualified¹ as of 3/31/2024.
- 100% of companies currently owned in the strategy pay dividends declared in US dollars.
- Current 2.6%² dividend yield could fund 52% of a typical 5% annual spending requirement.
- Long-term investment focus with annual turnover typically <25%.
- Large core mandate seeking competitive through-cycle risk-adjusted returns vs. S&P 500 benchmark.
- No MLPs, preferred stocks, options, ETFs or convertible securities are owned in the strategy.

¹A qualified dividend is taxed at the capital gains tax rate versus the ordinary income tax rate. This does not constitute tax advice. Please consult a tax advisor regarding the taxation of dividends. ² Data as of most recent quarter end. Dividend yield includes cash holdings.

Principal risks of investing in this strategy include stock market risk, management risk, recent market events risk, and large cap company risk. All equity investments inherently have aspects of risk associated with them. An issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments and are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors. The amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Inherent Risk Mitigation

A risk aware investment philosophy that has historically produced competitive risk-adjusted returns relative to the benchmark

High & Consistently Growing Income¹

- Dividend yield of 2.6%² from 40+ stocks, all of which pay a dividend
- Average stock contributed 2.1% to income, while the largest income contribution was 5.6%
- 40 of the 47 holdings have increased the dividend for at least 10 straight years³

1

Downside Protection, Diversification & Quality

- Over the last year, the strategy has exhibited a strong downside capture ratio of 77.3% versus the S&P 500⁴
- Since Inception⁵ gross/net monthly downside capture ratio of 79.8%/84.9% compared to the S&P 500 (2nd / 3rd percentile rank versus large cap core peers, "peers")
- High conviction, and often high-quality stocks are held at overweight positions; the top 10 holdings comprise 39.5% of the portfolio¹
- While the strategy typically trades at a premium, on a TTM P/E basis it traded at an 8% discount to the S&P 500

2

Long-Term Capital Appreciation through Risk-Adjusted Returns, Since Inception⁵

- Gross/net beta of 0.80 / 0.80 compared to the S&P 500 (2nd / 2nd percentile rank versus peers)
- Gross/net alpha of 1.44 / -1.60 compared to the S&P 500 (7th / 99th percentile rank versus peers)
- Gross/net standard deviation of 13.12%/13.20% compared to the S&P 500 at 15.41% (2nd / 2nd percentile rank versus peers)
- Competitive risk adjusted returns with gross / net Sharpe ratio 0.67 / 0.42 versus the S&P 500 Sharpe ratio of 0.58 (5th / 99th percentile rank versus peers)

3

*Data as of most recent quarter end. Sources: Bahl & Gaynor, FactSet, Informa – PSN. Bahl & Gaynor assumes no liability for the interpretation or use of this report. For illustration purposes only. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** ¹Data is drawn from the Income Growth model portfolio that is fully discretionary, unconstrained and subject to change. Individual Bahl & Gaynor clients may or may not hold these positions or have similar characteristics. ²Dividend yield includes cash holdings. ³An issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments and are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors. The amount of any dividend may vary over time. ⁴Historical downside capture is the sum of Income Growth returns on all S&P 500 down days divided by the sum of S&P 500 returns on all respective down days. Down days are defined as any trading day the S&P 500 Index posts a negative total return. The above is intended only to illustrate how the strategy has behaved in relation to the S&P 500 on down days and makes no representation about investment performance. ⁵Since Inception data as of 12/31/2005. Percentile ranking courtesy of Informa – PSN's Large Cap Core Universe. PSN US Large Cap Core Universe includes US equity products that select Large Cap (over \$10B) as their primary market capitalization range with core chosen as the primary style. REITs and convertible products are excluded.*

Investment Process

The Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth strategy invests in high-quality companies that typically produce steady earnings and dividend growth.

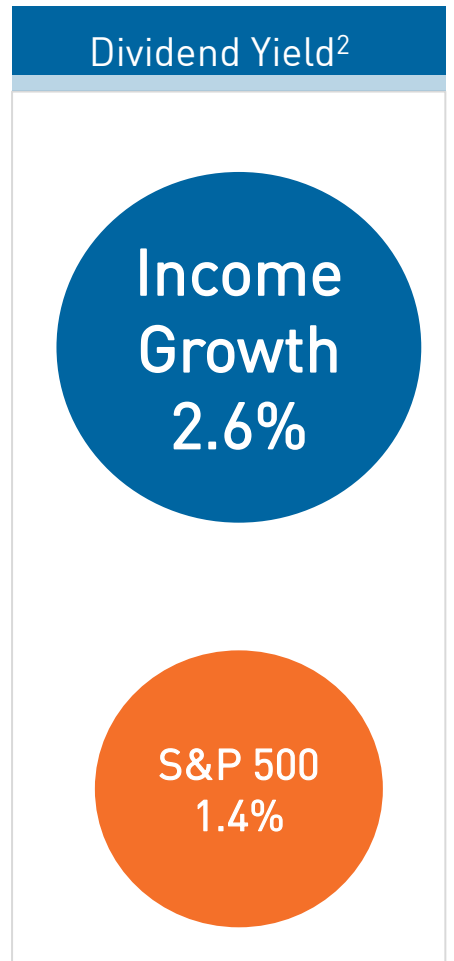
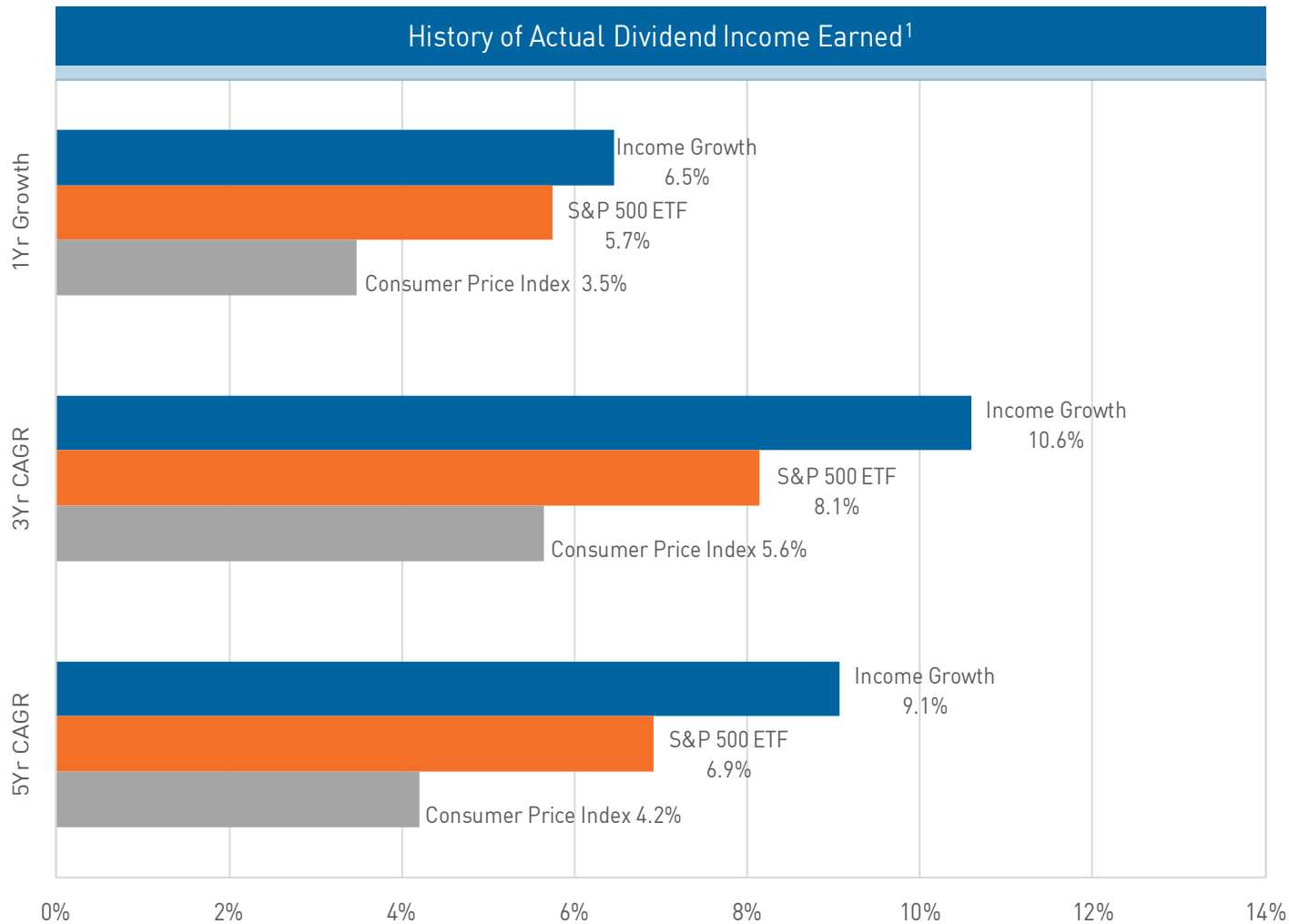
Bottom-Up Quantitative Screen	Fundamental Sector Review	Fundamental Security Investigation	Investment Committee Review & Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2% dividend yield and \$1 billion market cap at initiation Historical earnings and dividend growth (e.g., two dividend increases in the last five years) Strong balance sheets and cash flow generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted by Investment Committee, with assigned sector responsibility Review current and potential holdings Quantitative and qualitative comparison of stocks versus peers, history and market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target dominant companies with clear competitive advantage and reasonable valuation Shareholder-friendly management with large insider ownership Emphasize companies with consistently growing revenue and earnings (R²) Seek to meet with senior management Reduces stock universe to a Focus List of 100-150 stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consensus decision-making process Portfolio typically contains 40-50 stocks and a non-tactical 1% - 3% cash position Portfolio typically managed to maximum 5% capital and 6% income contributions per stock No minimum or maximum sector weights Harmonious balance between absolute yield and growth of income

Bahl & Gaynor will consider selling or trimming our Income Growth positions for any one of the following reasons:

Dividend Policy	Fundamental	Cash Flow or Earnings	Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining growth rate No increase for some time Dividend payment reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation Oversized capital or income position Better opportunity for yield, enhanced fundamentals, or income growth elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining cash flow return on investment Negative operating cash flow Declining earnings quality Accounting issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexpected leadership change New ownership, acquisition or rising debt level Unusual insider trading

Income Growth Results – 1Q2024

Strong cash flow growth at enhanced yield



CAGR is the compound annual growth rate. Past performance does not guarantee future results. These figures are for illustrative purposes only. Individual Bahl & Gaynor clients may realize different income growth rates due to variable client investing needs. ¹The income growth rate for the Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth strategy is calculated as of the most recent quarter-end using the trailing twelve months of income earned in a model portfolio, with income reinvestment, compared to the income earned in the twelve-month period one, three, and five years prior, and first twelve months for the S/I calculation. The income growth rate for the SPDR® S&P 500 ETF Trust (SPY) is shown as an investable proxy for the S&P 500 Index that pays out real distributions of dividend income paid by the index constituents. SPY was chosen versus other S&P 500 Index Tracking ETFs due to its status as the largest ETF tracking the S&P 500 Index and its longer history, with an inception date of 1/22/1993, versus peers. SPY income is calculated as of the most recent quarter-end using the trailing twelve months of income earned per the distribution rate paid by the ETF, with income reinvestment at the end of each quarter, compared to the income earned in the twelve-month period one, three and five years prior. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. ²Dividend yield includes cash holdings.

Source: Bahl & Gaynor, FactSet, and Bloomberg.

Income Growth Portfolio Dividend Analysis[†]

A harmonic balance between yield and growth

Company Name	1-Year Dividend Growth	5-Year Average Dividend Growth ¹	Dividend Yield	Income Percentage	10+ Years of Dividend Increases
Abbott Laboratories	7.8%	11.4%	1.9%	0.6%	✓
AbbVie Inc	4.7%	7.7%	3.4%	5.6%	✓
Air Prods & Chems Inc	1.1%	8.8%	2.9%	2.6%	✓
Amgen Inc	5.6%	9.2%	3.2%	0.7%	✓
Automatic Data Processing Inc	12.0%	12.1%	2.2%	1.7%	✓
Broadcom Inc	14.1%	14.7%	1.6%	3.5%	✓
Chevron Corp	7.9%	6.5%	4.1%	4.8%	✓
Cisco Systems Inc	2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	1.9%	✓
CME Group Inc Cl A	4.5%	8.9%	2.1%	1.0%	✓
Corning Inc	0.0%	7.0%	3.4%	1.5%	✓
Dell Technologies Inc Cl C	20.3%	N/A	1.6%	0.8%	
Eaton Corp PLC	9.3%	5.8%	1.2%	1.7%	✓
Eli Lilly & Co	15.0%	15.0%	0.7%	1.3%	✓
Exxon Mobil Corp	4.4%	3.0%	3.3%	1.1%	✓
Fastenal Co	11.4%	12.6%	2.0%	0.6%	✓
General Dynamics Corp	7.6%	6.8%	2.0%	0.4%	✓
Home Depot Inc	7.7%	10.6%	2.3%	2.4%	✓
Illinois Tool Works Inc	6.9%	7.0%	2.1%	1.2%	✓
JPMorgan Chase & Co	15.0%	7.5%	2.3%	1.2%	✓
Keurig Dr Pepper Inc	7.5%	7.5%	2.8%	1.7%	
Kinder Morgan Inc	1.8%	7.2%	6.2%	1.8%	
Lockheed Martin Corp	5.0%	7.4%	2.8%	1.9%	✓
Marsh & McLennan Cos Inc	20.3%	11.3%	1.4%	1.4%	✓
McDonalds Corp	9.9%	7.6%	2.4%	2.8%	✓
Merck & Co Inc	5.5%	7.0%	2.3%	4.0%	✓
Microsoft Corp	10.3%	10.3%	0.7%	0.6%	✓
Mondelez Intl Inc Cl A	10.4%	10.3%	2.4%	3.3%	✓
Nextera Energy Inc	10.2%	10.5%	3.2%	2.9%	✓
NXP Semiconductors NV	0.0%	32.3%	1.6%	0.7%	
Paychex Inc	12.7%	9.7%	2.9%	1.4%	✓
PepsiCo Inc	10.0%	6.4%	2.9%	4.0%	✓
Phillips 66	0.0%	5.6%	2.6%	2.4%	✓
PNC Financial Services Group Inc	3.3%	10.3%	3.8%	4.0%	✓
PPL Corp	7.3%	-9.0%	3.7%	0.7%	
Procter & Gamble Co	3.0%	5.6%	2.3%	3.0%	✓
ProLogis Inc	10.3%	12.6%	2.9%	2.1%	✓
Qualcomm Inc	6.7%	5.2%	1.9%	1.0%	✓
Realty Income Corp	0.8%	2.6%	5.7%	4.2%	✓
RTX Corporation Com	7.3%	5.5%	2.4%	0.6%	
Sempra	4.2%	5.1%	3.5%	2.9%	✓
Starbucks Corp	7.5%	9.6%	2.5%	2.0%	✓
Texas Instruments Inc	4.8%	11.0%	3.0%	2.6%	✓
Travelers Companies Inc	7.5%	5.4%	1.7%	1.6%	✓
United Parcel Service Inc Cl B	0.6%	11.2%	4.4%	2.4%	✓
US Bancorp Del	2.1%	5.8%	4.4%	3.7%	✓
WEC Energy Group Inc	6.4%	7.1%	4.0%	1.5%	✓
Williams Cos Inc	6.1%	4.6%	4.9%	4.1%	
Average (\$ Weighted)	7.8%	8.6%	2.6% ²		
S&P 500	3.6%	5.3%	1.4%		

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Dividend increases from portfolio companies in 1Q24

7.4%

Average dividend increase in 1Q24

48

Portfolio dividend increases in 2023

Dividend Increase in 1Q 2024

Largest Income Percentage

Income Growth model portfolio is fully discretionary, unconstrained and is subject to change. Actual portfolios may differ for various reasons. The holdings shown should not be considered a recommendation or solicitation to buy or sell any particular security and may not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for any particular advisory client. You should not assume that an investment in any of the securities was or will be profitable.

[†]Dividend increases are based on declaration date. ¹Income Growth model portfolio 5-Year Dividend Growth is calculated as the compound annualized growth rate (CAGR) of the current dividend rate as of the most recent declaration date versus the same dividend rate 5 years prior. Figures based on Income Growth strategy holdings as of most recent quarter end. S&P 500 5-Year Dividend Growth is calculated as the CAGR of the income earned in the most recent quarter versus the same quarter 5 years prior. This exhibit should not be construed to imply future results. ²Dividend yield excludes cash holdings.

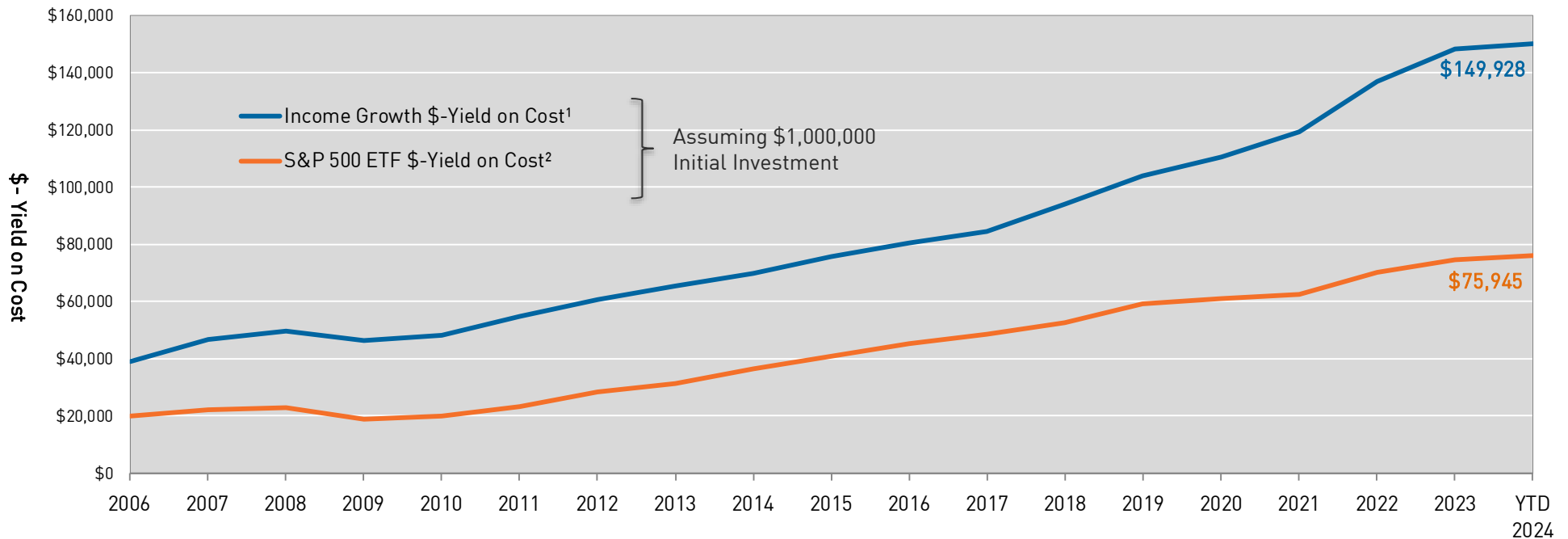
The 10+ Years of dividend increases represent consecutive years of dividend increases. The 1-year dividend growth, 5-year average dividend growth and 10+ years of dividend increases statistics are included for informational purposes and represent past performances. The portfolio did not necessarily hold all these securities for the 1-, 5- or 10- year periods and therefore, the portfolio has not necessarily experienced all these dividend increases even though these securities had those dividend increases over that period.

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, and company annual reports. 15

Income History:

Yield on cost is an important consideration

- Yield on cost is the actual dividend income earned by the initial investment specified at the starting date. It can only grow through owning stocks that increase the dividends they pay over time.
- The Income Growth strategy generated \$149,928 in income during the year ending 3/31/2024 based on a \$1mm initial investment at inception, 12/31/2005.

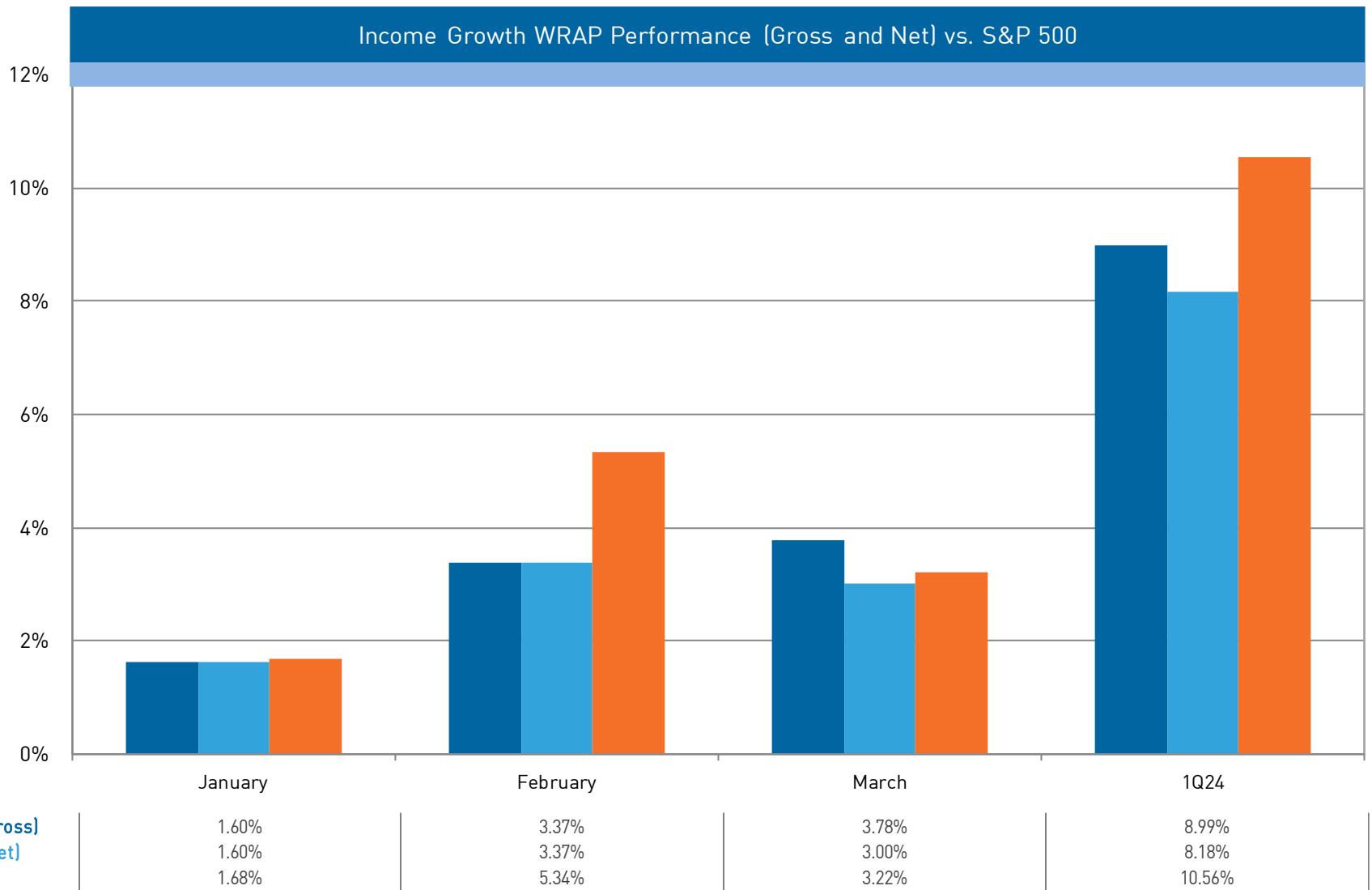


Yield on Cost ³	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	S/I ⁴
Income Growth	2.71%	3.67%	4.60%	6.30%	12.65%
S&P 500 ETF	1.76%	2.56%	3.18%	4.27%	7.59%

¹Yield on cost is calculated on a gross of fee basis and does not incorporate the impact of advisory and other fees which will be experienced by investors. *Income Growth's yield on cost is calculated as of the most recent quarter-end using a model account by dividing the trailing twelve months of income earned by the initial capital at inception and includes income reinvestment.* The yield is dollarized using \$1mm initial starting investment at inception, 12/31/2005. ²SPDR® S&P 500 ETF Trust (SPY) yield on cost is calculated using the same methodology, including income reinvestment, at strategy inception, 12/31/2005. SPY is used as an investable proxy of the S&P 500 Index that pays real distributions of dividend income paid by the index constituents. SPY was chosen versus other S&P 500 Index Tracking ETFs due to its status as the largest ETF tracking the S&P 500 Index and its longer history, with an inception date of 1/22/1993, versus peers. ³Yield on Cost for each time period is calculated following the same methodology but is compared to beginning capital three, five, seven, and ten years prior. ⁴Inception date 12/31/2005. These figures are for illustrative purposes only. Individual Bahl & Gaynor clients may realize different income growth rates due to variable client investing needs. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.**

Income Growth WRAP Composite Performance

As of March 31, 2024

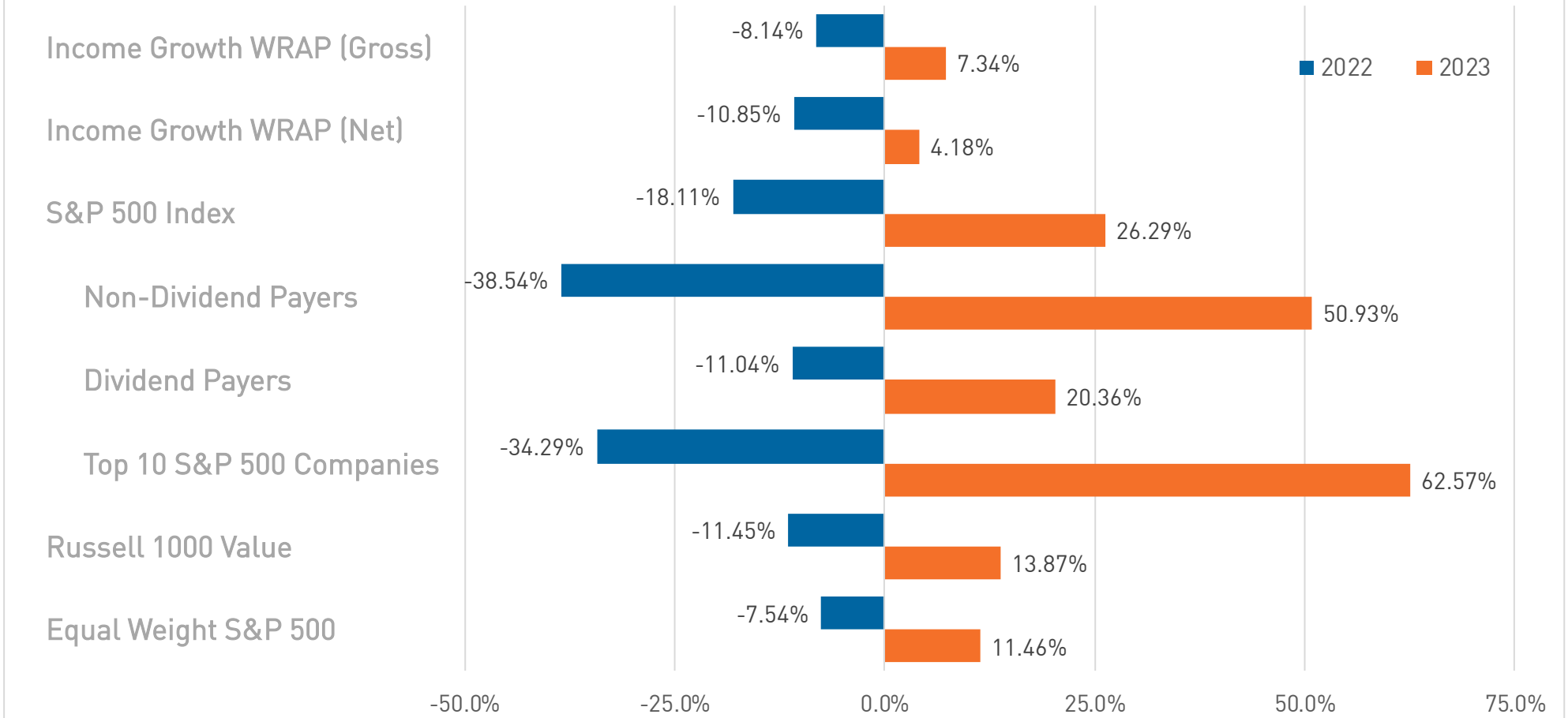


Past performance does not guarantee future results. Other methods may produce different results and the results for individual accounts and for different periods may vary depending on market conditions and the composition of the account. Care should be used when comparing these results to those published by other investment advisers, other investment vehicles and unmanaged indices due to possible differences in calculation methods. No alteration of the composite as presented here has occurred because of changes in personnel or other reasons at any time.

2022 versus 2023 Income Growth WRAP Composite Performance

A clear market bifurcation

2022 versus 2023 Income Growth WRAP & S&P 500 Dividend Performance by Characteristics

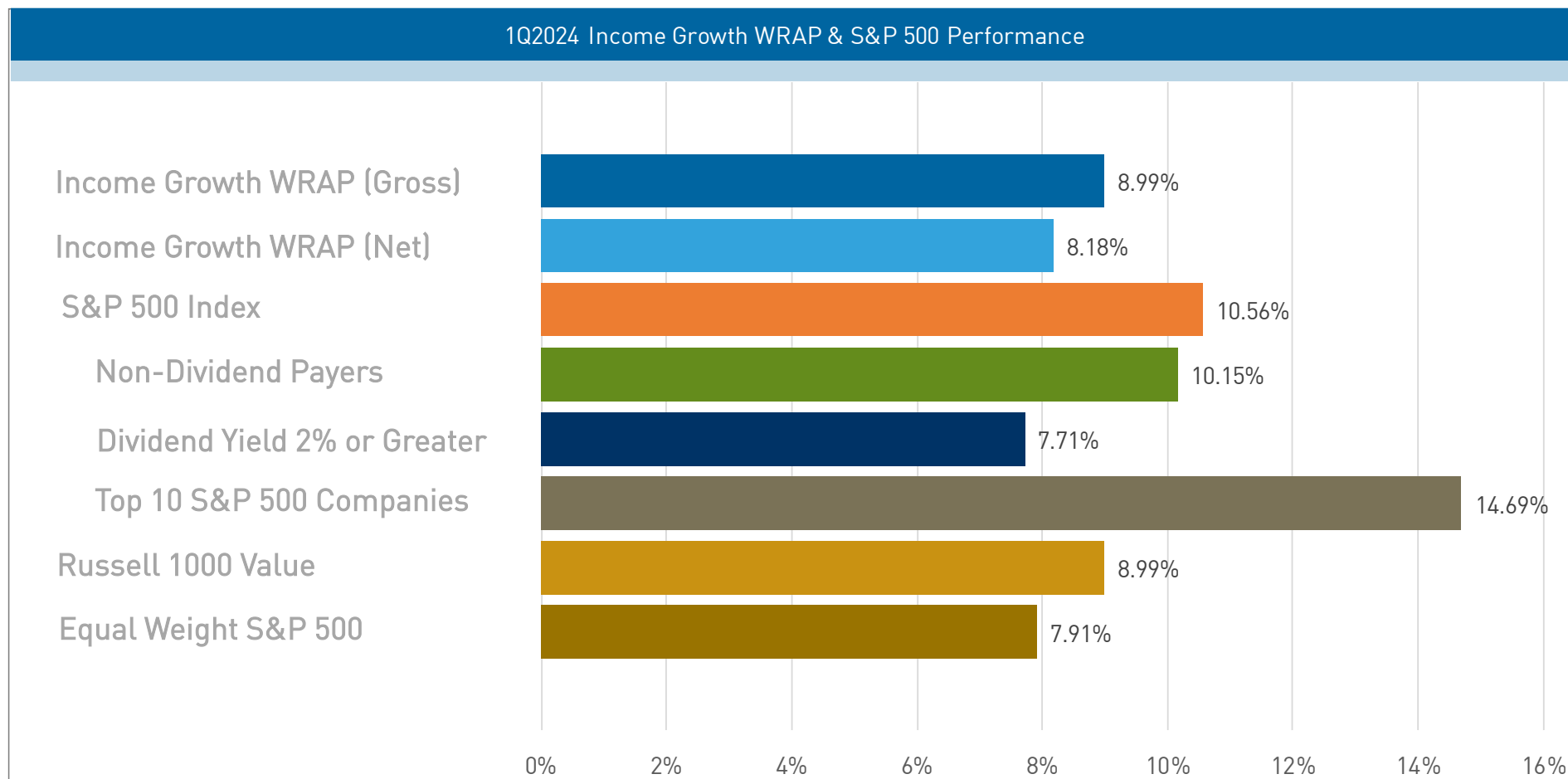


Data as of most recent quarter end. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** The S&P 500 dividend tranches are calculated as cap-weighted return figures. Historical performance results for investment indices and/or categories have been provided for general comparison purposes only, and generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial fees, the deduction of an investment management fee, nor the impact of taxes, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. Top 10 S&P 500 Companies include the top market-cap weighted companies, or top 11 stocks including both share classes of Alphabet, throughout the period. 2023 return is the average cap-weighted return of Apple (AAPL), Microsoft (MSFT), Amazon (AMZN), NVIDIA (NVDA), Alphabet (GOOG/L), Berkshire Hathaway (BRK.B), Tesla (TSLA), Meta Platforms (META), UnitedHealth (UNH), and Exxon Mobil (XOM). 2022 return is the average cap-weighted return of Apple (AAPL), Microsoft (MSFT), Amazon (AMZN), Alphabet (GOOG/L), Tesla (TSLA), Berkshire Hathaway (BRK.B), UnitedHealth (UNH), NVIDIA (NVDA), Johnson & Johnson (JNJ), and Meta Platforms (META). The Equal Weight S&P 500 is proxied by the S&P500 Equal weighted USD Total Return Index (SPXEWTR). It should not be assumed that client account holdings do or will correspond directly to any comparative indices. The Income Growth strategy is typically compared to the S&P 500 Index. Any comparison to the Russell 1000 Value or Equal Weight S&P 500 Index is for illustrative purposes only.

Source: FactSet, 2024

1Q24 Income Growth WRAP Composite Performance

1Q24 dividend paying and equal-weight stocks lagged mega-cap stocks

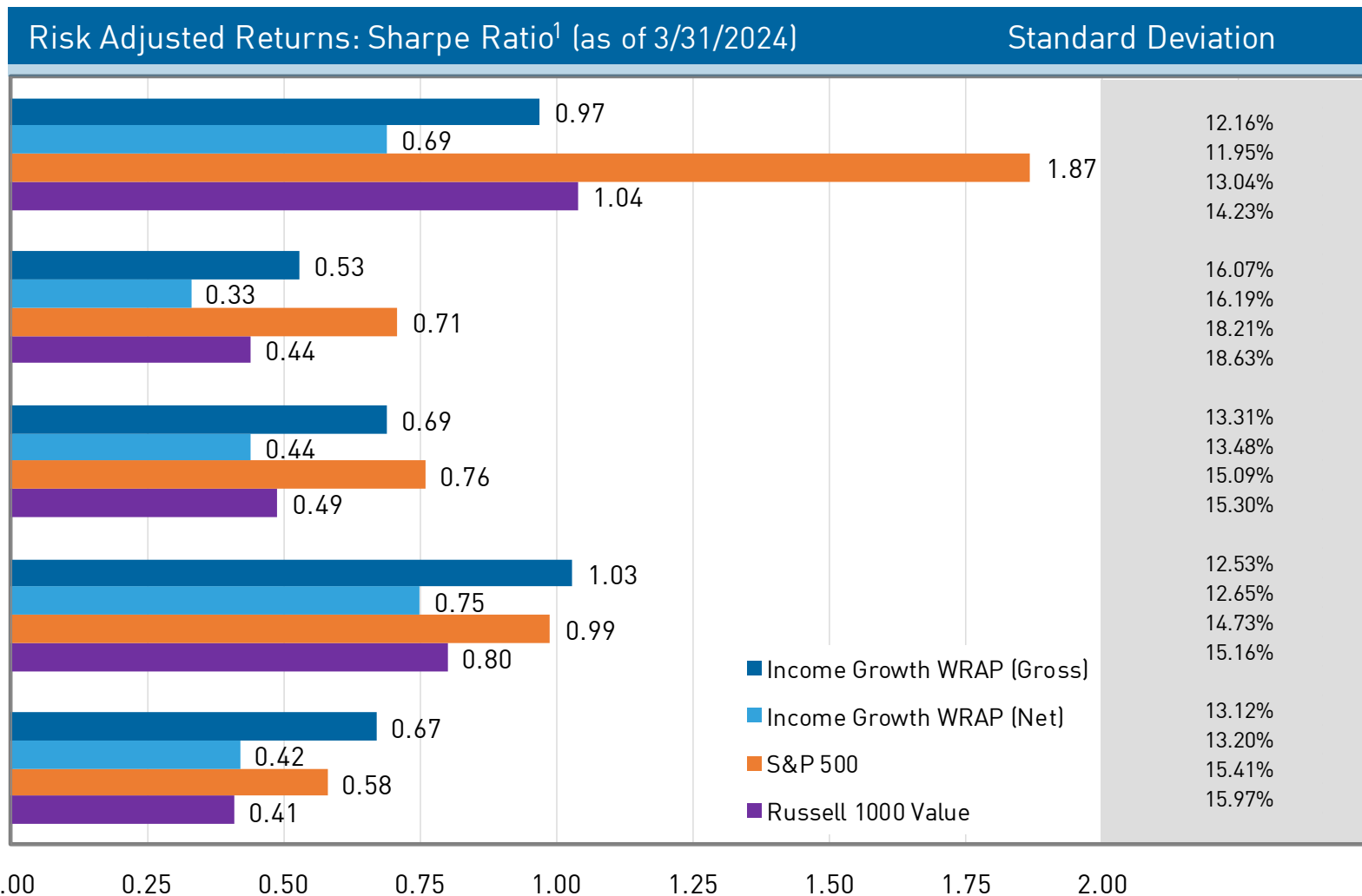


Data as of most recent quarter end. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The S&P 500 dividend tranches are calculated as cap-weighted return figures. Historical performance results for investment indices and/or categories have been provided for general comparison purposes only, and generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial fees, the deduction of an investment management fee, nor the impact of taxes, the incurrence of which would have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. Top 10 S&P 500 Companies include the top market-cap weighted companies, or top 11 stocks including both share classes of Alphabet, throughout the period. Return is the average cap-weighted return of Apple (AAPL), Microsoft (MSFT), Amazon (AMZN), Alphabet (GOOG/L), Berkshire Hathaway (BRK.B), NVIDIA (NVDA), Tesla (TSLA), Exxon Mobil (XOM), UnitedHealth (UNH), and Meta Platforms (META). The Equal Weight S&P 500 is proxied by the S&P500 Equal weighted USD Total Return Index (SPXEWTR). It should not be assumed that client account holdings do or will correspond directly to any comparative indices. The Income Growth strategy is typically compared to the S&P 500 Index. Any comparison to the Russell 1000 Value or Equal Weight S&P 500 Index is for illustrative purposes only.

Source: FactSet, 2024

Risk-Adjusted Return Results

Active, differentiated risk adjusted return profile vs. index

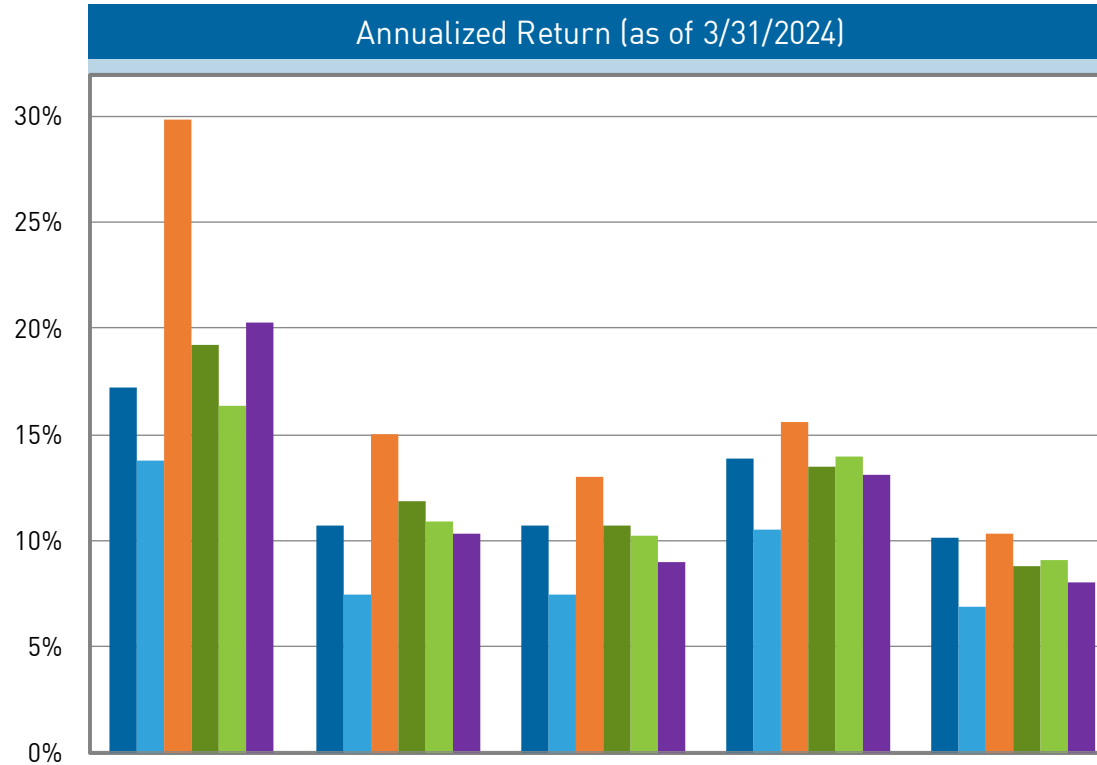


- Bahl & Gaynor’s active risk management approach seeks to deliver a differentiated risk-adjusted return profile versus the S&P 500

¹Sharpe Ratio is a measure for calculating risk-adjusted return. It is the return earned in excess of the risk-free rate per unit of volatility or total risk. ²Inception date 12/31/2005. All periods greater than one year are annualized. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Other methods may produce different results and the results for individual accounts and for different periods may vary depending on market conditions and the composition of the account. Care should be used when comparing these results to those published by other investment advisers, other investment vehicles. The return figures are calculated as a cap-weighted, float-adjusted index. The Income Growth strategy is typically compared to the S&P500 index. Any comparison to the Russell 1000 Value is for illustrative purpose only.

Income Growth WRAP Composite Performance

Long-term focus has provided competitive through-cycle returns relative to style proxies and benchmark

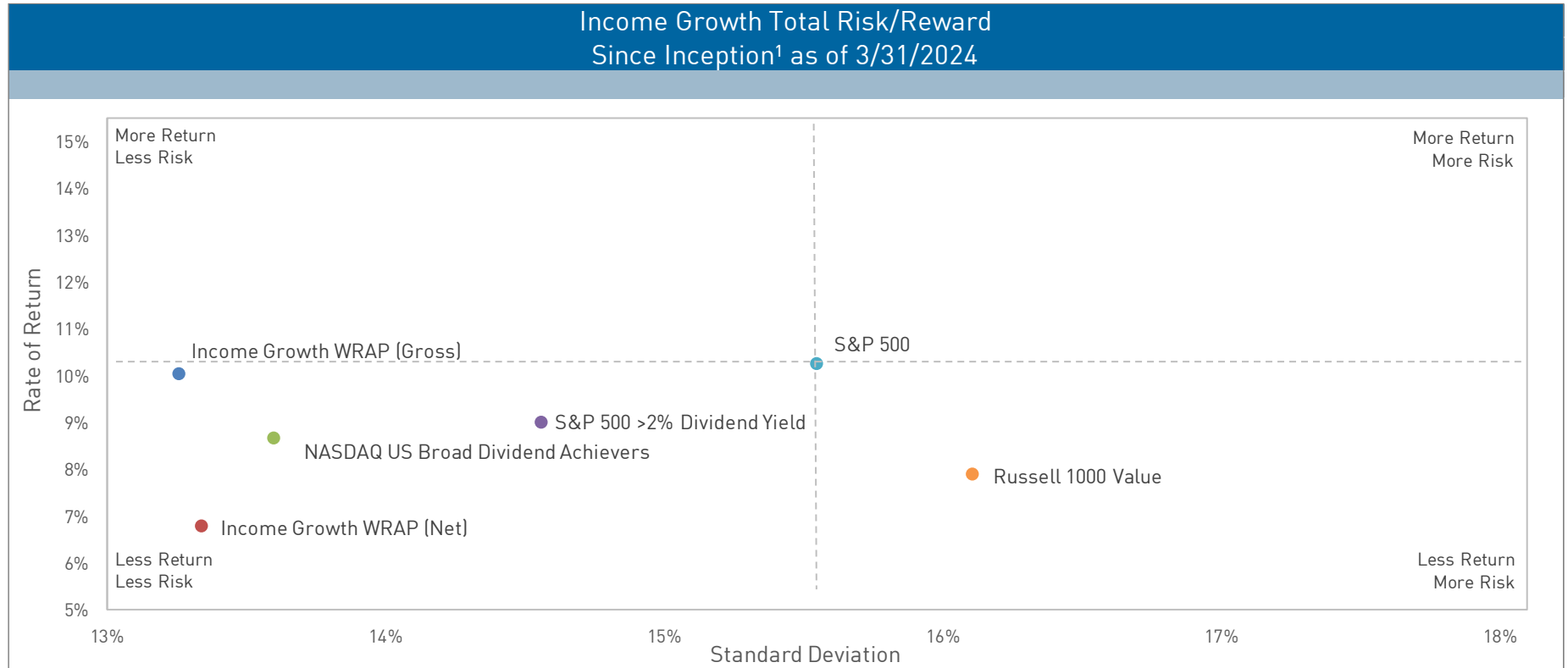


	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	S/I ¹
Income Growth WRAP (Gross)	17.20%	10.67%	10.70%	13.86%	10.14%
Income Growth WRAP (Net)	13.75%	7.41%	7.44%	10.51%	6.90%
S&P 500	29.88%	15.05%	12.96%	15.63%	10.36%
Nasdaq Broad Dividend Achievers	19.26%	11.82%	10.68%	13.50%	8.77%
S&P 500 2%+ Yield	16.33%	10.92%	10.21%	13.97%	9.11%
Russell 1000 Value	20.27%	10.32%	9.01%	13.10%	7.99%

¹Inception date 12/31/2005. All periods greater than one year are annualized. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Other methods may produce different results and the results for individual accounts and for different periods may vary depending on market conditions and the composition of the account. Care should be used when comparing these results to those published by other investment advisers, other investment vehicles and unmanaged indices due to possible differences in calculation methods. No alteration of the composite as presented here has occurred because of changes in personnel or other reasons at any time. The S&P 500 >2% Dividend Yield consists of companies with a 2% of greater dividend yield at the beginning of each year in the S&P 500. The return figures are calculated as a cap-weighted, float-adjusted index. The Income Growth strategy is typically compared to the S&P500 index. Any comparison to the Russell 1000 Value is for illustrative purpose only.

Income Growth WRAP Risk/Reward Analysis:

Percentile rankings have indicated a strong risk/reward profile



	Rate of Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Beta	Alpha	Downside Capture
Income Growth WRAP (Gross) %-ile rank ²	10.14% 69	13.12% 2	0.67 5	0.80 2	1.44 7	79.77% 2
Income Growth WRAP (Net) %-ile rank ²	6.90% 99	13.20% 2	0.42 99	0.80 2	-1.60 99	84.93% 3
S&P 500 %-ile rank ²	10.36% 53	15.41% 51	0.58 56	1.00 67	0.00 66	100.00% 65
NASDAQ US Broad Dividend Achievers	8.77% 99	13.46% 5	0.55 79	0.83 5	-0.08 73	84.34% 5
S&P 500 >2% Dividend Yield %-ile rank ²	9.11% 99	14.42% 16	0.53 81	0.87 6	-0.03 69	89.67% 10
Russell 1000 Value %-ile rank ²	7.99% 99	15.97% 73	0.41 99	1.00 62	-2.07 99	103.54% 91

- Our primary objectives are income growth, downside protection, and price appreciation.

¹Since Inception 12/31/2005. ²Percentile rankings courtesy of Informa – PSN’s Large Cap Core Universe. PSN US Large Cap Core Universe includes US equity products that select Large Cap (over \$10 billion) as their primary market capitalization range with Core chosen as the primary style. REIT and convertible products are excluded. As of the time of this update, there were 103 peers available for consideration in the rankings. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** A glossary of investment terms is available on the Disclosure page at the end of this presentation. The Income Growth strategy is typically compared to the S&P500 index. Any comparison to the Russell 1000 Value is for illustrative purpose only.

Balanced Sector Exposures vs. the Benchmark

Attentiveness to valuation and volatility as part of portfolio construction

Sector	TTM P/E ¹		Portfolio Weights		Sector Beta ²	
	Income Growth ³	S&P 500	Income Growth ³ - S&P 500	Income Growth ³	S&P 500	
Information Technology	29.8x	36.8x	(12.8%)	1.39	1.45	
Communication Services	--	22.8x	(9.0%)	N/A	1.24	
Consumer Discretionary	23.9x	29.6x	(2.5%)	0.73	1.23	
Financials	15.7x	18.2x	(0.6%)	0.72	0.80	
Materials	21.6x	23.6x	(0.0%)	0.78	0.84	
Real Estate	40.7x	37.2x	1.5%	0.76	0.87	
Health Care	50.3x	28.4x	2.9%	0.34	0.48	
Utilities	20.2x	19.8x	3.9%	0.44	0.42	
Industrials	26.4x	25.2x	4.8%	0.79	0.87	
Energy	13.5x	12.6x	5.5%	0.41	0.43	
Consumer Staples	22.6x	21.9x	6.2%	0.29	0.40	
Totals	23.5x	25.5x		0.69	1.00	

- The Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth strategy held underweight positions versus the benchmark in sectors typically characterized by a higher P/E multiple. Conversely, the strategy held overweight positions in lower P/E multiple sectors.
- Our risk aware approach has resulted in almost every sector in the strategy delivering a beta at or below the S&P 500 sector beta.

Data as of 3/31/2024. Sources: Bahl & Gaynor, FactSet. Bahl & Gaynor assumes no liability for the interpretation or use of this report. For illustration purposes only. Data is drawn from the Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth model portfolio that is fully discretionary, non-fee paying, unconstrained and subject to change. Individual Bahl & Gaynor clients may or may not hold these positions or have similar characteristics. ¹TTM P/E is trailing twelve month Price to Earnings ratio. ²Sector Beta is the portfolio MPT (Modern Portfolio Theory) beta calculated using a regression analysis of daily stock price returns over the last year against a market proxy or benchmark, in this case the S&P 500. ³References to "Income Growth" are made in reference to the Bahl & Gaynor Income Growth model portfolio.

Income Growth Model Portfolio

as of March 31, 2024

Income Growth Sector Allocation History													S&P 500	% of Income
Sector ¹	4Q'13	4Q'14	4Q'15	4Q'16	4Q'17	4Q'18	4Q'19	4Q'20	4Q'21	4Q'22	4Q'23	1Q'24	1Q'24	1Q'24
Communication Services	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	1.4%	3.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%
Consumer Discretionary	8.5%	3.9%	6.7%	6.8%	5.1%	9.6%	9.4%	8.7%	9.1%	8.1%	8.4%	7.7%	10.3%	7.1%
Consumer Staples	14.9%	18.1%	12.4%	12.1%	9.7%	5.9%	7.3%	8.4%	9.3%	12.2%	12.6%	12.0%	6.0%	12.0%
Energy	8.4%	8.4%	4.9%	5.5%	6.8%	5.6%	6.4%	2.4%	2.4%	6.7%	8.7%	9.3%	3.9%	14.3%
Financials	8.4%	12.2%	14.6%	14.3%	11.9%	12.6%	16.3%	14.8%	14.9%	12.9%	11.2%	12.4%	13.2%	12.9%
Health Care	16.0%	14.9%	12.0%	14.0%	16.0%	17.4%	11.3%	13.6%	12.1%	14.5%	13.5%	15.1%	12.4%	12.2%
Industrials	9.0%	12.2%	12.5%	11.6%	10.9%	9.0%	7.8%	7.9%	7.2%	8.4%	13.6%	13.4%	8.8%	11.9%
Information Technology	17.4%	14.9%	16.9%	17.4%	18.2%	18.5%	18.0%	20.5%	22.9%	17.5%	15.8%	16.5%	29.6%	12.6%
Materials	0.0%	1.7%	1.9%	2.6%	4.4%	4.0%	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%	3.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
Real Estate	5.0%	4.4%	9.9%	6.9%	6.1%	5.6%	6.4%	5.9%	8.2%	6.8%	4.5%	3.7%	2.3%	6.3%
Utilities	6.2%	4.7%	5.6%	5.8%	8.1%	8.6%	9.0%	9.0%	7.4%	7.6%	6.6%	6.0%	2.2%	8.1%
Telecommunications	3.0%	1.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money Market	3.2%	3.0%	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.4%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings		
Holding	% of Portfolio	Dividend Yield
Broadcom (AVGO)	5.77%	1.6%
Eli Lilly (LLY)	5.01%	0.7%
Merck & Co. (MRK)	4.45%	2.3%
AbbVie (ABBV)	4.22%	3.4%
PepsiCo (PEP)	3.60%	2.9%
Eaton (ETN)	3.56%	1.2%
Mondelez International (MDLZ)	3.46%	2.4%
Procter & Gamble (PG)	3.35%	2.3%
McDonald's (MCD)	3.02%	2.4%
Chevron (CVX)	3.01%	4.1%
% of Portfolio Value:	39.46%	

Portfolio Characteristics		
Characteristic	Income Growth	S&P 500
P/E Ratio (trailing 12 months)	23.5x	25.5x
P/B Ratio	3.9x	4.5x
Weighted Average Market Cap	\$281.4 B	\$803.9 B
Median Market Cap	\$103.5 B	\$35.4 B
Dividend Yield	2.6%	1.4%
Number of Positions	47	503

Data is drawn from the Income Growth model portfolio that is fully discretionary, unconstrained and subject to change. Individual Bahl & Gaynor clients may or may not hold these positions or have similar characteristics. Portfolio dividend yield includes cash holdings.

Source: Bahl & Gaynor and FactSet.

¹Sector weights are as of period end.

Income Growth WRAP Composite Performance

Income Growth versus S&P 500 and Other Indices					
Annual & Quarterly Performance	Income Growth WRAP (Gross)	Income Growth WRAP (Net)	S&P 500	Equal Weight S&P 500	Russell 1000 Value
1Q 2024	8.99%	8.18%	10.56%	7.91%	8.99%
2023	7.34%	4.18%	26.29%	13.87%	11.46%
2022	-8.14%	-10.85%	-18.11%	-11.45%	-7.54%
2021	26.14%	22.43%	28.71%	29.63%	25.16%
2020	7.46%	4.30%	18.40%	12.83%	2.80%
2019	27.01%	23.27%	31.49%	29.24%	26.54%
2018	-1.27%	-4.18%	-4.38%	-7.64%	-8.27%
2017	20.51%	16.96%	21.83%	18.90%	13.66%
2016	13.08%	9.75%	11.96%	14.80%	17.34%
2015	0.34%	-2.61%	1.38%	-2.20%	-3.83%
2014	13.82%	10.47%	13.69%	14.49%	13.45%
2013	24.35%	20.69%	32.39%	36.16%	32.53%
2012	9.87%	6.63%	16.00%	17.65%	17.51%
2011	16.14%	12.72%	2.11%	-0.11%	0.39%
2010	16.61%	13.18%	15.06%	21.91%	15.51%
2009	17.22%	13.76%	26.46%	46.31%	19.69%
2008	-24.45%	-26.68%	-37.00%	-39.72%	-36.85%
2007	5.63%	2.52%	5.49%	1.53%	-0.17%
2006	18.51%	15.02%	15.80%	15.80%	22.25%

Please review GIPS Report on the following page. The Income Growth strategy is typically compared to the S&P 500 index. Any comparison to the Russell 1000 Value or Equal Weight S&P 500 s for illustrative purpose only.

Year	Net Return (%)	"Pure" Gross Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%) S&P 500	Number of Accounts	Composite Dispersion (%)	3 Year Ex-Post Standard Deviation		Total Composite Assets (\$MM)	Non-fee Paying Assets (%)	Total Firm Assets (\$MM)	Total AUA (\$MM) ¹
						Composite (%)	S&P 500 (%)				
2013	20.69	24.35	32.39	7	0.04	9.4	11.9	1,137.5	0.0	6,462.4	4,616.5
2014	10.47	13.82	13.69	10	0.08	8.0	9.0	1,720.9	0.0	7,545.8	5,699.9
2015	-2.61	0.34	1.38	10	0.07	10.2	10.5	2,011.5	0.0	7,966.6	6,050.1
2016	9.75	13.08	11.96	10	0.16	9.5	10.6	2,177.1	0.0	8,792.4	8,425.1
2017	16.96	20.51	21.83	8	0.09	8.9	9.9	2,804.8	0.0	10,778.1	11,541.5
2018	-4.18	-1.27	-4.38	8	0.04	9.6	10.8	2,964.8	0.0	10,688.5	12,901.4
2019	23.27	27.01	31.49	7	0.11	10.2	11.9	3,291.4	0.0	15,358.8	22,144.9
2020	4.30	7.46	18.40	7	0.07	16.4	18.5	3,417.6	0.0	16,244.6	25,716.4
2021	22.43	26.14	28.71	6	0.03	15.8	17.2	3,681.9	0.0	18,705.1	32,123.7
2022	-10.84	-8.14	-18.11	7	0.06	19.0	20.9	3,427.2	0.0	16,936.7	29,420.5

ORGANIZATION AND PRESENTATION STANDARDS - The firm is defined as Bahl & Gaynor Investment Counsel, Inc. (Bahl & Gaynor), an independent, privately held corporation registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Based on the way the firm holds itself out in the marketplace and in order to adhere to both the requirements and the spirit of the GIPS standards, we have adopted the broadest possible definition of the firm. The firm includes all accounts managed by the firm. Bahl & Gaynor manages both institutional and high net worth accounts. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. The composite of Income Growth WRAP platform investment accounts under management was created in January 2012. Bahl & Gaynor claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Bahl & Gaynor has independently verified for the periods June 30, 1990 to December 31, 2022. The verification reports are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report.

SCHEDULES OF PERFORMANCE - The currency used to express performance is U.S. dollars. The composite includes portfolios that were charged a wrap fee by their respective custodians. Wrap fees take the place of a transaction fee structure and represent a percentage fee charged against assets under management. These wrap fees include all charges for trading costs, portfolio management, custody, and other administrative fees. Beginning October 1, 2011, the composite includes only wrap sponsors, performance results prior to this are derived from the Income Growth composite returns. The composite was comprised of 100% wrap fee-paying sponsors as of Dec. 31, 2011, and later. Composite dispersion measures represent the consistency of a firm's annual composite performance with respect to the individual account annual returns within a composite. The dispersion of annual returns is measured by standard deviation across asset-weighted accounts. Dispersion includes only those accounts which have been included in the composite for the entire year. This eliminates any inaccuracies created by annualizing partial year returns. For those years when less than six portfolios were included in the composite for the full year, no internal dispersion measure is presented and the number of accounts is listed as <5. All risk measures are calculated using net-of-fee returns. Additional information regarding policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request. **Past performance is not indicative of future results.** Other methods may produce different results and the results for individual accounts and for different periods may vary depending on market conditions and the composition of the account. Care should be used when comparing these results to those published by other investment advisers, other investment vehicles and unmanaged indices due to possible differences in calculation methods. No alteration of the composite as presented here has occurred because of changes in personnel or other reasons at any time.

COMPOSITE STYLE - The *Income Growth WRAP Platform Composite* seeks to generate a high level of current income that grows over time along with favorable downside capture characteristics and capital appreciation. Key material risks include the risks that stock prices will decline and that the composite will underperform its benchmark. As of January 1, 2016, the minimum account size is \$100,000, an account dropping below 75% of the composite's minimum threshold shall be removed from the composite at the beginning of the month it declined in market value. There was no account minimum prior to 2016. A complete list and description of Firm composites and performance results is available upon request.

BENCHMARK - The S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of 500 large capitalization domestic stocks representing all major industries. Index information was obtained by ICE Data Services and Bloomberg. Benchmark returns are not covered by the report of the independent verifiers.

ADVISORY FEES - "Pure" gross returns, presented as supplemental information, after October 1, 2011 do not reflect the deduction of any trading costs, fees or expenses and are presented for comparison purposes only. "Pure" gross returns prior to October 1, 2011 reflect the deduction of trading costs. The wrap fee includes all charges for trading costs, portfolio management, custody, and other administrative fees and are representative of the Income Growth composite. Net returns are calculated by subtracting the highest applicable wrap fee (3.00% on an annual basis, or 0.75% quarterly) on a quarterly basis from the "pure" gross composite quarterly return and reflect the reinvestment of income and other earnings. The standard fee schedule in effect is 3.00% on total assets.

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¹Assets Under Advisement (AUA) are presented as supplemental information. Bahl & Gaynor identifies assets under management as assets over which the firm has discretion (including high net worth and institutional SMA accounts and certain platform assets). Assets under advisement include model-only platform assets in accounts over which the firm does not have discretion.

Trusted Investment Partners



Vere W. Gaynor

Mr. Gaynor is Co-Founder, Director Emeritus, Portfolio Manager & Principal. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research, and client service.

EDUCATION

Columbia University
Master of Business Administration
Columbia University
Bachelor of Arts

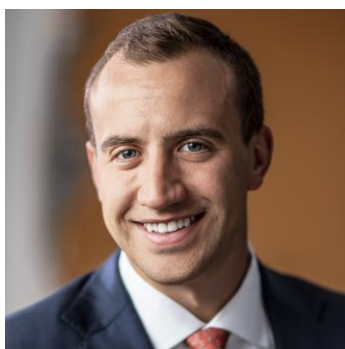


Robert S. Groenke

Mr. Groenke is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Chief Executive Officer & President. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the real estate sector, and client service.

EDUCATION

University of Chicago
Master of Business Administration
University of Michigan
Bachelor of Arts in Economics



Kevin T. Gade

Mr. Gade is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Chief Operating Officer. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the health care sector, and client service.

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The College for Financial Planning
CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™
professional
University of Cincinnati
Bachelor of Business Administration



Peter M. Kwiatkowski

Mr. Kwiatkowski is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Chief Investment Officer. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of industrials, and client service.

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California State University
Bachelor of Science



Nicholas W. Puncer

Mr. Puncer is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Managing Director, Institutional. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the telecommunication and information technology (software & IT services) sectors, and client service.

EDUCATION

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Certified Financial Planner Board
CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™
professional
University of Cincinnati
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration



Stephanie S. Thomas

Mrs. Thomas is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Managing Director, Institutional. She is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the real estate sector, and client service.

EDUCATION

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Master of Business Administration
Wittenberg University
Bachelor of Arts

Trusted Investment Partners



Charles A. Pettengill

Mr. Pettengill is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Board Chairman. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the industrials sector, and client service.

EDUCATION

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University of Chicago
Master of Business Administration
Certified Public Accountant
Colgate University
Bachelor of Arts



Edward A. Woods

Mr. Woods is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Board Director. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of financials (financial services, asset managers, and insurance), and client service.

EDUCATION

The CFA Institute
Chartered Financial Analyst® charterholder
University of Cincinnati
Master of Business Administration
Wittenberg University
Bachelor of Arts



John B. Schmitz

Mr. Schmitz is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Board Director. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the energy sector, and client service.

EDUCATION

The CFA Institute
Chartered Financial Analyst®
charterholder
University of Cincinnati
Bachelor of Business Administration



Ellis D. Hummel

Mr. Hummel is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Board Director. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the utilities and transportation sectors, and client service.

EDUCATION

Certified Financial Planner Board
CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™
professional
Skidmore College
Bachelor of Arts



W. Jeff Bahl

Mr. Bahl is Portfolio Manager & Principal, Board Director. He is responsible for investment research of financials (investment banks, money center banks, and credit rating agencies), trading, and client service.

EDUCATION

Washington and Lee University
Bachelor of Science in Business
Administration



Scott D. Rodes

Mr. Rodes is Portfolio Manager & Principal. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the technology (hardware) and materials sectors, and client service.

EDUCATION

The CFA Institute
Chartered Financial Analyst® charterholder
Xavier University
Master of Business Administration
Vanderbilt University
Bachelor of Engineering

Trusted Investment Partners



Eleanor K. Moffat

Mrs. Moffat is Portfolio Manager & Principal. She is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the consumer discretionary sector (retail), and client service.

EDUCATION

The CFA Institute
Chartered Financial Analyst® charterholder
Johns Hopkins University
Master of Administrative Science
Princeton University
Bachelor of Arts

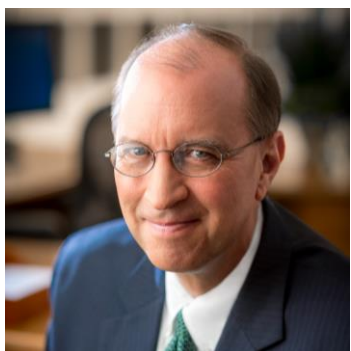


Christopher M. Rowane

Mr. Rowane is Portfolio Manager & Principal. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the consumer discretionary sector (auto, leisure, housing, and restaurants), and client service.

EDUCATION

The CFA Institute
Chartered Financial Analyst® charterholder
American Academy of Financial Management
Chartered Wealth Manager®
Gannon University
Master of Business Administration
Gannon University
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration



James E. Russell, Jr.

Mr. Russell is Portfolio Manager & Principal. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of the health care sector, and client service.

EDUCATION

The CFA Institute
Chartered Financial Analyst® charterholder
Emory University
Master of Business Administration
Centre College
Bachelor of Science



Keith H. Rennekamp

Mr. Rennekamp is Portfolio Manager & Principal. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of communication services, and client service.

EDUCATION

The CFA Institute
Chartered Financial Analyst® charterholder
The College for Financial Planning
Certified Financial Planner
Xavier University
Master of Business Administration
The Ohio State University
Bachelor of Business Administration



J. Eric Strange

Mr. Strange is Portfolio Manager & Principal. He is responsible for portfolio management, investment research of consumer staples, and client service.

EDUCATION

The CFA Institute
Chartered Financial Analyst® charterholder
Georgetown College
Bachelor of Science in Accounting
Certified Public Accountant

Disclosure

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An issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments and are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors. The amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Definitions: **Alpha** is a measure of risk-adjusted return expected from a portfolio above the benchmark return at any point in time. **Beta** is a concept that measures the expected move in a portfolio's rate of return relative to movements in the benchmark. A beta greater than 1.0 suggests the portfolio is more volatile than the benchmark and a beta less than 1.0 indicates lower volatility. **Bottom-Up Stock Selection** is an investment approach that focuses on analyzing individual stocks and de-emphasizes the significance of macroeconomic and market cycles. **Dividend** is a portion of a company's profit paid to common and preferred shareholders. **Dividend Yield** is the annualized dividend per share divided by price per share. Dividend yield for the portfolio and benchmark is a weighted average of the results of the individual stocks. **Downside Capture** ratio measures a portfolio's performance in down markets relative to the benchmark. A value of less than 100% indicates that an investment has lost less than its benchmark during periods of negative returns for the benchmark. **Market Capitalization (Market Cap)** is the total dollar value of all outstanding shares (share price x outstanding shares) and is a measure of corporate size. **Price/Book Ratio (P/B Ratio)** is the weighted harmonic average of the portfolio stocks price divided by the book value per share. Book value is a company's total assets minus intangible assets and liabilities. **Price/Cash Flow Ratio (P/CF Ratio)** is the weighted harmonic average of the portfolio stocks share price divided by its operating cash flow per share. **Price/Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio - Trailing 12 months)** is the weighted harmonic average of portfolio stocks share price divided by the earnings per share over the previous 12 months. **Price/Earnings Ratio (Forward P/E)** is the weighted harmonic average of the portfolio stocks share price divided by the next-twelve-months earnings per share estimate. **Sharpe Ratio** measures the efficiency, or excess return per unit of risk (volatility), of a manager's returns. **Standard Deviation** is a statistical measure of historical variability of returns around a mathematical average return that was produced by the portfolio over a given period. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability in returns relative to the average return.

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