Chilton Trust

Second Quarter 2024

Quarterly Commentary

Introduction

Richard Lockwood Chilton Jr. – Chairman, Founder and Co-Chief Investment Officer – Equities

After each quarter, our investment team carefully reflects on the themes of the market — why it reacted the way it did, where it is heading and how our philosophy would navigate through it. While these are questions that our investment team discusses on a daily basis, the act of putting pen to paper is a cathartic way to collect our thoughts and decide what key points we want to share with all of you.

This quarter was no different — complex macro, geo-political and market conditions made for hard to dissect headlines and the benefits of active investment were very apparent. Whether within the equity, fixed income, or private markets there was a need for selective and quality investments as well as diligent investor patience.

Our investment team will continue to use these skills as we seek out opportunities, across all asset class levels, to bolster the long-term health of your portfolios and enable you to meet all of your individual needs and goals. But better yet, we will continue to serve you and your interests above all else.

Our hope is that through these letters we bridge the communication from our investment team to all of you and that you enjoy reading them as much as we enjoy writing them.

Market Overview

Markets Impatiently Await Rate Relief

Equity markets across the globe continued their upward momentum during the second quarter of 2024, reaching new all-time highs in the quarter, but with quite limited market breadth. In general, markets responded positively to economic readings that support a path toward lower interest rates, albeit later in 2024 than initially anticipated, and most companies delivered solid performance results. Meanwhile, Fixed Income markets saw increased price volatility throughout the second quarter, specifically in U.S. Treasuries and corporate bonds.

The U.S. economy has outperformed most expectations during the past quarter and year-to-date. Despite concerns in the first quarter, inflation has signaled a slowdown, the consumer has proven to be resilient, and the employment picture remains strong. It appears the Federal Reserve Board has followed through on its dual mandate of simultaneously managing inflation and employment while not derailing the trajectory of the economy. Fed Funds Futures are now pricing in the first-rate cuts for September and two cuts for the year.

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Equity Markets

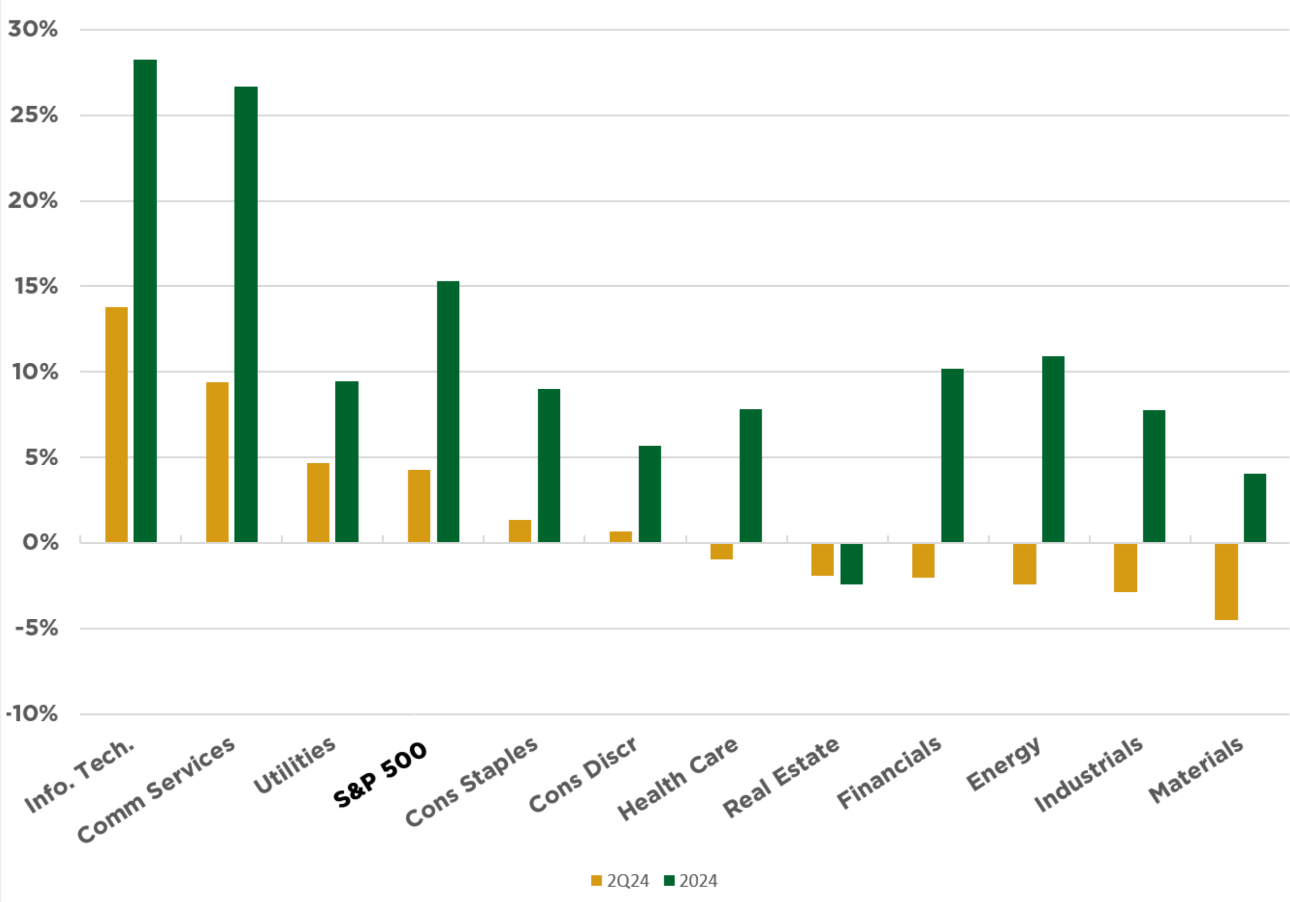
The S&P 500 raced ahead during the second quarter on the back of the now dominant "Fab Five" (Apple, Amazon, Microsoft, Meta and Nvidia), which was materially affected by the tremendous appreciation of Nvidia.

Since the beginning of the year Nvidia has accounted for over 30% of all of the S&P 500 gains, which is a staggering amount. It is safe to say that the companies representing the Fab Five are all fine businesses, but expectations are running exceedingly high and animal spirits have taken over rational valuation metrics. In comparison, the S&P 500 equal weighted index is up a mere 5% for the year through June 30th.

As we think about the price action of the stock market today, we are not only worried about the narrowness of the "Fab Five" and its dependence on the S&P 500 returns but also about the lack of sustainable follow-through for most stocks that are not AI-related. This is not the first occurrence of such a momentum-driven market; we've seen this before in the late 1960's, again in the late 1980's, and certainly during the last internet boom and bust. The reason for these periods is generally born out of confusion about broader market fundamentals and an exciting thematic concept investors latch onto.

S&P 500 Performance by Sector

Q2 2024



Source: Bloomberg

An unfortunate reality is that often, when one is unsure about what to own because of economic uncertainty, it feels more natural to go with the exciting new concept that appears foolproof. The problem is that it never lasts and as expectations build, it can't live up to the hype.

In today's world one will find this manifested in shares of Nvidia, which is the poster child for AI momentum. The problem is that it's becoming circular as sources indicate that 50% of Nvidia sales are coming from Microsoft, Amazon, Meta, Google and Super Micro Computer. This poses an important question: if there is a stumble, will it take the broad market down or will the broader market rebound?

We are currently quite bullish on the broader stock market, and we don't believe there needs to be a stumble within the "Fab Five" for it to move higher. What the market really needs is definitive evidence that inflation is moving low enough for a rate cut by the Federal Reserve; this will bring clarity into the valuation process. The "Fab Five" are tremendously over owned and have huge built-in profits that will be taken as the market broadens out.

Fixed Income Markets

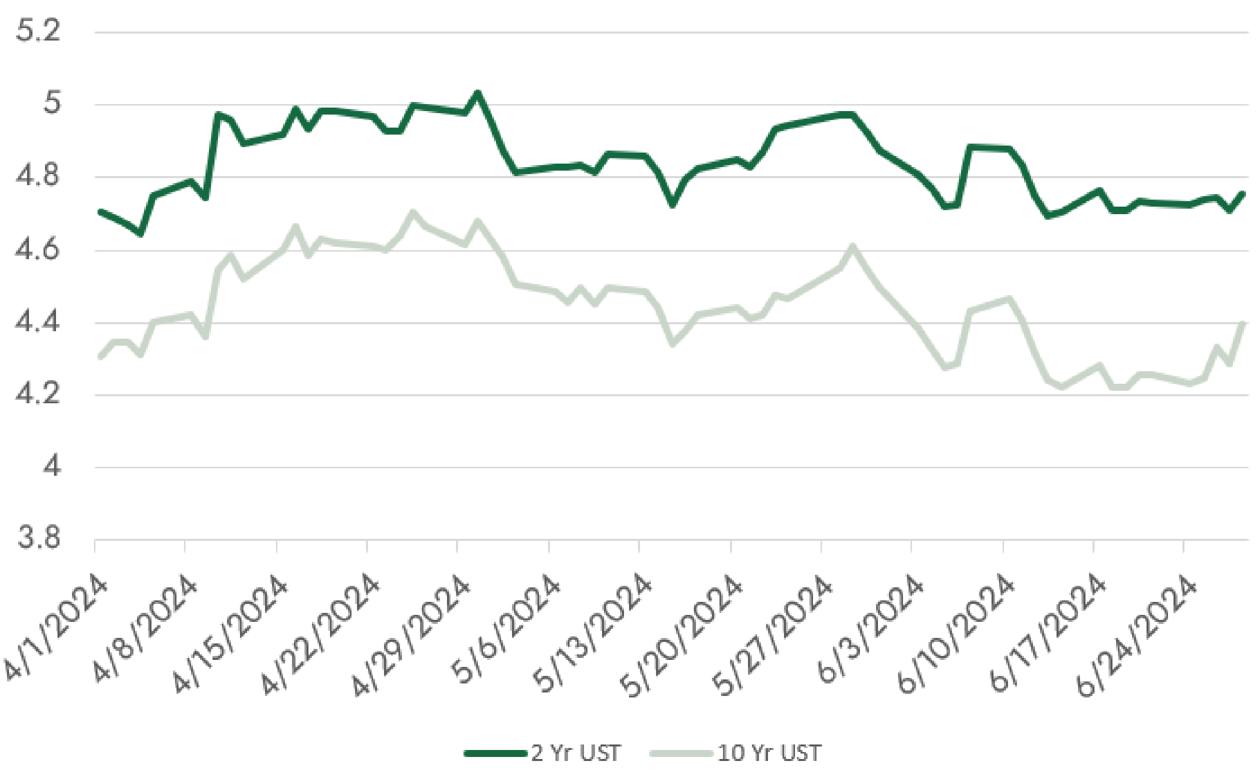
The second quarter of 2024 gave us and the Federal Reserve a number of economic data points and positive developments that have furthered the trajectory for moving ahead with interest rate cuts. The Fed made it clear at various points during the quarter that it remained firmly committed to reaching its 2% inflation target and that it would need more time to accomplish that objective through maintaining a restrictive stance in Monetary Policy, without the need for any further tightening.

Throughout the quarter, the release of CPI and PPI figures as well as employment data points, particularly Non-Farm Payroll, became primary driving factors in the volatility of U.S. Treasury rates. While short-dated U.S. Treasury Bill maturities remained fairly unchanged in the second quarter, the U.S. Treasury 2-year started the quarter at 4.70%, reached a high of 5.03%, and then ultimately ended the quarter at 4.75%.

Similarly, the price action of the U.S. Treasury 10-year note mirrored the behavior of the 2-year U.S. Treasury, starting and ending the quarter at very similar levels, 4.30% and 4.39%, respectively, with an intra-quarter peak in the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield at 4.70%. The inflation readings throughout the quarter signaled signs of slowing inflation. The June Consumer Price Index (CPI) came in at 3.0%, which was down from the March 31st, 2024 figure of 3.5%.

2-Year vs. 10-Year U.S. Treasury

Q2 2024

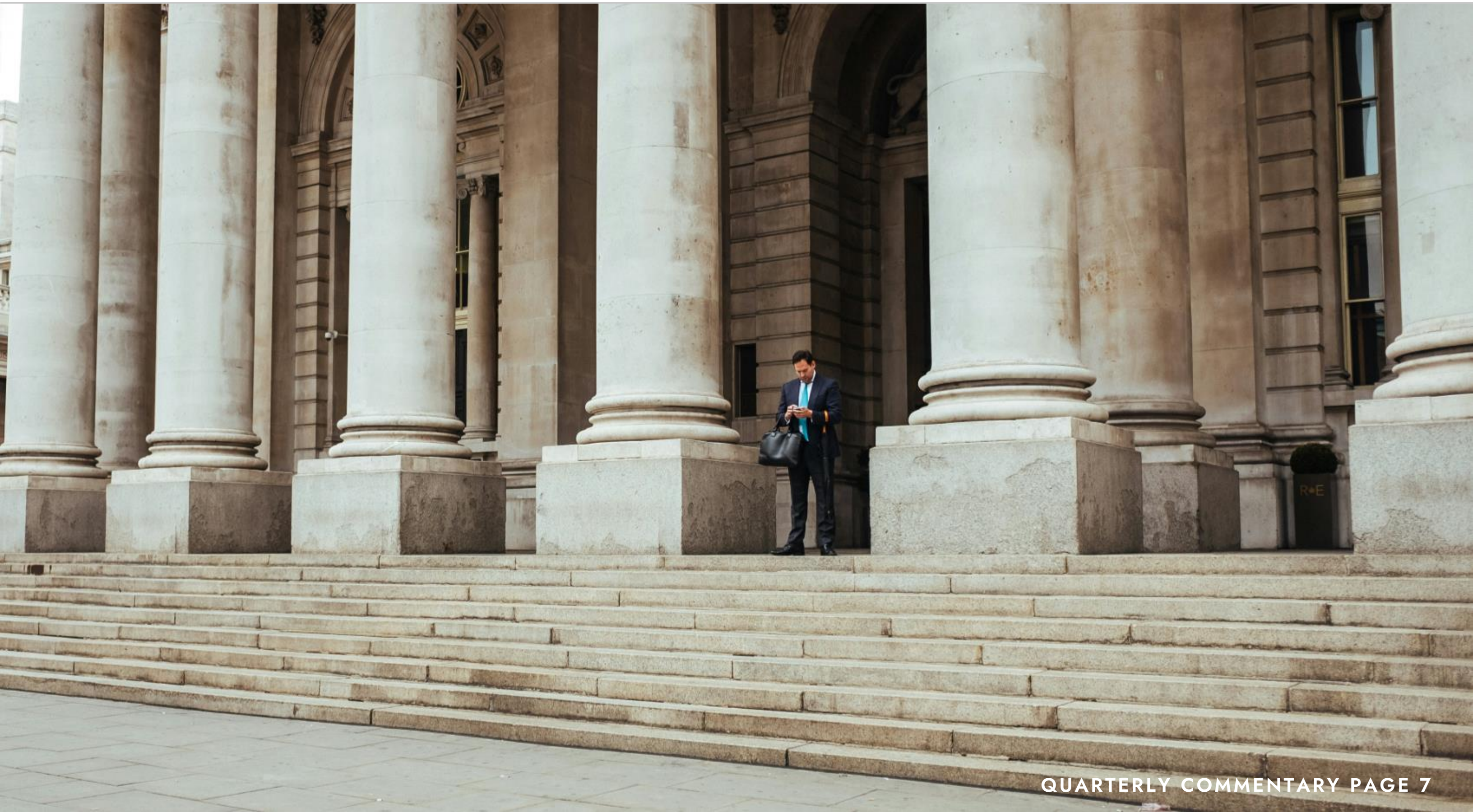


Source: Bloomberg

Throughout the quarter, the market closely watched and responded to the employment data as well. Non-farm payroll, which is typically a strong indicator of the health of US employment, showed an average of 211,000 new jobs added to the economy each month in the second quarter. Even with new jobs still being added, the unemployment rate slowly started to increase, which again triggered concerns regarding the health of the greater economy.

A stable employment backdrop has allowed the Federal Reserve to remain focused on bringing inflation back down to its target level of 2%; however, further pressure on employment as evidenced by recent increases in jobless claims, refocused a discussion on whether we could see rate cuts earlier than anticipated.

At this time, we are expecting that we will see the start of rate cuts as early as September 2024, followed by an additional cut in December 2024 after the US Presidential Elections. The monthly employment data and CPI readings will continue to be driving factors in this timeline, but the market will also need to focus on the outcome of the 2024 election. For example, possible policies based on potential leadership, like Trump's proposed tariffs, may have implications for the trajectory for overall inflation. As the Fed starts cutting, the Yield Curve may well flatten first before resuming a more normal positive slope—reflecting inflation risks that will need to be priced.



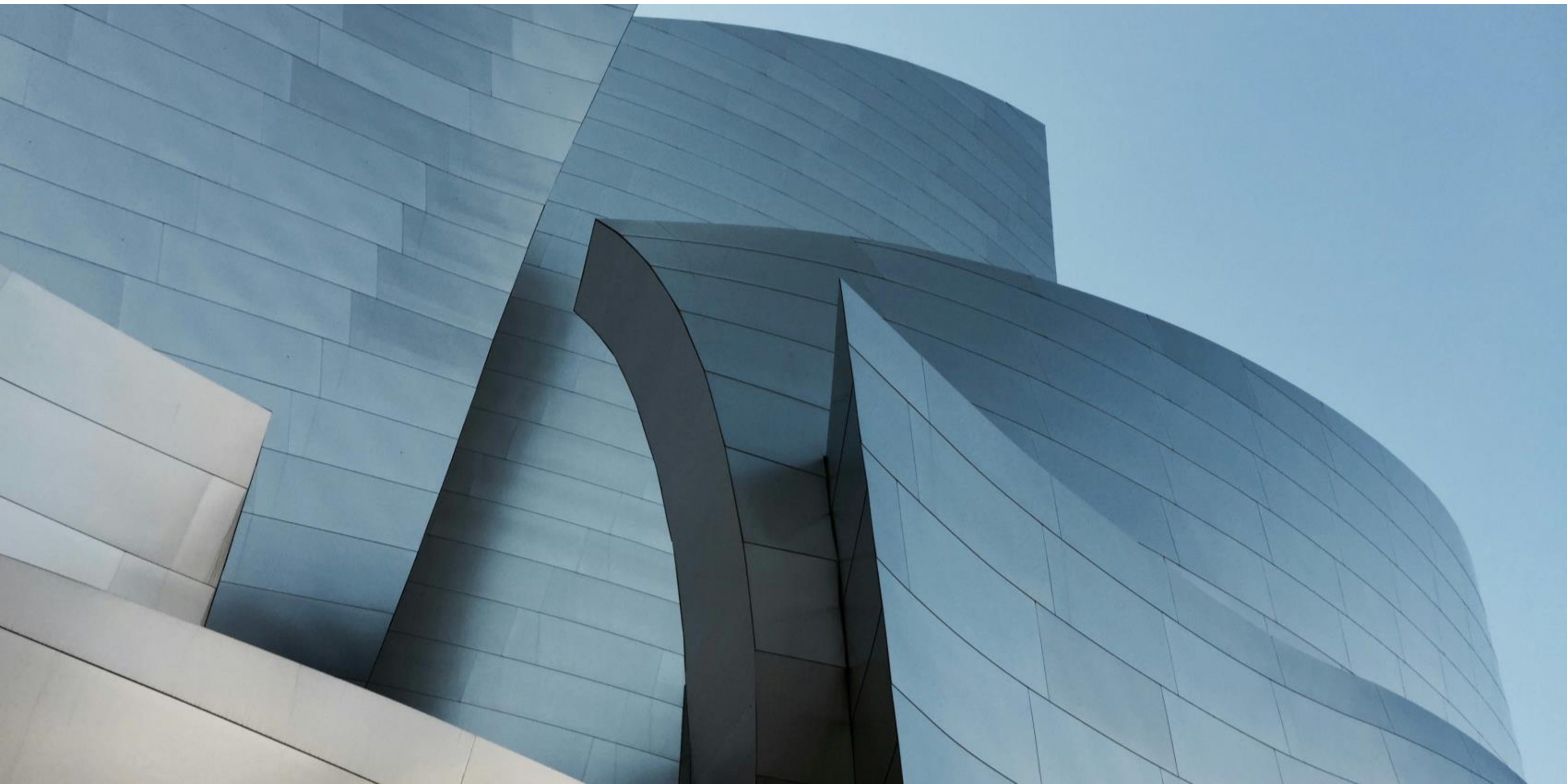
Our Portfolios

Equities: Preparing for Market Breadth

The first quarter's earnings for our portfolio companies were really terrific and as we await the second quarter earnings season to conclude, we will be looking to see signs of strong growth in organic sales, margin and cash flow expansion, and further market share gains — all of which will demonstrate the continued dominance our businesses have enjoyed over the last five years.

A trend we feel particularly strong about is that interest rates will be moving lower over the next 12-14 months. Inflation will moderate, with or without a recession, and interest rates will decline on the margin.

One area that will benefit is private equity, according to Chris Wood — Head of Equity Strategy at Jefferies. Rising interest rates have inflicted tremendous strain on private equity portfolios. U.S. leveraged loans outstanding nearly tripled, from $497 billion in 2010 year-end to $1.413 trillion in 2022. As a result, it is estimated that there are 28,000 unsold portfolio companies sitting in private equity portfolios, worth an estimated $3 trillion in value. This, as well as the tremendous amount of safe cash reserves sitting in money market accounts, could very well be the match that lights the relatively inexpensive broader market into new highs.



Portfolio Spotlight:

Sherwin Williams (SHW) has been a meaningful position in the portfolio for the past ten years. In that time, it has grown its earnings per share at a compound rate of 15% and the value of the stock has appreciated by 17% annually. Even with this impressive performance in the past decade, we see ample reason to own the stock for the next ten years. Sherwin Williams has navigated the current housing market environment well and has taken decisive steps across its business to invest, improve, and extend its competitive lead – all of which leads us to believe this is an ideal time to own their stock.

Roughly 55% of Sherwin Williams' sales are tied, either directly or indirectly, to the North American housing market, which will be a tremendous advantage in the medium and long-term. While the relative increase in mortgage rates since 2022 has put a crimp on a white-hot housing market, the structural drivers of housing activity and home spending in the U.S. are both compelling and durable. Baby Boomers are aging in place, Millennial and Gen Z (America's largest generation) household formation is accelerating, the U.S. is currently 4.5 million homes short, and the median age of existing housing stock is now over 40 years old. These factors contribute to a U.S. housing market with a robust backlog of demand and a need for home investment.

Since mid-2022, existing home sales have slumped roughly 20% below their ten-year average, new housing starts remain well below their prior peaks in 2022 and 2006, and repair and remodel budgets have shrunk considerably. And while recent economic readings have seemingly cleared the path for the Fed to cut rates, it's important to note that Sherwin Williams has not simply been waiting around to ride a housing wave to success. Sherwin has managed to deliver high single-digit earnings growth, partly because painting is one of the lowest-cost ways to improve and add value to a home. Sherwin Williams has also utilized its proven pricing power (with more than 20% cumulative increases since 2021) to offset costs and protect profitability.

Perhaps most importantly, Sherwin Williams has continued to win market share in its 'Paint Store' business, even as the broader industry has been flat. Former Chief Executive Officer John Morikis' ruthless competitiveness is shared by his successor, Heidi Petz, and both have placed an emphasis on growing faster than (and often at the expense of) the competition.

In what is shaping up to be yet another instance of "the strong becoming stronger," two of Sherwin's domestic rivals have found themselves in dire financial straits: Kelly-Moore has been forced to cease operations, while PPG has put its architectural paint business up for sale. Sherwin on the other hand, has been strategically investing in its stores and sales teams (enabled in part by their best-in-class returns) to increase their competitive presence and they will undoubtedly soak up more share as other industry players struggle to keep up.

Finally, Sherwin has made tremendous strides with its non-architectural Performance Coatings business, which produces industrial coatings for a variety of end market uses, such as wood finishes, packaging, auto-refinishes, protective applications, and heavy machinery. The majority of this business was acquired through Sherwin's takeover of Valspar in 2017. Since that time, Sherwin has streamlined the business, implemented best practices, and invested for growth.

As a result, and despite choppy industrial end market demand, Performance Coatings' segment profit margin has increased from under 14% in 2017 to roughly 18% in 2024, and management expects this number to ultimately surpass 20%. By their own admission, Sherwin's strongest qualities are most recognizable during challenging periods – and we agree. Their strategic positioning and reinvestment have put them in an enviable position for the approaching upturn in demand.

Our Portfolios

Fixed Income: Locking in Yield and Extending Duration

Fixed income markets continue to look attractive to investors as yields have remained elevated and increased quarter-over-quarter. Inflation and employment data points have been the primary driving factors in the volatility of US Treasury rates throughout the quarter. We strive to construct durable portfolios that reflect the possible trajectory of the Federal Reserve's potential actions and the likelihood of 2024 interest rate cuts. This has led to an increased focus on strategically layering in more duration.

Short-Term Commentary

Our short-term strategies are continuing to benefit from the shape of the curve, with the 2-year U.S. Treasury offering an average additional 36 basis points over the 10-year U.S. Treasury throughout the quarter. We saw great value when the 2- and 3-year U.S. Treasury bonds made year-to-date highs and we used this opportunity to focus on U.S. government bonds, and high-grade corporate issuers. We were active as these maturities hit the higher end of their ranges and were eager to put cash to work and slightly extend the average duration of our portfolios.

The investment grade new issue corporate market continued to be robust and presented opportunities to add quality names to our portfolios with attractive coupons. In our portfolios that benefitted from tax-advantaged income, we saw municipal bonds offer strong relative value versus corporate bonds, on an after-tax basis. The attractiveness of municipal bonds allowed us to maintain an increased allocation to municipal securities and target tax-free income.

Municipal Market Commentary

We expected a strong municipal market in the second quarter but were pleasantly surprised to see that municipal yields rose higher than expected generally across the yield curve due to a combination of June's heavy bond calls and redemptions. While there was some market volatility throughout the quarter, short-dated municipals fared better as investors remained cautious with uncertainty surrounding the Federal Reserve's first rate cut and there was a significant increase in long-term new issue municipal supply.

For the quarter, yields on 1-year AAA-rated declined 2 basis points while yields in the intermediate and long-term sectors of the curve underperformed with yields increasing 6 to 43 basis points. As a result, the yield curve steepened and the spread between 1 and 30-year securities widened 8 basis points, from 48 basis points in March to 56 basis points in June.

Another major theme throughout the second quarter was the increase in new issue supply and waning retail demand. Fund flows were flat for the second quarter and year-to-date fund flows were negative as investors — sensitive to higher interest rates, volatility, and rich valuations in municipal and treasury throughout most of first half of 2024 — redeemed approximately $8.3 billion from mutual funds. On the supply side, issuance dramatically increased as issuers saw an opportunity to refund outstanding debt. In addition, bond issuers took the opportunity to move issuance up prior to November's elections.

In our tax-advantaged strategy we opportunistically added duration relative to the benchmark. Due to continued tight credit spreads, we focused on AAA and AA-rated revenue bonds in sectors such as transportation, dedicated tax, water, and sewer. In our Crossover Strategy we have increased our municipal weighting due to attractive municipal and treasury ratios. We continue to focus on the secondary market but with the recent increase in primary issuance we are finding additional value in the new issue market specifically in the general obligation sector.

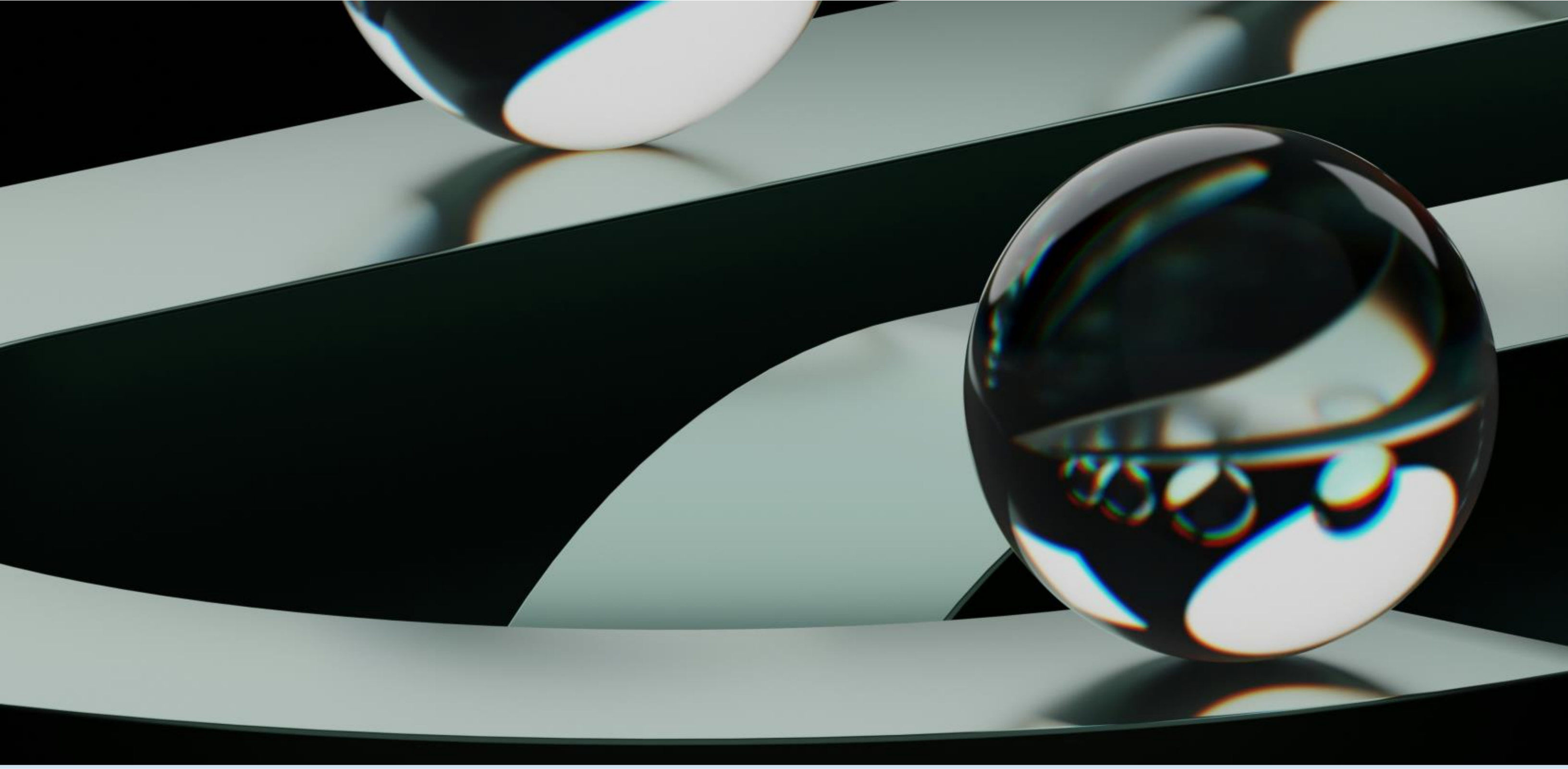
<u>Taxable Market Commentary</u>

While our original stance was not widely held (i.e., that Treasury rates will remain higher for long), our prediction proved to be true and we have yet to see any actual rate cuts in 2024. The 5-yr U.S. Treasury note ended the second quarter with a yield of 4.38%, higher than its yield at the end of the first quarter (4.21%), and its yield to end 2023 (3.85%).

Corporate bond spreads are near their all-time tightest levels. Corporate bond spreads (the additional yield that investors require to buy corporate bonds compared to U.S. Treasuries), ended the second quarter with a spread of 94 basis points, which was slightly higher than the end of the first quarter. Spreads are compressed as U.S. corporations have strengthened their balance sheets due to earnings remaining robust, allowing issuers to lower leverage, and improve credit metrics and default rates.

We continue to view the current elevated rates in the corporate bond and preferred markets as an opportunity for our clients to put money to work. We believe that now is the time to invest in fixed income markets to lock in these attractive yields before the Fed begins its easing cycle. We remain focused on purchasing top quality investment grade corporate bonds and preferred securities for our clients at attractive levels yields, while extending duration. As we do feel it is the time for clients to be locking in these elevated yields to build durable portfolios that will provide income and stability for years to come.

We expect the corporate primary market to remain robust but not at the record pace seen during the first half of 2024. While the new issue market will likely remain active, we believe that after redemptions and maturities, issuance will be net-negative in the second half of 2024. We will continue to use both the primary and secondary bond markets to build out robust fixed income portfolios. We believe that all-in yields more than 5% are very attractive, especially compared to yields in the past couple of years when treasury rates were close to zero. We recommend adding to fixed income allocations where appropriate and to extend durations on existing portfolio before the expected rate cuts from the Fed.



Our Portfolios

External Managers: Market Dispersion Persists

U.S. equity markets, home to the fastest growing technology companies, were particularly robust during the second quarter, as the S&P 500 rose 4.3% and the Nasdaq increased by 8.5%. International markets had more measured positive performance, as the MSCI All Country World Ex-U.S. Index gained just 1.2%. Emerging markets, as measured by the MSCI Emerging Markets index, were also positive, gaining 5.1% during the second quarter.

While the broad market indices point to strength, most of the U.S. equity market's performance continued to be driven by a handful of technology names. In fact, a more careful study of performance reveals that at least 40% of stocks in the S&P 500 are well off their all-time highs. Reflective of the dominance of the mega cap tech names, large cap stocks continued to outperform mid and small cap names, and growth names were stronger than their value counterparts.

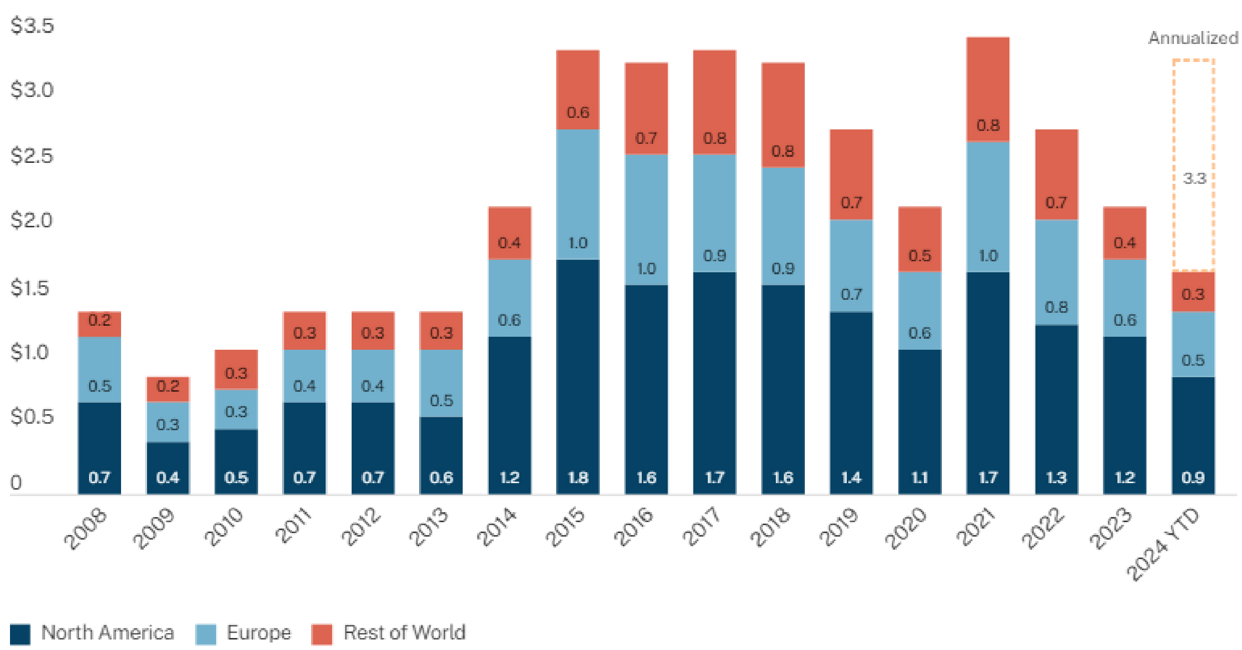
Our External Managers broadly delivered solid performance during the second quarter, but a dispersion of returns reflects some of the more pronounced characteristics of the markets to date. Both in the quarter and year-to-date, large-cap managers that specialize in technology and technology-adjacent stocks continue to meaningfully outperform, capturing the strong performance seen in those sectors. Astute stock selection and sizing played a large role in the relative and absolute outperformance from our best performing managers this quarter, as those that really leaned into winners were handsomely rewarded.

Other areas of outperformance came from managers with pronounced exposure to the energy transition and the seemingly insatiable appetite that data centers, driven by AI, have for multiple sources of power. Other managers, however, have had a more challenging time on a relative basis, particularly our small cap managers — which is both a reflection of the higher rate environment and the limited breadth of performance.

As indications seem to support a clear path to lower interest rates, it should be supportive of a broadening of performance beyond such a concentrated number of companies. If that happens, we believe our managers are well-positioned to deliver good returns for portfolios as they remain focused on companies with solid fundamentals able to generate performance that doesn’t rely on multiple expansion.

Private markets continue to remain relatively subdued during the second quarter, but deal activity has improved since last year. Notably, transactions to date reflect a strong bias toward quality assets and businesses, and secondary transactions are much more in line with recent portfolio marks, a healthy indication of stabilization. As markets gain greater clarity on a path toward lower interest rates, that lingering bid-ask spread between buyers and sellers can start to compress. As valuation expectations between buyers and sellers start to align, a pickup in deal activity should follow, as elucidated below:

Global M&A Expectations (Trillions)



Source: Pitchbook, Hamilton Lane July 2024

Our Outlook

Understanding the Uncertainties

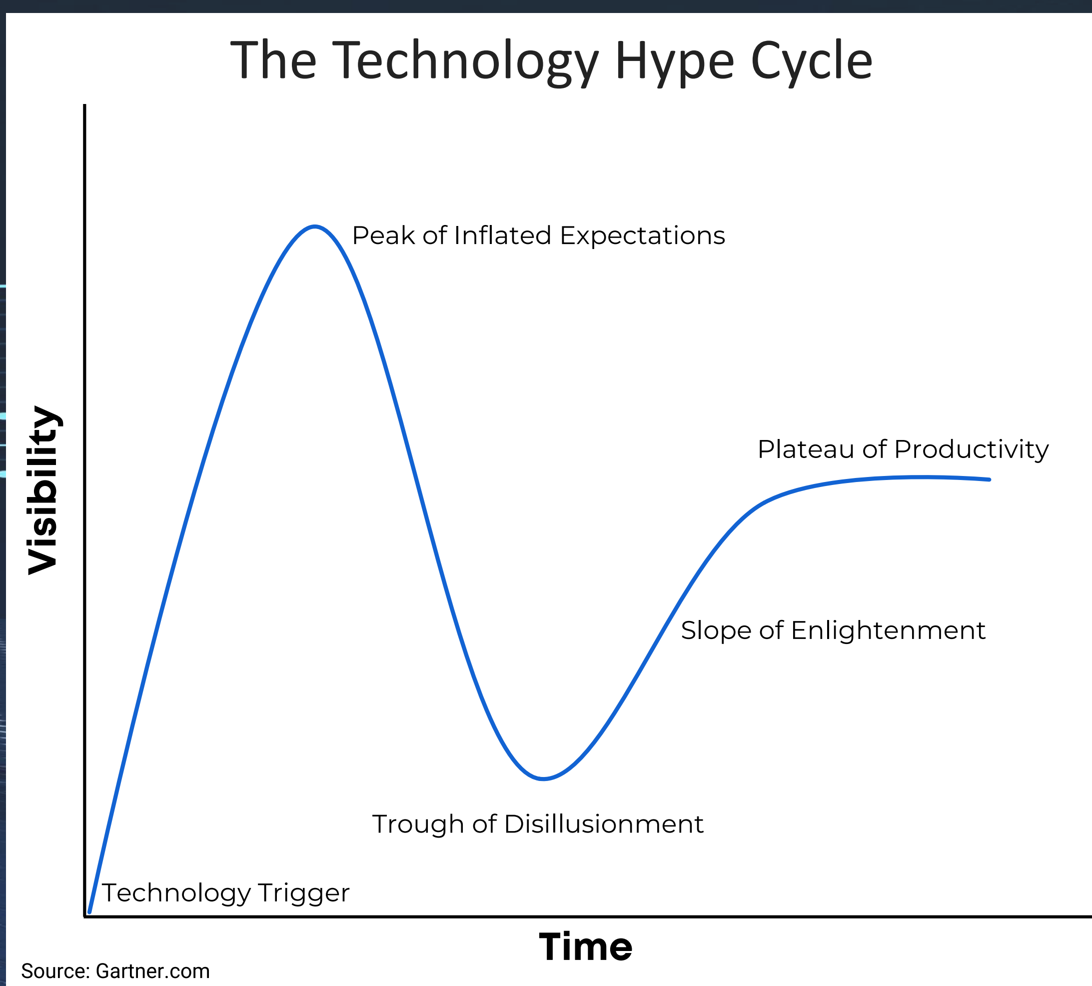
As stubborn inflation readings persisted throughout the first half of 2024 and investors' confidence in the Fed's pivot began to falter, the market reversed course and narrowed back to betting on trends that were associated with clear growth opportunities — namely, companies connected to the build out of AI infrastructure. This narrow market made performance difficult for anyone other than "closet indexers." While the S&P at large grew to new highs, there were many terrific companies not associated with AI that became more attractively valued.

We believe that if a Fed signal about rate relief appears on the horizon, the narrowness of the market will broaden out. From a macro perspective, we have recently seen lower than expected inflation levels combined with several indicators of slowing economic data, suggesting that these trends may continue. Unemployment has ticked up, housing starts have faltered, and more tepid spending by consumers have led to aggressive promotion of "value strategies" by companies like McDonald's and Starbucks. All the while, Fed watchers are more loudly speculating about the risk of a "policy error" the longer the Fed waits to cut rates.

To be sure, there are risks in the current equity markets as the S&P 500 is currently at an all-time high and sports a rich P/E multiple of 22x forward earnings — nearly 6 turns above its historical median — while other indices also share a concerning level of top-heavy AI concentration. Such narrow leadership suggests that the future path of the S&P lies in the performance of a handful of AI growth companies, all of which face the law of large numbers, lofty valuations and difficult growth comparisons in the coming quarters.

As mentioned, Nvidia alone contributed heavily to the S&P's performance in the first half of 2024. We are highly impressed with the value creation the company has managed to capture in the first wave of the AI buildout. With the rise of AI, Nvidia's management was quick to realize that their Graphics Process Units (GPU) technology, developed to support gaming workloads primarily, was powerful enough to handle AI processing, and the company pivoted quickly. While we would not bet against Nvidia's fortunes, as students of business we know that with extremely attractive returns competitive efforts will follow. The semiconductor space has historically seen many examples of "innovation leapfrog," and we are currently tracking several potential competitors trying to crack the code. It is impossible to know the length of time before competition for Nvidia's GPUs fully emerge, but we know with confidence that the chase is on and at current valuations, there is little room for error.

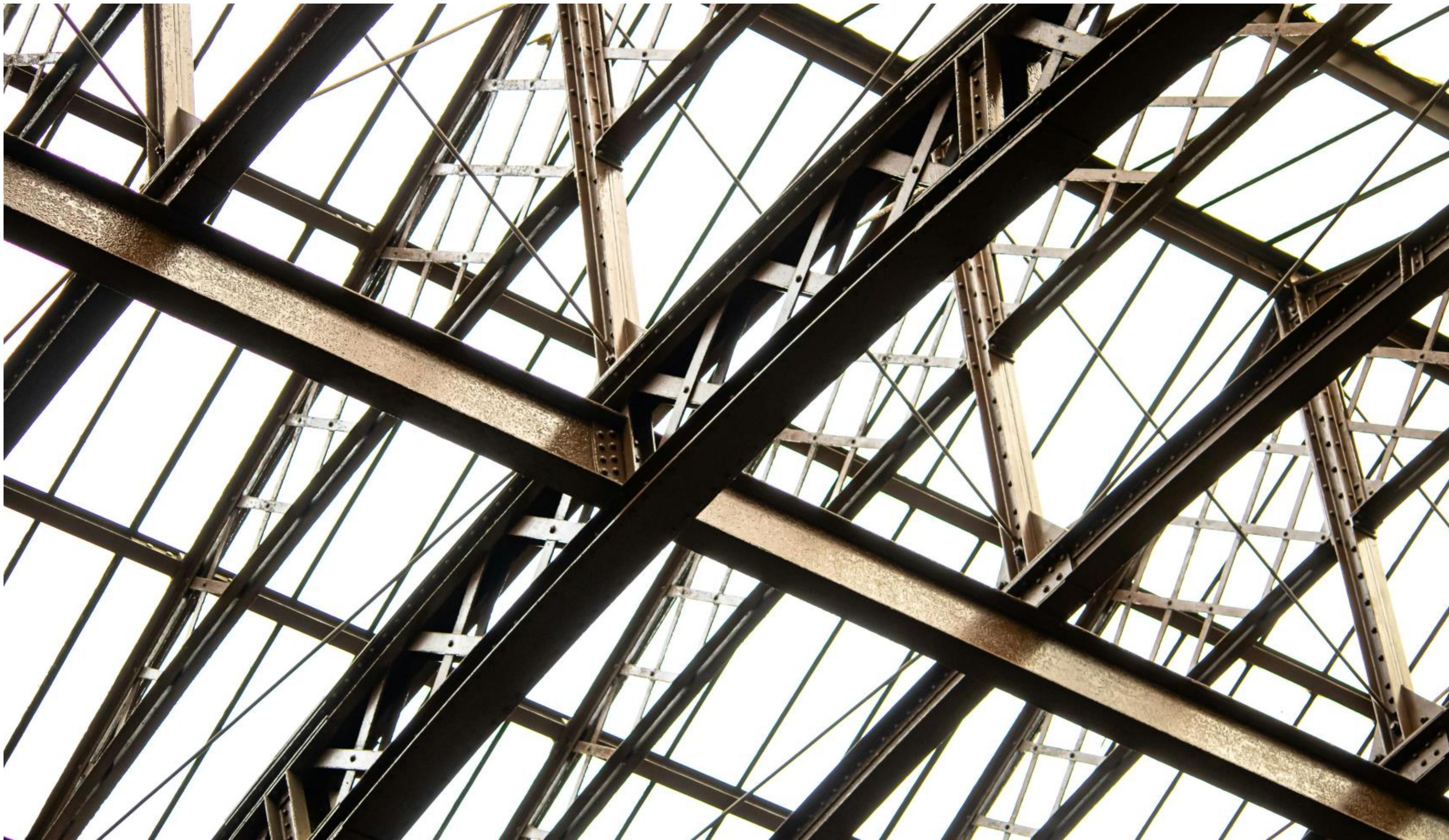
While AI experimentation remains robust, there is an emerging concern around potential delays in mainstream AI Application deployment due to cost, security concerns, power challenges, skill shortages and governance issues which may, on the margin, disappoint some AI investors. We remain big believers in the long-term promise of AI and the productivity it will deliver, but it is highly possible that AI will enter the "trough of disillusionment" in the Technology Hype Cycle, as coined by Gartner Group.



The ongoing US election remains another central headline with major investment implications. In late June, the first presidential debate between President Biden and former President Trump opened voters' eyes to Biden's declining mental acuity. Many post-debate polls were breaking for Trump leading to a chorus of calls from down-ticket Democrats for Biden to step aside – a call he has now heeded. With Convention season approaching, Vice President Harris currently has the best odds of securing the Democratic nomination.

Since the end of the quarter, we have seen former President Trump survive an assassination attempt and choose a Vice President candidate in Senator JD Vance. Should Trump prevail and return to the presidency, policy implications such as lower-for-longer tax policy, financial deregulation, easier energy permitting, and aggressive tariff policy could all be on the table.

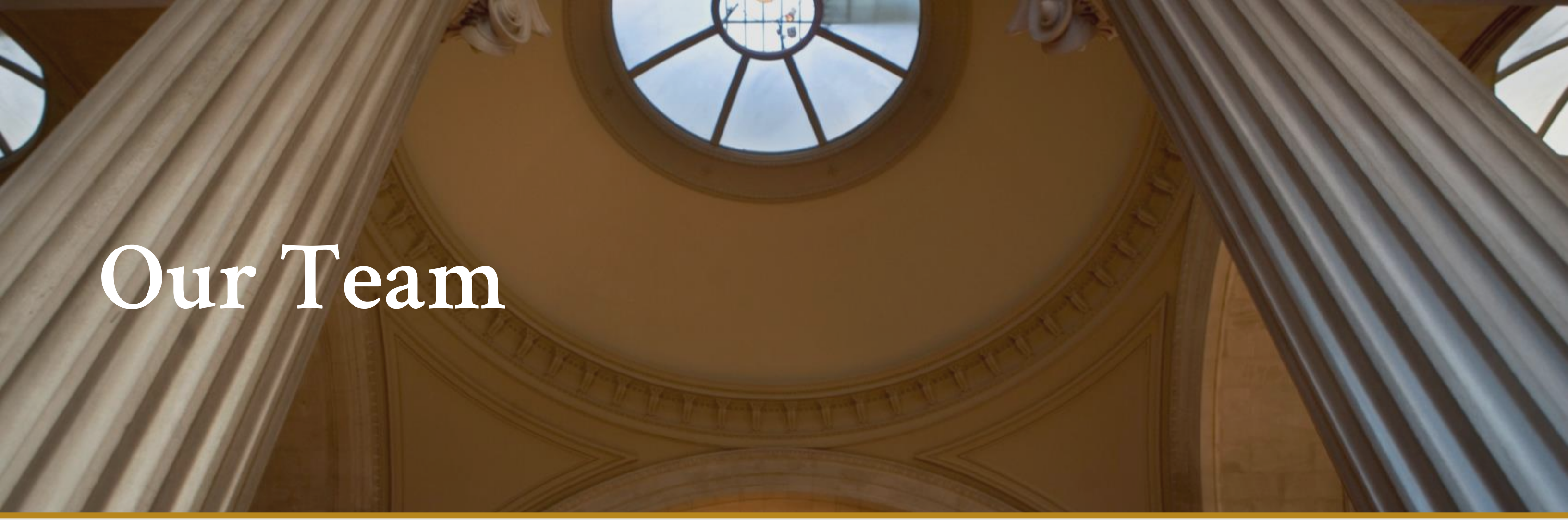
Energy deregulation and easier permitting may find new allies given the insatiable appetite for power that AI data centers require. Wind and solar sources can often be intermittent and unreliable, which will not work for mission critical workloads. Nuclear energy holds promise but requires very long lead times and presents a strong "not in my backyard" challenge, which may prove insurmountable. Natural gas, which is cleaner than coal although is still a fossil fuel, may be the best answer to the problem given its abundance. Easier energy permitting could unleash a capex boon for natural gas infrastructure.



It is the tariff policy that seems the hardest to decode for investment implication. The inflation consequence of high tariffs may serve as a governor on actual policy, though in President Trump's first administration this logic did not hold. The industrial and material sectors both underperformed broad market indices during the trade war of 2018/2019, so it is reasonable to assume that these sectors may not fare well should we have a new trade war under a second Trump administration. Of course, all of this remains speculation until November, and we still have several months before the election. As such, the only election certainty is to expect volatility until this election season concludes.

While there are many crosscurrents and market risks at hand, it is important to not lose sight of the fact that the economy is still fundamentally healthy and normalizing post—COVID. Lower rates may be on the horizon, supply chains continue to move closer to home — creating healthy demand for jobs — and innovation is strong and compelling. Election uncertainty will indeed conclude and plenty of high-quality companies, outside of the narrow leadership of this market, offer compelling investment opportunities. Amidst this current backdrop, we remain focused on forward returns and on sticking with high-quality compounders.

As always, we thank you for your continued partnership and we look forward to visiting with you soon.



Our Team

RICHARD LOCKWOOD CHILTON, Jr. is the Founder, Chairman and Chief Investment Officer of Chilton Trust Company. Since founding Chilton Investment Company with his Flagship Strategy in 1992, Mr. Chilton has built a broad organization and a team of investment professionals focused on long term capital growth. The Chilton Flagship Strategy has generated impressive and consistent returns with moderate volatility since inception. In addition, in 2010 Mr. Chilton founded Chilton Trust Company which is a nationally chartered broad-based wealth management trust company focusing on services to high-net-worth individuals and families. Mr. Chilton is vice chairman of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, trustee emeritus of the Robin Hood Foundation, chairman emeritus of Greenwich Academy and a trustee of Classic American Homes Preservation Trust.

JENNIFER L. FOSTER is a Portfolio Manager and Co-Chief Investment Officer—Equities. Jennifer has worked at Chilton for 24 years. Jennifer joined Chilton as an equity analyst and later became Director of Research and then Portfolio Manager. During her tenure at Chilton, Jennifer has served on the Risk Committee, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. Before Chilton, she worked at GE Capital as part of GE's Financial Management Training program. Jennifer graduated summa cum laude with a B.A. in English from Boston College and earned an M.B.A. with distinction from Harvard Business School. She currently serves as the chair of the Board of Trustees at St. Luke's School in New Canaan, CT and as a trustee for the Mather Homestead Foundation in Darien, CT. Jennifer is married and has three children.

NICK FRELINGHUYSEN is a Portfolio Manager and Managing Director. Nick is responsible for investments on clients' equity portfolios, with more than 29 years of experience in equity research and portfolio management. Most recently, he was a partner at the boutique investment firm, Eagle Ridge Investment Management, LLC where he served as a portfolio manager and Co-Head of Research for an organization with $950m in assets focused on high net worth individuals and institutions. Prior to his role at Eagle Ridge, Nick worked at Oppenheimer Capital (Allianz Global Partners) as Co-Portfolio Manager on a $2B Mid Cap value mutual fund and served as Cohead of Mid-Cap and All-Cap investments for the $25B firm. He began his career on the sell side at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. Nick attended Princeton University as an undergraduate and holds an MBA from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

LOUISA M. IVES is a Managing Director & Head of Manager Research. Ms. Ives is responsible for external manager selection and due diligence for Chilton clients and is also a member of the Executive and Investment Committees at Chilton Trust. Prior to joining Chilton, Ms. Ives was a Managing Director at Chilton Investment Company, where she was a research analyst covering the financial services sector. She also served on the company's Board of Directors. Prior to joining Chilton, she worked at Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group, reporting directly to the CEO, and began her career at Chemical Bank in their Middle Market Lending Group. Ms. Ives graduated cum laude from St. Lawrence University with a B.A. in English Literature and earned an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Ms. Ives serves on the boards of The First National Bank of Long Island, The Project Y Theatre Company, and on the Investment Committee of Vinalhaven, ME Land Trust.

TIMOTHY W.A. HORAN is an Executive Vice President & Chief Investment Officer—Fixed Income. With over 30 years of experience, Mr. Horan is a specialist in fixed income investing, ranging from municipal and US taxable securities to international bons and currencies. He leads a team of professionals managing client assets across a variety of strategies including liquidity, tax-advantaged, taxable, international and global.

Prior to joining Chilton Trust, Mr. Horan was a Managing Director at Morgan Stanley Smith Barney and served as MSSB's Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income Investment Advisers, a division of MSSD, foundations, and family offices, primarily in North America, the Caribbean and Latin America. Earlier, Mr. Horan led Morgan Stanley's Private Wealth Management Fixed Income business in London serving European, Middle Eastern and Swiss private bank clients. Mr. Horan also served on the Morgan Stanley Global Asset Allocation Committee. Before joining Morgan Stanley, Mr. Horan was Director of International Fixed Income at Lord Abbett & Co. He also held senior management positions in fixed income and foreign exchange portfolio management at Credit Suisse, Aubrey G. Lanston & Company, Inc. and Bankers Trust. At Bankers Trust, he helped pioneer the portfolio management at Credit Suisse, Aubrey G. Lanston & Company, Inc. and Bankers Trust. At Bankers Trust, he helped pioneer the fixed income risk management frameworks. Mr. Horan began his career at the Federal Reserve. During the Volcker years, he was an Economist in the Sovereign Debt Unit at the New York Fed, working on the debt restructuring of Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. Following the Plaza Accord, he also served as a foreign exchange trader for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Horan earned an AB with honors in Economics and History from the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton-Sloan Program. He was an Andrew Mutch Scholar in Economics and Politics at the University of Edinburgh and holds a post graduate law degree from the University of Cambridge, where he was a Thouron Scholar.

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