Before the Bell

An Ameriprise Investment Research Group Publication

June 28, 2024

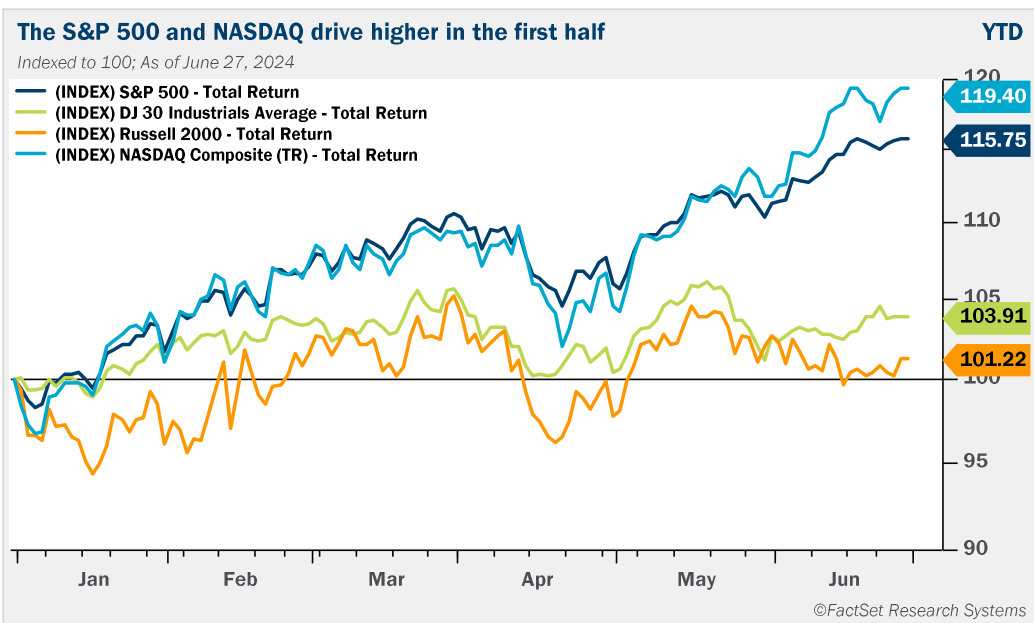
Starting the Day

- U.S. futures are pointing to a higher open.
- European markets are trading mixed at midday.
- Asian markets ended mostly higher.
- Historically, July is the best month for the S&P 500.
- Presidential Debate Recap; Core PCE rise +2.6% y/y.
- 10-year Treasury yield at 4.30%.
- West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil is trading at $82.24.
- Gold is trading at $2,344.00

Market Perspectives

Anthony Saglimbene, Chief Market Strategist

So long first half, hello July! At the end of trading today, the books will close on the first half of the year, at least from a market perspective. As the *FactSet* chart below shows, it's been a pretty good six months for the S&P 500 Index and NASDAQ Composite. Boiled down, outsized exposure to mega-cap technology, with a heavy hand of NVIDIA thrown in for good measure, has helped put the S&P 500 and NASDAQ on pace to close the first half of the year with double-digit gains. The S&P 500's +15.8% total return in the first half trounces the +4.7% average first half return going back to 1953. However, some hesitance from investors on the growth/profit outlook for other cyclical areas of the market and still elevated interest rates/inflation have weighed on the Dow Jones Industrials Average and the Russell 2000 Index this year. But as good as the first half has been for some of the major averages, historically, July isn't too shabby of a period either. As the *FactSet* table on the next page shows, July has been the best month of the year for S&P 500 performance over the last twenty years, averaging a gain of +2.3%. In fact, in the previous nine consecutive years, the Index has posted a positive return.



Interestingly, the best month of the year follows a generally negative June (not this year) and comes ahead of the worst two-month stretch of the year for stocks in August and September. We all know past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. However, given historical

NOTE: FOR IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES, INCLUDING POSSIBLE CONFLICTS, PLEASE SEE THE DISCLOSURE PAGES AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT.

trends, it may be prudent for investors to keep a level head and a largely balanced/diversified equity portfolio heading into the second half.

S&P 500 (SP50) **$5,482.87** Key Statistics S&P US

Change (MoM%) -16.94 12.68

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
21 Year Avg	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**0.0**						
20 Year Avg	**-0.0**	**-0.1**	**1.1**	**1.9**	**0.2**	**-0.2**	**2.3**	**-0.1**	**-0.7**	**0.9**	**2.2**	**0.9**
2024	1.6	5.2	3.1	-4.2	4.8	3.9						
2023	6.2	-2.6	3.5	1.5	0.2	6.5	3.1	-1.8	-4.9	-2.2	8.9	4.4
2022	-5.3	-3.1	3.6	-8.8	0.0	-8.4	9.1	-4.2	-9.3	8.0	5.4	-5.9
2021	-1.1	2.6	4.2	5.2	0.5	2.2	2.3	2.9	-4.8	6.9	-0.8	4.4
2020	-0.2	-8.4	-12.5	12.7	4.5	1.8	5.5	7.0	-3.9	-2.8	10.8	3.7
2019	7.9	3.0	1.8	3.9	-6.6	6.9	1.3	-1.8	1.7	2.0	3.4	2.9
2018	5.6	-3.9	-2.7	0.3	2.2	0.5	3.6	3.0	0.4	-6.9	1.8	-9.2
2017	1.8	3.7	-0.0	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.9	2.2	2.8	1.0
2016	-5.1	-0.4	6.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	3.6	-0.1	-0.1	-1.9	3.4	1.8
2015	-3.1	5.5	-1.7	0.9	1.0	-2.1	2.0	-6.3	-2.6	8.3	0.1	-1.8
2014	-3.6	4.3	0.7	0.6	2.1	1.9	-1.5	3.8	-1.6	2.3	2.5	-0.4
2013	5.0	1.1	3.6	1.8	2.1	-1.5	4.9	-3.1	3.0	4.5	2.8	2.4
2012	4.4	4.1	3.1	-0.7	-6.3	4.0	1.3	2.0	2.4	-2.0	0.3	0.7
2011	2.3	3.2	-0.1	2.8	-1.4	-1.8	-2.1	-5.7	-7.2	10.8	-0.5	0.9
2010	-3.7	2.9	5.9	1.5	-8.2	-5.4	6.9	-4.7	8.8	3.7	-0.2	6.5
2009	-8.6	-11.0	8.5	9.4	5.3	0.0	7.4	3.4	3.6	-2.0	5.7	1.8
2008	-6.1	-3.5	-0.6	4.8	1.1	-8.6	-1.0	1.2	-9.1	-16.9	-7.5	0.8
2007	1.4	-2.2	1.0	4.3	3.3	-1.8	-3.2	1.3	3.6	1.5	-4.4	-0.9
2006	2.5	0.0	1.1	1.2	-3.1	0.0	0.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.6	1.3
2005	-2.5	1.9	-1.9	-2.0	3.0	-0.0	3.6	-1.1	0.7	-1.8	3.5	-0.1
2004	1.7	1.2	-1.6	-1.7	1.2	1.8	-3.4	0.2	0.9	1.4	3.9	3.2

Q3 Tactical Asset Allocation Update (See page 4 of this report for more.)

High-level Summary:

- **EQUITIES:** Maintain Equalweight at the top line but overweight U.S. equities and Foreign Developed markets given firming economic conditions. Underweight Emerging Markets due to China's economic weakness. Within the U.S. overweight growth relative to strategic targets to reposition around secular trends.
- **FIXED INCOME:** We continue to overweight bonds across risk profiles. Bond yields are at attractive levels, and U.S. Treasuries may hedge against potential stock market or economic risks should they develop.
- **ALTERNATIVES:** Remain underweight. Fixed Income may be better situated to provide stability.
- **CASH INVESTMENTS:** Neutral across risk profiles.
- **U.S. SECTORS:** Overweight Consumer Staples and Underweight Consumer Discretionary as a pair trade. Equalweight everything else.
- **REGIONS:** Overweight the U.S., Europe ex U.K., and Japan as global growth could remain positive in the second half. Underweight Asia Pacific ex-Japan on continued uncertainty in China.

For further information on the Global Asset Allocation Committee's tactical recommendations for the third quarter, please refer to the updated *Tactical Asset Allocation Update (TAAU)* report.

U.S. Premarket Indicators / Overnight International Market Activity

United States:

Here is a quick news rundown to start your morning:

- **Stocks are pointing to a moderately higher open.** Following today's May PCE report, stock futures were pointing higher as the Fed's preferred measure of inflation, the Core PCE Price Index, ticked-down on a year-over-year basis to its lowest level in more than three years. As mentioned above, the books on the first half will close at the end of trading today. For June, all the major U.S. stock averages are looking at gains, sans the Russell 2000 Index. Quarter-to-date, the S&P 500 Index is higher by +4.7%, with growth sectors like Information Technology (+14.3%) and Communication Services (+11.2%) leading U.S. stocks higher in Q2.

- **Presidential Debate Recap:** For millions of Americans, last night was the first time they tuned into the 2024 election. While President Biden and former President Trump spared on numerous issues over the 90-minute debate, including their golf games, border security was a topic Trump was able to pivot toward often. Unfortunately, topics of the economy, taxes, and policy were less frequently debated, with each candidate usually spending their allotted time criticizing the other's record. Importantly, following the debate, President Biden's performance has raised/elevated numerous questions about his ability to lead the country over the next four years. Debate inside the Democratic party is intensifying about a possible path to replace Biden on the presidential ticket, according to *The Wall Street Journal*. However, the President has won more than enough delegates to secure the Democratic nomination in August. If he decides to stay in the race, it would block the path for another potential candidate. Yet, depending on the timing, if President Biden did step aside, Democratic leadership could use their National Convention in August to elect a new presidential nominee. In the process, Biden's delegates would become "uncommitted" and up for grabs at the August convention. Bottom line: Last night's debate performance from President Biden has introduced a louder chorus of concern about his ability to perform the rigorous duties of the U.S. Presidency. In our view, that concern is likely to linger with voters over the coming weeks and months.

Europe:

Heading into Sunday's French parliamentary election vote, polls show strengthening support for Marine Le Pen's National Rally. French assets have come under increasing pressure and volatility as investors worry about France's fiscal stability, with far-right and far-left parties proposing policies that would increase public debt and taxes, per *FactSet*. Month-to-date, France's CAC 40 Index is down 6.3% and down nearly 9.0% over the last three months.

Asia-Pacific:

Equities in the region ended mostly higher overnight. Industrial production in Japan rose more than expected in May, while Tokyo core CPI rose +2.1% y/y in June, following the +1.9% pace in May.

WORLD CAPITAL MARKETS

6/28/2024 As of: 8:30 AM ET

Americas	% chg.	% YTD	Value
S&P 500	0.1%	15.8%	5,482.9
Dow Jones	0.1%	4.9%	39,164.1
NASDAQ Composite	0.3%	19.4%	17,858.7
Russell 2000	1.0%	1.3%	2,038.3
Brazil Bovespa	1.4%	-7.4%	124,308
S&P/TSX Comp. (Canada)	0.7%	6.4%	21,942.2
Russell 3000	0.2%	13.9%	3,109.0

Europe (Intra-day)	% chg.	%YTD	Value
DJSTOXX 50 (Europe)	-0.1%	11.3%	4,898.7
FTSE 100 (U.K.)	0.3%	8.3%	8,201.5
DAX Index (Germany)	0.3%	9.1%	18,271.2
CAC 40 (France)	-0.6%	1.9%	7,483.1
FTSE MIB (Italy)	-0.1%	9.2%	33,151.6
IBEX 35 (Spain)	0.0%	11.1%	10,948.6
MOEX Index (Russia)	3.2%	3.4%	3,123.4

Asia/Pacific (Last Night)	% chg.	%YTD	Value
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	0.6%	19.3%	39,583.1
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	0.0%	6.2%	17,718.6
Korea Kospi 100	0.5%	6.2%	2,797.8
Singapore STI	-0.3%	5.7%	3,332.8
Shanghai Comp. (China)	0.7%	-0.3%	2,967.4
Bombay Sensex (India)	-0.3%	10.3%	79,032.7
S&P/ASX 200 (Australia)	0.1%	4.8%	7,767.5

Global	% chg.	% YTD	Value
MSCI All-Country World Idx	0.0%	11.8%	803.8

Developed International	% chg.	%YTD	Value
MSCI EAFE	-0.3%	5.7%	2,313.9

Emerging International	% chg.	%YTD	Value
MSCI Emerging Mkts	-0.4%	7.2%	1,081.9

Note: International market returns shown on a local currency basis. ***The equity index data shown above is on a total return basis, inclusive of dividends.***

S&P 500 Sectors	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Communication Services	0.8%	28.8%	315.3
Consumer Discretionary	0.9%	7.1%	1,512.8
Consumer Staples	-0.5%	9.5%	823.7
Energy	0.2%	10.5%	695.3
Financials	-0.2%	9.7%	681.6
Health Care	-0.2%	7.9%	1,701.6
Industrials	0.0%	7.6%	1,031.1
Materials	-0.3%	4.0%	556.6
Real Estate	0.9%	-3.1%	239.7
Technology	-0.1%	28.8%	4,359.8
Utilities	0.1%	10.6%	350.1

Equity Income Indices	% chg.	% YTD	Value
JPM Alerian MLP Index	-0.2%	12.9%	287.0
FTSE NAREIT Comp. TR	1.0%	-3.1%	23,188.5
DJ US Select Dividend	-0.2%	4.4%	3,135.8
DJ Global Select Dividend	0.2%	3.7%	222.2
S&P Div. Aristocrats	-0.1%	2.3%	4,370.9

Bond Indices	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Barclays US Agg. Bond	0.2%	-0.3%	2,156.4
Barclays HY Bond	0.0%	2.5%	2,542.4

Commodities			
Futures & Spot (Intra-day)	% chg.	% YTD	Value
CRB Raw Industrials	-0.1%	2.2%	555.8
NYMEX WTI Crude (p/bbl.)	0.5%	14.6%	82.1
ICE Brent Crude (p/bbl.)	0.4%	12.6%	86.8
NYMEX Nat Gas (mmBtu)	2.3%	9.2%	2.7
Spot Gold (troy oz.)	0.3%	13.1%	2,333.7
Spot Silver (troy oz.)	1.3%	23.3%	29.4
LME Copper (per ton)	-0.3%	10.7%	9,372.1
LME Aluminum (per ton)	-0.7%	4.4%	2,448.0
CBOT Corn (cents p/bushel)	0.1%	-13.8%	434.0
CBOT Wheat (cents p/bushel)	0.7%	-11.0%	583.8

Foreign Exchange (Intra-day)	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Euro (€/$)	0.0%	-3.0%	1.07
British Pound (£/$)	0.1%	-0.7%	1.26

	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Japanese Yen ($/¥)	0.1%	-12.2%	160.61
Australian Dollar (A$/$)	0.2%	-2.3%	0.67

	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Canadian Dollar ($/C$)	0.0%	-3.4%	1.37
Swiss Franc ($/CHF)	-0.1%	-6.5%	0.90

Data/Price Source: Bloomberg. Equity Index data is total return, inclusive of dividends, where applicable.

Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC)

U.S. Equity Sector - Tactical Views

	S&P 500 Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight
Consumer Staples	5.9%	Overweight	2.0%	7.9%
Information Technology	30.0%	Equalweight	-	30.0%
Health Care	12.3%	Equalweight	-	12.3%
Financials	13.1%	Equalweight	-	13.1%
Industrials	8.8%	Equalweight	-	8.8%
Communication Services	8.9%	Equalweight	-	8.9%
Energy	3.9%	Equalweight	-	3.9%
Utilities	2.1%	Equalweight	-	2.1%
Materials	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
Real Estate	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
Consumer Discretionary	10.4%	Underweight	-2.0%	8.4%

As of: March 29, 2024

Index weightings represent the respective market capitalization of each sector in the S&P 500 as of 3/21/2024. The GAAC Tactical Overlay, as well as Recommended Tactical Weights, is derived from the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC).Views are expressed relative to the Index and are provided to represent investment conviction in each region. Tactical Allocations are designed to augment Index returns over a 6-12 month time horizon. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Global Equity Regions - Tactical Views

	MSCI All-Country World Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight
United States	62.4%	Overweight	2.1%	64.5%
Europe ex U.K.	13.5%	Overweight	2.0%	15.5%
Japan	5.6%	Overweight	1.0%	6.6%
United Kingdom	3.2%	Equalweight	-	3.2%
Latin America	1.0%	Equalweight	-	1.0%
Asia-Pacific ex Japan	10.3%	Underweight	-3.0%	7.3%
Canada	2.9%	Underweight	-1.0%	1.9%
Middle East / Africa	1.1%	Underweight	-1.1%	0.0%

as of: March 29, 2024

Index weightings are based on the regional market capitalizations of the MSCI All-Country World Index as of 03/21/2024. The GAAC Tactical Overlay, as well as the Recommended Tactical Weights, are derived from the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC). Views are expressed relative to the Index and are provided to represent investment conviction in each region. Tactical Allocations are designed to augment Index returns over a 6-12 month time horizon. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Asset Allocation

Thomas Crandall, CFA, CFP, CAIA, CMT V.P. – Assert Allocation

Asset Allocation: Third Quarter Tactical Changes.

The Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee has decided to carry over its tactical positioning across broad asset classes from the second quarter into the third, making no changes at the headline level.

However, with secular growth trends accelerating and economic activity and inflation stabilizing, the Committee has shifted to an overweight in Large Cap Growth and reduced Large Cap Value to an Equalweight. Within Fixed Income, the soft-landing narrative and increased appetite for risk has helped High Yield investments outperform the broader Bloomberg U.S. Universal Index. However, spreads in the sector are near cycle lows, and while investors can still earn additional carry from High Yield if the market remains calm, we reduced our allocation and repositioned into U.S. Government as a hedge in case economic activity comes in more volatile than expected.

Below is a high-level summary of the tactical asset allocation guidance provided by the Global Asset Allocation Committee entering into the third quarter.

- **EQUITIES:** Trends suggest economic activity and inflation are normalizing within the U.S., and with a Fed pointing towards lowering rates in the second half of the year, tailwinds continue to exist within this asset class, in our view.

- **U.S. EQUITY SECTORS**: A firming economy, alongside less hawkish Fed policy, may give investors space to re-center on fundamentals and look for opportunities to complement Big Tech.

- **GLOBAL REGIONS**: We are tactically overweight the U.S., given the strength and innovation within its economy relative to most other regions. We likewise carry an overweight to other developed areas where economic activity is blossoming. We recommend underweight Asia-Pacific ex-Japan on weakness in China.

- **FIXED INCOME**: Despite a roller-coaster quarter, yields on the 10-year U.S. Treasury ended these three months close to where they started. We recommend investors continue to focus on higher-quality segments within this asset class.
- **ALTERNATIVES**: We remain underweight in Alternative Strategies. In our view, Fixed Income can provide the ballast that we've used Alternatives for over the last handful of years.
- **CASH INVESTMENTS**: With the Fed hinting at possible rate cuts in 2024, the era for robust yields within cash investments may be winding down. We recommend investors look to Fixed Income markets to help stabilize portfolios.

Inflation came in weaker than expected in May, helping place a tailwind behind stocks and refueling the soft-landing narrative. Notably, the Federal Reserve has left interest rate policy unchanged. In their most recent Summary of Economic Projections, however, policymakers upped their inflation forecast slightly and dialed back their expected number of rate cuts for this year. With this as a backdrop heading into the final days of the quarter, nearly all the major U.S. stock averages are up, with many sitting near all-time highs. Europe's STOXX 600 Index also recently set new highs, while Japan's Nikkei 225 Index took a breather after punching through to levels not seen since the tail end of the 1980s.

An increasing number of market commentators point to the mid-1990s as a comparison for the current state of markets and the economy. From early 1994 through early 1995 the Fed raised their overnight lending rate aggressively. In 1995-96, Fed officials then lowered rates modestly to better balance growth and inflation pressures. Corporate profits, meanwhile, were in a period of growth, and there was this new technology called the "internet."

Today, the economy is normalizing, corporate profits are entering a period of growth, and there's this new technology called "artificial intelligence." Secular growth trends combined with a solid economic backdrop could help the bull market extend its reach for years, albeit with bouts of volatility along the way. On the other hand, services inflation is still elevated and could result in the Fed leaving rates higher for longer than most expect. And, even if the Fed cuts rates by 25 or 50 basis points over the next few quarters, is that really going to change overall conditions significantly? Prices of many goods and services are materially higher than before the pandemic. Lower-to-middle-end consumers are beginning to struggle under higher prices and reduced savings, which could lower profit expectations as we move through the year.

Many investments outside of stocks also reflect growing optimism of a soft landing. Yield on the U.S. 10-year Treasury ended the three months about 10 basis points higher than where it started, at around 4.3%. Gold pressed above $2,400/oz to new highs in May before backing off slightly by quarter end. Additionally, industrial metals, led by Copper, surged nearly 25% in the first weeks of the quarter and settled approximately 8% higher over the quarter on the back of firming economic growth and supply constraints.

Bottom line: In our view, investors should hew toward a glass-half-full view but recognize macroeconomic conditions, as well as the nuances across corporate profits, consumers, and incoming economic data, may evolve in ways not fully discounted in current asset prices. However, the fundamentals of a growing economy, inflation that is winding lower, and technological innovation that appears in a secular uptrend are reasons we would be a long-term buyer of equities should volatility arise in the second half and outside of an unforeseen event shock.

For a deeper dive into the Global Asset Allocation Committee's tactical asset allocation guidance, including its views on sectors and regions, please refer to the ***Tactical Asset Allocation Update (TAAU)*** report for more detail.

Economic News and Views:

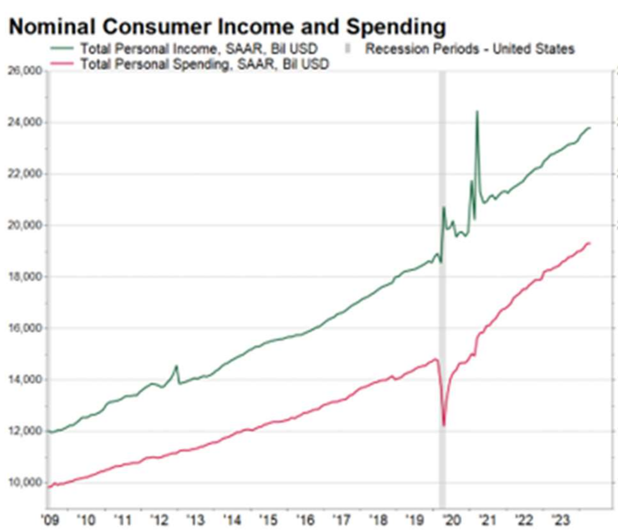
Russell T. Price, CFA – Chief Economist

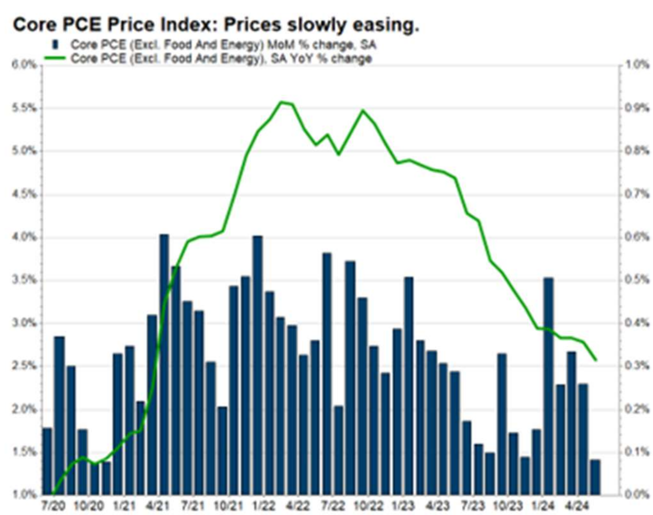
Releases for Thursday June 27, 2024 **All times Eastern. Consensus estimates via Bloomberg**

Time	Period	Release	Consensus Est.	**Actual**	Prior	Revised to
8:30 AM	MAY	Personal Income	+0.4%	**+0.5%**	+0.3%	
8:30 AM	MAY	Personal Spending	+0.3%	**+0.2%**	+0.2%	+0.1%
8:30 AM	MAY	PCE Deflator (MoM)	+0.0%	**+0.0%**	+0.3%	
8:30 AM	MAY	Core PCE Deflator (MoM)	+0.1	**+0.1%**	+0.2%	+0.3%
8:30 AM	MAY	PCE Deflator (YoY)	+2.7%	**+2.6%**	+2.8%	
8:30 AM	MAY	Core PCE Deflator (YoY)	+2.6%	**+2.6%**	+2.8%	
10:00 AM	May F	U. of M. Consumer Sentiment	67.0		67.6	

Commentary:

- **The Fed's preferred inflation measure, the Core PCE, downshifts as expected.** Consumer spending was slightly weaker than expected in the month of May as lower gasoline prices offered notable downward pressure as they did for the retail sales report which contributes to the PCE measure.
- Most importantly, the Federal Reserve's preferred measure of inflation, Core PCE was a slight 0.1% higher as expected and the year-over-year (y/y) rate ticked down to its lowest level since March 2021.
- Personal income was a strong 0.5% higher in the month, primarily on stronger wage and salary income. On a y/y basis, total personal income was 4.6% higher (a 4-month high) and wages and salaries were 5.1% higher (a five-month high).
- Personal spending, meanwhile, was a tick softer than expected but was still a very solid (in our view) 5.1% higher than year-ago levels.
- Overall, we continue to see consumers as being in good financial shape and thus in good position to positively support economic growth over the intermediate-term at least. Of course, the inflation readings contained in today's reports are critical at this stage and we still see PCE inflation rates as likely to further moderate in the months ahead.
- *The charts below are sourced from FactSet and HAVE been updated to reflect today's release.*





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Ameriprise Economic Projections

Forecast:	Full-year				Quarterly						
	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Est. 2024	Est. 2025	Actual Q2-2023	Actual Q3-2023	Actual Q4-2023	Actual Q1-2024	Est. Q2-2024	Est. Q3-2024	Est. Q4-2024
Real GDP (annualized)	1.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	2.1%	4.9%	3.4%	1.3%	2.6%	1.9%	1.6%
Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%
CPI (YoY)	8.0%	3.4%	2.3%	2.0%	3.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%
Core PCE (YoY)	5.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	4.3%	3.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%

Sources: Historical data via FactSet. Estimates (Est.) via American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

YoY = Year-over-year, Unemployment numbers are period ending. GDP: Gross Domestic Product; CPI: Consumer Price Index

PCE: Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index. Core excludes food and energy.

All estimates other than GDP are period ending. **Last Updated: June 17, 2024**

Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee Targets and Views

Targets

2024 Year-end Targets:	Favorable Scenario	Base-Case Scenario	Adverse Scenario
S&P 500 Index:	5,400	5,200	4,500
10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield:	4.00%	3.50%	3.00%
Fed Funds Target Range:	4.25% to 4.50%	4.75% to 5.00%	3.75% to 4.00%

Estimates (Est.) via American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

Please see latest *Quarterly Capital Market Digest* for more information. **Last Updated: April 24, 2024**

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Global Asset Allocation Committee Views

AMERIPRISE GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION COMMITTEE TACTICAL ASSET CLASS VIEWS

2024 Year-end S&P 500 Target: 5,200
2024 Year-End 10-year Treasury Target: 3.50%

as of 03/27/2024

	Overweight	Equalweight	Underweight
Equity	• U.S. Large Cap Value • Developed Foreign Equity	• U.S. Large Cap Growth • U.S. Mid Cap Value • U.S. Mid Cap Growth • U.S. Small Cap Value • U.S. Small Cap Growth	• Emerging Foreign Equity
S&P 500 Sectors	• Consumer Staples	• Communication Services • Energy • Financials • Health Care • Industrials • Information Technology • Materials • Real Estate • Utilities	• Consumer Discretionary
Global Equity Regions	• United States • Europe ex U.K. • Japan	• Latin America • United Kingdom	• Asia Pacific ex Japan • Middle East/Africa • Canada
Fixed Income	• U.S. Government • U.S. Investment Grade Corp.	• Developed Foreign Bonds • U.S. High Yield Bonds	• Emerging Foreign Bonds • Municipal Bonds
Alternatives		• Real Assets	• Alternative Strategies
Cash		• Cash • Cash Investments	

Note: Our Tactical Allocations are designed to augment a Strategic portfolio over a 6-12-month time horizon. **Asset Allocation and diversification do not ensure or guarantee better performance and do not eliminate the risk of investment losses. Investors should note that rising interest rates could have a detrimental effect on bond prices. Please consult with your financial advisor.** Cash generally refers to assets, securities and/or products low in risk and highly liquid. For asset allocation purposes, instruments can include Treasury bills, certificates of deposit, money market funds and high quality bonds whose maturities are less than 3 months. Outside of asset allocation purposes, cash investments can also include illiquid cash held in a mutual fund or pledged as collateral for derivatives. You can only access this cash by redeeming the fund using it, subject to fees or time constraints associated with redemptions.

	Rolling Returns			
Major Market Indices	**Q1'24**	**1-year**	**3-years**	**5-years**
Russell 3000® Index (U.S. Equity)	10.02%	29.29%	9.78%	14.34%
MSCI ACWI Ex USA Index – net (Foreign Equity)	4.69%	13.26%	1.94%	5.97%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index (Fixed Income)	-0.47%	2.67%	-2.11%	0.69%
Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index (Alternatives)	3.16%	8.25%	1.95%	2.92%
FTSE Three-Month Treasury Bill Index (Cash)	1.37%	5.52%	2.70%	2.07%

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. Performance calculations use FactSet data and are as of March 29, 2024

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The Ameriprise Investment Research Group

With Ameriprise Financial, you can benefit from our dedicated team of experienced investment research and due diligence professionals. Our objective market insight, strategies and guidance are designed to provide you with insight into investment strategies and solutions to help you feel more confident about your financial future. It's the higher level of sophistication and service you've come to expect from Ameriprise.

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Diversification and **Asset Allocation** do not assure a profit or protect against loss.

Risk Factors

Dividend and interest payments are not guaranteed. The amount of dividend payment, if any, can vary over time and issuers may reduce or eliminate dividends paid on securities in the event of a recession or adverse event affecting a specific industry or issuer. Should a company be unable to pay interest on a timely basis a default may occur and interruption or reduction of interest and principal occur. Investments in a narrowly focused sector may exhibit higher volatility than investments with broader objectives and is subject to market risk and economic risk.

Income Risk: We note that dividends are declared solely at the discretion of the companies’ boards of directors. Dividend cuts or eliminations will likely negatively impact underlying company valuations. Published dividend yields are calculated before fees and taxes. Dividends paid by foreign companies to ADR holders may be subject to a withholding tax which could adversely affect the realized dividend yield. In certain circumstances, investors in ADR shares have the option to receive dividends in the form of cash payments, rights shares or ADR shares. Each form of dividend payment will have different tax consequences and therefore generate a different yield. In some instances, ADR holders are eligible to reclaim a portion of the withholding tax.

International investing involves increased risk and volatility due to political and economic instability, currency fluctuations, and differences in financial reporting and accounting standards and oversight. Risks are particularly significant in **emerging markets**.

Market Risk: Model portfolios and markets in general could sustain significant volatility due to several factors. As we have seen recently, both economic and geopolitical issues could have a material impact on this model portfolio and the equity market as a whole.

Sector Risk: The Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee and managers of this model portfolio can elect to overweight or underweight (or completely avoid) certain economic sectors. This could lead to substantial underperformance versus a more diversified or balanced weighting.

Security Recommendation Risk: The research team may not be successful in selecting securities that collectively perform better than the benchmark. When viewing return comparisons investors should keep in mind the following information. Our model portfolio generally maintains less than 50 securities, whereas benchmark indices contain several times that amount. The benchmark index is market capitalization weighted, providing greater weight to the larger company movements, whereas our model portfolio is designed to be equally dollar weighted. Furthermore, the model portfolio may deviate significantly, at times, from the sector allocation of the benchmark due to our interpretation of economic conditions and market factors as well as our security selection process.

The benchmark index returns are taken from Bloomberg Financial Markets and reflect dividends reinvested. Additionally, there is no fee or cost assumption in the index comparison return.

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Corporate Bonds are debt instruments issued by a private corporation. Non-Investment grade securities, commonly known as “high-yield” or “junk” bonds, are historically subject to greater risk of default, including the loss of principal and interest, than higher-rated bonds, which may result in greater price volatility than experienced with a higher-rated issue.

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Alternative investments cover a broad range of strategies and structures designed to be low or non-correlated to traditional equity and fixed-income markets with a long-term expectation of illiquidity. **Alternative investments** involve substantial risks and are more volatile than traditional investments, making them more suitable for investors with an above-average tolerance for risk.

There are risks associated with **fixed-income investments**, including bond funds, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment and extension risk. In general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.

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International investing involves increased risk and volatility due to political and economic instability, currency fluctuations, and differences in financial reporting and accounting standards and oversight. Risks are enhanced for **emerging market** issuers.

Interest payments on **inflation-protected securities** may be more volatile than interest payments on ordinary bonds. In periods of deflation, these securities may provide no income.

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