HAMLIN
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

July 2023

Q2 2023 Quarterly Newsletter

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Overview

Hamlin equity accounts increased 3.79% during the second quarter. The S&P 500 Index gained 8.74% driven by resilient economic data and sharp rallies from a handful of Technology companies. Hamlin bond accounts gained 0.67% during the quarter. The Bloomberg-Barclays High Yield Municipal Bond Index returned 1.65% as Treasury yields rose over the last three months.

Equity Performance

We underperformed the S&P 500 Index in Q2 due primarily to lower exposure to the Technology sector's impressive 15.37% rally. Eight Technology growth stocks returned 26.2% on average during the quarter and are responsible for 12.6% of the S&P 500 Index's 16.89% gain this year.[1] Hamlin's 3.79% second quarter and 6.64% YTD returns compare more favorably to the Russell 1000 Value Index's 4.08% return in the quarter and 5.05% return for the year, thanks to contributions from the stocks discussed below and our lower regional bank exposure. Dividend stocks have lagged so far in 2023. Our YTD lead over the Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index widened to 1,050 basis points in the second quarter, due largely to our lower exposure to Banking, Energy, and Utility stocks.[2]

Figure 1: Hamlin Composite Net Returns vs. Benchmarks as of June 30, 2023

	2Q23	YTD	1-year	3-year	5-year	10-year	Inception
Hamlin Equity Composite (Net)	**3.79%**	**6.64%**	**16.87%**	**17.60%**	**10.20%**	**9.86%**	**9.97%**
Russell 1000 Value Index ETF (IWD)	4.08%	5.05%	11.33%	14.11%	7.92%	9.03%	6.78%
Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index ETF (DVY)	-2.62%	-4.52%	-0.10%	15.91%	6.76%	9.54%	-
S&P 500 Index	8.74%	16.89%	19.59%	14.60%	12.31%	12.86%	7.60%

Source: Hamlin Capital Management. Periods over 1 year are annualized. 2Q23 performance has not yet been examined by our independent GIPS verification service provider ACA Performance Services. Inception date is 1/1/2001. See GIPS disclosure at the end of this report. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

When evaluating performance relative to benchmarks, recall that we don't select securities to align your portfolio with any index's sector weightings or holdings. We aim to construct a quality portfolio with high current income. Our goal is to preserve client capital while protecting against inflation with future dividend increases and long-term capital appreciation. Our 9.97% compound annual net return since inception indicates that an actively managed, concentrated portfolio of generous dividend paying stocks can provide attractive absolute and relative returns over time.

Equity Portfolio Discussion

Broadcom, Ares Management, and Snap-On Inc led the portfolio during Q2 – gaining 23.3% on average.[3] Broadcom beat earnings expectations and raised guidance due to solid demand for networking, broadband, and storage semiconductors. The company's fast-growing AI-related ethernet switch and compute offload chips could represent 25% of semiconductor sales in 2024. Alternative asset manager Ares took in an additional $16 billion of capital during the first quarter. Expectations for share gain in the private credit lending market as regional banks retrench also helped

[1] AAPL, MSFT, NVDA, AMZN, META, TSLA, GOOG, and NFLX increased 26.2% in the second quarter and 78.8% in the first half of the year on average. Source: Bloomberg.

[2] The Russell 1000 Value and Dow Jones Dividend Index returns refer to the underlying ETF's, IWD and DVY, respectively.

[3] Watsco, Inc. and M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. were the 4th and 5th top contributors – increasing 21.3% on average.

the stock. Snap-On announced broad-based 10.1% organic sales growth and higher margins in the first quarter due to brisk auto repair demand and improved military orders.

Abbvie, Target, and Keurig Dr Pepper were the weakest performers in the quarter – declining 15.1% on average.[4] Abbvie delivered lower-than-expected Skyrizi and Rinvoq sales in Q1, raising fears that the company might struggle to plug the hole from Humira's patent expiration. The company blamed temporary de-stocking and raised earnings guidance for 2023. While margins came in above estimates and inventories dropped 16%, Target provided weak guidance for Q2, blaming "shrink" (theft) and weakening demand for discretionary items.[5] Customer boycotts in response to the company's Pride Month assortment also worried investors. Weak Keurig coffee brewer revenues offset impressive 13% growth in carbonated soft drink sales.

We are happy to report that 17 of our 26 holdings have already announced dividend hikes so far this year with an average increase of 8.0%. These actions validate our research analysis and increase your portfolio cash flow. Corporate boards generally announce dividend increases only when they envision strong cash flow growth in the future. Client income has been compounding at 9.0% over the last ten years through 2022, and we aspire to grow portfolio income at a mid-single digit rate over time.

Equity Market & Portfolio Outlook

Shrinking money supply, an inverted yield curve, sub-50 purchasing manager indices, rising unemployment insurance claims, the declining Leading Economic Indicator Index, and the lagged effect of recent Fed tightening portend recession.[6] Tighter bank regulation and $2.6 trillion of rolling commercial mortgage loans should mean that banks are less eager to lend.[7] Meanwhile student loan repayments are set to begin just as stimulus check-supported excess savings recede. While we are impressed by the market's resilience in the face of these headwinds, higher stock prices also make sense to us. The stock market has performed well historically around peaks in Federal Funds; inflation and growth data have been encouraging; stocks have consistently performed well in year three of a presidential cycle; and earnings estimates have edged up for future quarters.[8] That said, we must all remember that GDP grew 2.5% in each of the three quarters leading up the Great Financial Crisis in 2008. In other words, the labor market is not a leading indicator. Recessions typically occur 12-18 months after the yield curve inverts; 10-year Treasury yields have been below Fed Funds for 8 months so far.

4 United Parcel Service and CME Group Inc. were the 4th and 5th top detractors – decreasing 4.7% on average.

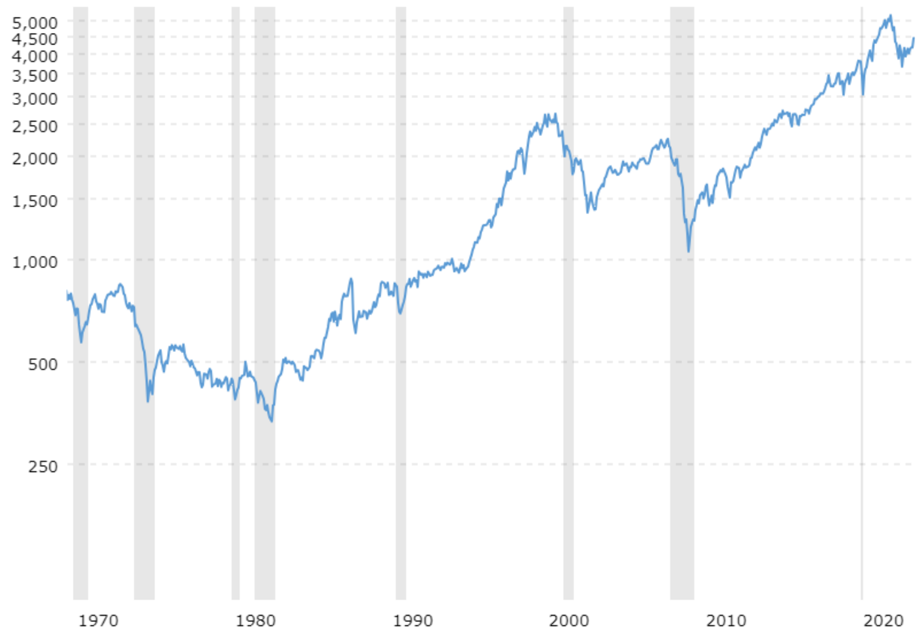
5 Target estimated in their Q1 2023 10-Q filing that shrink, or stolen inventory, will reduce profitability by more than $500m in 2023.

6 M2 Supply (a measure of U.S. money stock that includes currency held by the non-bank public, checkable deposits, travelers' checks, and savings deposits under $100,000) has fallen from its peak of $21.7B in July 2022 to $20.8B in May 2023. As of 6/30/23, the U.S. 10-year treasury yielded 106 basis points lower than the 2-year treasury. The June 2023 ISM Manufacturing PMI was 46.0. US Continuing Jobless Claims have risen from 1,645 million on 12/31/22 to 1,742 million as of 6/17/23. The Leading Economic Indicator Index, published by The Conference Board, declined 0.7% in May 2023 to 106.7, marking its fourteenth consecutive monthly decline. Source: Bloomberg.

7 The Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) estimates that $2.6 trillion of commercial real estate loans will mature from 2023-2027. In the aftermath of Silicon Valley Bank crisis, regional banks could face more stringent liquidity coverage and capital ratios – pressuring the numerator and denominator for future industry returns on equity.

8 Since 1969, the S&P 500 Index has increased 5.8% on average in the 6 months before the Fed's final rate hike through the 6 months following. The Federal Reserve Board halted increases in the Federal Funds rate at their June 2023 meeting. The May 2023 Consumer Price Index's 4.0% year over year increase is down from its 9.1% peak in June 2022. Since 1933, the S&P 500 Index has increased 18.5% on average in the third year of a presidential term. Source: Bloomberg.

Figure 2: S&P 500 Index Bottoms During Recession



Source: Macrotrends. S&P 500 Index charted using a logarithmic scale since 1969. Data is inflation-adjusted using headline CPI. Shaded areas represent a recession.

Though the S&P 500 Index typically bottoms in the second half of a recession – not the year before a recession as shown above – we remain committed to our twenty-six companies. Trying to time the market is a fool's errand, and we take comfort in our chosen strategy's tendency to protect in down markets. Reasons for optimism include our belief in our holdings' long-term growth prospects and corporate investment spending. Pervasive predictions of recession and stock market weakness (often a contrarian indicator) have reduced CEO confidence to commit capital expenditure dollars for future growth. Rather than the typical surge in investment spending towards the end of an economic cycle, we expect a steady build in capital expenditure. Companies are onshoring production, transitioning to cleaner energy sources, and harnessing the power of artificial intelligence. Many of these initiatives are supported by the passage of the $2.2 trillion infrastructure bill and Inflation Reduction Act. Higher home prices and housing starts, thanks to a structural mismatch of supply and demand, should drive consumer purchases in adjacent markets.[9]

While skeptical of "this time is different" thinking about the cycle, we note a series of rolling mini-recessions in the last 18 months. Beyond two negative quarters of GDP growth in 2022, we have seen sharp declines in corrugated box shipments, consecutive quarterly declines in national advertising, plummeting capital markets activity for banks, spikes in unsold apparel and discretionary inventory at retail chains (much of which has since been worked down), several weaker quarters for semiconductor companies, and plunging PC sales. Maybe the recession has been with us for a while, with the nadir closer to hand than we think? Finally, Hamlin remains contrarily bullish on the interest rate environment. Fed Funds at 5% means that retirees can earn a decent return on risk-free CDs; policy makers have rates to cut one day in the future; and the end of the free money era might foster a more rational capacity and pricing environment for surviving businesses.

[9] Our homebuilder M.D.C. has been a direct beneficiary, up 52% YTD through 6/30/23; higher home prices and unit prices also drive customers to our Home Depot and Watsco businesses.

While our conversations with company management teams generally focus on through-the-cycle earnings power, we are trying to estimate earnings in both the soft landing and recessionary scenarios. Any purchases reflect our best assessment of earnings risk in a downturn. We remain excited about our companies' revenue growth prospects driven by product cycles and market share gain opportunities. We are equally excited about our recent addition to the portfolio, Mogan Stanley, which was purchased at roughly 12x forward earnings. While optimistic about our holdings' prospects and valuations, choppiness and even an undercut of October 2022 lows at some point would not surprise us. In an uncertain environment, we are comforted to own quality businesses with an average net debt-to-capital ratio of 35.9%, median 25.1% return on equity, and weighted average 15.5x forward P/E multiple.[10]

Fixed Income Performance

The Hamlin Capital Management High Yield Municipal Bond Composite was up 2.26% for the first half of 2023. The last several years of disciplined investment helped safeguard HCM client portfolios from volatility and the pronounced move up in interest rates in 2022. We believe continued yield discipline and credit maintenance should protect the portfolio going forward.

Our steadfast commitment to putting money to work only at attractive absolute yields on quality projects, even during the low interest rate environment prior to 2022, put the portfolio in a good position to weather the interest rate increases last year. In addition, consistent focus on credit has helped shelter the portfolio from defaults throughout and following the Pandemic. We will continue to manage through continued rate and credit volatility with the same steady hand you have come to expect from us here at Hamlin and which guided us through 2008, 2011, 2013 and 2020.

We believe our commitment to absolute return (not just spread investing) and duration management was particularly important and evident in our 2022 outperformance. This commitment helped protect the portfolio during the extreme interest rate volatility in 2020 and again in 2022. For years we have focused on not only buying above market yields but also pursuing bond deals with shorter maturities or with an array of adjustable coupons – fixed for a period with a reset to prevailing rates. This is not a knee-jerk reaction: it has been a thoughtful and purposeful transition we started in 2016. This effort coupled with other variable rate securities, puts, and simply shorter maturities, has produced a portfolio that we believe has stood up to rising rates thus far.

As we look forward, we see continued opportunity, not to try and time interest rates but to deploy capital into a higher rate/spread environment. A combination of higher absolute rates, mutual fund outflows, and constriction in bank credit has created a significant opportunity to garner favorable risk adjusted return for clients. As we preach over and over, the key to generating sustainable returns is through the income derived from the generally tax-exempt coupons. That income is not affected by rising interest rates and the ability to reinvest principal and interest payments at prevailing interest rates is a powerful multiplier.

Market Commentary

Mild volatility continued into the second quarter as the fallout from the Silicon Valley Bank failure and eventual sale of First Republic rippled through the regional banking system and broader financial markets. A chastened regional banking system will extend less capital, potentially doing some of the work for a Federal Reserve that is looking to

[10] Source: Factset. As of 6/30/23.

slow down an overheated economy. And indeed, in June the Fed did pause their series of rate hikes for the first time since early last year. However, as "pause" suggests, the Fed appears to be planning (and the market is expecting) additional rate hikes in the following months. Their narrative has continued to indicate they see a more stubborn inflation than they expected and despite early year predictions of a recession, and an inverted yield curve to go with it, the economic data remains largely positive. The housing market has been resilient (despite higher mortgage rates), wage growth continues, and the unemployment rate for June ticked down to a historic low of 3.6%.

Even as inflation comes down from sky high levels, the positive economic data is keeping it well above the central bankers' long-term preferred range. The upper bound of the Federal Funds Target Rate now stands at 5.25%, and the Fed's most recent Summary of Economic Projections implies a median target rate of 5.625% by the end of 2023 and a median target rate of 4.625% by the end of 2024.[11] The end of 2023 target rate is up 50 basis points since the end of Q1, reflecting the Fed's updated expectations that inflation continues to be sticky – necessitating higher rates for longer. Like the Fed, so long as the data remains positive, we anticipate rates may remain elevated, which should provide continued opportunity in our markets.

Treasuries started the quarter with a rally driven in large part by the regional bank crisis but finished the first half of the year within a few basis points of where they started the year – 3.81% vs 3.79% (even as the 10-year moved north of 4% again in the first week of July). Municipal bond yields largely followed suit, the 10-year AAA muni yield, finishing the first half of the year at 2.56%, just 7 basis points lower than it finished 2022.

Total muni funds lost approximately -$8.06 billion in the first two quarters of the year, while high yield municipal bond funds saw a paltry proximately +$684 million of inflows in the same period.[12] New issuance in 2023 has been light thus far with just $187.1 billion coming to market through 6/30/23, a roughly ~10.6% drop as compared to the 10 year average of $209.3 billion[13] as a combination of heightened interest rate volatility and elevated cost of capital weighs on issuer's willingness to tap the primary market. This below average primary supply has in our opinion depressed price discovery, with mutual fund complexes facing a diminished need to sell their existing holdings in the secondary market.

Market Opportunity

This dislocation in rates and reversal of fund flows last year created a significant opportunity for HCM clients in 2022. This opportunity set has extended into 2023 for many of the same reasons in addition to regional banks constricting lending to the not-for-profit space. After many years of patiently sourcing and negotiating "Hamlin" deals, we saw and continue to see the broader "Street" market come back to our levels. We are taking inbound calls from bankers seeking execution on deals in the primary and brokers seeking execution on trades in the secondary. This does not mean that we will change our strict requirements for investment or our commitment to fundamental credit analysis. However, it does mean we are seeing more opportunities in the primary and secondary markets to buy quality names in our sectors at attractive yields. During the first half of 2023, Hamlin has deployed approximately $302.4 million of

[11] Per the FOMC Summary of Economic Projections (SEP) released on 6/14/2023.

[12] Per Lipper U.S. Fund Flows; data as of 6/28/2023 which was the last Lipper Fund Flows data reported in Q2 2023.

[13] Per Bloomberg League Tables; 10yr average refers to first half issuance between H1 2013 – H1 2022; data accessed on 7/5/23.

client capital in the primary market at a weighted average yield of 6.43%, weighted average spread of +372bps, and weighted average maturity of 8.8 years.[14]

We are capitalizing on the fact that we have funds to deploy when few others do and using this as an opportunity to increase credit quality and liquidity in the portfolio while simultaneously garnering what we believe are attractive total return investments, seeking higher coupons as well as capital appreciation – primarily focused on total returns in the 6% plus range with shorter duration. We are excited about the market right now and pleased with the risk/reward available for clients on new deals.

While the opportunity set is much improved, we remain disciplined on both yield and credit. As mentioned earlier, we wouldn't be surprised to see spreads widen if/when the economy sputters and we want to ensure clients are as well protected from another potential leg down as they have been this year.

As a reminder, Hamlin manages client assets based on the individual needs of each client. Please contact us if there have been any changes in your financial situation or investment objectives, or if you wish to impose any reasonable restrictions on the management of your account or reasonably modify existing restrictions.

Thank you sincerely for your trust and confidence. Please call (212) 752-8777 with any questions or suggestions.

Joe Bridy • Chris D'Agnes • Deborah Finegan • Charlie Garland • Benjamin Kaufman

Mark Stitzer • Parker Stitzer • Michael Tang

[14] Par weighted; represents all managed primary market purchases made by Hamlin's bond team in H1 2023.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES:

PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. Investing, particularly in equities, involves the risk of a loss of principal. Any projections, targets, or estimates in this report are forward looking statements and are based on Hamlin Capital Management, LLC ("HCM")'s research, analysis, and incorporate assumptions made by HCM. All expressions of opinion are subject to change without notice and HCM undertakes no obligation to update the statements presented herein. While HCM believes the sources of all data provided in this presentation are reliable, HCM does not guarantee accuracy, reliability or completeness. Data is presented as of the date indicated and HCM does undertake any duty to update the information presented here.

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DEFINITIONS

- *AAA MMD Curve is a proprietary yield curve that provides the offer-side of "AAA" rated state general obligation bonds, as determined by the MMD analyst team.*
- *Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond Index measures the return of a market value-weighted basket of non-investment grade municipal bonds.*
- *Current yield is calculated by dividing an investment's annual income by the current price.*
- *Duration is a measure of the number of years it takes for an investor to be repaid the price of a security and is a measure of interest rate sensitivity.*
- *P/E is the price of a share divided by the earnings per share.*
- *Net Debt-to-Capital ratio is calculated by summing interest-bearing debt, subtracting cash and equivalents, and dividing by total capital.*
- *Return on Equity is calculated by dividing net income by total shareholder equity.*
- *Price / Earnings Ratio is calculated by dividing the price per share by the earnings per share.*

Hamlin Capital Management, LLC
Equity Only Composite
GIPS Report
January 1, 2001 through March 31, 2023

Year	Total Firm Assets (mm)	Composite Assets (mm)	Number of Portfolios	Composite Net Return	S&P 500 Return	Russell 1000 Value Return	Internal Dispersion (NET)	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (NET)	S&P 500 3-Yr St Dev	Russell 1000 Value 3-Yr St Dev
*YTD 2023	6,443	1,758	609	2.74%	7.50%	1.01%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2022	6,350	1,766	601	-3.64%	-18.11%	-7.54%	0.53%	20.44	20.87	21.25
2021	5,841	1,891	560	31.32%	28.71%	25.16%	0.65%	18.38	17.17	19.05
2020	4,847	1,442	522	5.36%	18.40%	2.80%	1.40%	17.66	18.53	19.62
2019	4,706	1,610	646	21.54%	31.49%	26.54%	0.55%	9.45	11.93	11.85
2018	4,253	1,504	688	-6.97%	-4.38%	-8.27%	0.64%	10.37	10.80	10.82
2017	4,553	1,772	683	15.84%	21.83%	13.66%	1.29%	10.27	9.92	10.20
2016	3,617	1,623	679	14.93%	11.96%	17.34%	1.26%	11.05	10.59	10.77
2015	3,186	1,373	725	-4.54%	1.38%	-3.83%	0.66%	9.91	10.48	10.68
2014	3,077	1,414	704	10.93%	13.69%	13.45%	0.51%	8.57	8.97	9.19
2013	2,703	1,234	624	32.72%	32.39%	32.53%	1.04%	10.19	11.94	12.69
2012	2,029	798	480	11.03%	16.00%	17.51%	1.12%	12.39	15.09	15.51
2011	1,623	584	388	10.16%	2.11%	0.39%	0.71%	14.11	18.71	20.69
2010	1,033	191	220	20.65%	15.06%	15.51%	2.22%			
2009	714	30	51	20.98%	26.46%	19.69%	2.69%			
2008	584	12	30	-28.57%	-37.00%	-36.85%	4.45%			
2007	734	18	31	3.97%	5.49%	-0.17%	2.86%			
2006	869	29	48	7.90%	15.79%	22.25%	5.93%			
2005	716	31	42	20.80%	4.91%	7.05%	4.90%			
2004	501	19	26	22.80%	10.88%	16.49%	7.67%			
2003	130	8	24	30.40%	28.68%	30.03%	9.87%			
2002	49	5	29	0.90%	-22.06%	-15.52%	6.15%			
2001	21	6	34	0.99%	-11.93%	-5.59%	10.69%			

* Performance represents a non-annualized partial period return ending on March 31, 2023.

Equity Only Composite consists of fully discretionary accounts that are comprised of any amount of common stocks and cash. There is no minimum account size or time period to be included in the composite. Returns include the effect of foreign currency exchange rates. The exchange rate source for the composite is IDSI/IDC – FT Interactive Data Corporation. The S&P 500 Index and Russell 1000 Value Index are provided as benchmarks. Benchmark returns are not covered by the report of independent verifiers. The Russell 1000 Value Index was added retroactively on 10/1/2020.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS. Investing entails the risk of loss of principal. The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented net of management fees and includes the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using actual management fees. The annual composite dispersion is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. Composite performance is presented net of foreign dividend withholding taxes, where applicable, for the period prior to October 1, 2016, and gross of foreign dividend withholding taxes thereafter. Composite performance accrues dividends starting October 1, 2016. The management fee schedule is as follows: 1.00% on all assets. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. Composite performance is shown net of custodial fees for the period prior to January 1, 2018, and gross of custodial fees and other charges that may occur as a result of a client's choice of service providers thereafter. Beginning 10/1/19, a significant number of accounts in the composite are custodied with a broker that does not charge trading expenses. Accounts custodied with other brokers may incur trading expenses which may reduce returns. As of 03/31/23 date, these accounts represent 23.86% of composite assets.

Hamlin is an independent registered investment advisory firm. Hamlin invests in fixed income and equities for separately managed accounts, as well as funds. In January 2004, Hamlin merged with RRH Capital Management Inc. and the performance returns are linked. The firm maintains a complete list and description of composites and pooled funds, which is available upon request. A copy of our current written disclosure statement discussing our advisory services and fees continues to remain available for your review upon request.

The Equity Only Composite has an inception date of January 1, 2001 and was created April 1, 2006. Hamlin claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Hamlin has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2008 by Ashland Partners & Company LLP. ACA Performance Services began verification for Hamlin on January 1, 2009 through March 31, 2023. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedure 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. The Equity Only Composite has had a performance examination for the periods January 1, 2001 through March 31, 2023. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request. The policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS reports are available upon request.

Hamlin Capital Management, LLC
Bond Only Composite
GIPS Report
January 1, 2001 through March 31, 2023

Year	Total Firm Assets (mm)	Composite Assets (mm)	Number of Portfolios	Composite Net Return	BHYMBI Return	Internal Dispersion (NET)	Composite 3-Yr St Dev (NET)	BHYMBI 3-Yr St Dev
*YTD 2023	6,443	1,516	448	1.58%	2.73%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2022	6,350	1,462	428	-3.42%	-13.10%	1.17%	5.36	10.74
2021	5,841	1,293	370	5.43%	7.77%	0.60%	4.15	8.34
2020	4,847	1,062	324	5.17%	4.89%	0.78%	4.18	8.33
2019	4,706	814	260	8.69%	10.68%	0.99%	2.02	3.02
2018	4,253	789	245	4.25%	4.76%	0.64%	3.04	4.91
2017	4,553	733	234	8.22%	9.69%	1.67%	2.82	5.42
2016	3,617	634	219	3.84%	2.99%	0.76%	2.54	5.96
2015	3,186	758	193	4.80%	1.81%	0.77%	0.99	6.35
2014	3,077	538	138	7.18%	13.84%	1.03%	1.14	6.22
2013	2,703	546	190	2.48%	-5.51%	0.84%	1.44	5.90
2012	2,029	474	172	7.43%	18.14%	1.39%	1.52	4.17
2011	1,623	442	173	6.13%	9.25%	0.86%	2.67	7.81
2010	1,033	314	124	7.06%	7.80%	0.84%		
2009	714	220	90	16.35%	32.73%	1.64%		
2008	584	181	67	-16.73%	-27.01%	1.80%		
2007	734	173	50	4.27%	-2.28%	0.96%		
2006	869	153	55	6.81%	10.74%	1.14%		
2005	716	86	53	7.94%	8.58%	1.84%		
2004	501	53	33	8.27%	10.52%	1.61%		
2003	130	18	27	9.14%	13.22%	2.19%		
2002	49	17	29	7.22%	1.97%	2.63%		
2001	21	17	31	4.54%	4.45%	15.07%		

* Performance represents a non-annualized partial period return ending on March 31, 2023.

Bond Only Composite consists of fully discretionary bond only accounts that are comprised of any amount of bonds and cash. There is a 1 year waiting period to be included in the composite. There is no minimum account size for inclusion in the composite. The Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond Index (BHYMBI) is provided as a benchmark. Benchmark returns are not covered by the report of independent verifiers.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS. Investing entails the risk of loss of principal. The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Returns are presented net of management fees and includes the reinvestment of all income. Net of fee performance was calculated using actual management fees. The annual composite dispersion is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the composite the entire year. Results are based on fully discretionary accounts under management, including those accounts no longer with the firm. The management fee schedule is as follows: 1.00% on all assets. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. Composite performance is shown net of custodial fees for the period prior to January 1, 2018, and gross of custodial fees and other charges that may occur as a result of a client's choice of service providers thereafter.

Hamlin is an independent registered investment advisory firm. Hamlin invests in fixed income and equities for separately managed accounts, as well as funds. In January 2004, Hamlin merged with RRH Capital Management Inc. and the performance returns are linked. Hamlin maintains a complete list and description of composites and pooled funds, which is available upon request. A copy of our current written disclosure statement discussing our advisory services and fees continues to remain available for your review upon request.

The Bond Only Composite has an inception date of January 1, 2001 and was created April 1, 2006. Hamlin claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Hamlin has been independently verified for the periods January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2008 by Ashland Partners & Company LLP. ACA Performance Services began verification for Hamlin from January 1, 2009 through March 31, 2023. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedure 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. The Bond Only Composite has had a performance examination for the periods January 1, 2001 through March 31, 2023. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request. The policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS reports are available upon request.