

SMID Cap Core

Portfolio Update: First Quarter 2022

During the first quarter ending March 31, 2023, the RMB SMID Cap Core Equity Composite (the "Strategy") returned +5.41%, gross of fees, (+5.23%, net of fees), compared to a +3.39% for the Russell 2500® Index.

	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (Annualized)
SMID Cap Core (Gross)	+5.41%	+5.41%	-7.75%	+22.32%	+11.33%	+10.81%	+9.65%
SMID Cap Core (Net)	+5.23%	+5.23%	-8.40%	+21.48%	+10.50%	+9.90%	+8.72%
Russell 2500® Index	+3.39%	+3.39%	-10.39%	+19.42%	+6.65%	+9.07%	+8.52%

Inception date: March 31, 2004. Please see important disclosures at the end of this document. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and there is a risk of loss of all or part of your investment. Data as of March 31, 2023. RMB Capital acquired the composite by combining with IronBridge Capital Management on June 24, 2017. Composite performance prior to that date was achieved by IronBridge Capital Management. Refer to important information regarding performance and fees at the end of the document.

The Russell 2500® Index got off to a great start, advancing 12% during January. Optimism about lower inflation, lower mortgage rates, and better than expected economic data had investors believing that the Federal Reserve was nearly done tightening and a soft landing/no landing seemed more probable.

However, volatility persisted, as investors reacted to Fed Chairman Powell's hawkish testimony to Congress on February 6, 2023. Powell's testimony tempered the bulls interest rate optimism, and investors started to question the soft-landing scenario.

Then, out of nowhere, another banking crisis! Those of us who managed money before the age of quantitative easing and "easy money," remember the adage that "the Fed raises rates until something breaks", such as the savings and loan crisis in the early 1980's, the portfolio "insurance" failure in October 1987, long term capital management in 1998, the tech bubble in the early 2000's, and the housing bubble in 2008. We were wondering what would break if rates continued to rise so rapidly. The answer was regional banks with above average deposit and duration risk.

At the risk of oversimplification, the root of the banking crisis this quarter can be attributed to two risks that woke up in the new monetary policy regime of rate normalization but had been sleeping since the age of the post GFC central bank easy money. Most investors and regulators had forgotten about deposit risk and duration risk. Deposit risk is the percentage of bank deposits that exceed the federally insured \$250,000 level. Duration risk is the risk that assets on the balance sheet of the bank decrease in value in an increasing interest rate environment. AAA credit rated SVB Financial (SIVB) had excessive deposit and duration risk.

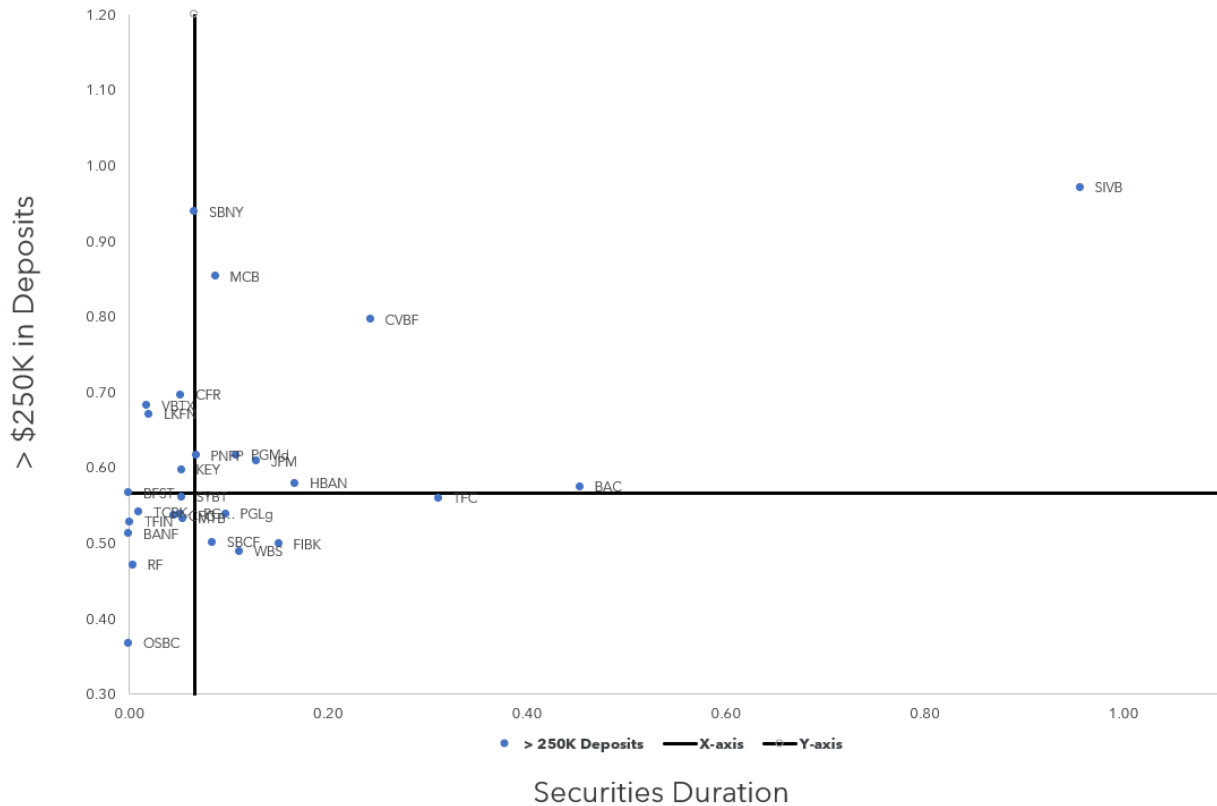
SIVB was worth \$16B on March 8 and \$0 on March 10. Earlier that week, SIVB sold \$21B of longer duration assets at a \$1.8B loss to help meet deposit withdrawals and to shorten the duration on part of its securities portfolio. Along with the balance sheet restructuring, the bank and its advisor Goldman Sachs proposed an equity capital raise to offset the loss on the securities sales. Instead of shoring up confidence in the balance sheet, the deal put a spotlight on the rest of SIVB's long duration securities that were sitting on significantly bigger losses than the securities they sold. While SIVB had among the most liquid balance sheets in terms of the classic loan to deposit ratio, most of the deposits were greater than the 250,000 FDIC insurance threshold and controlled by a small number of venture capital firms.

Other large depositors, mainly venture capital-controlled start-up companies got spooked, given their average deposits significantly exceeded the federally insured level of \$250,000. Social media spread the word and mobile banking enabled the most rapid bank 'run' in history, but the process was quite like the movie we watch every Christmas "It's a Wonderful Life."

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It wasn't so wonderful for equity and debt holders who were immediately wiped out, but depositors (even those with deposits above the FDIC cap of \$250,000) were fully reimbursed by the FDIC who used their special powers to minimize systematic risk.

Exhibit 1. Bank Deposit Risk/Duration Risk



Source: FactSet (Data Date: December 31, 2022)

Fortunately, the Strategy did not hold SVIB during the quarter, but the Strategy still owned several regional banks as part of our portfolio diversification risk controls. Quite honestly, it was not easy to see into these newly awakened risks, but our Financial Sector head, Charlie Hennes, did a great job getting the data and helping us understand how we were positioned and to minimize exposure to these new risks to regional bank stocks. As for the rest of the portfolio, it performed as one might expect as a higher quality portfolio in times of financial stress.

We are encouraged that the Strategy significantly outperformed during a quarter marked by such high volatility and believe our portfolio risk controls have helped us deliver for our clients this quarter.

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Contributors and Detractors

All five top contributors can be described as “quality” companies. We define quality companies as companies that allocate capital in a way that create value for customers, employees, communities, and shareholders. Quality companies also have more stable business models, with stronger competitive positions, low debt to total capital and reliable/clean accounting data.

West Pharmaceutical Services Inc. (WST) has been in the “contributors” section of these letters many times over the years as one of the portfolio’s enablers of the biotech revolution. As expected, the shares of WST recovered strongly to reflect fundamentals more accurately, after it had become oversold by short term momentum investors that grew impatient about difficult post-covid comps last year.

Copart Inc. (CPRT) is a company that specializes in online sales of salvaged vehicles through its patented auction platform. No one does it better, cheaper, faster, or easier which has led to a dominant market position and a durable business model. Investors had been too impatient last year as CPRT experienced short term margin pressure associated with inflation and labor, but this quarter demonstrated CPRTs adaptability and investors returned attracted to the margin improvement.

Monolithic Power Systems Inc. (MPWR) provides solutions that improve the power efficiency of semi-conductors. MPWR smashed quarterly and annual sales and earnings expectations. Its 4,000 diversified product portfolio serves rapidly growing end markets in computing, consumer, automotive, communications, enterprise data and industrials and are in high demand.

Portfolio detractors were concentrated in the regional bank and energy sectors. First Republic Bancorp (FRC) was drawn into the bank crisis as it became clear their high-end client base average deposits significantly exceeded the \$250K federal insurance level and it experienced a run like the one that occurred at SIVB. When the news hit, the shares immediately collapsed from \$80 to \$31 and were halted. When the shares re-opened, we sold on a bounce to \$44, 70% above the current \$13 prices. Pinnacle Financial Partners Inc. (PNFP) reported a solid quarter but fell in sympathy with the Regional Bank Index (KRE -24%) Devon Energy Corp. (DVN), is a low-cost oil & gas producer and fell in sympathy with falling oil prices.

Portfolio Activity

Over the last year, we have been reducing portfolio bank exposure because of the headwinds associated with the flattening yield curve and increased recession risks. These sells have added 141 basis points to excess return over that period. This quarter new risks to the banking sector “woke up” including the deposit and duration risks. We reduced ServisFirst Bancshares Inc. (SFBS) and exited First Republic Bank (FRC) as we determined they had the most exposure to deposit, duration and credit risk. We reduced Fair Isaac Corp. (FICO) due to position size relative to fair value.

We topped off holdings that were below our portfolio model weight including Monolithic Power Systems Inc. (MPWR), Curtis Wright Corp. (CW), BJ’s Wholesale Club Holdings Inc. (BJ), and Carlisle Companies Inc. (CSL).

SMID Cap Core FIRST QUARTER 2023 CONTRIBUTION REPORT Ranked by Basis Point Contribution

	Basis Point Contribution	Avg. Weight
Top Contributors		
Monolithic Power Systems Inc.	+100	3.18%
West Pharmaceutical Services Inc.	+95	2.54%
Copart Inc.	+82	3.79%
Watsco Inc.	+61	2.53%
Catalent Inc.	+49	1.61%
Bottom Detractors		
First Republic Bank	-109	1.32%
Pinnacle Financial Partners Inc.	-71	2.76%
Devon Energy Corp.	-42	2.74%
Webster Financial Corp.	-40	2.39%
Bio-Techne Corp.	-29	2.82%

Past performance is not indicative of future results, and there is a risk of loss of all or part of your investment. The above does not represent all holdings in the Strategy. Holdings listed might not have been held for the full period. To obtain a copy of RMB’s calculation methodology and a list of all holdings with contribution analysis, please contact your service team. The data provided is supplemental. Please see important disclosures at the end of this document.

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We initiated a position in Applied Industrial Technologies Inc. (AIT). AIT is a value-added distributor benefitting from the manufacturing trends in automation, the Internet of Things, and reshoring. AIT's value added comes from technical support, shop services, assembly, and consulting.

Outlook

Volatility is an expression of uncertainty around perceived risks. The biggest change in perceived risk since last quarter is the deposit and duration risks to the regional banking sector. We suspect the next potential risk to wake up could be credit risk.

In our last quarterly letter, we posed both a bullish and bearish thesis for the market, believing each to be equally probable. Given the recent banking crisis, the likely tightening of credit availability, the increasing potential credit stress associated with record debt levels, and the Federal Reserve's determination to get inflation down to 2% with higher interest rates, it feels like the bullish thesis is less probable and the odds may be tilting toward the bears.

The bulls still win if inflation trends toward 2% faster than the Fed expects, Fed Chairman Powell turns more dovish in his commentary and actions, and the economy avoids a hard landing. Thus, the potential credit issues do not emerge. If so, the bulls may be correct that the bear market bottomed in June 2022 and we have entered a new bull market. We just can't know for sure.

As we frequently remind ourselves and our investors, more things can happen than will happen. Our portfolio construction process recognizes this fact, and we believe it is one of the key differences in our approach that has helped us deliver attractive risk adjusted returns over the last twenty years.

In this period of elevated uncertainty associated with how the recent banking crisis might impact inflation, the economy and earnings, we are comforted by a few facts. The Strategy is significantly less exposed to credit issues that might emerge if we are not fully out of the woods and the bears are correct. The Strategy outperformed during the "risk on" period of January where we typically underperform. We believe smaller companies remain significantly more attractively valued relative to larger cap companies on multiple dimensions. We believe we own great companies that can create value over the long-term with a portfolio constructed in a way that can perform well even when factor volatility increases.

Thank you for your commitment to the Strategy. Should you have any questions regarding your investment, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Chris Faber
Portfolio Manager

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TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 3/31/23

Company	% of Assets
Copart Inc.	4.28%
Teledyne Technologies Inc.	3.69%
Monolithic Power Systems Inc.	3.55%
Fair Isaac Corp.	3.15%
West Pharmaceutical Services Inc.	3.12%
EastGroup Properties Inc.	3.04%
Avery Dennison Corp.	2.94%
Repligen Corp.	2.89%
Eagle Materials Inc.	2.88%
Watsco Inc.	2.80%

Holdings are subject to change. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and there is risk of loss of all or part of your investment. The data provided is supplemental. Please see disclosures at the end of this document.

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An investment cannot be made directly in an index. The index data assumes reinvestment of all income and does not bear fees, taxes, or transaction costs. The investment strategy and types of securities held by the comparison index may be substantially different from the investment strategy and types of securities held by the strategies. The benchmarks are shown for comparison purposes and are fully invested and include the reinvestment of income. The Russell 2000[®] is a subset of the Russell 3000[®] Index, representing about 8% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 2500[®] is a subset of the Russell 3000[®], including approximately 2500 of the smallest securities based on their market cap and current index membership. The strategies include small- to mid-cap equity portfolios. The strategies may target investments in companies with relatively small market capitalizations (generally between \$500 million and \$10 billion at the time of initial purchase), that are undervalued as suggested by RMB Capital's proprietary economic return framework. The S&P 500 is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the United States equity market. It includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the US economy. The S&P 500 focuses on the large cap segment of the market and covers approximately 75% of US equities. The Russell 2000[®] Value Index tracks the performance of companies with lower price-to-book ratios, which shows a company's market price relative to its balance sheet. The Russell 2000[®] Growth Index is a subset of companies with higher price-to-book ratios, or those expected to have higher growth values in the future.

Basis Point (bps): A unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1% and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument.

EV/EBITDA: Enterprise multiple, also known as the EV multiple, is a ratio used to determine the value of a company. The enterprise multiple, which is enterprise value (Market capitalization + Total debt - Cash and cash equivalents) divided by earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), looks at a company the way a potential acquirer would be considering the company's debt. What is considered a "good" or "bad" enterprise multiple varies by industry.

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RMB Asset Management

SMID Cap Core Composite // GIPS Report

Organization | RMB Capital Management, LLC ("RMB Capital") is an independent investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and established in 2005. The GIPS firm is defined as RMB Asset Management ("RMB AM"), a division of RMB Capital Management, LLC. Previously, the firm was defined as RMB Capital and was redefined on January 1, 2016 to only include the asset management business due to the difference in how its investment strategies and services are offered. RMB AM claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. RMB AM has been independently verified for the periods April 1, 2005 through December 31, 2020. The verification report(s) is/are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report.

Description | The SMID Cap Core Strategy product reflects the performance of fully discretionary equity accounts, which have an investment objective of long-term growth that target investments in companies with relatively small market capitalizations (generally between \$500 million and \$10 billion at the time of initial purchase), that are undervalued as suggested by RMB Capital's proprietary economic return framework. For comparison purposes is measured against the Russell 2500® index. The inception date of the SMID Cap Composite is March 31, 2004 and the Composite was created on March 31, 2004. Valuations and returns are computed and stated in U.S. Dollars. Effective November 2021, Jeff Madden is no longer a portfolio manager for the strategy. There is no change to the strategy's investment process.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO STATED BENCHMARK

Year End	Composite Assets			Annual Performance Results					
	Total Firm Assets* as of 12/31 (\$M)	USD (\$M)	# of Accounts Managed	Composite Gross-of-Fees (%)	Composite Net-of-Fees (%)	Russell 2500® (%)	Composite 3-YR ST DEV (%)	Russell 2500® 3-YR ST DEV (%)	Composite Dispersion (%)
2022	5,228.66	137.04	<5	-20.11	-20.68	-18.37	24.06	25.16	0.18
2021	6,277.61	348.24	<5	29.37	28.50	18.18	20.05	22.48	0.44
2020	5,240.59	269.42	<5	25.78	24.88	19.99	21.75	24.21	0.00
2019	4,947.90	178.96	<5	32.61	31.50	27.77	13.52	14.58	0.98
2018	4,196.90	175.89	<5	-4.12	-4.91	-10.00	13.24	14.10	0.14
2017	3,610.61	310.59	5	14.68	13.67	16.81	10.64	12.14	0.28
2016	NA	448.67	9	13.33	12.33	17.59	12.04	13.67	0.23
2015	NA	775.77	9	0.07	-0.82	-2.90	11.47	12.42	0.21
2014	NA	994.30	8	4.74	3.81	7.07	11.03	11.67	0.28
2013	NA	1,712.59	16	32.46	31.30	36.80	15.06	15.63	0.15

*RMB Capital acquired the composite by combining with IronBridge Capital Management on June 24, 2017. Firm assets prior to 2017 are not presented as the composite was not part of the firm. RMB Capital acquired the composite by combining with IronBridge Capital Management on June 24, 2017. Composite performance prior to that date was achieved by IronBridge Capital Management.

Fees | The standard management fee is 0.90% of assets annually, which is also the highest applicable fee. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary. Composite performance is presented on a gross-of-fees and net-of-fees basis and includes the reinvestment of all income. For periods prior to 2018, net returns are computed by subtracting the highest applicable fee (0.90% on an annual basis, or 0.075% monthly) on a monthly basis from the gross composite monthly return, and the resulting monthly net figures are compounded to calculate the annual net return. Beginning in 2018, net returns are reduced by actual management fees and transactions costs incurred. The annual composite dispersion is an asset-weighted standard deviation calculated for the accounts in the Composite the entire year. Prior to 2018, internal dispersion was calculated using the equal weighted standard deviation for the accounts in the Composite the entire year. Risk measures presented are calculated using gross-of-fees performance. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request.

Minimum Value Threshold | The account minimum in the SMID Cap Core Composite is currently \$2.0 million. Prior to January 1, 2015, the composite excluded portfolios under \$5.0 million.

Comparison with Market Indices | RMB compares its Composite returns to a variety of market indices. These indices represent unmanaged portfolios whose characteristics differ from the Composite portfolios; however, they tend to represent the investment environment existing during the time period shown. The returns of the indices do not include any transaction costs, management fees, or other costs. Benchmark returns presented are not covered by the report of independent verifiers. The benchmark for the SMID Cap Core composite is the Russell 2500® Index, which for comparison purposes is fully invested and includes the reinvestment of income. The Russell 2500® is a subset of the Russell 3000®, including approximately 2500 of the smallest securities based on their market cap and current index membership. The index does not reflect investment management fees, brokerage commissions, or other expenses associated with investing in equity securities. You cannot invest directly in an index.

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Other | Past performance is no guarantee of future performance. Historical rates of return may not be indicative of future rates of return. Individual client performance returns may be different than the composite returns listed. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein. A list of Composite Descriptions and a list of Broad Distribution Pooled Funds are available upon request.