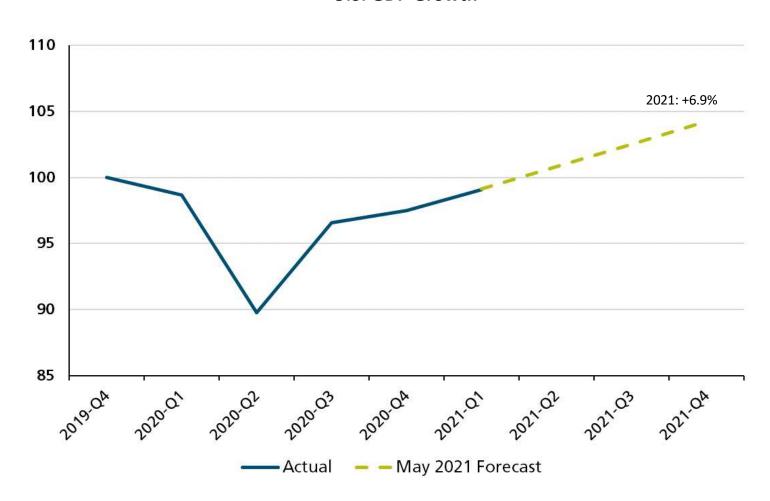


U.S. GDP Growth

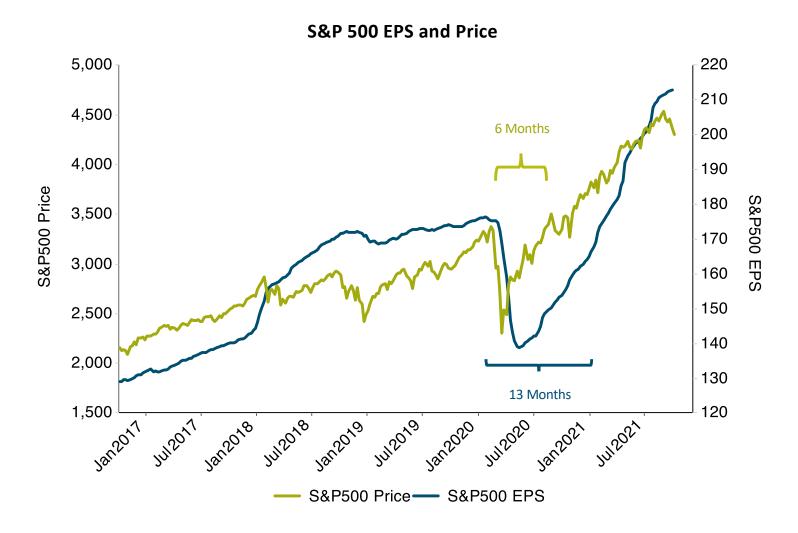






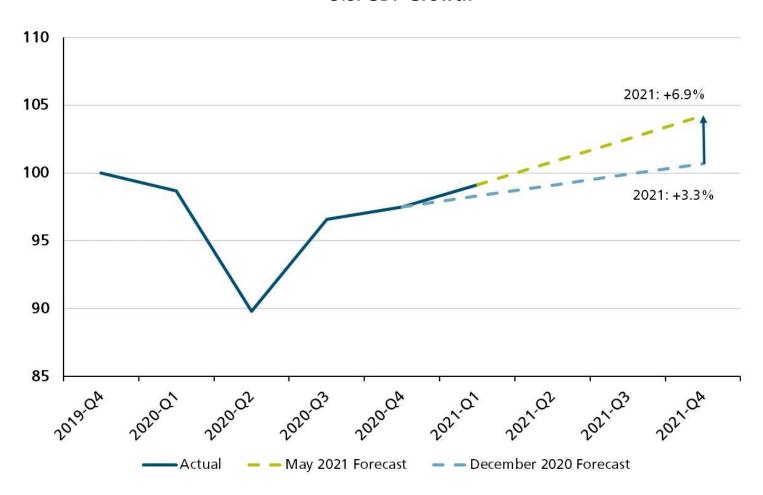






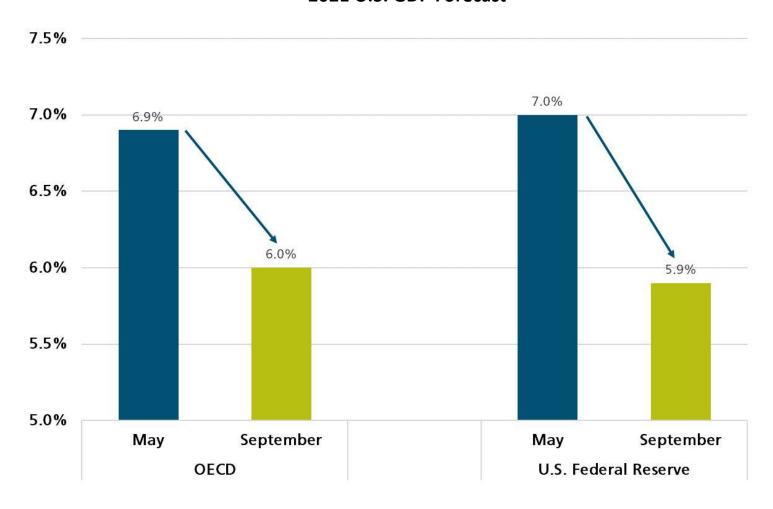








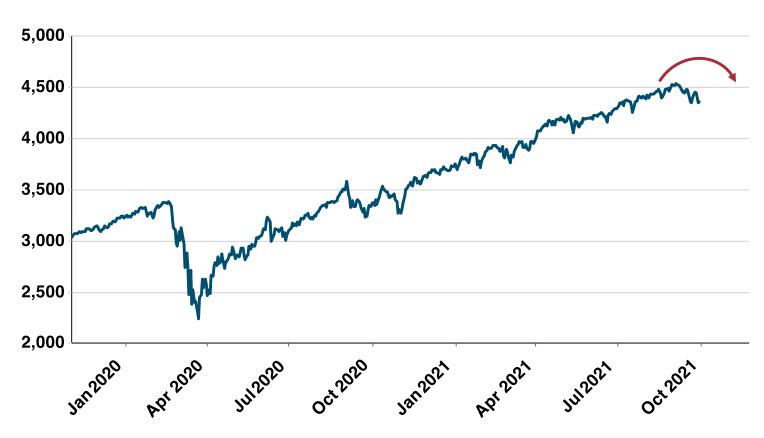
2021 U.S. GDP Forecast





Source: OECD and U.S. Federal Reserve.





Discussion Points

- Delta Variant
- Inflation Spike
 - Supply chain disruptions or demand shocks
 - Transient, stubborn or secular
- Higher Taxes



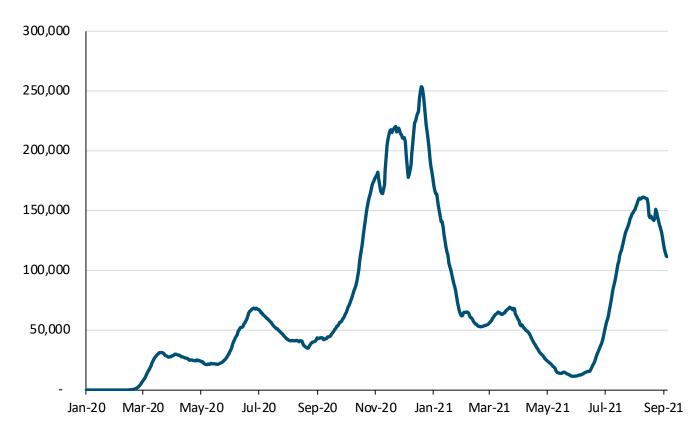
Discussion Points

- Delta Variant
- Inflation Spike
 - Supply chain disruptions or demand shocks
 - Transient, stubborn or secular
- Higher Taxes
- Inflection in Stimulus
 - Monetary tapering and tightening
 - Fiscal cliff
- Impact of Deceleration on Valuation



Daily US COVID Cases

(7-day moving average)



Daily Covid Cases are now falling ...



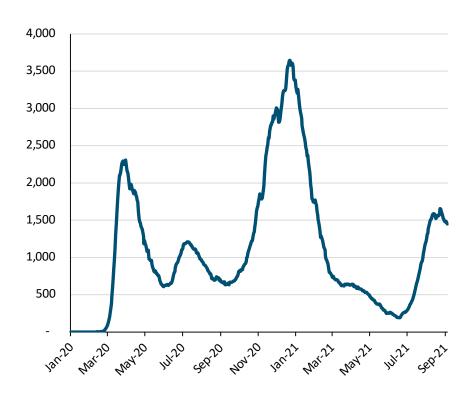
Source: CDC.

The Delta Wave

US COVID Hospitalizations

Daily US COVID Deaths

(7-day moving average)



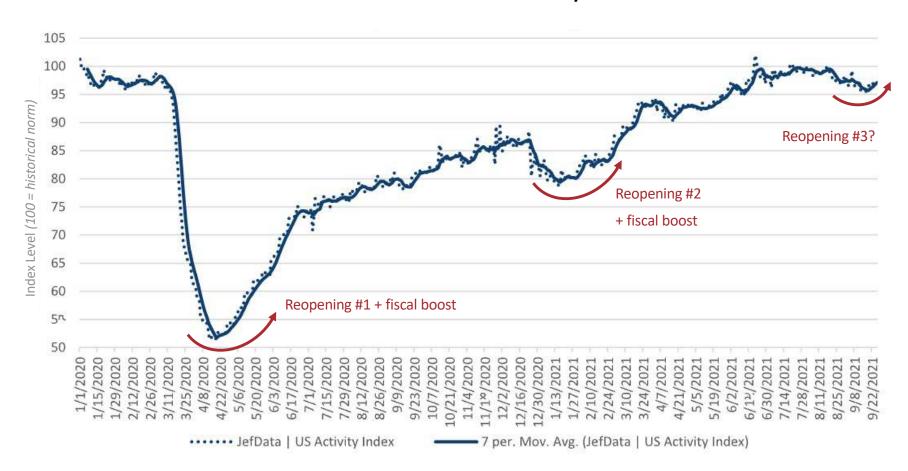
... as are hospitalizations and deaths



Source: CDC, Our World in Data.

Delta Waves and Economic Activity

Jefferies US Economic Activity Index



Decline in Delta cases may well spark a resurgence in economic activity

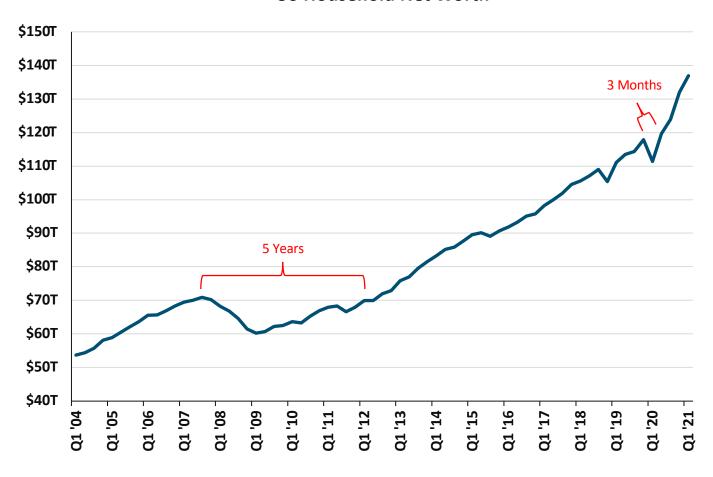


U.S. Consumer Still Strong

- Higher disposable incomes
- Stronger balance sheets
 - Resilient stock market
 - Strong housing market
 - Low interest rates
- Higher savings rates
- Declining jobless claims and unemployment rate
- Higher consumer confidence



US Household Net Worth





Debt Service Payments as % of Income



Low interest rates have reduced consumer debt burdens

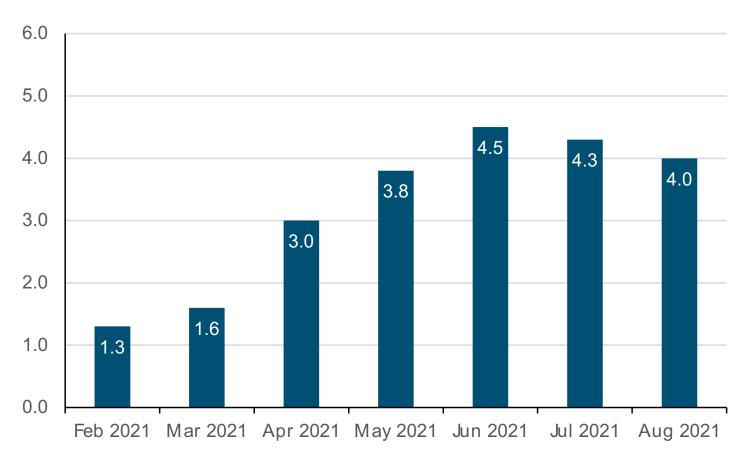


Inflation Concerns

- Supply chain disruptions and pent-up demand
- Brent oil above \$80 ... and gas above \$5?
- Wage inflation from shortage of labor
- Inflation expectations in the long run?



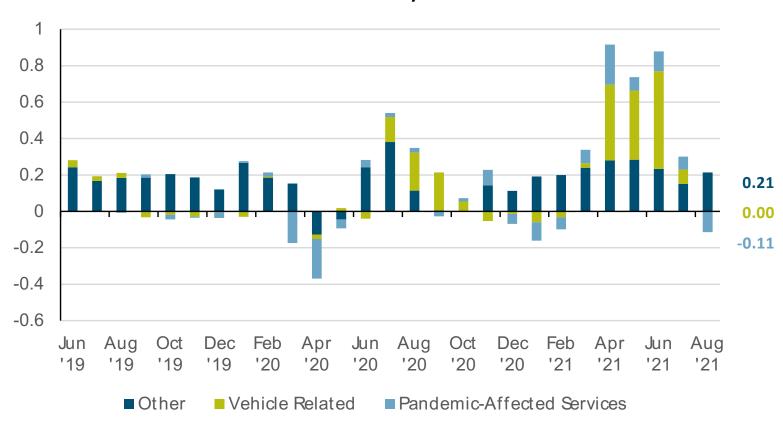




Inflation is gradually receding, but at a slower pace than which it spiked



Contribution to Monthly Core CPI Inflation



Pandemic effects of supply chain disruptions and excess pent-up demand are diminishing



Fed Projections of Core PCE Inflation



Inflation estimates for 2021 have risen in the last 3 months, but are lower in 2022, 2023 and 2024



Future Inflation Expectations



• 5-year, 5-year forward inflation expectations have inched lower in recent weeks



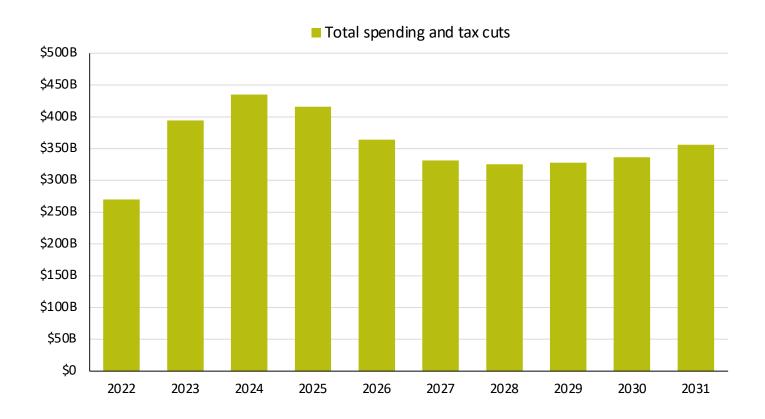
Source: FRED as of 9/24/2021

Select Tax Provisions from the House Ways and Means Committee Proposal

CATEGORY	Provisions
Individual and	Top individual rate to 39.6%
Investment Income Taxes	 Top capital gains rate to 25%
	High income surtax of 3%
	 Expand applicability of 3.8% NIIT
	Carried interest changes
	Tax on cigarettes and nicotine
Corporate Taxes	• Top rate of 26.5%
	Cap the QBI deduction for pass-through entities
	GILTI rate to 16.6%
	Corporate base-broadening
Estate Taxes	Early expiration of lifetime gift tax exemption



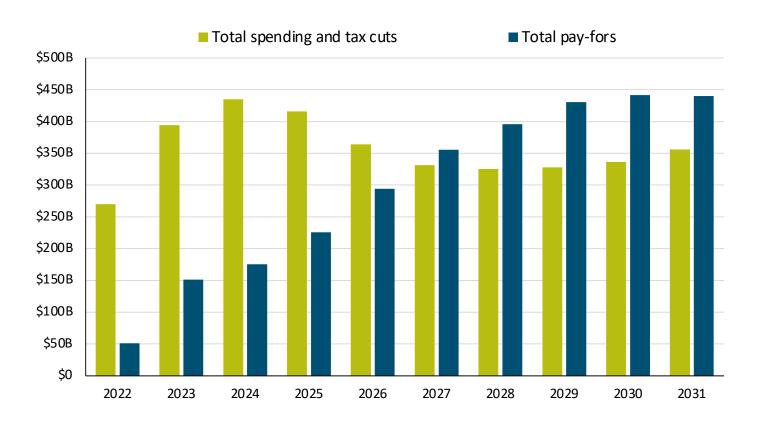
\$3.5T Reconciliation Bill: Spending and Tax Cuts





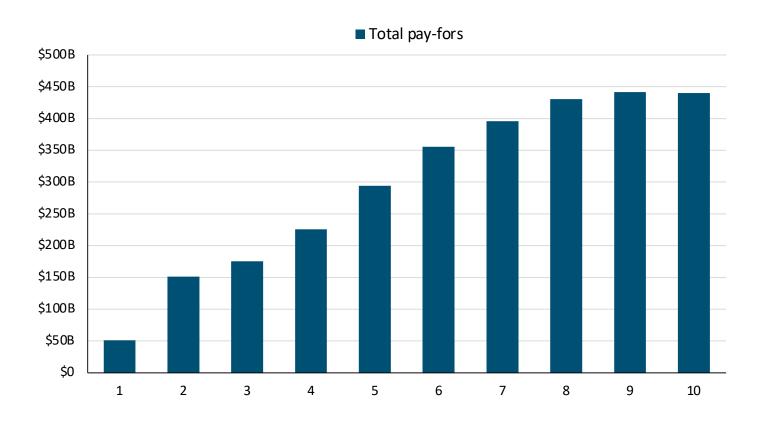
Federal Spending Offset by Higher Taxes

\$3.5T Reconciliation Bill: Spending vs. Pay-Fors





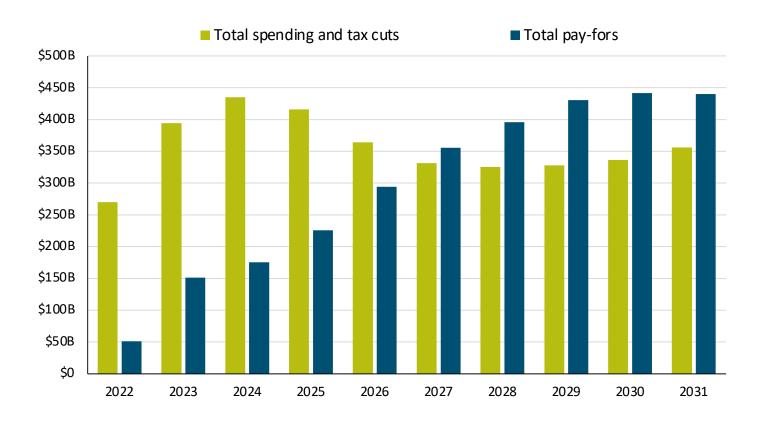
\$3.5T Reconciliation Bill: Pay-Fors





Higher Taxes Offset by Fiscal Stimulus

\$3.5T Reconciliation Bill: Spending vs. Pay-Fors





Inflection Points in Stimulus

Monetary

• <u>Tailwind</u>: Fed balance sheet from \$4t to well above \$8t

• Headwind: Fed focus now on tapering and tightening

Fiscal

<u>Tailwind</u>: Fiscal stimulus already at \$5.8t ... plus another \$4.7t

• <u>Headwind</u>: Prospects of an imminent fiscal cliff



Fed Tapering

September FOMC Statement

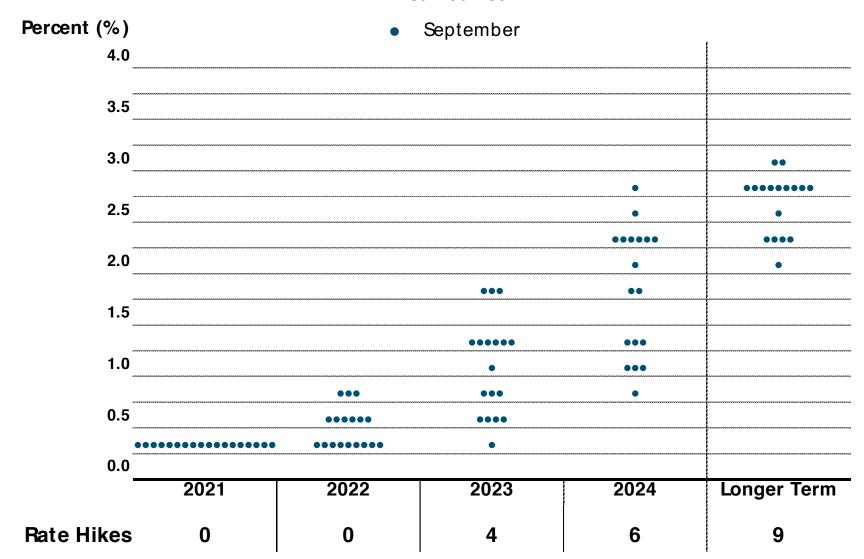
"If progress continues broadly as expected, the Committee judges that a moderation in the pace of asset purchases may soon be warranted"

- A nod towards normalizing monetary policy in the near term ...
 - ... without actually committing to a start date ©
- First rate hike after the end of bond purchases
- We expect that tapering will begin before year-end and last 6-9 months



Fed Tightening

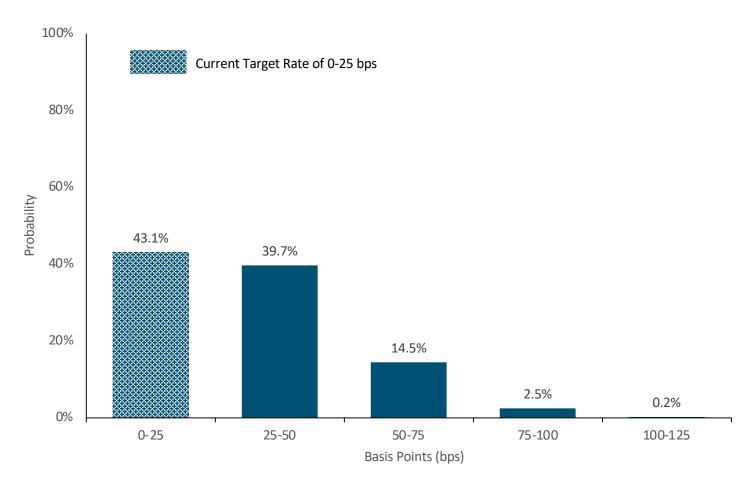
Fed Dot Plot





Market Expectations of Tightening

Target Rate Probabilities for 2 Nov 2022 Fed Meeting





Impact of Fiscal Stimulus

- Financial Impact Measure (FIM)
 - More comprehensive than just federal deficits
 - Combines impact of local, state and federal fiscal policy
- Interpreting FIM

•	FIM = 0: Neutral	Spending and taxes rise in line with potential GDP
---	------------------	----------------------------------------------------

•	FIM > 0:	Expansionary	Spending and taxes rise more than p	otential GDP
---	----------	--------------	-------------------------------------	--------------

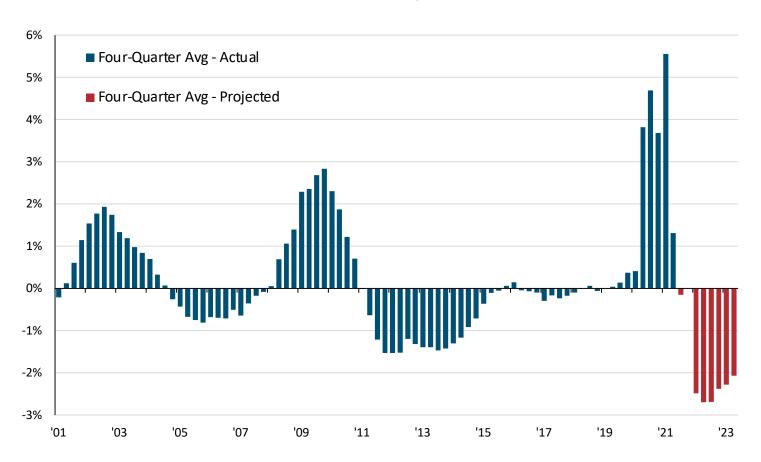
■ FIM < 0: Contractionary Spending and taxes rise less than potential GDP



Source: Hutchins Center

Fiscal Impact Measure

(Contribution of Fiscal Policy to Real GDP Growth)



Withdrawal of fiscal stimulus will decelerate growth by 2 to 3%



Stimulus Inflection ... Expected and Priced In

- 2020 Policy Measures:
 - Emergency tools for use in the throes of a pandemic
- 2021 Policy Responses:
 - Normalization for an economy recovering to a new and higher equilibrium
- Upcoming policy inflection has been known from Day One of the crisis
- · Stock and bond markets have already priced this inflection in

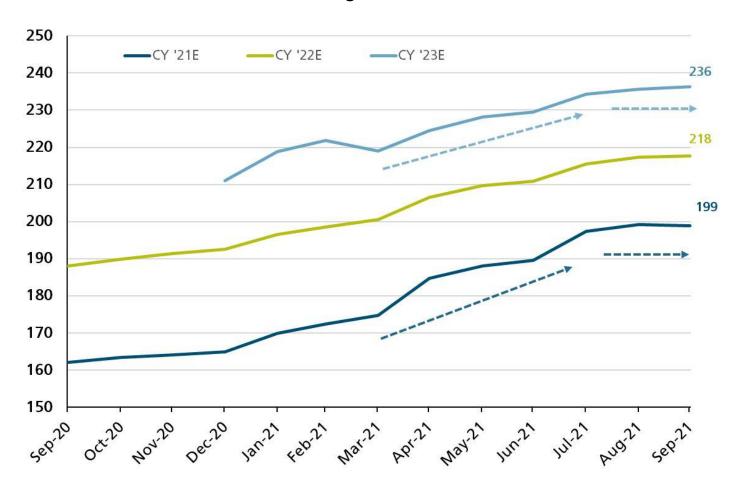


S&P 500 Earnings Estimates Over Time



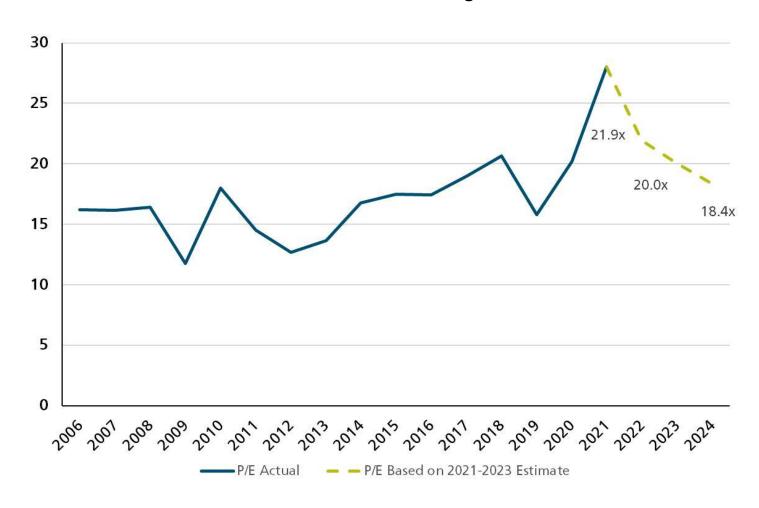


S&P 500 Earnings Estimates Over Time

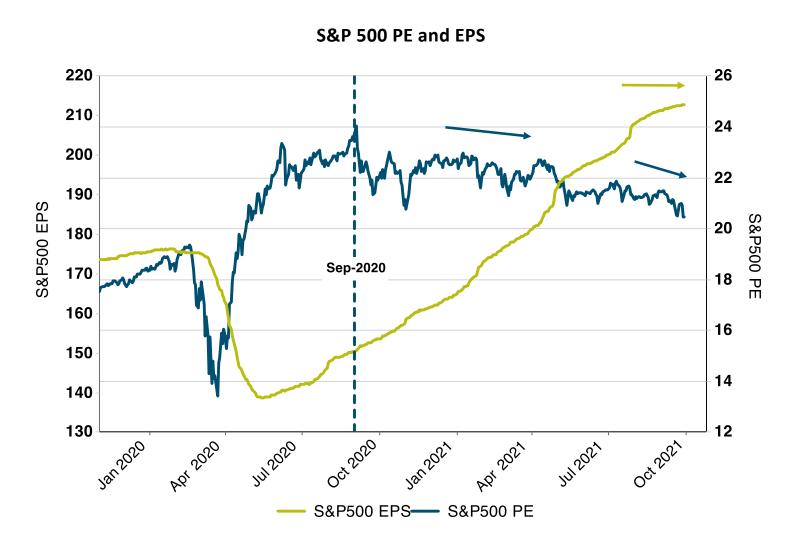




S&P 500 Price to Earnings Ratio

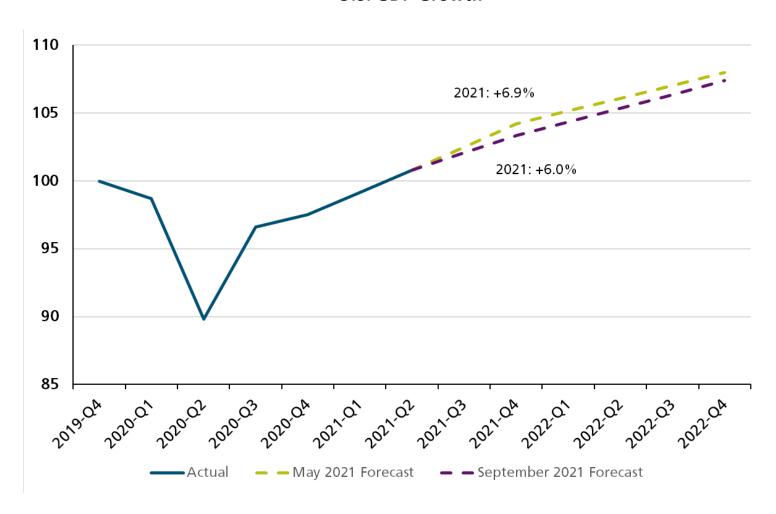






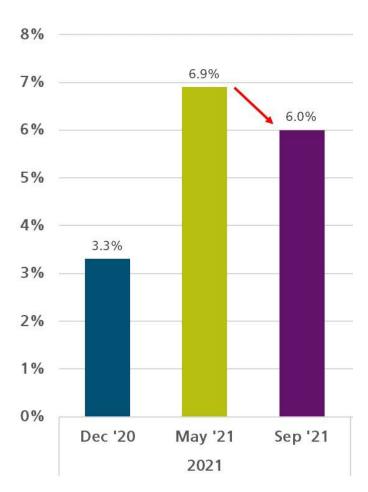


U.S. GDP Growth





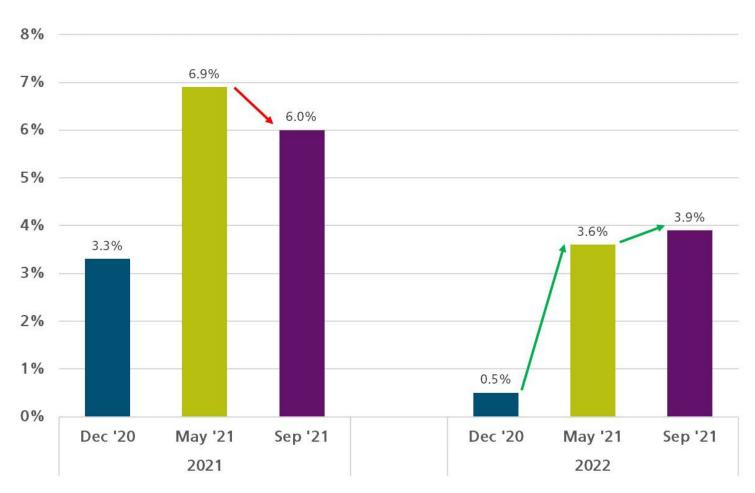
U.S. GDP Forecasts





An Optimistic Look at Future Growth







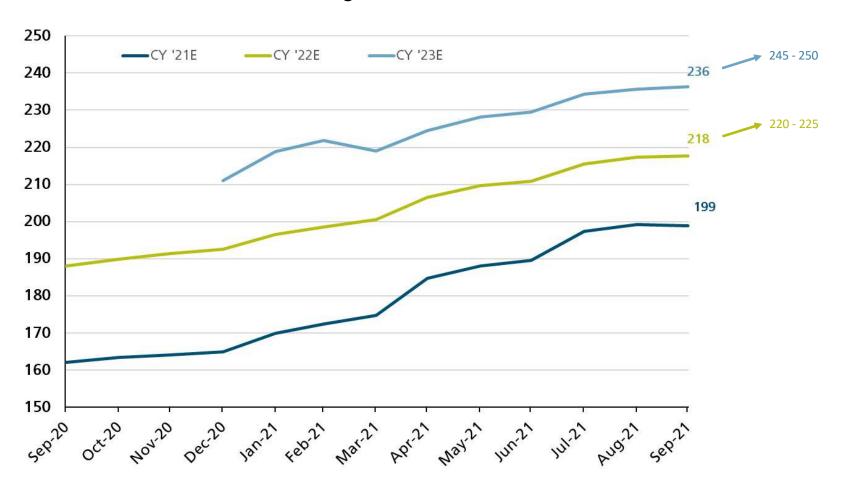
Growth Decelerating at a Slower Pace

U.S. GDP Forecasts, %

Forecast Time	2021	2022	Difference	
Dec 2020	3.3	0.5	-2.8	Improving
Sep 2021	6.0	3.9	-2.1	<u> </u>
Difference	+ 2.7	+ 3.4		
	1			
	Impro	oving		

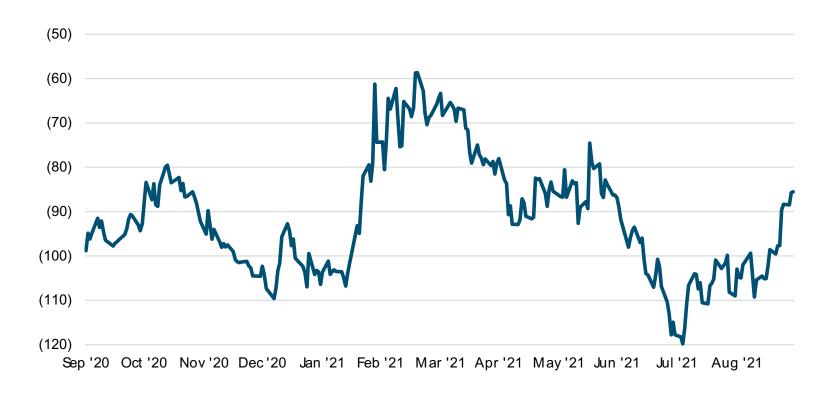


S&P 500 Earnings Estimates Over Time





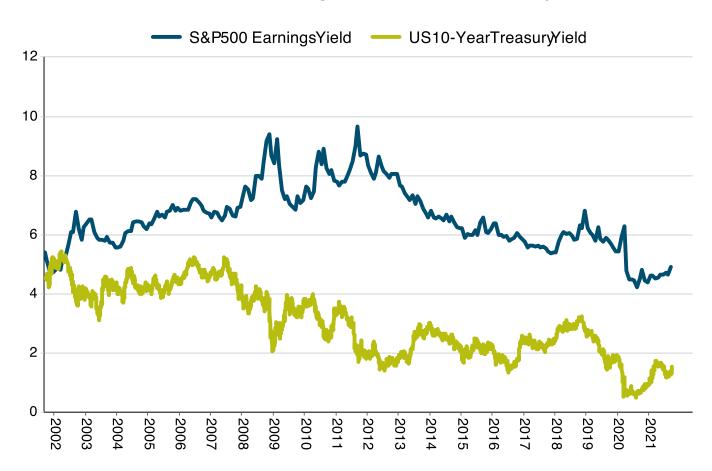
Real 10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield, bps





Source: Bloomberg

S&P 500 Earnings Yield vs. US 10Y Treasury





Source: FactSet.

Summary and Key Takeaways I

- Delta variant will have a limited economic impact ... as will future strains
- Covid virus will soon become endemic ... from a pandemic
- Inflation may remain stubbornly persistent over the next 6-12 months
 - It will eventually become transient as it drops below 3% by 2023



Summary and Key Takeaways I

- Delta variant will have a limited economic impact ... as will future strains
- Covid virus will soon become endemic ... from a pandemic
- Inflation may remain stubbornly persistent over the next 6-12 months
 - It will eventually become transient as it drops below 3% by 2023
- Future spending and tax increases are far from certain
- Higher taxes and spending will offset each other ... and be neutral to growth



Summary and Key Takeaways II

- Fed will begin tapering before year-end ... and end it after 6 to 9 months
- Fed and markets project the first rate hike in Q4 22 Q1 23
 - it may well happen in Q3 22
- Fiscal and monetary cliffs will cause growth to decelerate by 2 to 3%
 - Growth will still be robust in 2022 and 2023



Summary and Key Takeaways II

- Fed will begin tapering before year-end ... and end it after 6 to 9 months
- Fed and markets project the first rate hike in Q4 22 Q1 23
 - it may well happen in Q3 22
- Fiscal and monetary cliffs will cause growth to decelerate by 2 to 3%
 - Growth will still be robust in 2022 and 2023
- Inflection in stimulus is not new information and is likely priced in
- Stock valuations have already compressed ... and will do so in 2022 as well
- Constructive economic backdrop still argues for a pro-growth tilt



Summary and Key Takeaways I

- Delta variant will have a limited economic impact ... as will future strains
- Covid virus will soon become endemic ... from a pandemic
- Inflation may remain stubbornly persistent over the next 6-12 months
 - It will eventually become transient as it drops below 3% by 2023
- Future spending and tax increases are far from certain
- Higher taxes and spending will offset each other ... and be neutral to growth



Summary and Key Takeaways II

- Fed will begin tapering before year-end ... and end it after 6 to 9 months
- Fed and markets project the first rate hike in Q4 22 Q1 23
 - it may well happen in Q3 22
- Fiscal and monetary cliffs will cause growth to decelerate by 2 to 3%
 - Growth will still be robust in 2022 and 2023
- Inflection in stimulus is not new information and is likely priced in
- Stock valuations have already compressed ... and will do so in 2022 as well
- Constructive economic backdrop still argues for a pro-growth tilt



Disclosures

Investment and Wealth Management Services are provided by Whittier Trust Company and The Whittier Trust Company of Nevada, Inc., state-chartered trust companies, which are wholly owned by Whittier Holdings, Inc., a closely held holding company. All of said companies are referred to herein, individually and collectively, as "Whittier".

This document is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended, and should not be construed, as investment, tax or legal advice. This document does not purport to be a complete statement of services and solutions provided by Whittier, which may vary due to individual factors and circumstances. Company references are provided for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold any security. Although the information provided is carefully reviewed, Whittier cannot be held responsible for any direct or incidental loss resulting from applying any of the information provided.

Performance shown here may represent a model account, a composite of accounts, a strategy, a partnership, or other investment vehicles. The performance of a single model account may vary from composites over certain time periods. Performance may be gross of account fees unless otherwise stated. While an individual account may invest in accordance with a strategy or model account, others may have customized portfolios, based on unique considerations, which may contain securities that differ from those shown in the model portfolio. Various factors may result in divergent performance from that of the model account.

Past performance is no guarantee of future investment results and no investment or financial planning strategy can guarantee profit or protection against losses. Investors should note that income from such securities or other investments, if any, may fluctuate and that the price or value of such securities and investments may rise or fall.

This document may set forth forward-looking statements that are based on Whittier's current beliefs, assumptions, expectations, estimates and projections regarding the securities and credit markets, the economy in general and other matters. Words such as" anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "forecasts", "plans", "projects", "seeks", "aims" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Whittier judgments relating to and discussion of the value and potential future value or performance of any security, group of securities, type of security or market segment involve judgments as to expected events and are inherently forward-looking statements. No representations or warranties are made as to the accuracy or completeness of such statements, and actual events or results may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict with regard to timing, extent, likelihood and degree of occurrence. Therefore, actual results and outcomes may materially differ from what is expressed, implied, or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. The potential realization of these forward-looking statements is subject to a number of limitations and risks. Whittier does not undertake any obligation to update, amend or clarify forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

This document may not be reproduced, redistributed, retransmitted or disclosed, or referred to in any publication, in whole or in part, or in any form or manner, without the express written consent of Whittier. Any unauthorized use or disclosure is prohibited.



