PORTION CONTROL

By now your holiday tree is either quite crispy or has long been loaded in the mulcher. The candles have melted, the champagne has gone flat, and the last of the cookie crumbs and wrapping paper are in the dumpster. Another holiday season has come and gone; in and out, much like our waistlines! Yes, the five short weeks between Thanksgiving and New Years can take a toll on one's figure and this year seemed worse than normal as everyone was ready for a party. After a year of little celebration, the holiday party circuit was back in full swing and the eggnog was flowing. Unfortunately, so was Omicron, the highly contagious COVID variant that appears to be the gift that keeps on giving!

Besides pounds on the scale, 2021 saw quite a few numbers go up and down starting with the number of COVID cases, vaccines received, and boosters approved. There were see-sawing gyrations in the stock market and global energy prices as the world tried to predict the impact of the Delta and Omicron variants on supply chains and consumer demand. There were the ups and downs of hyperbolic meme stocks, space rockets, bitcoin, natural disasters, flight cancellations, and the number of cargo boats unloading in California on any given day.

Then there was that one dreaded number that kept going up, inflation! Whether dining in or dining out, we've all seen an increase in the tab. (The November headline Consumer Price Index was up 6.8% year-over-year, the largest one-year gain since 1982). While some companies and businesses have been able to absorb input price increases, others have attempted to pass them on to the consumer. Additional "creative" types, have found an alternative solution called portion control. Did the quantity of tater tots on my plate just get cut in half? Did that 8-oz filet shrink to 6? No, that's not your imagination and we've all seen this story before. Remember when Coca-Cola shrunk the 20-oz bottle to 16 ounces? Then a few years later we saw the introduction of the adorable 8-oz cans? Shrinkage is trending in everything from corn flakes to hamburger patties. However, for a country that outsources diabetes, perhaps we should take advantage of this inflation-induced diet program. After all, March and Spring Break are around the corner so you better get your beach body on!

In spite of price hikes and limited supplies, early holiday shopping reports show the consumer is quite healthy. Unfortunately, so are shoplifters who have wreaked havoc on the likes of retailers from Walgreen's to Louis Vuitton. Perhaps inflated prices are just making up for the "spillage". Stock market prices are also inflated; however, consumer sentiment is pointing in the other direction. Generally, happiness is correlated with the size of one's pocketbook, but in a year that sent the S&P 500 up 28.7%, consumer sentiment fell by 13% as the cloud of COVID fatigue combined with rising prices weighed on consumer psychology.

Portion control is also showing up in employee populations. Whether due to illness, lack of desire, or shifts in long-term goals, it seems most places you go these days are understaffed. Our local CVS store recently shut its doors one day at 2:00 in the afternoon because no one showed up to work. The "Great Resignation" phenomenon is real, with 4.5 million people leaving their jobs in November alone. Meanwhile there are 11 million job openings still unfilled. This perfect storm has resulted in upward pressure on wages (year-over-year hourly earnings grew by 4.8% in November) as employers must dangle bonuses and enhanced benefits to entice people back to work. The NFIB Small Business Jobs Report found that 48% of businesses had job openings that they could not fill, more than double the 22% average over the report's 48-year history. Women have been especially affected as the shortage of child-care continues to be a major barrier to returning to the office.

Companies aren't the only ones tightening their belts.; so is the government. Stimulus measures, which have made a significant contribution to the economic recovery, are dwindling. Stimulus checks have stopped, unemployment benefits have faded and bond purchases are ending over the next few months. President Biden's nearly $2 trillion Build Back Better plan waits in the wings, having stalled in the Senate at the end of the year. Child tax credits, which were received by more than 35 million families in 2021, stopped as of January 1 and remain a controversial part of this plan.

Chairman Powell is also restricting the Federal Reserve's diet. Although December rates were left unchanged, the word "transitory" was retired and the Fed signaled they will be tapering bond purchases earlier than people expected. This sent the 10 year yield up to 1.52% to close the year, up from 0.93% at the same time in 2020. Further, rate hikes are all but assured in 2022 with the majority of members expecting a total of three.

Closing Thoughts

As we ring in 2022 and officially enter the 3rd year of a pandemic, perhaps the biggest "portion" reduction we have seen and the most significant unknown factor, is life expectancy. The United States alone has had two successive years of a decline in life expectancy of approximately 1.5 years each. Life insurance companies have reported the highest death benefits since the 1918 pandemic. We do not know what percentage of the labor force will have temporary, partial or permanent disability from Long COVID (and that's just the US). Despite these uncertainties, we are all learning to live with this virus. More people are getting vaccinated and boosted, quarantine times are being shortened and kids are returning to school. There are sure to be more variants that evolve, just like the common cold. At Ulrich, we strive to maneuver and adjust our clients' portfolios to persevere through good times and bad. Just like war, famine, and previous pandemics, this too shall pass. Until then, we continue to stay the course and focus on brighter days to come.

Regards,

John P. Ulrich, CFP®
President

Whitney E. Solcher, CFA®
Chief Investment Officer

Equity Markets

The S&P 500 was one of the best-performing major indices for the quarter (+11.0%) and the year (+28.7%). While every sector posted double-digit results for the year, returns were mixed in 4Q. For the quarter, Communication Services (0%) was the laggard, and Real Estate (+18%) and Tech (+17%) took the top slots. For the year, the worst sector was Utilities (+18%) and the best was Energy (+55%). Since the market low in March 2020, the S&P 500 is up over 100%.

However, not all stocks enjoyed the same ride. Within the S&P 500, the market capitalization weight of the top 10 stocks in the index reached a record 30.5%, and the P/E ratio of those stocks was 33.2 versus 21.2 for the broad index. Growth stocks outperformed value for the quarter and the year in the large cap space, but mid cap and small cap growth underperformed value for both periods.

The difference in full-year performance across market cap and styles is especially stark. From a pure capitalization standpoint, small cap (R2000: +14.8%) underperformed large (R1000: +26.5%), with outperformance driven by strong results from mega-cap technology, pharmaceutical, and auto stocks. Even more pronounced was the difference between small cap value and small cap growth (R2000 Growth: +2.8%; R2000 Value: +28.3%). The R2000 Value Index was helped by its relatively hefty exposure to more high-performing cyclical sectors such as Energy (+66%), Materials (+30%), and Industrials (+28%). Conversely, Health Care (-21%) is the largest sector for the R2000 Growth Index, and weak results from Communication Services (-11%) also hurt relative results.

Non-U.S. stocks were hurt by U.S. dollar strength; the MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index was up 1.8% for the quarter and 7.8% for the year but in local terms it was up 13.0% for the year. The yen sank 10% in 2021 vs. the U.S. dollar, the largest drop since 2014. Japan was up nearly 14% in local terms in 2021 but only 2% in dollar terms. Emerging markets (MSCI EM: -1.3%; -2.5%) did not participate in the stock rally the rest of the world enjoyed. China's weight in the Index (35%) and poor performance (-6%; -22%) was a key driver. China stocks were hurt by slowing growth and heightened regulation. Brazil (-6%; -17%) was also a notable underperformer. India (-0.2%; +26%) and Russia (-9%; +19%) fell in 4Q but were up for the year. Turkey (-11%; -28%) was the worst performer and the 44% decline in the Turkish lira was also notable. The country is battling high inflation (36% in December) with unconventional monetary policy (lowering rates).

Fixed Income

U.S. fixed income returns were literally flat in 4Q (0.0%) and the Bloomberg Aggregate posted an unusual negative result for the calendar year (-1.5%), for only the fourth time since the inception of the Index in 1976. Spread sectors underperformed in 4Q but outperformed for the year. The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield closed the year at 1.52%, up from 0.93% on 12/31/20 but flat over the course of the quarter. TIPS sharply outperformed the Aggregate for the quarter and the year (Bloomberg US TIPS Index: +2.4%; +6.0%) as expectations for inflation rose. The 10-year breakeven spread, which reflects inflation expectations over the next 10 years, was 2.56% as of year-end. The yield-to-worst for the Aggregate Index ended the year at 1.75%. High yield corporates were top performers for the quarter and the year (Bloomberg US HY: +0.7%; +5.3%) and the yield-to-worst for this Index was 4.21% as of year-end. Real yields, it goes without saying, are negative for the Aggregate and High Yield indices given the recent surge in inflation. Leveraged loans (S&P LSTA Lev Loan: +0.6%; +5.2%) also did relatively well.

Municipals (Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index: +0.7%; +1.5%) outperformed Treasuries for the quarter and the year, boosted by robust demand. In general, lower-quality securities outperformed in 2021 across the fixed income spectrum.

Overseas developed market returns were hurt primarily by U.S. dollar strength for the quarter and the year (Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-US: -1.2%; -7.0%). On a hedged basis (+0.1%; -1.4%), returns were similar to those in the U.S. Emerging market debt indices posted negative returns for the quarter and year. The JPM EMBI Global Diversified Index (-0.4%; -1.8%) performed better than the local currency JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified Index (-2.5%; -8.7%) as emerging market currencies suffered relative to the U.S. dollar.

Real Assets

Broadly, real assets performed well in 2021. The Bloomberg Commodity Index declined 1.6% for the quarter but was up 27.1% for the year. WTI Crude Oil closed at roughly $75/barrel (the low was $12 in April 2020!) and was about flat for the quarter but up over 50% for the year. TIPS (Bloomberg TIPS Index: +2.4%; +6.0%) performed relatively well for both the quarter and the year. REITs (MSCI US REIT: +16.3%; +43.1%) and infrastructure (DJB Global Infrastructure: +7.5%; +19.9%) were up sharply for the quarter and the year. Gold (S&P Gold Spot Price Index: +4.1%; -3.5%) was up for the quarter but down for the year.

Returns for Various Periods - December 31, 2021

	Last Quarter	Year to Date	Last Year	**Last 3 Years**	Last 5 Years	Last 10 Years	**Last 15 Years**
MSCI:ACWI	6.68	18.54	18.54	**20.38**	14.40	11.85	**7.05**
Russell:3000 Index	9.28	25.66	25.66	**25.79**	17.97	16.30	**10.59**
Russell:3000 Growth Index	10.89	25.85	25.85	**33.21**	24.56	19.39	**13.46**
Russell:3000 Value Index	7.54	25.37	25.37	**17.65**	11.00	12.89	**7.48**
MegaCap							
Russell:Top 50	12.14	30.14	30.14	**29.91**	21.17	17.51	**11.02**
Russell:Top 200	11.00	27.90	27.90	**27.28**	19.70	17.16	**10.93**
Russell:Top 200 Growth	13.70	31.24	31.24	**35.65**	26.78	20.71	**14.35**
Russell:Top 200 Value	7.35	23.46	23.46	**16.61**	11.10	12.74	**6.98**
Large Cap							
S&P:500	11.03	28.71	28.71	**26.07**	18.47	16.55	**10.66**
Russell:1000 Index	9.78	26.45	26.45	**26.21**	18.43	16.54	**10.74**
Russell:1000 Growth	11.64	27.60	27.60	**34.08**	25.32	19.79	**13.72**
Russell:1000 Value	7.77	25.16	25.16	**17.64**	11.16	12.97	**7.51**
MidCap							
S&P:400 Mid Cap	8.00	24.76	24.76	**21.41**	13.09	14.20	**10.45**
Russell:Midcap Index	6.44	22.58	22.58	**23.29**	15.10	14.91	**10.22**
Russell:Midcap Growth	2.85	12.73	12.73	**27.46**	19.83	16.63	**11.69**
Russell:Midcap Value	8.54	28.34	28.34	**19.62**	11.22	13.44	**8.78**
Small Cap							
S&P:600 Small Cap	5.64	26.82	26.82	**20.11**	12.42	14.50	**10.15**
Russell:2000 Index	2.14	14.82	14.82	**20.02**	12.02	13.23	**8.69**
Russell:2000 Growth	0.01	2.83	2.83	**21.17**	14.53	14.14	**9.97**
Russell:2000 Value	4.36	28.27	28.27	**17.99**	9.07	12.03	**7.19**
Russell:Microcap	(2.66)	19.34	19.34	**20.90**	11.69	13.62	**7.51**
Non-US Equity							
MSCI:ACWI ex US	1.82	7.82	7.82	**13.18**	9.61	7.28	**3.77**
MSCI:EAFE	2.69	11.26	11.26	**13.54**	9.55	8.03	**3.60**
MSCI:EAFE Growth	4.09	11.25	11.25	**18.95**	13.59	10.08	**5.47**
MSCI:EAFE Value	1.17	10.89	10.89	**7.82**	5.34	5.81	**1.60**
MSCI:EAFE Small Cap	0.07	10.10	10.10	**15.62**	11.04	10.80	**5.58**
MSCI:EM	(1.31)	(2.54)	(2.54)	**10.94**	9.88	5.49	**4.45**
Fixed Income							
Blmbg:Aggregate	0.01	(1.54)	(1.54)	**4.79**	3.57	2.90	**4.09**
Blmbg:TIPS	2.36	5.96	5.96	**8.44**	5.34	3.09	**4.69**
Blmbg:Long Gov/Credit	2.15	(2.52)	(2.52)	**10.62**	7.39	5.72	**7.03**
Blmbg:Long Credit A	1.38	(2.60)	(2.60)	**10.70**	7.02	6.14	**6.60**
Blmbg:HY Corp Cash Pay	0.74	5.30	5.30	**8.85**	6.31	6.83	**7.08**
Blmbg:Muni 1-10 Yr	0.18	0.54	0.54	**3.44**	3.09	2.56	**3.49**
Blmbg:Glb Agg xUSD	(1.18)	(7.05)	(7.05)	**2.46**	3.07	0.82	**2.65**
Blmbg:Glb Agg xUSD Hdg	0.07	(1.40)	(1.40)	**3.30**	3.11	3.80	**3.98**
JPM:EMBI Plus	(0.34)	(4.52)	(4.52)	**4.80**	3.36	4.23	**5.51**
Other Assets							
Blmbg:Commodity TR Idx	(1.56)	27.11	27.11	**9.86**	3.66	(2.85)	**(2.59)**
S&P GSCI	1.51	40.35	40.35	**7.99**	2.80	(5.50)	**(4.60)**
S&P:Gold Spot Price Ix	4.08	(3.51)	(3.51)	**12.59**	9.69	1.56	**7.27**
FTSE:NAREIT Equity Index	16.31	43.24	43.24	**18.41**	10.75	11.38	**6.94**
Alerian:MLP Index	0.55	40.17	40.17	**2.12**	(2.70)	(0.26)	**4.34**

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CAPITAL MARKETS REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Fourth Quarter 2021

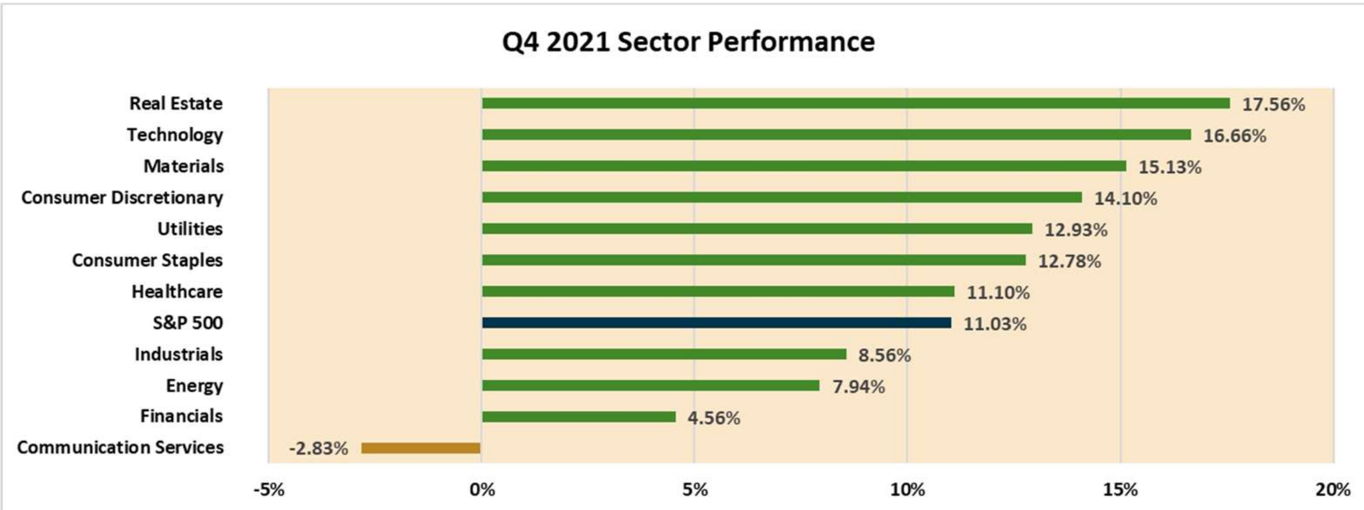
MAJOR MARKET INDICES (AS OF 12/31/2021)

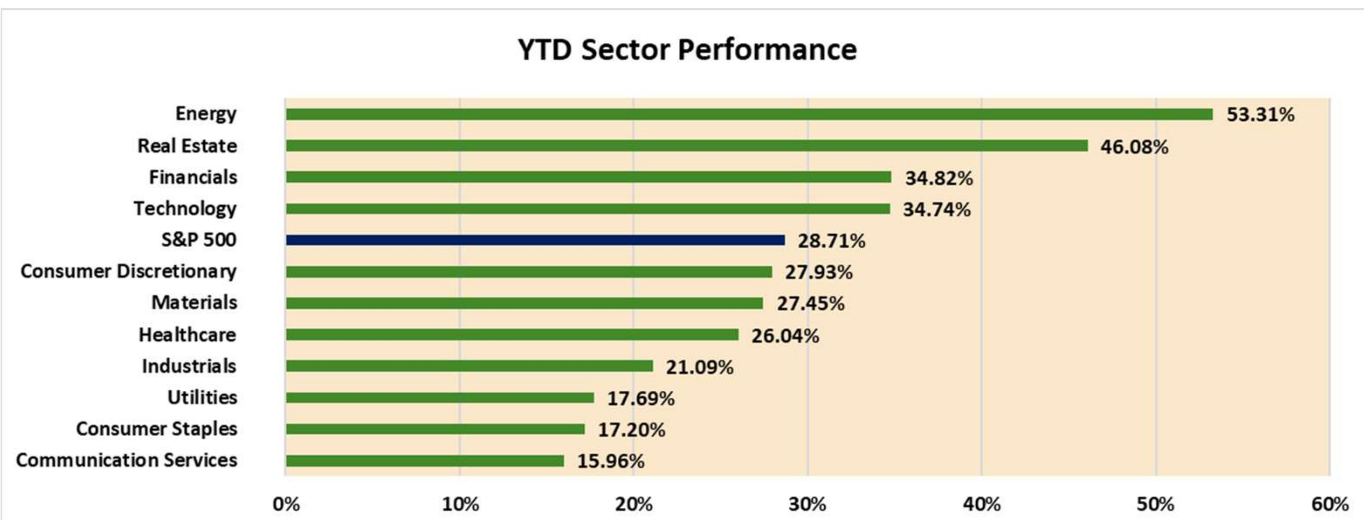
	2021			Annualized		P/E Ratio
Domestic Equity	**Q4**	**YTD**	**1 Year**	**5 Year**	**10 Year**	**TTM**
S&P 500	11.0%	28.7%	28.7%	18.5%	16.5%	25.2
Russell 3000	9.3%	25.7%	25.7%	18.0%	16.3%	23.9
Russell 1000 Value	7.8%	25.2%	25.2%	11.2%	13.0%	18.3
Russell 1000 Growth	11.6%	27.6%	27.6%	25.3%	19.8%	34.6
Russell 1000	9.8%	26.5%	26.5%	18.4%	16.5%	24.5
Russell 2000	2.1%	14.8%	14.8%	12.0%	13.2%	16.5
Russell 2500	3.8%	18.2%	18.2%	13.8%	14.1%	17.6
	2021			**Annualized**		**P/E Ratio**
International Equity	**Q4**	**YTD**	**1 Year**	**5 Year**	**10 Year**	**TTM**
MSCI ACWI Ex US	1.9%	8.3%	8.3%	10.1%	7.8%	15.1
MSCI EAFE	2.7%	11.8%	11.8%	10.1%	8.5%	16.5
Emerging Markets	-1.2%	-2.2%	-2.2%	10.3%	5.9%	12.5
	2021			**Annualized**		
Fixed Income	**Q4**	**YTD**	**1 Year**	**5 Year**	**10 Year**	**Yield**
Barclays Aggregate	0.0%	-1.5%	-1.5%	3.6%	2.9%	1.8%
Barclays Universal	0.0%	-1.1%	-1.1%	3.8%	3.3%	2.1%
	2021			**Annualized**		
Other	**Q4**	**YTD**	**1 Year**	**5 Year**	**10 Year**	**Value**
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan	0.7%	5.2%	5.2%	4.3%	4.7%	-
FTSE Nareit Equity REITs	16.31%	43.2%	43.2%	10.8%	11.4%	-
US Dollar	1.8%	6.7%	6.7%	-1.3%	1.8%	$95.97
WTI	-3.1%	57.9%	57.9%	6.9%	-3.1%	$75.21
Gold	1.9%	-5.8%	-5.8%	9.6%	1.6%	$1,828

- Despite a volatile 4th quarter, markets produced strong results with Large caps continuing to outpace Small caps, and Growth outperforming Value to reverse the lead that Value had produced for the first 9 months.
- International markets continued to underperform; exacerbated by a rising dollar and with Emerging Markets producing negative returns, mainly due to regulatory concerns in China.
- Despite concerns of inflation, gold has been negative on the year, while energy weakened slightly due to fears of the Omicron variant.

Source: Koyfin, Morningstar, Callan

SECTOR PERFORMANCE



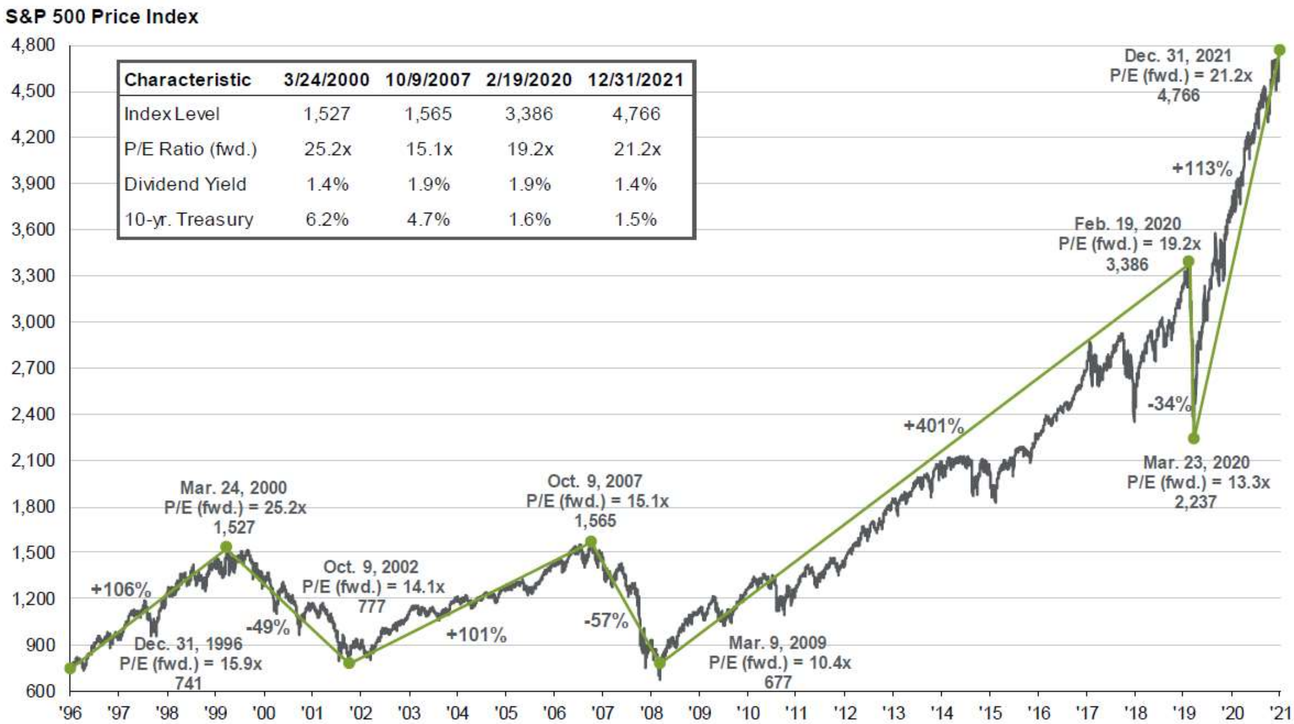


- All sectors were in the green for the year with energy, real estate, financials and technology leading the way.
- Q4 saw a mix of defensive sectors gain attention alongside the Santa Claus rally.

Source: Morningstar and Yahoo! Finance

MARKET VALUATIONS

- Market valuations continue to remain elevated, though increased earnings growth expectations have compressed the forward P/E slightly.

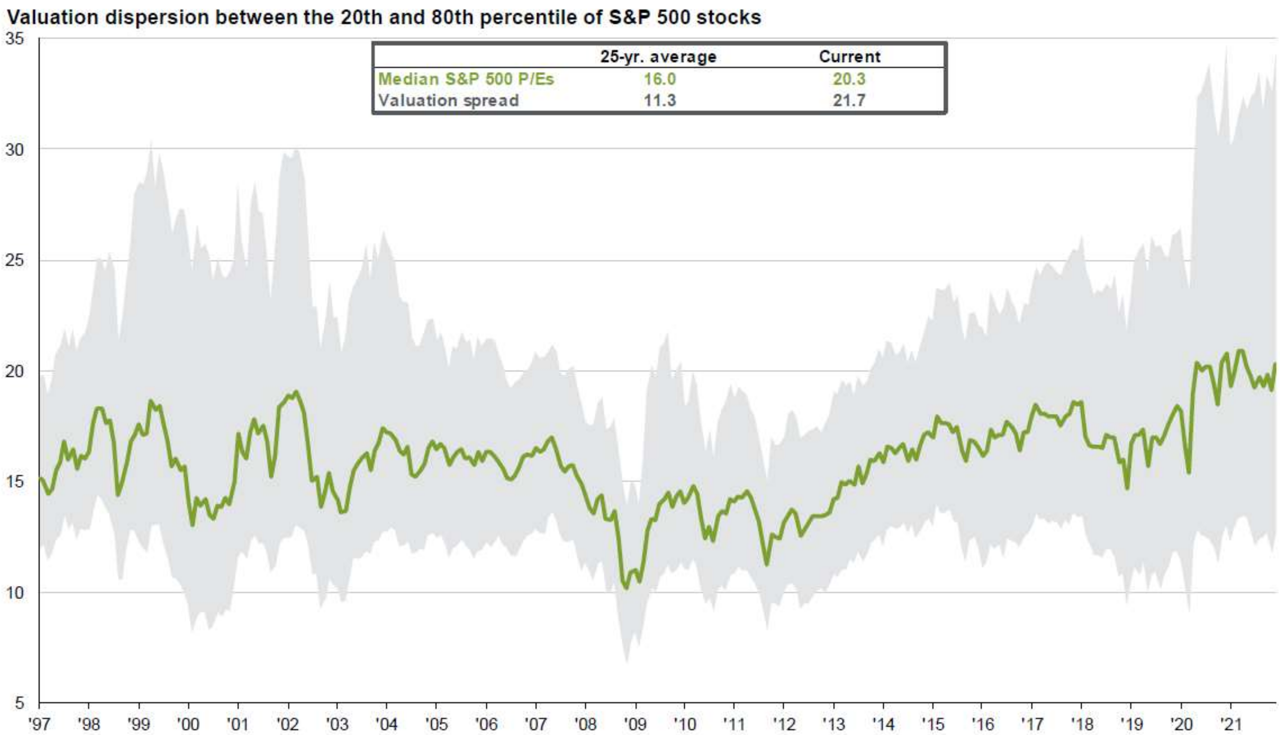


Characteristic	3/24/2000	10/9/2007	2/19/2020	12/31/2021
Index Level	1,527	1,565	3,386	4,766
P/E Ratio (fwd.)	25.2x	15.1x	19.2x	21.2x
Dividend Yield	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%
10-yr. Treasury	6.2%	4.7%	1.6%	1.5%

Valuation measure	Description	Latest	25-year avg.*	Std. dev. Over-/under-Valued
P/E	Forward P/E	21.18x	16.83x	1.30
CAPE	Shiller's P/E	40.9	27.86	2.05
Div. Yield	Dividend yield	1.35%	2.00%	1.97
P/B	Price to book	4.41	3.08	1.66
P/CF	Price to cash flow	16.17	11.11	2.30
EY Spread	EY minus Baa yield	1.35%	0.16%	-0.60

Source: JP Morgan

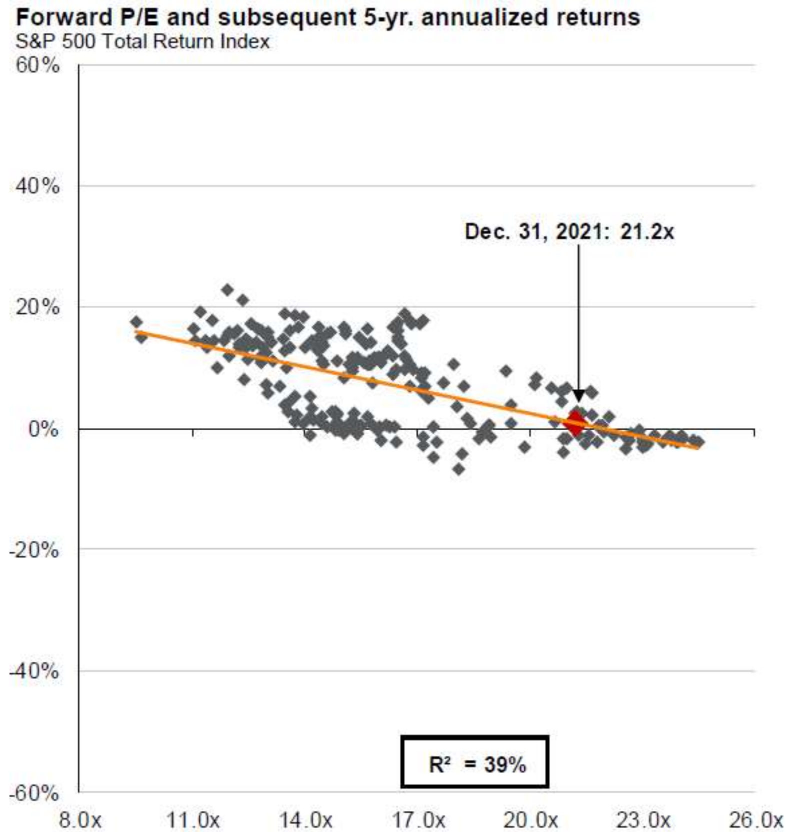
VALUATION DISPERSION



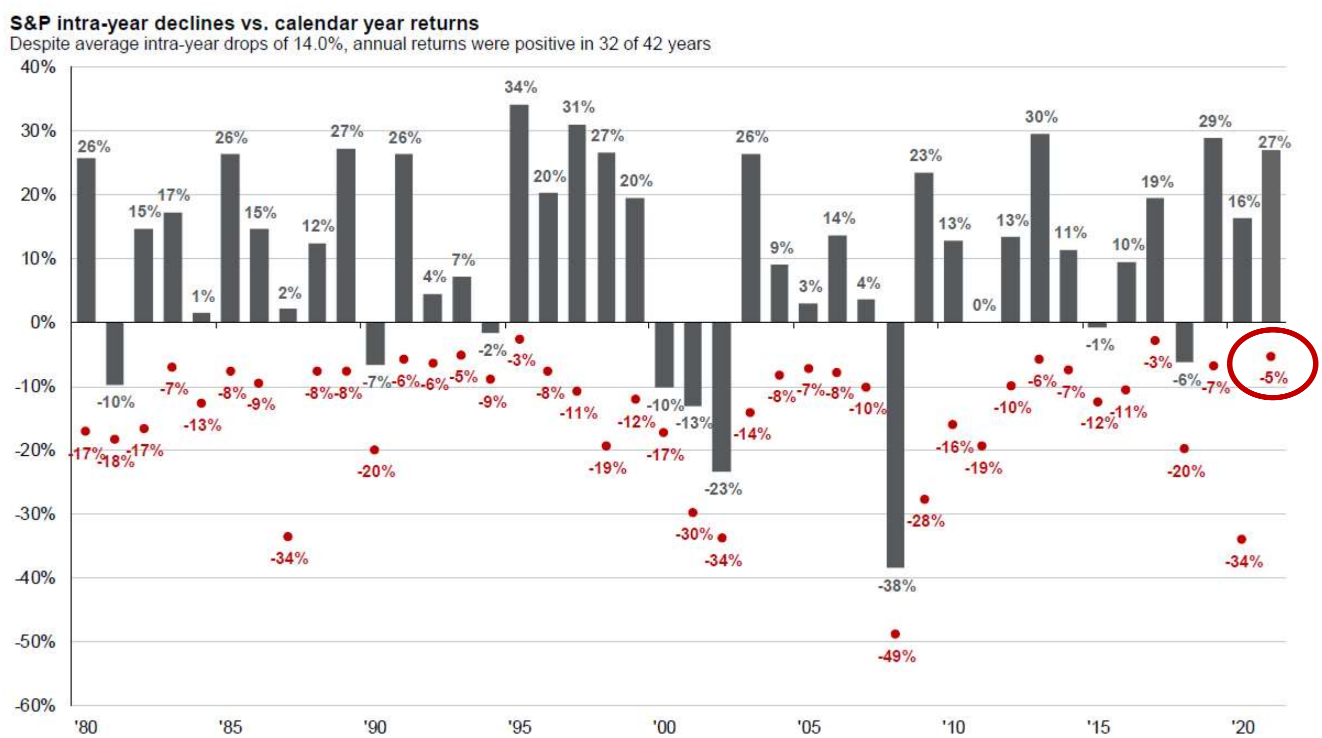
- Valuation dispersion remains at all time highs, therefore quality companies can still be found at attractive prices making the argument for active management and good stock selection.
- The top 10 stocks by market capitalization comprise 30.5% of the S&P 500, dominating the index and skewing valuations higher.

Source: JP Morgan

RETURN EXPECTATIONS



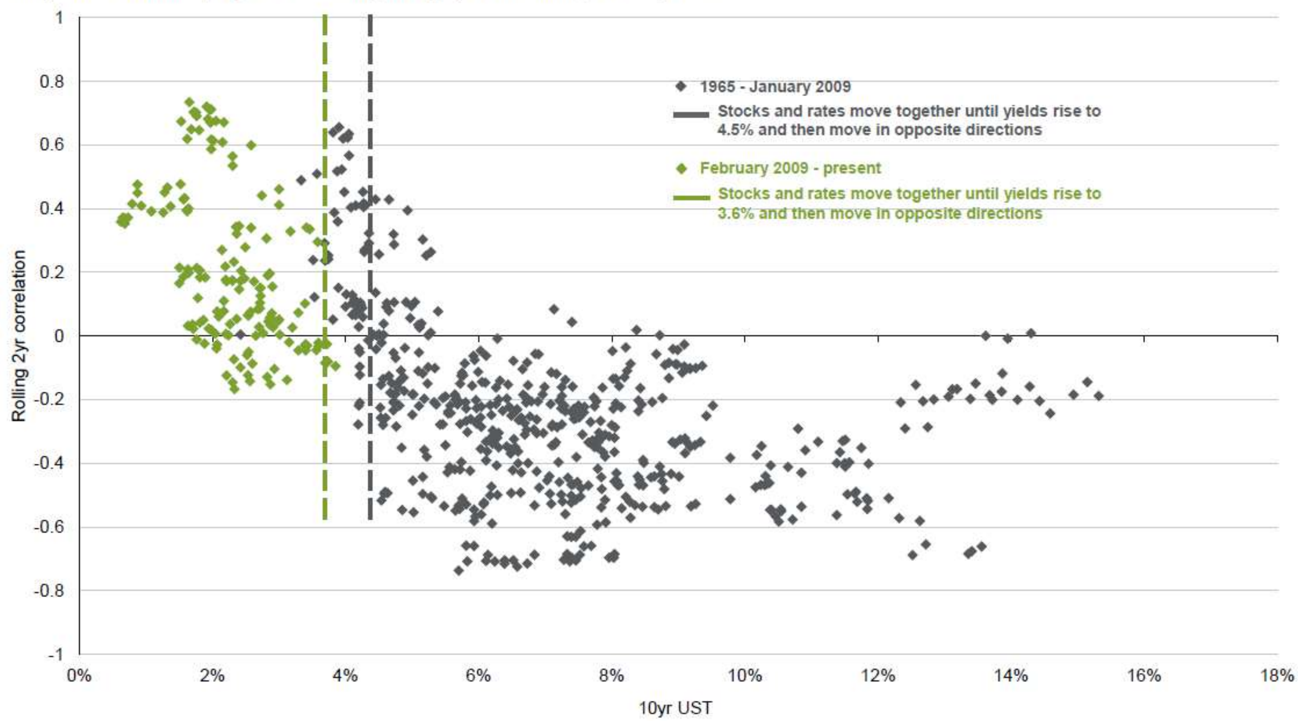
- High valuations dampen future return expectations for US markets, making diversification essential.
- A return to more normalized volatility should also be expected, especially as the Fed begins to cut back on stimulus.



Source: JP Morgan

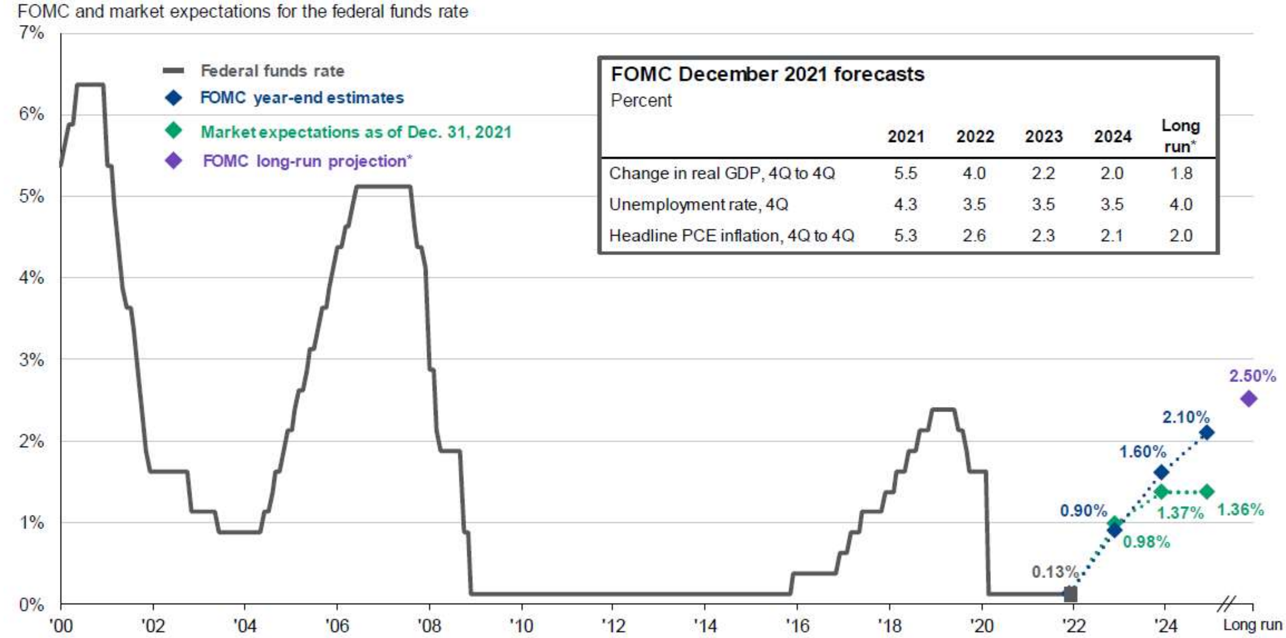
INTEREST RATES AND EQUITIES

Stock returns and interest rate movements before and after the Global Financial Crisis
Monthly S&P 500 returns, 10yr U.S. Treasury, rolling 2yr correlations, 1965 – present



- Expectations for three rate hikes in 2021 and four in 2022, advocate for shorter duration and floating rate exposure in fixed income portfolios.

Federal funds rate expectations
FOMC and market expectations for the federal funds rate

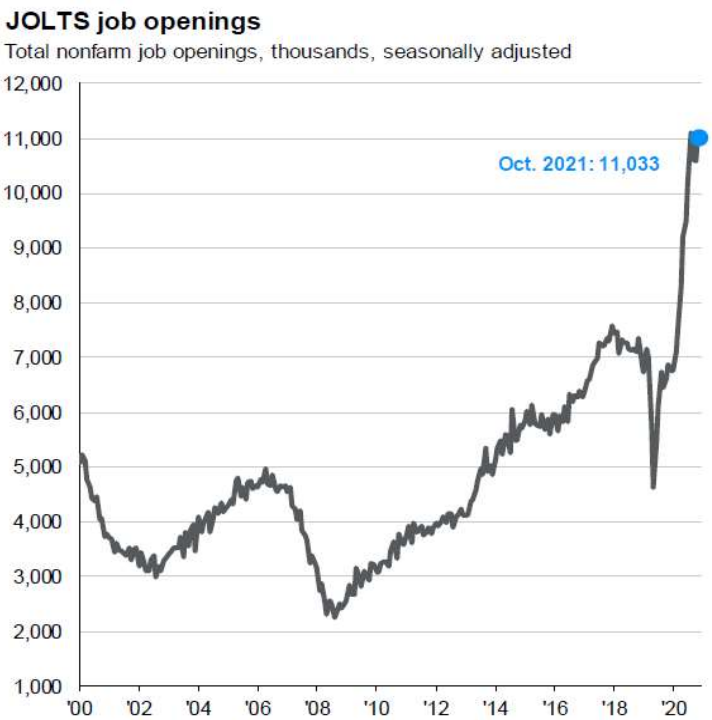


FOMC December 2021 forecasts
Percent

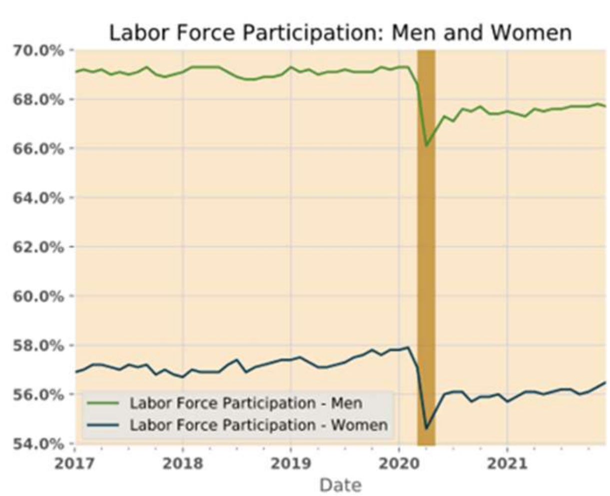
	2021	2022	2023	2024	Long run*
Change in real GDP, 4Q to 4Q	5.5	4.0	2.2	2.0	1.8
Unemployment rate, 4Q	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0
Headline PCE inflation, 4Q to 4Q	5.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0

Source: JP Morgan

JOB DEMAND STILL STRONG



- There continue to be more job openings than unemployed people, however, labor participation still remains below pre-pandemic levels.
- People are also quitting their jobs at elevated rates, while layoffs are well below normal levels.
- Women make up a larger percentage of those not working, as a significant shortage in day care still exists for working mothers.
- Over the last few years immigration has also been quite low, affecting lower end jobs, which is making wage growth more sticky.
- The combination of these factors, has pushed wages higher, which should eventually draw people back into the workforce especially as stimulus payments stop.
- Despite increases in wages, consumer sentiment continues to fall on Covid fatigue and inflation concerns.



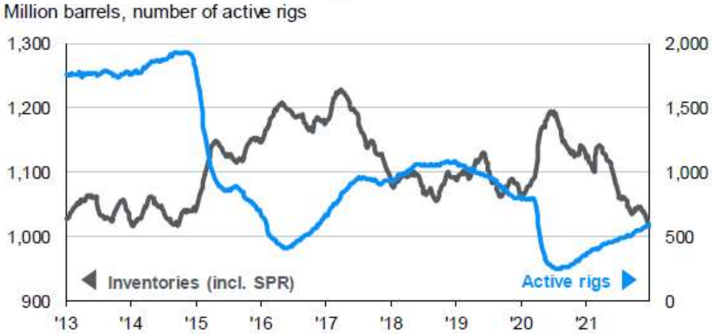
Source: JP Morgan, FRED

INFLATION TRANSITORY VS. STICKY

Change in production and consumption of liquid fuels
Production, consumption and inventories, millions of barrels per day

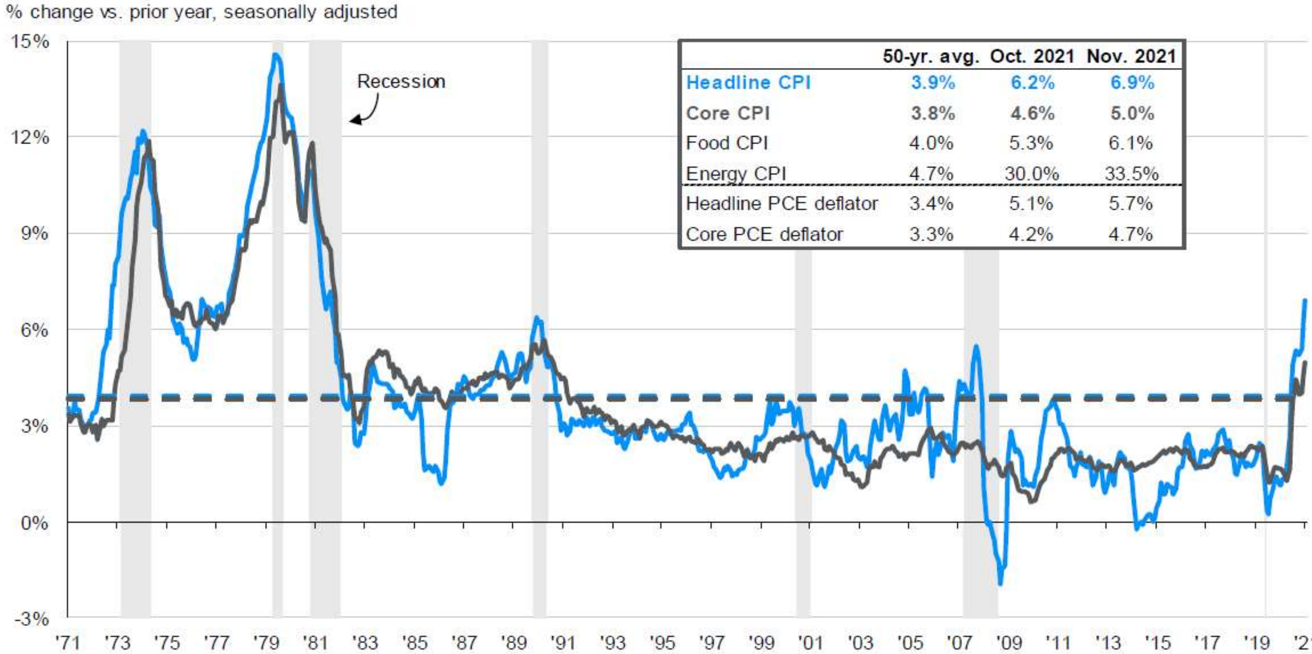
Production	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022*	Growth since '18
U.S.	17.9	19.5	18.6	18.8	20.1	12.4%
OPEC	36.7	34.7	30.7	31.6	33.9	-7.7%
Russia	11.4	11.5	10.5	10.8	11.6	1.7%
Global	**100.4**	**100.4**	**93.8**	**95.6**	**100.9**	**0.5%**
Consumption						
U.S.	20.5	20.5	18.2	19.8	20.5	-0.2%
China	13.6	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.9	16.7%
Global	**99.7**	**100.3**	**91.8**	**96.9**	**100.5**	**0.8%**
Inventory Change	0.7	0.1	2.0	-1.3	0.5	

U.S. crude oil inventories and rig count**
Million barrels, number of active rigs



- Energy is a large component of inflation this year and at these prices supply should catch up to demand.
- With demand and supply in balance we would not expect oil to be higher next year, which equates to 0% inflation.
- Food has become a larger part of inflation and weather has been a contributor to many crop's increasing commodity prices.
- 5-Year TIPS breakeven inflation rate is currently pricing in expectations of 2.86%, still above the Fed's 2.0% target.

CPI and core CPI
% change vs. prior year, seasonally adjusted

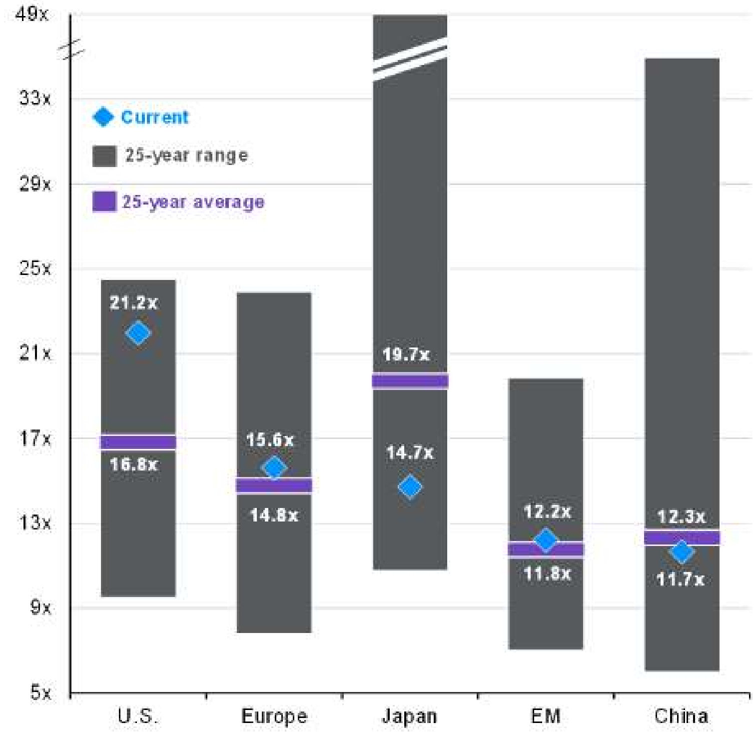


	50-yr. avg.	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021
Headline CPI	3.9%	6.2%	6.9%
Core CPI	3.8%	4.6%	5.0%
Food CPI	4.0%	5.3%	6.1%
Energy CPI	4.7%	30.0%	33.5%
Headline PCE deflator	3.4%	5.1%	5.7%
Core PCE deflator	3.3%	4.2%	4.7%

Source: JP Morgan

INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Global valuations
Current and 25-year next 12 months price-to-earnings ratio

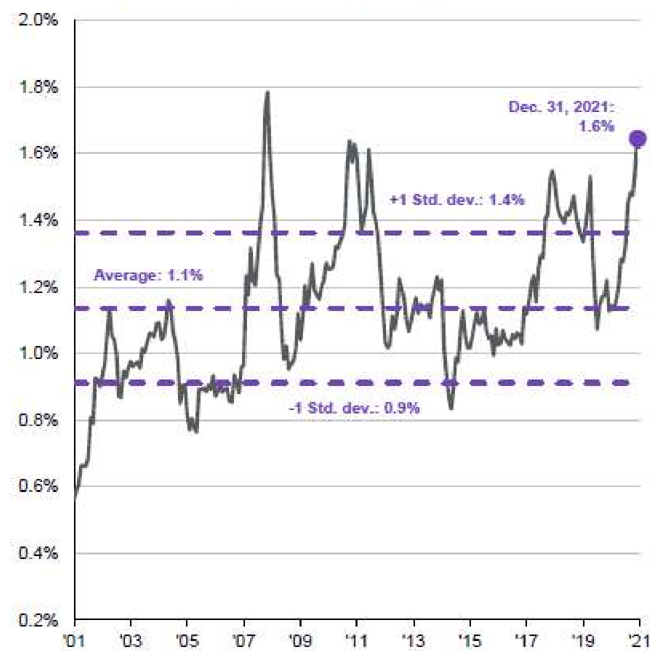


- One effective way of hedging against rising rates is investing outside of the United States
- International valuations compared to the US are at their largest dispersion in two decades.
- Dividend yields also look more attractive in international markets.
- Investors must be selective in Emerging Markets, as vaccination rates are still a risk to growth
- China makes up roughly 35% of EM equities

International: Price-to-earnings discount vs. U.S.
MSCI AC World ex-U.S. vs. S&P 500 Indices, next 12 months

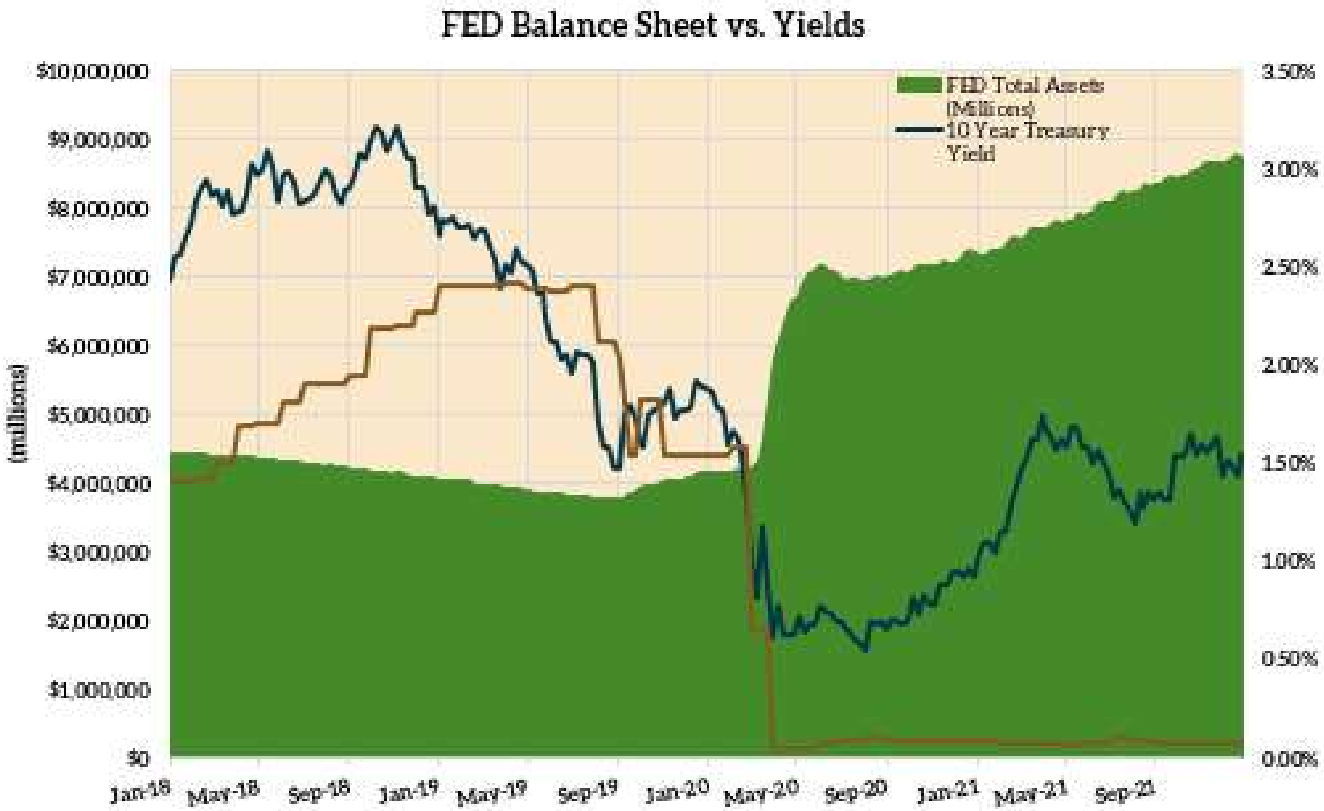
	20 yr. avg. P/E ratio	Current P/E ratio
S&P 500	15.5x	21.2x
ACWI ex-U.S.	13.3x	14.3x

International: Difference in dividend yields vs. U.S.
MSCI AC World ex-U.S. minus S&P 500 Indices, next 12 months



Source: JP Morgan

FED MOVES

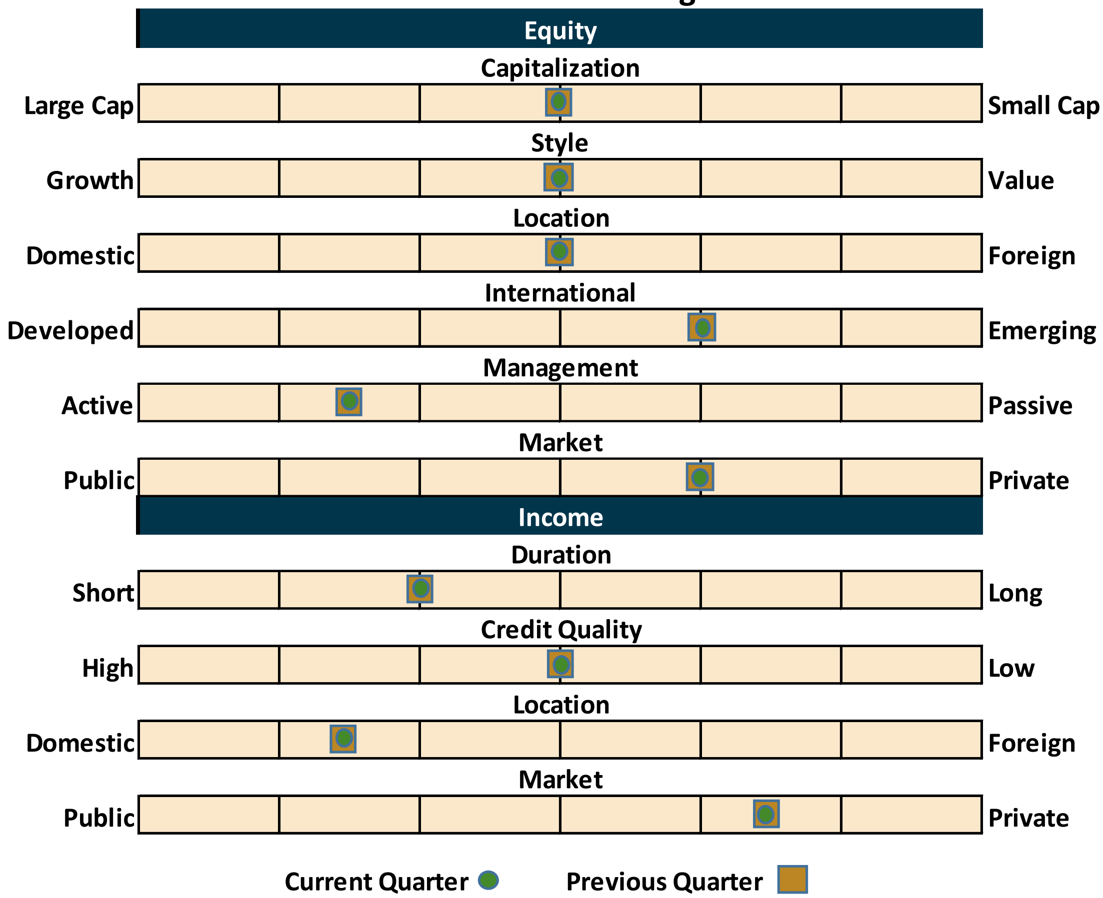


- 10-year Treasury rates continued to rebound in the 4th quarter, settling at 1.52% at year end and have since climbed to 1.8%, sending gyrations through growth stocks.
- The Fed has signaled for a first rate hike in March, followed by tow more increases.
- One would expect increased volatility as the Fed removes stimulus from the economy and shrinks the balance sheet.

Source: JP Morgan, FRED

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Ulrich Market Guage



- Despite the run up in markets, we still prefer equities to bonds given ultra-low interest rates, however, at this time we do feel private equity markets may afford a more attractive risk-adjusted return and are exploring efficient ways for our client to gain access to this asset class.
  - We have reduced our overweight to domestic equities, as we believe a wider global recovery should begin to favor international stocks and the recent run-up in the US dollar could reverse due to our rising debt.
  - Longer-term, emerging markets look more attractive compared to developed countries based on growth expectations and exposure to rising middle classes. However, near term risks from Chinese regulatory scrutiny, Russian political pressures, and rising commodity costs could continue to provide head winds.
  - We have remained tactically tilted towards biotech, technology and innovation and have added exposure to infrastructure, which should benefit from increased spending.
- We continue to diversify our income producing assets to provide a more attractive risk/return profile, including real estate, infrastructure, transportation and direct lending.