

Oral Roberts University Student Managed Investment Fund

Consolidated Report

Fall 2025

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December 9th, 2025

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Process

Overview of Industry-Level Analysis Performed

The Student Managed Investment Fund (SMIF) aims to find undervalued investments for potential long-term growth in the fund. These investments are based on and selected from the Russell 1000. The portfolio maintains diversity in the investments by assigning each portfolio manager to a different sector of the economy. These sectors include consumer cyclicals, consumer staples, industrials, communications, technology, and financials. Each portfolio manager expects to understand their sector's key factors, potential investment opportunities, current and historical trends, and the sector's structure. The portfolio managers can access and use resources and databases like FactSet, Bloomberg, ValueLine, and other sources deemed relevant by the manager. These resources create an understanding of each sector and provide their analysis.

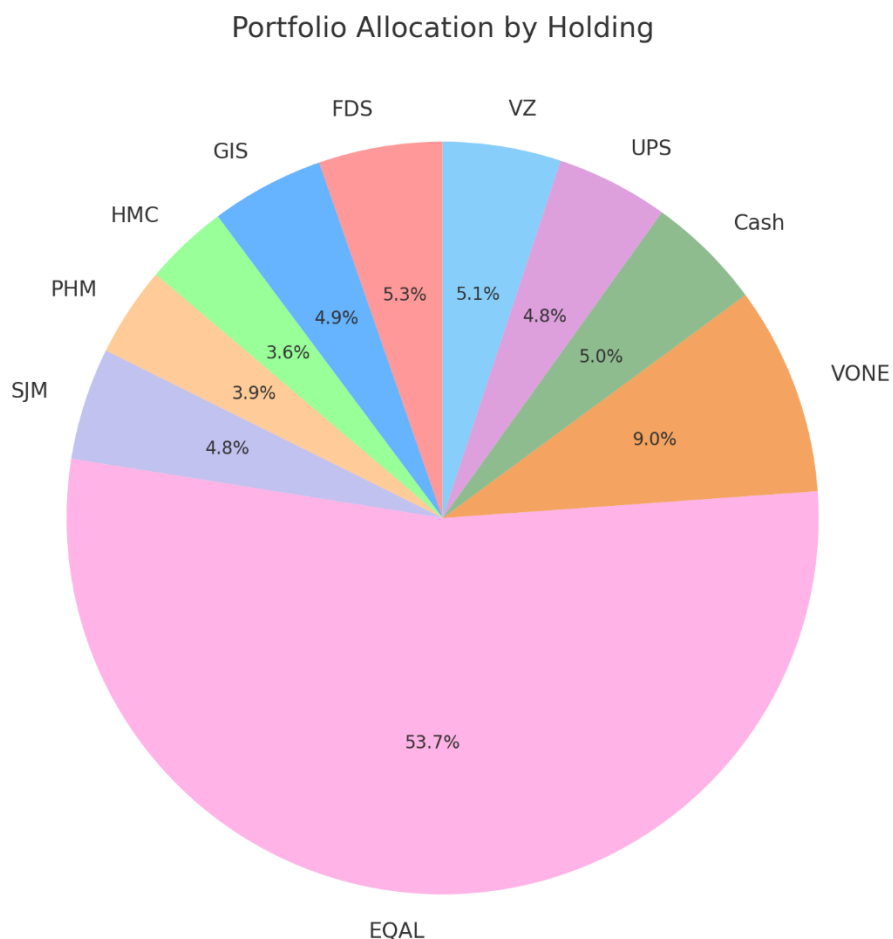
The portfolio managers also reevaluated the portfolio's current holdings, which prior managers had invested. The stock market is constantly changing, and to accomplish the goals of the SMIF, it is crucial to reevaluate as each industry performs differently during different times of the current market. The managers vote to hold, sell, or purchase more throughout the semester. The portfolio managers consider the previous and updated valuation of the investment and vote according to their evaluation and determination.

Current Market Analysis

The U.S. economy continues to expand, but at a slower and uneven pace, amid persistent policy and market uncertainty. GDP growth has moderated, with about 1.9% real growth projected for 2025, reflecting softer hiring, slower business investment, and lingering impacts from the late-summer government shutdown. Consumer spending remains the primary driver of economic activity, although households are becoming increasingly cautious. Inflation throughout 2025 has held close to 3%, which is elevated relative to pre-pandemic levels but well below the surges seen in 2021–2022. The main contributors continue to be food prices, key service categories such as medical care, rent, and education, as well as energy costs, including gasoline and natural gas. Projections for late 2025 into 2026 point to a gradual easing of inflation, but analysts note that tariff pressures and stubbornly high service-sector prices are likely to keep it above the Federal Reserve's 2% target.

Job data have shown signs of weakening, especially among small employers, raising concerns about whether consumer demand can remain resilient. Financial markets reflect this uncertainty; equity indices have experienced elevated volatility driven by shifting expectations around Fed policy, slowing growth, and ongoing trade friction. Tariff regimes introduced and expanded earlier in 2025 continue to pose a significant economic risk, weighing on global supply chains and contributing to investor risk aversion. Consumer confidence has improved slightly in recent weeks but remains well below historical averages, mainly due to concerns about affordability, elevated prices, and a cooling labor market. Overall, the U.S. enters the final month of 2025 growing, but slowly, and still burdened by inflation, trade uncertainty, and uneven economic momentum.

Industry Breakdown



Portfolio Makeup

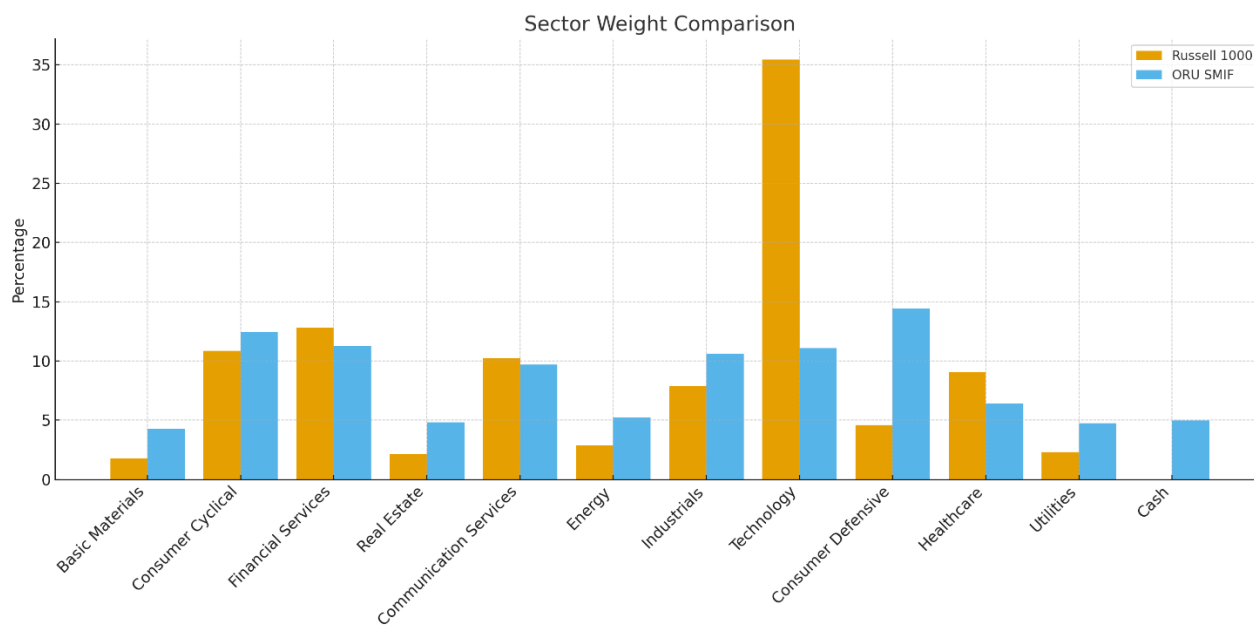
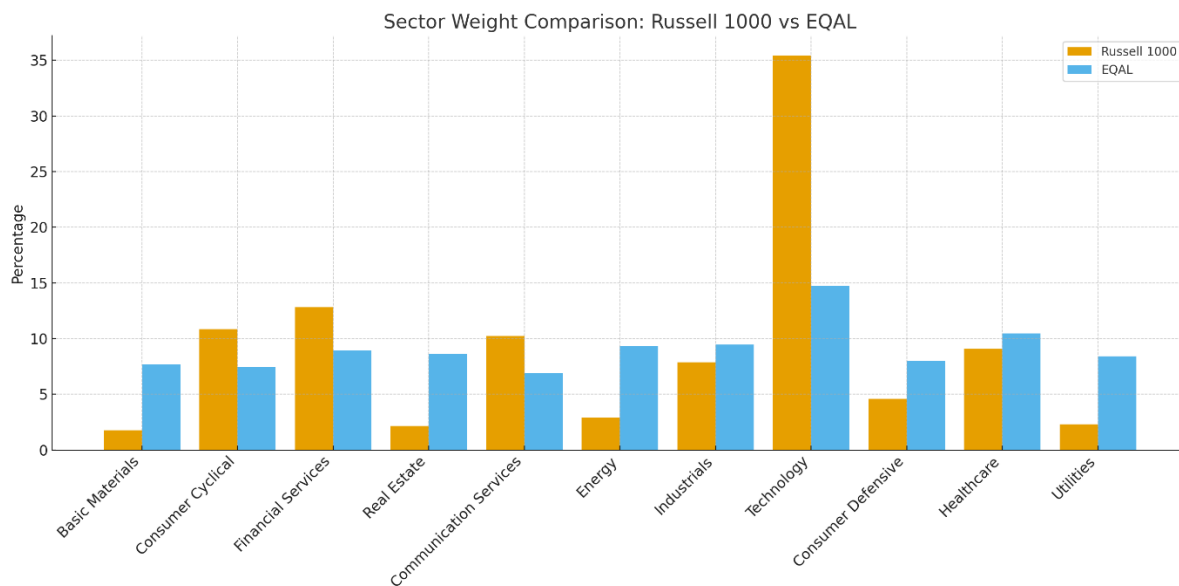
The SMIF portfolio is anchored by two diversified exchange-traded funds: the Invesco Russell 1000 Equal Weight ETF (EQAL) and the Vanguard Russell 1000 ETF (VONE). These holdings form the structural core of the portfolio. EQAL, which currently accounts for 53.7% of total assets, was originally selected by previous portfolio managers to reduce exposure to the top end of the market and mitigate the concentration risk inherent in a market-weighted index. Because EQAL assigns equal weight to each sector (and equally weights the companies within each sector), it naturally underweights mega-cap technology companies and increases exposure across the remaining sectors. This structural feature is the primary driver of the portfolio's technology underweight and the corresponding overweight in several non-technology sectors.

VONE and EQAL primarily serve as holding vehicles for capital that has not yet been allocated to individual stock selections, allowing the portfolio to maintain broad equity market exposure while the actively chosen single-stock positions remain the core focus.

The portfolio's active holdings include FactSet (FDS), General Mills (GIS), Honda Motor Co. (HMC), PulteGroup (PHM), The J.M. Smucker Company (SJM), Verizon (VZ), and United Parcel Service (UPS). Each represents approximately 5% or less of the portfolio. This sizing reflects the IPS rule that new positions may not exceed 5% at purchase. The IPS also requires action if a position the greater of 7.5% or 3x its Russell 1000 sector weighting, ensuring disciplined diversification and preventing concentrated risk.

The portfolio's 5% cash position meets IPS guidelines and is held for liquidity rather than as a tactical macro stance.

A major dynamic this year was the sharp selloff of several active holdings in the spring semester. At that time, actively selected stocks made up nearly 60% of the portfolio. As markets rebounded, margins of safety on many of these positions disappeared. Under IPS discipline, several positions were sold, with proceeds reallocated primarily into EQAL. This rebalancing reduced active exposure from nearly 60% to slightly above 40%. The shift reflects valuation discipline rather than a move away from active management.



Sector Breakdown

Relative to the Russell 1000, the SMIF portfolio is more diversified and more defensive. The technology underweight primarily reflects EQAL's equal-weight construction rather than a macro view. In addition, the managers have identified few technology names that meet valuation and quality standards, and none are currently held. This structure limits exposure to the Russell 1000's concentration in a handful of mega-cap technology firms.

Overweighting in Consumer Defensive results from EQAL's sector composition and from the portfolio's two sector active picks: General Mills (GIS) and Smucker's (SJM). Both positions fit the IPS and reinforce the portfolio's emphasis on stable cash-flow businesses.

The Financial Services weight is slightly below the Russell 1000 benchmark, again due to EQAL's composition rather than an explicit underweight decision. Replacing Columbia Banking System (COLB) with FactSet (FDS) preserved active sector exposure without materially increasing the total allocation.

The combined effect of EQAL, VONE, and IPS position-size constraints is a portfolio that distributes risk more evenly across sectors and individual holdings. Where a handful of technology firms dominates the Russell 1000, the SMIF portfolio avoids concentration risk and maintains broader exposure, consistent with the IPS and with the program's diversification objective.

Consumer Cyclical & Consumer Staples

The consumer staples sector is characterized by inelastic demand, relatively predictable revenue, and resilience during economic downturns. The sector is currently facing challenging macroeconomic conditions, with persistent inflation in food and grocery prices pressuring both margins and consumers (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025). Unlike cyclical industries, consumer staples perform consistently through both expansions and recessions. This non-discretionary nature protects the sector's revenues when GDP growth slows. According to the Conference Board, consumer confidence weakened in 2025; however, sales of groceries and household products remained steady, indicating that staples are more resilient in weaker spending conditions than other industries.

The consumer cyclicals sector, also known as the consumer discretionary sector, comprises companies that sell non-essential goods and services, including automobiles, apparel, entertainment, and leisure. Unlike staples, demand in this sector is highly sensitive to the business cycle. In 2025, the consumer cyclical sector faces headwinds from slowing consumer confidence, tariffs that are raising input costs, and global trade uncertainties. This weakening sentiment threatens to reduce demand for items such as cars, homes, and luxuries. Macroeconomic factors, such as inflation, significantly influence the outlook for cyclicals, especially in sectors like housing, travel, and entertainment.

Screening Process

To identify the most financially strong companies in the sector, a universal screen within FactSet was conducted to create a list of companies within the Russell 1000. Based on industry relevance, key performance indicators that reflect profitability, growth potential, liquidity, and leverage were selected. These included: market value of common equity, return on average total equity (ROE), expected sales growth (%), current ratio, quick ratio, total debt to equity (%), earnings per share (EPS), return on assets (ROA), projected return on equity (%), price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, and price-to-book (P/B) value.

The selected metrics were exported into Excel, and conditional formatting was applied to identify companies demonstrating the strongest overall financial performance. The Coca-Cola Company, Costco Wholesale Corporation, and Monster Beverage Corporation were selected as the top 3 pitch based on a combination of metrics, considering growth, profitability, debt levels, and liquidity to ensure a balanced assessment.

The Coca-Cola Company is a global leader in the nonalcoholic beverage industry, with a diversified portfolio of over 200 brands. Coca-Cola's strong brand equity and extensive distribution network allow it to maintain pricing power even in inflationary environments. Its 41.9% return on equity and 12.1% return on assets highlight operational efficiency, while an expected sales growth of 5.1% and a projected ROE of 46.7% point to continued profitability—essential factors for the consumer staples sector. With a market cap of about \$284 billion, a P/E ratio of 23.4, and a beta of 0.49, Coca-Cola's stock shows strong stability and steady returns compared to the broader market.

Costco's 30.3% return on equity and 11.2% return on assets highlight efficient capital use and operational strength, which are vital indicators of success in the low-margin retail sector. A 7.9% expected sales growth rate highlights ongoing growth and expansion, supported by a modest 42.1% debt-to-equity, which indicates manageable leverage.

For the consumer staples sector, where consistency, inventory turnover, and cost control are critical, Costco stands out for its efficient operations and ability to sustain profitability in tight economic conditions.

With a market cap of about \$65.5 billion, a P/E ratio of 41.9, and a beta of 0.61, Monster Beverage reflected solid investor confidence and relatively low volatility. Its 21.3% return on equity and 20.4% return on assets demonstrated excellent efficiency in converting assets into profits. This is particularly notable in an industry where return on assets is typically much lower. A current ratio of 3.3 and a low total debt-to-equity of 7.3% highlight its strong liquidity and minimal reliance on debt. With expected sales growth of 6.8% and a projected ROE of 24.2%, Monster showed the potential for continued expansion while maintaining solid financial health.

A different approach was employed using Bloomberg to select the top one stock pitch. Using Bloomberg, a screen was created to identify value stocks trading at a low P/E ratio and high dividend yield. Using this strategy, General Mills was picked and presented as the top one pitch. General Mills (GIS) presents a compelling investment opportunity as a stable, dividend-paying company with strong brand equity and consistent cash flows in the consumer staples sector. Despite recent declines in income and growth rates, the stock appears undervalued, suggesting potential for steady dividend returns. The residual income model with no terminal growth reflected a stock value of \$73.80 on the low end and \$82.57 on the high end of the value range, with the stock price being \$48.05 as of the valuation date.

Existing holdings were evaluated, including Delta Air Lines (DAL), PulteGroup, Tyson Foods (TSN), and J.M. Smucker (SJM). All shares of Delta Air Lines (DAL) and Tyson Foods (TSN) were sold, as margins of safety in all scenarios did not meet our criteria. The portfolio managers made a decision to hold all shares of PulteGroup and increase the weighting of J.M. Smucker as the updated valuations reflected good margins of safety.

Industrials

The Industrials sector encompasses a wide range of industries, including Aerospace, Industrial Machinery, Engineering & Construction, Railroads, Airlines, and Couriers, each contributing to the production of capital goods and the delivery of essential services that support national and global economic infrastructure. Companies such as Boeing, Caterpillar, and UPS highlight the sector's role in enabling large-scale operations, logistics, and development. Because Industrials are tightly linked to economic cycles, they tend to outperform during periods of economic expansion. When business investment strengthens, demand for transportation and construction increases, and overall industrial activity rises. While inflation and interest rates often begin to climb later in the expansion phase, high inflation and high interest rates themselves do not generally benefit industrial companies; rather, it is the broader economic growth and increased capital spending that typically drive sector performance. As a result, Industrials are influenced heavily by shifts in fiscal and monetary policy that affect borrowing costs, investment decisions, and operational efficiency.

Throughout early 2025, the Industrials sector experienced renewed pressure stemming from political and economic developments, particularly under President Trump's revised trade policies. New tariffs on imports from China, Canada, and Mexico elevated supply chain costs and heightened uncertainty for firms already facing margin compression. Combined, these forces prompted downward revisions to valuation models and elevated risk premiums, reinforcing the importance of stock selection focused on companies with durable balance sheets, resilient profitability, and strong competitive positioning.

Within this environment, three top stock pitches emerged from the Industrials sector: Mueller Industries (MLI), A. O. Smith Corporation (AOS), and Snap-on Incorporated (SNA). These companies were selected following a structured, metric-driven screening process across multiple industries including metal fabrication, engineering and construction-related manufacturing, and industrial tools and diagnostics. The evaluation began with a broad review of the sector and was followed by quantitative screening using key metrics such as, price-to-earnings (TTM), EV/EBITDA, dividend yield, and EPS (TTM) to identify companies with attractive valuations and stable earnings performance.

Fundamental strength was further assessed through profitability indicators including gross margin, operating margin, net profit margin, and efficiency measures such as return on equity (ROE) and return on assets (ROA). Liquidity and balance sheet resilience were evaluated using the current ratio and debt-to-equity ratio to ensure that selected companies maintained sufficient financial flexibility and manageable leverage—critical traits for navigating macroeconomic uncertainty.

After applying these criteria, MLI, AOS, and SNA consistently ranked as top candidates due to their compelling valuation of metrics, robust and stable margins, disciplined capital structures, and strong historical earnings generation. Their business models also reflect meaningful diversification across end markets, ranging from HVAC and plumbing components to advanced water-heating technologies and specialized industrial and automotive tools. This combination of financial discipline, operating resilience, and market diversification positions all three companies to withstand short-term volatility while benefiting from long-term tailwinds in manufacturing demand, industrial modernization, infrastructure replacement, and ongoing maintenance cycles

Two additional companies, Masco Corporation (MAS) and Resideo Technologies (REZI), were also pitched during the semester. Both offered interesting potential within home improvement products and smart-home technology, respectively. However, after committee review, neither stock was voted into the portfolio. Although each exhibited strength. While Masco and Resideo each brought compelling elements to their pitches—Masco through its well-established building product brands and Resideo through its position in HVAC and smart-home technologies—the committee ultimately found stronger opportunities elsewhere. Both companies faced questions related to valuation, competitive landscape, and overall fit relative to other Industrials options under consideration. As a result, despite their merits, neither company met the threshold for inclusion in the portfolio this semester.

Other analyses conducted throughout the semester further strengthened the research process, including comprehensive reviews of Snap-on Incorporated (SNA) and Flex steel Industries (FLXS). These evaluations, along with previous analytical exercises, expanded the fund's understanding of operational risk, valuation sensitivity, and the impact of macroeconomic assumptions across Industrials and adjacent sectors. The work spanning residual income models, non-constant growth free cash flow models, and multi-scenario valuation frameworks provided deeper insight into the durability and limitations of each company's intrinsic value under varying economic conditions.

Additionally, updated valuations were completed for Honda Motor Co. (HMC), BorgWarner (BWA), Chevron (CVX), and Schlumberger (SLB). As revised valuation assumptions lowered intrinsic value estimates for all four companies, the market prices no longer offered the required margin of safety relative to those updated intrinsic values. As a result, the investment committee elected to fully exit these positions. This decision reflected the fund's disciplined adherence to valuation of thresholds and risk-management principles, ensuring that capital remains allocated to opportunities with sufficient return potential relative to underlying risk.

Financials

Industry Composition

The financials sector encompasses banks, insurance companies, diversified financials, asset managers, credit services, payments firms, and market-critical data providers. These institutions perform the essential functions of credit intermediation, risk transfer, capital allocation, and financial infrastructure. Although grouped together, the subsectors respond differently to economic conditions and interest rate movements. Traditional banks remain the most rate sensitive, while payments firms and data providers generate steadier cash flows and behave more like traditional companies.

Recent Trends and Economic Activity

Since the spring semester, the Federal Reserve has cut interest rates by 50 basis points, with another 25 basis-point cut widely expected this month. These reductions have already begun reshaping dynamics across the sector. Lower

rates compress net interest margins as asset yields reset downward more quickly than funding costs. Still, they also support expanded loan origination, healthier consumer credit formation, and improved refinancing conditions.

This shift sets the stage for an environment more conducive to corporate activity. The investment banking rebound anticipated after Donald Trump's election was delayed by tariff uncertainty, but easing rates and clearer policy direction increase the likelihood of stronger dealmaking in the coming quarters.

Regulatory direction continues to matter. With the administration and Congress pursuing a lighter regulatory posture, financial institutions may see long-term benefits, though short-term ambiguity has kept some firms cautious. Subtle regulatory shifts, combined with monetary easing, form the backdrop for capital allocation decisions in the sector.

Artificial intelligence remains an emerging influence. Its impact differs across subsectors. For data vendors such as FactSet, AI has clear long-term potential despite limited product rollouts so far. For traditional banks and processors, AI is less central to near-term valuation but will influence operational efficiency over time.

Given ongoing inflation pressure and broad economic uncertainty, a conservative long-term GDP growth range of 1.5 percent to 2 percent is appropriate. This perspective supports lower terminal growth assumptions across all companies evaluated, including peers. Growth assumptions of 2.5 percent to 3 percent appear overly optimistic in the current environment.

Method Used to Select Stocks

Stock selection in this sector followed a bottom-up, opportunity-focused approach. The process began with identifying financial stocks showing the steepest year-to-date declines, a method that highlights companies the market previously valued more highly and that may have a credible path back to intrinsic value.

Candidates with a margin of safety of 30 percent or more advanced to full valuation review. These companies were assessed through both discounted cash flow and residual income models, alongside qualitative evaluations of business stability, industry positioning, management credibility, and overall risk profile. Although leverage and cash flow concerns were not part of the initial screen, both were incorporated into final inclusion or exclusion decisions.

Because the finalists were not traditional banks, the analysis centered not on interest margin dynamics but on earnings durability, free cash flow conversion, and the strength of each firm's long-term value proposition.

Stocks Pitched and Outcomes

FactSet (Implemented)

FactSet had experienced a decline earlier in the year driven by margin compression. Despite this, the company maintains exceptional free cash flow conversion along with decades of stable revenue and earnings growth. In an increasingly data hungry world, FactSet's curated database remains a valuable and defensible asset. While the firm has not yet released a major AI product, its dataset positions it well to benefit from future AI integration, whether internally or through licensing.

Performance since implementation has been positive, with the position rising by roughly 8% at the time of writing. The stock's recovery supports the thesis that the earlier decline overstated the underlying risk.

Fiserv (Not Implemented)

Fiserv offered the most asymmetric upside within the group. The stock declined nearly 68% for the year despite strong free cash flow generation and continued positive earnings. Market concerns centered on regulatory scrutiny and lawsuits following the new CEO's withdrawal of prior earnings guidance. While the uncertainty is meaningful, the market reaction appears disproportionate to the underlying fundamental risk. Other portfolio managers concluded

that the uncertainty exceeded the portfolio's comfort threshold, so the position was not added. The valuation dislocation remains compelling.

Existing Holding: Columbia Banking System (COLB)

The team sold COLB after a revision to terminal growth assumptions, and modest price appreciation compressed the margin of safety. The company's financial outlook had not deteriorated, but the disciplined application of our valuation methodology resulted in an unattractive projected return relative to alternatives. The sale was primarily mechanical, reflecting a contraction in the margin of safety rather than a negative shift in the underlying business.

Technology

Industry Composition

The technology sector spans several interdependent subsectors, including software, semiconductors, hardware, cloud infrastructure, IT consulting, and emerging AI systems. These businesses support the architecture of the modern economy, connecting enterprises, enabling automation, and powering the computational demands of AI and cloud-based operations. The sector has grown despite inflationary pressures. Professional, scientific, and technical services continue to expand, driven by persistent investment in digital transformation and data capabilities.

AI and cloud computing represent the most transformative forces in the sector. Even in periods when consumer technology spending has softened, enterprise investment in AI integration, cloud adoption, cybersecurity, and technical consulting has remained robust. These segments increasingly shape competition across technology as companies seek lower costs, better automation, and higher efficiency. Meanwhile, supply chain constraints, semiconductor trade restrictions, and evolving federal policy add unpredictability to cost structures and long-term planning.

The sector remains structurally competitive. Innovation cycles are short, barriers to entry in advanced hardware and semiconductors are high, and rivalry among established firms is intense. Nonetheless, demand for AI capability, connectivity, and digital infrastructure continues to create long-run opportunity.

Recent Trends and Economic Activity

Technology performance this year has been influenced primarily by AI acceleration, cloud expansion, and elevated investor sentiment toward high-growth names. Even as inflation increased operational costs and constrained consumer discretionary spending, enterprise technology budgets remained resilient. Firms continued allocating capital to cloud migration, AI systems, cybersecurity, and data analytics, which helped offset slower personal device upgrades.

A second major influence has been regulatory activity. Semiconductor export restrictions, cybersecurity rules, and early-stage AI governance initiatives shape company strategy and cost structures. These pressures were noted in the industry analysis, particularly in discussions of semiconductor supply chains and global trade risk.

Market valuation has also been a meaningful factor. Optimism surrounding AI and related technologies has driven valuations to expand more quickly than underlying fundamentals in many technology stocks. This dynamic has reduced the number of companies offering a sufficient margin of safety and shaped the assessment of the sector's investable universe throughout the semester.

Method Used to Select Stocks

The stock selection process applied a value-conscious screening framework to the Russell 1000 technology universe. A hard filter of P/E <30 excluded speculative and momentum-driven names. Additional metrics, including ROE, current ratio, profit margin, beta, and debt/equity, were used as relative quality filters to identify financially sound companies capable of sustaining performance in a competitive, capital-intensive sector.

After screening and ranking firms by free cash flow strength, three companies emerged as the top candidates: Cisco (CSCO), Qualcomm (QCOM), and Accenture (ACN). These provided exposure to different subsectors: networking hardware, semiconductors, and IT consulting. The process balanced value discipline with the sector's growth characteristics and emphasized resilience, profitability, and financial integrity.

Stock Pitched and Results: Qualcomm

Qualcomm (QCOM) was selected for further analysis due to its strong profitability, leadership in 5G wireless technology, and diversified exposure across mobile chipsets, automotive connectivity, IoT devices, and edge computing. Its intellectual property portfolio supports high-margin licensing revenue, and the company's ROE, margins, and cash flow profile compared favorably with peers. Qualcomm also stands to benefit from the continued integration of AI into mobile and embedded devices, a trend highlighted in the industry analysis.

Preliminary valuation work suggested a compelling opportunity. However, as the valuation models were refined, the intrinsic value estimate decreased, reducing the margin of safety. Days before the scheduled pitch, Qualcomm announced a new chip positioned to compete with NVIDIA's offerings in AI acceleration. The market reacted strongly, raising the stock 15–20%. The portfolio managers assessed the announcement as strategically meaningful but not transformative enough to revise fundamental growth assumptions. The price increase, therefore, further reduced the margin of safety. Given the IPS requirement for valuation-based discipline, the pitch did not move forward.

Existing Holding: Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE)

The portfolio previously held HPE, acquired during the previous semester (Spring 2025). The company benefited from market momentum, and its stock appreciated significantly over the course of a few months. However, this appreciation was not supported by a corresponding improvement in the company's long-term financial outlook. As price expanded and the margin of safety declined, the position was sold. The decision reflected IPS discipline rather than negative sentiment toward the firm's business model.

Current Sector Positioning

While the technology sector offers substantial structural growth, elevated sentiment has tightened valuation conditions, making it difficult to identify opportunities meeting SMIF's desired margin of safety. The screening process identified several financially strong companies, and Qualcomm presented a credible thesis, but prevailing market pricing prevented its implementation. The evaluation reflects a balanced approach: respectful of the sector's long-term potential while grounded in disciplined valuation practice.

Compliance

The companies reviewed and pitched by the fund managers were evaluated for their adherence to social responsibility as stated by the Investment Policy Statement (IPS) before making any investment decision. Inspire Insight was the tool utilized to facilitate discussions on whether investments should proceed based on their social responsibility engagements. Some companies' actions raised concerns, affecting their eligibility under the Investment Policy Statement (IPS). The IPS restricts investing in companies that earn substantial revenue from or are significantly involved in producing or marketing abortifacients, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, cannabis/marijuana (including CBD and related products), gambling-related products, activities and facilities, pornographic, lewd, or obscene materials, or any other activities that conflict with ORU's religious beliefs and policies.

Results

Summary of Approvals

Activity Summary as of 12/5/2025					
Date	Ticker	Name	Decision	Vote	Approved Allocation
9/30/2025	BWA	BorgWarner Inc.	SELL	3Y, 0N	
10/21/2025	FDS	FactSet Research Systems Inc.	TABLED	4Y, 0N	
10/21/2025	GIS	General Mills, Inc.	TABLED	4Y, 0N	
10/28/2025	MAS	Masco Corporation	WITHDRAWN		
10/28/2025	FDS	FactSet Research Systems Inc.	BUY	3Y, 0N	5.00%
11/4/2025	GIS	General Mills, Inc.	BUY	3Y, 0N	5.00%
11/4/2025	COLB	Columbia Banking System, Inc.	SELL	3Y, 0N	
11/4/2025	DAL	Delta Air Lines, Inc.	HOLD	3Y, 0N	
11/4/2025	VONE	Vanguard Russell 1000 Index Fund ETF	KEEP	3Y, 0N	
11/4/2025	EQAL	Invesco Russell 1000 Equal Weight ETF	KEEP	3Y, 0N	
11/4/2025	FDRXX	Fidelity Cash Reserves	TABLED	3Y, 0N	
11/11/2025	FISV	Fiserv, Inc.	DID NOT PASS	1Y, 3N	
11/11/2025	REZI	Resideo Technologies, Inc.	TABLED		
11/18/2025	CMG	Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.	WITHDRAWN		
11/18/2025	REZI	Resideo Technologies, Inc.	WITHDRAWN		
11/18/2025	QCOM	QUALCOMM Incorporated	WITHDRAWN		
11/18/2025	PHM	PulteGroup, Inc.	HOLD	4Y, 0N	
11/25/2025	HPE	Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company	SELL	4Y, 0N	
11/25/2025	CVX	Chevron Corporation	SELL	4Y, 0N	
11/25/2025	SLB	SLB N.V.	SELL	4Y, 0N	
11/25/2025	SJM	The J. M. Smucker Company	HOLD	4Y, 0N	
11/25/2025	SJM	The J. M. Smucker Company	INCREASE WT.	3Y, 1N	5.00%
12/2/2025	HMC	Honda Motor Co., Ltd.	HOLD	3Y, 0N	
12/2/2025	TSN	Tyson Foods, Inc.	SELL	3Y, 0N	
12/2/2025	VZ	Verizon Communications Inc.	HOLD	3Y, 0N	
12/2/2025	VZ	Verizon Communications Inc.	INCREASE WT.	3Y, 0N	5.00%
12/2/2025	UPS	United Parcel Service, Inc.	INCREASE WT.	2Y, 1N	5.00%
12/4/2025	DAL	Delta Air Lines, Inc.	SELL	4Y, 0N	

During the Fall 2025 semester, portfolio activity reflected a measured and policy-driven investment process that sought to balance opportunity recognition with prudent risk management in an environment marked by persistent macroeconomic uncertainty and sector-specific cost pressures. Early in the semester, several proposals including FactSet Research Systems (FDS), Fidelity Cash Reserves (FDRXX), and Resideo Technologies (REZI) were tabled to allow the committee additional time to incorporate newly emerging financial data and reassess each investment's alignment with the portfolio's long-term objectives. In several instances, including Resideo, Chipotle Mexican Grill (CMG), and QUALCOMM (QCOM), proposals were ultimately withdrawn, either due to insufficient consensus or concerns regarding valuation, competitive positioning, or deviations from Investment Policy Statement (IPS) criteria.

Despite these deliberative pauses, the portfolio executed a number of strategic adjustments over the semester. New buy positions were initiated for General Mills (GIS) and FactSet Research Systems (FDS), reflecting the committee’s conviction in their earnings stability, cash-flow resilience, and defensive characteristics. Other firms, J.M. Smucker (SJM), Verizon Communications (VZ), and United Parcel Service (UPS), maintained with hold decisions based on their fundamental strength and alignment with the fund’s long-term objectives. Additional holdings such as PulteGroup (PHM), Delta Air Lines (DAL), and Honda Motor Co. (HMC) were also assigned hold decisions at the time, however, DAL was later sold following updated valuation work.

Conversely, several positions were liquidated as updated assessments revealed concerns regarding cyclical sensitivity, deteriorating profitability, or limited relative value. These included BorgWarner (BWA), Columbia Banking System (COLB), Chevron (CVX), SLB N.V. (SLB), Hewlett-Packard Enterprise (HPE), and Tyson Foods (TSN). In the case of Fiserv (FISV), the proposal did not pass committee voting, underscoring the rigor of the fund’s evaluation standards and its adherence to quantitative and qualitative screening requirements.

Taken together, the semester’s activity illustrates a disciplined investment framework integrating both top-down macroeconomic considerations and bottom-up financial analysis. The committee consistently prioritized alignment with the IPS, favoring firms with durable fundamentals while avoiding proposals lacking sufficiently compelling risk-adjusted returns. The pattern of approvals, weight increases, withdrawals, and sells ultimately demonstrates a systematic and academically grounded approach to portfolio management in a dynamic and uncertain market environment.

Portfolio Allocation Table and Gains/Losses

Portfolio Composition as of 12/05/2025								
Ticker/Name	Closing Price	Quantity	Market Value	Average Cost Basis	Cost Basis Total	Total Capital Gain/Loss	Total Capital Gain/Loss Percent	Allocation
FACTSET RESEARCH SYSTEMS INC. (XNYS:FDS)	\$ 290.63	212	\$ 61,613.56	\$ 269.24	\$ 57,078.88	\$ 4,534.68	7.94%	5.33%
GENERAL MILLS, INC. (XNYS:GIS)	\$ 45.93	1,226	\$ 56,310.18	\$ 46.18	\$ 56,621.34	\$ (311.16)	-0.55%	4.87%
HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD. (XNYS:HMC)	\$ 29.43	1,414	\$ 41,614.02	\$ 26.01	\$ 36,772.21	\$ 4,841.81	13.17%	3.60%
PULTEGROUP, INC. (XNYS:PHM)	\$126.99	351	\$ 44,573.49	\$ 91.54	\$ 32,130.50	\$ 12,442.99	38.73%	3.86%
THE J. M. SMUCKER COMPANY (XNYS:SJM)	\$100.11	557	\$ 55,761.27	\$ 107.53	\$ 59,893.59	\$ (4,132.32)	-6.90%	4.83%
UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC. (XNYS:UPS)	\$ 94.87	588	\$ 55,783.56	\$ 104.75	\$ 61,593.42	\$ (5,809.86)	-9.43%	4.83%
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC. (XNYS:VZ)	\$ 41.69	1,409	\$ 58,741.21	\$ 40.54	\$ 57,127.57	\$ 1,613.64	2.82%	5.08%
Invesco Rus 1000 EW (ARCX:EQAL)	\$ 52.87	11,726	\$ 619,953.62	\$ 50.53	\$592,532.21	\$ 27,421.41	4.63%	53.65%
Vanguard Rus 1000 Id;ETF (XNAS:VONE)	\$310.88	333	\$ 103,523.04	\$ 228.27	\$ 76,013.73	\$ 27,509.31	36.19%	8.96%
FDRXX - FIDELITY GOVERNMENT CASH RESERVES	\$ 1.00	57,668.52	\$ 57,668.52					4.99%
Net Cash (SPAXX) and Pending Transactions	\$ 1.00	42.06	\$ 42.06					0.00%
TOTAL			\$ 1,155,584.53					100.00%

Performance Tables

Fund Value Change Summary by Period and Investment Type in 2025				
Beginning of Period	1/1/2025	5/1/2025	8/1/2025	1/1/2025
End of Period	4/30/2025	7/31/2025	11/30/2025	11/30/2025
Beginning Balance	\$ 733,586.96	\$ 1,007,498.39	\$ 1,075,274.92	\$ 733,586.96
Additional Donations	\$ 295,060.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 295,060.00
Beginning Balance Plus Additional Donations	\$ 1,028,646.96	\$ 1,007,498.39	\$ 1,075,274.92	\$ 1,028,646.96
Interest Received	\$ 2,573.58	\$ 3,068.27	\$ 2,313.05	\$ 7,954.90
Dividends Received-Equities	\$ 1,240.60	\$ 3,956.90	\$ 3,412.25	\$ 8,609.75
Realized Capital Gains/Losses-Equities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,912.20	\$ 34,912.20
Change in Unrealized Capital Gains/Losses - Equities	\$ 4,651.31	\$ 28,145.64	\$ 3,545.76	\$ 36,342.71
Net Capital Gains/Losses - Equities	\$ 4,651.31	\$ 28,145.64	\$ 38,457.96	\$ 71,254.91
Dividends Received - ETFs	\$ 1,621.21	\$ 1,456.25	\$ 2,362.65	\$ 5,440.11
Realized Capital Gains/Losses-Equities - ETFs	\$ 7,267.13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,267.13
Change in Unrealized Capital Gains/Losses - ETFs	\$ (38,502.40)	\$ 31,343.15	\$ 31,548.54	\$ 24,389.29
Net Capital Gains/Losses - ETFs	\$ (31,235.27)	\$ 31,343.15	\$ 31,548.54	\$ 31,656.42
Fees/Taxes/etc. Deducted Separately	\$ -	\$ (193.68)		\$ (193.68)
Withdrawals	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ending Balance	\$ 1,007,498.39	\$ 1,075,274.92	\$ 1,153,369.37	\$ 1,153,369.37
Net Increase in Fund Value Over Donations	\$ (21,148.57)	\$ 67,776.53	\$ 78,094.45	\$ 124,722.41

Fund Value Change Summary – Annual and Since Inception by Investment Type				
Beginning of Period	1/1/2023	1/1/2024	1/1/2025	1/1/2023
End of Period	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	11/30/2025	11/30/2025
Beginning Balance	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 385,220.54	\$ 733,586.96	\$ 350,000.00
Additional Donations	\$ -	\$ 277,059.99	\$ 295,060.00	\$ 572,119.99
Beginning Balance Plus Additional Donations	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 662,280.53	\$ 1,028,646.96	\$ 922,119.99
Interest Received	\$ 11,271.58	\$ 16,669.22	\$ 7,954.90	\$ 35,895.70
Dividends Received-Equities	\$ 1,364.28	\$ 3,004.56	\$ 8,609.75	\$ 12,978.59
Realized Capital Gains/Losses-Equities	\$ 7,604.88	\$ 36,726.50	\$ 34,912.20	\$ 79,243.58
Change in Unrealized Capital Gains/Losses - Equities	\$ 14,979.80	\$ (17,415.57)	\$ 36,342.71	\$ 33,906.94
Net Capital Gains/Losses - Equities	\$ 22,584.68	\$ 19,310.93	\$ 71,254.91	\$ 113,150.52
Dividends Received - ETFs	\$ -	\$ 2,586.79	\$ 5,440.11	\$ 8,026.90
Realized Capital Gains/Losses-Equities - ETFs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,267.13	\$ 7,267.13
Change in Unrealized Capital Gains/Losses - ETFs	\$ -	\$ 29,734.93	\$ 24,389.29	\$ 54,124.22
Net Capital Gains/Losses - ETFs	\$ -	\$ 29,734.93	\$ 31,656.42	\$ 61,391.35
Fees/Taxes/etc. Deducted Separately	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (193.68)	\$ (193.68)
Withdrawals	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ending Balance	\$ 385,220.54	\$ 733,586.96	\$ 1,153,369.37	\$ 1,153,369.37
Net Increase in Fund Value Over Donations	\$ 35,220.54	\$ 71,306.43	\$ 124,722.41	\$ 231,249.38

Detailed Monthly Data				
Beginning Date	8/1/2025	9/1/2025	10/1/2025	11/1/2025
Fidelity Beginning Balance	\$ 1,075,274.92	\$ 1,134,040.87	\$ 1,135,316.15	\$ 1,134,583.97
Deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest Received	\$ 805.72	\$ 605.86	\$ 670.72	\$ 230.75
Dividends Received	\$ 340.69	\$ 4,461.68	\$ 628.48	\$ 344.05
Unrealized Capital Gains/Losses	\$ 110,556.40	\$ 106,764.14	\$ 80,661.23	\$ 88,031.16
Change in Unrealized Capital Gains/Losses	\$ 57,619.54	\$ (3,792.26)	\$ (26,102.91)	\$ 7,369.93
Realized Capital Gains/Losses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,071.53	\$ 10,840.67
Net Capital Gains/Losses for the Period	\$ 57,619.54	\$ (3,792.26)	\$ (2,031.38)	\$ 18,210.60
Transaction Costs/Fees/Taxes/etc.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Withdrawals	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fidelity Ending Balance	\$ 1,134,040.87	\$ 1,135,316.15	\$ 1,134,583.97	\$ 1,153,369.37
Ending Date	8/31/2025	9/30/2025	10/31/2025	11/30/2025
Total Portfolio Periodic Return	5.47%	0.11%	-0.06%	1.66%
Russell 1000 Return	2.10%	3.47%	2.16%	0.24%
Total Portfolio Return +/- Russell 1000 Return	3.37%	-3.36%	-2.22%	1.42%
Ending Cash and Equiv. & Pending Trans.	\$ 228,932.55	\$ 176,324.64	\$ 89,162.46	\$ 57,668.52
Ending Indiv. Equities & Pending Trans.	\$ 450,516.34	\$ 441,372.96	\$ 438,359.36	\$ 394,632.42
Ending Index Inv. & Pending Transactions	\$ 454,591.98	\$ 517,618.55	\$ 607,062.15	\$ 701,068.43
Fidelity Total Ending Balance	\$ 1,134,040.87	\$ 1,135,316.15	\$ 1,134,583.97	\$ 1,153,369.37
Ending Date	8/31/2025	9/30/2025	10/31/2025	11/30/2025
Monthly Interest Over Average Cash & Equiv.	0.31%	0.30%	0.51%	0.31%
Indiv. Equity Return Using Average Indiv. Equity Inv.	9.75%	-1.58%	-0.29%	1.98%
Russell 1000 Return	2.10%	3.47%	2.16%	0.24%
Indiv. Equity Return +/- Russell 1000 Return	7.65%	-5.05%	-2.45%	1.74%

The practicum portfolio's performance over the semester becomes most clear when the allocation structure, fund value changes, and month-to-month dynamics are considered together. As of December 5, 2025, the portfolio was anchored by a collection of high-conviction equity holdings including FactSet Research Systems, General Mills, Honda Motor Co., PulteGroup, J.M. Smucker, Verizon, and UPS which collectively formed the core of the fund's active investment strategy. These holdings were supplemented by broad-market index ETFs, such as the Invesco Russell 1000 Equal Weight ETF and the Vanguard Russell 1000 ETF, to ensure that capital remained productively invested during periods when no new stock pitches were approved. Cash balances remained minimal, consistent with the portfolio's objective of maintaining high market participation while efficiently managing liquidity.

Performance among individual equity positions was generally strong, with several holdings generating meaningful capital appreciation. PulteGroup, Honda Motor Co., and Smucker were notable contributors, recording gains of 38.73% (11/4/2025), 13.17% (12/2/2025), and -6.90% (11/25/2025), respectively. While a few positions, such as UPS and General Mills, experienced modest pullbacks, the overall equity segment delivered positive results. The portfolio's weighted average margin of safety of 38.4% highlights the emphasis on valuation discipline and supports the expectation of continued long-term return potential.

The Fund Value Change Summary further illustrates the portfolio's steady growth. Beginning the year with a balance of \$733,586, the fund expanded to \$1,153,369 by November 30, 2025, supported by \$295,060 in new donations and meaningful contributions from interest income, dividends, and capital gains. Equity positions generated over \$71,000 in net gains, while ETF investments added more than \$31,000, underscoring the effectiveness of the blended strategy. Compared with prior years, 2025 stands out as a period of particularly strong performance, with the fund achieving a net increase in value over donations of \$124,722, its highest cumulative gain since inception.

The Detailed Monthly Data reveals the path through which these results were achieved. The portfolio experienced robust momentum late in the summer, delivering a 5.47% return in August and outperforming the Russell 1000 by more than three percentage points. Returns softened in September and October due to market volatility and shifting macroeconomic sentiment, but the fund regained traction in November with a 1.66% return and another month of outperforming the benchmark. While fluctuations in total returns reflected changing unrealized gains across both ETFs and individual equities, only one of the sub-periods showed net capital gains for equities falling below those of the ETF segment. Overall, the actively selected holdings continued to demonstrate resilience throughout weaker market periods.

Taken together, the updated tables depict a portfolio that has navigated market volatility with discipline, benefited from strong stock selection, and sustained meaningful growth relative to prior years and benchmark expectations. The combination of diversified exposure, valuation-based decision making, and consistent reinvestment allowed the practicum fund to strengthen its long-term positioning while delivering competitive performance throughout the semester.