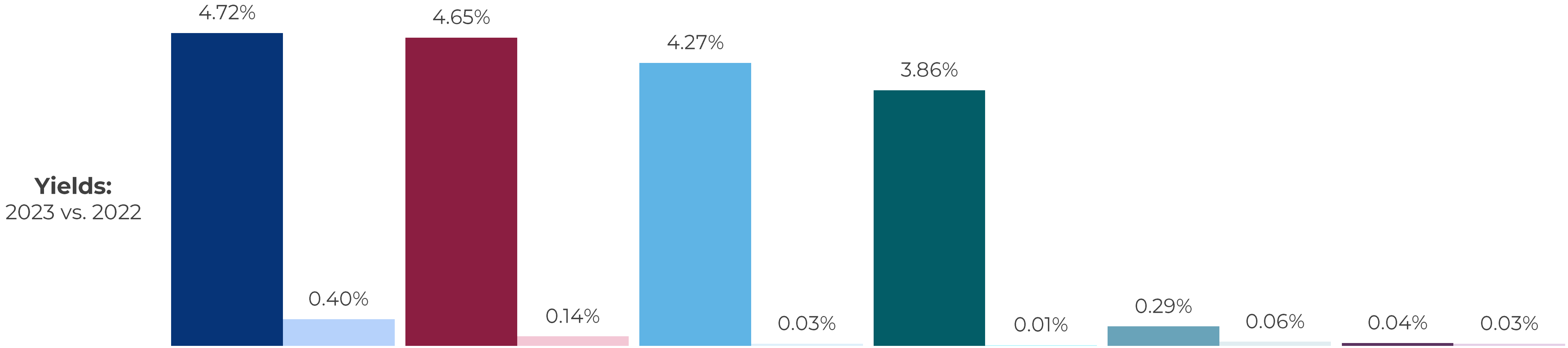
CAPTRUST

NOT ALL CASH ACCOUNTS ARE THE SAME

(Maximize Return Potential for Short-Term Capital—2023 vs. 2022)



Account Types	U.S. Treasury (Direct) (1-Year Maturity)	Certificates of Deposit (1-Year Maturity)	Prime Money Market Funds	Short-Term U.S. Treasurys ETF	Money Market Accounts	Checking Accounts
Descriptions	Debt securities issued by the U.S. government with fixed maturities	Individual commercial notes issued by banks with fixed maturities	Collection of financial instruments with very short maturities via a mutual fund structure	Collection of short-term U.S. government debt securities via the ETF structure	FDIC-insured savings account with modest yields and higher minimums	FDIC-insured checking account with very limited yields and lower minimums
Time Horizon Considerations	May receive less than face value (price movements) if sold on secondary market prior to maturity date if interest rates rise	May receive less than face value (due to penalty) if redeemed prior to maturity	Typically, all performance is derived from interest income; daily liquid without penalties, but is not FDIC-insured	May receive less than face value (price movements) if sold on secondary market if interest rates rise	All performance is derived from interest income (no price movements); daily liquid without penalties and FDIC-insured	All performance is derived from interest income (no price movements); daily liquid without penalties and FDIC-insured

Sources: Morningstar Direct; U.S. Department of the Treasury; Charles Schwab; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; CAPTRUST Research. Yields depicted include comparisons from January 2022 vs. January 2023; The standard FDIC insurance amount is $250,000 per depositor, per insured bank, for each account ownership category.