

Q3 2026 Quarterly Commentary

Regan Total Return Income Fund — a review of markets, performance, and portfolio positioning for the third quarter of 2026.

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About this report. This commentary reviews performance and positioning for the Regan Total Return Income Fund (RCIRX / RCTR) for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, and reflects the views of Regan Capital's investment team as of that date.

01 — PERFORMANCE & STATISTICS

Investment Update & Outlook

The Fund (Institutional Class, RCIRX) returned –1.02% for the quarter ending September 30, 2026, net of fees and expenses, compared with –3.50% for the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index (the “Agg”). It was a difficult quarter for bond markets: the war with Iran resumed, the Federal Reserve raised rates for the first time since 2023, and yields rose across every maturity. The Fund’s shorter duration and higher yield helped limit losses, and year-to-date the Fund has returned +0.88%, compared with –2.91% for the Agg. Additional performance metrics and portfolio statistics as of September 30, 2026 are detailed below:

–1.02%

RCIRX · Q3 2026

–3.50%

Bloomberg Agg · Q3 2026

6.25%
PORTFOLIO YIELD TO
MATURITY
3 YRS

EFFECTIVE DURATION

Quarter End Returns — 9/30/26	Cumulative					Annualized			
	Q3 '26	6 Mo	9 Mo	YTD	Since Incep. (10/1/2020)	1 Yr.	3 Yr.	5 Yr.	Since Incep. (10/1/2020)
Institutional (RCIRX)	–1.02%	0.16%	0.88%	0.88%	42.69%	2.50%	6.45%	4.42%	6.11%
Investor (RCTRX)	–1.11%	0.05%	0.72%	0.72%	40.65%	2.26%	6.20%	4.16%	5.85%
Bloomberg US Agg. TR	–3.50%	–2.86%	–2.91%	–2.91%	–4.02%	–1.84%	4.06%	–0.64%	–0.68%

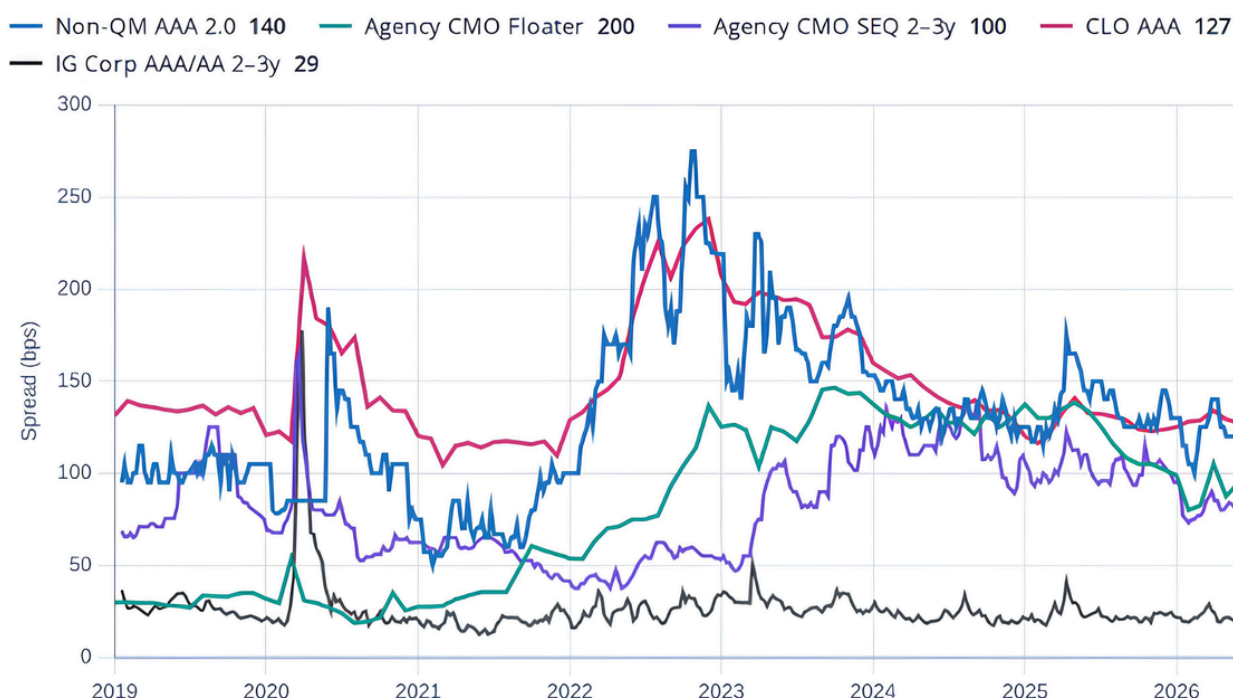
Portfolio Statistics	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Tickers	RCIRX	RCTRX
AUM	\$2,135,903,600	\$166,955,783
Gross Expense Ratio	1.05%	1.31%
Net Expense Ratio*	0.99%*	1.24%*
NAV	\$9.31	\$9.38
30-Day SEC Yield (Unsubsidized)	4.51%	4.25%
30-Day SEC Yield (Subsidized)	4.60%	4.34%

The performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. For the most recent month-end performance, please call 1.800.44.REGAN or visit the Fund's website at www.regancapital.com.

How the Fund is Positioned Heading Into Q4 2026

The Fund enters the fourth quarter with an effective duration of approximately three years, weighted average life of approximately six years, and an average portfolio yield to maturity of 6.25% (including cash). Roughly 59% of assets are in ultra-high-quality securities, including 15% in cash and Treasury bills. We believe this positioning benefits the Fund in three ways. Its shorter duration limits the impact of further rate increases, which futures markets now expect. Its higher yield provides more income to offset price declines. And its cash and liquidity allow us to add high-quality mortgages as spreads widen. During the quarter, we added to AAA-rated non-QM RMBS, and mortgages now offer more value than corporate credit, where spreads remain near historically tight levels. Agency floater spreads widened significantly in September as the rapid rise in rates and new issue Agency floater cap margin compressed significantly.

Non-QM AAA vs. Agency MBS, Nominal Spread Basis



Source: Yield Book, Nomura.

Outlook

We expect the conditions that drove third-quarter returns to persist. Inflation remains elevated, futures price roughly three more Fed hikes than the Committee projects, and the Chairman has declined to offer forward guidance, leaving markets to react to each data release. The November midterms add policy risk for both mortgage and Treasury markets. In an environment of rising rates, limited Fed guidance, and little compensation for credit risk, we believe a shorter-duration, high-quality, and liquid portfolio continues to offer the most compelling risk-adjusted approach.

See disclosures at the end of this presentation. Performance listed above is net of fees, includes reinvestment of income, is unaudited, and subject to change. *Pursuant to a contractual fee waiver and reimbursement agreement, Regan Capital, LLC (the "Adviser") has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse operating expenses (other than shareholder servicing fees, front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest expense, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, portfolio transaction expenses, dividends paid on short sales, extraordinary expenses, Rule 12b-1 fees, or intermediary servicing fees) for each class so that annual operating expenses will not exceed 0.99% ("Expense Cap"). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least January 31, 2027 and may be terminated only by the Trust for Advised Portfolios (the "Trust") Board of Trustees' (the "Board").

02 — RATES, POLICY & SECTOR REVIEW

Market Commentary

For the quarter ending September 30, 2026, the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index returned approximately -3.50%, reversing the first half's gains and bringing the year-to-date return to -2.91%. Yields rose across every maturity, with most of the damage in September, when the 10-year Treasury yield rose 54 basis points (bps) in a single month. Coupon income, which carried the index through the first half, was not nearly enough to offset the price decline.

Agg Metric	June 30, 2026	September 30, 2026
Yield	4.73%	5.56%
Option Adjusted Spread (OAS)	+26 basis points (bps)	+31 basis points (bps)
Option Adjusted Duration (OAD)	5.88 years	5.77 years

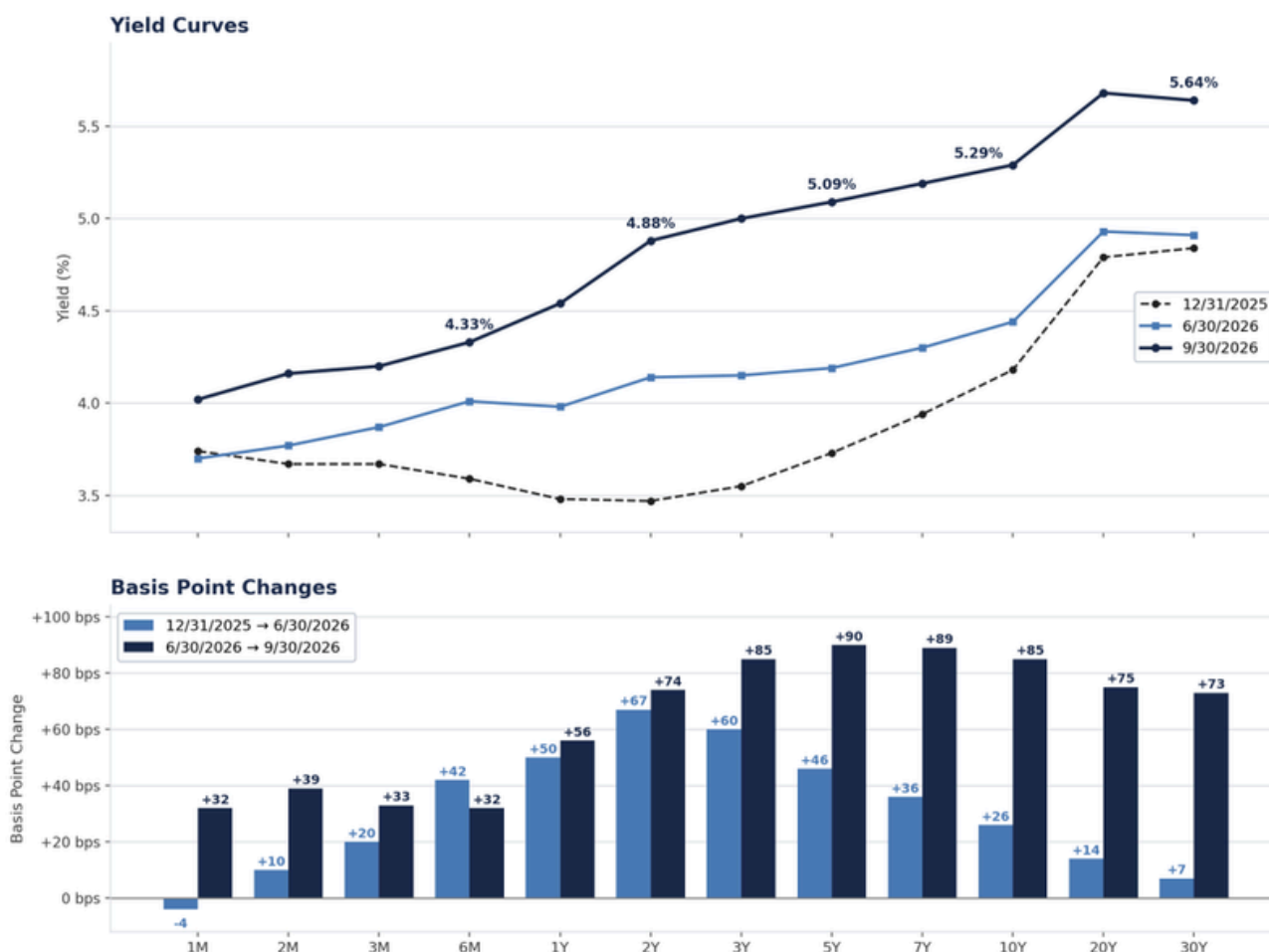
Source: Bloomberg. Data as of 9/30/2026.

September: Selloff in the Treasury Market

Through August, Treasury yields moved higher but in an orderly way. From June 30 to August 31, the 10-year yield rose 31 bps to 4.75% and the 2-year yield rose 20 bps to 4.34%. September was drastically different: the 2-year yield rose 54 bps to 4.88%, the 5-year 60 bps to 5.09%, the 10-year 54 bps to 5.29%, and the 30-year 39 bps to 5.64%. The largest single-day move came on September 23, when the 10-year yield rose 15 bps to 5.11%. On September 29, the 30-year yield touched its highest level since 2002.

Several factors drove the move: a 162,000 August payroll print against expectations near 53,000, hotter producer and consumer inflation, oil back above \$100, a Fed rate hike, and heavy investment-grade corporate bond issuance tied to AI infrastructure, which competed with Treasuries for buyers of longer duration bonds. The selloff was not confined to the U.S.; government bond yields in Japan, the U.K. and France also rose to their highest levels in years.

U.S. Treasury Curve: A Belly-Led Bear Selloff



Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, daily par yield curve rates. Data as of 9/30/2026.

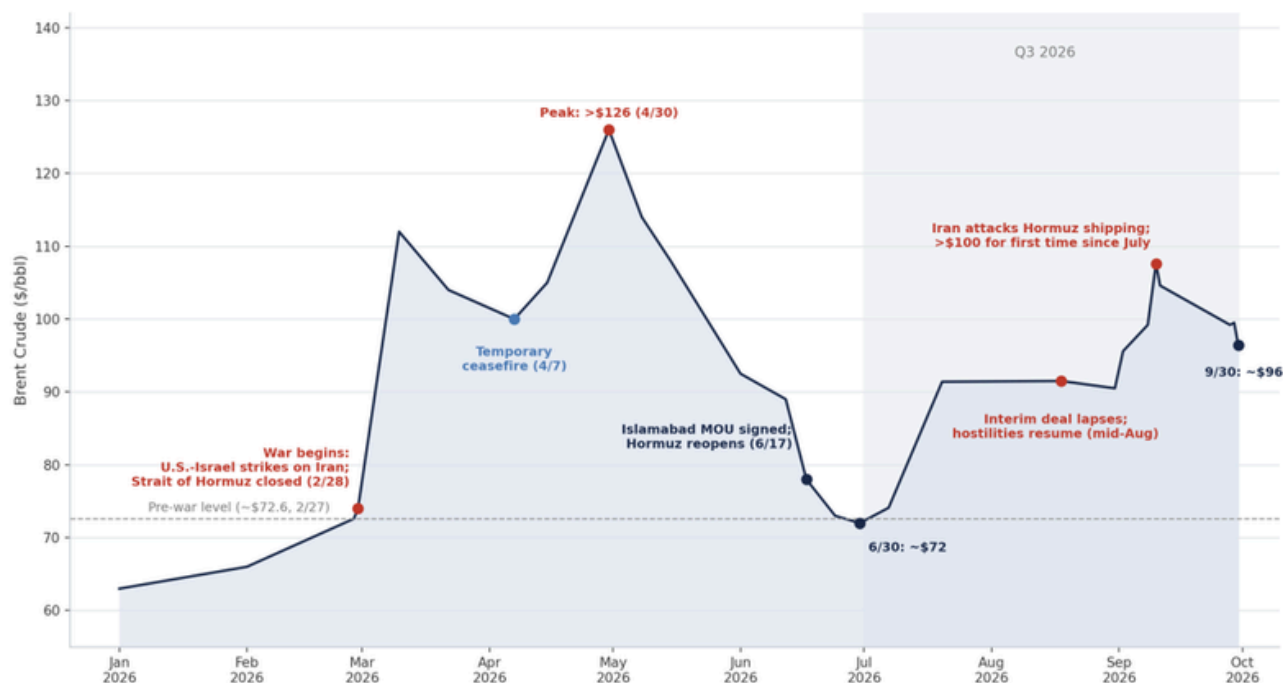
In the second quarter, short-term yields rose and the curve flattened. In the third quarter, the belly of the curve led: 3- to 7-year yields rose 85–90 bps, compared with 74 bps for the 2-year and 73 bps for the 30-year. The 2-year/30-year spread was essentially unchanged at 76 bps, but the 5-year/30-year spread narrowed from 72 to 55 bps, while the 2-year/10-year spread widened from 30 to 41 bps. At the short end, the 3-month Treasury bill yield rose from 3.87% to 4.20%, reflecting the September hike and expectations for another. For the year-to-date, the 2-year yield is 141 bps higher and the 10-year yield 111 bps higher.

The War Resumes and Inflation Pressure Returns

The 60-day negotiation period under the Islamabad Memorandum ended without a permanent agreement. In mid-August, Iran said it would shift to a fully offensive military posture, and the U.S. ruled out extending the ceasefire. Strikes resumed, and on September 9, Iran said it had attacked more than a dozen vessels attempting to pass through the Strait of Hormuz. Brent crude, which ended the second quarter near its pre-war level of \$72, moved back above \$100 on September 9 for the first time since July, peaked near \$108 the following day, and ended the quarter near \$96. President Trump has said the war will conclude after the November midterm elections.

Higher energy prices have been consistently showing up in inflation data. The August Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.4% for the month and 3.4% from a year earlier, with gasoline accounting for more than a third of the monthly increase and energy prices up 16.3% year-over-year. Core CPI, which excludes food and energy, rose 0.3% for the month, above most forecasts. August producer prices rose 5.4% year-over-year, up from 4.7% in July.

Brent Crude in 2026: The War Premium Returns



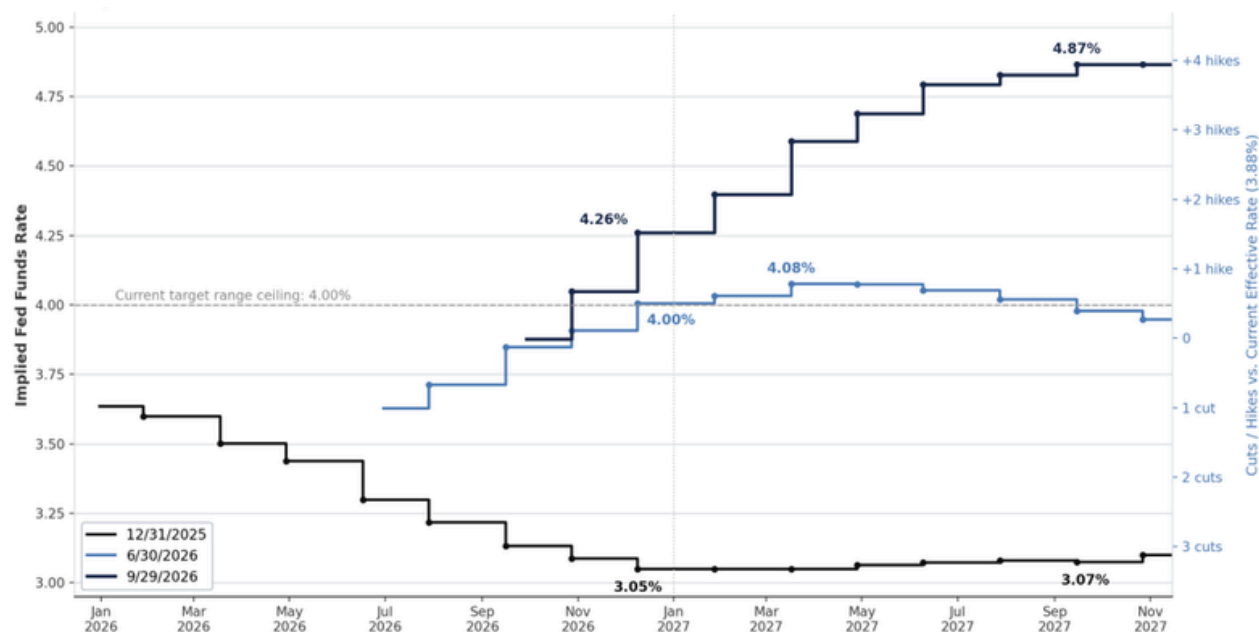
Source: Reported Brent front-month levels (Bloomberg via press reports). Path between reported observations is interpolated for illustration. Data as of 9/30/2026.

The Fed Hikes, and Leaves the Path Open

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) voted 12–0 on September 16 to raise the federal funds target range by 25 bps to 3.75%–4.00%, the first increase since July 2023 and the first under Chairman Warsh. Three regional Fed presidents had dissented in favor of a hike in July, but by September, the Committee was unanimous. Warsh described the move as scaling back accommodation rather than tightening policy, and he again declined to submit his own projection. The other participants' median projection rose to 4.125% for both 2026 and 2027, implying one more hike this year and none next year. The Summary of Economic Projections also raised the 2026 inflation forecast to 3.7% for headline Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) and 3.4% for core PCE.

Markets spent the quarter trying to anticipate how the new Chairman, who has deliberately stopped offering guidance, would respond to incoming data. In mid-August, after a July payroll report showed job losses, futures priced roughly a 35% chance of a September hike. Warsh's Jackson Hole speech on August 28 changed that. He reaffirmed the 2% PCE target and said the summer's softer inflation readings did not reflect an improvement in underlying trends. The odds of a hike then rose to roughly 65% by month-end and above 90% by mid-September. Warsh has also raised the possibility of holding fewer FOMC meetings. Less guidance has meant more volatility around each data release.

Market-Implied Fed Funds Rate: From Cuts to a Hiking Cycle



Source: Bloomberg (WIRP), fed funds futures. Pricing as of 9/30/2026.

Rate expectations have shifted sharply over the course of the year. At the beginning of the year, futures priced the fed funds rate at roughly 3.05% by December 2026, implying more than two cuts. By June 30, that had risen to 4.01%. As of September 29, after the hike, futures priced 4.26% by December and a peak of 4.87% in the second half of 2027, nearly four hikes above the current effective rate of 3.88%. That is roughly three more hikes than the Committee projects. Without forward guidance from the Chairman, that gap is unlikely to close until the economic data settles it.

The Treasury Steps Into Its Own Market

On August 19, the Treasury announced it would at least double the size of its buybacks of 10- to 20-year and 20- to 30-year bonds, a program intended to support market liquidity. From September 9 through November 4, each operation would be at least \$4 billion, funded by additional bill issuance. Secretary Bessent described the goal as “cooling a fever” in the bond market.

So far, the program has fallen short of that goal. The first enlarged operation, on September 10, was sized at up to \$6 billion. Investors offered \$10.5 billion and Treasury accepted \$5.19 billion, but yields rose after the result, taking the 10-year yield to 4.95%, its highest level since 2023 at the time. By quarter-end, the 10-year yield was another 34 bps higher.

The surge in Treasury yields has only added pressure on government borrowing. The program has not changed the direction of long-term yields, but it has changed the composition of supply. The Treasury is buying back longer duration bonds and replacing them with short-term bills, adding to front-end supply at a time when the Fed is raising rates. Stanley Druckenmiller, writing in the Wall Street Journal, warned that once markets believe the Treasury is defending a price, each rise in yields becomes a test of official resolve.

U.S. Treasury Yield Volatility



Source: Bloomberg as of 9/30/2026.

Risk Assets Hold; Credit Spreads Stay Tight

Equities held up better than bonds in Q3. The S&P 500 and NASDAQ gained roughly 2% in the third quarter, following strong gains in the second, although mid- and small-cap stocks declined.

In fixed income, investment-grade corporate yields rose to about 6.0% from 5.2%, and municipal bonds fell about 6%. Almost all of the rise in corporate yields came from higher Treasury yields. Corporate spreads remained near historically tight levels despite heavy issuance, much of it tied to AI. As a result, higher overall yields have not translated into more compensation for taking credit risk.

Higher rates also weigh on the AI buildout itself. Every 1 percentage point increase in borrowing costs raises the return that data-center investments must earn, and those returns are still unproven at scale. The largest cloud providers, with large net cash positions, can absorb that. The second tier which includes heavily indebted newer cloud providers, data-center developers, and the private credit funds financing them is much more rate sensitive. Private credit is particularly vulnerable as stress in parts of that market remains unresolved.

Mortgage Rates Back Above 7%

The Freddie Mac 30-year Commitment Rate ended the second quarter at 6.43% and climbed steadily through September: 6.76% on September 10, 6.95% on September 17, and 7.03% on September 24, the first reading above 7% since January 2025. The October 1 survey showed 7.28%.

Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) also came under pressure. The yield on newly issued (current coupon) MBS reached 6.01% on September 9, also the highest since January 2025. The mortgage basis, the extra yield mortgages offer over Treasuries, widened as rates became more volatile. In the week ending September 11, the Bloomberg US MBS Index returned -1.43%, compared with -0.93% for investment-grade corporate bonds, reversing the outperformance mortgages had shown in July and August. By quarter-end, the spread between current coupon mortgages and a blend of 5- and 10-year Treasury yields had widened to 125 bps from roughly 107 bps at June 30.

Current Coupon Mortgage Spread to 5-Year/10-Year Treasuries and Freddie Mac 30-Year Commitment Rate, as of 9/30/2026



Source: Bloomberg as of 9/30/2026.

With mortgage rates at 7%, most existing borrowers have little incentive to refinance. According to FHFA data, roughly half of outstanding mortgages carry a rate below 4%. The share with rates above 6% reached 22.1% in the first quarter of 2026, surpassing the 19.5% share below 3%, as new loans at higher rates gradually replace pandemic-era loans. As a result, prepayments on these below-market loans remain slow, and higher rates only slow them further.

Affordability Deteriorates Further

Home prices are rising slowly in nominal terms but falling in real terms. In July, the S&P Cotality Case-Shiller National Index rose 1.9% year-over-year and the FHFA House Price Index rose 2.6%, while inflation-adjusted home values declined for the 14th consecutive month. First American reports that prices are falling in more than 40% of the largest housing markets. Meanwhile, existing-home sales remain historically low relative to the housing stock, and with mortgage rates above 7%, there is little room for a recovery in turnover before year-end.

Midterm Elections November 3

An Emerson College poll conducted September 21–22 showed Democrats leading the generic congressional ballot 53% to 42%, with the President’s approval rating at 39%. The economy was the top concern for 41% of voters, and affordability, including housing and gasoline, has become the central campaign issue. Mortgage rates crossed 7% with weeks remaining before the vote, keeping housing costs at the center of this debate.

We see two sources of policy risk for mortgage and Treasury markets: pre-election housing measures, including any further action involving Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and the post-election fiscal path, which directly affects how much long-term debt the Treasury issues.

03 — SECTOR ALLOCATION & ATTRIBUTION

Portfolio Positioning

The table below outlines the Fund’s (RCIRX) current positioning, along with each sector’s yield and duration.

Sector	Yield	Duration	% of Quarter-End NAV	Contribution to Quarterly Performance
Cash Equivalents	4.33%	2.05	15.06%	-0.06%
Agency RMBS	5.91%	2.77	24.07%	-0.51%
Legacy RMBS	7.20%	3.06	40.65%	-0.25%
Corporate	5.43%	3.55	1.90%	-0.05%
Non-Agency, IG RMBS	6.38%	2.41	16.47%	-0.01%
Municipal	5.27%	13.42	1.87%	-0.13%
Regan Total Return Income Fund — Total	6.25%	2.94	100.00%	-1.01%

Source: Internally calculated by Regan Capital using data from Bloomberg and Intex. Data as of 9/30/2026.

As of September 30, 2026, we view the Fund as holding 59% of its assets in ultra-high-quality securities (cash equivalents, Agency residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), investment-grade corporates, investment-grade municipals, and investment-grade RMBS). The remainder of the portfolio is invested in legacy RMBS.

% of Ending AUM by Strategy	9/30/25	12/31/25	3/31/26	6/30/26	9/30/26	QoQ ¹	YoY ¹
Cash / Bills	17.45%	18.20%	15.00%	18.60%	15.06%	-3.54%	-2.39%
Legacy	44.81%	39.34%	39.88%	39.99%	40.65%	0.66%	-4.16%
Agency Floater	23.25%	25.48%	21.06%	15.26%	15.24%	-0.03%	-8.02%
Agency Fixed	9.88%	7.60%	8.49%	8.77%	8.83%	0.06%	-1.05%
Investment Grade 2.0	2.39%	6.12%	12.10%	13.81%	16.47%	2.65%	14.07%
Corporate	0.31%	1.18%	1.97%	1.91%	1.90%	-0.02%	1.58%
Muni	1.91%	2.08%	1.50%	1.65%	1.87%	0.22%	-0.04%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Source: Internally calculated by Regan Capital. Data as of 9/30/2026, most recent available at time of publication. 1.) QoQ = Quarter-over-Quarter; YoY= Year-over-Year

During the quarter, we reduced cash and Treasury bills by 3.5 percentage points and increased our allocation to Investment Grade 2.0, primarily AAA-rated non-qualified mortgage (non-QM) RMBS, by 2.7 percentage points to 16.5% of the Fund. Agency floater and fixed-rate allocations were essentially unchanged, and legacy RMBS rose modestly to 40.6%.

04 — FIRM OVERVIEW

About Regan Capital

Founded in 2011, Regan Capital, LLC is an SEC-registered investment adviser based in Dallas, Texas. The firm's target investor base includes endowments and foundations, banks and insurance companies, corporate and public pension plans, family offices, high-net-worth individuals, and registered investment advisors.

Regan Capital was founded by Skyler Weinand, who serves as chief investment officer and managing member. Previously, Weinand was head of residential and consumer asset-backed (ABS) securities trading at Cantor Fitzgerald from July 2007 to March 2011. Prior to that, Weinand was responsible for trading a \$2+ billion mortgage-backed securities (MBS) portfolio at Sit Investment Associates. From 2001 to 2005, Weinand was employed with GMAC-RFC, where he was responsible for portfolio valuation on a \$1 billion MBS subordinate book, structuring CDOs, and structuring the first re-performing securitizations to come to market.

05 — IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Disclosures

This material must be preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus for Regan Total Return Income Fund. The fund's prospectus can also be found by clicking [here](#).

For additional information on the Adviser please call +1 214-550-1710 or email ir@regancapital.com.

Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Registration with the SEC does not in any way constitute an endorsement by the SEC of an investment adviser's skill or expertise.

The Regan Total Return Income Fund is distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC.

Investments in asset backed and mortgage-backed securities include additional risks investors should be aware of, including credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity, and default. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise, and this risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. When interest rates increase, the market values of mortgage-backed securities decline; at the same time, mortgage refinancing and prepayments slow, which lengthens effective duration — potentially increasing the volatility of the Fund. For more information on these risks, please see the Prospectus.

This letter is not intended to provide and should not be relied on for investment, legal or tax advice. This material is furnished on a confidential basis and does not constitute an offer, solicitation or recommendation to purchase any security, including interests in any Partnership, Fund, or Account managed by Regan Capital.

Regan Capital's historical performance returns presented herein may contain unaudited estimates and are subject to revision. Any forward-looking statements are based upon speculation, expectations, estimates and assumptions subject to uncertainties and contingencies, and the Adviser has no obligation to update them.

Glossary:

- **2-Year/30-Year Treasury Spread (2s30s):** The difference in yield between the 2-year and 30-year U.S. Treasury securities, expressed in basis points. It is a commonly used measure of the steepness or flatness of the Treasury yield curve.
- **30-Day SEC Yield (Subsidized/Unsubsidized):** Represents the net investment income a fund earns over a thirty-day period, shown as an annual percentage rate.
- **Basis Point (bp):** One basis point equals 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01%.
- **Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index:** A broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, fixed rate agency MBS, ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency). Investors cannot invest directly in the Index.
- **Bloomberg US Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Index:** Tracks fixed-rate agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC).
- **Effective Duration:** A measurement used to estimate the degree of change a bond's price is expected to have in response to a 1% change in interest rates.
- **Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) FHFA:** An independent U.S. government agency that regulates and oversees Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Created by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, it is responsible for ensuring these entities operate safely and support a stable, liquid housing finance market.
- **FHHA House Price Index:** An FHFA index that tracks single-family home price changes using repeat sales of homes with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages.
- **Freddie Mac 30-Year Commitment Rate:** A weekly survey-based measure of the average interest rate on 30-year fixed-rate conventional mortgages, published by Freddie Mac as part of its Primary Mortgage Market Survey (PMMS).
- **Gating Provisions:** Contractual terms that allow a fund to limit or suspend investor redemptions, typically used by private or less liquid vehicles during periods of market stress to prevent forced asset sales.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS):** Investment products similar to bonds. Each MBS consists of a bundle of home loans and other real estate debt bought from the banks that issued them. Investors in mortgage-backed securities receive periodic payments similar to bond coupon payments.

05 — IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Disclosures

Glossary:

- **Nasdaq:** A U.S. stock exchange that trades electronically rather than on a physical trading floor. Founded in 1971 as the world's first electronic stock market, it is home to many technology and growth-oriented companies. "Nasdaq" can also refer to Nasdaq, Inc., the company that operates the exchange, or to its widely followed indexes, such as the Nasdaq Composite and the Nasdaq-100.
- **Non-Qualified Mortgage (Non-QM):** A residential mortgage loan that does not meet the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's Qualified Mortgage standards (e.g., due to alternative income documentation or debt-to-income ratios), typically securitized separately from Agency-eligible loans.
- **Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS):** Debt instruments backed by pools of residential loans, including mortgages and home-equity loans.
- **S&P 500:** A stock market index that tracks about 500 large, publicly traded U.S. companies across a range of industries.
- **Weighted Average Life:** The average number of years for which each dollar of unpaid principal on an investment remains outstanding.
- **Yield Curve:** A line that plots interest rates, at a set point in time, of bonds having equal credit quality but differing maturity dates. It is used to gauge market expectations for economic growth and monetary policy.
- **Yield to Maturity (YTM):** The expected annual rate of return earned on a bond assuming the debt security is held until maturity.

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