

Hedged Income Fund Commentary



Market Overview

The U.S. stock market was volatile but flat during the third quarter, as the S&P 500 Index rallied 6% during July and August but declined almost as much during September. Slowing economic growth concerns, especially on the heels of tightening regulation in China, joined U.S. policy risks (fiscal cliff, potential tax legislation, and a debt ceiling showdown) at the top of investors' minds. Additionally, the 10-year U.S. Treasury note's yield increased more than 20 basis points (0.20%) during the final week of September as markets continue to try to understand how transitory existing inflationary data are.

Positioning the Hedged Income Fund

Portfolio composition is subject to change.

We believe the current early-to-mid cycle state of the economy argues for continuing to own cyclical stocks over defensive ones. Although the rate of positive change for economic data has likely peaked with the anniversary of the U.S. COVID-19 recovery, we believe

data can remain highly positive for the near future. At the same time, we have become more constructive on health care stocks. We believe investors may turn to health care companies as a source of stable growth in an environment where uncertainties abound in the technology sector.

Why Should Investors Consider Investing in This Fund?

With interest rates being kept historically low, income is harder for investors to come by. This Fund offers a low-volatility solution with some exposure to the equity market. As a result, it provides the opportunity to earn income without a great deal of exposure to risk.



DISCLOSURES

An investor should consider a fund's investment objectives, risks and charges and expenses carefully before investing or sending money. This and other important information about an investment company can be found in the fund's prospectus. To obtain a Cavanal Hill Funds prospectus or summary prospectus, please call 800-762-7085 or visit us at www.cavanalhillfunds.com. Please read it carefully before investing.

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The **S&P 500 Index** is regarded as a gauge of the U.S. equities market. This index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the S&P 500 focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with approximately 75% coverage of U.S. equities, it is also an ideal proxy for the total market. This index is unmanaged and does not reflect the deduction of the expenses associated with a mutual fund, such as investment management and fund accounting fees. The Fund's performance reflects the deduction of fees for these services, but does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Investment Risks

The market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, earnings and sales trends, investor perceptions financial leverage or reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

The risk of investing in derivative instruments, including liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. The risk of potential losses if equity markets or an individual security do not move as expected and the potential for greater losses than if these techniques had not been used. By writing covered call options, a fund will not benefit from any potential increases in the value of a fund asset above the exercise price, but will bear the risk of declines in the value of the asset. Writing call options may expose a fund to additional costs. Writing of covered call options are also subject to the risk that the counterparty to the transaction will not fulfill its obligations.

As a large percentage of a Fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of securities, each investment has a greater effect on a Fund's overall performance and any change in the value of those securities could significantly affect the value of your investment in the fund. Investments of a "non-diversified" mutual fund are not required to meet certain diversification requirements under Federal law. Compared with "diversified" portfolios, a non-diversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of an issuer. A decline in the value of those investments would cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held more diversified holdings. There is no guarantee that the investment techniques and risk analyses used by the Fund's portfolio managers will produce the desired results.

The fund's investment in dividend-paying stocks could cause the fund to underperform similar funds that invest without consideration of a company's track record of paying dividends. Stock of companies with a history of paying dividends may not participate in a broad market advance to the same degree as most other stocks, and a sharp rise in interest rates or economic downturn could cause a company to unexpectedly reduce or eliminate its dividend.

The risk associated with higher transaction costs, delayed settlements, currency controls or adverse economic and political developments. Foreign securities may be affected by incomplete or inaccurate financial information on companies. There is a risk of loss attributable to social upheavals, unfavorable governmental or political actions, seizure of foreign deposits, changes in tax or trade statutes, and governmental collapse and war. These risks are more significant in emerging markets.

The risk that the stocks of mid-capitalization companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume, and less liquidity than the stocks of larger, more established companies. Small cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic developments. They may also be less liquid and/or more volatile than securities of larger companies or the market averages in general.

Small cap companies may be adversely affected during periods when investors prefer to hold securities of large capitalization companies.

If positions held by the Fund were treated as "straddles" for federal income tax purposes, or a Fund's risk of loss with respect to a position was otherwise diminished as set forth in Treasury Regulations, dividends on stocks that are a part of such positions would not constitute qualified dividend income subjects to such favorable income tax treatment or qualify for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, generally, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of the Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that 1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; 2) the Fund's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); 3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a nixed straddle and that are non-section 1256 contracts to be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; 4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and 5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred.