Opportunistic Fund Commentary

Market Overview

The stock market marched higher during the second quarter, up more than 8%. Under the hood, though, sector leadership differed from what was seen during the first quarter of 2021. Investors have become increasingly convinced that near-term inflation data represent transitory shocks rather than a rising structural tide of higher prices. As a result, the yield on the 10-year Treasury note declined roughly 30 basis points (0.30%) during the quarter, ending below 1.5%. This was particularly beneficial for technology and communication services stocks, which outperformed the S&P 500 Index during the quarter after a rough start to the year. Cyclical stocks, except energy, took a breather during the quarter after several quarters of outperforming the broader market indexes.

Positioning the Opportunistic Fund

Portfolio composition is subject to change.

At a broad level, we believe the current outlook for fixed income is mixed at best; thus, we anticipate maintaining a high level of exposure to equity markets in the near term. That said, we can and will modulate that exposure should we anticipate any short-term weakness in stocks. More specifically within equities, 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 - aiding year-to-year comparisons until now - we believe data can remain highly positive for the near future. As such, we continue to maintain significant exposure to cyclicals.

Why should investors consider investing in this Fund?

The Fund has the ability to invest across asset classes and economic sectors as well as be flexible with market exposure. We believe these features are beneficial to clients seeking investment returns regardless of underlying financial, economic, or political risks.

CAVANAL HILL® Funds

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 he deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

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Investment Risks

Equity securities (stocks) are more volatile and carry more risk than other forms of investments, including investments in high-grade fixed income securities. Investments in the Fund are subject to the risks related to direct investment in real estate, such as real estate risk, regulatory risks, concentration risk, and diversification risk. Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risks. The principal value of a bond falls when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall. During periods of rising interest rates, the value of a bond investment is at greater risk than during periods of stable or falling rates. High-yield bonds have a higher risk of default or other adverse credit events, but have the potential to pay higher earnings over investment-grade bonds. The higher risk of default, or the inability of the creditor to repay its debt, is the primary reason for the higher interest rates on high-yield bonds. International investing involves increased risk and volatility. Mid- and small-cap companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic developments. Because an ETF charges its own fees and expenses, Fund shareholders will indirectly bear those costs. The use of leverage in an ETF can magnify any price movements, resulting in high volatility. An inverse ETF seeks to provide returns that are the opposite of the underlying referenced financial asset, index, or commodity's returns. Exposure to commodities may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investment in traditional securities.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are subject to the risks of the underlying securities (including market risks which could result in the loss of principal() that they are designed to track, although a lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in higher volatility than that of its underlying portfolio of securities. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly. Derivative instruments like options involve risks different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Investments in the Funds are subject to the risks related to direct investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts, such as real estate risk, regulatory risks, concentration risk, and diversification risk. By itself the Fund does not constitute a complete investment plan and should be considered a long-term investment for investors who can afford to weather changes in the value of their investments.