

Fi360 Fiduciary Score Breakdown

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Fi360 FIDUCIARY SCORE® BREAKDOWN

The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® is a peer percentile ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® Average is a one-, three-, five-, or ten-year rolling average of an investment's Fi360 Fiduciary Score®. All Scores are color coded based on the quartile they fall in (1st - Green; 2nd - Light Green; 3rd - Yellow; 4th - Red).

Score Criterion

- IN. Inception Date.** Must have at least a 3 year track history
- MT. Manager Tenure.** Must have at least a 2 year track history. (Most senior manager's tenure)
- NA. Net Assets.** Must have >= 75 million under management. (Total across all share classes)
- CO. Composition.** Must have >= 80% allocation to primary asset (Not applied to all peer groups)
- SS. Style.** Must have current style box match the peer group. (Not applied to all peer groups)
- ER. Prospectus Net Exp Ratio.** * Must place in the top 75% of its peer group.
- A3. Alpha - Broad Market (3 YR).** Must place in the top 50% of its peer group.
- S3. Sharpe (3 YR).** Must place in the top 50% of its peer group.
- R1. Return (1 YR).** Must place in the top 50% of its peer group.
- R3. Return (3 YR).** Must place in the top 50% of its peer group.
- R5. Return (5 YR).** Must place in the top 50% of its peer group.

Summary Legend

✓	Investment meets the criterion
⊘	Investment does not meet the criterion
-	Investment data is not available
NA	Investment is not screened on the criterion

* For separately managed accounts, r-squared in the top 75% of it's peer group is used as a replacement criterion for Exp Ratio.

LARGE BLEND

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)				
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal Large Cap S&P 500 Index Inst	PLFIX	0 (1,268)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 (1,222)	3 (1,133)	2 (1,006)	3 (738)
AQR Large Cap Defensive Style I	AUEIX	58 (1,268)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	55 (1,222)	32 (1,133)	20 (1,006)	-	

LARGE GROWTH

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Vanguard US Growth Admiral™	VWUAX	69 (1,190)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	30 (1,143)	10 (1,076)	7 (1,005)	7 (732)

LARGE VALUE

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
MFS Value R6	MEIKX	61 (1,193)	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	✓	✓	⊘	⊘	27 (1,167)	11 (1,090)	12 (1,004)	13 (729)

MID-CAP BLEND

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Principal MidCap S&P 400 Index Inst	MPSIX	63 (377)	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	44 (358)	32 (316)	20 (276)	13 (197)

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MID-CAP GROWTH

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
MassMutual Mid Cap Growth R5	MGRFX	45 (554)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	54 (534)	46 (503)	31 (473)	16 (368)

MID-CAP VALUE

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Vanguard Mid-Cap Value Index Admiral	VMVAX	0 (402)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7 (391)	5 (371)	4 (341)	3 (238)

SMALL BLEND

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal SmallCap S&P 600 Index Inst	PSSIX	25 (591)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	22 (579)	15 (532)	10 (469)	7 (311)

SMALL GROWTH

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Vanguard Small Cap Growth Index Admiral	VSGAX	51 (605)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	54 (593)	41 (563)	47 (516)	29 (384)	

SMALL VALUE

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Vanguard Small Cap Value Index Admiral	VSIAX	30 (453)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	18 (445)	10 (425)	15 (383)	11 (281)	

DIVERSIFIED EMERGING MKTS

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
DFA Emerging Markets Core Equity I	DFCEX	0 (763)	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21 (721)	45 (648)	32 (541)	19 (256)	

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FOREIGN LARGE GROWTH

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)				
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Vanguard International Growth Adm	VWILX	21 (429)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	15 (413)	8 (358)	5 (301)	12 (203)

GLOBAL LARGE-STOCK GROWTH

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)				
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
American Funds New Perspective R6	RNPGX	0 (325)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 (311)	0 (274)	0 (232)	1 (149)

GLOBAL SMALL/MID STOCK

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
American Funds SMALLCAP World R6	RLLGX	13 (136)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	10 (123)	4 (98)	2 (83)	5 (53)

REAL ESTATE

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Vanguard Real Estate Index Admiral	VGSLX	56 (244)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	43 (236)	21 (215)	20 (193)	12 (133)

ALLOCATION--15% TO 30% EQUITY

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Principal SAM Flexible Income Inst	PIFIX	34 (134)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	✓	✓	8 (134)	10 (125)	6 (116)	4 (66)

ALLOCATION--30% TO 50% EQUITY

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Principal SAM Conservative Bal Inst	PCCIX	38 (444)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	✓	✓	11 (438)	8 (415)	5 (353)	3 (238)

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ALLOCATION--50% TO 70% EQUITY

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal SAM Balanced Inst	PSBIX	61 (737)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	37 (716)	26 (665)	16 (590)	9 (421)	

ALLOCATION--70% TO 85% EQUITY

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal SAM Conservative Growth Inst	PCWIX	32 (320)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	✓	✓	8 (316)	9 (293)	6 (271)	4 (171)	

ALLOCATION--85%+ EQUITY

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal SAM Strategic Growth Inst	PSWIX	0 (185)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0 (181)	3 (172)	5 (159)	30 (94)	

TARGET-DATE 2000-2010

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal LifeTime 2010 Institutional	PTTIX	65 (123)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	51 (103)	38 (89)	35 (81)	23 (49)	

TARGET-DATE 2015

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal LifeTime 2015 Institutional	LTINX	33 (122)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	✓	31 (112)	15 (84)	18 (68)	14 (42)	

TARGET-DATE 2020

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal LifeTime 2020 Institutional	PLWIX	0 (165)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11 (154)	11 (128)	13 (107)	13 (60)	

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TARGET-DATE 2025

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)				
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal LifeTime 2025 Institutional	LTSTX	0 (212)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12 (200)	9 (166)	12 (143)	11 (73)

TARGET-DATE 2030

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Principal LifeTime 2030 Institutional	PMTIX	18 (208)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	12 (196)	9 (168)	12 (145)	10 (76)

TARGET-DATE 2035

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Principal LifeTime 2035 Institutional	LTIUX	19 (206)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	13 (194)	5 (160)	16 (140)	14 (70)

TARGET-DATE 2040

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Principal LifeTime 2040 Institutional	PTDIX	45 (208)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓	25 (196)	9 (168)	16 (145)	12 (76)

TARGET-DATE 2045

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Principal LifeTime 2045 Institutional	LTRIX	47 (206)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓	24 (194)	9 (160)	18 (140)	15 (69)

TARGET-DATE 2050

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
Principal LifeTime 2050 Institutional	PPLIX	46 (208)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓	20 (196)	8 (168)	12 (145)	10 (60)

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TARGET-DATE 2055

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal LifeTime 2055 Institutional	LTFIX	33 (206)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓	✓	24 (194)	9 (157)	14 (135)	13 (10)	

TARGET-DATE 2060

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal LifeTime 2060 Institutional	PLTZX	13 (199)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	20 (184)	18 (118)	27 (14)	-	

TARGET-DATE 2065+

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal LifeTime 2065 Institutional	PLJIX	11 (38)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	✓	✓	✓	3 (15)	-	-	-	

TARGET-DATE RETIREMENT

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Principal LifeTime Strategic Inc Instl	PLSIX	57 (157)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	41 (145)	20 (127)	20 (105)	14 (72)	

HIGH YIELD BOND

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
BlackRock High Yield Bond K	BRHYX	29 (658)	✓	✓	✓	NA	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 (639)	2 (596)	2 (530)	3 (343)	

INFLATION-PROTECTED BOND

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA												ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)			
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Vanguard Inflation-Protected Secs Adm	VAIPX	20 (204)	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7 (200)	4 (189)	4 (182)	5 (91)	

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INTERMEDIATE CORE BOND

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)				
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Adm	VBTLX	0 (420)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	28 (403)	18 (363)	24 (328)	33 (236)

MULTISECTOR BOND

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	SCORE (PEERS)	SCORE CRITERIA											ROLLING AVERAGES (PEERS)				
			IN	MT	NA	CO	SS	ER	A3	S3	R1	R3	R5	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	
PIMCO Income Instl	PIMIX	0 (304)	✓	✓	✓	NA	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	19 (273)	16 (254)	10 (211)	5 (121)

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

INTRODUCTION

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This Statement of Additional Disclosures includes important information regarding the information provided in the report. If an investor does not understand any term or data presented herein, he/she should consult with his/her financial advisor.

FI360 FIDUCIARY SCORE®

Fi360 Fiduciary Score®. The Score is a peer percentile ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. The Rolling Averages are a one-, three-, five- or ten-year equal-weighted average of an investment's Fi360 Fiduciary Scores during that corresponding time period. The Historical Fi360 Fiduciary Scores at Quarter End trend chart (if included) displays the Fi360 Fiduciary Score for each calendar quarter-end during that year.

Inv. Data as of 06/30/22.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Short Fall Points - If an investment does not meet an individual due diligence criterion, short fall points are tallied. Investments that satisfy all of the due diligence criteria receive an Fi360 Fiduciary Score of 0. Every other investment is given a Score of 1-100 based on their short fall point total, and representing their percentile ranking within their peer group. The Fi360 Fiduciary Score represents a suggested course of action and is not intended, nor should it be used, as the sole source of information for reaching an investment decision. Visit www.fi360.com/fi360-Fiduciary-Score for the complete methodology document.

Criteria. The following criteria are included as part of the Score calculation.

- 1. Inception Date.** The investment must have at least a 3 year track history
- 2. Manager Tenure.** The investment manager must have at least a 2 year track history. (Most senior manager's tenure)
- 3. Net Assets.** The investment must have at least 75 million under management (Total across all share classes for funds/ETFs)
- 4. Composition.** The investments allocation to its primary asset class should be greater than or equal to 80%. (Not applied to all peer groups)
- 5. Style Drift.** The investment's current style box must match the peer group. (Not applied to all peer groups. Further details on each style can be found in the Investment Strategy & Style section below.)
- 6. Prospectus Net Exp Ratio.** The investment must place in the top 75% of its peer group
- 7. Alpha (3yr) - Primary Benchmark.** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group
- 8. Sharpe (3yr).** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group
- 9. Return (1yr).** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group
- 10. Return (3yr).** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group
- 11. Return (5yr).** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group

VOLATILITY METRICS

Sharpe Ratio. A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the investment's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past three or five-year period by dividing the investment's annualized excess return by the standard deviation of an investment's annualized excess return. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing an investment that is an investor's sole holding. The Sharpe ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk an investment had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate.

MPT STATISTICS

Alpha. A measure of the difference between an investment's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. Alpha is often seen as a measure of the value added or subtracted by a manager. A positive alpha figure indicates the investment has performed better than its beta (or expected return) would predict. In contrast, a negative alpha indicates the investment underperformed, given the expectations established by the investment's beta.

EXPENSES

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio. This value is from the investment's most recent prospectus. The percentage of investment assets used to pay for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's Net Asset Value. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio for fund of funds is the aggregate expense ratio defined as the sum of the wrap or sponsor fees plus the estimated weighted average of the underlying fund fees. A higher expense ratio will "drag" on the overall performance of a fund compared to peers with a lower expense ratio.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY & STYLE

Peer Group. Fi360 utilizes the Morningstar Category for peer group assignment. In an effort to distinguish funds by what they own, as well as by their prospectus objectives and styles, Morningstar developed the Morningstar Categories. While the prospectus objective identifies a fund's investment goals based on the wording in the fund prospectus, the Morningstar Category identifies funds based on their actual investment styles as measured by their underlying portfolio holdings (portfolio and other statistics over the past three years). Peer groups are for comparison only, and do

Inv. Data as of 06/30/22.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

not represent any investable products. Please reference the Peer Group Descriptions section for more specific detail on each peer group that is included in this report.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

- Allocation--15% to 30% Equity (XY).** Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by primarily investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These conservative strategies prioritize preservation of capital over appreciation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 15% and 30%.
- Allocation--30% to 50% Equity (CA).** Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by primarily investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These moderately conservative strategies prioritize preservation of capital over appreciation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 30% and 50%.
- Allocation--50% to 70% Equity (MA).** Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by primarily investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These moderate strategies seek to balance preservation of capital with appreciation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 50% and 70%.
- Allocation--70% to 85% Equity (AL).** Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by primarily investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These moderately aggressive strategies prioritize capital appreciation over preservation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 70% and 85%.
- Allocation--85%+ Equity (XM).** Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by primarily investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These aggressive strategies typically allocate at least 10% to equities of foreign companies and prioritize capital appreciation over preservation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure of more than 85%.
- Diversified Emerging Mkts (EM).** Diversified emerging-markets portfolios tend to divide their assets among 20 or more nations, although they tend to focus on the emerging markets of Asia and Latin America rather than on those of the Middle East, Africa, or Europe. These portfolios invest predominantly in emerging market equities, but some funds also invest in both equities and fixed income investments from emerging markets.
- Foreign Large Growth (FG).** Foreign large-growth portfolios focus on high-priced growth stocks, mainly outside of the United States. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.
- Global Large-Stock Growth (WG).** World large-stock growth portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks and typically skew towards large caps that are more expensive or projected to grow faster than other global large-cap stocks. World large stock growth portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in developed markets, with the remainder divided among the globe's emerging markets. These portfolios are not significantly overweight U.S. equity exposure relative to the Morningstar Global Market Index and maintain at least a 20% absolute U.S. exposure.
- Global Small/Mid Stock (SW).** World small/mid stock portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks that are smaller. World-stock portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in developed markets, with the remainder divided among the globe's smaller markets. These portfolios are not significantly overweight U.S. equity exposure relative to the Morningstar Global Market Index and maintain at least a 20% absolute U.S. exposure.
- High Yield Bond (HY).** High-yield bond portfolios concentrate on lower-quality bonds, which are riskier than those of higher-quality companies. These portfolios generally offer higher yields than other types of portfolios, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk. These portfolios primarily invest in U.S. high-income debt securities where at least 65% or more of bond assets are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.
- Inflation-Protected Bond (IP).** Inflation-protected bond portfolios invest primarily in debt securities that adjust their principal values in line with the rate of inflation. These bonds can be issued by any organization, but the U.S. Treasury is currently the largest issuer for these types of securities.
- Intermediate Core Bond (CI).** Intermediate-term core bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, and hold less than 5% in below-investment-grade exposures. Their durations (a measure of

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

interest-rate sensitivity) typically range between 75% and 125% of the three-year average of the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index.

- Large Blend (LB). Large-blend portfolios are fairly representative of the overall US stock market in size, growth rates and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the US equity market are defined as large cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of US industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index.
- Large Growth (LG). Large-growth portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). Most of these portfolios focus on companies in rapidly expanding industries.
- Large Value (LV). Large-value portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).
- Mid-Cap Blend (MB). The typical mid-cap blend portfolio invests in U.S. stocks of various sizes and styles, giving it a middle-of-the-road profile. Most shy away from high-priced growth stocks but aren't so price-conscious that they land in value territory. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.
- Mid-Cap Growth (MG). Some mid-cap growth portfolios invest in stocks of all sizes, thus leading to a mid-cap profile, but others focus on midsize companies. Mid-cap growth portfolios target U.S. firms that are projected to grow faster than other mid-cap stocks, therefore commanding relatively higher prices. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).
- Mid-Cap Value (MV). Some mid-cap value portfolios focus on medium-size companies while others land here because they own a mix of small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks. All look for U.S. stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than the market. Stocks in the middle 20% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as mid-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).
- Multisector Bond (MU). Multisector-bond portfolios seek income by diversifying their assets among several fixed-income sectors, usually U.S. government obligations, U.S. corporate bonds, foreign bonds, and high-yield U.S. debt securities. These portfolios typically hold 35% to 65% of bond assets in securities that are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.
- Real Estate (SR). Real estate portfolios invest primarily in real estate investment trusts of various types. REITs are companies that develop and manage real estate properties. There are several different types of REITs, including apartment, factory-outlet, health-care, hotel, industrial, mortgage, office, and shopping center REITs. Some portfolios in this category also invest in real estate operating companies.
- Small Blend (SB). Small-blend portfolios favor U.S. firms at the smaller end of the market-capitalization range. Some aim to own an array of value and growth stocks while others employ a discipline that leads to holdings with valuations and growth rates close to the small-cap averages. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.
- Small Growth (SG). Small-growth portfolios focus on faster-growing companies whose shares are at the lower end of the market-capitalization range. These portfolios tend to favor companies in up-and-coming industries or young firms in their early growth stages. Because these businesses are fast-growing and often richly valued, their stocks tend to be volatile. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).
- Small Value (SV). Small-value portfolios invest in small U.S. companies with valuations and growth rates below other small-cap peers. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

- **Target-Date 2000-2010 (TA).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2000-2010) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2015 (TD).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2011-2015) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2020 (TE).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2016-2020) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2025 (TG).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2021-2025) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2030 (TH).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2026-2030) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2035 (TI).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2031-2035) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2040 (TJ).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2036-2040) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2045 (TK).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2041-2045) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2050 (TN).** Target-date portfolios provide diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2046-2050) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to moreconservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2055 (TL).** Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2051-2055 and beyond) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A targetdate portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.

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- **Target-Date 2060 (XQ).** Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2056-2060) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date 2065+ (TU).** Target-date portfolios provide a diversified exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors who have a specific date in mind (in this case, the years 2061-2065 and beyond) for retirement. These portfolios aim to provide investors with an optimal level of return and risk, based solely on the target date. Management adjusts the allocation among asset classes to more-conservative mixes as the target date approaches, following a preset glide path. A target-date portfolio is part of a series of funds offering multiple retirement dates to investors.
- **Target-Date Retirement (RI).** Target-Date Retirement portfolios provide a mix of stocks, bonds, and cash for those investors already in or entering retirement. These portfolios tend to be managed to more of a conservative asset-allocation strategy. These portfolios aim to provide investors with steady income throughout retirement.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: RISKS

Investing involves risk. Loss of principal is possible. An investment in a fund is not a bank deposit, and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Each fund carries its own specific risks which depend on the types of investments in the fund. Investors should review the fund's prospectus carefully to understand the risks before investing.

In general, some of the risks associated with the Morningstar Categories shown in this report are as follows:

- **Allocation.** Different methods of asset allocation are associated with varying degrees of risks. Conservative portfolios contain low risk investments but may not earn any value over time. Moderate portfolios have a higher level of risk than conservative portfolios. Aggressive portfolios mainly consist of equities, so their value tends to fluctuate widely.
- **Bonds.** Bonds are subject to interest rate risk. As the prevailing level of bond interest rates rise, the value of bonds already held in a portfolio decline. Portfolios that hold bonds are subject to declines and increases in value due to general changes in interest rates. Bonds are also subject to prepayment risk, which is the chance that an issuer may exercise its right to prepay its security, if falling interest rates prompt the issuer to do so. Forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, the fund would experience a decline in income and lose the opportunity for additional price appreciation.
- **Emerging Markets.** Investments in emerging markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.
- **Foreign.** Investments in foreign securities may be more volatile than investing solely in U.S. markets due to interest-rate, currency, exchange rate, economic, and political risks. The value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.
- **Foreign Currencies.** Foreign currencies are subject to the risks associated with such currencies and the changes in their values relative to the U.S. dollar. Such risks include volatility in the price relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. The value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar can be affected by many factors, including national debt levels, trade deficits, international trade and foreign policies, changes in trade and balance of payments, governmental fiscal and monetary policies, currency exchange rates and changes in supply and demand that affect those rates, investment and trading activity of mutual funds, hedge funds and currency funds, exchange rate controls and government intervention in currency markets, inflation rates, interest and deposit rates, market expectations about future inflation rates and interest rates, and global and national economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial, military and geographical events or developments. Prices of currencies of less developed or emerging market nations tend to be more volatile than those of developed countries, given the greater political, regulatory, economic, financial, military and social instability and uncertainty in less developed or emerging market nations.
- **Foreign Regions.** Investments in securities from a particular country or region may be subject to the risk of adverse social, political, regulatory, or economic events occurring in that country or region. Country- or region-specific risks also include the risk that adverse securities markets or exchange rates may impact the value of securities from those areas.
- **High-Yield Bonds.** Portfolios that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.
- **Inflation-Protected.** Inflation-protected bonds, unlike other fixed-income securities, are not significantly impacted by inflation expectations because their interest rates are adjusted for inflation. Generally, the value of inflation-protected securities will fall when real interest rates rise and rise when real interest rates fall.
- **Large Cap Equities.** Concentrating assets in large-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly as small- and mid-cap companies can to new competitive pressures and may lack the growth potential of those securities. Historically, large-cap companies do not recover as quickly as smaller companies do from market declines.

Inv. Data as of 06/30/22.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: RISKS

- **Sector.** Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of factors such as the market, the economy, regulations, and other dynamics affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.
- **Small/Mid Cap Equities.** Portfolios that invest in stocks of small- to mid-cap companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.
- **Target-Date Funds.** Target-date funds typically invest in other mutual funds and are designed for investors who are planning to retire during the target date year. The fund's target date is the approximate date of when investors expect to begin withdrawing their money. A target-date fund's investment objective/strategy typically becomes more conservative over time primarily by reducing its allocation to equity mutual funds and increasing its allocations in fixed-income mutual funds. An investor's principal value in a target-date fund is not guaranteed at any time, including at the fund's target date.
- **Taxable Bond.** Investments in taxable bonds such as government bonds, long-term and short-term bonds, bank loans, corporate bonds, preferred stock, high-yield bonds, etc. are subject to numerous risks including those relating to reinvestment, inflation, market, selection, timing, and duration.