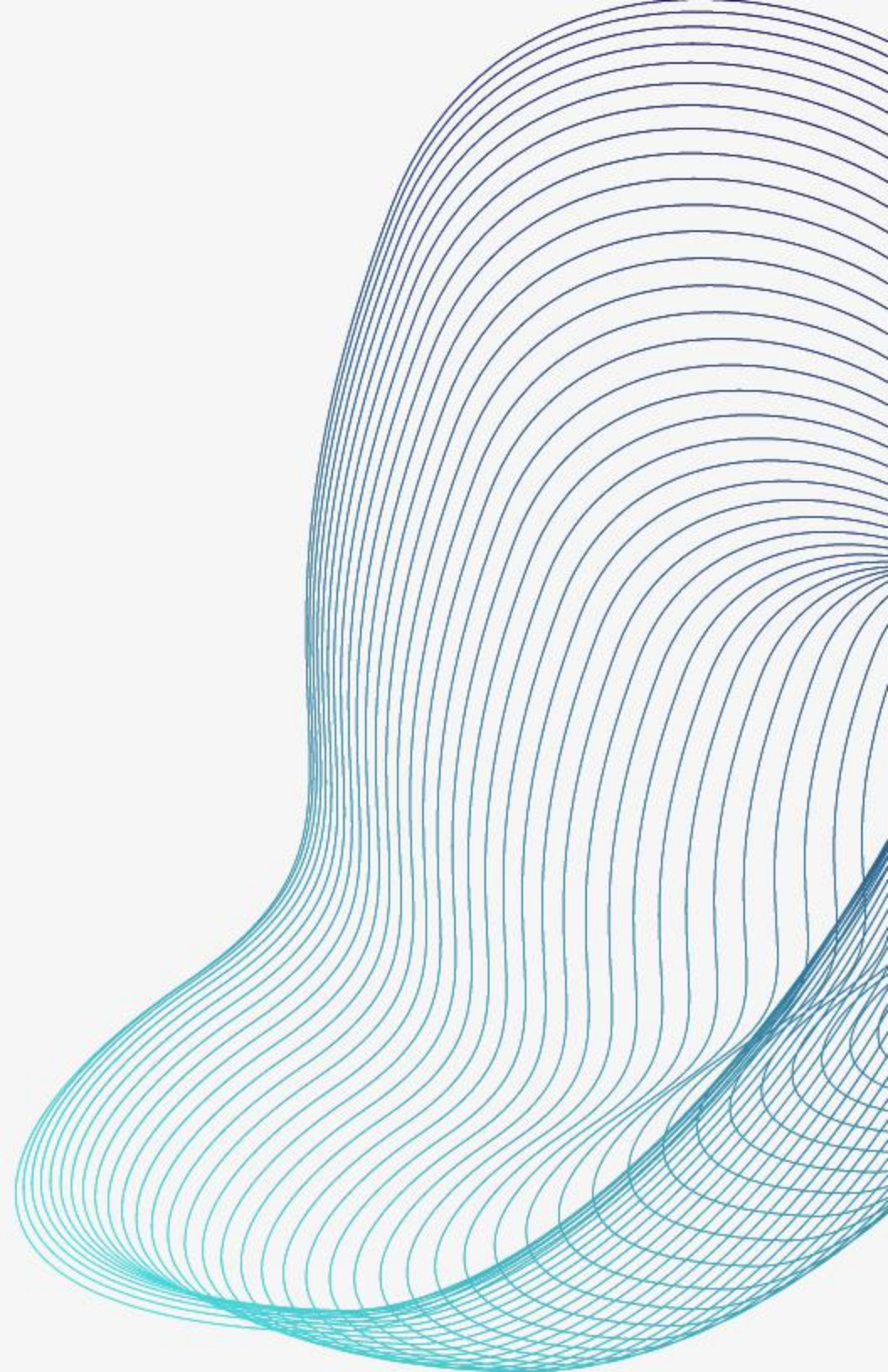




Plan Investment Review  
06/20/2024



# Plan Investment Review

Inv. Data as of 03/31/24. Holdings as of 12/31/23. P Proposed R Remove W Watch

Boeing Inc

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: INDEX DESCRIPTIONS</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: RISKS</b>	<b>16</b>

# Plan Investment Review

Inv. Data as of 03/31/24. Holdings as of 12/31/23.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

25

PASS

0

WATCH

0

REMOVE

0

PROPOSED

The Custom Score is based on your due diligence criteria for that investment type (active/passive/target date/money market and stable value). Investments that met the criteria will be shaded with a green background while investments that did not will be shaded in yellow.

## ACTIVE

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	PEER GROUP	ASSETS	ACTION	PRIOR QUARTERS SCORES											
					<sup>21</sup> Q2	<sup>21</sup> Q3	<sup>21</sup> Q4	<sup>22</sup> Q1	<sup>22</sup> Q2	<sup>22</sup> Q3	<sup>22</sup> Q4	<sup>23</sup> Q1	<sup>23</sup> Q2	<sup>23</sup> Q3	<sup>23</sup> Q4	<sup>24</sup> Q1
JH USA Menu-JHancock Disciplined Value Intl R6	-	FV	-	-	5/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
JH USA Menu-Vanguard International Growth Adm	-	FG	-	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6
LOAN 1 SECURITY ACCOUNT <sup>a</sup>	-	-	1,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Plan Investment Review

Inv. Data as of 03/31/24. Holdings as of 12/31/23.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### PASSIVE

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	PEER GROUP	ASSETS	ACTION	PRIOR QUARTERS SCORES											
					Q2 '21	Q3 '21	Q4 '21	Q1 '22	Q2 '22	Q3 '22	Q4 '22	Q1 '23	Q2 '23	Q3 '23	Q4 '23	Q1 '24
JH USA Menu-Fidelity International Index	-	FB	1,470	-	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	
JH USA Menu-Fidelity Mid Cap Index	-	MB	2,222	-	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	
JH USA Menu-JHVIT 500 Index Trust I	-	LB	2,096	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	
JH USA Menu-TIAA-CREF Large-Cap Gr Idx Instl	-	LG	31,619	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	
JH USA Menu-TIAA-CREF Large-Cap Value Idx Inst	-	LV	26,904	-	6/6	6/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	
JH USA Menu-TIAA-CREF Small-Cap Blend Idx Inst	-	SB	-	-	6/6	6/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	4/6	2/6	4/6	
JH USA Menu-Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth ETF	-	MG	24,804	-	4/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	
JH USA Menu-Vanguard Mid-Cap Value ETF	-	MV	-	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	4/6	
JH USA Menu-Vanguard Small Cap Growth Index Admiral	-	SG	-	-	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	6/6	
JH USA Menu-Vanguard Small Cap Value Index Admiral	-	SV	-	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	
JH USA Menu-Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Adm	-	CI	3,462	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	

# Plan Investment Review

Inv. Data as of 03/31/24. Holdings as of 12/31/23.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### TARGET DATE INVESTMENT

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	PEER GROUP	ASSETS	ACTION	PRIOR QUARTERS SCORES											
					<sup>21</sup> Q2	<sup>21</sup> Q3	<sup>21</sup> Q4	<sup>22</sup> Q1	<sup>22</sup> Q2	<sup>22</sup> Q3	<sup>22</sup> Q4	<sup>23</sup> Q1	<sup>23</sup> Q2	<sup>23</sup> Q3	<sup>23</sup> Q4	<sup>24</sup> Q1
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2025 K	-	TG	-	-	6/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	5/6	3/6	5/6	5/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2030 K	-	TH	-	-	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	4/6	4/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	6/6	5/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2035 K	-	TI	31,085	-	6/6	5/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	4/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	6/6	6/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2040 K	-	TJ	10,845	-	6/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2045 K	-	TK	97,918	-	6/6	6/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2050 K	-	TN	46,481	-	6/6	6/6	5/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2055 K	-	TL	82,990	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2060 K	-	XQ	29,197	-	5/6	5/6	4/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	5/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index 2065 K	-	TU	13,002	-	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/6
JH USA Menu-BlackRock LifePath® Index Retire K	-	RI	-	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	5/6	5/6	5/6	6/6	5/6

### MONEY MARKET/STABLE VALUE

INVESTMENT NAME	TICKER	PEER GROUP	ASSETS	ACTION	PRIOR QUARTERS SCORES											
					<sup>21</sup> Q2	<sup>21</sup> Q3	<sup>21</sup> Q4	<sup>22</sup> Q1	<sup>22</sup> Q2	<sup>22</sup> Q3	<sup>22</sup> Q4	<sup>23</sup> Q1	<sup>23</sup> Q2	<sup>23</sup> Q3	<sup>23</sup> Q4	<sup>24</sup> Q1
JH USA Menu-JHancock Stable Value Fund 1	-	VL	-	-	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	6/6

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

---

### INTRODUCTION

This report is for informational purposes only and does not constitute professional investment advice. Some data in this report was obtained from third parties. Although Fi360 obtains data from sources it deems to be reliable, it does not independently verify the data, and does not warrant or represent that the data is timely, complete, or accurate.

Unless denoted otherwise with a CI superscript (Investment Name <sup>CI</sup>), the investment data source is © 2024 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The data contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar, Inc. and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar, Inc. nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Any investment denoted with the CI subscript was supplied by another 3rd party such as the advisor, custodian, recordkeeper or other provider.

**Mutual funds and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus and, if available, the summary prospectus, which contains this and other information, can be obtained by calling your financial advisor. Read the prospectus and, if available, the summary prospectus carefully before you invest.**

**All investments involve risk. The principal value and investment return will fluctuate so that your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. All investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. This does not apply, however, to the guaranteed portions of group annuity contracts that constitute guaranteed benefit policies as defined in ERISA 401(b)(2)(B).**

Collective investment trusts (CITs) are available for investment primarily by eligible retirement plans and entities. Participation in CITs is generally governed by the terms of a Declaration of Trust and a Participation or Adoption Agreement, which is signed by the retirement plan's fiduciary at the time the plan invests in the CITs. In addition, various other documents may contain important information about the CITs including Fund Descriptions, Statement of Characteristics or Investment Guidelines, and/or other fee or investment disclosure documents. All of these documents may contain important information about CIT fees, investment objectives, and risks and expenses of the underlying investments in the CITs and should be read carefully before investing. To obtain a copy, you will need to contact the plan sponsor or trustee of the CIT.

**CITs are not insured by FDIC or any other type of deposit insurance; are not deposits or other obligations of, and are not guaranteed by any firm or their affiliates; and involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal invested. CITs are not mutual funds and are exempt from registration and regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), and their units are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, or applicable securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction. Unit holders of the Funds are not entitled to the protections of the 1940 Act. The decision to invest in CITs should be carefully considered. The CITs unit values will fluctuate and may be worth more or less when redeemed, so unit holders may lose money. CITs are not sold by prospectus and are not available for investment by the public; Fund prices are not quoted in readily available market quotation services.**

Fi360 is under common ownership with Matrix Trust Company, who is the discretionary trustee of certain CITs that may be noted in this report.

Separate Accounts are available through a group annuity contract. The contract and other fee/disclosure documents, such as fact sheets, may contain important information about the separate account fees, investment objectives and risks and expenses of underlying investments in the separate accounts and should be read carefully before investing. Certain investment options may not be available in all states or U.S. commonwealths. Some payments or transfers from the Separate Accounts may be deferred as described in the group annuity contracts providing access to the Separate Accounts or as required by applicable law. Such deferment will be based on factors that may include situations such as: unstable or disorderly financial markets or investment conditions which do not allow for orderly investment transactions.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

---

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.

### PERFORMANCE

**Total Return (No Load).** Expressed in percentage terms, an investment's total return is determined each month by taking the change in monthly net asset value, reinvesting all income and capital gains distributions during that month, and dividing by the starting NAV. Reinvestments are made using the actual reinvestment NAV, and daily payoffs are reinvested monthly. Total Return (No Load) is not adjusted for sales charges (such as front-end loads, deferred loads and redemption fees), but do reflect management, administrative, 12b-1 fees and other costs taken out of fund assets. Total returns for periods longer than one year are expressed in terms of compounded average annual returns (also known as geometric total returns).

**Percentile Rank.** The relative ranking of an investment within its peer group on a scale of 1-100 (1 being the best) for the data point and time period being measured. Rankings are calculated against the corresponding Peer Group and Number of Peers as explained in the following paragraph. Performance ranks do not account for an investment's sales charge (if applicable). Ranks will not be provided for periods less than one year.

**Number of Peers.** The number of investments in the same peer group which were used to calculate any percentile rank or Fi360 Fiduciary Score. Only investments which had the given data point being ranked are included in this number, so the number of peers can change for the same investment by data point being ranked. For Mutual funds (MF) and Exchange Traded Funds (ETF), we combine both sets of investments together to form one peer group for ranking purposes. For Collective Investment Trusts (CIT), since many do not report timely, we utilize the pre-defined MF/ETF peer group and calculate the ranks as an overlay on that peer group. There is no existing MF/ETF peer group for Stable Value, Leveraged Net Long and Money Market Non-40 Act. We use the following MF/ETF peer group as a proxy instead (Stable Value uses Short-Term Bond, Leveraged Net Long uses Large Blend and Money Market Non-40 Act uses Money Market Taxable) so we can calculate the ranks. For Group Retirement Plan Annuities (GRPA), we combine this universe with all mutual funds and ETFs to form one peer group for ranking purposes. For Separately managed accounts (SMA) and Variable annuity sub accounts (VA), we use their respective universe of investments only.

**Risk/Reward Chart.** This chart helps to visually review the relative reward (measured by investment return) received by a fund for the risk or volatility (measured by standard deviation) of the fund over a three or five-year period. Relatively speaking, it is preferable for the diamond to fall in the upper left quadrant of the graph.

**Benchmarks.** A benchmark gives an investor a point of reference for evaluating a fund's performance by comparing benchmark returns to the fund's returns. This report may utilize one or many of these benchmarks:

**Broad Index.** The index used in the calculation of metrics such as Alpha, Beta, and R-Squared. The Broad Index provides a common comparison point for funds with similar investing styles across different peer groups.

**Peer Group Index.** The index assigned to the fund's peer group, which is a group of funds with similar investment style. Each peer group has its own index which can be used as a common comparison point between funds.

**Best-fit Index.** The market index that shows the highest correlation with a fund over the most-recent 36 months, as measured by the highest R-Squared. In addition, the Best-fit Index can be used to compare the betas and alphas of similar funds that show the same Best-fit Index. The Best-fit Index may not be the fund's benchmark, nor does it necessarily contain the types of securities that may be held by the fund.

Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Please reference the Index Descriptions section for more specific detail on each index that is included in this report.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

---

**Excess Return.** Expressed in percentage terms, this metric shows whether a given fund has outperformed (positive value) or underperformed (negative value) its benchmark. Excess return for a given time period is determined by taking the return of the investment subtracted by the return of the index.

### VOLATILITY METRICS

**Standard Deviation.** A statistical measure of the historical volatility. It depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time. Investors use standard deviation to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given time period. When an investment has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. If the investment is the only holding in an investor's portfolio, then it is an appropriate measure of risk. If the returns follow a normal distribution, then approximately 68 percent of the time they will fall within one standard deviation of the mean return for the investment and 95 percent of the time within two standard deviations.

**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.

**Beta.** A measure of an investment's sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. An investment with a beta greater than 1.00 is more volatile than the market, and an investment with a beta less than 1.00 is less volatile than the market.

**R-Squared.** This statistic reflects the percentage of an investment's movements that can be explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the investment and the benchmark. An R-squared of 100 indicates that all movements of an investment can be explained by movements in the index. Thus, index funds that invest only in S&P 500 stocks will have an R-squared very close to 100. Conversely, a low R-squared indicates that very few of the investment's movements can be explained by movements in its benchmark index. An R-squared measure of 35, for example, means that only 35% of the investment's movements can be explained by movements in the benchmark index. R-squared can be used to ascertain the significance of a particular beta. Generally, a higher R-squared will indicate a more reliable beta figure. If the R-squared is lower, then the beta is less relevant to the investment's performance.

### 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.

**Net Expense Ratio (Rank).** The percentile rank for the Net Expense Ratio within the investment's peer group. 1 being the best and 100 the worst.



## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

---

**Mgmt. Fee (Effective Management Fee).** Fi360 calculates this value by taking the Net Expense Ratio and subtracting any 12b-1, SubTA and Shareholder Service (Shr Svc) fees as those are not retained by the investment manager. It represents the fee charged for the management of pooled investments such as collective investment funds, insurance/annuity products, mutual funds and individually managed accounts.

## 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 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.

**Morningstar Equity Style Box™.** Morningstar classifies funds as being large-cap, mid-cap, or small-cap based on the market capitalization of long stocks owned; and as value, blend, or growth based on the value-growth orientation of the stock holdings. The nine possible combinations of these characteristics correspond to the nine squares of the Morningstar Style Box-size is displayed along the vertical axis and style is displayed along the horizontal axis. The referenced data elements below are a weighted average of the long equity holdings in the portfolio.

Price/Earnings Ratio is a weighted average of the price/earnings ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/E ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12-months' earnings per share. In computing the average, portfolio holding is weighted by the percentage of equity assets it represents.

Price/Cash Flow Ratio is a weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a fund's portfolio. Price/cash-flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

Price/Book Ratio is a weighted average of the price/book ratios of all the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its stock by the company's per-share book value. Stocks with negative book values are excluded from this calculation.

Geometric Average Market Capitalization of a fund's equity portfolio offers a measure of the size of the companies in which the mutual fund invests.

**Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box™.** Morningstar classifies bond funds in its style box based on their interest rate sensitivity as limited (Ltd), moderate (Mod) and extensive (Ext) measured by the average effective duration of the fund's holdings; and their credit quality (Qual) as high (High), medium (Med), or low (Low) based on letter (or alphanumeric) credit ratings of the long bonds owned by third party credit rating agencies. The nine possible combinations of these characteristics correspond to the nine squares of the Morningstar Style Box -- quality is displayed along the vertical axis and sensitivity to interest rate along the horizontal axis.

Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (e.g., quarterly). In compiling credit rating information Morningstar accepts credit ratings reported by fund companies that have been issued by all Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). For a list of all NRSROs, please visit <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/ratingagency.htm>. Additionally, Morningstar accepts foreign credit ratings from widely recognized or registered rating agencies. If two rating organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the lower rating; if three or more organizations/agencies have rated a security, fund companies are to report the median rating, and in cases where there are more than two organization/agency ratings and a median rating does not exist, fund companies are to use the lower of the two middle ratings. PLEASE NOTE: Morningstar, Inc. is not itself an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. An NRSRO or rating agency ratings can change from time-to-time.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

---

For credit quality, Morningstar combines the credit rating information provided by the fund companies with an average default rate calculation to come up with a weighted-average credit quality. The weighted-average credit quality is currently a letter that roughly corresponds to the scale used by a leading NRSRO. Bond funds are assigned a style box placement of "low", "medium", or "high" based on their average credit quality. Funds with a low credit quality are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be less than "BBB-"; medium are those less than "AA-", but greater or equal to "BBB-"; and high are those with a weighted-average credit quality of "AA-" or higher. When classifying a bond portfolio, Morningstar first maps the NRSRO credit ratings of the underlying holdings to their respective default rates (as determined by Morningstar's analysis of actual historical default rates). Morningstar then averages these default rates to determine the average default rate for the entire bond fund. Finally, Morningstar maps this average default rate to its corresponding credit rating along a convex curve.

For interest-rate sensitivity, Morningstar obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. Generally, Morningstar classifies a fixed-income fund's interest-rate sensitivity based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI). The classification of Limited will be assigned to those funds whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI's average effective duration; funds whose average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI will be classified as Moderate; and those that are at 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as Extensive.

For municipal bond funds, Morningstar also obtains from fund companies the average effective duration. In these cases, static breakpoints are utilized. These breakpoints are as follows: (i) Limited: 4.5 years or less; (ii) Moderate: more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years; and (iii) Extensive: more than 7 years. In addition, for non-US taxable and non-US domiciled fixed income funds static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: greater than 3.5 and less than equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: greater than 6 years.

The referenced data elements below are a weighted average of the long fixed income holdings in the portfolio.

Average Effective Duration is a weighted average of the duration of the underlying fixed income securities within the portfolio.

Average Effective Maturity is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each maturity date by the market value of the security.

Average Weighted Price is generated from the fund's portfolio by weighting the price of each bond by its relative size in the portfolio. This number reveals if the fund favors bonds selling at prices above or below face value (premium or discount securities, respectively). A higher number indicates a bias toward premiums. This statistic is expressed as a percentage of par (face) value.

Credit Quality Breakdowns are shown for corporate-bond holdings and depict the quality of bonds in the underlying portfolio. The report shows the percentage of fixed-income securities that fall within each credit quality rating as assigned by an NRSRO. Bonds not rated by an NRSRO are included in the not rated (NR) category.

Turnover Ratio is a decent proxy for how frequently a manager trades his or her portfolio. The inverse of a fund's turnover ratio is the average holding period for a security in the fund. As turnover increases, a fund's brokerage costs typically rise as well.

## WEIGHTINGS & HOLDINGS

**Regional Weightings.** This data set provides a broad breakdown of a fund's geographical exposure for a region. Each region's exposure is presented as a percentage of non-cash equity assets held by the fund. Regional exposure information summarizes a portfolio's exposure to geopolitical risk.

## CUSTOM SCORE

Each investment is evaluated against the watch list criteria applicable to its investment type (active, passive, target date or money market/ stable value). Each criteria section below outlines the investment type(s) it is applied against along with the data points being evaluated and their corresponding thresholds. Any groups within the criteria will be displayed along with the respective number of

# Plan Investment Review

Inv. Data as of 03/31/24. Holdings as of 12/31/23. P Proposed R Remove W Watch

PAGE 9 OF 17

Boeing Inc

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

---

criteria needed to pass within that group. The number of passed criteria for each required (REQ) and/or flexible (FLEX) group will be displayed.

**Custom Score.** The custom score represents the number of criteria that pass (numerator) out of the total number of criteria considered(denominator). Higher numbers in the numerator represent more criteria passing and favorable investment characteristics. R represents required criteria and F represents flexible criteria.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

---

### Barclays.

This following indices are part of this family:

- **BBgBarc US Agg Bond TR USD.** The index measures the performance of investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM passthroughs), ABS, and CMBS. It rolls up into other Barclays flagship indices, such as the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index and the U.S. Universal Index, which includes high yield and emerging markets debt.

**LSE Group.** London Stock Exchange Group plc and its group undertakings (collectively, the "LSE Group"). © LSE Group 2024. FTSE Russell is a trading name of certain of the LSE Group companies. "FTSE®", "Russell®", "FTSE Russell®", "MTS®", "FTSE4Good®", "ICB®", "Mergent®", is/are a trademark(s) of the relevant LSE Group companies and is/are used by any other LSE Group company under license. All rights in the FTSE Russell indexes or data vest in the relevant LSE Group company which owns the index or the data. Neither LSE Group nor its licensors accept any liability for any errors or omissions in the indexes or data and no party may rely on any indexes or data contained in this communication. No further distribution of data from the LSE Group is permitted without the relevant LSE Group company's express written consent. The LSE Group does not promote, sponsor or endorse the content of this communication.

This following indices are part of this family:

- **Russell 1000 Growth TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the US equity securities. It includes the Russell 1000 index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell 1000 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the US equity securities. It is a subset of the Russell 3000 index and includes approximately 1000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.
- **Russell 1000 Value TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the US equity securities. It includes the Russell 1000 index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell 2000 Growth TR USD.** The index measures the performance of small-cap growth segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-value ratios and higher forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell 2000 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe. It is a subset of the Russell 3000 and includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell 2000 Value TR USD.** The index measures the performance of small-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

---

- **Russell Mid Cap Growth TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the US equity universe. It includes Russell midcap index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell Mid Cap TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the US equity universe. It is a subset of Russell 1000 index and includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The index represents approximately 31% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 companies.
- **Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the mid-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes Russell midcap index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted.

### Morningstar.

This following indices are part of this family:

- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2025 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is about 15 years away from retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.
- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2030 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is about 20 years away from retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.
- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2035 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is about 25 years away from retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.
- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2040 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is about 30 years away from retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.
- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2045 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is about 35 years away from retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.
- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2050 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is about 40 years away from retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

---

- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2055 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is about 45 years away from retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.
- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod 2060 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is about 45 years away from retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.
- **Morningstar Lifetime Mod Incm TR USD.** The index measures the performance of a portfolio of global equities, bonds and traditional inflation hedges such as commodities and TIPS. This portfolio is held in proportions appropriate for a US investor who is at least ten years into retirement. The Moderate risk profile is for investors who are comfortable with average exposure to equity market volatility.

**MSCI.** © 2024 MSCI. All Rights Reserved. Without prior written permission of MSCI, this information and any other MSCI intellectual property may only be used for your internal use, may not be reproduced or disseminated in any form and may not be used to create any financial instruments or products or any indices. This information is provided on an as is basis, and the user of this information assumes the entire risk of any use made of this information. Neither MSCI nor any third party involved in or related to the computing or compiling of the data makes any express or implied warranties, representations or guarantees concerning the MSCI index-related data, and in no event will MSCI or any third party have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) relating to any use of this information.

This following indices are part of this family:

- **MSCI ACWI Ex USA Growth NR USD.** The index measures the performance of the growth large and mid cap segments of the particular regions, excluding USA equity securities, including developed and emerging market. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.
- **MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD.** The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the particular regions, excluding USA equity securities, including developed and emerging market. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.
- **MSCI ACWI Ex USA Value NR USD.** The index measures the performance of the value large and mid cap segments of the particular regions, excluding USA equity securities, including developed and emerging market. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.

### US Treasury.

This following indices are part of this family:

- **USTREAS T-Bill Cnst Mat Rate 3 Yr.** Treasury Yield Curve Rates, commonly referred to as "Constant Maturity Treasury" rates, or CMTs, are interpolated by the U.S. Treasury from the daily yield curve. This curve, which relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded Treasury securities in the over-the-counter market. These market yields are calculated from composites of quotations obtained by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The yield values are read from the yield curve at a fixed maturity of 3 years.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

---

- **Foreign Large Blend (FB).** Foreign large-blend portfolios invest in a variety of big international stocks. 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). The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.
- **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.
- **Foreign Large Value (FV).** Foreign large-value portfolios invest mainly in big international stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. 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). 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). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.
- **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 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

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

---

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

- **Miscellaneous Sector (MR).** Miscellaneous-sector portfolios invest in specific sectors that do not fit into any of Morningstar's existing sector categories and for which not enough funds exist to merit the creation of a separate category.
- **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 fastgrowing 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 ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).
- **Stable Value (VL).** Stable-value portfolios seek to provide income while preventing price fluctuations. The most common stable-value portfolios invest in a diversified portfolio of bonds and enter into wrapper agreements with financial companies to guarantee against fluctuations in their share prices. These wrapper agreements typically provide price stability on a day-to-day basis, thereby insulating each portfolio's net asset value from interest-rate volatility. Therefore, the duration for each of these funds is essentially zero. This category is only used in Morningstar's custom fund, separate account, and collective investment trust databases.
- **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.



## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

---

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: RISKS

---

- **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.