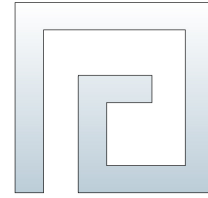


Investment Factsheet

Prepared on 02/24/2022. Investment Data as of 01/31/2022.



M.D.C. ADVISORS

Prepared For:

ABC CO

Prepared By:

Peter Gibbons

2 Chatham Centre
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
United States

clientservices@mdcadvisors.com
www.mdcadvisors.com
123-457-7890

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Please see important disclosures in the Statement of Additional Disclosures. Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of a fund before investing. *Prospectuses containing this and other information about the underlying funds included in a portfolio are available by contacting your financial consultant. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing to make sure that the fund is appropriate for your goals and risk tolerance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.*

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Inv. Data as of 01/31/22.

STANDARDIZED PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

Standardized Returns for the quarter-ended 12/31/2021. Returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Standardized returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. It depicts performance without adjusting for the effects of taxation, but are adjusted to reflect sales charges and ongoing fund expenses. If adjusted for taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly reduced. Any sales charge used in the calculation was obtained from the fund's most recent prospectus and/or shareholder report. If sales charges are waived (for example, for investors in a qualified retirement plan), the performance numbers may be higher. Please contact your financial advisor for further information on whether loads are waived on the investment options in your account.

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. *The performance information shown represents past performance and is not a guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that when shares are redeemed, they may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. For the most recent month-end performance and information on expenses, visit www.fi360.com/directory.*

For ETFs, the market price used to calculate the Market Value (MKT) return is the midpoint between the highest bid and the lowest offer on the exchange on which the shares of the Fund are listed for trading, as of the time the Fund's NAV is calculated. Whatever day traded, the price of the shares may differ, higher or lower, than the NAV on that day. If you trade your shares at another time, your return may differ.

Investment and insurance products: NOT FDIC-INSURED / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value

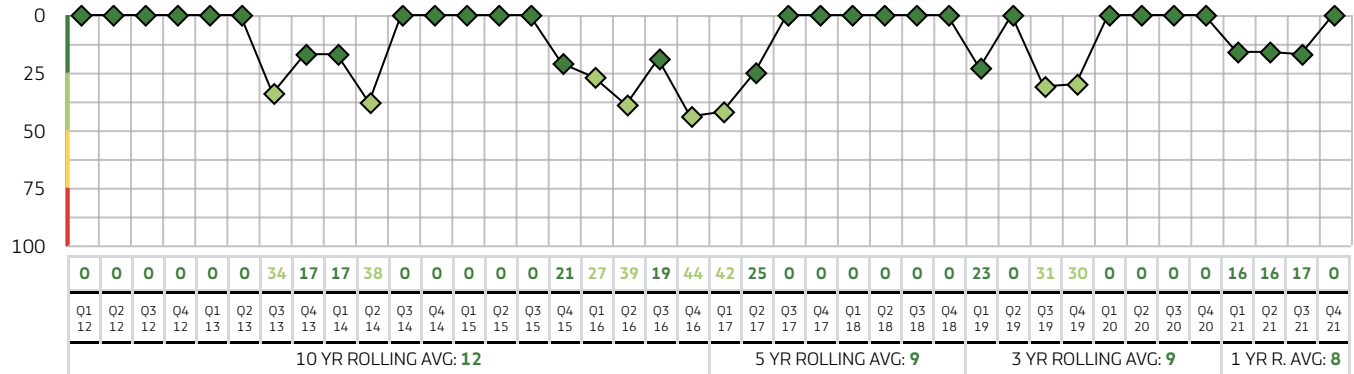
INVESTMENT NAME	INCEPTION	INVESTMENT RETURN % (LOAD ADJUSTED)				LOAD		GROSS EXP. RATIO	12B-1
	PRODUCT	1 YR	5 YR	10 YR	SINCE INCEPT.	FRONT	DEFERRED		
American Century Sustainable Equity I	11/30/2004	28.85	19.77	16.52	11.95	0.00	0.00	0.59	-
BlackRock Mid-Cap Growth Equity Instl	12/27/1996	14.49	25.84	19.70	11.75	0.00	0.00	0.80	-
Fidelity® NASDAQ Composite Index®	09/25/2003	22.22	24.75	20.76	13.38	0.00	0.00	0.35	-
Invesco QQQ Trust-MKT	03/10/1999	27.42	28.38	22.90	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	-
Invesco QQQ Trust-NAV	03/10/1999	27.24	28.37	22.88	10.11	0.00	0.00	0.20	-
TIAA-CREF Equity Index W	07/01/1999	25.67	17.96	16.28	17.81	0.00	0.00	0.05	-
Vanguard Total Stock Mkt Idx Instl Pls	04/27/1992	25.74	18.01	16.26	14.67	0.00	0.00	0.02	-

Investment Factsheet

Inv. Data as of 01/31/22.

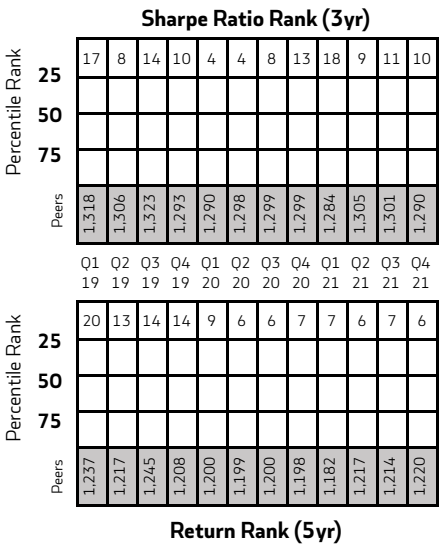
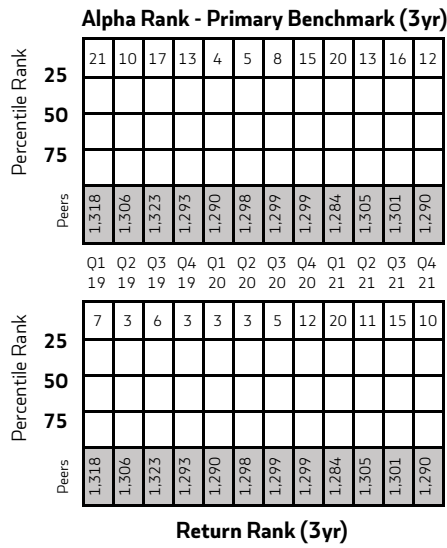
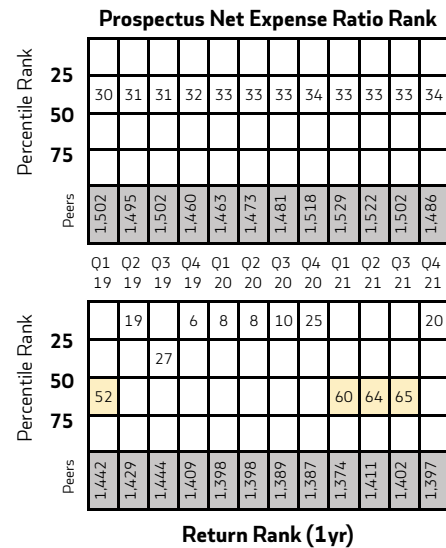
AMERICAN CENTURY SUSTAINABLE EQUITY I AFEIX LARGE BLEND MF

HISTORICAL Fi360 FIDUCIARY SCORES AT QUARTER END



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). Any cells shaded in yellow below accrued Fi360 Fiduciary Score shortfall points during that quarter.

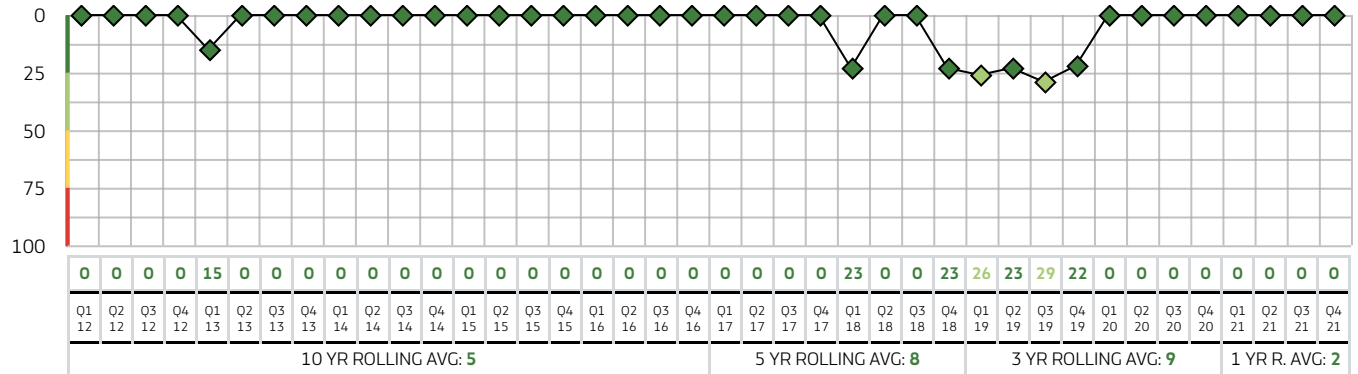
Fi360 SCORE CRITERIA	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Peer Group	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB	LB
Mgr. Tenure	10.80	11.05	11.30	11.56	11.81	12.05	12.31	12.56	12.81	13.05	13.31	13.56
Net Assets	275.6M	307.1M	323.6M	2B	1.7B	1.9B	2.8B	3.2B	3.4B	3.6B	3.6B	3.9B
Composition	98% US EQ	97% US EQ	97% US EQ	97% US EQ	96% US EQ	95% US EQ	96% US EQ	95% US EQ	95% US EQ	94% US EQ	97% US EQ	94% US EQ
Style Drift	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Blend	Large Cap Blend



Inv. Data as of 01/31/22.

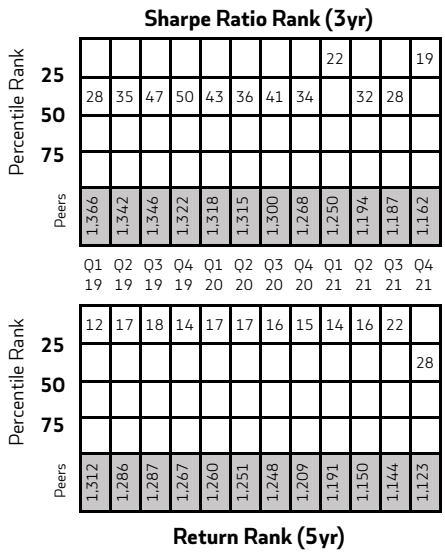
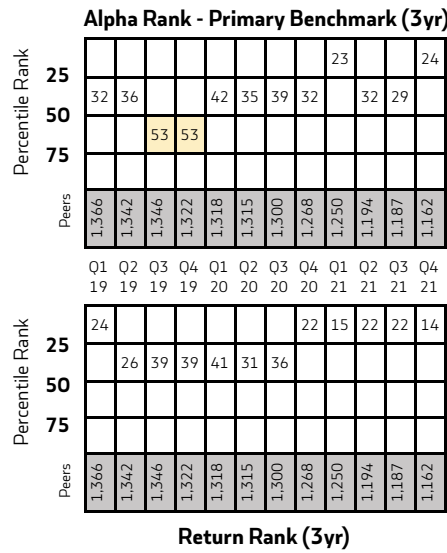
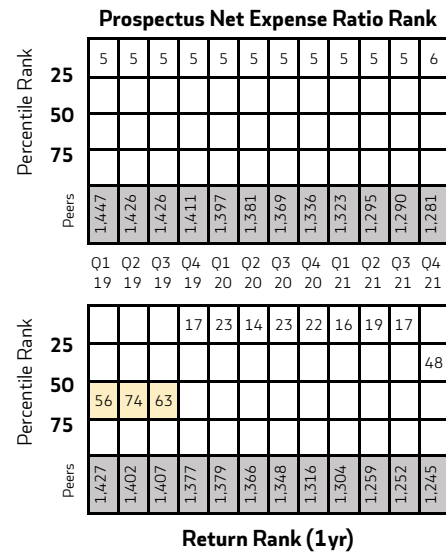
FIDELITY® NASDAQ COMPOSITE INDEX® FNCMX LARGE GROWTH MF

HISTORICAL Fi360 FIDUCIARY SCORES AT QUARTER END



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). Any cells shaded in yellow below accrued Fi360 Fiduciary Score shortfall points during that quarter.

Fi360 SCORE CRITERIA	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Peer Group	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG	LG
Mgr. Tenure	15.09	10.42	10.67	10.92	11.17	11.42	11.67	11.92	12.17	12.42	12.67	12.92
Net Assets	6.4B	6.7B	6.6B	7.4B	6.2B	8.6B	9.6B	10.9B	11.6B	12.8B	12.9B	14.2B
Composition	83% US EQ	83% US EQ	83% US EQ	82% US EQ	95% US EQ	95% US EQ	95% US EQ	94% US EQ	93% US EQ	94% US EQ	95% US EQ	95% US EQ
Style Drift	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Growth



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.

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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.

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.

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

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).

Total Return (With 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 (With Load) is adjusted for front-end loads, deferred loads and redemption fees, but not taxes. For funds with front-end loads, the full amount of the load is deducted. For deferred loads and redemption fees, the percentage charged often declines the longer the shares are held. 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.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Growth of 10k Chart. This chart shows an investment's performance based on how \$10,000 invested in the fund would have grown over time with dividends reinvested. The returns used in the graph are not load-adjusted. The growth of \$10,000 begins at the investment's inception, or the first year listed on the graph, whichever is appropriate. Located alongside the investment's graph line are lines that represent the growth of \$10,000 in the investment's Broad Index, Peer Group Index, and Best-fit Index Benchmarks, which are listed in the Benchmarks section. All lines are plotted on a logarithmic scale, so that identical percentage changes in the value of an investment have the same vertical distance on the graph. This provides a more accurate representation of performance than would a simple arithmetic graph.

Upside/Downside Capture Ratio. This ratio shows whether a given fund has outperformed—gained more or lost less than—a broad market benchmark during periods of market strength and weakness, and if so, by how much. Upside capture ratios for funds are calculated by taking the fund's monthly return during months when the benchmark had a positive return and dividing it by the benchmark return during that same month. Downside capture ratios are calculated by taking the fund's monthly return during the periods of negative benchmark performance and dividing it by the benchmark return. Upside and downside capture ratios over three- and five-year periods are determined by calculating the geometric average for both the fund and index returns during the up and down months, respectively, over each time period. An upside capture ratio over 100 indicates a fund has generally outperformed the benchmark during periods of positive returns for the benchmark. Meanwhile, a downside capture ratio of less than 100 indicates that a fund has lost less than its benchmark in periods when the benchmark has been in the red. All stock funds' upside and downside capture ratios are calculated versus the S&P 500, whereas bond and international funds' ratios are calculated relative to the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and MSCI EAFE Index, respectively.

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.

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

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT). A method for selecting investments with the goal of maximizing overall returns given an acceptable level of risk by using diversification. MPT statistics are calculated from a comparison of a fund(s) excess returns and the benchmark(s) excess returns.

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.

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio. This value is from the investment's most recent prospectus. The total gross expenses (net expenses with waiver added back in) divided by the fund's average net assets. If it is not equal to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio portrays the fund's expenses had the manager not waived a portion, or all, of its fees. Thus, to some degree, it is an indication of fee contracts. Some fee waivers have an expiration date; other waivers are in place indefinitely.

Audited Net Expense Ratio. The percentage of fund assets paid 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 NAV. This expense ratio is pulled directly from the investment's annual report. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. For fund of funds, the underlying fund expense ratios are not included in the expense ratio.

Management Fee. Fee charged for the management of pooled investments such as collective investment funds, insurance/annuity products, mutual funds and individually managed accounts.

12b-1 Fee. This value is usually taken from the fund's prospectus but may have been edited by your financial advisor if the prospectus amount was not accurate for your given situation. This value is part of the Net Expense Ratio. It represents a maximum annual charge deducted from investment assets to pay for distribution and marketing costs. This value can be rebated back to the client to offset other expenses.

Front Load. A one-time deduction from a purchase made into the fund. The amount is relative to the amount of the investment, so that larger investments incur smaller rates of charge. The sales charge serves as a commission for the broker who sold the fund. Potential fees and sales charges are an important factor to consider before making an investment. The load compensates the broker or financial planner for the service of providing professional investment advice.

Deferred Load. A one-time charge paid at the time of the sale of the fund. The amount is relative to the amount of the investment, so that larger investments incur smaller rates of charge. The sales charge serves as a commission for the broker who sold the fund. Potential fees and sales

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

charges are an important factor to consider before making an investment. The load compensates the broker or financial planner for the service of providing professional investment advice.

Redemption fee. Amount charged when money is withdrawn from the fund. This fee does not go back to the investment company, but rather into the fund itself and thus does not represent a net cost to shareholders. Also, unlike contingent deferred sales charges, redemption fees typically operate only in short, specific time clauses, commonly 30, 180, or 365 days. However, some redemption fees exist for up to five years. Charges are not imposed after the stated time has passed. These fees are typically imposed to discourage market timers, whose quick movements into and out of an investment can be disruptive. The charge is normally imposed on the ending share value, appreciated or depreciated from the original value.

Initial Minimum Investment. The smallest investment amount accepted for establishing a new investment in the fund. Funds often charge a lower fee for larger initial investments and will have several share classes that provide an alternative initial investment.

Fee Waiver/Cap. This value is from the investment's most recent prospectus. The elimination of all or part of a fund's expense or the cap or maximum fee charged by the portfolio manager. Some fee waivers and caps have an expiration date; others are in place indefinitely. Some funds adopt this practice at various times to make their returns more competitive.

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.

Investment Strategy. A written summary of the Investment Objectives and Policy section found in every fund prospectus. It states the objective of the fund, and how the managers intend to invest to achieve this objective. It includes any limitations as to the fund's investment policies, as well as any share class structure difference, previous names, merger, liquidation, and opening or closing information. This statement is from the fund prospectus.

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.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

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.

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

Sector Weightings. Calculated for all stock and bond funds based on the securities in the fund's most recent portfolio. For stock funds, this statistic shows the percentage of the fund's stock assets invested in each of the 12 major equity sectors. For taxable bond funds, this statistic shows the percent of the fund's cash and bond assets invested in each of the 14 fixed-income sectors. For municipal bond funds, this statistic shows the percentage of the fund's municipal assets invested in each of the 11 muni sectors.

Inv. Data as of 01/31/22.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

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.

Inv. Data as of 01/31/22.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: EXTENDED PERFORMANCE

The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an investment share class's actual inception.

Morningstar created extended performance statistics to "fill in the gap" between the inception date of a new share class or distribution channel and the inception date of the original portfolio. Extended performance lengthens the performance data that is available for the younger investment. This helps investors see how the portfolio as a whole has performed over time. For example, if a mutual fund started 15 years ago with an Investor share class and just added an Institutional share class one year ago, Morningstar will lengthen the performance history of the Institutional share class to 15 years. Often, some of the shareholders in the new share class were actually shareholders in the oldest share class.

Morningstar will adjust the performance history of the original portfolio to reflect differences in fees between the original share class and the younger share class. This adjustment will only occur where the new share class has higher fees than the oldest share class, so the extended performance for the younger share class will be lower than, or equal to, the returns of the oldest share class. Where the oldest share class has higher fees than the younger share class no adjustment is made. In this case, if the expenses of the newer share class were used rather than the expenses of the old share class (due to lower expenses of the new share class), it would have resulted in better performance.

NEWER SHARE CLASS		OLDEST SHARE CLASS	
NAME	INCEPTION DATE	NAME	INCEPTION DATE
Vanguard Total Stock Mkt Idx Instl Pls	04/28/2015	Vanguard Total Stock Mkt Idx Inv	04/27/1992
TIAA-CREF Equity Index W	09/28/2018	TIAA-CREF Equity Index Instl	07/01/1999

Inv. Data as of 01/31/22.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

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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 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.

Inv. Data as of 01/31/22.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

- **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.
- **Mid-Cap Growth (MC).** 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).

Inv. Data as of 01/31/22.

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:

- **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.
- **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.