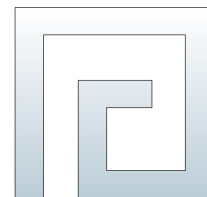


# Proposal Report

Prepared on 06/23/2022. Investment Data as of 03/31/2022.



**M.D.C. ADVISORS**

*Prepared For:*

**Good Tires Inc**

*Prepared By:*

**MDC Advisors**

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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.*

**Investment and Insurance Products: NOT FDIC Insured / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value**

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Good Tires Inc

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## STATE OF AFFAIRS

\$2,235,629

ASSETS

52

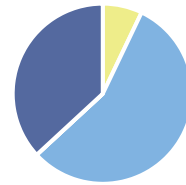
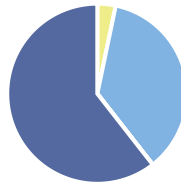
PARTICIPANTS

\$42,993

AVG. ACCOUNT BALANCE

	CURRENT	PROPOSED
FUND LABEL	CRT	PRO
# OF FUNDS	11	8
WEIGHTED AVERAGE FI360 FIDUCIARY SCORE ®	60	4
TOTAL COST	\$60,841 2.72% \$1,170/participant	\$26,770 1.20% \$515/participant
WEIGHTED AVG. NET EXP RATIO	2.21%	0.44%

## COST SUMMARY



	CURRENT	PROPOSED
INVESTMENT OPTIONS	\$36,841   1.65%	\$9,870   0.44%
INVESTMENT ADVISORY/MGMT	\$22,000   0.98%	\$15,000   0.67%
CUSTODIAL/TRUSTEE SERVICES	\$2,000   0.09%	\$1,900   0.08%
TOTAL	\$60,841	\$26,770

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Good Tires Inc

## HOLDINGS SUMMARY

For each account or proposal, the investments and associated details are displayed below and the order each appears is outlined in the legend. 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).

Legend		Fiduciary Score - 1 Yr (# of peers)	Name	Ticker	Exp. Ratio	Assets
CURRENT <span>CRT</span>		PROPOSED <span>PRO</span>				
U.S. EQUITY						
99 (1,139)	American Growth One C   AMRCX   5.41   674.56K	9 (1,139)	American Century Select Y   ASLWX   0.60   772.27K			
5 (1,139)	Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth   FBGRX   0.79   34.59K	34 (425)	Bridgeway Omni Small-Cap Value N   BOSVX   0.60   34.53K			
19 (548)	Morgan Stanley Inst Discovery I   MPEGX   0.72   34.53K	9 (548)	JPMorgan Mid Cap Growth R6   JMGMX   0.70   34.53K			
11 (1,139)	T. Rowe Price Lrg Cp Gr I   TRLGX   0.56   7.56K	9 (592)	Putnam Small Cap Growth R6   PLKGX   0.83   38.53K			
28 (592)	T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Stock   OTCFX   0.88   38.53K	-	-			
87 (425)	Virtus NFJ Small-Cap Value Inst   PSVIX   0.82   34.53K	-	-			
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY						
54 (293)	American Funds Capital World Gr&Inc A   CWGIX   0.75   90.00K	0 (698)	Calvert International Responsible Idx I   CDHIX   0.29   124.53K			
43 (714)	Invesco Developing Markets A   ODMAX   1.20   34.53K	-	-			
SECTOR EQUITY						
96 (23)	AdvisorShares Vice ETF   VICE   0.99   55.56K	-	-			
TAXABLE BOND						
92 (642)	AB High Income C   AGDCX   1.58   556.67K	0 (642)	American Funds American High-Inc R5   RITFX   0.35   556.67K			
4 (205)	Vanguard Inflation-Protected Secs Inv   VIPSX   0.20   674.56K	4 (550)	DFA Short-Duration Real Return Instl   DFAIX   0.22   0.00			
-	-	6 (561)	Hartford Total Return Bond R6   ITBVX   0.32   674.56K			

# Proposal Report

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Good Tires Inc

## FUND MAPPING

This section will indicate how each investment in the current account is mapped to the proposed investment(s). For each investment in the current, the mapped investments will be shown below. Please note, that it is possible to map one investment in the current to two or more investments in the proposed and vice-versa.

## PROPOSED

	TICKER	FUND NAME	PEER GROUP	TYPE	ASSETS
CURRENT	AMRCX	American Growth One C	Large Growth	Active	674,564
PROPOSED	ASLWX	American Century Select Y	Large Growth	Active	674,564
CURRENT	FBGRX	Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth	Large Growth	Active	34,593
PROPOSED	ASLWX	American Century Select Y	Large Growth	Active	34,593
CURRENT	MPEGX	Morgan Stanley Inst Discovery I	Mid-Cap Growth	Active	34,533
PROPOSED	JMGMX	JPMorgan Mid Cap Growth R6	Mid-Cap Growth	Active	34,533
CURRENT	TRLGX	T. Rowe Price Lrg Cp Gr I	Large Growth	Active	7,555
PROPOSED	ASLWX	American Century Select Y	Large Growth	Active	7,555
CURRENT	OTCFX	T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Stock	Small Growth	Active	38,533
PROPOSED	PLKGX	Putnam Small Cap Growth R6	Small Growth	Active	38,533
CURRENT	PSVIX	Virtus NFJ Small-Cap Value Inst	Small Value	Active	34,533
PROPOSED	BOSVX	Bridgeway Omni Small-Cap Value N	Small Value	Active	34,533
CURRENT	CWGIX	American Funds Capital World Gr&Inc A	Global Large-Stock Blend	Active	90,000
PROPOSED	CDHIX	Calvert International Responsible Idx I	Foreign Large Blend	Passive	90,000
CURRENT	ODMAX	Invesco Developing Markets A	Diversified Emerging Mkts	Active	34,533
PROPOSED	CDHIX	Calvert International Responsible Idx I	Foreign Large Blend	Passive	34,533
CURRENT	VICE	AdvisorShares Vice ETF	Miscellaneous Sector	Active	55,555
PROPOSED	ASLWX	American Century Select Y	Large Growth	Active	55,555
CURRENT	AGDCX	AB High Income C	High Yield Bond	Active	556,666
PROPOSED	RITFX	American Funds American High-Inc R5	High Yield Bond	Active	556,666
CURRENT	VIPSX	Vanguard Inflation-Protected Secs Inv	Inflation-Protected Bond	Active	674,564
PROPOSED	ITBVX	Hartford Total Return Bond R6	Intermediate Core-Plus Bond	Active	674,564

## 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.

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## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

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**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](http://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

**Weighted Fi360 Fiduciary Score.** The Weighted Score is calculated by taking the Fi360 Fiduciary Score for each holding and weighting it by its respective allocation or \$ amount (if available). If no allocation is available for any holding, each holding is treated equally. This is then summed to represent the Average Score across the holdings. If a holding does not have a Score, it is excluded from the calculation.

## EXPENSES

**Investment Option Costs (\$ Costs).** Fi360 calculates this value by taking the Net Expense Ratio and adding any applicable Wrap fee. It represents the total costs paid through the investment options. Note that other costs may be paid directly to other service providers as outlined in this report.

**Weighted Average Expense Ratio.** Fi360 calculates this value by taking the Total Investment Option Costs and dividing by the Total Client Assets. It represents the average expenses paid through the investment options.

## 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.

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

- **Diversified Emerging Mkts (EM).** Diversified emerging-markets portfolios tend to divide their assets among 20 or more nations, although they tend to focus on the emerging markets of Asia and Latin America rather than on those of the Middle East, Africa, or Europe. These portfolios invest predominantly in emerging market equities, but some funds also invest in both equities and fixed income investments from emerging markets.
- **Foreign Large 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.
- **Global Large-Stock Blend (WB).** World large-stock blend portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks and typically skew towards large caps that are fairly representative of the global stock market in size, growth rates, and price. World large stock blend portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in developed markets, with the remainder divided among the globe's emerging markets. These portfolios are not significantly overweight U.S. equity exposure relative to the Morningstar Global Market Index and maintain at least a 20% absolute U.S. exposure.
- **High Yield Bond (HY).** High-yield bond portfolios concentrate on lower-quality bonds, which are riskier than those of higher-quality companies. These portfolios generally offer higher yields than other types of portfolios, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk. These portfolios primarily invest in U.S. high-income debt securities where at least 65% or more of bond assets are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.
- **Inflation-Protected Bond (IP).** Inflation-protected bond portfolios invest primarily in debt securities that adjust their principal values in line with the rate of inflation. These bonds can be issued by any organization, but the U.S. Treasury is currently the largest issuer for these types of securities.
- **Intermediate Core-Plus Bond (PI).** Intermediate-term core-plus bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, but generally have greater flexibility than core offerings to hold non-core sectors such as corporate high yield, bank loan, emerging-markets debt, and non-U.S. currency 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 Growth (LC).** 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).
- **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.
- **Short-Term Bond (CS).** Short-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and typically have durations of 1.0 to 3.5 years. These portfolios are attractive to fairly conservative investors, because they are less sensitive to interest rates than portfolios with longer durations. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Short-term is defined as 25% to 75% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBI.
- **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



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## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: PEER GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

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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).

## 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:

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

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## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES: RISKS

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- **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.
- **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.