

Scorecard System Methodology

The Scorecard System Methodology incorporates both quantitative and qualitative factors in evaluating fund managers and their investment strategies. The Scorecard System is built around pass/fail criteria, on a scale of 0 to 10 (with 10 being the best) and has the ability to measure active, passive and asset allocation investing strategies. Active and asset allocation strategies are evaluated over a five-year time period, and passive strategies are evaluated over a three-year time period. The scorecard system establishes the procedural process fiduciaries can follow.

Scorecard Point System

Acceptable: 7-10 Points

Watchlist¹: 5-6 Points

Review²: 0-4 Points

Eighty percent of the fund's score is quantitative (consisting of eight unique factors), incorporating modern portfolio theory statistics, quadratic optimization analysis, and peer group rankings (among a few of the quantitative factors). The other 20 percent of the score is qualitative, taking into account manager tenure, the fund's expense ratio relative to the average fund expense ratio in that asset class, and the fund's strength of statistics (statistical significance).

Combined, these factors measure relative performance, characteristics, behavior and overall appropriateness of a fund for a plan as an investment option. General fund guidelines are shown in the "Scorecard Point System" table above. The Scorecard Point System is integrated into the Investment Policy Statement to help establish procedural prudence in fund selection and monitoring. Non-scored funds are evaluated using qualitative criteria, detailed in the Investment Policy Statement.

¹ Funds that receive a watchlist score four consecutive quarters or five of the last eight quarters should be placed under review status.

² Review status necessitates documenting why the fund/strategy remains appropriate or documenting the course of action for removal as an investment option.

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Target Date Fund Strategies

Target Date Fund strategies are investment strategies that invest in a broad array of asset classes that may include U.S. equity, international equity, emerging markets, real estate, fixed income, high yield bonds and cash (to name a few asset classes). These strategies are managed to a retirement date or life expectancy date, typically growing more conservative as that date is approached. For this type of investment strategy, the Scorecard System is focused on how well these managers can add value from asset allocation. Asset allocation is measured using our Asset allocation strategies methodology and manager selection is measured using either our Active and/or Passive strategies methodologies, depending on the underlying fund options utilized within the Target Date Fund strategy.

Risk-based strategies follow the same evaluation criteria and are evaluated on both their asset allocation and security selection.

| Weightings | Target Date Fund Strategies | Maximum Points |
|---|---|----------------|
| Asset Allocation Score (Average) 50% | <p>The individual funds in this Score average require five years of time history to be included. See Asset Allocation strategies methodology for a detailed breakdown of the Scoring criteria. Funds without the required time history are not included in the Score average.</p> <p>The Funds included in this average are from the Conservative, Moderate Conservative, Moderate, Moderate Aggressive and Aggressive categories, where Funds (also referred to as “vintages”) are individually Scored according to their standard deviation or risk bucket.</p> | 5 |
| Selection Score (Average) 50% | <p>Active strategies: The individual active funds in this Score average require five years of time history to be Scored. See Active strategies methodology for a detailed breakdown of the Scoring criteria. Funds without the required time history are not included in the Score average.</p> | 5 |
| | <p>Passive strategies: The individual passive funds in this Score average require three years of time history to be Scored. See Passive strategies methodology for a detailed breakdown of the Scoring criteria. Funds without the required time history are not included in the Score average.</p> | |

Total 10

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Asset Allocation Strategies

Asset allocation strategies are investment strategies that invest in a broad array of asset classes that may include U.S. equity, international equity, emerging markets, real estate, fixed income, high yield bonds and cash (to name a few asset classes). These strategies are typically structured in either a risk-based format (the strategies are managed to a level of risk, e.g., conservative or aggressive) or, in an age-based format (these strategies are managed to a retirement date or life expectancy date, typically growing more conservative as that date is approached). For this type of investment strategy, the Scorecard System is focused on how well these managers can add value, with asset allocation being the primary driver of investment returns and the resulting Score. Multisector Bond (MSB) asset class follows the same evaluation criteria with some slightly different tolerance levels where noted. These managers are also evaluated on both their asset allocation and security selection.

| Weightings | Asset Allocation Strategies | Maximum Points |
|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| Style Factors 30% | Risk Level: The fund's standard deviation is measured against the category it is being analyzed in. The fund passes if it falls within the range for that category. | 1 |
| | Style Diversity: Fund passes if it reflects an appropriate balance between equities and fixed income (using returns-based style analysis). MSB funds pass if reflect some level of diversity among fixed income asset classes (Cash, U.S. Fixed Income, Non-U.S. Fixed Income and High Yield/Emerging Markets). | 1 |
| | R-Squared: Measures the percentage of a fund's returns that are explained by the benchmark. Fund passes with an R-squared greater than 90 percent. This statistic measures whether the benchmark used in the analysis is appropriate. | 1 |
| Risk/Return Factors 30% | Risk/Return: Fund passes if its risk is less than the benchmark or its return is greater than the benchmark. Favorable risk/return characteristics are desired. | 1 |
| | Up/Down Capture Analysis: Measures the behavior of a fund in up and down markets. Fund passes with an up capture greater than its down capture. This analysis measures the relative value by the manager in up and down markets. | 1 |
| | Information Ratio: Measures a fund's relative risk and return. Fund passes if ratio is greater than 0. This statistic measures the value added above the benchmark, adjusted for risk. | 1 |
| Peer Group Rankings 20% | Returns Peer Group Ranking: Fund passes if its median rank is above the 50 th percentile. | 1 |
| | Sharpe Ratio Peer Group Ranking: Fund passes if its median rank is above the 50 th percentile. This ranking ranks risk-adjusted excess return. | 1 |
| Qualitative Factors 20% | Two points may be awarded based on qualitative characteristics of the fund. Primary considerations are given to manager tenure, fund expenses and strength of statistics, however, other significant factors may be considered. It is important to take into account nonquantitative factors, which may impact future performance. | 2 |
| Total | | 10 |

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Active Strategies

Active strategies are investment strategies where the fund manager is trying to add value and outperform the market averages (for that style of investing). Typically, these investment strategies have higher associated fees due to the active involvement in the portfolio management process by the fund manager(s). For this type of investment strategy, the Scorecard System is trying to identify those managers who can add value on a consistent basis within their own style of investing.

| Weightings | Active Strategies | Maximum Points |
|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| Style Factors 30% | Style Analysis: Returns-based analysis to determine the style characteristics of a fund over a period of time. Fund passes if it reflects the appropriate style characteristics. Style analysis helps ensure proper diversification in the Plan. | 1 |
| | Style Drift: Returns-based analysis to determine the behavior of the fund/manager over multiple (rolling) time periods. Fund passes if the fund exhibits a consistent style pattern. Style consistency is desired so that funds can be effectively monitored within their designated asset class. | 1 |
| | R-Squared: Measures the percentage of a fund's returns that are explained by the benchmark. Fund passes with an R-squared greater than 80 percent. This statistic measures whether the benchmark used in the analysis is appropriate. | 1 |
| Risk/Return Factors 30% | Risk/Return: Fund passes if its risk is less than the benchmark or its return is greater than the benchmark. Favorable risk/return characteristics are desired. | 1 |
| | Up/Down Capture Analysis: Measures the behavior of a fund in up and down markets. Fund passes with an up capture greater than its down capture. This analysis measures the relative value by the manager in up and down markets. | 1 |
| | Information Ratio: Measures a fund's relative risk and return. Fund passes if ratio is greater than 0. This statistic measures the value added above the benchmark, adjusted for risk. | 1 |
| Peer Group Rankings 20% | Returns Peer Group Ranking: Fund passes if its median rank is above the 50 th percentile. | 1 |
| | Information Ratio Peer Group Ranking: Fund passes if its median rank is above the 50 th percentile. This ranking ranks risk-adjusted excess return. | 1 |
| Qualitative Factors 20% | Two points may be awarded based on qualitative characteristics of the fund. Primary considerations are given to manager tenure, fund expenses and strength of statistics, however, other significant factors may be considered. It is important to take into account nonquantitative factors, which may impact future performance. | 2 |
| Total | | 10 |

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Passive Strategies

Passive strategies are investment strategies where the fund manager is trying to track or replicate some area of the market. These types of strategies may be broad-based in nature (e.g., the fund manager is trying to track/replicate the entire U.S. equity market like the S&P 500) or may be more specific to a particular area of the market (e.g., the fund manager may be trying to track/replicate the technology sector). These investment strategies typically have lower fees than active investment strategies due to their passive nature of investing and are commonly referred to as index funds. For this type of investment strategy, the Scorecard System is focused on how well these managers track and/or replicate a particular area of the market with an emphasis on how they compare against their peers.

| Weightings | Passive Strategies | Maximum Points |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Style & Tracking Factors 40% | Style Analysis: Returns-based analysis to determine the style characteristics of a fund over a period of time. Fund passes if it reflects the appropriate style characteristics. Style analysis helps ensure proper diversification in the Plan. | 1 |
| | Style Drift: Returns-based analysis to determine the behavior of the fund/manager over multiple (rolling) time periods. Fund passes if the fund exhibits a consistent style pattern. Style consistency is desired so that funds can be effectively monitored within their designated asset class. | 1 |
| | R-Squared: Measures the percentage of a fund's returns that are explained by the benchmark. Fund passes with an R-squared greater than 95 percent. This statistic measures whether the benchmark used in the analysis is appropriate. | 1 |
| | Tracking Error: Measures the percentage of a fund's excess return volatility relative to the benchmark. Fund passes with a tracking error less than 4. This statistic measures how well the fund tracks the benchmark. | 1 |
| Peer Group Rankings 40% | Tracking Error Peer Group Ranking: Fund passes if its median rank is above the 75 th percentile. | 1 |
| | Expense Ratio Peer Group Ranking: Fund passes if its median rank is above the 75 th percentile. | 1 |
| | Returns Peer Group Ranking: Fund passes if its median rank is above the 75 th percentile. | 1 |
| | Sharpe Ratio Peer Group Ranking: Fund passes if its median rank is above the 75 th percentile. | 1 |
| Qualitative Factors 20% | Two points may be awarded based on qualitative characteristics of the fund. Primary considerations are given to fund expenses and strength of statistics, however, other significant factors may be considered. It is important to take into account nonquantitative factors, which may impact future performance. | 2 |
| Total | | 10 |

Qualitative Factors: an in-depth look

The letters T, E, and S in the qualitative section of the Scorecard are indicating why a fund was docked qualitative points.

- T = manager tenure
- E = expenses
- S = strength of statistics

Active & Allocation Strategies: All investments start with 2 points, with potential deductions if the following criteria are not met:

- Manager tenure

| Tenure | Years | Deduct |
|-----------|-------|----------|
| Less than | 1.5 | 2 points |
| Less than | 3.5 | 1 point |

- Fund expense: if greater than RPAG Peer Group Average (for that style), deduct 0.5 point.
- Strength of statistics

| Condition | Average Style | R-Squared | Deduct |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| If | Fails | <75% | 1 point |
| If | Fails | <60% | 2 points |
| If | Passes | <50% | 1 point |
| Condition | IR | Sig. Level | Deduct |
| If | Positive | <65% | 0.5 point |

The total qualitative score is rounded to the nearest whole number. For example, a score of 1.5 will be rounded to 2.

Passive Strategies: All funds start with 2 points, with potential deductions if the following criteria are not met:

- Fund expense: if expenses rank in the 90% or below, 1 point impact.
- Strength of statistics: if the tracking error is greater than 6, 1 point impact. If tracking error is greater than 7, 2-point impact.

Unique events or conditions that warrant modifying this framework to capture the same intent are rare, but are noted when they occur.

Manager Research Methodology

Qualitative Factors Beyond the Scorecard

The Scorecard System establishes a process and methodology that is both comprehensive and independent. It strives to create successful outcomes for plan sponsors and participants. It also helps direct the additional qualitative research conducted on managers throughout the year. Going beyond the Scorecard incorporates the following three important categories below.

PEOPLE

- Fund manager and team experience
- Deep institutional expertise
- Organizational structure
- Ability to drive the process and performance

PROCESS

- Clearly defined
- Consistent application
- Sound and established
- Clearly communicated
- Successfully executed process

PHILOSOPHY

- Research and ideas must be coherent and persuasive
 - Strong rationale
 - Logical and compelling
 - Focus on identifying skillful managers
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Scorecard Disclosures

Investment objectives and strategies vary among funds and may not be similar for funds included in the same asset class.

All definitions are typical category representations. The specific share classes or accounts identified above may not be available or chosen by the Plan. Share class and account availability is unique to the client's specific circumstances. There may be multiple share classes or accounts available to the client from which to choose. All recommendations are subject to vendor/provider approval before implementation into the Plan.

The performance data quoted may not reflect the deduction of additional fees, if applicable. If reflected, additional fees would reduce the performance quoted.

Performance data is subject to change without prior notice.

Performance of indexes reflects the unmanaged result for the market segment the selected stocks represent. Indexes are unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

The information used in the analysis has been taken from sources deemed to be reliable, including, third-party providers such as Markov Processes International, Morningstar, firms who manage the investments, and/or the retirement plan providers who offer the funds.

Every reasonable effort has been made to ensure completeness and accuracy; however, the final accuracy of the numbers and information is the responsibility of the investment manager(s) of each fund and/or the retirement plan providers offering these funds. Discrepancies between the figures reported in this analysis, and those reported by the actual investment managers and/or retirement plan providers, may be caused by a variety of factors, including: Inaccurate reporting by the manager/provider; Changes in reporting by the manager/provider from the time this report was prepared to a subsequent retro-active audit and corrected reporting; Differences in fees and share-classes impacting net investment return; and, Scriveners error by your advisor in preparing this report.

The enclosed Investment Due Diligence report, including the Scorecard System, is intended for plan sponsor and/or institutional use only. The materials are not intended for participant use.

The purpose of this report is to assist fiduciaries in selecting and monitoring investment options. A fund's score is meant to be used by the Plan sponsor and/or fiduciaries as a tool for selecting the most appropriate fund.

Fund scores will change as the performance of the funds change and as certain factors measured in the qualitative category change (e.g., manager tenure). Fund scores are not expected to change dramatically from each measured period, however, there is no guarantee this will be the case. Scores will change depending on the changes in the underlying pre-specified Scorecard factors.

Neither past performance nor statistics calculated using past performance are guarantees of a fund's future performance. Likewise, a fund's score using the Scorecard System does not guarantee the future performance or style consistency of a fund.

This report was prepared with the belief that this information is relevant to the Plan sponsor as the Plan sponsor makes investment selections.

Fund selection is at the discretion of the investment fiduciaries, which are either the Plan sponsor or the Committee appointed to perform that function.

Cash Equivalents (e.g., money market fund) and some specialty funds are not scored by the Scorecard System.

The enclosed Investment Due Diligence report and Scorecard is not an offer to sell mutual funds. An offer to sell may be made only after the client has received and read the appropriate prospectus.

For the most current month-end performance, please contact your advisor.

The Strategy Review notes section is for informational purposes only. The views expressed here are those of your advisor and do not constitute an offer to sell an investment. An offer to sell may be made only after the client has received and read the appropriate prospectus.

For funds that do not have a score, one of the following will be shown: HIS, SPC, or OTH.

HIS- fund does not have enough performance history to Score.

SPC- fund is in a specialty category that does not Score.

OTH- fund may no longer be active, not in database or available to Score

Qualitative legend: T= Manager tenure; E= Expenses; S= Strength of statistics

Carefully consider the investment objectives, risk factors and charges and expenses of the investment company before investing. This and other information can be found in the fund's prospectus, which may be obtained by contacting your Investment Advisor/Consultant or Vendor/Provider. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

For a copy of the most recent prospectus, please contact your Investment Advisor/Consultant or Vendor/Provider.

[Securities Disclosure] ACR# 6338459 02/24