Portfolio Changes

September 22, 2022

Prepared by:

Max Mintz

Common Interests

Prepared for:

Conservative Clients

Portfolio Comparison Report

ESG Conservative July 2022

Benchmark:Custom

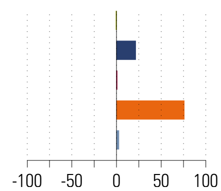
ESG Conservative October 2022

Benchmark:Custom

The following pages take a detailed look at the differences in the stock and bond exposures between investments in the selected portfolios. This report uses the benchmark shown as a point of comparison between the portfolios in the Stock Sector Analysis, Regional Exposure, Historical Returns and Portfolio Statistics sections.

Asset Mix Comparison (ESG Conservative July 2022)

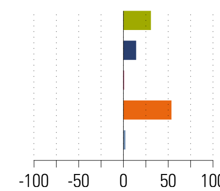
Asset Allocation



Asset Allocation	Portfolio Net %	Bmark Net %
Cash	-0.57	0.00
US Stocks	21.43	23.89
Non-US Stocks	0.66	9.11
Bonds	75.80	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	**2.68**	**67.00**
Total	100.00	100.00

Asset Mix Comparison (ESG Conservative October 2022)

Asset Allocation



Asset Allocation	Portfolio Net %	Bmark Net %
Cash	30.45	0.00
US Stocks	13.87	23.89
Non-US Stocks	0.37	9.11
Bonds	53.38	0.00
Other/Not Clsfd	**1.93**	**67.00**
Total	100.00	100.00

The Asset Mix graph and table show how assets in each portfolio are allocated among asset classes.

Morningstar® Style Box™ Analysis (ESG Conservative July 2022)

Equity Style

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	7	19	24
Mid	8	22	5
Small	6	6	3

0-10 10-25 25-50 >50

Fixed-Income Style

	Ltd	Mod	Ext
High	19	0	0
Med	11	9	0
Low	21	0	0

0-10 10-25 25-50 >50

Morningstar® Style Box™ Analysis (ESG Conservative October 2022)

Equity Style

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	9	26	37
Mid	5	14	5
Small	1	3	0

0-10 10-25 25-50 >50

Fixed-Income Style

	Ltd	Mod	Ext
High	18	0	0
Med	13	11	0
Low	19	0	0

0-10 10-25 25-50 >50

The Equity Style box shows how the investments are classified in terms of the size of the companies (large, medium, and small) and their style characteristics (value, core, and growth). The Fixed-Income Style box shows how bond holdings are classified in terms of their credit quality (high, medium, and low) and interest rate sensitivity (limited, moderate, and extended). Note the percentages may not add up to 100% as some securities may not be classified.

Sector Weightings (ESG Conservative July 2022)

	Stock %	Bmark %
Cyclical	**35.69**	**32.90**
Basic Materials	2.96	3.87
Consumer Cyclical	13.38	11.06
Financial Services	15.28	14.42
Real Estate	4.07	3.55
Sensitive	**42.09**	**42.35**
Communication Services	8.39	7.02
Energy	0.58	4.85
Industrials	12.32	10.76
Technology	20.80	19.72
Defensive	**22.16**	**24.75**
Consumer Defensive	7.60	7.75
Healthcare	12.62	13.90
Utilities	1.94	3.10
Not Classified	**0.06**	**0.00**

Sector Weightings (ESG Conservative October 2022)

	Stock %	Bmark %
Cyclical	**31.21**	**32.90**
Basic Materials	2.06	3.87
Consumer Cyclical	12.22	11.06
Financial Services	14.48	14.42
Real Estate	2.45	3.55
Sensitive	**43.59**	**42.35**
Communication Services	7.05	7.02
Energy	0.10	4.85
Industrials	9.45	10.76
Technology	26.99	19.72
Defensive	**25.13**	**24.75**
Consumer Defensive	7.88	7.75
Healthcare	14.85	13.90
Utilities	2.40	3.10
Not Classified	**0.07**	**0.00**

Drilling down past the fund level, the Sector Analysis summarizes the stock allocation of the investments across 11 sectors.

Portfolio Comparison Report

ESG Conservative July 2022

Benchmark:Custom

Regional Exposure

% of Assets	Stock %	Bmark %
Greater Europe	**2.97**	**17.68**
United Kingdom	1.84	4.40
Europe-Developed	1.13	13.04
Europe-Emerging	0.00	0.01
Africa/Middle East	0.00	0.23
Americas	**97.00**	**72.47**
North America	96.99	72.40
Latin America	0.01	0.07
Greater Asia	**0.03**	**9.85**
Japan	0.00	6.27
Australasia	0.00	2.29
Asia-Developed	0.02	1.24
Asia-Emerging	0.01	0.05
Not Classified	**0.00**	**0.00**

ESG Conservative October 2022

Benchmark:Custom

Regional Exposure

% of Assets	Stock %	Bmark %
Greater Europe	**2.57**	**17.68**
United Kingdom	1.61	4.40
Europe-Developed	0.96	13.04
Europe-Emerging	0.00	0.01
Africa/Middle East	0.00	0.23
Americas	**97.38**	**72.47**
North America	97.37	72.40
Latin America	0.01	0.07
Greater Asia	**0.05**	**9.85**
Japan	0.00	6.27
Australasia	0.00	2.29
Asia-Developed	0.03	1.24
Asia-Emerging	0.02	0.05
Not Classified	**0.00**	**0.00**

Investing overseas can provide valuable diversification. The Regional Exposure table helps you review the general location of the geographical distribution of stocks in each portfolio.

Trailing Returns* 08-31-2022 — ESG Conservative July 2022

	3 Mo %	1 Yr %	3 Yr %	5 Yr %	10 Yr %
Portfolio Return-Gross	-1.71	-8.39	*2.45*	*3.40*	*5.09*
Portfolio Return-Net	-1.96	-9.31	*1.43*	*2.36*	*4.04*
Benchmark Return	-2.60	-10.24	*2.80*	*3.72*	*4.57*
+/- Benchmark Return-Net	0.64	0.93	*-1.37*	*-1.36*	*-0.53*

Trailing Returns* 08-31-2022 — ESG Conservative October 2022

	3 Mo %	1 Yr %	3 Yr %	5 Yr %	10 Yr %
Portfolio Return-Gross	-0.86	-5.93	*2.03*	*2.84*	*3.45*
Portfolio Return-Net	-1.05	-6.63	*1.27*	*2.09*	*2.74*
Benchmark Return	-2.60	-10.24	*2.80*	*3.72*	*4.57*
+/- Benchmark Return-Net	1.55	3.61	*-1.53*	*-1.63*	*-1.83*

The Trailing Returns table shows the trailing returns of the portfolios over the periods shown. For comparison purposes, the return relative to the benchmark is shown as well.

Risk and Return Statistics* — ESG Conservative July 2022

	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr	
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark
Standard Deviation	*7.92*	7.57	*6.74*	6.50	*5.63*	5.20
Mean	*1.43*	2.80	*2.36*	3.72	*4.04*	4.57
Sharpe Ratio	*0.14*	0.33	*0.21*	0.42	*0.62*	0.77

Risk and Return Statistics* — ESG Conservative October 2022

	3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr	
	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark	Portfolio	Bmark
Standard Deviation	*5.36*	7.57	*4.53*	6.50	*3.64*	5.20
Mean	*1.27*	2.80	*2.09*	3.72	*2.74*	4.57
Sharpe Ratio	*0.15*	0.33	*0.22*	0.42	*0.58*	0.77

The Risk and Return Statistics table shows the pre-tax return, standard deviation, and Sharpe ratio of each portfolio.

Modern Portfolio Theory Statistics* — ESG Conservative July 2022

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
	Portfolio	Portfolio	Portfolio
Alpha	*-1.31*	*-1.27*	*-0.57*
Beta	*1.00*	*0.99*	*1.02*
R-Squared	*91.18*	*91.01*	*89.06*

Modern Portfolio Theory Statistics* — ESG Conservative October 2022

	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
	Portfolio	Portfolio	Portfolio
Alpha	*-0.86*	*-0.80*	*-0.54*
Beta	*0.68*	*0.67*	*0.67*
R-Squared	*92.87*	*92.56*	*91.71*

The MPT Statistics table shows investment statistics for each portfolio.

Portfolio-Level Performance Disclosure

The portfolio-level performance shown is hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only. Investor returns will differ from the results shown. The performance data reflects monthly portfolio rebalancing.

**Full return history is not available for all securities. Please see Return Participation disclosure.*

Portfolio Comparison Report

ESG Conservative July 2022

Benchmark:Custom

Portfolio Holdings

Holdings	Type	Allocation %
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD)	MF	13.50
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD)	MF	12.50
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD)	MF	10.00
Green Century Balanced Institutional (USD)	MF	10.00
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD)	MF	10.00
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD)	MF	9.00
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD)	MF	8.00
Cash - 0.010%	CASH	8.00
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD)	MF	6.00
Ariel Fund Institutional (USD)	MF	5.00
Mirova Global Green Bond Y (USD)	MF	5.00
Parnassus Mid Cap Institutional (USD)	MF	3.00
		100.00

ESG Conservative October 2022

Benchmark:Custom

Portfolio Holdings

Holdings	Type	Allocation %
SPDR® Blmbg 1-3 Mth T-Bill ETF (USD)	ETF	25.00
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD)	MF	10.00
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD)	MF	10.00
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD)	MF	10.00
Green Century Balanced Institutional (USD)	MF	10.00
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD)	MF	10.00
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD)	MF	9.00
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD)	MF	8.00
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD)	MF	6.00
Cash - 0.010%	CASH	2.00
		100.00

The Holdings table shows the current holdings in each portfolio.

Illustration Returns

ESG Conservative July 2022

Total 22 holdings as of 08-31-2022	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value $	7-day Yield	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD)	CFOIX	MF	07-2022	13.50	13,500	—	-2.39	0.54	—	—
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD)	CRANX	MF	06-2022	12.50	12,500	—	-9.40	-2.51	-0.78	-0.06
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD)	CUBIX	MF	07-2022	10.00	10,000	—	-5.06	0.68	1.30	—
Green Century Balanced Institutional (USD)	GCBUX	MF	06-2022	10.00	10,000	—	-12.99	*5.58*	*6.44*	*7.17*
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD)	PEGIX	MF	03-2022	10.00	10,000	—	-6.93	—	—	—
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD)	SEBFX	MF	08-2022	9.00	9,000	—	-10.54	-2.03	-1.03	—
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD)	CISIX	MF	07-2022	8.00	8,000	—	-16.50	11.36	10.93	12.16
Cash - 0.010%	CASH%0.010	CASH	—	8.00	8,000	—	-0.99	-0.99	-0.99	-0.99
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD)	TSBIX	MF	07-2022	6.00	6,000	—	-13.08	-3.08	-0.40	—
Ariel Fund Institutional (USD)	ARAIX	MF	06-2022	5.00	5,000	—	-18.80	8.85	6.34	10.27
Mirova Global Green Bond Y (USD)	MGGYX	MF	06-2022	5.00	5,000	—	-16.45	-5.17	-1.18	—
Parnassus Mid Cap Institutional (USD)	PFPMX	MF	08-2022	3.00	3,000	—	-17.04	3.27	5.85	*9.01*

ESG Conservative October 2022

Total 22 holdings as of 08-31-2022	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value $	7-day Yield	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
SPDR® Blmbg 1-3 Mth T-Bill ETF (USD)	BIL	ETF	09-2022	25.00	25,000	—	0.33	0.40	0.94	0.49
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD)	CUBIX	MF	07-2022	10.00	10,000	—	-5.06	0.68	1.30	—
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD)	CFOIX	MF	07-2022	10.00	10,000	—	-2.39	0.54	—	—
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD)	CRANX	MF	06-2022	10.00	10,000	—	-9.40	-2.51	-0.78	-0.06
Green Century Balanced Institutional (USD)	GCBUX	MF	06-2022	10.00	10,000	—	-12.99	*5.58*	*6.44*	*7.17*

ESG Conservative October 2022

Total 22 holdings as of 08-31-2022	Symbol	Type	Holdings Date	% of Assets	Holding Value $	7-day Yield	1 Yr Ret %	3 Yr Ret %	5 Yr Ret %	10 Yr Ret %
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD)	PEGIX	MF	03-2022	10.00	10,000	—	-6.93	—	—	—
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD)	SEBFX	MF	08-2022	9.00	9,000	—	-10.54	-2.03	-1.03	—
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD)	CISIX	MF	07-2022	8.00	8,000	—	-16.50	11.36	10.93	12.16
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD)	TSBIX	MF	07-2022	6.00	6,000	—	-13.08	-3.08	-0.40	—
Cash - 0.010%	CASH%0.010	CASH	—	2.00	2,000	—	-0.99	-0.99	-0.99	-0.99

Asset-Based Fees

The returns and/or return statistics in this report reflect the deduction of the asset-based fees listed in the table below. The annual fee percentage and frequency were provided by your financial professional. This type of fee is in addition to the normal operating expenses of the securities within the portfolio.

ESG Conservative July 2022

Security	Annual Fee %	Frequency
Ariel Fund Institutional (USD, ARAIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Cash	1.0000	Every 3 Months
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD, CRANX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD, CUBIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD, CFOIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD, CISIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Green Century Balanced Institutional (USD, GCBUX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Mirova Global Green Bond Y (USD, MGGYX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD, PEGIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Parnassus Mid Cap Institutional (USD, PFPMX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD, SEBFX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD, TSBIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months

ESG Conservative October 2022

Security	Annual Fee %	Frequency
Cash	1.0000	Every 3 Months
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD, CRANX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD, CUBIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD, CFOIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD, CISIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Green Century Balanced Institutional (USD, GCBUX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD, PEGIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD, SEBFX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD, TSBIX)	1.0000	Every 3 Months

Return Participation 08-31-2022

This portfolio report includes securities for which return data is not available for the entire history represented. When return is not available for a security, the remaining securities returns are reweighted to maintain consistent proportions for the securities that do have returns. The reweighting impacts trailing return data, as well as statistics that are calculated using return, including standard deviation, mean, Sharpe ratio, alpha, beta and R-squared. The following securities do not have 120 months of return data reflected in the report.

ESG Conservative July 2022

Security	Start Date
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD, CUBIX)	10-31-2014
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD, CFOIX)	11-30-2017
Mirova Global Green Bond Y (USD, MGGYX)	03-31-2017
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD, PEGIX)	10-31-2020
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD, SEBFX)	04-30-2015
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD, TSBIX)	10-31-2012

ESG Conservative October 2022

Security	Start Date
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD, CUBIX)	10-31-2014
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD, CFOIX)	11-30-2017

PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD, PEGIX)	10-31-2020
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD, SEBFX)	04-30-2015
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD, TSBIX)	10-31-2012

Standardized and Tax Adjusted Returns Disclosure Statement

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; thus an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than return data quoted herein. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please visit http://advisor.morningstar.com/familyinfo.asp.

Standardized Returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. They depict 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. For variable annuities, additional expenses will be taken into account, including M&E risk charges, fund-level expenses such as management fees and operating fees, contract-level administration fees, and charges such as surrender, contract, and sales charges. The maximum redemption fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or an IRA. After-tax returns exclude the effects of either the alternative minimum tax or phase-out of certain tax credits. Any taxes due are as of the time the distributions are made, and the taxable amount and tax character of each distribution are as specified by the fund on the dividend declaration date. Due to foreign tax credits or realized capital losses, after-tax returns may be greater than before-tax returns. After-tax returns for exchange-traded funds are based on net asset value.

Money Market Fund Disclosures
If money market fund(s) are included in the Standardized Returns table below, each money market fund's name will be followed by a superscripted letter that links it to the applicable disclosure below:

Institutional Money Market Funds (designated by an "S"):
You could lose money by investing in the fund. Because the share price of the fund will fluctuate, when you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. The fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Government Money Market Funds that have chosen to rely on the ability to impose liquidity fees and suspend redemptions (designated by an "L") and
Retail Money Market Funds (designated by an "L"):
You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at $1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares or may temporarily suspend your ability to sell shares if the fund's liquidity falls below required minimums because of market conditions or other factors. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Government Money Market Funds that have chosen not to rely on the ability to impose liquidity fees and suspend redemptions (designated by an "N"):
You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at $1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund's sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time.

Annualized returns 06-30-2022

Standardized Returns (%)	7-day Yield Subsidized *as of date*	7-day Yield Unsubsidized *as of date*	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	**Max Front Load %**	**Max Back Load %**	**Net Exp Ratio %**	**Gross Exp Ratio %**	**Max Redemption %**
Ariel Fund Institutional	—	—	-18.87	5.91	11.04	11.36	12-30-2011	**NA**	**NA**	**0.69**	**0.69**	**NA**
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I	—	—	-5.19	2.11	—	2.80	09-30-2014	**NA**	**NA**	**0.68**[1]	**0.70**	**NA**
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I	—	—	-5.24	—	—	1.23	10-10-2017	**NA**	**NA**	**1.08**[2]	**1.27**	**NA**
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I	—	—	-15.26	11.35	13.17	5.62	06-30-2000	**NA**	**NA**	**0.24**[3]	**0.34**	**NA**
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional	—	—	-7.71	0.56	1.12	2.63	03-02-2007	**NA**	**NA**	**0.45**	**0.45**	**NA**
Green Century Balanced Institutional	—	—	-11.88	—	—	-0.69	11-30-2020	**NA**	**NA**	**1.16**	**1.16**	**2.00**
Mirova Global Green Bond Y	—	—	-15.03	0.12	—	0.18	02-28-2017	**NA**	**NA**	**0.69**[4]	**1.14**	**NA**

Annualized returns 06-30-2022

Standardized Returns (%)	7-day Yield Subsidized *as of date*	7-day Yield Unsubsidized *as of date*	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	**Max Front Load %**	**Max Back Load %**	**Net Exp Ratio %**	**Gross Exp Ratio %**	**Max Redemption %**
Parnassus Mid Cap Institutional	—	—	-16.01	6.37	—	7.69	04-30-2015	**NA**	**NA**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**NA**
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional	—	—	-6.19	—	—	-0.29	09-30-2020	**NA**	**NA**	**0.52**	**0.52**	**NA**
Saturna Sustainable Bond	—	—	-9.47	0.19	—	0.80	03-27-2015	**NA**	**NA**	**0.65**[5]	**0.86**	**NA**
SPDR® Blmbg 1-3 Mth T-Bill ETF-NAV	—	—	0.05	0.91	0.46	0.60	05-25-2007	**NA**	**NA**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**NA**
SPDR® Blmbg 1-3 Mth T-Bill ETF-Market	—	—	0.08	0.92	0.47	0.59	05-25-2007	**NA**	**NA**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**NA**
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl	—	—	-11.14	0.95	—	2.10	09-21-2012	**NA**	**NA**	**0.38**	**0.38**	**NA**
Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD			**-7.33**	**1.13**	**1.45**	**—**	**12-31-1998**					
Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD			**-10.26**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**05-01-2019**					
MSCI EAFE GR USD			**-17.33**	**2.69**	**5.89**	**—**	**03-31-1986**					
MSCI EAFE NR USD			**-17.77**	**2.20**	**5.40**	**—**	**03-31-1986**					
Russell 3000 TR USD			**-13.87**	**10.60**	**12.57**	**—**	**12-31-1978**					
S&P 500 TR USD			**-10.62**	**11.31**	**12.96**	**—**	**01-30-1970**					
USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon			**0.40**	**1.11**	**0.65**	**—**	**02-28-1941**					

1. Contractual waiver; Expires 04-30-2023
2. Contractual waiver; Expires 01-31-2023; Interest expense 0.31%
3. Contractual waiver; Expires 01-31-2023
4. Contractual waiver; Expires 04-30-2023
5. Contractual waiver; Expires 03-31-2023

Return after Tax (%)	On Distribution					On Distribution and Sales of Shares			
	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception	Inception Date	1Yr	5Yr	10Yr	Since Inception
Ariel Fund Institutional	-20.13	4.05	9.04	9.45	12-30-2011	-10.22	4.31	8.61	8.94
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I	-6.48	0.75	—	1.36	09-30-2014	-2.94	1.06	—	1.53
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I	-6.86	—	—	-0.55	10-10-2017	-3.05	—	—	0.21
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I	-15.59	10.68	12.18	4.98	06-30-2000	-8.94	8.78	10.57	4.35
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional	-8.31	-0.39	0.07	1.42	03-02-2007	-4.55	0.04	0.41	1.56
Green Century Balanced Institutional	-12.78	—	—	-1.87	11-30-2020	-6.32	—	—	-0.45
Mirova Global Green Bond Y	-16.05	-1.05	—	-0.91	02-28-2017	-8.45	-0.24	—	-0.17
Parnassus Mid Cap Institutional	-16.98	5.43	—	6.69	04-30-2015	-8.51	4.90	—	5.97
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional	-7.22	—	—	-1.26	09-30-2020	-3.63	—	—	-0.60
Saturna Sustainable Bond	-10.05	-0.57	—	-0.04	03-27-2015	-5.28	-0.12	—	0.28
SPDR® Blmbg 1-3 Mth T-Bill ETF-NAV	0.03	0.54	0.26	0.37	05-25-2007	0.03	0.54	0.27	0.37
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl	-11.85	-0.24	—	0.92	09-21-2012	-6.56	0.28	—	1.12

Portfolio Comparison Report Disclosure Statement

The Portfolio Comparison Report is supplemental sales literature, and therefore must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus or an equivalent statement. Please read this information carefully. In all cases, this disclosure statement should accompany the Portfolio Comparison Report. Morningstar is not itself a FINRA-member firm. All data presented is based on the most recent information available to Morningstar as of the release date and may or may not be an accurate reflection of current data for securities included in the portfolio. There is no assurance that the data will remain the same.

Unless otherwise specified, the definition of "funds" used throughout this Disclosure Statement includes closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, grantor trusts, index mutual funds, open-ended mutual funds, and unit investment trusts. It does not include exchange-traded notes or exchange-traded commodities.

Prior to 2016, Morningstar's methodology evaluated open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds as separate groups. Each group contained a subset of the current investments included in our current comparative analysis. In this report, historical data presented on a calendar-year basis and trailing periods ending at the most-recent month-end reflect the updated methodology.

Risk measures (such as alpha, beta, r-squared, standard deviation, mean, or Sharpe ratio) are calculated for securities or portfolios that have at least a three-year history.

Most Morningstar rankings do not include any adjustment for one-time sales charges, or loads. Morningstar does publish load-adjusted returns, and ranks such returns within a Morningstar Category in certain reports. The total returns for ETFs and fund share classes without one-time loads are equal to Morningstar's calculation of load-adjusted returns. Share classes that are subject to one-time loads relating to advice or sales commissions have their returns adjusted as part of the load-adjusted return calculation to reflect those loads.

Comparison of Fund Types

Funds, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), money market funds, open-end funds, and unit investment trusts (UITs), have many similarities, but also many important differences. In general, publicly-offered funds are investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Funds pool money from their investors and manage it according to an investment strategy or objective, which can vary greatly from fund to fund. Funds have the ability to offer diversification and professional management, but also involve risk, including the loss of principal.

A closed-end fund is an investment company, which typically makes one public offering of a fixed number of shares. Thereafter, shares are traded on a secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price may be higher or lower than the closed-end fund's net asset value (NAV). If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. A closed-end mutual fund's expense ratio is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Closed-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the closed-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

An ETF is an investment company that typically has an investment objective of striving to achieve a similar return as a particular market index. The ETF will invest in either all or a representative sample of the securities included in the index it is seeking to imitate. Like closed-end funds, an ETF can be traded on a secondary market and thus have a market price that may be higher or lower than its net asset value. If these shares trade at a price above their NAV, they are said to be trading at a premium. Conversely, if they are trading at a price below their NAV, they are said to be trading at a discount. ETFs are not actively managed, so their value may be affected by a general decline in the U.S. market segments relating to their underlying indexes. Similarly, an imperfect match between an ETF's holdings and those of its underlying index may cause its performance to vary from that of its underlying index. The expense ratio of an ETF is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. ETFs do not have 12b-1 fees or sales loads. Capital gains from funds held in a taxable account are subject to income tax. In many, but not all cases, ETFs are generally considered to be more tax-efficient when compared to similarly invested mutual funds.

Holding company depository receipts (HOLDRs) are similar to ETFs, but they focus on narrow industry groups. HOLDRs initially own 20 stocks, which are unmanaged, and can become more concentrated due to mergers, or the disparate performance of their holdings. HOLDRs can only be bought in 100-share increments. Investors may exchange shares of a HOLDR for its underlying stocks at any time.

A money-market fund is an investment company that invests in commercial paper, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, government securities, certificates of deposit and other highly liquid securities, and pays money market rates of interest. Money markets are not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

An open-end fund is an investment company that issues shares on a continuous basis. Shares can be purchased from the open-end mutual fund itself, or through an intermediary, but cannot be traded on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Investors pay the open-end mutual fund's current net asset value plus any initial sales loads. Net asset value is calculated daily, at the close of business. Open-end mutual fund shares can be redeemed, or sold back to the fund or intermediary, at their current net asset value minus any deferred sales loads or redemption fees. The expense ratio for an open-end mutual fund is an annual fee charged to a shareholder. It includes operating expenses and management fees, but does not take into account any brokerage costs. Open-end funds may also have 12b-1 fees. Income distributions and capital gains of the open-end fund are subject to income tax, if held in a taxable account.

A unit investment trust (UIT) is an investment company organized under a trust agreement between a sponsor and trustee. UITs typically purchase a fixed portfolio of securities and then sell units in the trust to investors. The major difference between a UIT and a mutual fund is that a mutual fund is actively managed, while a UIT is not. On a periodic basis, UITs usually distribute to the unit holder their pro rata share of the trust's net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If the trust is one that invests only in tax-free securities, then the income from the trust is also tax-free. UITs generally make one public offering of a fixed number of units. However, in some cases, the sponsor will maintain a secondary market that allows existing unit holders to sell their units and for new investors to buy units. A one-time initial sales charge is deducted from an investment made into the trust. UIT investors may also pay creation and development fees, organization costs, and/or trustee and operation expenses. UIT units may be redeemed by the sponsor at their net asset value minus a deferred sales charge, and sold to other investors. UITs have set termination dates, at which point the underlying securities are sold and the sales proceeds are paid to the investor. Typically, a UIT investment is rolled over into successive trusts as part of a long-term strategy. A rollover fee may be charged for the exercise of rollover purchases. There are tax consequences associated with rolling over an investment from one trust to the next.

Comparison of Other Security Types
Variable annuities are tax-deferred investments structured to convert a sum of money into a series of payments over time. Variable annuity policies have limitations and are not viewed as short-term liquid investments. An insurance company's fulfillment of a commitment to pay a minimum death benefit, a schedule of payments, a fixed investment account guaranteed by the insurance company, or another form of guarantee depends on the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company. Any such guarantee does not affect or apply to the investment return or principal value of the separate account and its subaccount. The financial ratings quoted for an insurance company do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount. The insurance company offering a variable annuity will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable annuity contract, mortality and expense risk (M&E Risk) charges based on a percentage of a subaccount's assets to cover costs associated with mortality and expense risk, and administration fees that are based on a percentage of a subaccount's assets to cover the costs involved in offering and administering the subaccount. A variable annuity investor will also be charged a front-end load by the insurance company on their initial contribution, ongoing fees related to the management of the fund, and surrender charges if the investor makes a withdrawal prior to a specified time. If the variable annuity subaccount is invested in a money-market fund, the money market fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Variable life insurance is a cash-value life insurance that has a variable cash value and/or death benefit depending on the investment performance of the subaccount into which premium payments are invested. Unlike traditional life insurance, variable life insurance has inherent risks associated with it, including market volatility, and is not viewed as a short-term liquid investment. For more information on a variable life product, including each subaccount, please read the current prospectus. Please note, the financial ratings noted on the report are quoted for an insurance company and do not apply to the separate account and its subaccount. . The insurance company offering a variable life contract will charge several fees to investors, including annual contract charges that compensate the insurance company for the cost of maintaining and administering the variable life contract, mortality and expense risk (M&E Risk) charges based on a percentage of a subaccount's assets to cover costs associated with mortality and expense risk, and administration fees that are based on a percentage of a subaccount's assets to cover the costs involved in offering and administering the subaccount. A variable life investor will also be charged a front-end load by the insurance company on their initial contribution, ongoing fees related to the management of the fund, and surrender charges if the investor makes a withdrawal prior to a specified time. If the variable life subaccount is invested in a money-market fund, the money market fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose money, and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Fixed annuities have a predetermined rate of return an investor earns and a fixed income payout that is guaranteed by the issuing investment company, and may be immediate or deferred. Payouts may last for a specific period or for the life of the investor. Investments in a deferred fixed annuity grow tax-deferred with income tax incurred upon withdrawal, and do not depend on the stock market. However, the insurance company's guaranteed rate of return and payments depends on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company. Fixed annuities typically do not have cost-of-living payment adjustments. Fixed annuities often have surrender charges if the event you need to withdraw your investment early. Fixed annuities are regulated by state insurance commissioners.

Fixed indexed annuities, also called equity index annuities, are a combination of the characteristics of both fixed and variable annuities. Fixed indexed annuities offer a predetermined rate of return like a fixed annuity, but they also allow for participation in the stock market, like a variable annuity. Fixed indexed annuities are typically risker and offer the potential for greater return than fixed annuities, but less so than a variable annuity. Investments in a fixed indexed annuity grow tax-deferred with income tax incurred upon withdrawal. The insurance company's guaranteed rate of return and ability to make payments depends on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company. While fixed indexed annuities may limit an investor's gains in an up market, they are also designed to help limit losses in a down market. Fixed indexed annuities can be complicated and an investor in a fixed indexed annuity should carefully read the insurance company's offering material to understand how a specific annuity's return will be determined. Fixed indexed annuities often have surrender charges in the event you need to withdraw your investment early and are regulated by state insurance commissioners.

A stock is an ownership interest in a company. When an investor purchases a stock, they become a business owner, and the value of their ownership stake will rise and fall according to the underlying business. Stockholders are entitled to the profits, if any, generated by the company after everyone else – employees, vendors, lenders – get paid. Companies usually pay out their profits to investors in the form of dividends, or they reinvest the money back into the business. Stocks trade on exchanges throughout the day, through a brokerage firm who will charge a commission for the purchase or sale of shares. Income distributions and capital gains of the stock are subject to income tax upon their sale, if held in a taxable account.

A bond is a debt security. When an investor purchases a bond, the purchase amount is lent to a government, municipality, corporation or other entity known as an issuer. The issuer promises to pay a specified rate of interest during the life of the bond and repay the face value of the bond when it matures. U.S Treasuries can be purchased directly from the Treasury or through a brokerage firm. Most other newly issued bonds are offered through an underwriter. Older bonds are traded throughout the day on the secondary market and can be purchased through a brokerage firm, who will charge transaction fees and commission for the purchase or sale. Price evaluations are provided by Interactive Data Corporation (IDC).

Preferred stock usually offers a fixed dividend payment, which is paid out before variable dividends that may be paid to investors in a company's common stock. Therefore, preferred stock is typically less risky in terms of principal loss, but there is also less potential for return when compared to a company's common stock. If a company fails, their obligations to preferred stockholders must be met before those of the company's common stock holders, but after bondholders are reimbursed.

A separate account is a portfolio of securities (such as stocks, bonds, and cash) that follows a specified investment strategy and is managed by an investment professional. The securities in the portfolio are directly owned by the separate account's owner. Separate accounts are unregistered investment vehicles; therefore they do not have the same performance and holding reporting responsibilities that registered securities have. Separate account performance data is reported to Morningstar from the investment manager as a composite of similarly managed portfolios. As such, investors in the same separate account may have slightly different portfolio holdings because each investor has customized account needs, tax considerations and security preferences. The method for calculating composite returns can vary. The composite performance for each separate account manager may differ from actual returns in specific client accounts during the same period for a number of reasons. Different separate account managers may use different methods in constructing or computing performance figures. Thus, performance and risk figures for different separate account managers may not be fully comparable to each other. Likewise, performance and risk information of certain separate account managers may include only composites of larger accounts, which may or may not have more holdings, different diversification, different trading patterns and different performance than smaller accounts with the same strategy. Finally, composite performance of the separate account offered by the money manager may or may not reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Gross returns are collected on a monthly and quarterly basis for separate accounts and commingled pools. This information is collected directly from the asset management firm running the product(s). Morningstar calculates total returns, using the raw data (gross monthly and quarterly returns), collected from these asset management firms. The performance data reported by the separate account managers will not represent actual performance net of management fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses. Management fees as well as other expenses a client may incur will reduce individual returns for that client. Because fees are deducted regularly, the compounding effect will increase the impact of the fee deduction on gross account performance by a greater percentage than that of the annual fee charged. For example, if an account is charged a 1% management fee per year and has gross performance of 12% during that same period, the compounding effect of the quarterly fee assessments will result in an actual return of approximately 10.9%. Clients should refer to the disclosure document of the separate account manager and their financial professional for specific information regarding fees and expenses. The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to an insurance group separate account's (IGSA's) actual inception. When pre-inception data are presented in the report, the header at the top of the report will indicate this and the affected data elements will be displayed in italics. These calculated returns reflect the historical performance of the oldest share class of the underlying fund, adjusted to reflect the management fees of the current IGSA. While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of an IGSA based on the underlying fund's performance, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the IGSA itself. Morningstar % Rank within Morningstar Category does not account for a separate account's sales charge (if applicable).

A model, as defined by Morningstar, is a portfolio of securities (such as mutual funds, ETFs, and cash) created by a model manager (such as a broker-dealer, investment adviser, or asset manager) that is distributed through centralized platforms to various types of investors or financial professionals. Models are not created with regard to the investment objectives, financial situation, or particular needs of any specific investor and therefore will not be suitable for everyone. A model is intended to provide information to assist investors in making their own investment decisions; investors must exercise their own independent judgment as to the suitability of a model and its holdings in light of their own investment objectives, experience, taxation status, and financial position.

Model managers do not guarantee the performance of a model or its underlying holdings, or that a model's objective will be achieved. An investor using a model can incur a loss. Unless the model manager and an investor enter in an agreement stating otherwise, the model manager is not responsible for an investors decision to invest in accordance with a model, the suitability of the model for a specific investor, or trading decisions, and does not manage or have access to the investor account. Instead, the investor (or their financial professional) chooses whether and how to implement the model and is ultimately responsible for related investment decisions. If an investor chooses to invest in accordance with a model, the securities in the account are directly owned by the investor.

Models are not registered investment vehicles; therefore, they do not have the same performance and holding reporting responsibilities that registered securities have. Gross model performance data is reported to Morningstar from the model manager as hypothetical calculations based on the model underlying holdings over time and do not reflect actual trading. Model performance may not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors may have had on the model manager decision-making process if the model manager was actually managing client assets. Morningstar has informed model managers that back-tested performance, which is created with the benefit of hindsight and does not reflect the impact material economic and market factors may have had on the model manger decision-making process, should not be submitted to us. The method for calculating model returns can vary and Morningstar does not review or verify any reported performance or other information submitted for a model.

The performance and risk information shown for a model will differ from that of an investor account during the same period for a number of reasons including the model and investor having different trading and rebalancing patterns and fees and expenses. In addition, an investor account could have different holdings because each investor has customized account needs, tax considerations and security preferences. Since different model managers may use different methods in constructing or computing performance figures, performance of the model may or may not reflect the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Thus, performance and risk figures for models and investor accounts or even different models may not be fully comparable to each other.

Model managers report gross returns on a monthly basis and portfolio data at least quarterly. The performance data does not represent actual performance net of advisory fees, brokerage commissions or other expenses typically incurred in the management of an account. Fees and expenses incurred by an investor will reduce their individual returns. If advisory fees are incurred by an investor, the compounding effect of regular fee deductions will increase the impact of the fee deduction on gross account performance by a greater percentage than that of the annual fee charged. For example, if an account is charged a 1% management fee per year and has gross performance of 12% during that same period, the compounding effect of the quarterly fee assessments will result in an actual return of approximately 10.9%. Investors should refer to the investment prospectus (or equivalent document) for a model's underlying securities, applicable disclosure documents of their financial professional, and fee schedules of their account custodian or similar entity for specific information regarding fees and expenses.

Before using a model as an investment template, investors should obtain the disclosure documents and other relevant information about the model manager and the model, including any material conditions, objectives, or strategies used to obtain the performance provided or whether the performance provided does not relate to all potential investors and how this impacts the performance shown. Investors should inquire whether the objective or strategy of the model changed materially during the time period shown in this report, and the effect of those changes. If the model manager offers this same strategy in other forms (such as a separate account, a fund, or as a discretionary investment manager), investors should compare the performance shown here to that obtained by the manager clients.

A collective investment trust (CIT) may also be called a commingled or collective fund. CITs are tax-exempt, pooled investment vehicles maintained by a bank or trust company exclusively for qualified plans, including 401(k)s, and certain types of government plans. CITs are unregistered investment vehicles subject to banking regulations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), which means they are typically less expensive than other investment options due to lower marketing, overhead, and compliance-related costs. CITs are not available to the general public, but are managed only for specific retirement plans.

A 529 Portfolio is a specific portfolio of securities created from a 529 plan's available investments. In general, the data presented for a 529 Portfolio uses a weighted average of the underlying holdings in the portfolio. Most 529 plans are invested in open-end mutual funds; however, other investment types are possible such as stable value funds, certificates of deposit, and separate accounts.

Before investing, an investor should consider whether the investor's or designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 qualified tuition program.

Offshore funds are funds domiciled in a country outside the one the investor resides in. Many banks have offshore subsidiaries that are under the standards and regulations of the particular country, which can vary considerably. Companies may establish headquarters offshore because of lower tax rates. Offshore funds are not regulated by the SEC and may have tax implications.

Hedge funds are aggressively managed portfolios which make extensive use of unconventional investment tools such as derivatives as well as long and short positions. Managers of hedge-funds typically focus on specific areas of the market and/or trading strategies. Strategies may include the use of arbitrage, derivatives, leverage, and short selling, and may hold concentrated positions or private securities, which can make them risker than other investment types. Hedge funds are typically pooled investment vehicles available to sophisticated investors that meet high investing minimums. Many hedge funds are unregistered and are not subject to the same regulations as registered investment vehicles, such as mutual funds. Funds of hedge funds are pooled investment vehicles that invest in multiple unregistered hedge funds, and may be registered with the SEC. Registered funds of hedge funds typically have lower investment minimums than hedge funds, but they are usually not registered on an exchange and can be illiquid. Fund of hedge fund fees are generally higher than those of other pooled investments (like mutual funds) and may have tax consequences.

Cash is a short-term, highly liquid investment. Cash typically doesn’t earn as much as other investments, such as stocks or bonds, but is less risky.

Indexes are unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Indexes are created to measure a specified area of the stock market using a representative portfolio of securities. If a security is not available in Morningstar’s database, your financial professional may choose to show a representative index. Please note that indexes vary widely, and it is important to choose an index that has similar characteristics to the security it is being used to represent. In no way should the performance of an index be considered indicative or a guarantee of the future performance of an actual security, be considered indicative of the actual performance achieved by a security, or viewed as a substitute for the actual security in your portfolio. Actual results of a security may differ substantially from the historical performance shown for an index and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Morningstar assigns each security in its database to a Morningstar Category using the underlying securities in the security’s portfolio. If a security is not available in Morningstar’s database, your financial professional may choose to show the security’s category. Please note that a category will not be an exact match to your securities. In no way should the performance of a category be considered indicative or a guarantee of the future performance of an actual security, be considered indicative of the actual performance achieved by a security, or viewed as a substitute for the actual security in your portfolio. Actual results of a security may differ substantially from the historical performance shown for a category and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Performance
The performance data given represents past performance and should not be considered indicative of future results. Principal value and investment return will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares/units, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original investment. Portfolio statistics change over time. Securities are not FDIC-insured, may lose value, and are not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

The portfolio-level performance are theoretical, for illustrative purposes only, and are not reflective of an investor’s actual experience. Hypothetical performance does not reflect actual trading and may not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors had on the decision-making process for this portfolio.

"Gross" and "Net" Returns - Your financial professional has the option to input an ongoing asset-based fee for this portfolio. If included, the impact of this fee will be reflected in the "net" return calculation. If an asset-based fee is not input, the "gross" and "net" returns will be the same.

If your financial professional is an investment adviser representative, accounts they advise you on may incur an ongoing advisory fee. If applicable, such fees are described in the Form ADV for your financial professional’s firm. We encourage you to obtain a copy of the Form ADV from your financial professional and to read it carefully. In addition, make sure you understand whether the impact of the advisory fee was included in the portfolio returns shown in this report and the amount of the advisory fee included.

We encourage you to discuss all fees or expenses associated with this portfolio with your financial professional and whether the portfolio returns shown herein take into account the effects of those fees or expenses, including any applicable trading commissions, short-term fees, or taxes. The purpose of including such fees and expenses is to illustrate the effect they have on the portfolio’s investment returns for the time periods shown. For example, if the one-year performance before fees was 10% and the portfolio was assessed an annual 1.50% fee that was deducted quarterly, the fee would reduce the portfolio’s performance to approximately 8.36%. Any taxes or fees not included would decrease the performance further.

Morningstar calculates after-tax returns using the highest applicable federal marginal income tax rate plus the investment income tax and Medicare surcharge. As of 2018, this rate is 37% plus 3.8% investment income plus 0.9% Medicare surcharge, or 41.7%. This rate changes periodically in accordance with changes in federal law.

Pre-Inception Returns
The analysis in this report may be based, in part, on adjusted historical returns for periods prior to the inception of the share class of the fund shown in this report (“Report Share Class”). If pre-inception returns are shown, a performance stream consisting of the Report Share Class and older share class(es) is created. Morningstar adjusts pre-inception returns downward to reflect higher expenses in the Report Share Class, we do not hypothetically adjust returns upwards for lower expenses. For more information regarding calculation of pre-inception returns please see the Morningstar Extended Performance Methodology.

When pre-inception data is presented in the report, the header at the

top of the report will indicate this. In addition, the pre-inception data included in the report will appear in italics.

While the inclusion of pre-inception data provides valuable insight into the probable long-term behavior of newer share classes of a fund, investors should be aware that an adjusted historical return can only provide an approximation of that behavior. For example, the fee structures of a retail share class will vary from that of an institutional share class, as retail shares tend to have higher operating expenses and sales charges. These adjusted historical returns are not actual returns. The underlying investments in the share classes used to calculate the pre-performance string will likely vary from the underlying investments held in the fund after inception. Calculation methodologies utilized by Morningstar may differ from those applied by other entities, including the fund itself.

Data Definitions

7-day Yield
The 7-day yield is a measure of performance in the interest rates of money market funds.

12 Month Yield %
12 Month Yield % is derived by summing the trailing 12- months' income distributions and dividing the sum by the last month's ending NAV, plus any capital gains distributed over the same period. Income refers only to interest payments from fixed-income securities and dividend payoffs from common stocks.

30-Day SEC Yield
The 30-day SEC Yield is a calculation based on a 30-day period ending on the last day of the previous month. It is computed by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period. The figure listed lags by one month. When a dash appears, the yield available is more than 30 days old. This information is taken from fund surveys.

30-Day Unsubsidized Yield
The 30-day Unsubsidized Yield is computed under a SEC standardized formula based on net income earned over the past 30 days. It excludes contractual expense reimbursements, resulting in a lower yield.

Alpha
Alpha is a measure of the difference between a security or portfolio'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 portfolio manager.

Asset Allocation
Asset Allocation reflects asset class weightings of the portfolio. The "Other" category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, or cannot be classified by Morningstar as a result of missing data. Morningstar may display asset allocation data in several ways, including tables or pie charts. In addition, Morningstar may compare the asset class breakdown of the fund against its three-year average, category average, and/or index proxy.

Asset allocations shown in tables may include a breakdown among the long, short, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the fund's managers are buying and how they are positioning the fund's portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the fund's exposure and risk. Long positions involve buying the security outright and selling it later, with the hope the security's price rises over time. Short positions are taken with the hope of benefitting from anticipated price declines. The investor borrows the security from another investor, sells it and receives cash, and then is obligated to buy it back at some point in the future. If the price falls after the short sale, the investor will have sold high and can buy low to close the short position and lock in a profit. However, if the price of the security increases after the short sale, the investor will experience a loss buying it at a higher price than the sale price.

Most fund portfolios hold fairly conventional securities, such as long positions in equities and bonds. Morningstar may generate a colored pie chart for these portfolios. Other portfolios use other investment strategies or securities, such as short positions or derivatives, in an attempt to reduce transaction costs, enhance returns, or reduce risk. Some of these securities and strategies behave like conventional securities, while other have unique return and risk characteristics. Portfolios that incorporate investment strategies resulting in short positions or portfolio with relatively exotic derivative positions often report data to Morningstar that does not meet the parameters of the calculation underlying a pie chart's generation. Because of the nature of how these securities are reported to Morningstar, we may not always get complete portfolio information to report asset allocation. Morningstar, at its discretion, may determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material. Asset allocation and other breakdowns may be rescaled accordingly so that percentages total to 100 percent. (Morningstar used discretion to determine if unidentified characteristics of fund holdings are material, pie charts and other breakdowns may rescale identified characteristics to 100% for more intuitive presentation.)

Note that all other portfolio statistics presented in this report are based on the long (or long rescaled) holdings of the fund only.

Beta
Beta is a measure of a security or portfolio's sensitivity to market movements (proxied using an index.) A beta of greater than 1 indicates more volatility than the market, and a beta of less than 1 indicates less volatility than the market.

Deferred Load %
The back-end sales charge or deferred load is imposed when an investor redeems shares of a fund. The percentage of the load charged generally declines the longer the fund's shares are held by the investor. This charge, coupled with 12b-1 fees, commonly serves as an alternative to a traditional front-end load.

Expense Ratio %
The expense ratio is the annual fee that all funds charge their shareholders. It expresses the percentage of assets deducted each fiscal year for fund expenses, including 12b-1 fees, management fees, administrative fees, operating costs, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund. Portfolio transaction fees, or brokerage costs, as well as front-end or deferred sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio, which is deducted from the fund's average net assets, is accrued on a daily basis. The gross expense ratio, in contrast to the net expense ratio, does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Front-end Load %
The initial sales charge or front-end load is a deduction made from each investment in the fund and is generally based on the amount of the investment.

Maximum Redemption Fee %
The Maximum Redemption Fee is the maximum amount a fund may charge if redeemed in a specific time period after the fund's purchase (for example, 30,

180, or 365 days).

Mean
Mean is the annualized geometric return for the period shown.

Morningstar Category
Morningstar Category is assigned by placing funds into peer groups based on their underlying holdings. The underlying securities in each portfolio are the primary factor in our analysis as the investment objective and investment strategy stated in a fund's prospectus may not be sufficiently detailed for our proprietary classification methodology. Funds are placed in a category based on their portfolio statistics and compositions over the past three years. Analysis of performance and other indicative facts are also considered. If the fund is new and has no portfolio history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a permanent category assignment. Categories may be changed based on recent changes to the portfolio.

Morningstar Style Box™
The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment style as of the date noted on this report.

For equity portfolios, the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned, and the horizontal axis shows the investment style (value, blend, or growth.) A darkened cell in the style box matrix indicates the weighted average style of the portfolio.

For fixed-income funds portfolios, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest-rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration. Morningstar seeks credit rating information from fund companies on a periodic basis (for example, 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. 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 an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. 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, which is currently three years. 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 used. 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-U.S. taxable and non-U.S. domiciled fixed-income funds, static duration breakpoints are used: (i) Limited: less than or equal to 3.5 years; (ii) Moderate: more than 3.5 years but less than or equal to 6 years; (iii) Extensive: more than 6 years.

Interest-rate sensitivity for non-U.S. domiciled funds (excluding funds in convertible categories) may be measured with modified duration when effective duration is not available.

Portfolio Holdings
This section indicates the underlying holdings in the portfolio. It identifies the percentage of assets that each holding represents in the portfolio and the security type.

R-Squared
R-squared is the percentage of a security or portfolio's return movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the security or portfolio and the benchmark. This figure is helpful in assessing how likely it is that beta and alpha are statistically significant. A value of 1 indicates perfect correlation between the security or portfolio and its benchmark. The lower the R-squared value, the lower the correlation.

Regional Exposure
The regional exposure is a display of the portfolio's assets invested in the regions shown on the report.

Sector Weightings
Super Sectors represent Morningstar's broadest classification of equity sectors by assigning the 11 equity sectors into three classifications. The Cyclical Super Sector includes industries significantly impacted by economic shifts, and the stocks included in these sectors generally have betas greater than 1. The Defensive Super Sector generally includes industries that are relatively immune to economic cycles, and the stocks in these industries generally have betas less than 1. The Sensitive Super Sector includes industries that ebb and flow with the overall economy, but not severely so. Stocks in the Sensitive Super Sector generally have betas that are close to 1.

Security Types
The following security types may be represented herein: closed-end fund (CE), exchange-traded fund (ETF), holding company depository receipt (HOLDR), index (IDX), money market mutual fund (MM), open-end mutual fund (MF), separate account (SA), stock (ST), and variable annuity/life (VA/L).

Sharpe Ratio
Sharpe Ratio uses standard deviation and excess return (a measure of a security or portfolio's return in excess of the U.S. Treasury three-month Treasury Bill) to determine the reward per unit of risk.

Standard Deviation
Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the security or portfolio’s returns. The larger the standard deviation, the greater the volatility of return.

Standardized Returns
Standardized Return applies the methodology described in the Standardized Returns page of this report. Standardized Return is calculated through the most recent calendar-quarter end for one-year, five-year, 10-year, and/or since-inception periods, and it demonstrates the impact of sales charges (if applicable) and ongoing fund expenses. Standardized Return reflects the return an investor may have experience if the security was purchased at the beginning of the period and sold at the end, incurring transaction charges.

Trailing Returns
Trailing Return looks backward from a particular date for a portfolio’s annualized return over a specific time period - usually ending on the last day of the most recent day, month, quarter, or year. It demonstrates the impact of sales charges such as front-end loads, back-end loads, and redemption fees (if applicable) and ongoing fund expenses to reflect the return an investor may have experienced if the investment was purchased at the beginning of the period and sold at the end, incurring transaction charges. Trailing returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

Trailing Return +/- indicates how an investment has performed relative to its peers (as measured by a benchmark) over the time periods shown.

Total Return
Total Return +/- indicates how a portfolio has performed relative to its peers (as measured by a benchmark) over the time periods shown.

For mutual funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the mutual fund returns would be reduced. Please note these returns can include pre-inception data and if included, this data will be represented in italics.

For money-market funds, total return is not adjusted for sales charges and reflects all ongoing fund expenses for various time periods. These returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for sales charges and the effects of taxation, the money-market returns would be reduced.

For Variable Annuity and Variable Life subaccounts, non-standardized returns illustrate performance that is adjusted to reflect recurring and non-recurring charges such as surrender fees, contract charges, maximum front-end load, maximum deferred load, maximum M&E risk charge, administrative fees and underlying fund-level expenses for various time periods. Non-standardized performance returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted for the effects of taxation, the subaccount returns would be significantly reduced. Please note these returns can include pre-inception data and if included, this data will be represented in italics.

Note: If this report contains a Separate Account or Model, please see the Comparison of Other Security Types section for information specific to performance calculations for those universes.

Fixed Annuity and Fixed Indexed Annuity Holdings Proxy Disclosure

When reviewing or recommending a portfolio, your financial professional analyses the investments in the portfolio along with their fees and expenses. Your financial professional may choose to rely on a proxy to estimate this information. If included in this report, the Holding Type will be “PROXY”.

If a proxy is used in this report, the data shown may not be an accurate representation of the data for the actual portfolio and should not be viewed as such. The actual portfolio data may be higher or lower than what is shown in this report, and will vary depending on the actual investments in the portfolio and the allocation of those investments.

For Fixed Annuity or Fixed Indexed Annuity proxies included in this report, the performance of the proxy will be zero (0.00) over all time periods. A portfolio yield will not be calculated and all Risk and Return and MPT Statistics will be shown as zero (0.00). Your financial professional should explain to you how an actual Fixed Annuity or Fixed Indexed Annuity will impact the portfolio shown in this report any other limitations or disclosures that may be material to your decision-making process.

Morningstar has not reviewed or verified any information input by your financial professional, nor can Morningstar guarantee the completeness or accuracy of this data. Morningstar shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions. Morningstar makes no warranty, express or implied, as to the results obtained by any person or entity from the use of a proxy or the data included therein. Morningstar makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the proxies or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall Morningstar have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Morningstar makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or the ability of a proxy to approximate data of a specific security or security type. Before selecting a proxy you and your financial professional should, among other factors, carefully consider the proxy and its applicability. There is no guarantee that a proxy will achieve any objective.

The proxy used in this report is provided for informational and educational purposes only to help your financial professional illustrate and document a portfolio to you. Morningstar is not responsible for any trading decisions, damages, or other losses resulting from or related to a proxy, assumptions made in choosing a proxy, or the information noted herein. Any security noted is not an offer or solicitation by Morningstar to buy or sell that security.

In no way should the information about a proxy shown within this report be considered indicative or a guarantee of an actual portfolio. Actual results may differ substantially from that shown.

Please note: If a proxy is used in this report, you should not use it as the sole basis for your investment decisions.

Investment Risks

International/Emerging Market Equities: Investing in international securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Sector Strategies: Portfolios that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

Non-Diversified Strategies: Portfolios that invest a significant percentage of assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

Small Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in stocks of small 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.

Mid Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in companies with market capitalization below $10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

High-Yield Bonds: Portfolios that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to 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.

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds: The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

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 declines. Portfolios that hold bonds are subject to declines and increases in value due to general changes in interest rates.

HOLDRs: The investor should note that these are narrow industry-focused products that, if the industry is hit by hard times, will lack diversification and possible loss of investment would be likely. These securities can trade at a discount to market price, ownership is of a fractional share interest, the underlying investments may not be representative of the particular industry, the HOLDR might be delisted from the AMEX if the number of underlying companies drops below nine, and the investor may experience trading halts.

Hedge Funds: The investor should note that hedge fund investing involves specialized risks that are dependent upon the type of strategies undertaken by the manager. This can include distressed or event-driven strategies, long/short strategies, using arbitrage (exploiting price inefficiencies), international investing, and use of leverage, options and/or derivatives. Although the goal of hedge fund managers may be to reduce volatility and produce positive absolute return under a variety of market conditions, hedge funds may involve a high degree of risk and are suitable only for investors of substantial financial means who could bear the entire loss of their investment.

Bank Loan/Senior Debt: Bank loans and senior loans are impacted by the risks associated with fixed income in general, including interest rate risk and default risk. They are often non-investment grade; therefore, the risk of default is high. These securities are also relatively illiquid. Managed products that invest in bank loans/senior debt are often highly leveraged, producing a high risk of return volatility.

Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs): ETNs are unsecured debt obligations. Any repayment of notes is subject to the issuer's ability to repay its obligations. ETNs do not typically pay interest.

Leveraged ETFs: Leveraged investments are designed to meet multiples of the return performance of the index they track and seek to meet their fund objectives on a daily basis (or other time period stated within the prospectus objective). The leverage/gearing ratio is the amount of excess return that a leveraged investment is designed to achieve in comparison to its index performance (i.e. 200%, 300%, -200%, or -300% or 2X, 3X, -2X, -3X). Compounding has the ability to affect the performance of the fund to be either greater or less than the index performance multiplied by the multiple stated within the funds objective over a stated time period.

Short Positions: When a short position moves in an unfavorable way, the losses are theoretically unlimited. The broker may demand more collateral and a manager might have to close out a short position at an inopportune time to limit further losses.

Long-Short: Due to the strategies used by long-short funds, which may include but are not limited to leverage, short selling, short-term trading, and investing in derivatives, these funds may have greater risk, volatility, and expenses than those focusing on traditional investment strategies.

Liquidity Risk: Closed-end fund, ETF, and HOLDR trading may be halted due to market conditions, impacting an investor's ability to sell a fund.

Market Price Risk: The market price of ETFs, HOLDRs, and closed-end funds traded on the secondary market is subject to the forces of supply and demand and thus independent of the NAV. This can result in the market price trading at a premium or discount to the NAV, which will affect an investor's value.

Market Risk: The market prices of ETFs and HOLDRs can fluctuate as a result of several factors, such as security-specific factors or general investor sentiment. Therefore, investors should be aware of the prospect of market fluctuations and the impact it may have on the market price.

Target-Date Funds: Target-date funds typically invest in other mutual funds and are designed for investors who are planning to retire during the target date year. The fund's target date is the approximate date when investors expect to begin withdrawing their money. A target-date fund's investment objective/strategy typically becomes more conservative over time, primarily by reducing its allocation to equity mutual funds and increasing its allocations in fixed-income mutual funds. An investor's principal value in a target-date fund is not guaranteed at any time, including at the fund's target date.

High double- and triple-digit returns: High double- and triple-digit returns were the result of extremely favorable market conditions, which may not continue to be the case. High returns for short time periods must not be a major factor when making investment decisions.

Benchmark Disclosure

Client Aggregate

Custom Benchmark: Conservative Benchmark	Allocation %	Type
MSCI EAFE GR USD	9.00	IDX
Russell 3000 TR USD	24.00	IDX
Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD	67.00	IDX

ESG Conservative July 2022

Custom Benchmark: Conservative Benchmark	Allocation %	Type
MSCI EAFE GR USD	9.00	IDX
Russell 3000 TR USD	24.00	IDX

Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD	67.00	IDX

ESG Conservative October 2022

Custom Benchmark: Conservative Benchmark	Allocation %	Type
MSCI EAFE GR USD	9.00	IDX
Russell 3000 TR USD	24.00	IDX
Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD	67.00	IDX

Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD

The index measures the performance of the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for Agencies, Financial Institutions, Industrial, Treasuries and Utility, with remaining time to maturity of 1-10 years. It's a custom index. Bloomberg Indexes and its associated data, Copyright © 2022 Bloomberg Index Services Limited. Bloomberg® is a trademark and service mark of Bloomberg Finance L.P. and its affiliates (collectively "Bloomberg"). Bloomberg or Bloomberg's licensors own all proprietary rights in the Bloomberg Indices. Bloomberg does not approve or endorse this material or guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information herein, nor does Bloomberg make any warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained therefrom and, to the maximum extent allowed by law, Bloomberg shall not have any liability or responsibility for injury or damages arising in connection therewith.

Bloomberg US Gov/CorpIntermediate TR USD

The index measures the performance of the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for Agencies, Financial Institutions, Industrial, Treasuries and Utility, with remaining time to maturity of 1-10 years. It's a custom index. Bloomberg Indexes and its associated data, Copyright © 2022 Bloomberg Index Services Limited. Bloomberg® is a trademark and service mark of Bloomberg Finance L.P. and its affiliates (collectively "Bloomberg"). Bloomberg or Bloomberg's licensors own all proprietary rights in the Bloomberg Indices. Bloomberg does not approve or endorse this material or guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information herein, nor does Bloomberg make any warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained therefrom and, to the maximum extent allowed by law, Bloomberg shall not have any liability or responsibility for injury or damages arising in connection therewith.

Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD

The index measures the performance of fixed-rate, investment-grade USD-denominated securities with maturities greater than one year. It is market-capitalization weighted. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

Morningstar US Core Bd TR USD

The index measures the performance of fixed-rate, investment-grade USD-denominated securities with maturities greater than one year. It is market-capitalization weighted. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

MSCI EAFE GR USD

The MSCI EAFE© Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the US & Canada. As of May 2005 the MSCI EAFE Index consisted of the following 21 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab International Index Fund®.

MSCI EAFE GR USD

The MSCI EAFE© Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the US & Canada. As of May 2005 the MSCI EAFE Index consisted of the following 21 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab International Index Fund®.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

This Europe, Australasia, and Far East index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of 21 non-U.S., industrialized country indexes.

This disclosure applies to all MSCI indices: Certain information included herein is derived by Morningstar in part from MSCI's Index Constituents (the "Index Data"). However, MSCI has not reviewed any information contained herein and does not endorse or express any opinion such information or analysis. MSCI does not make any express or implied warranties, representations or guarantees concerning the Index Data or any information or data derived therefrom, and in no event will MSCI have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) relating to any use of this information. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab International Index Fund®.

MSCI EAFE NR USD

This Europe, Australasia, and Far East index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of 21 non-U.S., industrialized country indexes.

This disclosure applies to all MSCI indices: Certain information included herein is derived by Morningstar in part from MSCI's Index Constituents (the "Index Data"). However, MSCI has not reviewed any information contained herein and does not endorse or express any opinion such information or analysis. MSCI does not make any express or implied warranties, representations or guarantees concerning the Index Data or any information or data derived therefrom, and in no event will MSCI have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) relating to any use of this information. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Schwab International Index Fund®.

Russell 3000 TR USD

Composed of the 3000 largest U.S. companies by market capitalization, representing approximately 98% of the U.S. equity market. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Vanguard Russell 3000 Index Fund.

Russell 3000 TR USD

Composed of the 3000 largest U.S. companies by market capitalization, representing approximately 98% of the U.S. equity market. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: Vanguard Russell 3000 Index Fund.

S&P 500 TR USD

A market capitalization-weighted index composed of the 500 most widely held stocks whose assets and/or revenues are based in the US; it's often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. TR (Total Return) indexes include daily reinvestment of dividends. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: SPDR® S&P 500 ETF Trust.

S&P 500 TR USD

A market capitalization-weighted index composed of the 500 most widely held stocks whose assets and/or revenues are based in the US; it's often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. TR (Total Return) indexes include daily reinvestment of dividends. The constituents displayed for this index are from the following proxy: SPDR® S&P 500 ETF Trust.

USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon
Three-month T-bills are government-backed, short-term investments considered to be risk-free and as good as cash because the maturity is only three months. Morningstar collects yields on the T-bill on a weekly basis from the Wall Street Journal.

USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon
Three-month T-bills are government-backed, short-term investments considered to be risk-free and as good as cash because the maturity is only three months. Morningstar collects yields on the T-bill on a weekly basis from the Wall Street Journal.

Action Plan Report

Here are the specific changes recommended for your current investments. The recommendations include your current and/or recommended weightings of each holding. Where applicable, we indicate when a recommendation involves an action to buy or sell the security.

Actions

Holding Name	Ticker	Current $	Current %	Proposed $	Proposed %	Action	Action $	Action Shares
CASH - 0.010%		8,000.00	8.00	2,000.00	2.00	Sell	6,000.00	6,000.000
Ariel Fund Institutional (USD, ARAIX)	ARAIX	5,000.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	Sell	5,000.00	73.217
TIAA-CREF Core Impact Bond Instl (USD, TSBIX)	TSBIX	6,000.00	6.00	6,000.00	6.00	Hold	0.00	0.000
Calvert Flexible Bond Fund Class I (USD, CUBIX)	CUBIX	10,000.00	10.00	10,000.00	10.00	Hold	0.00	0.000
Saturna Sustainable Bond (USD, SEBFX)	SEBFX	9,000.00	9.00	9,000.00	9.00	Hold	0.00	0.000
Parnassus Mid Cap Institutional (USD, PFPMX)	PFPMX	3,000.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	Sell	3,000.00	81.610
Mirova Global Green Bond Y (USD, MGGYX)	MGGYX	5,000.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	Sell	5,000.00	583.431
Calvert Floating-Rate Advantage I (USD, CFOIX)	CFOIX	13,500.00	13.50	10,000.00	10.00	Sell	3,500.00	391.937
PIMCO ESG Income Institutional (USD, PEGIX)	PEGIX	10,000.00	10.00	10,000.00	10.00	Hold	0.00	0.000
Green Century Balanced Institutional (USD, GCBUX)	GCBUX	10,000.00	10.00	10,000.00	10.00	Hold	0.00	0.000
Calvert US Large Cap Core Rspnb Idx I (USD, CISIX)	CISIX	8,000.00	8.00	8,000.00	8.00	Hold	0.00	0.000
CCM Community Impact Bond Institutional (USD, CRANX)	CRANX	12,500.00	12.50	10,000.00	10.00	Sell	2,500.00	259.875
SPDR® Blmbg 1-3 Mth T-Bill ETF (USD, BIL)	BIL	0.00	0.00	25,000.00	25.00	Buy	25,000.00	273.075
Total		100,000.00		100,000.00				

Common Interests
With An Eye Toward Our Future