



Retirement Plans Investment Policy Statement

Adopted on August 18, 2015

Effective Date: August 1, 2015

Amended: January 1, 2020

INTRODUCTION

Central Michigan sponsors a 403(b) and a 457(b) Retirement Plan (the "Plans") for the benefit of its employees and their designated beneficiaries. Central Michigan has appointed a Retirement Investment Advisory Committee ("Committee") to advise the Plan Fiduciary on issues related to plan investments.

OBJECTIVE

The objective is to provide a retirement savings program to help participants build and maintain a financially secure retirement.

The Plans are qualified employee benefit plans intended to comply with all applicable federal laws and regulations, including section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Although not covered by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), the University, as sponsor of the Plans, intends that each Plan and the management and investment of plan assets will be subject to administration, management and fiduciary investment responsibilities comparable to those imposed by ERISA.

The Plans' participants and beneficiaries will have different investment objectives, time horizons and risk tolerances. To meet these varying investment needs, participants and beneficiaries will be able to direct their account balances among a range of investment options to construct diversified portfolios that reasonably span the risk/return spectrum. Participants and beneficiaries alone bear the risk of investment results from the options and their asset allocation.

THE PURPOSE OF THE INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT

This Investment Policy Statement is intended to assist the Plan Fiduciary and the Committee by establishing guidelines for making investment-related decisions in a prudent manner. It outlines the underlying philosophies and processes for the selection, monitoring and evaluation of the investment options offered by the Plan.

Specifically, this Investment Policy Statement:

- Defines the Plans' investment objectives.
- Defines the roles of those responsible for the Plans' investments.
- Describes the criteria and procedures for selecting the investment options.
- Establishes investment procedures, measurement standards and monitoring procedures.
- Describes corrective actions the Plan Fiduciary can take should investment options and investment managers fail to satisfy established objectives.
- Describes ways to comply with fiduciary obligations and applicable laws and regulations.

This Investment Policy Statement will be reviewed periodically, and, if appropriate, may be amended to reflect changes in the capital markets, Plan objectives, or other factors relevant to the Plans.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The Plan Fiduciary will select the Plans' investment options based on criteria deemed relevant by the Plan Fiduciary. These criteria may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Maximization of return within reasonable and prudent levels of risk.

- Provision of returns comparable to returns for similar investment options.
- Provision of exposure to a wide range of investment opportunities in various asset classes and vehicles.
- Control of administrative and management costs.
- Provision of appropriate diversification.
- Investment manager's adherence to stated investment objectives.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Subject to the terms of the Plan documents, the Plan Fiduciary is responsible for designing the plan menu, selecting the investment options, and selecting an investment(s) for default when a participant or beneficiary fails to provide investment direction. The Plan Fiduciary is also responsible for:

- Maintaining the Investment Policy Statement.
- Periodically evaluating the Plans' investment performance and recommending investment option changes.
- Periodically monitoring Plan costs.

In executing its responsibilities, the Plan Fiduciary will make decisions solely in the interest of Plan participants and beneficiaries for the exclusive purpose of providing Plan benefits and defraying reasonable administrative costs. All investments selected by the Plan Fiduciary are intended to meet requirements of ERISA section 404(c).

MONITORING OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

Service providers should be monitored on a regular basis or more frequently if applicable. Administrative and/or recordkeeping service providers may be benchmarked against, but not limited to, industry averages and/or other provider quotes. Monitoring for these service providers should include, but not be limited to, the providers':

- Open architecture Investment platform and services
- Recordkeeping technology and services
- Compliance services and support
- Technology
- Participant access and communications
- Total Plan costs

The monitoring of the plan provider(s) is to ensure that total plan costs and services are competitive and reasonable.

Investment consultant service providers (plan and participant level) should be monitored regularly which should include, but not be limited to, a provider's:

- Investment Due Diligence processes
- Fiduciary guidance and services
- RFP/Benchmarking scope and services
- Technology
- Participant level access, communications and advice
- Cost

SELECTION OF INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The selection of investment options offered under the Plans is among the Plan Fiduciary's most important responsibilities. Set forth below are the considerations and guidelines employed in fulfilling this fiduciary responsibility.

The Plans intend to provide an appropriate range of investment options that may span the risk/return spectrum. Further, the Plans' investment options are intended to allow Plan participants to construct portfolios consistent with their unique individual circumstances, goals, time horizons and tolerance for risk. Major asset classes to be considered may include, but are not limited to:

Conservative Investments

Cash and liquid investments including, but not limited to, money market, stable value, and guaranteed interest accounts.

Income Investments

Income oriented investments including, but not limited to, low, medium, and high quality bond funds, with short, intermediate, and/or long term duration. Management styles may be indexed and actively managed international, global, and domestic styles.

Equity Investments

Funds that invest in equity securities, both domestic and foreign, including, but not limited to, small, medium, and large market capitalization, with value, blend, and growth investment objectives, which may be actively managed or indexed.

Asset Allocation Investments

Funds or accounts that invest in a combination of conservative, income, and equity investments, "fund of funds" accounts combining several of the above investments into one or a series of investments, and "manager of managers" accounts combining several different investment styles and fund managers into one account or a series of accounts.

Alternative Investments

"Other" retirement plan-appropriate investments or asset classes offered through vehicles such as insurance company separate accounts, group annuity contracts and/or mutual funds. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Plan Fiduciary may consider in the investment menu any specific asset class, option, or style (e.g. real estate, commodities, natural resources, etc.) and/or "funds of funds" combining "specialty" asset classes into one account.

Default Investments

The Plan Fiduciary will evaluate and choose an investment or set of investments to serve as the default investments for the Plans. The default investments will be the designated investment for dollars contributed to the Plans by participants and/or the employer for which investment direction has not been received.

The default investment will be selected to comply with the requirements of ERISA section 404(c)(5) and the regulations promulgated there under as a qualified default investment alternative ("QDIA").

After determining the desired asset classes, the Plan Fiduciary will evaluate and choose the desired investment options for the Plans' investment menu. If an investment manager (responsible for the management of the underlying investment vehicle, such as a mutual fund or separate account) is chosen as the investment option, the following minimum criteria should be considered:

The investment manager should be a bank, insurance company, investment management, mutual fund company or an investment advisor under the Registered Investment Advisors Act of 1940;

1. The investment manager should operate in good standing with regulators and clients, with no material pending or concluded legal actions against it; and
2. All relevant quantitative and qualitative information on the fund manager and fund should be made available by the manager and/or vendor.

In addition to the minimum criteria above, all investments under consideration should meet the following standards for selection:

1. Investment performance should be competitive with an appropriate style-specific benchmark and the median return for an appropriate, style-specific peer group (where appropriate and available, long-term performance of an investment manager may be inferred through the performance of another investment with similar style attributes managed by such investment manager);
2. Specific risk and risk-adjusted return measures should be reviewed by the Plan Fiduciary and be within a reasonable range relative to appropriate, style-specific benchmark and peer group;
3. The investment manager should demonstrate adherence to the stated investment objective, without excess style drift over trailing performance periods;
4. Fees and fee structures should be competitive compared with similar investments reasonably available to the Plans;
5. The investment manager should exhibit attractive qualitative characteristics, including, but not limited to, acceptable manager tenure; and
6. The investment manager should be able to provide performance, holdings, and other relevant information in a timely fashion with specified frequency.

Furthermore, investment managers (to be used interchangeably with the term “fund” throughout the Investment Policy Statement) will be evaluated and selected utilizing an investment manager “score card,” detailed in the next section “Investment Monitoring and Reporting”.

INVESTMENT MONITORING AND REPORTING

The ongoing monitoring of investments is a regular and disciplined process. Monitoring confirms that the criteria remain satisfied and that an investment option continues to be appropriate. The process of monitoring investment performance relative to specified guidelines will be consistently applied. Frequent change of investments is neither expected nor desired.

The Committee will bear in mind any and all political, social, economic or other changes that may potentially require more frequent review and consideration of investments. The following are some, but not all, general factors that may be considered in ongoing monitoring:

- Current regulatory environment,
- Current state of capital markets,
- Performance of investment alternatives,
- Utilization of accounts by Plan demographics,
- The prudent applicability of this Investment Policy Statement as written, in light of prevailing facts and circumstances.

Monitoring will utilize the same investment selection criteria used in the original selection analysis. Unusual, notable, or extraordinary events will be communicated by the investment manager and/or vendor on a timely basis to the Plan Fiduciary. Examples of such events include portfolio manager or team departure, violation of investment guidelines, material litigation against the investment management firm, or material changes in firm ownership structure and announcements thereof.

If overall satisfaction with the investment option is acceptable, no further action is required. If areas of dissatisfaction exist, the investment manager must take steps to remedy the deficiency. If over a reasonable period the manager is unable to resolve the issue, removal of the investment option may result.

For supported asset classes, an investment manager “score card” will be maintained and documented (see addendum) to substantiate acceptable levels of manager performance and appropriate style characteristics. Based upon objective criteria, derived from Modern Portfolio Theory concepts, each fund will receive a score reflecting its overall performance.

If a fund fails to meet the criteria standards, as determined by its score, it will be placed on a “watch list.” (In the event a fund receives a score which is below that of “watch list” status, or experiences extraordinary circumstances which may render it inappropriate to maintain, it may be considered for removal at the earliest administratively reasonable date.)

Asset Allocation funds (risk-based or age-based) will be scored and monitored using the previously described guidelines and may be subject to additional quantitative criteria as industry tools evolve. Unlike other funds which are monitored and scored individually, these funds should be reviewed as a group and evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively. Due to the unique importance of these professionally managed and diversified vehicles for participants in the Plans, funds failing to achieve criteria standards will be carefully reviewed before removal from the Plans. In addition, funds with short time history should be evaluated qualitatively.

Target-Date (age-based) funds will have strategies that allow the funds or accounts to grow more conservative over time until a certain retirement date or life expectancy date. This roll down process is commonly referred to as a “glide path”. The glide path associated with a set of target-date funds should be reviewed to make sure it is appropriate, and continues to be appropriate, for the Plans and Plans’ participants.

Investments where no score is applied due to specialty focus, short time history or other unique circumstances should be reviewed using a qualitative framework.

The foregoing investment monitoring criteria shall not, under any circumstances, be taken as definitive, conclusive, or controlling for removal, termination, or continuation of an investment option. All determinations should be made by the Plan Fiduciary, in its sole discretion, taking into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances.

MANAGER REMOVAL

An investment manager (i.e., fund) may be removed when the Plan Fiduciary has lost confidence in the manager’s ability to:

- Achieve performance, style, allocation, and/or risk objectives.
- Maintain acceptable qualitative standards (e.g., stable organization, compliance guidelines).

If the investment manager has failed to adhere to and/or remedy one or both of the above conditions, the fund should be considered for removal from the plans.

Any decision by the Plan Fiduciary to remove such a fund will be made on an individual basis, and will be made based on all the known facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to:

- The objective analysis (described above)
- Administrative impact on the plan
- Timing
- Employee communication issues
- The availability of other (potential replacement) managers
- Underwriting and plan provider limitations
- Financial considerations (hard and soft dollar fees)
- Professional or client turnover
- A material change in the investment process
- Other relevant factors

Considerable judgment should be exercised in the manager removal decision-making process. A manager should be removed using one of the following approaches:

- Remove and replace (map assets) with an alternate manager.

- Freeze the assets managed by the removed manager and direct new assets to an alternative manager.
- Phase out the manager over a specific time period.
- Remove the manager and do not provide a replacement manager.

Replacement of a removed manager follows the criteria outlined in "Selection of Investment Options".

PARTICIPANT EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

The Plans should communicate to employees that they can direct their own investments and investment changes. Investment communications materials, educational materials, and enrollment support should be available to help Plan participants make educated and informed choices, including:

1. Periodic enrollment and investment education, through one or more of the following: on-site meetings, phone conference, web conference, Internet, phone (voice-response and live representatives), and written materials;
2. Summary plan description made available to all participants;
3. General information regarding investment risk, inflation, potential taxation impact, investment earnings, and asset classes;
4. Other investment tools (e.g., investment risk profile questionnaire) to assist participants and beneficiaries in making educated and informed investment decisions; and
5. All additional information required for disclosure by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and all other Federal and state statutes and all regulations promulgated hereunder, and all regulatory guidance provided thereto; and
6. ERISA Section 404(c) disclosure.

COORDINATION WITH THE PLAN DOCUMENT

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any term or condition of this Investment Policy Statement conflicts with any section of the Internal Revenue Code, or regulations promulgated hereunder, or any term or condition in the Plan documents, the terms and conditions of the Internal Revenue Code, and the Plan documents shall control.

ERISA 404(c)

The Plan Fiduciary intends for the Plans to comply with ERISA Section 404(c) and the regulations there under. Each participant/beneficiary is provided the opportunity to exercise control and to give instructions over her account with a frequency that is appropriate for each investment option and, finally, to choose from a broad range of investment options. Plan fiduciaries are thus relieved from liability for investment performance directly resulting from investment decisions made by Plan participants. The intention to comply with ERISA Section 404(c), and the regulations promulgated hereunder, will be communicated to employees in writing.

INVESTMENT INFORMATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The Plan Fiduciary requires the investment manager and/or service provider (record keeper) to offer the following administrative information and support:

1. Daily valuation of all investments;
2. Daily access to account information via toll-free number and Internet access;
3. The ability to make investment transfers for both existing and future individual account balances on a daily basis (non-business days and holidays excluded). Certain trading practices may be limited to comply with market timing, excess trading, liquidity driven and/or related policies and procedures of the service provider and/or specific investment options;
4. Participant account investment reports produced no less frequently than annually, with similar information available via the Internet at least quarterly; and
5. Quarterly investment performance updates available for participant review via the Internet.

REVIEW PROCEDURES

This Investment Policy Statement will be periodically reviewed and amended, if appropriate, at any time and without notice, by action of the Plan Fiduciary.

It is not expected that this Investment Policy Statement will change frequently. In particular, short-term changes in the financial markets should not require amendments to this Investment Policy Statement.

Barrie J. Wilkes		August 18, 2015
Name of Plan Fiduciary	Signature	Date

ADDENDUM TO PART VII: INVESTMENT MONITORING AND REPORTING

Scorecard System Methodology™

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

Eighty percent of the fund's score is quantitative (made up of eight unique factors), incorporating modern portfolio theory statistics, quadratic optimization analysis, and peer group rankings (among a few of the quantitative factors). The other 20 percent of the score is qualitative, taking into account things such as manager tenure, the fund's expense ratio relative to the average fund expense ratio in that asset class category, and the fund's strength of statistics (statistical significance). Other criteria that may be considered in the qualitative score includes the viability of the firm managing the assets, management or personnel issues at the firm, and/or whether there has been a change in direction of the fund's stated investment strategy. The following pages detail the specific factors for each type of investing strategies.

Combined, these factors are a way of measuring the relative performance, characteristics, behavior and overall appropriateness of a fund for inclusion into a plan as an investment option. General fund guidelines are shown in the "Scorecard Point System" table below. The Scorecard Point System is meant to be used in conjunction with our sample Investment Policy Statement, in order to help identify what strategies need to be discussed as a "watch-list" or removal candidate; what strategies continue to meet some minimum standards and continue to be appropriate; and/or identify new top-ranked strategies for inclusion into a plan.

<i>Scorecard Point System</i>	
Good:	9-10 Points
Acceptable:	7-8 Points
Watch:	5-6 Points
Poor:	0-4 Points

Scorecard System Methodology™

Target Date Fund Strategies

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

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

Weightings	Target Date Fund Strategies	Maximum Points
Asset Allocation Score (Average) 50%	<p>The individual funds in this Score average require five years of time history to be included. See Asset Allocation strategies methodology for a detailed breakdown of the Scoring criteria. Funds without the required time history are not included in the Score average.</p>	5
	<p>The Funds included in this average are from the Conservative, Moderate Conservative, Moderate, Moderate Aggressive and Aggressive categories, where Funds (also referred to as “vintages”) are individually Scored according to their standard deviation or risk bucket.</p>	
Selection Score (Average) 50%	<p>Active strategies: The individual active funds in this Score average require five years of time history to be Scored. See Active strategies methodology for a detailed breakdown of the Scoring criteria. Funds without the required time history are not included in the Score average.</p>	5
	<p>Passive strategies: The individual passive funds in this Score average require three years of time history to be Scored. See Passive strategies methodology for a detailed breakdown of the Scoring criteria. Funds without the required time history are not included in the Score average.</p>	
Total		10

Scorecard System Methodology™

Asset Allocation Strategies

Asset allocation strategies are investment strategies that invest in a broad array of asset classes that may include U.S. equity, international equity, emerging markets, real estate, fixed income, high yield bonds and cash (to name a few asset classes). These strategies are typically structured in either a risk-based format (the strategies are managed to a level of risk, e.g., conservative or aggressive) or, in an age-based format (these strategies are managed to a retirement date or life expectancy date, typically growing more conservative as that date is approached). For this type of investment strategy, the **Scorecard System** is focused on how well these managers can add value from both asset allocation and manager selection.

Multisector Bond (MSB) asset class follows the same evaluation criteria with some slightly different tolerance levels where noted. These managers are also evaluated on both their asset allocation and security selection.

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

Scorecard System Methodology™

Active Strategies

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

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

Scorecard System Methodology™

Passive Strategies

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

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

Manager Research Methodology

Beyond the Scorecard

The **Scorecard System™** uses an institutional approach which is comprehensive, independent, and utilizes a process and methodology that strives to create successful outcomes for plan sponsors and participants. The **Scorecard** helps direct the additional research the Investment team conducts with fund managers throughout the year. Three of the primary factors that go into the fund manager research are people, process and philosophy.

PEOPLE

Key Factors:

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

PROCESS

Key Factors:

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

PHILOSOPHY

Key Factors:

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

Scorecard System Disclosures

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

All definitions are typical category representations. The specific share classes or accounts identified above may not be available or chosen by the Plan. Share class and account availability is unique to the client's specific circumstances. There may be multiple share classes or accounts available to the client from which to choose. All recommendations are subject to vendor/provider approval before implementation into the Plan. The performance data quoted may not reflect the deduction of additional fees, if applicable. If reflected, additional fees would reduce the performance quoted.

Performance data is subject to change without prior notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[SECURITIES DISCLOSURE] ACR#305981 02/19