Commonwealth

Commonwealth-Approved Comparison Report

Prepared for Jane Smith by Example Advisor at My DBA Organization
May 13, 2025

DBA Name (if applicable)
Practice Address
City
State
Zip Code

Advisor's Commonwealth-Approved Disclosure

For more information,
contact 123-456-7890, exampleadvisor@practice.com, or visit www.examplepractice.com

Commonwealth-Approved Comparison Report

Commonwealth

Basic Info

Security A
Jane Smith 401(k) (P:1660250)
Strategic 50/50 portfolio with advisory fees applied

Advisory Fee
1.25%

Security B
Jane Smith IRA (P:1660244)
Strategic 80/20 portfolio with advisory fees applied

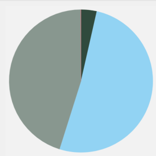
Advisory Fee
1.50%

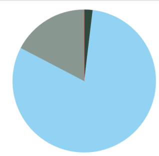
Benchmark Strategic 50/50 Benchmark (P:1551776)
No description given

Advisory Fee --

Asset Allocation

Data as of: May 13, 2025

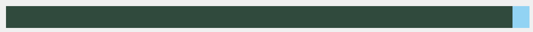




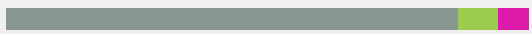
	Jane Smith 401(k)	Bmark	Jane Smith IRA	Bmark
Cash	3.53%	--	1.89%	--
Stock	51.32%	--	80.78%	--
Bond	45.13%	--	17.30%	--
Convertible	0.00%	--	0.00%	--
Preferred	0.00%	--	0.00%	--
Other	0.02%	--	0.03%	--

Region Exposure

Data as of: May 13, 2025



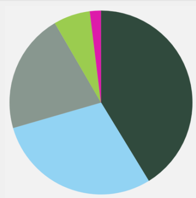
Market Classification	Jane Smith 401(k)	Bmark	Jane Smith IRA	Bmark
Developed Mkts	96.78%	--	95.74%	--
Emerging Mkts	3.22%	--	4.26%	--

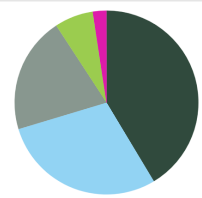


Region	Jane Smith 401(k)	Bmark	Jane Smith IRA	Bmark
Americas	86.40%	--	81.83%	--
Greater Europe	7.74%	--	9.65%	--
Greater Asia	5.85%	--	8.53%	--

Market Capitalization

Data as of: May 13, 2025





	Jane Smith 401(k)	Bmark	Jane Smith IRA	Bmark
Giant	41.25%	--	41.40%	--
Large	29.28%	--	28.95%	--
Med	21.06%	--	20.45%	--
Small	6.47%	--	6.81%	--
Micro	1.94%	--	2.39%	--

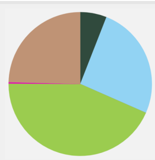
Stock Sector Exposure

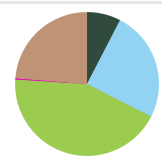
Data as of: May 13, 2025

	Jane Smith 401(k)	Bmark	Jane Smith IRA	Bmark
Cyclical	33.59%	--	33.56%	--
Basic Materials	3.15%	--	3.15%	--
Consumer Cyclical	10.65%	--	10.69%	--
Financial Services	16.81%	--	16.75%	--
Real Estate	2.98%	--	2.97%	--
Sensitive	47.05%	--	47.17%	--
Comm. Services	7.77%	--	7.78%	--
Energy	4.15%	--	4.11%	--
Industrials	10.27%	--	10.25%	--
Technology	24.87%	--	25.03%	--
Defensive	19.35%	--	19.27%	--
Consumer Defensive	5.87%	--	5.82%	--
HealthCare	10.61%	--	10.62%	--
Utilities	2.88%	--	2.83%	--

Bond Sector Exposure

Data as of: May 13, 2025





	Jane Smith 401(k)	Bmark	Jane Smith IRA	Bmark
Cash	5.96%	--	7.60%	--
Corporate	25.61%	--	24.90%	--
Derivative	0.00%	--	0.01%	--
Government	43.51%	--	43.47%	--
Municipal	0.35%	--	0.34%	--
Securitized	24.56%	--	23.68%	--

Bond Maturity Exposure

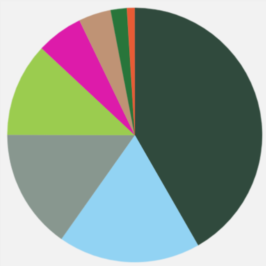
Data as of: May 13, 2025

	Jane Smith 401(k)	Bmark	Jane Smith IRA	Bmark
Short Term	**6.11%**	--	**8.63%**	--
1 to 7 Days	0.00%	--	0.00%	--
8 to 30 Days	0.00%	--	0.00%	--
31 to 90 Days	0.00%	--	0.00%	--
91 to 182 Days	3.43%	--	4.99%	--
183 to 364 Days	2.68%	--	3.64%	--
Intermediate	**56.56%**	--	**55.57%**	--
1 to 3 Years	27.57%	--	27.73%	--
3 to 5 Years	12.52%	--	12.04%	--
5 to 7 Years	8.63%	--	8.28%	--
7 to 10 Years	7.84%	--	7.52%	--
Long Term	**37.33%**	--	**35.80%**	--
10 to 15 Years	3.30%	--	3.17%	--
15 to 20 Years	6.51%	--	6.24%	--
20 to 30 Years	26.43%	--	25.34%	--
Over 30 Years	1.09%	--	1.04%	--

Top 10 Holdings

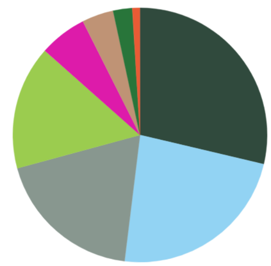
Data as of: May 13, 2025

Jane Smith 401(k)



Symbol	Name	% Weight
FXNAX	Fidelity US Bond Index Fund	41.73%
FSPGX	Fidelity Large Cap Growth Index Fund	18.04%
FLCOX	Fidelity Large Cap Value Index Fund	15.27%
FSGGX	Fidelity Global ex US Index Fund	11.92%
FCNYX	Fidelity Advisor Conservative Income Bond Fund Z	5.91%
FSMDX	Fidelity Mid Cap Index Fund	4.11%
FSSNX	Fidelity Small Cap Index Fund	2.04%
FDRXX	Fidelity Government Cash Reserves	0.98%

Jane Smith IRA

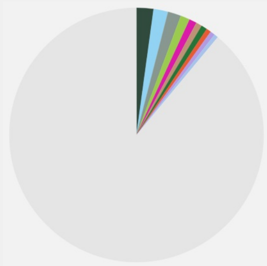


Symbol	Name	% Weight
FSPGX	Fidelity Large Cap Growth Index Fund	28.70%
FLCOX	Fidelity Large Cap Value Index Fund	23.25%
FSGGX	Fidelity Global ex US Index Fund	18.85%
FXNAX	Fidelity US Bond Index Fund	15.75%
FSMDX	Fidelity Mid Cap Index Fund	6.06%
FSSNX	Fidelity Small Cap Index Fund	4.01%
FCNYX	Fidelity Advisor Conservative Income Bond Fund Z	2.42%
FDRXX	Fidelity Government Cash Reserves	0.97%

Top 10 Underlying Holdings

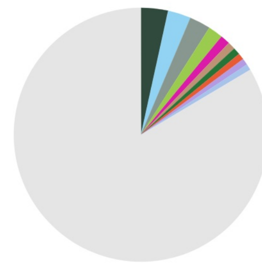
Data as of: May 13, 2025

Jane Smith 401(k)



Symbol	Name	% Weight
AAPL	Apple Inc	2.16%
MSFT	Microsoft Corp	1.84%
NVDA	NVIDIA Corp	1.68%
AMZN	Amazon.com Inc	1.19%
--	FIDELITY CASH CENTRAL FUND	0.95%
META	Meta Platforms Inc	0.77%
--	United States of America (Government) 3.5% 30-SEP-2026	0.74%
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc	0.61%
BRK.B	Berkshire Hathaway Inc	0.60%
AVGO	Broadcom Inc	0.52%

Jane Smith IRA



Symbol	Name	% Weight
AAPL	Apple Inc	3.43%
MSFT	Microsoft Corp	2.93%
NVDA	NVIDIA Corp	2.67%
AMZN	Amazon.com Inc	1.89%
META	Meta Platforms Inc	1.22%
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc	0.96%
BRK.B	Berkshire Hathaway Inc	0.91%
AVGO	Broadcom Inc	0.83%
GOOG	Alphabet Inc	0.80%
TSLA	Tesla Inc	0.80%

Important Information About This Report

This report is supplemental material, and when applicable, must be accompanied by a prospectus or equivalent document. These disclosures contain important information for an investor and their financial professional. They cover key terms, criteria, methodology, assumptions, risks, and limitations outlined in this report.

Investors should carefully consider an investment's objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the prospectus or equivalent document which can be obtained from their financial professional and should be read carefully before investing.

This report should not be solely relied upon for making investment decisions. Investing carries inherent risks, including the potential for financial loss. It is advisable to seek guidance from legal, tax, or other advisors, including your financial professional, before making any investment decisions. This report is not an official account statement or other official document of a financial professional or any other party, and it does not constitute legal or tax advice; investors should consult with their legal and tax advisors for such advice.

The data contained or used in generating this report has not been audited or verified by your financial professional or any other party, and any use of this report should be made with this understanding. All data included in this report is based on the latest data available to YCharts as of the indicated release date, may not be an accurate reflection of current data for the report securities or any portfolios included and is subject to change without notice.

Benchmark Information

If included, the benchmark used in this report is based on the primary security being used and is provided as a comparison tool for informational purposes only. If the primary security is a portfolio, the benchmark was chosen by the creator of the portfolio. Portfolio benchmarks can comprise market indexes, mutual funds or exchange-traded funds. For all other securities, either the YCharts categorized benchmark or the broad asset class benchmark is displayed, depending on what the creator of the report selected within YCharts. Market indexes are unmanaged, and investors cannot actually invest directly into them. Unlike investments, market indexes do not incur management fees, charges, or expenses.

Benchmarks can vary widely, and it is important to choose an index that has similar characteristics to the security it is being used to represent. Category benchmarks may or may not be the same benchmark identified in a fund’s prospectus. In no way should the performance of a benchmark 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 benchmark and may include an individual client incurring a loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Market indexes are unmanaged, and investors cannot invest directly in them. Unlike investments, market indexes do not incur management fees, charges or expenses.

Security Name	Benchmark Name
Jane Smith 401(k)	Strategic 50/50 Benchmark

Benchmark Components

P:1551776 Strategic 50/50 Benchmark	--

Investment Risks

Investments in securities involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal and fluctuation in value.

The investment return and principal value of securities and other financial instruments will fluctuate so that an investor's investments, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Investment results are not guaranteed. No investment strategy (including asset allocation and diversification strategies) can guarantee a profit or protect against a loss of principal.

International/Emerging Market Equities: Investing in securities from global and emerging markets carries heightened risks. These encompass currency fluctuations, political instability, and the challenges tied to diverse accounting standards. Emerging markets can exacerbate these risks.

Sector Strategies: Portfolios concentrating solely on one industry or sector entail added risks. The lack of diversity in industries exposes investors to amplified industry-specific vulnerabilities.

Non-Diversified Strategies: Portfolios heavily invested in a single issuer come with extra risks, including heightened share price oscillations due to the concentrated nature of investments.

Small-Cap Equities: Investing in small-company stocks introduces extra risks due to their greater likelihood of failure and relative lack of establishment compared to larger, established companies. Such stocks have historically displayed more pronounced market volatility.

Mid-Cap Equities: Portfolios involving companies with market capitalization below $10 billion come with additional risks. Securities from these companies can be less stable and less easily tradable than those of larger corporations.

High-Yield Bonds: Investing in lower-rated debt securities brings additional risks because of the lower credit quality of these securities. Be prepared for heightened volatility and an increased risk of default.

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds: Income from tax-free municipal bond funds might still be subject to state, local, and Alternative Minimum Taxation.

Bonds: Bonds are susceptible to interest rate fluctuations. Rising bond interest rates lead to declines in the value of existing bonds in a portfolio. Bond portfolios can undergo value shifts due to general interest rate changes.

Hedge Funds: Hedge fund investing comes with specialized risks dependent on the strategies undertaken by the fund manager. These may include distressed or event-driven approaches, long/short strategies, arbitrage, international exposure, and the use of leverage, options, and derivatives. Hedge funds can involve substantial risk and are suitable only for financially capable investors willing to bear potential losses.

Bank Loan/Senior Debt: Bank loans and senior debt share the risks associated with fixed income, such as interest rate and default risks. Often falling below investment-grade, these securities hold a high default risk. They can also be less tradable. Funds investing in these assets are often highly leveraged, heightening the risk of return volatility.

Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs): ETNs are unsecured debt obligations, and their repayment hinges on the issuer's ability to fulfill obligations. ETNs typically do not provide interest payments.

Leveraged ETFs: Leveraged investments aim to achieve multiples of an index's return but can lead to returns greater or less than the index's performance, compounded over a specific period. Leverage introduces amplified risk.

Short Positions: Holding short positions brings theoretically unlimited losses if the position moves unfavorably. Brokers might demand additional collateral, and managers might need to close out short positions at unfavorable times to limit losses.

Long-Short: Long-short funds, utilizing strategies like leverage, short selling, and derivatives, can carry higher risk, volatility, and expenses compared to traditional investment-focused funds.

Liquidity Risk: Closed-end fund and ETF trading can halt due to market conditions, impacting an investor's ability to sell.

Market Price Risk: The market price of ETFs and closed-end funds, traded on the secondary market, is influenced by supply and demand, independent of NAV. This leads to trading at a premium or discount, affecting investor value.

Investment Risks

Market Risk: Fluctuations in ETFs' market prices stem from factors like specific securities or general investor sentiment. Be mindful of potential market fluctuations and their impact.

Target-Date Funds: These funds invest in other mutual funds, designed for investors planning to retire around a target date. The fund's strategy becomes more conservative over time. Principal value isn't guaranteed, even at the target date.

Money Market Funds: An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the National Credit Union Association (NCUA), or any other governmental agency; although money market funds seeks to preserve the value of the investment at $1 per share, it is possible to lose money. Non-bank deposit investments are not FDIC- or NCUA-insured, are not guaranteed by the bank/financial institution, and are subject to risk, including loss of principal invested.

Definitions

Asset Allocation: Asset allocation reflects the asset class weightings of the fund or portfolio. The Other category includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes or cannot be classified by YCharts as a result of missing data. Allocations may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Bond Maturity Exposure: Bond Maturity Exposure provides a breakdown of the fixed income securities held within a portfolio based on their bond maturity dates. It highlights the allocation of investments across various maturity periods, indicating the distribution of bonds that are due to mature within specific time frames. Fixed income securities are grouped into three categories - short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term maturities. Short-term bonds generally have maturities of one to three years, intermediate-term bonds range from four to ten years, and long-term bonds have maturities beyond ten years.

Bond Sector Exposure: Bond sector exposure shows the percentage of a portfolio’s long fixed income assets invested in each of six sectors - Government, Municipal, Corporate, Securitized, Cash & Equivalents, and Derivatives. The Government Sector comprises all standard government-issued debt, bonds from a Central Bank or Treasury, and bonds issued by local governments, cantons, regions, and provinces. The Municipal Sector consists of taxable and tax-exempt debt obligations issued by states, cities, counties, provinces, and other non-federal government entities. The Corporate Sector encompasses bank loans, convertible bonds, traditional corporate debt securities, and preferred stock. The Securitized Sector covers all types of mortgage-backed securities, covered bonds, and asset-backed securities. The Cash & Equivalents Sector includes bank cash, certificates of deposit, currency, and money market holdings. It also includes any fixed-income securities maturing within short time frames, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements. The Derivatives Sector encompasses common types of fixed-income derivative contracts such as futures and forwards, options, and swaps.

Market Cap Exposure: Market capitalization exposure shows how a portfolio’s stock holdings are distributed across companies of different sizes, based on their market capitalization. Giant-cap companies are the largest in the market and are usually industry leaders with a significant global presence. Large-cap companies are also well-established and widely recognized but are generally smaller than giant-cap firms. Medium-cap companies are larger and more established than small-cap companies but have more growth potential compared to large-cap companies. Small-cap companies are considered riskier but have the potential for significant growth. Micro-cap companies are the smallest publicly traded companies, and usually have limited financial resources and less liquidity in their stocks.

Market Classification: Reflects a fund or portfolio’s exposure to developed and emerging markets.

Definitions

Region Exposure: Reflects the exposure of a fund or portfolio's investments to the indicated geographic area(s).

Stock Sector Exposure: Shows the breakdown of a fund or portfolio's long equity assets across eleven major industry groups and how they roll up to three broad sectors - cyclical, sensitive and defensive.

Disclosures

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

This report does not reflect the performance of any account actually managed by your Adviser. This is supplemental material, and when applicable, should be accompanied by a prospectus or equivalent document.

The data contained in or used in generating this report has not been audited or verified by your Adviser or any other party, and any use of this report should be made with this understanding. This report is not an official account statement or other official document of your Adviser or any other party.

This report does not constitute legal or tax advice. Please consult with your legal and tax advisors for such advice.

CRITERIA AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

All portfolios represent hypothetical blended investments of weighted securities as designated by the creator of this report based on the expected financial situation of the intended audience and should be used for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered performance reports. They are calculated by taking a weighted average of the target weights and the securities total return, assuming all dividends reinvested, since the latest rebalance date. These portfolios are assumed to rebalance to the exact designated weights at each calendar quarter or month end – whichever is chosen when setting up the portfolio. No transaction costs or taxes are included. Portfolio holdings are weighted by percentage, not whole share numbers.

RISKS AND LIMITATIONS OF HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE

ACCORDINGLY, ALL PORTFOLIO RETURNS ARE HYPOTHETICAL OR SIMULATED AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED PERFORMANCE REPORTING. No representation is made that your investments will achieve results similar to those shown, and actual performance results may differ materially from those shown. Returns portrayed in this report do not reflect actual trading and investment activities, but are hypothetical or simulated results of a hypothetical portfolio over the time period indicated and do not reflect the performance of actual accounts managed by your Adviser or any other person. The mutual funds and other components of the hypothetical portfolio(s) were selected with the full benefit of hindsight, after their performance during the time period was known. In general, hypothetical returns generally exceed the results of client portfolios actually managed by advisers due to several factors, including the fact that actual portfolio allocations differed from the allocations represented by the market indices used to create the hypothetical portfolios over the time periods shown, new research was applied at different times to the relevant indices, and index performance does not reflect the deduction of any fees and expenses. Results also assume that asset allocations would not have changed over time and in response to market conditions, which is likely to have occurred if an actual account had been managed during the time period shown.

INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES INVOLVE INVESTMENT RISKS, INCLUDING POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRINCIPAL AND FLUCTUATION IN VALUE. See "INVESTMENT RISKS" below for a brief summary of certain risks. The investment return and principal value of securities and other financial instruments will fluctuate so that an investor's investments, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Investment results are not guaranteed. No investment strategy (including asset allocation and diversification strategies) can guarantee a profit or protect against a loss of principal.

THIS REPORT IS NOT AN INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE REPORT. DO NOT RELY ON THIS REPORT AS PORTRAYING, OR CONTAINING PERFORMANCE OF, AN ACTUAL ACCOUNT. THIS REPORT SHOWS HYPOTHETICAL OR SIMULATED RETURNS OF portfolio(S) AND IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. The SEC has not approved the returns being displayed within the report. This report is not intended to and does not predict or show the actual investment performance of any account. A portfolio represents an investment in a hypothetical weighted blend of securities which, together with other inputs, were selected by you and/or your Adviser and, accordingly, a portfolio should be used for illustrative purposes only.

The performance of a portfolio is calculated by taking a weighted average of the stated target weights and the securities' total return, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and other distributions on the related ex-date, since the latest rebalance date. The portfolio(s) portrayed in this report are assumed to rebalance to the exact designated weights on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, whichever you and/or your Adviser selected in generating this report. The performance illustrated in this report may assume that rebalancing occurred in a manner different from how your Adviser rebalances a client portfolio. Your Adviser may recommend rebalancing when an asset class varies from its targeted allocation. In general, your Adviser reinvests dividends generated by investments. The way your Adviser invests dividends may be different than how the portfolio(s) invest dividends.

All stated target weights are based on allocation choices input by your and/or your Adviser. These weights represent the values used at rebalance periods. All weightings ignore the concept of whole shares and instead use the exact percentage chosen when creating the portfolio(s).

Disclosures (continued)

Unless otherwise noted, no transaction costs (e.g., commissions, sales loads), taxes, or advisory fees are deducted from the performance results generated by the portfolios(s). Any expense ratio shown is inclusive of the underlying fees in the securities included in the portfolio(s) (as reported by Morningstar Inc.), and as such should be considered for illustrative purposes only. As discussed above, such fees do not include transaction costs (e.g., commissions, sales loads), taxes, or advisory fees.

The stated yield for a hypothetical portfolio is based on the weighted average of trailing 12-month yields for the underlying securities. It is no indication or guarantee of future yield.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS. To the extent this report portrays historical performance of particular securities or other financial instruments, past performance of such securities or other instruments is not indicative of future results. Further, when reviewing past performance records of actual accounts, it is important to note that different accounts (even if they are managed pursuant to the same strategy), can have varying results. The reasons for this include: 1) the period of time in which the accounts are active; 2) the timing of contributions and withdrawals; 3) the account size; 4) the minimum investment requirements and/or withdrawal restrictions; 5) the rate of advisory, brokerage commissions and transaction fees charged to an account; and 6) restrictions or limitations on whether the account can be rebalanced annually, quarterly or otherwise.

ALL RISK CALCULATIONS ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. They are calculated at the portfolio level using a benchmark (discussed below) selected by you and/or your Adviser. The benchmark is displayed for comparison purposes and is used to calculate portfolio level risk data when necessary.

For a glossary of terms relating to risk calculations that may be used in this report, see “DEFINITIONS,” below.

DO NOT RELY UPON THIS REPORT FOR DETERMINING THE VALUE OF YOUR ASSETS. This report was generated based on information provided by you and by various other sources. If your Adviser generated this report, you should consult with your Adviser to determine what sources of information were used by it in connection with generating this report besides information that was provided by you. You should refer to official final account statements or other final official documents you receive from your Adviser or your other financial services providers when determining the value of your assets.

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.

Disclosures (continued)

Hedge Funds: The investor should note that hedge fund investing involves specialized risks that are dependent upon the type of strategies undertaken by the fund's 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 note 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 daily fund objectives (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%, or -300% or 2X, 3X, -2X, -3X). Compounding could 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 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 price of ETFs and HOLDRs can fluctuate because 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 approximation 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 the fund's target date.
Money Market Funds: Investments in these funds are not guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. You can lose money by investing in these funds. The fund strives to preserve your investment, however, it can not guarantee to do so.

INDEXES AND BENCHMARK DISCLOSURES

Indices and benchmarks are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Returns represent past performance, are not a guarantee of future performance, and are not indicative of any specific investment. Index return information is provided by vendors and although deemed reliable, is not guaranteed by YCharts, your Adviser or any other person. Benchmark returns may or may not be adjusted to reflect ongoing expenses such as sales charges. An investment portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the benchmark. Due to timing of information, benchmarks may be adjusted after the publication of this report. Following is a brief description of the common market indexes and benchmarks.
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index: Covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prefunded bonds.

Disclosures (continued)

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index: Covers the USD-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market of SEC-registered securities. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-through securities), ABS, and CMBS sectors.
Bloomberg Commodity Index: A liquid and diversified benchmark for commodities as an asset class. The index is composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities which include oil, metals and agricultural products such as corn or soybean. The Bloomberg Commodity Index family includes nine sub-indexes that group commodities based on type, plus single-commodity indexes for each of the 19 individual commodities in the broad index, plus Cocoa, Lead, Platinum and Tin.
Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index: Comprised of companies whose charters are the equity ownership and operation of commercial real estate and which operate under the REIT Act of 1960. Each REIT in the REIT Index is weighted by its float-adjusted market capitalization. The total return version of the index is calculated with gross dividends reinvested.
MSCI EAFE® Index-Net Total Return: Measures the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The index returns are calculated with reinvestment of net dividends after the deduction of applicable non-resident withholding taxes. Prior to July 1, 2016, the returns of the MSCI EAFE index were calculated with gross dividends, before application of local taxes, to approximate the maximum possible dividend reinvestment.
MSCI Emerging Markets® Index-Net Total Return: Measures the equity market performance of emerging markets. The index returns are calculated with reinvestment of net dividends, after the deduction of applicable nonresident withholding taxes. Prior to July 1, 2016, the returns of the MSCI Emerging Markets index were calculated with gross dividends, before application of local taxes, to approximate the maximum possible dividend reinvestment.
S&P 500® Index: Capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. The total return version of the index is used, which reflects the effects of dividend reinvestment.
S&P MidCap 400® Index: Covers 7% of the U.S. equity market and is comprised of companies with market capitalization in the range of US $1.4 billion to US $5.9 billion. The total return version of the index is used, which reflects the effects of dividend reinvestment.
S&P SmallCap 600® Index: Covers approximately 3% of the domestic equities market covering companies with market capitalization in the range of US $400 million to US $1.8 billion. The total return version of the index is used, which reflects the effects of dividend reinvestment.

DEFINITIONS

The following terms, if used in this Report, have the following meanings:

1. Alpha: Alpha measures the risk and market-adjusted returns for the portfolio. The metric is calculated on the specified lookback period using the benchmark that is set for the portfolio.

Formula Alpha = Annualized security return - risk free rate - beta * (annualized benchmark return - risk free rate) * 100
Note: Risk free rate = average 1 month treasury rate throughout the lookback period.

2. Beta: Beta measures the movement of the portfolio in comparison to the benchmark based on the lookback period. It is a statistical measure that can be used to measure the volatility of price movements.

Formula Beta = Covariance (Portfolio Return , Benchmark Return) / Variance (Benchmark Return)

3. Standard Deviation: Standard deviation measures the range of return values that you can statistically expect from your portfolio compared to its mean return. This measure is annualized for the specified lookback period.

Formula Standard Deviation = SQRT(Variance of Monthly Returns for Lookback Period)

4. Historical Sharpe: Sharpe measures the risk-adjusted return for the specified lookback period.

Formula Sharpe = (Average monthly return over lookback period) / (Historical standard deviation)

5. Historical Sortino: Sortino Ratio measures the downside risk-adjusted outperformance of the portfolio versus the benchmark.

Disclosures (continued)

Formula Historical Sortino = (Average Monthly Returns - risk free rate) / downside deviation

6. Max Drawdown: Max drawdown is an indicator of the risk of a portfolio chosen based on a certain strategy. It measures the largest single drop from peak to bottom in the value of a portfolio (before a new peak is achieved).

Formula: Max Drawdown = (Peak value before largest drop - Lowest value before new high established) / (Peak value before largest drop)

7. Monthly Value at Risk (VaR) 5%: The VaR calculates the potential loss of an investment with a given time frame and confidence level. This metric is a statistical measure that gives an idea of the statistical chance of a drawdown occuring.

8. Dividend Yield (TTM): For the underlying holdings of the portfolio, the dividend yield measures the total amount of dividends per share paid over the last 12 months, divided by the price per share of the security. To calculate the portfolio's dividend yield, a weighted average of the underlying holdings' dividend yield is taken.

9. 7-Day SEC Yield: Annualized yield calculated using interest and dividends earned and paid out over a 7-day period. It is primarily used for money market funds. The unsubsidized version of this yield reflects what the value would be without any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

10. 30-Day SEC Yield: Annualized yield calculated using net investment income per share earned over a 30-day period. The unsubsidized version of this yield reflects what the value would be without any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

11. Distribution Yield (TTM): Measures the total amount of distributions received from common dividends paid in the underlying holdings over the last 12 months.

12. Weighted Average PE Ratio: A weighted average of each underlying holding's share price relative to the net income per share. Stocks that have EPS < 0 are excluded in this calculation.

13. Weighted Average Price to Sales Ratio: A weighted average of each underlying holding's share price relative to the sales per share. Stocks that have Revenue per Share < 0 are excluded in this calculation.

14. Weighted Average Price to Book Ratio: A weighted average of each underlying holding's share price relative to the book value per share. Stocks that have Book Value per Share < 0 are excluded in this calculation.

15. Weighted Median ROE: Return on equity is measured as the Net Income / Average TTM shareholder's equity. On the portfolio level, the weighted median ROE of the underlying holdings is calculated.

16. Expense Ratio: A measure of the fees charged by a fund manager to the investors that own shares of the fund. The value is a percentage and represents the portion of the investor's assets that are paid to the fund manager on a periodic basis.

17. Gross Expense Ratio: Represents the total expenses incurred by a mutual fund or investment product without any adjustments. It includes all costs associated with managing and operating the fund, such as management fees, administrative expenses, marketing expenses, legal fees, and other operational charges.

18. Net Expense Ratio: Takes into account any fee waivers or expense reimbursements that the fund may receive. These waivers or reimbursements are often provided by the fund's management company or other entities associated with the fund to reduce the overall expenses borne by the investors. By subtracting these waived or reimbursed amounts from the Gross Expense Ratio, the Net Expense Ratio reflects the actual expenses that investors will have to pay.

19. Weighted Median ROA: Return on assets is measured as the Net Income / Average Total assets of the last 5 quarters. On the portfolio level, the weighted median ROA of the underlying holdings is calculated.

20. Avg. Market Cap: Market capitalization is the share price multiplied by the total number of shares outstanding. For the portfolio, an average of the underlying holdings' market cap is taken.

21. Weighted Avg. Debt to Capital: The debt to capital for underlying stocks is calculated as the total long-term debt divided by the capital of the firm. Capital is measured as the sum of common equity, preferred equity, and long term debt. For the portfolio, the weighted average is taken of the underlying holdings' debt to capital.

Disclosures (continued)

22. Portfolio Rebalance: Each portfolio listed on this report contains a rebalance frequency. This can be selected when creating portfolio on YCharts. The portfolios are rebalanced to the proper target weights at each target rebalance point. For monthly rebalancing, the portfolio will rebalance to the target weight at the end of each calendar month. For quarterly rebalancing, the portfolio will rebalance to the target weight at the end of each calendar quarter (March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, December 31st). For annual rebalancing, the portfolio will rebalance to the target weight at the end of each calendar year. Lastly, if the portfolio never rebalances, the target weights are implemented at the portfolio inception date, but will not change after that.
23. Market Price: Refers to the current trading price at which shares are bought or sold on a stock exchange. It is the price at which buyers and sellers in the market agree to transact.
24. Net Asset Value: Net Asset Value (NAV) is a financial term commonly used in the context of mutual funds and other investment funds. It represents the per-share value of the fund's assets minus its liabilities. In simpler terms, NAV is the net value of each share in the fund.