

Ultra-Conservative Profile Portfolio

Benchmark

Morningstar Con Tgt Risk TR USD

Overall Morningstar Rating™

★★★★

Out of 149 Conservative Allocation investments. An investment's overall Morningstar Rating, based on its risk-adjusted return, is a weighted average of its applicable 3-, 5-, and 10-year Ratings. See disclosure page for details.

Morningstar Return

Average

Morningstar Risk

Low

Investment Objective & Strategy

The purpose of the Ultra-Conservative Profile Portfolio is to provide a diversified, pre-packaged mix of investment options based on a conservative investment style seeking low levels of risk and potential return. This portfolio seeks to achieve relatively high total return on investment through current income and capital appreciation. The portfolio invests in a mix of investment options offered in the City of Los Angeles Deferred Compensation Plan, with an emphasis on stable value and bond investments. Because the varying performance of asset classes can alter the portfolio's percentages allocated to each asset class, the Profile Portfolio will be rebalanced to its original asset class allocation percentages on a quarterly basis. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses carefully before investing. Additional disclosure documents can be obtained from your registered representative or Plan website. Read them carefully before investing.

Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date 01-08-08
Expense Ratio 0.27%
Portfolio Manager(s) Management Team
Management Company Various

Benchmark Description: Morningstar Con Tgt Risk TR USD

The Morningstar Target Risk Index family is designed to meet the needs of investors who would like to maintain a target level of equity exposure through a portfolio diversified across equities, bonds and inflation-hedged instruments. The Morningstar Conservative Target Risk Index seeks approximately 20% exposure to global equity markets. This Index does not incorporate Environmental, Social, or Governance (ESG) criteria.

Category Description: Conservative Allocation

Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by primarily investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These conservative strategies prioritize preservation of capital over appreciation. They typically expect volatility similar to a strategic equity exposure between 15% and 30%.

Volatility Analysis



In the past, this investment has shown a relatively small range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. Based on this measure, currently more than two-thirds of all investments have shown higher levels of risk. Consequently, this investment may appeal to investors looking for a conservative investment strategy.

Performance

	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fund Return %	5.53	7.26	7.26	0.40	3.81	3.30	3.85
Benchmark Return %	7.45	7.74	7.74	-1.46	3.15	2.85	—
Category Average %	6.56	7.98	7.98	-0.15	3.34	2.86	3.20
# of Funds in Category	164	157	157	149	138	106	—

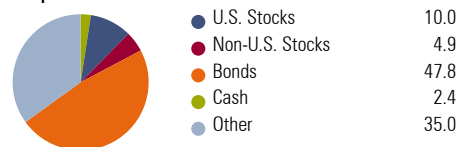
Calendar Year Total Returns	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Return %	7.26	-8.36	2.97	8.91	9.38	-0.56	6.05	4.96	-0.23	3.90
Benchmark Return %	7.74	-13.15	2.26	9.75	11.22	-1.20	7.00	4.67	-0.92	3.38
Category Average %	7.98	-10.84	5.04	7.29	11.20	-3.14	6.25	5.55	-2.07	3.54
# of Funds in Category	157	136	193	177	199	200	201	206	229	207

Performance Disclosure: 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 Month performance may be higher or lower than return data quoted herein. For more current information including month-end performance, please call 1-844-523-2457 or visit LA457.com.

Portfolio Analysis as of 12-31-23

Composition as of 12-31-23

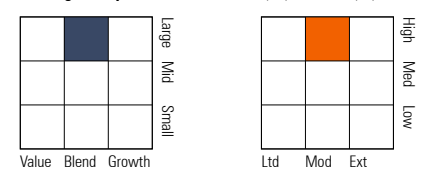


Top 10 Holdings as of 12-31-23

	% Assets
Los Angeles Calif Defd Compensation Plan	35.00
Loomis Sayles Core Plus Bond Y	25.00
Vanguard Total Bond Market Idx InstlPls	25.00
Vanguard Institutional Index Instl Pl	6.00
MFS International Equity R6	3.24
Vanguard Mid Cap Index InstitutionalPlus	1.00
Brandes International Small Cap Equity I	0.88
DFA Emerging Markets Core Equity I	0.88
Vanguard Small Cap Index InstlPlus	0.68
DFA US Small Cap Value I	0.66

Total Number of Holdings	13
Annual Turnover Ratio %	—
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	116.70

Morningstar Style Box™ as of 12-31-23(EQ) ; 12-31-23(F-I)



Morningstar Super Sectors as of 12-31-23

	% Fund
Cyclical	33.09
Sensitive	44.83
Defensive	22.08

Morningstar F-I Sectors as of 12-31-23

	% Fund	% Category
Government	41.37	34.34
Corporate	25.79	24.33
Securitized	29.21	24.98
Municipal	0.35	0.30
Cash/Cash Equivalents	3.28	12.04
Derivative	0.00	4.01

Principal Risks as of 12-31-23

Lending, Credit and Counterparty, Extension, Prepayment (Call), Reinvestment, Currency, Emerging Markets, Foreign Securities, Loss of Money, Not FDIC Insured, Country or Region, Growth Investing, Quantitative Investing, Value Investing, Active Management, High Portfolio Turnover, Income, Issuer, Interest Rate, Market/Market Volatility, Depositary Receipts, Equity Securities, ETF, Futures, High-Yield Securities, Industry and Sector Investing, Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities, Other, Restricted/Illiquid Securities, Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds, U.S. Government Obligations, Derivatives, Leverage, Fixed-Income Securities, Dollar Rolls, Regulation/Government Intervention, Cash Drag, Multimanager, Shareholder Activity, Management, Structured Products, Small Cap, Mid-Cap, Real Estate/REIT Sector, Market Trading, Sampling, Money Market Fund Ownership

Important Disclosures

When used as supplemental sales literature, the Investment Profile must be preceded or accompanied by the fund's current prospectus as well as this disclosure statement. 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 when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original investment. Fund portfolio statistics change over time. The fund is not FDIC-insured, may lose value and is not guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution.

Performance

Total return reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges or the effects of taxation, but is adjusted to reflect all actual ongoing fund expenses and assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted.

Standardized Total Return is total return adjusted for sales charges. The sales charge adjusted for may not necessarily be consistent with the prospectus.

The fund's performance is compared with that of an index. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and the index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index.

Expense Ratio

This is the percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees. The expense ratio typically includes the following types of fees: accounting, administrator, advisor, auditor, board of directors, custodial, distribution (12b-1), legal, organizational, professional, registration, shareholder reporting, sub-advisor, and transfer agency. The expense ratio does not reflect the fund's brokerage costs or any investor sales charges. In contrast to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers in effect during the time period.

Morningstar Rating™

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods.

For private funds, the Morningstar Rating presented is hypothetical, because Morningstar does not independently analyze private funds. Rather, the rating is assigned as a means to compare these funds with the universe of mutual funds that Morningstar rates. The evaluation of this investment does not affect the retail mutual fund data published by Morningstar.

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 Return

The Morningstar Return rates a fund's performance relative to other managed products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of a product's excess return over a risk-free rate (the return of the 90-day Treasury Bill) in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the top 10% of products earn a High Morningstar Return (High), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Ave), and the bottom 10% Low (Low). Morningstar Return is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product.

Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Risk

Morningstar Risk evaluates a fund's downside volatility relative to that of other products in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the products in its Morningstar category. In each Morningstar category, the 10% of products with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (Low), the next 22.5% Below Average (-Avg), the middle 35% Average (Avg), the next 22.5% Above Average (+Avg), and the top 10% High (High). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three, five, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the product. Products with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Morningstar Style Box™

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

For equity funds, 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 portfolios holding fixed-income investments, a Fixed Income Style Box is calculated. The vertical axis shows the credit quality based on credit ratings and the horizontal axis

shows interest-rate sensitivity as measured by effective duration. There are three credit categories - "High", "Medium", and "Low"; and there are three interest rate sensitivity categories - "Limited", "Moderate", and "Extensive"; resulting in nine possible combinations. As in the Equity Style Box, the combination of credit and interest rate sensitivity for a portfolio is represented by a darkened square in the matrix. Morningstar uses credit rating information from credit rating agencies (CRAs) that have been designated Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States. For a list of all NRSROs, please visit <https://www.sec.gov/ocf/ocf-current-nrsros.html>. Additionally, Morningstar will use credit ratings from CRAs which have been recognized by foreign regulatory institutions that are deemed the equivalent of the NRSRO designation. To determine the rating applicable to a holding and the subsequent holding weighted value of a portfolio two methods may be employed. First is a common methodology approach where if a case exists such that two CRAs have rated a holding, the lower rating of the two should be applied; if three or more CRAs have rated a holding, the median rating should be applied; and in cases where there are more than two ratings and a median rating cannot be determined, the lower of the two middle ratings should be applied. Alternatively, if there is more than one rating available an average can be calculated from all and applied.

Please Note: Morningstar, Inc. is not an NRSRO nor does it issue a credit rating on the fund. Credit ratings for any security held in a portfolio can change over time.

Morningstar uses the credit rating information to calculate a weighted-average credit quality value for the portfolio. This value is based only upon those holdings which are considered to be classified as "fixed income", such as government, corporate, or securitized issues. Other types of holdings such as equities and many, though not all, types of derivatives are excluded. The weighted-average credit quality value is represented by a rating symbol which corresponds to the long-term rating symbol schemas employed by most CRAs. Note that this value is not explicitly published but instead serves as an input in the Style Box calculation. This symbol is then used to map to a Style Box credit quality category of "low," "medium," or "high". Funds with a "low" credit quality category are those whose weighted-average credit quality is determined to be equivalent to the commonly used High Yield classification, meaning a rating below "BBB", portfolios assigned to the "high" credit category have either a "AAA" or "AA+" average credit quality value, while "medium" are those with an average rating of "AA-" inclusive to "BBB-". It is expected and intended that the majority of portfolios will be assigned a credit category of "medium".

For assignment to an interest-rate sensitivity category, Morningstar uses the average effective duration of the portfolio. From this value there are three distinct methodologies employed to determine assignment to category. Portfolio which are assigned to Morningstar municipal-bond categories employ static breakpoints between categories. These breakpoints are: "Limited" equal to 4.5 years or less, "Moderate" equal to 4.5 years to less than 7 years; and "Extensive" equal to more than 7 years. For portfolios assigned to Morningstar categories other than U.S. Taxable, including all domiciled outside the United States, static duration breakpoints are also used: "Limited" equals less than or equal to 3.5 years, "Moderate" equals greater than 3.5 years but less than or equal to 6 years, and "Extensive" is assigned to portfolios with effective durations

Important Disclosures

of more than 6 years.

Note: Interest-rate sensitivity for non-U.S. domiciled portfolios (excluding those in Morningstar convertible categories) may be assigned using average modified duration when average effective duration is not available.

For portfolios Morningstar classifies as U.S. Taxable Fixed-Income, interest-rate sensitivity category assignment is based on the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI). The classification assignment is dynamically determined relative to the benchmark index value. A "Limited" category will be assigned to portfolios whose average effective duration is between 25% to 75% of MCBI average effective duration, where the average effective duration is between 75% to 125% of the MCBI the portfolio will be classified as "Moderate", and those portfolios with an average effective duration value 125% or greater of the average effective duration of the MCBI will be classified as "Extensive".

Additional Fund Information

Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts

Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts are professionally managed investment options designed to offer cost effective investments to large investors. The collective Trusts referred to above are overseen by banking regulators and the Separate Accounts referred to above are overseen by the SEC. These vehicles are subject to oversight by the US Department of Labor in accordance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). Collective Trusts and Separate Accounts are not required to have a prospectus.

Investment Risk:

Lending

Investing in loans creates risk for the borrower, lender, and any other participants. A borrower may fail to make payments of principal, interest, and other amounts in connection with loans of cash or securities or fail to return a borrowed security in a timely manner, which may lead to impairment of the collateral provided by the borrower. Investments in loan participations may be subject to increased credit, pricing, and liquidity risks, with these risks intensified for below-investment-grade loans.

Credit and Counterparty

The issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income security, counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract, or other borrower may not be able to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments on an obligation. In this event, the issuer of a fixed-income security may have its credit Rating downgraded or defaulted, which may reduce the potential for income and value of the portfolio.

Extension

The issuer of a security may repay principal more slowly than expected because of rising interest rates. In this event, short- and medium-duration securities are effectively converted into longer-duration securities, increasing their sensitivity to interest-rate changes and causing their prices to decline.

Prepayment (Call)

The issuer of a debt security may be able to repay principal prior to the security's maturity because of an improvement in its credit quality or falling interest rates. In this event, this

principal may have to be reinvested in securities with lower interest rates than the original securities, reducing the potential for income.

Reinvestment

Payments from debt securities may have to be reinvested in securities with lower interest rates than the original securities.

Currency

Investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the foreign currency will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. Investments in currency hedging positions are subject to the risk that the value of the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged, which may result in a loss of money on the investment as well as the position designed to act as a hedge. Cross-currency hedging strategies and active currency positions may increase currency risk because actual currency exposure may be substantially different from that suggested by the portfolio's holdings.

Emerging Markets

Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.

Foreign Securities

Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

Loss of Money

Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Not FDIC Insured

The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Country or Region

Investments in securities from a particular country or region may be subject to the risk of adverse social, political, regulatory, or economic events occurring in that country or region. Country- or region-specific risks also include the risk

that adverse securities markets or exchange rates may impact the value of securities from those areas.

Growth Investing

Growth securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and future earnings expectations. These securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than do other securities and may lose value if it appears their earnings expectations may not be met.

Quantitative Investing

Holdings selected by quantitative analysis may perform differently from the market as a whole based on the factors used in the analysis, the weighting of each factor, and how the factors have changed over time.

Value Investing

Value securities may be subject to the risk that these securities cannot overcome the adverse factors the advisor believes are responsible for their low price or that the market may not recognize their fundamental value as the advisor predicted. Value securities are not expected to experience significant earnings growth and may underperform growth stocks in certain markets.

Active Management

The investment is actively managed and subject to the risk that the advisor's usage of investment techniques and risk analyses to make investment decisions fails to perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to lose value or underperform investments with similar objectives and strategies or the market in general.

High Portfolio Turnover

Active trading may create high portfolio turnover, or a turnover of 100% or more, resulting in increased transaction costs. These higher costs may have an adverse impact on performance and generate short-term capital gains, creating potential tax liability even if an investor does not sell any shares during the year.

Income

The investment's income payments may decline depending on fluctuations in interest rates and the dividend payments of its underlying securities. In this event, some investments may attempt to pay the same dividend amount by returning capital.

Issuer

A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the security's value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Interest Rate

Most securities are subject to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce their market value.

Important Disclosures

Market/Market Volatility

The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Depository Receipts

Investments in depository receipts generally reflect the risks of the securities they represent, although they may be subject to increased liquidity risk and higher expenses and may not pass through voting and other shareholder rights. Depository receipts cannot be directly exchanged for the securities they represent and may trade at either a discount or premium to those securities.

Equity Securities

The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

ETF

Investments in exchange-traded funds ("ETF") generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although they may be subject to greater liquidity risk and higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees. Shares of ETFs are subject to market trading risk, potentially trading at a premium or discount to net asset value.

Futures

Investments in futures contracts and options on futures contracts may increase volatility and be subject to additional market, active management, interest, currency, and other risks if the contract cannot be closed when desired.

High-Yield Securities

Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality, commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high-yield securities," may be subject to increased interest, credit, and liquidity risks.

Industry and Sector Investing

Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities

Investments in mortgage-backed ("MBS") and asset-backed securities ("ABS") may be subject to increased price volatility because of changes in interest rates, issuer information availability, credit quality of the underlying assets, market perception of the issuer, availability of credit enhancement, and prepayment of principal. The value of ABS and MBS may be adversely affected if the underlying borrower fails to pay the loan included in the security.

Other

The investment's performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a

particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs.

Restricted/Illiquid Securities

Restricted and illiquid securities may fall in price because of an inability to sell the securities when desired. Investing in restricted securities may subject the portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk.

Underlying Fund/Fund of Funds

A portfolio's risks are closely associated with the risks of the securities and other investments held by the underlying or subsidiary funds, and the ability of the portfolio to meet its investment objective likewise depends on the ability of the underlying funds to meet their objectives. Investment in other funds may subject the portfolio to higher costs than owning the underlying securities directly because of their management fees.

U.S. Government Obligations

Investments in U.S. government obligations are subject to varying levels of government support. In the event of default, some U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury obligations and Ginnie Mae securities, are issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Other securities are obligations of U.S. government-sponsored entities but are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Derivatives

Investments in derivatives may be subject to the risk that the advisor does not correctly predict the movement of the underlying security, interest rate, market index, or other financial asset, or that the value of the derivative does not correlate perfectly with either the overall market or the underlying asset from which the derivative's value is derived. Because derivatives usually involve a small investment relative to the magnitude of liquidity and other risks assumed, the resulting gain or loss from the transaction will be disproportionately magnified. These investments may result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised.

Leverage

Leverage transactions may increase volatility and result in a significant loss of value if a transaction fails. Because leverage usually involves investment exposure that exceeds the initial investment, the resulting gain or loss from a relatively small change in an underlying indicator will be disproportionately magnified.

Fixed-Income Securities

The value of fixed-income or debt securities may be susceptible to general movements in the bond market and are subject to interest-rate and credit risk.

Dollar Rolls

Dollar rolls transactions may be subject to the risk that the market value of securities sold to the counterparty declines below the repurchase price, the counterparty defaults on its obligations, or the portfolio turnover rate increases because of these transactions. In addition, any investments purchased with the proceeds of a security sold in a dollar rolls transaction may lose value.

Regulation/Government Intervention

The business of the issuer of an underlying security may be adversely impacted by new regulation or government intervention, impacting the price of the security. Direct government ownership of distressed assets in times of economic instability may subject the portfolio's holdings to increased price volatility and liquidity risk.

Cash Drag

The portfolio may fail to meet its investment objective because of positions in cash and equivalents.

Multimanager

Managers' individual investing styles may not complement each other. This can result in both higher portfolio turnover and enhanced or reduced concentration in a particular region, country, industry, or investing style compared with an investment with a single manager.

Shareholder Activity

Frequent purchases or redemptions by one or multiple investors may harm other shareholders by interfering with the efficient management of the portfolio, increasing brokerage and administrative costs and potentially diluting the value of shares. Additionally, shareholder purchase and redemption activity may have an impact on the per-share net income and realized capital gains distribution amounts, if any, potentially increasing or reducing the tax burden on the shareholders who receive those distributions.

Management

Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor's asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

Structured Products

Investments in structured products may be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to price than other assets. These securities bear the risk of the underlying investment as well as counterparty risk. Securitized structured products including collateralized mortgage obligations, collateralized debt obligations, and other securitized products may increase volatility and be subject to increased liquidity and pricing risks compared with investing directly in the assets securitized within the product. Assets invested in structured products may be subject to full loss of value if the counterparty defaults on its obligation.

Small Cap

Concentrating assets in small-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Smaller, less-seasoned companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with mid- and large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of limited product lines, management experience, market share, or financial resources, among other factors.

Important Disclosures

Mid-Cap

Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more-limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors.

Real Estate/REIT Sector

Concentrating assets in the real estate sector or REITs may disproportionately subject the portfolio to the risks of that industry, including loss of value because of changes in real estate values, interest rates, and taxes, as well as changes in zoning, building, environmental, and other laws, among other factors. Investments in REITs may be subject to increased price volatility and liquidity risk, and shareholders indirectly bear their proportionate share of expenses because of their management fees.

Market Trading

Because shares of the investment are traded on the secondary market, investors are subject to the risks that shares may trade at a premium or discount to net asset value. There is no guarantee that an active trading market for these shares will be maintained.

Sampling

Although the portfolio tracks an index, it maintains a smaller number of holdings than does the index. Use of this representative sampling approach may lead the portfolio to track the index less closely.

Money Market Fund Ownership

An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not guaranteed by the FDIC, any other governmental agency, or the advisor itself. Money market funds report investment characteristics in SEC Form N-MFP. Institutional money market funds have a net asset value that may fluctuate on a day-to-day basis in ordinary conditions. All are subject to the risk that they may not be able to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Money market funds may opt to maintain liquidity through imposing fees on certain redemptions or a suspension of redemptions because of market conditions. Only exempt government money market funds are permitted to opt out of incorporating these liquidity maintenance measures to support the stable share price of \$1.00.