



Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] Methodology



Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] Methodology

Updated: April 2019

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|---|
| What is the Fi360 Fiduciary Score [®] | 3 |
| Calculating the Fi360 Fiduciary Score [®] | 3 |
| Calculation Timeline | 4 |
| Calculating the Fi360 Fiduciary Score [®] Average | 4 |
| Missing Historical Fi360 Fiduciary Score [®] Data | 5 |
| Calculation Notes | 5 |
| The Fi360 Fiduciary Score [®] Criteria | 6 |
| Fi360 Fiduciary Score [®] Range | 8 |
| Appendix | 9 |

What is the Fi360 Fiduciary Score®?

The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® (Score) is an investment rating system born out of Practice 3.3 in the *Prudent Practices for Investment Fiduciaries* handbook series. It helps quickly identify a short list of investments that merit continued research in the selection process. It also facilitates the ongoing monitoring process by highlighting investments that exhibit potential deficiencies.

The Score evaluates investments on nine different criteria across a spectrum of quantitative data points to determine a minimum fiduciary standard of care is being met. The nine criteria include: regulatory oversight, track record, assets in the investment, stability of the organization, composition consistent with asset class, style consistency, expense ratio/fees relative to peers, risk-adjusted performance relative to peers, and performance relative to peers.

The Score is a flash-report on a selected investment. It is a useful tool for investment decision-makers to identify and monitor investments as a part of their due diligence process. The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® represents an objective means of comparing investments according to set criteria and is not intended, nor should it be used as the sole source of information for reaching an investment decision.

Calculating the Fi360 Fiduciary Score®

The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® is a peer percent ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® is calculated on a monthly basis for investments with at least a three-year history. The Score is calculated for open end mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), group retirement plan annuities (GRPAs), and collective investment trusts (CITs).

The Mutual Fund and ETF Fi360 Fiduciary Score® is calculated against a combined peer group including both databases. The GRPA Fi360 Fiduciary Score® is calculated against a combined peer group including mutual funds, ETFs and GRPAs. The CIT Fi360 Fiduciary Score® is calculated as an overlay against the Mutual Fund and ETF Fi360 Fiduciary Score®.

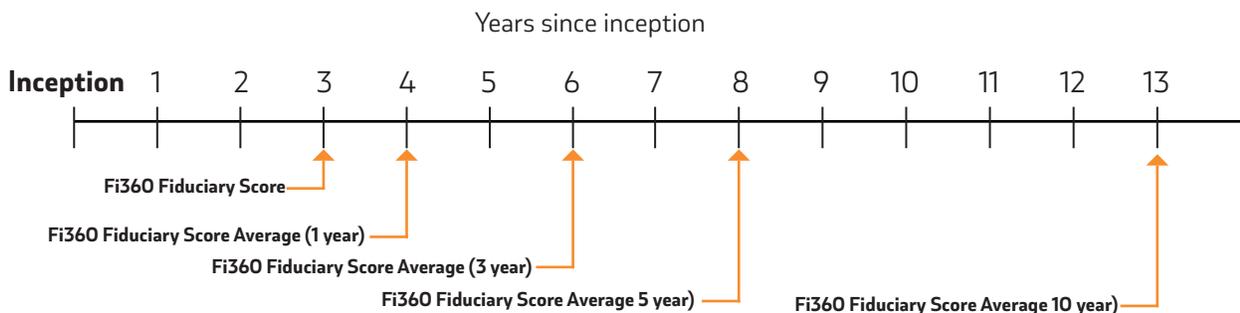
The Fi360 TDF Series Fiduciary Score™ is an equal-weighted average of a target date series' linked by strategy, share-class, and underlying vintages' (i.e. 2030, 2035, 2040, etc) Scores. It is not normalized as a percentile ranking, but rather an average of the representative series' collective Fi360 Fiduciary Scores. All investment data is sourced from Morningstar.

Each investment is then evaluated against a set of factors and thresholds and allotted points as described in the Criteria section of this document. The points are totaled and compared to all other investments within the peer group. Investments with 0 points are automatically given an Fi360 Fiduciary Score® of 0. Every other investment is then given a Score of 1-100, representing their percent ranking based on its placement in the distribution of their peer group.

For example, an investment with an Fi360 Fiduciary Score® of 37 means it scores in the 37th percentile of its peers. An Fi360 Fiduciary Score® of 0 is most favorable. It represents that an investment meets or exceeds all of Fi360's recommended due diligence thresholds. A Score of 100 is least favorable.

Calculation Timeline

The minimum track record criterion states that an investment must have three years of history before the Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] can be calculated. Once that threshold has been passed, the Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] will be available and the history required for the Average Score will also begin to accrue. After an investment accrues one year of Score history, the Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] Average (1 year) will be available. That pattern extends to the other Average Score calculations, as shown below.



Calculating the Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] Average

The Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] Average (Average Score) is a one-, three-, five- or ten-year rolling average of an investment's Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®], calculated on a monthly basis.

Because the Average Score is a rolling average of the historical Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®], an investment must have the requisite amount of history for each Average Score. If an investment does not have the required history, then the investment will not receive an Average Score for a given time period. This is first determined by examining the inception date of the investment's parent share class. If the investment has been in existence for three years PLUS the number of historical years used for the average, then the investment will have an Average Score for that time period. For example if an investment has been in existence for six years, then the investment will have a Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] Average for the one and three year time periods, but not for the five and ten year time periods.

Missing Historical Fi360 Fiduciary Score® Data

Because the averaging process utilizes consecutive, monthly data points, a missing period policy has been instituted to ensure that a missed data period will not prevent the calculation of an Average Score for an investment that otherwise has the requisite history.

| Fi360 Fiduciary Score® Average | Missing periods allowed |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 year | 1 |
| 3 year | 2 |
| 5 year | 3 |
| 10 year | 4 |

Calculation Notes

- The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® process relies upon peer group comparison. Determining an investment's appropriate peer group or asset class is subjective. There is no uniform industry standard for determining a money manager's investment style or peer group, which makes it difficult to track some investments across different databases. Fi360 utilizes data from Morningstar, Inc. in the calculation of the Fi360 Fiduciary Score® and therefore uses the Morningstar Category™ as the investment's peer group.
- To make the peer group analysis meaningful, the data set should be substantial enough to draw comparisons. With that in mind, Fi360 requires that a peer group consists of at least five distinct investments, each with a minimum three year history, in order to calculate a Score for the investments in that peer group. Investments within peer groups that do not meet the requirement will not receive a Score.
- Fi360 also utilizes Morningstar Extended Performance data in its calculations. Investment share classes that don't have the history to receive an Fi360 Fiduciary Score® will receive a Score using their parent share class data adjusted for expenses. Regardless of the length of existence, an investment will only receive an Average Score after the appropriate amount of Score calculations have been tracked. Extended performance data will not "back-date" an Average Score for a brand new fund share class.
Note: Extended performance data was introduced with the 12.31.2010 calculations.
- On March 1, 2012, Fi360 switched the calculation frequency of the Fi360 Fiduciary Score® and Fi360 Fiduciary Score® Average from quarterly to monthly. As a part of the transition, the calculation methodology of the Average Score will accommodate both historical quarterly and monthly Score calculations for a period of time. The transition is required so that the Average Score calculation can be continued without interruption. The calculation transition will occur until December 2020.

Fi360 Fiduciary Score® Criteria

The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® is a peer percent ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. The Fi360 Fiduciary Score should not be used as the sole source of information in an investment decision.

■ Regulatory Oversight:

The investment should be managed by a bank, trust company, insurance company, registered investment company (mutual fund), or a registered investment adviser.

- *Investments not registered or commingled are excluded from Fi360's calculations*

■ Minimum Track Record:

The investment should have at least three-years of history so that performance statistics can be properly calculated

- *Investments without the requisite 3 year history are excluded from Fi360's calculations*

■ Stability of the Organization:

The same portfolio management team should be in place for at least two years. In a management team setting, the most senior manager's reported tenure is used.

- *5 points if there has been manager turnover in the past two years*
- *10 points if there has been manager turnover in the past year*

■ Assets in the Investment:

The investment should have at least \$75 million under management (across all share classes).

- *5 points if the investment has less than \$75 million in assets*
- *10 points if the investment has less than \$50 million in assets*

■ Composition Consistent with Asset Class:

At least 80% of the investment's underlying securities should be consistent with the broad asset class. For example, a Large-Cap Growth investment should not hold more than 20% in cash, fixed income, and/or international securities.

- *10 points if more than 20% of the portfolio is inconsistent with the broad asset class*

Note: The broad asset classes used in the composition criterion include: U.S. Stocks, U.S. Bonds, and Non-U.S. Stocks. The Long-Short peer group is evaluated on the U.S. Stock and cash composition.

■ Style Consistency:

The investment should be highly correlated to the asset class of the investment option, i.e., the Morningstar Style Box™ for the current period must match the peer group of the investment.

- *10 points if the investment is not correlated to its peer group*

Fi360 Fiduciary Score® Criteria (continued)

■ Expense Ratios/Fees Relative to Peers:

The investment's fees should not be in the bottom quartile (most expensive) of their peer group. The Prospectus Net Expense Ratio is used for the evaluation of mutual funds and ETFs. If the investment is purchased within a group annuity product, any recordkeeping fees added to the underlying fund expense ratios by the group annuity provider are not included in the ratio. The management fee is used in the evaluation of GRPAs. It is the maximum percentage deducted from an investment's average net assets to pay an advisor or sub-advisor.

- 10 points if the investment's expense ratio is in the bottom quartile

■ Risk-adjusted Performance Relative to Peers:

The investment's risk-adjusted performance (Alpha and Sharpe Ratio) should be above the peer group median manager's risk-adjusted performance. (Alpha is not evaluated for Money Market and Money Market Taxable peer groups.)

- 2.5 points if the risk-adjusted performance is in the third quartile 5.0 points if the risk-adjusted performance is in the fourth quartile
- 7.5 points if the risk-adjusted performance is in the bottom decile
- 7.5 points if not calculated

■ Performance Relative to Peers:

The investments performance should be above the peer group's median manager return for 1-, 3-, and 5-year cumulative periods.

■ One-year performance relative to the median value for the peer group:

- 2.5 points if in the third quartile
- 5.0 points if in the fourth quartile
- 7.5 points if in the bottom decile
- 7.5 points if not calculated

■ Three-year performance relative to the median value for the peer group:

- 5.0 points if in the third quartile
- 7.5 points if in the fourth quartile
- 10.0 points if in the bottom decile
- 10.0 points if not calculated

■ Five-year performance relative to the median value for the peer group:

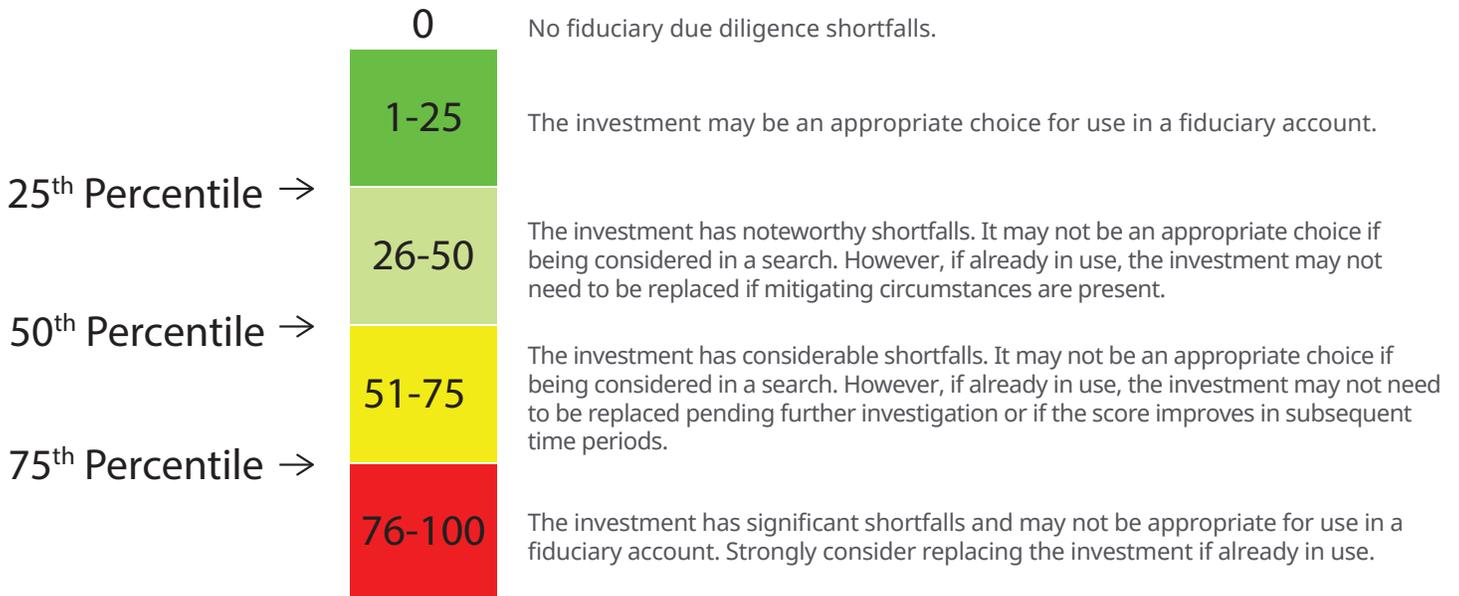
- 7.5 points if in the third quartile
- 10.0 points if in the fourth quartile
- 12.5 points if in the bottom decile

■ If the investment does not have a five-year performance history:

- 7.5 points if the three-year performance is in the third quartile
- 10.0 points if the three-year performance is in the fourth quartile
- 12.5 points if the three-year performance is in the bottom decile
- 12.5 points if the three-year performance not calculated

Fi360 Fiduciary Score® Range

The Fi360 Fiduciary Score® bar chart provides a visual representation of the investment's Score. The following thresholds provide the user with an easy-to-view assessment of the investment and suggested course of action.



* The Fi360 Fiduciary Score represents an objective means of comparing investments according to set criteria and is not intended, nor should it be used as the sole source of information for reaching an investment decision.

Appendix

Composition consistent with asset class

This criterion is only applied to investments in the following peer groups: Large Value, Large Blend, Large Growth, Mid-Cap Value, Mid-Cap Blend, Mid-Cap Growth, Small Value, Small Blend, Small Growth, Long Government, Long-term Bond, Intermediate Government, Intermediate Core Bond, Muni National Long, Muni Single State Long, Muni National Interim, Diversified Emerging Mkts, Europe Stock, Diversified Pacific/Asia, Pacific/Asia ex-Japan Stk, Japan Stock, Latin America Stock, Foreign Large Value, Foreign Large Blend, Foreign Large Growth, Foreign Small/Mid Value, Foreign Small/Mid Growth, China Region, Muni California Long, Muni California Intermediate, Muni New York Intermediate, Muni New York Long, Muni New York Intermediate, Muni Single State Interim, Inflation-Protected Bond, Intermediate Core-Plus Bond, Target Maturity, Muni Target Maturity and Long-Short.

Style consistency

This criterion is only applied to investments in the following peer groups: Large Value, Large Blend, Large Growth, Foreign Large Value, Foreign Large Blend, Foreign Large Growth, Foreign Small/Mid Value, Foreign Small/Mid Growth, Mid-Cap Value, Mid-Cap Blend, Mid-Cap Growth, Small Value, Small Blend, Small Growth, Long Government, Intermediate Government, Short Government, Long-term Bond, Intermediate Core Bond, Intermediate Core-Plus, Short-term Bond, High Yield Bond, Muni California Long, Muni California Intermediate, Muni National Long, Muni National Interim, Muni Short, Muni New York Long, Muni New York Intermediate, Muni Single State Long, Muni Single State Interim, and Inflation-Protected Bond.

Risk-adjusted performance relative to peers

Morningstar calculates the Alpha and Sharpe Ratios used in the evaluation. Alpha is calculated using one of the nine broad asset class indexes shown below.

| Broad Asset Class | Broad Asset Class Index |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| U.S. Equity | S&P 500 TR USD |
| International Equity | MSCI EAFE NR USD |
| Municipal Bond | BarCap Municipal TR USD |
| Allocation | Morningstar Moderate Target Risk |
| Taxable Bond | BarCap US Agg Bond TR USD |
| Commodities | Morningstar Long-Only Commodity TR |
| Money Market | USTREAS T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Mon |
| Sector Equity | MSCI World NR USD |
| Alternative | MSCI ACWI NR USD |

The broad asset classes shown on the previous page correspond to the peer groups in the following manner:

Alternative

Bear Market
 Multicurrency
 Single Currency
 Long-Short Credit
 Long-Short Equity
 Market Neutral
 Multialternative
 Managed Futures
 Option Writing
 Volatility
 Trading--Leveraged Commodities
 Trading--Inverse Commodities
 Trading--Leveraged Debt
 Trading--Inverse Debt
 Trading--Leveraged Equity
 Trading--Inverse Equity
 Trading--Miscellaneous

Sector Equity

Communications
 Consumer Cyclical
 Consumer Defensive
 Energy Limited Partnership
 Equity Energy
 Equity Precious Metals
 Financial
 Global Real Estate
 Health
 Industrials
 Infrastructure
 Natural Resources
 Real Estate
 Technology
 Utilities
 Miscellaneous Sector

International Equity

Foreign Large-Value
 Foreign Large-Blend
 Foreign Large Growth
 Foreign Small/Mid-Value
 Foreign Small/Mid-Blend
 Foreign Small/Mid-Growth
 World Stock
 Diversified Emerging Markets
 Diversified Pacific/Asia
 Miscellaneous Region
 Europe Stock
 Latin America Stock
 Pacific/Asia ex-Japan Stock
 China Region
 India Equity
 Japan Stock

Allocation

Allocation -- 15% to 30% Equity
 Allocation -- 30% to 50% Equity
 Allocation -- 50% to 70% Equity
 Allocation -- 70% to 85% Equity
 Allocation -- 85% + Equity
 Convertibles
 World Allocations
 Tactical Allocations
 Target-Date 2000-2010
 Target-Date 2015
 Target-Date 2020
 Target-Date 2025
 Target-Date 2030
 Target-Date 2035
 Target-Date 2040
 Target-Date 2045
 Target-Date 2050
 Target-Date 2055
 Target-Date 2060+
 Target-Date Retirement

Municipal Bond

Muni National Long
 Muni National Intermediate
 Muni National Short
 High-Yield Muni
 Muni Single State Long
 Muni Single State Intermediate
 Muni Single State Short
 Muni California Long
 Muni California Intermediate
 Muni Massachusetts
 Muni Minnesota
 Muni New Jersey
 Muni New York Long
 Muni New York Intermediate
 Muni Ohio
 Muni Pennsylvania

Taxable Bond

Long Government
 Intermediate Government
 Short Government
 Inflation-Protected Bond
 Long-Term Bond
 Intermediate Bond
 Short-Term Bond
 Ultrashort Bond
 Bank Loan
 Stable Value
 Corporate Bond
 Preferred Stock
 High-Yield Bond
 Multisector Bond
 World Bond
 NonTraditional Bond
 Emerging-Markets Bond
 Emerging-Markets Local
 Currency Bond

U.S. Equity

Large Value
 Large Blend
 Large Growth
 Mid-Cap Value
 Mid-Cap Blend
 Mid-Cap Growth
 Small Value
 Small Blend
 Small Growth
 Leveraged Net Long

Commodities

Commodities Agriculture
 Commodities Broad Basket
 Commodities Energy
 Commodities Industrial Metals
 Commodities Miscellaneous
 Commodities Precious Metals

Money Market

Taxable Money Market
 Tax-Free Money Market
 Prime Money Market