



Advisors

Eustis Police Department Defined Benefit Plan

Quarterly Performance Evaluation

December 31, 2024

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CONTENTS

1	General Market Summary
18	Return Summary
19	Composite Performance
22	Total Plan Information
24	Asset Allocation History
26	Manager Roster
27	Money Manager Investment Analysis
52	Benchmark History
53	Disclosure

Market Overview

Fourth quarter 2024

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Capital market summary

as of 12/31/2024

Equity Market	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Dow Jones Industrial Average	0.93%	14.99%	14.99%	7.56%	10.55%	11.57%
NASDAQ Composite Index	6.35%	29.57%	29.57%	8.13%	17.49%	16.20%
S&P 500 Index	2.41%	25.02%	25.02%	8.94%	14.53%	13.10%
Russell 1000 Index	2.75%	24.51%	24.51%	8.41%	14.28%	12.87%
Russell 1000 Growth Index	7.07%	33.36%	33.36%	10.47%	18.96%	16.78%
Russell 1000 Value Index	-1.98%	14.37%	14.37%	5.63%	8.68%	8.49%
Russell MidCap Index	0.62%	15.34%	15.34%	3.79%	9.92%	9.63%
Russell MidCap Growth Index	8.14%	22.10%	22.10%	4.04%	11.47%	11.54%
Russell MidCap Value Index	-1.75%	13.07%	13.07%	3.88%	8.59%	8.10%
Russell 2000 Index	0.33%	11.54%	11.54%	1.24%	7.40%	7.82%
Russell 2000 Growth Index	1.70%	15.15%	15.15%	0.21%	6.86%	8.09%
Russell 2000 Value Index	-1.06%	8.05%	8.05%	1.94%	7.29%	7.14%
Russell 3000 Index	2.63%	23.81%	23.81%	8.01%	13.86%	12.55%
MSCI EAFE Index (U.S Dollar)	-8.06%	4.35%	4.35%	2.17%	5.24%	5.71%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (U.S. Dollar)	-7.84%	8.05%	8.05%	-1.48%	2.10%	4.04%
Fixed Income Market	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	-3.06%	1.25%	1.25%	-2.41%	-0.33%	1.35%
Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index	1.19%	5.32%	5.32%	3.98%	2.49%	1.75%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 5–7 Year Bond Index	-2.85%	1.84%	1.84%	-1.40%	0.21%	1.49%
Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index	-1.60%	3.00%	3.00%	-0.18%	0.86%	1.71%
Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index	-3.08%	1.18%	1.18%	-2.59%	-0.21%	1.50%
Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index	-1.22%	1.05%	1.05%	-0.55%	0.99%	2.25%
Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index	0.17%	8.19%	8.19%	2.92%	4.21%	5.17%
J.P. Morgan GBI Global ex -U.S. (Unhedged)	-8.70%	-7.79%	-7.79%	-9.18%	-5.61%	-1.89%
J.P. Morgan EMBI Global (U.S. Dollar)	-2.12%	5.73%	5.73%	-0.82%	0.35%	3.08%
Real Assets & Hedge Funds	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index	1.65%	10.01%	10.01%	4.47%	7.03%	5.28%
FTSE/EPRA NAREIT Developed Index	-9.45%	2.00%	2.00%	-5.10%	-0.03%	3.20%
Bloomberg Commodity Index	-0.45%	5.38%	5.38%	4.05%	6.77%	1.28%
Liquid Allocations	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Moderate Income	-1.78%	6.70%	6.70%	0.46%	3.38%	4.10%
Moderate Growth & Income	-1.32%	10.50%	10.50%	2.33%	6.27%	6.48%
Moderate Growth	-1.44%	13.59%	13.59%	3.51%	8.15%	8.00%

Sources: Bloomberg, © 2025 – Morningstar Direct, All Rights Reserved⁽ⁱ⁾, and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date. HFRI performance for the most recent month is preliminary. *Performance results for the Liquid Allocations are calculated based on blended index returns and are for illustrative purposes only. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.* Please see slides 11-12 for index definitions and allocation compositions.

U.S. economic overview

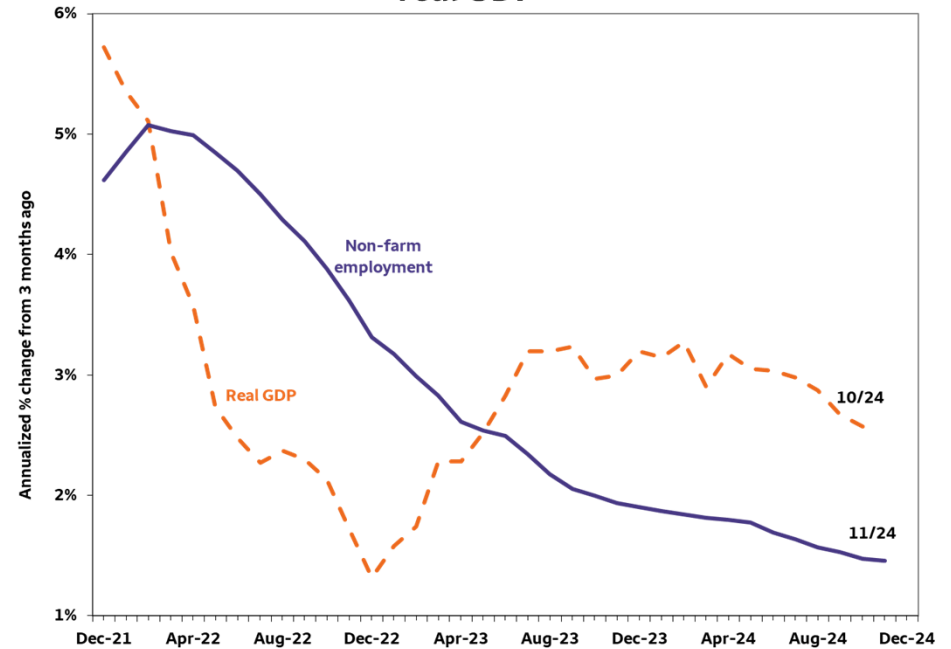
Strong services, weak manufacturing, still sticky inflation

- “Hot, straight, and above-normal” best described the economy’s path heading into 2025, but with scattered signs of a shift to more sustainable growth from the brisk pace through most of the past year. The Atlanta Federal Reserve’s (Fed) most recent estimate of fourth-quarter growth stood at 2.7%¹. That would end a two-quarter streak of growth at or above 3.0% — nearly a full percentage point above what is commonly viewed as the economy’s long-term potential rate. Economic growth in the closing months of the year was becoming increasingly unbalanced between near boom-like conditions in services industries and weakening manufacturing activity, accompanied by what likely was a better-than-expected holiday shopping season.
- It is still unclear if recent signs of slowing signal a shift to more sustainable growth or something more. The U.S. Economic Surprise Index slipped into negative territory at year-end 2024 for the first time since September². Manufacturing remains weak, and housing was struggling again during the closing weeks of last year against affordability pressures created by elevated home prices and rising mortgage rates. Growth also is being sapped by widening trade deficits and, most importantly, pressure on consumer-led growth from signs of peak stock prices fueling gains in household wealth. Spending also faces headwinds from slowing job and income gains and increasingly “sticky” inflation.
- Inflation pressures have become more broad-based in recent months, clouding the outlook for further gains in real incomes and further interest-rate declines. Food-price inflation has accelerated, and energy-price deflation is winding down, as are monthly increases in core goods (excluding food and energy). November services inflation — nearly 62% of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) — fell to a February 2022 low but still was an elevated 4.6%.

1. Based on the Atlanta Fed’s fourth-quarter 2024 GDPNow estimate, based on quarter-to-date actual data, as of January 9, 2025.

2. The U.S. Economic Surprise Index measures actual data against expectations. A negative reading indicates more data has surprised to the downside, and a positive reading indicates more data has surprised to the upside.

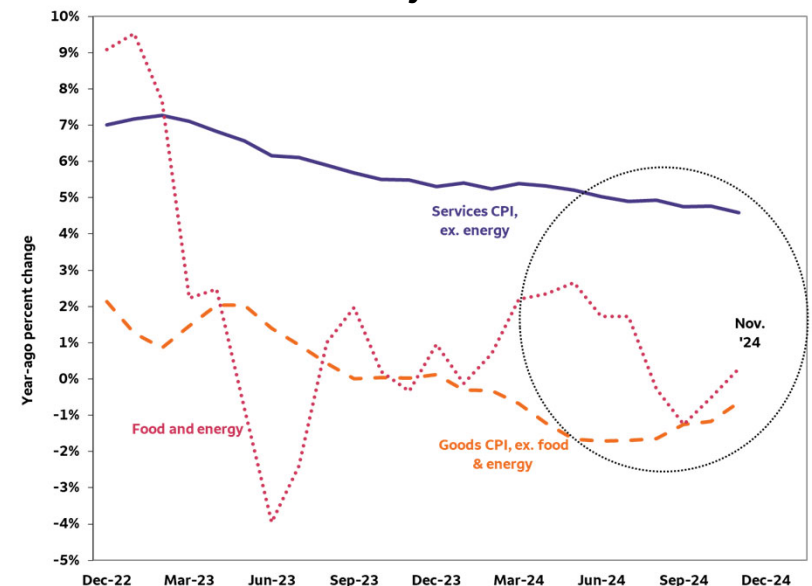
Cooling job growth leads a mild slowdown in the pace of real GDP³



3. Three-month moving-average data.

Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and S&P Global, Inc. Data as of January 6, 2025.

Goods, services prices contribute to increasingly "sticky" inflation



Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data as of December 11, 2024. *CPI = Consumer Price Index.

International economic overview

Still-weak Europe and China in need of stimulus

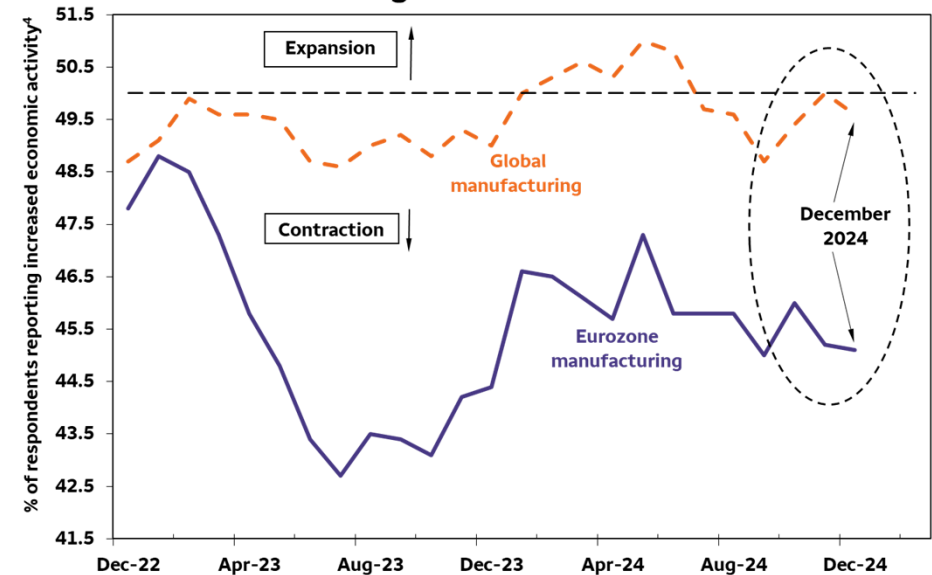
Europe

- Europe, like the U.S., is grappling with unbalanced growth, but the region is struggling to stave off a recession. Lopsided growth favoring services was one indication of an upside-down pattern of shrinking regional growth in November and December and has continued since, with the more services-oriented economies of the south holding up better than the hard-pressed industrial economies in the north. Europe in general, and manufacturing in particular, has been hit by an array of body blows, including political uncertainties, France's debt problems, fiscal restraint, relatively high energy costs, increased auto-industry competition from China, and tepid growth of world trade — all atop worries in this trade-sensitive region over potential U.S. tariff increases. Eurozone inflation, down to 2.2% in November, is low enough for further rate cutting by the European Central Bank (ECB) in an attempt to jump-start the economy. A weakening euro is among the most visible casualties of weak growth and lower European interest rates.

Asia

- December's moderate services-led growth in China masked flat manufacturing activity, prompting expectations of added stimulus at the party's National People's Congress in March. Hurdles to economic growth include an ailing property sector weighing on household finances, confidence, and spending as well as deflation's impact on corporate profits and wages. The country also must contend with structural problems ranging from excessive local-government debt, capital spending undercut by past overinvestment, population declines, and a weak global trade environment. Japan's services industries supported modest economic growth through December, outweighing decelerating declines in manufacturing. Elsewhere in Asia, gains in December manufacturing activity were modest, at best, except in Taiwan, the Philippines, and India. Support generally came from domestic demand offsetting declines in export orders, with the notable exception of export-led strength in South Korea.

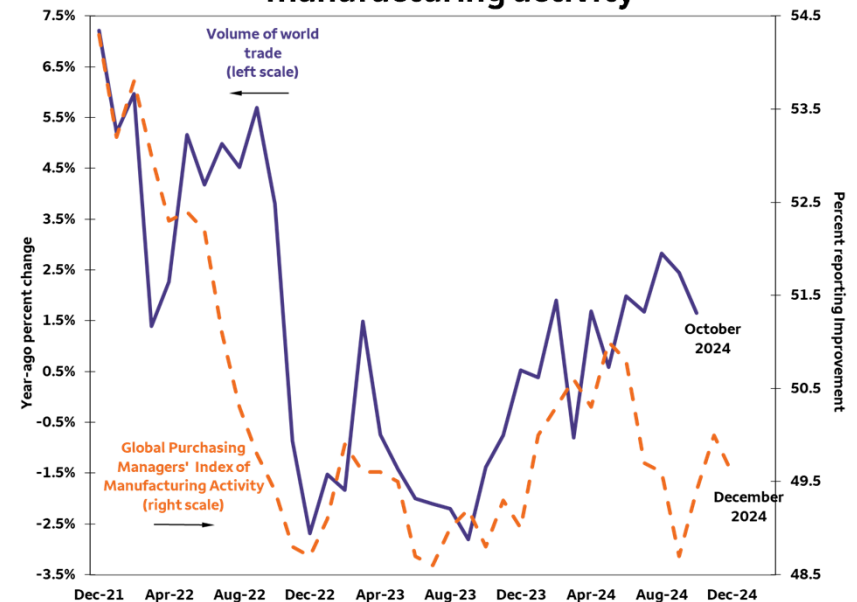
European manufacturing hit hardest by tepid growth of global goods trade⁴



4. Based on the purchasing managers' manufacturing activity index.

Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute and S&P Global, Inc. Data as of January 1, 2025.

World trade's halting recovery yet to boost global manufacturing activity



Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, S&P Global, Inc., and Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis. Data as of January 2, 2025.

Stock market review and strategy

Equities stumble to end quarter

U.S. equities

- Stocks ended the fourth quarter higher despite a poor December performance. Concerns over interest rates and inflation, buying exhaustion after the post-election rally, and some year-end rebalancing likely contributed to the poor December performance.
- Seven of the eleven S&P 500 Index sectors posted negative returns last quarter with the Healthcare (-10.3%) and Materials (-12.4%) sectors experiencing the largest declines. Consumer Discretionary (+12.4%) was the top-performing sector, followed by Communication Services (+8.9%) and Financials (+7.1%).
- Our solid economic growth forecast likely will flow directly to equities' top line and is a heavy consideration in our outlook. We also expect firms' ability to convert those sales into earnings to improve as we expect corporations to remain committed to cost cutting and increased efficiencies. To reflect this view, we have raised our 2025 year-end S&P 500 Index earnings target from \$270 to \$275. We also expect solid earnings growth to drive prices higher next year and have raised our 2025 S&P 500 Index year-end price target range from 6200–6400 to 6500–6700 to reflect this view.
- We prefer U.S. Large Cap (favorable) over Mid Cap (neutral) and Small Cap Equities (neutral). We view U.S. Large Cap Equities as the highest-quality major equity class, with strong company balance sheets compared to other equity classes, durable pricing power, and resilient growth potential. We believe the equity asset class is well positioned to withstand further downside volatility, while our 2025 outlook suggests attractive upside potential. Our preference for quality extends to our view of international equities, where we prefer developed-market (DM) ex-U.S. (neutral) over emerging-market (EM) Equities (unfavorable).

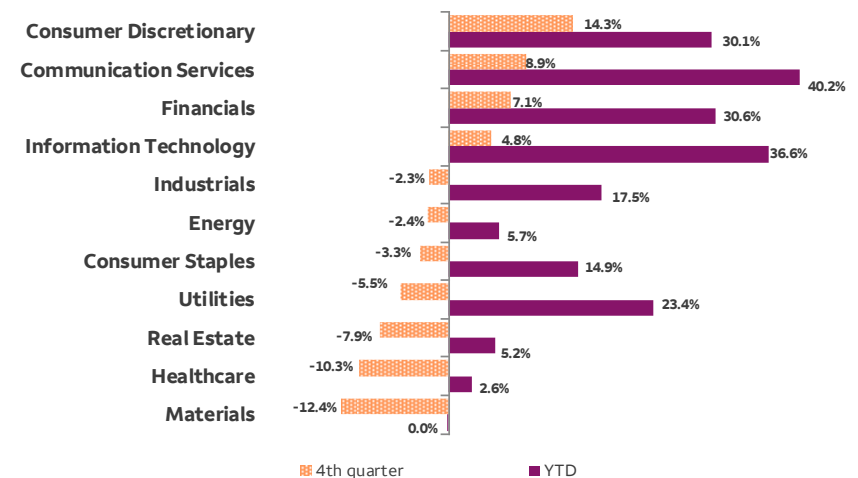
International equities⁵

- U.S. dollar-denominated EM equities (-7.8%) outperformed DM equities (-8.1%) last quarter. The currency conversion into U.S. dollars served as a headwind to both as the dollar broadly strengthened relative to other developed- and emerging-market currencies, driving dollar-denominated returns downward.

Stock market total returns** Period ending December 31, 2024

Equity indexes	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*
Global Market	-0.9%	18.0%	18.0%	5.9%	10.6%
Large Cap	2.4%	25.0%	25.0%	8.9%	14.5%
Large Cap Growth	7.1%	33.4%	33.4%	10.5%	19.0%
Large Cap Value	-2.0%	14.4%	14.4%	5.6%	8.7%
Mid Cap	0.6%	15.3%	15.3%	3.8%	9.9%
Small Cap	0.3%	11.5%	11.5%	1.2%	7.4%
Developed ex. U.S. (USD)	-8.1%	4.3%	4.3%	2.2%	5.2%
Developed Small Cap (USD)	-8.3%	2.3%	2.3%	-2.8%	2.7%
Emerging Markets (USD)	-7.8%	8.1%	8.1%	-1.5%	2.1%
Frontier Markets (USD)	-1.1%	9.9%	9.9%	-3.0%	2.2%

S&P 500 sector returns



Sources: Bloomberg and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data as of December 31, 2024. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date.

*Annualized returns. **Index returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see slides 11-16 for index definitions.

5. Regional and country returns are measured using the total U.S. dollar returns of their respective MSCI Index. Please see slide 13 for index definitions.

Bond market review and strategy

Yield curve steepened, concern over elevated rates

U.S. fixed income

- The U.S. Treasury yield curve steepened during the fourth quarter, presumably a sign of fixed-income investors anticipating that further U.S. economic growth and higher inflation levels will keep interest rates elevated. In addition, potential rising fiscal deficits from the implementation of the incoming administration's policies could exert further upward pressure on interest rates.
- Investor appetite for credit exposure dwindled in the fourth quarter with both U.S. investment-grade (IG) corporate fixed income (-3.0%) and high-yield (HY) taxable fixed income (+0.2%) struggling. Credit spreads for both HY and IG were also volatile during December but finished the month higher, paring returns. However, current yields above 5% for both classes can provide portfolios with attractive income potential. We maintain a favorable view on IG Corporate Securities and neutral guidance on HY Taxable Fixed Income.
- Municipal bond performance continued to struggle during the fourth quarter, finishing the quarter at -1.2% as municipal bond yields rose across the curve. We are now neutral on U.S. Municipal Bonds given attractive yield opportunities in other fixed-income sectors, but we believe municipal credit fundamentals remain favorable. For investors in higher effective tax brackets, we believe municipal securities still play an important role in fixed-income positioning. We also remain neutral on HY Municipal Bonds.

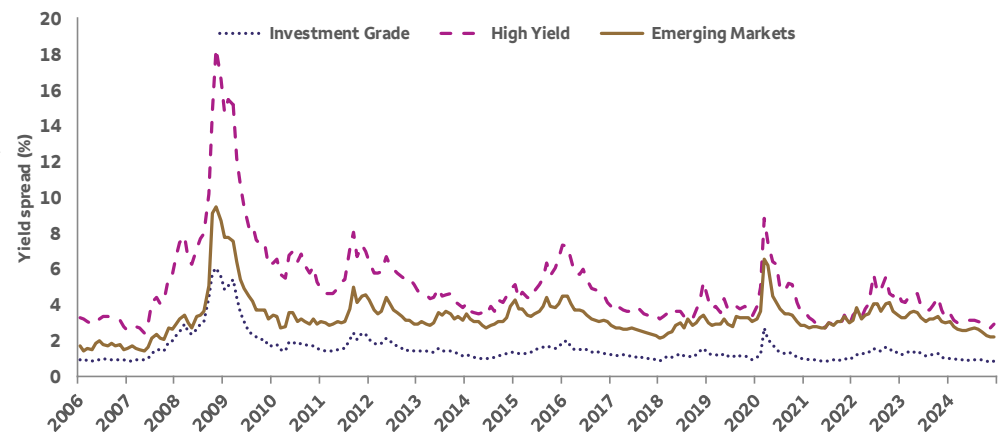
International fixed income

- Unhedged DM bond returns (-8.7%) and dollar-denominated EM bonds fell following rising yields and a stronger U.S. dollar.

Fixed Income market total returns** Period ending December 31, 2024

Fixed Income indexes	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*
Global Multiverse	-5.0%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-4.2%	-1.8%
U.S. Inv Grade Taxable	-3.1%	1.3%	1.3%	-2.4%	-0.3%
U.S. Treasury Bills	1.2%	5.3%	5.3%	4.0%	2.5%
U.S. Short-Term Taxable	0.0%	4.4%	4.4%	1.7%	1.5%
U.S. Interm-Term Taxable	-2.8%	1.8%	1.8%	-1.4%	0.2%
U.S Long-Term Taxable	-7.4%	-4.1%	-4.1%	-9.4%	-3.4%
U.S. Treasury	-3.1%	0.6%	0.6%	-2.9%	-0.7%
U.S. Corporate	-3.0%	2.1%	2.1%	-2.3%	0.3%
U.S. Municipal	-1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	-0.6%	1.0%
U.S. TIPS	-2.9%	1.8%	1.8%	-2.3%	1.9%
U.S. High Yield	0.2%	8.2%	8.2%	2.9%	4.2%
Developed ex.U.S. (unhedged)	-8.7%	-7.8%	-7.8%	-9.2%	-5.6%
Emerging Market (USD)	-2.1%	5.7%	5.7%	-0.8%	0.3%

Credit spreads to Treasury Securities



Sources: Bloomberg and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data as of December 31, 2024. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date.

*Annualized return. **Index returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see disclosures at the end of the report for index definitions (slides 13-14).

Real Assets review and strategy

Fed cuts, limited supply, firmer demand

Master limited partnerships (MLPs)

- MLPs outperformed the broader market in the third quarter, with a +4.9% total return (as measured by the Alerian MLP Index) versus a +2.4% return for the S&P 500 Index.

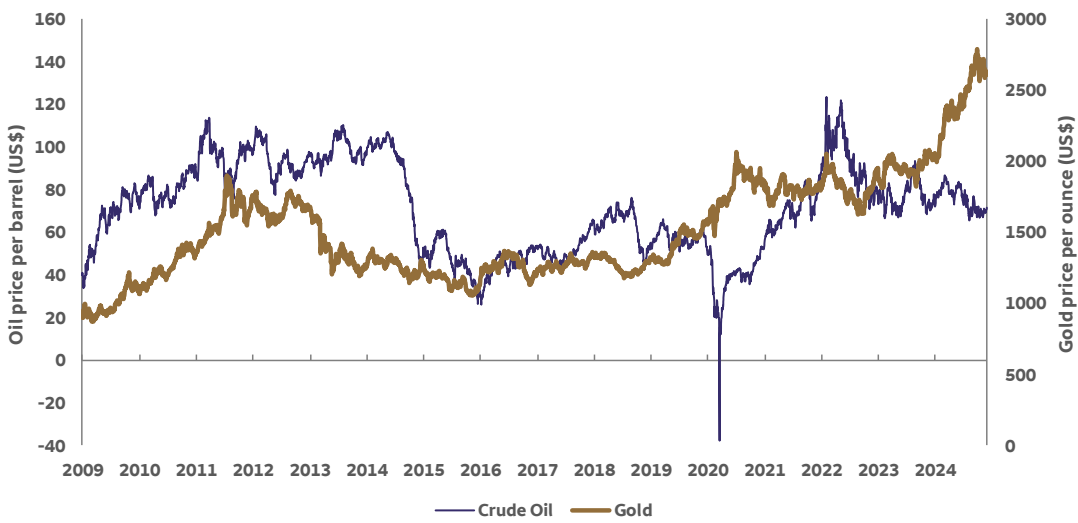
Commodities

- Energy:** Concerns over China’s economy and OPEC+’s plan to unwind a portion of its production cuts weighed on performance in 2024. We believe a gradual unwinding of OPEC+’s production cuts in addition to capital discipline among non-OPEC producers will limit global supply growth in 2025. On the demand front, we expect the positive effects of modest rate cuts by the Fed and improved economic conditions in 2025 to further support a favorable supply and demand balance. These factors should help support prices and underscore why we remain favorable on the Energy sector.
- Metals:** For gold, we expect robust purchases from central banks, consumer demand, and geopolitical tensions to continue supporting higher demand. Adding to the support of strong existing fundamentals Fed interest-rate cuts should also continue to support prices. Prices for industrial metals have climbed back from lows earlier this year as the Fed began a new monetary easing cycle and China has implemented new stimulus measures to address weakness in its economy. While we believe the economic environment for the Industrial Metals sector is improving, we remain neutral. In our view, China’s economy still faces a fragile property sector along with weak manufacturing activity, which will likely pose headwinds for sustained outperformance.
- Agriculture:** We caution that adequate supply growth and an easing of supply-chain disruptions appear to be strong headwinds and could limit performance in 2025.

Real Assets total returns** Period ending December 31, 2024

REIT/Commodity indexes	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*
Public Real Estate	-9.5%	2.0%	2.0%	-5.1%	0.0%
U.S. REITs	-8.2%	4.9%	4.9%	-4.3%	3.3%
International REITs	-15.1%	-7.8%	-7.8%	-9.1%	-5.2%
S&P GSCI Commodity	3.8%	9.2%	9.2%	9.6%	7.1%
Bloomberg Commodity	-0.4%	5.4%	5.4%	4.1%	6.8%
RICI Commodity	0.9%	6.6%	6.6%	6.7%	9.6%
Global Infrastructure	-2.5%	15.1%	15.1%	7.1%	5.3%
MLPs	4.9%	24.4%	24.4%	27.3%	15.6%

Crude oil versus gold



Sources: Bloomberg and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data as of December 31, 2024. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date.
REITs=real estate investment trusts.
*Annualized return. **Index returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see disclosures at the end of the report for index definitions (slide 14).
8. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies.

Alternatives review and strategy

Equities, rates, and currencies impacted alternatives

Relative Value

- We favor Long/Short Credit strategies that have the potential to capitalize on market volatility and improving credits in a gradual economic recovery. Given Arbitrage strategies' more defensive, absolute-return oriented positioning, we prefer other strategies that may have the potential to benefit from an improving economic landscape.

Macro

- We continue to favor Macro Discretionary strategies given their ability to capitalize on geopolitical uncertainty and market trends driven by macroeconomics and policy shifts. Yet, we are neutral on Macro Systematic strategies as these diversifying strategies may underperform Directional strategies in a market-recovery scenario.

Event Driven

- We have upgraded our guidance for Event Driven to favorable given an improving outlook for Activist (Neutral) and Merger Arbitrage (neutral) strategies. In addition, we continue to favor the Distressed Credit subcategory. As elevated interest rates flow through the economy, we believe higher debt-service levels will meaningfully impact many small- and mid-sized businesses.

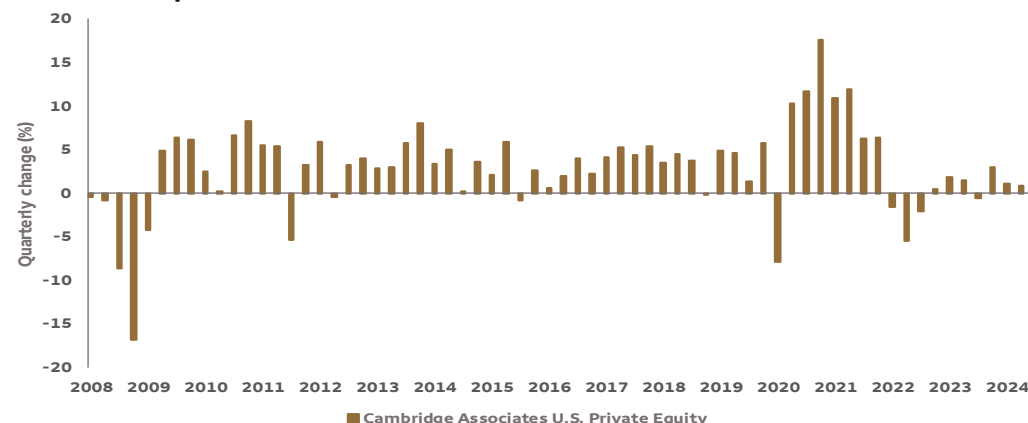
Equity Hedge

- We favor Equity Hedge Directional strategies that can benefit from an improving environment for equities as the strategies generally have the flexibility to increase their market sensitivity in rising markets. For Equity Market Neutral, the low-return, low-volatility strategy may underperform in a rising equity market and during a gradual economic recovery.

Alternatives total returns** Period ending December 31, 2024

Alternative indexes	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*
Global Hedge Fund	1.7%	10.0%	10.0%	4.5%	7.0%
Relative Value	1.8%	8.6%	8.6%	4.9%	5.1%
Arbitrage	1.4%	6.8%	6.8%	4.1%	5.2%
Long/Short Credit	1.5%	9.7%	9.7%	4.3%	5.4%
Structure Credit/Asset Backed	2.1%	9.6%	9.6%	5.6%	4.7%
Macro	1.1%	6.0%	6.0%	4.8%	5.5%
Systematic	0.5%	5.6%	5.6%	4.6%	4.7%
Discretionary	0.4%	7.2%	7.2%	4.7%	6.1%
Event Driven	1.1%	8.7%	8.7%	4.5%	7.0%
Activist	-0.4%	7.5%	7.5%	2.0%	6.3%
Distressed Securities	0.3%	8.8%	8.8%	4.9%	7.3%
Merger Arbitrage	2.0%	5.9%	5.9%	4.6%	5.9%
Equity Hedge	1.7%	12.3%	12.3%	4.0%	8.2%
Directional Equity	1.7%	12.5%	12.5%	3.8%	8.4%
Equity Market Neutral	2.1%	10.1%	10.1%	5.7%	4.8%

Private Capital Index returns



Sources: © 2024 – Morningstar Direct, All Rights Reserved, Cambridge Associates, and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data as of December 31, 2024. Cambridge Associates data through September 30, 2024. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date.

*Annualized returns. **Index returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes. Performances for the most recent month are preliminary from HFR. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see slides 15-16 for index definitions.

Disclosures (1 of 2)

Forecasts are not guaranteed and based on certain assumptions and on views of market and economic conditions which are subject to change.

Asset class risks

Alternative Investments, such as hedge funds and private capital funds, are not appropriate for all investors. They are speculative and involve a high degree of risk that is only for those investors who have the financial sophistication and expertise to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in a fund and for which the fund does not represent a complete investment program.

Hedge funds trade in diverse complex strategies that are affected in different ways and at different times by changing market conditions. Strategies may, at times, be out of market favor for considerable periods with adverse consequences for the investor. **Arbitrage strategies** expose a fund to the risk that the anticipated arbitrage opportunities will not develop as anticipated, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the fund. **Relative Value** strategies seek to make profits by arbitrage opportunities between two related securities. These arbitrage opportunities might come in the way of pricing discrepancies between two securities or between securities and derivative instruments. **Event Driven** strategies involve investing in opportunities created by significant transactional events, such as spinoffs, mergers and acquisitions, bankruptcy reorganization, recapitalization and share buybacks. Managers who use such strategies may invest in, and might sell short, the securities of companies where the security's price has been, or is expected to be, affected by a distressed situation. **Equity Hedge** strategies maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. Investing in **Distressed companies** is speculative and subject to greater levels of credit, issuer and liquidity risks and the repayment of default obligations contains significant uncertainties such companies may be engaged in restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings. **Macro** strategies base their investment decisions on the anticipated price movement of stock markets, interest rates, foreign exchange, and physical commodities. These price movements result from many factors including forecasted shifts in world economies. Exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives are often used to magnify these price movements. The fixed income securities used in the structured credit relative value strategy may include CMBS, RMBS, ABS CLOs and other debt securities. They are subject to security-specific risks in addition to the risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates, credit/default, liquidity and forced deleveraging. **Long/short credit** strategies invest in the global credit markets which may be volatile. The risks associated with this strategy include investments in debt securities and the use of short selling and derivatives.

Private capital investments are complex, speculative investment vehicles that are not appropriate for all investors. The funds use complex trading strategies, including hedging and leveraging through derivatives and short selling and other aggressive investment practices. It is possible to lose your entire investment investing in these funds. Leverage can significantly increase return potential but create greater risk of loss. Derivatives generally have implied leverage which can magnify volatility and may entail other risks such as market, interest rate, credit, counterparty and management risks. Short selling involves leverage and theoretically unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase.

Equity securities are subject to market risk which means their value may fluctuate in response to general economic and market conditions, the prospects of individual companies, and industry sectors. Investments in equity securities are generally more volatile than other types of securities. Small and Mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile, subject to greater risks and are less liquid than large company stocks. Small- and mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile, subject to greater risks and are less liquid than large company stocks. Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks and there is no guarantee growth will be realized. There are no guarantees that value stocks will increase in value or that their intrinsic values will eventually be recognized by the overall market. Both growth and value types of investing tend to shift in and out of favor.

Investments in fixed-income securities are subject to interest rate, credit/default, liquidity, inflation and other risks. Bond prices fluctuate inversely to changes in interest rates. Therefore, a general rise in interest rates can result in the decline in the bond's price. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will default on payments of interest and/or principal. This risk is heightened in lower rated bonds. If sold prior to maturity, fixed income securities are subject to market risk. All fixed income investments may be worth less than their original cost upon redemption or maturity.

U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the federal government as to payment of principal and interest. Unlike U.S. government securities, agency securities carry the implicit guarantee of the U.S. government but are not direct obligations. Payment of principal and interest is solely the obligation of the issuer. If sold prior to maturity, both types of debt securities are subject to market risk. Although Treasuries are considered free from credit risk, they are subject to other types of risks. These risks include interest rate risk, which may cause the underlying value of the bond to fluctuate.

Municipal bonds offer interest payments exempt from federal taxes, and potentially state and local income taxes. These bonds are subject to interest rate and credit/default risk. Quality varies widely depending on the specific issuer. Municipal securities may also be subject to the alternative minimum tax and legislative and regulatory risk which is the risk that a change in the tax code could affect the value of taxable or tax-exempt interest income.

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to the risks associated with debt securities and to prepayment, extension and call risks. Changes in prepayments may significantly affect yield, average life and expected maturity. Extension risk is the risk that rising interest rates will slow the rate at which mortgages are prepaid. Call risk is the risk that if called prior to maturity, similar yielding investments may not be available for the Fund to purchase. These risks may be heightened for longer maturity and duration securities.

Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) are subject to interest rate risk, especially when real interest rates rise. This may cause the underlying value of the bond to fluctuate more than other fixed income securities.

Disclosures (2 of 2)

Asset class risks (continued)

Investing in foreign securities presents certain risks not associated with domestic investments, such as currency fluctuation, political and economic instability, and different accounting standards. This may result in greater share price volatility. These risks are heightened in emerging and frontier markets.

Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an investment to greater share price volatility than an investment in traditional equity or debt securities. Investments in commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. Investing in precious metals involves special risk considerations such as severe price fluctuations and adverse economic and regulatory developments which could materially and adversely affect an investment.

Investing in physical commodities, such as gold, silver, palladium and other precious metals, exposes a portfolio to material risk considerations such as potentially severe price fluctuations over short periods of time and storage costs that exceed the custodial and/or brokerage costs associated with a portfolio's other holdings.

Investment in securities of Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) involves certain risks which differ from an investment in the securities of a corporation. MLPs may be sensitive to price changes in oil, natural gas, etc., regulatory risk, and rising interest rates. A change in the current tax law regarding MLPs could result in the MLP being treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes which would reduce the amount of cash flows distributed by the MLP. Other risks include the volatility associated with the use of leverage; volatility of the commodities markets; market risks; supply and demand; natural and man-made catastrophes; competition; liquidity; market price discount from Net Asset Value and other material risks.

Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to that of the U.S. dollar. Exchange rate movement between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may cause the value of a portfolio's investments to decline.

Sector risks

Sector investing can be more volatile than investments that are broadly diversified over numerous sectors of the economy and will increase a portfolio's vulnerability to any single economic, political, or regulatory development affecting the sector. This can result in greater price volatility. Risks associated with the **Consumer Discretionary** sector include, among others, apparel price deflation due to low-cost entries, high inventory levels and pressure from e-commerce players, reduction in traditional advertising dollars, increasing household debt levels that could limit consumer appetite for discretionary purchases, declining consumer acceptance of new product introductions, and geopolitical uncertainty that could affect consumer sentiment. **Consumer Staples** industries can be significantly affected by competitive pricing particularly with respect to the growth of low-cost emerging market production, regulation, the performance of the overall economy, interest rates, and consumer confidence. **Communication Services** companies are vulnerable to their products and services becoming outdated because of technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by rapid technology changes; pricing competition, large equipment upgrades, substantial capital requirements and government regulation and approval of products and services. In addition, companies within the industry may invest heavily in research and development which is not guaranteed to lead to successful implementation of the proposed product. **Energy** sector may be adversely affected by changes in worldwide energy prices, exploration, production spending, government regulation, and changes in exchange rates, depletion of natural resources, and risks that arise from extreme weather conditions. Investing in the **Financial** services companies will subject an investment to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector. Some of the risks associated with investment in the **Health Care** sector include competition on branded products, sales erosion due to cheaper alternatives, research and development risk, government regulations and government approval of products anticipated to enter the market. There is increased risk investing in the **Industrials** sector. The industries within the sector can be significantly affected by general market and economic conditions, competition, technological innovation, legislation and government regulations, among other things, all of which can significantly affect a portfolio's performance. **Materials** industries can be significantly affected by the volatility of commodity prices, the exchange rate between foreign currency and the dollar, export/import concerns, worldwide competition, procurement and manufacturing and cost containment issues. **Real estate** investments have special risks, including possible illiquidity of the underlying properties, credit risk, interest rate fluctuations, and the impact of varied economic conditions. Risks associated with the **Technology** sector include increased competition from domestic and international companies, unexpected changes in demand, regulatory actions, technical problems with key products, and the departure of key members of management. Technology and Internet-related stocks, especially smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. **Utilities** are sensitive to changes in interest rates, and the securities within the sector can be volatile and may underperform in a slow economy.

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Index definitions (1 of 6)

Broad-based indexes are unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

Allocation Compositions (Slide 2)

Moderate Income Liquid is composed of: 2% Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index, 60% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 4% Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index, 5% JPM EMBI Global Index, 16% S&P 500 Index, 5% Russell Midcap Index, 2% Russell 2000 Index, 4% MSCI EAFE Index, 2% Bloomberg Commodity Index. U.S. Investment Grade Fixed Income encompasses the allocations to Short Term, Intermediate Term, and Long Term.

Moderate Growth & Income Liquid is composed of: 2% Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index, 30% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 6% Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index, 5% JPM EMBI Global Index, 24% S&P 500 Index, 10% Russell Midcap Index, 6% Russell 2000 Index, 8% MSCI EAFE Index, 5% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 4% Bloomberg Commodity Index. U.S. Investment Grade Fixed Income encompasses the allocations to Short Term, Intermediate Term, and Long Term.

Moderate Growth Liquid is composed of: 2% Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index, 8% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 3% Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index, 31% S&P 500 Index, 14% Russell Midcap Index, 10% Russell 2000 Index, 15% MSCI EAFE Index, 12% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 5% Bloomberg Commodity Index. U.S. Investment Grade Fixed Income encompasses the allocations to Short Term, Intermediate Term, and Long Term.

Equities (Slide 2)

Dow Jones Industrial Average is an unweighted index of 30 "blue-chip" industrial U.S. stocks.

NASDAQ Composite Index measures the market value of all domestic and foreign common stocks, representing a wide array of more than 5,000 companies.

S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index composed of 500 widely held common stocks that is generally considered representative of the US stock market.

Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 90% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell MidCap Index measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index.

Russell MidCap Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell MidCap Value Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 2000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 3000 Index measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

MSCI EAFE Index (U.S. Dollar) is designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap securities across 21 developed markets, including countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

MSCI Emerging Market Index (U.S. Dollar) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets.

Fixed Income (Slide 2)

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based measure of the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index includes public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 5–7 Year Bond Index is composed of the Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Index and the Bloomberg U.S. Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and includes Treasury issues, agency issues, corporate bond issues, and mortgage-backed securities with maturities of 5–7 years.

Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index is the intermediate component of the Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Index which is generally representative of government and investment grade corporate debt securities.

Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index is a market-weighted index generally representative of intermediate and long-term government and investment grade corporate debt securities having maturities of greater than one year.

Index definitions (2 of 6)

Fixed income (Slide 2)

Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index is an unmanaged index composed of long-term tax-exempt bonds with a minimum credit rating of Baa.

Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index covers the universe of fixed-rate, noninvestment-grade debt.

J.P. Morgan GBI (Global Bond Index) Global ex -U.S. (Unhedged) in USD is a representative of the total return performance in U.S. dollars on an unhedged basis of major non-U.S. bond markets.

J.P. Morgan EMBI (Emerging Market Bond Index) Global (U.S. Dollar) currently covers 27 emerging market countries. Included in the EMBI Global are U.S.-dollar-denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans, and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

Real assets and hedge funds (Slide 2)

HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies; including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage. The strategies are asset weighted based on the distribution of assets in the hedge fund industry.

FTSE/EPRA NAREIT Developed Index is designed to track the performance of listed real-estate companies and REITs in developed countries worldwide.

Bloomberg Commodity Index is comprised of 23 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity.

Economic indexes (Slides 3-4)

Citigroup Economic Surprise Index represents the sum of the difference between official economic results and forecasts. With a sum over 0, its economic performance generally beats market expectations. With a sum below 0, its economic conditions are generally worse than expected.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) produces monthly data on changes in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative basket of goods and services.

The Institute of Supply Management (ISM) Manufacturing Index® is a composite index based on the diffusion indexes of five of the indexes with equal weights: New Orders (seasonally adjusted), Production (seasonally adjusted), Employment (seasonally adjusted), Supplier Deliveries (seasonally adjusted), and Inventories. An Index values over 50 indicate expansion; below 50 indicates contraction. The values for the index can be between 0 and 100.

The Institute of Supply Management (ISM) Non-Manufacturing Index® is a composite index based on the diffusion indexes for four of the indicators with equal weights: Business Activity (seasonally adjusted), New Orders (seasonally adjusted), Employment (seasonally adjusted) and Supplier Deliveries. An Index values over 50 indicate expansion; below 50 indicates contraction. The values for the index can be between 0 and 100.

PMI Surveys, such as the **Eurozone, China, and Japan Manufacturing PMIs** track sentiment among purchasing managers at manufacturing, construction and/or services firms. An overall sentiment index is generally calculated from the results of queries on production, orders, inventories, employment, prices, etc.

Caixin China General Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), sponsored by Caixin and compiled by international information and data analytics provider IHS Markit, is closely watched by investors as one of the first available indicators every month of the strength of the Chinese economy.

Eurostat Eurozone Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices (MUICP) is an aggregate measure of consumer inflation for all countries within the eurozone.

Small Business Optimism Index is the small business optimism index is compiled from a survey that is conducted each month by the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) of its members. The index is a composite of ten seasonally adjusted components based on questions on the following: plans to increase employment, plans to make capital outlays, plans to increase inventories, expect economy to improve, expect real sales higher, current inventory, current job opening, expected credit conditions, now a good time to expand, and earnings trend.

Equities (Slide 5)

Global Market Equity: MSCI AC World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 23 developed and 23 emerging markets.

Large Cap Equity: S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index composed of 500 widely held common stocks that is generally considered representative of the US stock market. Returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions.

Large Cap Growth Equity: Russell 1000® Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 1000® Index measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 90% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. The **Russell 3000® Index** measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Large Cap Value Equity: Russell 1000® Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Mid Cap Equity: Russell Midcap® Index measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 25% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000® Index.

Small Cap Equity: Russell 2000® Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Developed Market ex. U.S. Equity: MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 21 developed markets, excluding the US & Canada.

Index definitions (3 of 6)

Equities (Slide 5)

Developed Small Cap Equities: The **MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index** is an equity index which captures small cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. With 2,282 constituents, the index covers approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Emerging Markets: **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of 23 emerging market countries.

Frontier Market Equity: **MSCI Frontier Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of frontier markets.

S&P 500 Communication Services Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® communication services sector.

S&P 500 Consumer Discretionary Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® consumer discretionary sector.

S&P 500 Consumer Staples Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® consumer staples sector.

S&P 500 Energy Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® energy sector.

S&P 500 Financials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® financials sector.

S&P 500 Health Care Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® health care sector.

S&P 500 Industrials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® industrials sector.

S&P 500 Information Technology Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® information technology sector.

S&P 500 Materials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® materials sector.

S&P 500 Real Estate Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® real estate sector.

S&P 500 Utilities Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS utilities sector.

Fixed Income (Slide 6)

Global Multiverse Fixed Income: **Bloomberg Multiverse Index** provides a broad-based measure of the global fixed-income bond market. The index represents the union of the Global Aggregate Index and the Global High-Yield Index and captures investment grade and high yield securities in all eligible currencies.

U.S. Inv Grade Taxable Fixed Income: **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is composed of the Bloomberg Capital U.S. Government/Credit Index and the Bloomberg Capital U.S. Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and includes Treasury issues, agency issues, corporate bond issues, and mortgage-backed securities.

Index definitions (4 of 6)

Fixed Income (Slide 6)

U.S. Treasury Bills Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills Index includes all publicly issued zero-coupon U.S. Treasury Bills that have a remaining maturity of less than 3 months and more than 1 month, are rated investment grade, and have \$250 million or more of outstanding face value. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate and non convertible.

Short, Intermediate and Long Term Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is made up of the Bloomberg U.S. Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and Asset-Backed Securities Index, including securities that are of investment grade quality or better, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least \$100 million.

U.S. Treasury Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index includes public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

U.S. Corporate Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and Yankee debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.

U.S. Municipal Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index represents municipal bonds with a minimum credit rating of at least Baa, an outstanding par value of at least \$3 million, and a remaining maturity of at least one year. The index excludes taxable municipal bonds, bonds with floating rates, derivatives, and certificates of participation.

U.S. TIPS Fixed Income: Bloomberg Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Index includes all publicly issued, investment-grade U.S. TIPS with an outstanding face value of more than \$250 million and that have at least one year to maturity.

U.S. High Yield Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Bond Index is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of below investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

Developed ex. U.S. Fixed Income: JPMorgan GBI Global ex-U.S. (Unhedged) in USD is an unmanaged index market representative of the total return performance in U.S. dollars on an unhedged basis of major non-U.S. bond markets.

Emerging Market Fixed Income: JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global), which currently covers 27 emerging market countries. Included in the EMBI Global are U.S. - dollar-denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans, and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

Emerging Market Spread: Bloomberg EM USD Aggregate Index is a flagship hard currency Emerging Markets debt benchmark that includes USD denominated debt from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers. The index is broad-based in its coverage by sector and by country, and reflects the evolution of EM benchmarking from traditional sovereign bond indices to Aggregate-style benchmarks that are more representative of the EM investment choice set. Country eligibility and classification as an Emerging Market is rules-based and reviewed on an annual basis using World Bank income group and International Monetary Fund (IMF) country classifications. This index was previously called the Bloomberg US EM Index and history is available back to 1993.

Hedged DM Fixed Income: JPMorgan Non-U.S. Global Government Bond Index (Hedged) is a representative of the total return performance, on a hedged basis, of major non-U.S. bond markets. It is calculated in U.S. dollars.

Real Assets (Slide 7)

Public Real Estate: FTSE/EPRA NAREIT Developed Index is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITs worldwide.

U.S. REITs: FTSE NAREIT U.S. All Equity REITs Index is designed to track the performance of REITs representing equity interests in (as opposed to mortgages) on properties. It represents all tax-qualified REITs with more than 50 percent of total assets in qualifying real estate assets, other than mortgages secured by real property that also meet minimum size and liquidity criteria.

International REITs: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed ex U.S. Index is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies in developed countries worldwide other than the U.S.

S&P Goldman Sachs Commodity Index (GSCI) is a composite index of commodity sector returns representing unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities. The index includes futures contracts on 24 physical commodities of which Energy represents nearly 70%.

Bloomberg Commodity Index is comprised of 23 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity.

Bloomberg Commodity Energy Subindex is a commodity group subindex of the Bloomberg CTR. The index is composed of futures contracts on crude oil, heating oil, unleaded gasoline and natural gas. It reflects the return on fully collateralized futures positions and is quoted in USD.

Bloomberg Precious Metals Subindex is a commodity group subindex of the Bloomberg CTR. It is composed of futures contracts on gold and silver. It reflects the return on underlying commodity future price movements only and is quoted in USD.

Commodities (RICI): The Rogers International Commodity Index is a U.S. dollar based index representing the value of a basket of commodities consumed in the global economy. Representing futures contracts on 37 physical commodities, it is designed to track prices of raw materials not just in the U.S. but around the world.

Global Infrastructure: S&P Global Infrastructure Index provides liquid and tradable exposure to 75 companies from around the world that represent the listed infrastructure universe. To create diversified exposure, the index includes three distinct infrastructure clusters: utilities, transportation and energy.

MLPs: Alerian MLP Index is the leading gauge of energy infrastructure Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs). The capped, float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted index, whose constituents earn the majority of their cash flow from midstream activities involving energy commodities, is disseminated real-time on a price-return basis (AMZ) and on a total-return basis (AMZX).

Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the futures contracts on 19 physical commodities comprising the Index plus the rate of interest that could be earned on cash collateral invested in specified Treasury Bills. The Index is a rolling index rebalancing annually.

Bloomberg Agriculture Subindex Total Return Index reflects the returns of an index composed of futures contracts on coffee, corn, cotton, soybeans, soybean oil, soybean meal, sugar, and wheat.

Bloomberg Energy Subindex Total Return Index reflects the returns of an index composed of futures contracts on crude oil, heating oil, unleaded gasoline, and natural gas.

Bloomberg Industrial Metals Subindex Total Return Index reflects the returns of an index composed of longer-dated future contracts on aluminum, copper, nickel, and zinc.

Bloomberg Precious Metals Subindex Total Return Index reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the futures contracts on precious metals commodities.

Index definitions (5 of 6)

Alternative Assets (Slide 8)

Note: Unlike most asset class indices, HFR Index returns reflect deduction for fees. Because the HFR indices are calculated based on information that is voluntarily provided actual returns may be lower than those reported. Results for funds that go out of business are included in the index until the date that they cease operations. Therefore, these indices may not be complete or accurate representations of the hedge fund universe and may be biased in several ways.

Global Hedge Funds: The HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index is a global, equal-weighted index of over 2,000 single-manager funds that report to HFR Database. Constituent funds report monthly net-of-all-fees performance in U.S. dollars and have a minimum of \$50 million under management or a 12-month track record of active performance. The HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index does not include Funds of Hedge Funds.

Relative Value: The HFRI Relative Value Index: maintains positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment theses, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Fixed income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity for the investment manager. RV position may be involved in corporate transactions also, but as opposed to ED exposures, the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a pricing discrepancy between related securities, as opposed to the outcome of the corporate transaction.

Arbitrage: HFRI RV: Multi-Strategy Index: multi-strategies employ an investment thesis predicated on realization of a spread between related yield instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread contains a fixed income, derivative, equity, real estate, MLP or combination of these or other instruments. Strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity for the investment manager.

Long/Short Credit: HFRI Relative Value Fixed Income—Corporate Index. Includes strategies predicated on realization of a spread between related instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread is a corporate fixed-income instrument. Strategies are designed to isolate attractive opportunities between a variety of fixed income instruments, typically realizing an attractive spread between multiple corporate bonds or between a corporate and risk free government bond. They typically involve arbitrage positions with little or no net credit market exposure, but are predicated on specific, anticipated idiosyncratic developments.

Structured Credit/Asset Backed: HFRI Relative Value Fixed Income-Asset Backed Index includes strategies predicated on realization of a spread between related instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread is a fixed-income instrument backed by physical collateral or other financial obligations (loans, credit cards) other than those of a specific corporation. Strategies are designed to isolate attractive opportunities between a variety of fixed income instruments specifically securitized by collateral commitments, which frequently include loans, pools and portfolios of loans, receivables, real estate, machinery or other tangible financial commitments. Investment thesis may be predicated on an attractive spread given the nature and quality of the collateral, the liquidity characteristics of the underlying instruments and on issuance and trends in collateralized fixed-income instruments, broadly speaking. In many cases, investment managers hedge, limit, or offset interest-rate exposure in the interest of isolating the risk of the position to strictly the disparity between the yield of the instrument and that of the lower-risk instruments.

Macro: HFRI Macro Index: Investment Managers which trade a broad range of strategies in which the investment process is predicated on movements in underlying economic variables and the impact these have on equity, fixed income, hard currency and commodity markets. Managers employ a variety of techniques, both discretionary and systematic analysis, combinations of top down and bottom up theses, quantitative and fundamental approaches and long and short term holding periods. Although some strategies employ RV techniques, Macro strategies are distinct from RV strategies in that the primary investment thesis is predicated on predicted or future movements in the underlying instruments, rather than realization of a valuation discrepancy between securities. In a similar way, while both Macro and equity hedge managers may hold equity securities, the overriding investment thesis is predicated on the impact movements in underlying macroeconomic variables may have on security prices, as opposes to EH, in which the fundamental characteristics on the company are the most significant are integral to investment thesis.

Systematic Macro: HFRI Macro Systematic Diversified Index: Diversified strategies employing mathematical, algorithmic and technical models, with little or no influence of individuals over the portfolio positioning. Strategies are designed to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across individual instruments or asset classes. Strategies typically employ quantitative processes which focus on statistically robust or technical patterns in the return series of the asset, and they typically focus on highly liquid instruments and maintain shorter holding periods than either discretionary or mean-reverting strategies. Although some strategies seek to employ counter-trend models, strategies benefit most from an environment characterized by persistent, discernible trending behavior. Typically have no greater than 35 percent of portfolio in either dedicated currency or commodity exposures over a given market cycle.

Discretionary Macro: HFRI Macro Discretionary Thematic Index: Strategies primarily rely on the evaluation of market data, relationships and influences, as interpreted by individuals who make decisions on portfolio positions; strategies employ an investment process most heavily influenced by top-down analysis of macroeconomic variables. Investment Managers may trade actively in developed and emerging markets, focusing on both absolute and relative levels on equity markets, interest rates/fixed income markets, currency and commodity markets; they frequently employ spread trades to isolate a differential between instrument identified by the Investment Manager as being inconsistent with expected value. Portfolio positions typically are predicated on the evolution of investment themes the Manager expects to develop over a relevant time frame, which in many cases contain contrarian or volatility-focused components.

Index definitions (6 of 6)

Alternative Assets (Slide 8)

Event Driven: HFRI Event Driven Index: Investment Managers who maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in corporate transactions of a wide variety including but not limited to mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance or other capital structure adjustments. Security types can range from most senior in the capital structure to most junior or subordinated, and frequently involve additional derivative securities. Event Driven exposure includes a combination of sensitivities to equity markets, credit markets and idiosyncratic, company specific developments. Investment theses are typically predicated on fundamental characteristics (as opposed to quantitative), with the realization of the thesis predicated on a specific development exogenous to the existing capital structure.

Activist: HFRI Event Driven Activist Index: Strategies may obtain or attempt to obtain representation on the company's board of directors in an effort to impact the firm's policies or strategic direction and in some cases may advocate activities such as division or asset sales, partial or complete corporate divestiture, dividends or share buybacks, and changes in management. Strategies employ an investment process primarily focused on opportunities in equity and equity-related instruments of companies that are currently or prospectively engaged in a corporate transaction, security issuance/repurchase, asset sales, division spin-off or other catalyst-oriented situation. These involve both announced transactions and situations in which no formal announcement is expected to occur. Activist strategies would expect to have greater than 50 percent of the portfolio in activist positions, as described.

Distressed Credit: HFRI Event Driven Distressed/Restructuring Index: Strategies focus on corporate fixed-income instruments, primarily corporate credit instruments of companies trading at significant discounts to their value at issuance or obliged (par value) at maturity as a result of either formal bankruptcy proceedings or financial-market perception of near-term proceedings. Managers are typically actively involved with the management of these companies; they are frequently involved on creditors' committees in negotiating the exchange of securities for alternative obligations, either swaps of debt, equity or hybrid securities. Managers employ fundamental credit processes focused on valuation and asset coverage of securities of distressed firms; in most cases portfolio exposures are concentrated in instruments that are publicly traded, in some cases actively and in others under reduced liquidity but in general for which a reasonable public market exists. Strategies employ primarily debt (greater than 60 percent) but also may maintain related equity exposure.

Merger Arbitrage: HFRI Event Driven Merger Arbitrage Index: Strategies primarily focus on opportunities in equity and equity-related instruments of companies that are currently engaged in a corporate transaction. Merger Arbitrage involves primarily announced transactions, typically with limited or no exposure to situations in which no formal announcement is expected to occur. Opportunities are frequently presented in cross-border, collared, and international transactions that incorporate multiple geographic regulatory institutions, typically with minimal exposure to corporate credits. Strategies typically have over 75 percent of positions in announced transactions over a given market cycle.

Equity Hedge: HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index: Investment Managers who maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. EH managers would typically maintain at least 50 percent exposure to, and may in some cases be entirely invested in, equities, both long and short.

Directional Equity: HFRX Equity Hedge Multi-Strategy Index: Managers maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity-derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations, and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. Managers typically do not maintain more than 50 percent exposure to any one Equity Hedge sub-strategy.

Equity Market Neutral: HFRI Equity Hedge Equity Market Neutral Index: Strategies employ sophisticated quantitative techniques to analyze price data to ascertain information about future price movement and relationships between securities. These can include both Factor-based and Statistical Arbitrage/Trading strategies. Factor-based investment strategies include strategies predicated on the systematic analysis of common relationships between securities. In many cases, portfolios are constructed to be neutral to one or multiple variables, such as broader equity markets in dollar or beta terms, and leverage is frequently employed to enhance the return profile of the positions identified. Statistical Arbitrage/Trading strategies consist of strategies predicated on exploiting pricing anomalies which may occur as a function of expected mean reversion inherent in security prices; high-frequency techniques may be employed; trading strategies may also be based on technical analysis or designed opportunistically to exploit new information that the investment manager believes has not been fully, completely, or accurately discounted into current security prices. Strategies typically maintain characteristic net equity market exposure no greater than 10 percent long or short.

The **Cambridge Associates LLC U.S. Private Equity Index®** uses a horizon calculation based on data compiled from more than 1,400 institutional-quality buyout, growth equity, private equity energy, and subordinated capital funds formed between 1986 and 2021. The funds included in the index report their performance voluntarily and therefore the index may reflect a bias towards funds with records of success. Funds report unaudited quarterly data to Cambridge Associates when calculating the index. The index is not transparent and cannot be independently verified because Cambridge Associates does not identify the funds included in the index. Because Cambridge Associates recalculates the index each time a new fund is added, the historical performance of the index is not fixed, can't be replicated and will differ over time from the day presented. The returns shown are net of fees, expenses and carried interest. Index returns do not represent fund performance.

MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 23 developed and 26 emerging markets.

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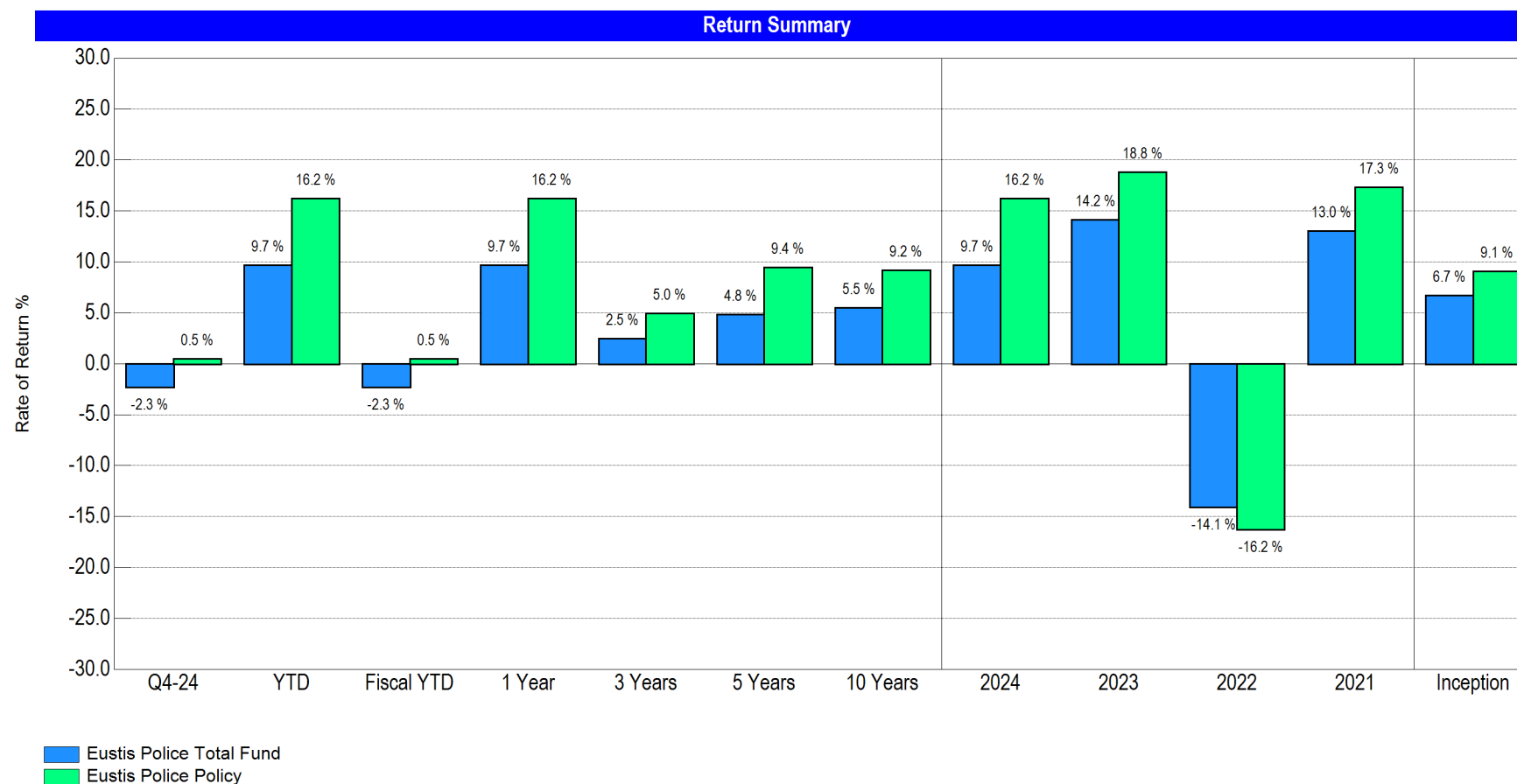
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Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Composite Performance (Net)

As of December 31, 2024



All returns are shown net of fees unless otherwise noted.

- Eustis Police Policy = S&P 500 65% / Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR 35

Eustis Police Pension

Eustis Police Total Fund

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Performance Summary (Net)

As of December 31, 2024

	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	YTD (%)	Fiscal YTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
Eustis Police Total Fund	26,776,665	100.0	-2.3	9.7	-2.3	9.7	2.5	4.8	5.5	6.7	Jan-90
<i>Eustis Police Policy</i>			<u>0.5</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<i>Jan-90</i>
Over/Under			-2.8	-6.5	-2.8	-6.5	-2.5	-4.6	-3.7	-2.4	
<i>InvMetrics Public DB < \$50mm Net Median</i>			-1.2	11.3	-1.2	11.3	2.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	<i>Jan-90</i>
Highland Capital (formerly ICC)	6,223,898	23.2	-2.6	14.0	-2.6	14.0	5.5	8.9	8.7	7.9	Jan-90
<i>Russell 1000 Value</i>			<u>-2.0</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>-2.0</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<i>Jan-90</i>
Over/Under			-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-2.0	
<i>eV US Large Cap Value Equity Net Median</i>			-1.7	14.4	-1.7	14.4	6.4	9.8	9.1	10.2	<i>Jan-90</i>
Clearbridge	4,336,566	16.2	3.4	28.2	3.4	28.2	7.8	--	--	11.5	Oct-20
<i>Russell 1000 Growth</i>			<u>7.1</u>	<u>33.4</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>33.4</u>	<u>10.5</u>	--	--	<u>16.5</u>	<i>Oct-20</i>
Over/Under			-3.7	-5.2	-3.7	-5.2	-2.7			-5.0	
<i>eV US Large Cap Growth Equity Net Median</i>			5.0	28.4	5.0	28.4	7.5	15.7	14.5	13.0	<i>Oct-20</i>
Confluence	3,856,547	14.4	-5.5	8.2	-5.5	8.2	3.2	--	--	8.6	Oct-20
<i>Russell 3000 Value</i>			<u>-1.9</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>-1.9</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>5.4</u>	--	--	<u>13.6</u>	<i>Oct-20</i>
Over/Under			-3.6	-5.8	-3.6	-5.8	-2.2			-5.0	
<i>eV US Dividend Focus Equity Net Median</i>			-1.7	14.5	-1.7	14.5	5.5	9.4	9.4	12.7	<i>Oct-20</i>
iShares Russell 2500 ETF	1,436,500	5.4	0.4	10.8	0.4	10.8	1.4	7.8	--	10.8	Jan-19
<i>Russell 2500</i>			<u>0.6</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>8.8</u>	--	<u>11.7</u>	<i>Jan-19</i>
Over/Under			-0.2	-1.2	-0.2	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0		-0.9	
<i>SMID MStar MF Median</i>			0.2	11.9	0.2	11.9	2.4	8.9	8.6	11.8	<i>Jan-19</i>
International Equity	2,410,971	9.0	-5.2	2.2	-5.2	2.2	1.0	4.6	4.8	5.3	Dec-09
<i>MSCI EAFE</i>			<u>-8.1</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>-8.1</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<i>Dec-09</i>
Over/Under			2.9	-1.6	2.9	-1.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	
<i>eV All EAFE Equity Net Median</i>			-7.6	4.5	-7.6	4.5	1.3	4.8	5.4	6.0	<i>Dec-09</i>
Integrity (formerly Capstone)	8,512,183	31.8	-2.9	1.5	-2.9	1.5	-1.9	0.7	1.7	3.4	Dec-97
<i>Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR</i>			<u>-3.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>-3.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>-2.6</u>	<u>-0.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<i>Dec-97</i>
Over/Under			0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	-0.6	
<i>eV US Core Plus Fixed Inc Net Median</i>			-2.8	2.5	-2.8	2.5	-1.9	0.6	2.1	4.7	<i>Dec-97</i>

- Eustis Police Policy = S&P 500 65% / Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR 35%

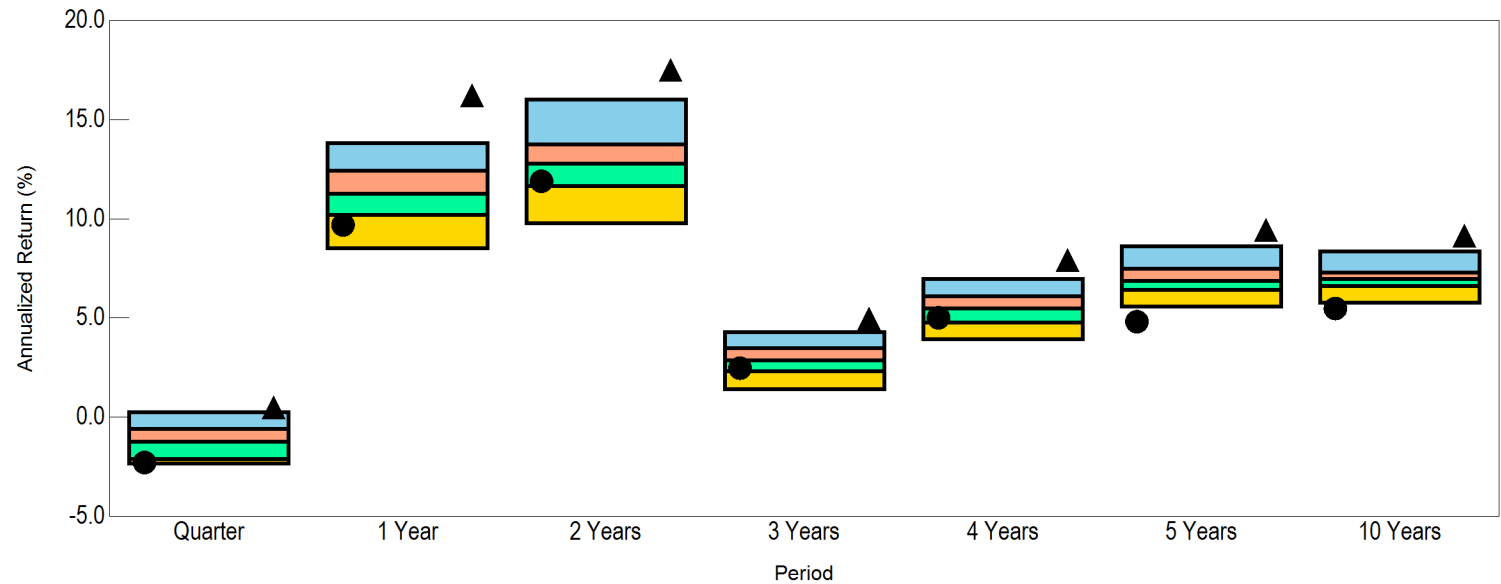
The information provided for assets not held at Wells Fargo Advisors has not been verified. The actual value and/or performance of these assets may differ from that shown.

All manager returns are net of fees.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

InvMetrics Public DB < \$50mm Net Return Comparison
Ending December 31, 2024



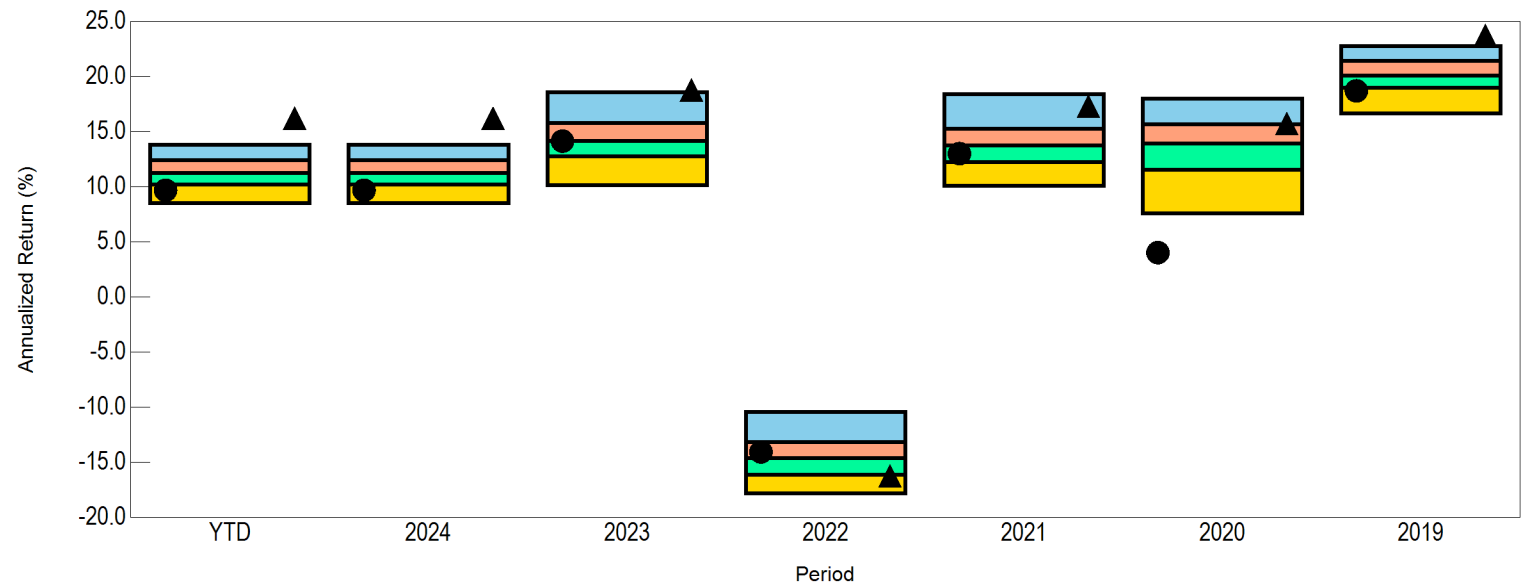
	Return (Rank)						
	Quarter	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	10 Years
5th Percentile	0.2	13.8	16.0	4.3	6.9	8.6	8.3
25th Percentile	-0.6	12.4	13.8	3.5	6.1	7.5	7.3
Median	-1.2	11.3	12.8	2.9	5.5	6.9	7.0
75th Percentile	-2.1	10.2	11.7	2.3	4.8	6.4	6.6
95th Percentile	-2.3	8.5	9.8	1.4	3.9	5.6	5.8
# of Portfolios	116	114	102	101	96	93	75
● Eustis Police Total Fund	-2.3 (93)	9.7 (91)	11.9 (70)	2.5 (70)	5.0 (69)	4.8 (99)	5.5 (98)
▲ Eustis Police Policy	0.5 (4)	16.2 (2)	17.5 (2)	5.0 (3)	7.9 (2)	9.4 (3)	9.2 (2)

Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

InvMetrics Public DB < \$50mm Net Return Comparison
Ending December 31, 2024



	Return (Rank)											
5th Percentile	13.8		13.8		18.5		-10.5		18.4		18.0	
25th Percentile	12.4		12.4		15.8		-13.2		15.3		15.7	
Median	11.3		11.3		14.2		-14.6		13.8		13.9	
75th Percentile	10.2		10.2		12.8		-16.1		12.3		11.6	
95th Percentile	8.5		8.5		10.2		-17.8		10.1		7.6	
# of Portfolios	114		114		242		247		238		265	
● Eustis Police Total Fund	9.7	(91)	9.7	(91)	14.2	(51)	-14.1	(40)	13.0	(61)	4.0	(99)
▲ Eustis Police Policy	16.2	(2)	16.2	(2)	18.8	(3)	-16.2	(77)	17.3	(7)	15.7	(25)
											18.7	(80)
											23.7	(2)

Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

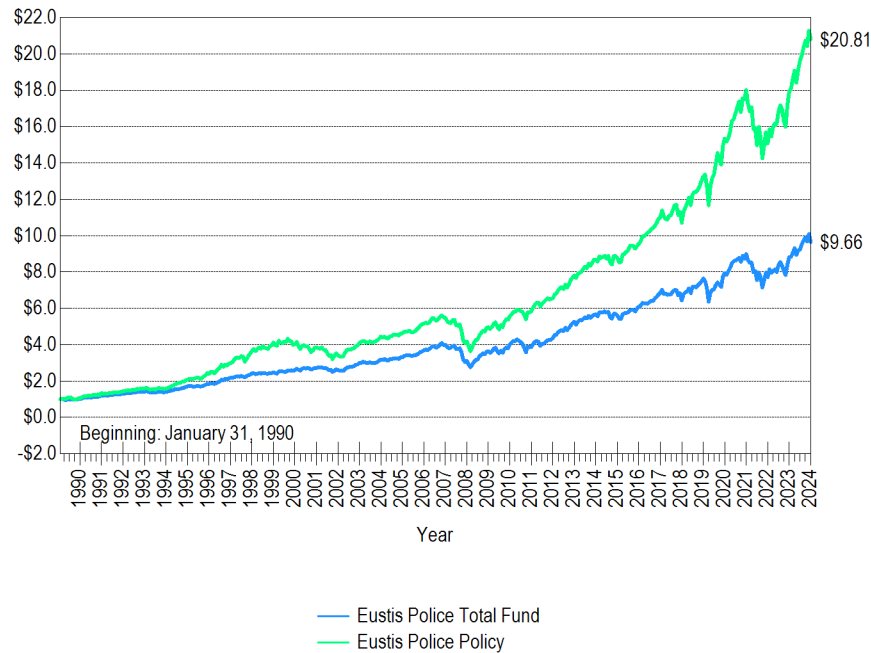
Eustis Police Pension

Eustis Police Total Fund

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

Growth of a Dollar



Risk/Return Statistics

	Eustis Police Total Fund	Eustis Police Policy
RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Number of Periods	419	419
Maximum Return	8.58	9.11
Minimum Return	-11.71	-11.79
Annualized Return	6.71	9.08
Total Return	865.96	1,981.49
Annualized Excess Return Over Risk Free	3.96	6.33
Annualized Excess Return	-2.37	0.00
RISK SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Beta	0.80	1.00
Upside Deviation	5.32	5.96
Downside Deviation	6.74	7.13
RISK/RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Annualized Standard Deviation	8.81	10.03
Annualized Alpha	-0.59	0.00
Annualized Alpha-Jensen	-1.13	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.45	0.63
Excess Return Over Market / Risk	-0.27	0.00
Tracking Error	4.08	0.00
Information Ratio	-0.58	--
CORRELATION STATISTICS		
R-Squared	0.84	1.00
Correlation	0.91	1.00

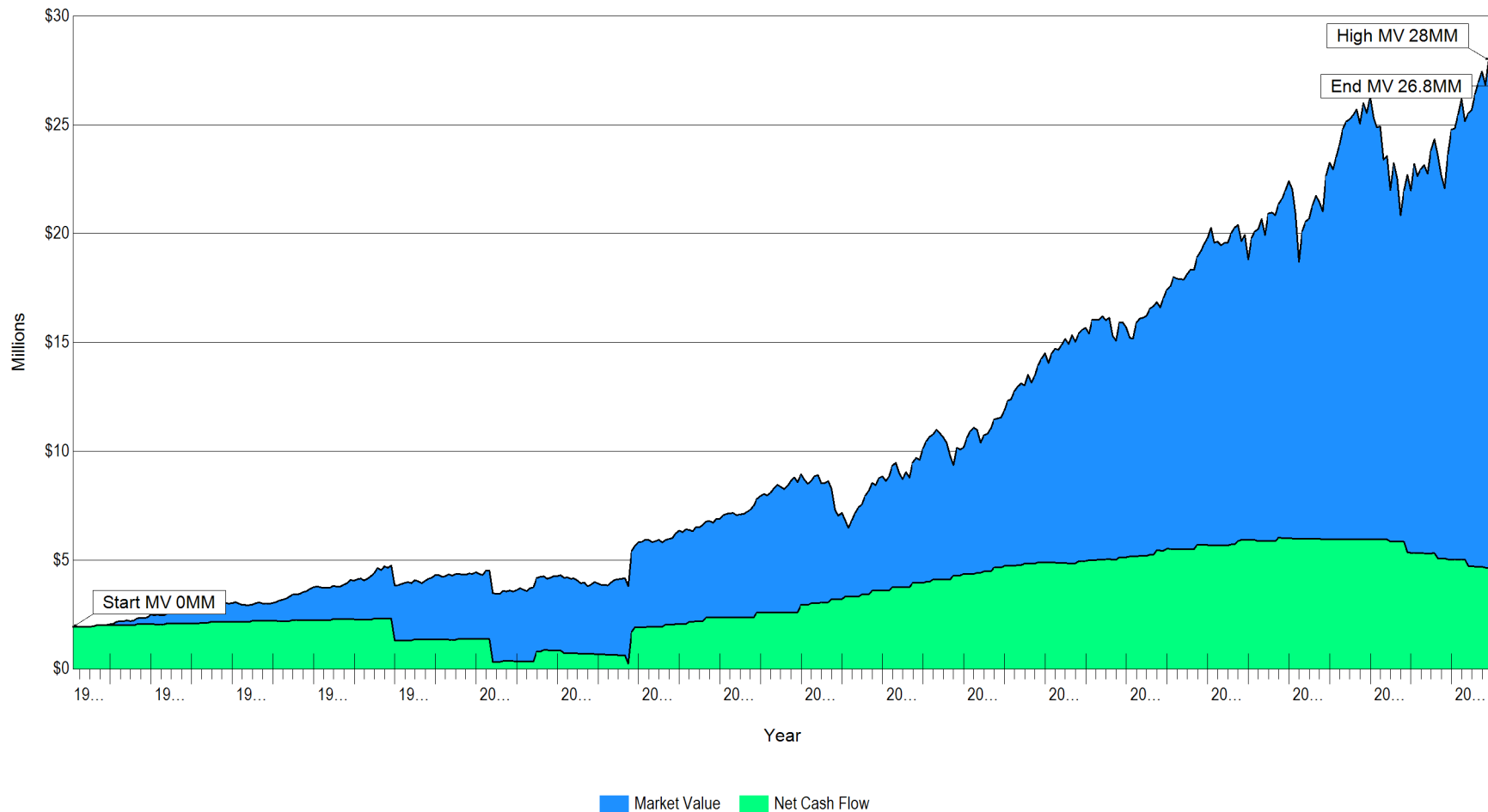
Summary of Cash Flows

	Last Three Months	Year-To-Date	Fiscal Year-To-Date	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception 1/31/90
Beginning Market Value	\$27,445,654	\$24,775,162	\$27,445,654	\$24,775,162	\$26,279,728	\$22,415,647	\$15,668,638	\$0
Contributions	\$0	\$306,345	\$0	\$306,345	\$808,521	\$6,811,205	\$12,051,146	\$23,327,435
Withdrawals	-\$41,363	-\$685,928	-\$41,363	-\$685,928	-\$2,108,283	-\$8,171,255	-\$12,355,340	-\$18,676,859
Net Cash Flow	-\$41,363	-\$379,583	-\$41,363	-\$379,583	-\$1,299,762	-\$1,360,050	-\$304,194	\$4,650,576
Net Investment Change	-\$627,626	\$2,381,085	-\$627,626	\$2,381,085	\$1,796,699	\$5,721,068	\$11,412,221	\$22,126,089
Ending Market Value	\$26,776,665	\$26,776,665	\$26,776,665	\$26,776,665	\$26,776,665	\$26,776,665	\$26,776,665	\$26,776,665

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

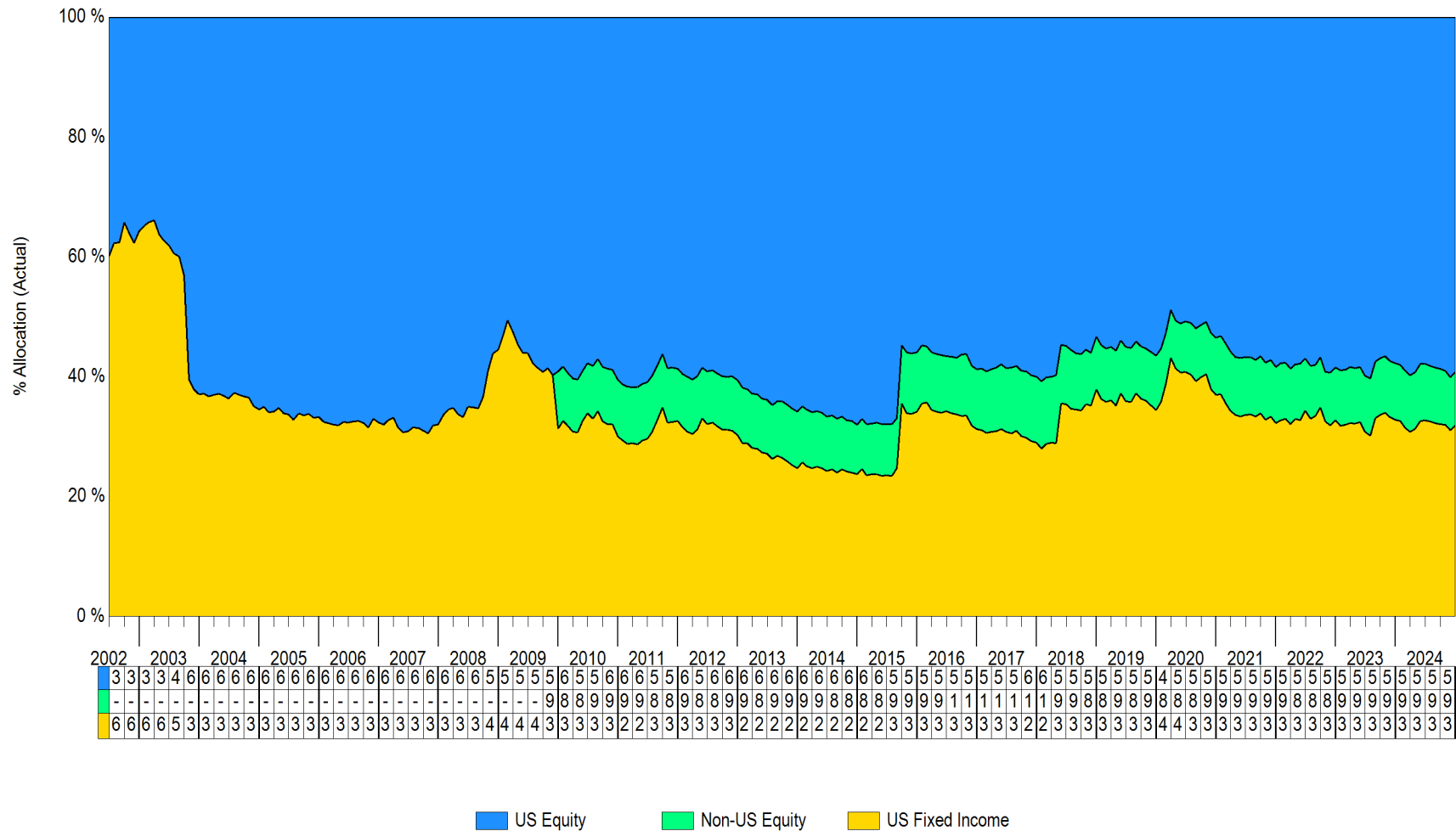
Market Value History
35 Years Ending December 31, 2024



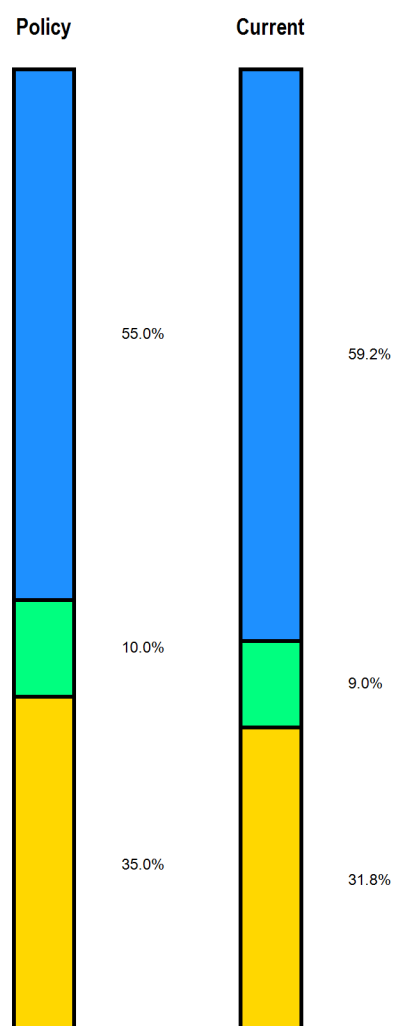
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

Asset Allocation History
22 Years 6 Months Ending December 31, 2024

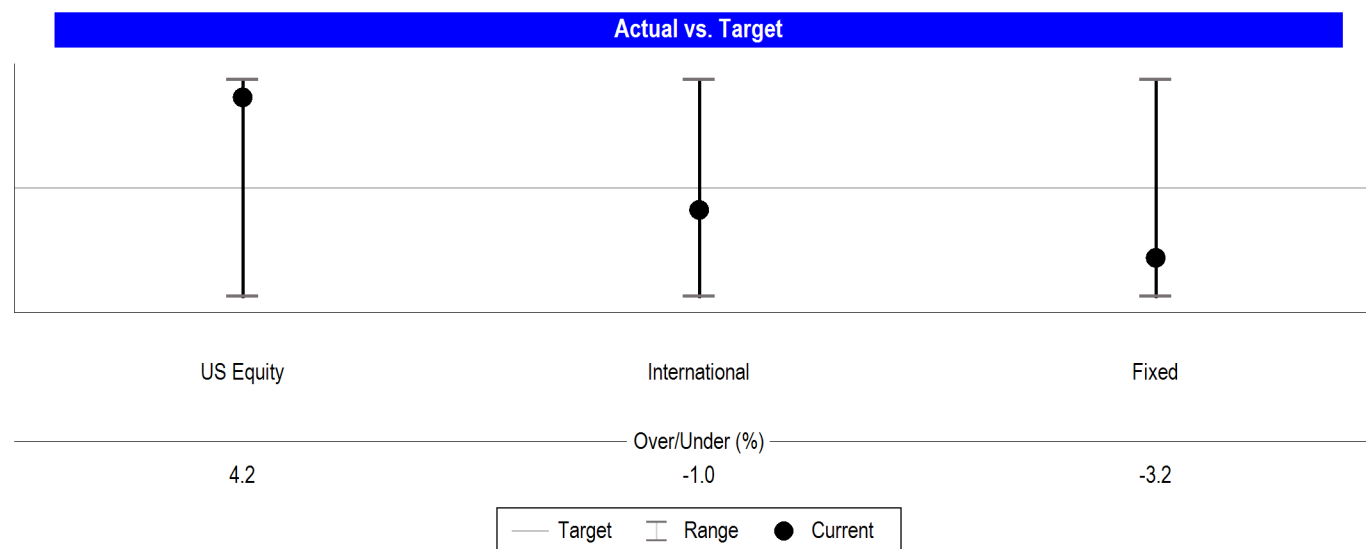


As of December 31, 2024



Asset Allocation vs. Target As Of December 31, 2024							
	Policy Range	Policy	%	Current	%	Difference*	%
US Equity	50.0% - 60.0%	\$14,727,166	55.0%	\$15,853,511	59.2%	\$1,126,345	4.2%
International	5.0% - 15.0%	\$2,677,666	10.0%	\$2,410,971	9.0%	-\$266,696	-1.0%
Fixed	30.0% - 40.0%	\$9,371,833	35.0%	\$8,512,183	31.8%	-\$859,649	-3.2%
Total		\$26,776,665	100.0%	\$26,776,665	100.0%		

*Difference between Policy and Current Allocation

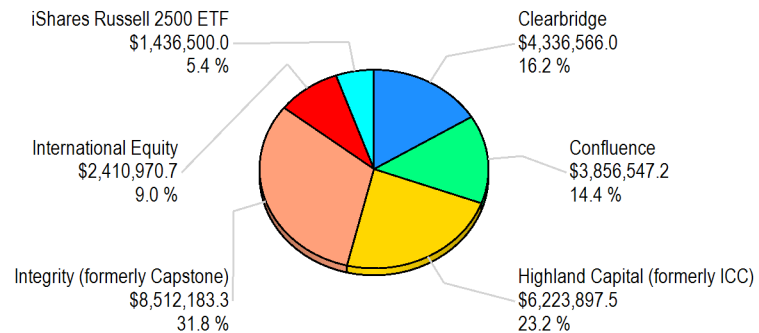


As of December 31, 2024

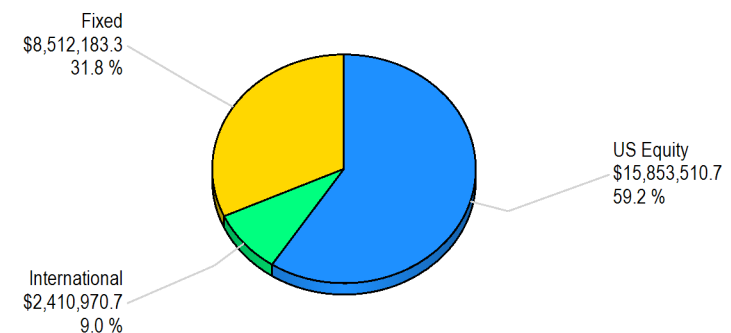
Manager Roster

	Account Type	Benchmark	Universe	Market Value	Allocation	Inception
Clearbridge	US Equity	Russell 1000 Growth	eV US Large Cap Growth Equity Net	\$4,336,566	16.2%	10/1/2020
Confluence	US Equity	Russell 3000 Value	eV US Dividend Focus Equity Net	\$3,856,547	14.4%	10/1/2020
Highland Capital (formerly ICC)	US Equity	Russell 1000 Value	eV US Large Cap Value Equity Net	\$6,223,898	23.2%	1/31/1990
Integrity (formerly Capstone)	Fixed	Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR	eV US Core Plus Fixed Inc Net	\$8,512,183	31.8%	12/31/1997
International Equity	International	MSCI EAFE	eV All EAFE Equity Net	\$2,410,971	9.0%	12/31/2009
iShares Russell 2500 ETF	US Equity	Russell 2500	SMID MStar MF	\$1,436,500	5.4%	1/1/2019
Total		65% S&P 500 Index (Total Return) / 35% Barclays Govt/Credit	InvMetrics Public DB < \$50mm Net	\$26,776,665	100.0%	1/31/1990

Current Allocation



Current Allocation

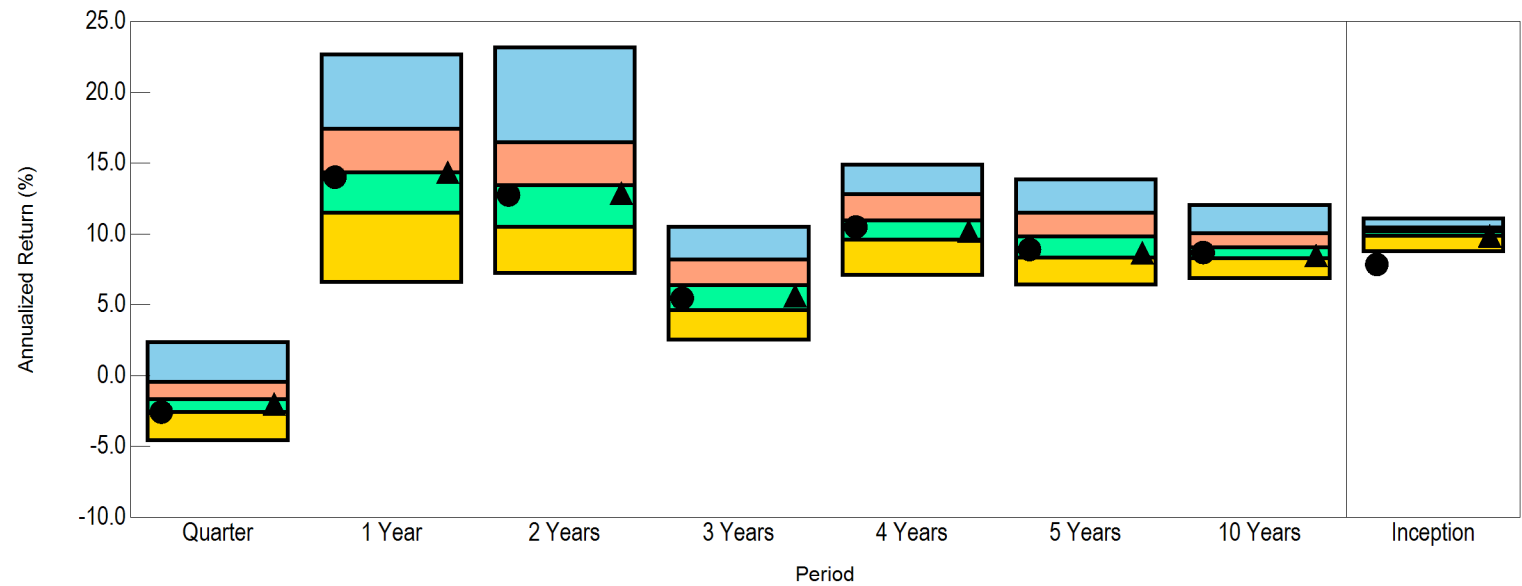


Investment Analysis

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

eV US Large Cap Value Equity Net Return Comparison
Ending December 31, 2024



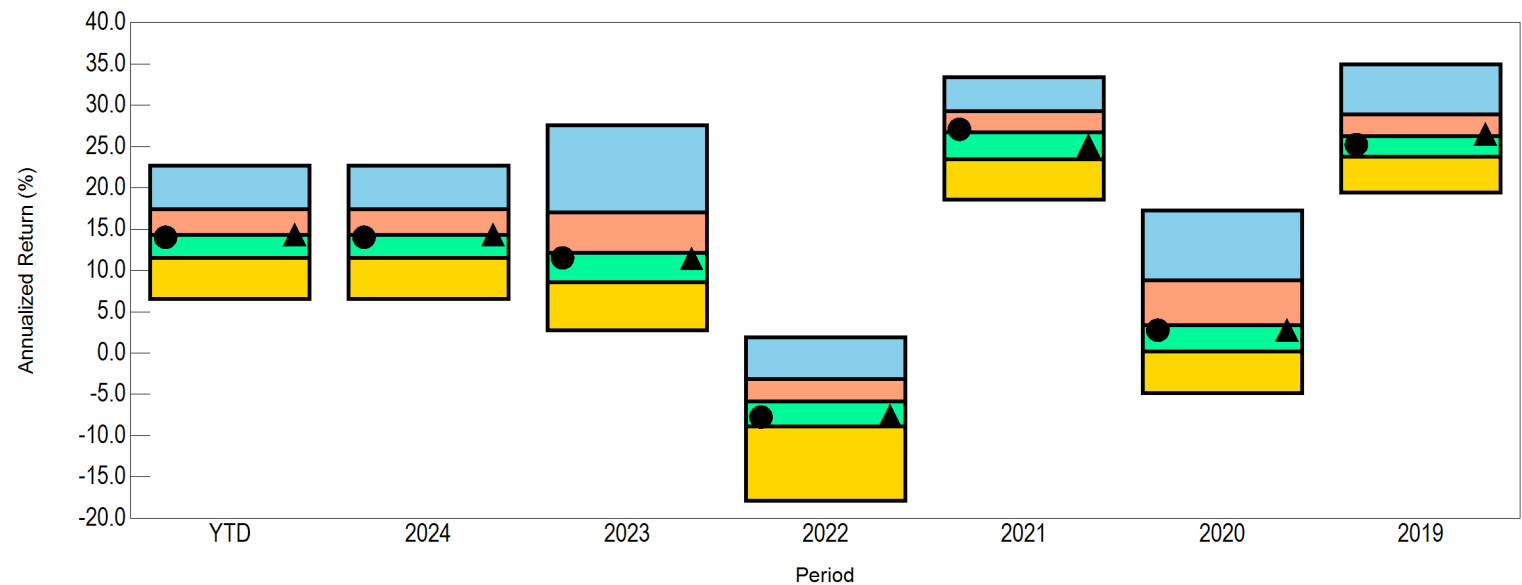
	Return (Rank)													
	Quarter		1 Year		2 Years		3 Years		4 Years		5 Years		10 Years	
5th Percentile	2.3		22.7		23.1		10.5		14.9		13.8		12.0	
25th Percentile	-0.4		17.5		16.5		8.2		12.8		11.5		10.1	
Median	-1.7		14.4		13.5		6.4		11.0		9.8		9.1	
75th Percentile	-2.5		11.5		10.5		4.6		9.6		8.3		8.3	
95th Percentile	-4.5		6.6		7.3		2.6		7.1		6.5		6.9	
# of Portfolios	294		294		292		287		282		276		244	
● Highland Capital (formerly ICC)	-2.6	(76)	14.0	(52)	12.8	(57)	5.5	(64)	10.5	(60)	8.9	(65)	8.7	(63)
▲ Russell 1000 Value	-2.0	(62)	14.4	(51)	12.9	(55)	5.6	(62)	10.2	(65)	8.7	(69)	8.5	(70)
													7.9	(99)
													9.9	(77)

Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

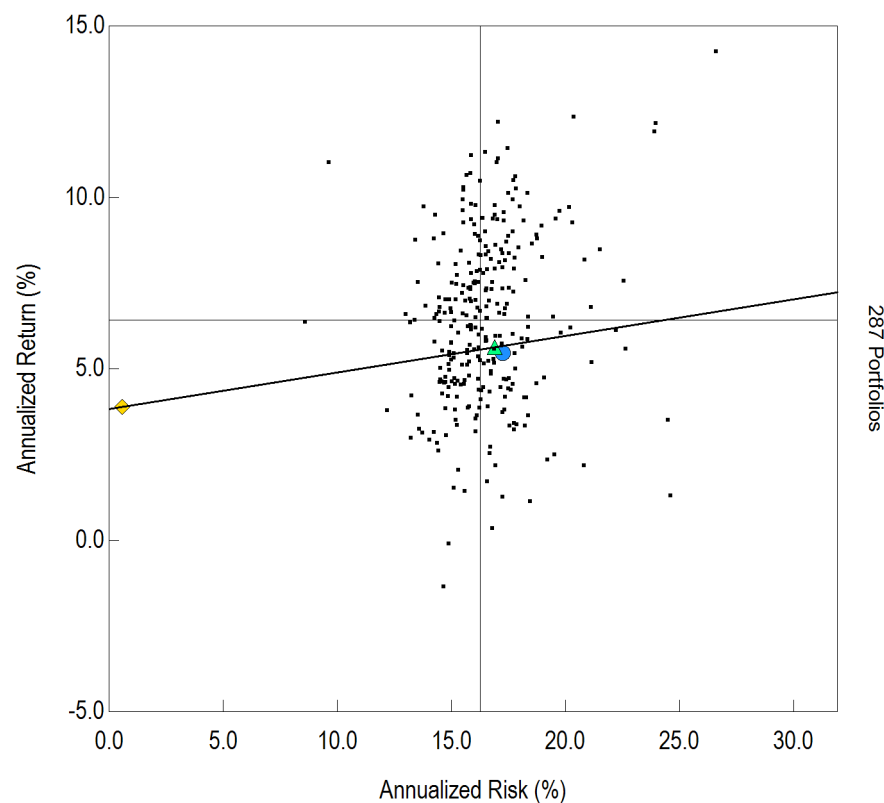
eV US Large Cap Value Equity Net Return Comparison
Ending December 31, 2024



	Return (Rank)											
	YTD	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019					
5th Percentile	22.7	22.7	27.5	1.9	33.4	17.2	34.9					
25th Percentile	17.5	17.5	17.1	-3.1	29.3	8.9	28.9					
Median	14.4	14.4	12.2	-5.8	26.8	3.4	26.3					
75th Percentile	11.5	11.5	8.6	-8.9	23.5	0.2	23.8					
95th Percentile	6.6	6.6	2.8	-17.8	18.6	-4.8	19.5					
# of Portfolios	294	294	330	321	240	239	249					
● Highland Capital (formerly ICC)	14.0 (52)	14.0 (52)	11.5 (55)	-7.7 (68)	27.1 (47)	2.8 (54)	25.2 (62)					
▲ Russell 1000 Value	14.4 (51)	14.4 (51)	11.5 (56)	-7.5 (66)	25.2 (65)	2.8 (54)	26.5 (49)					

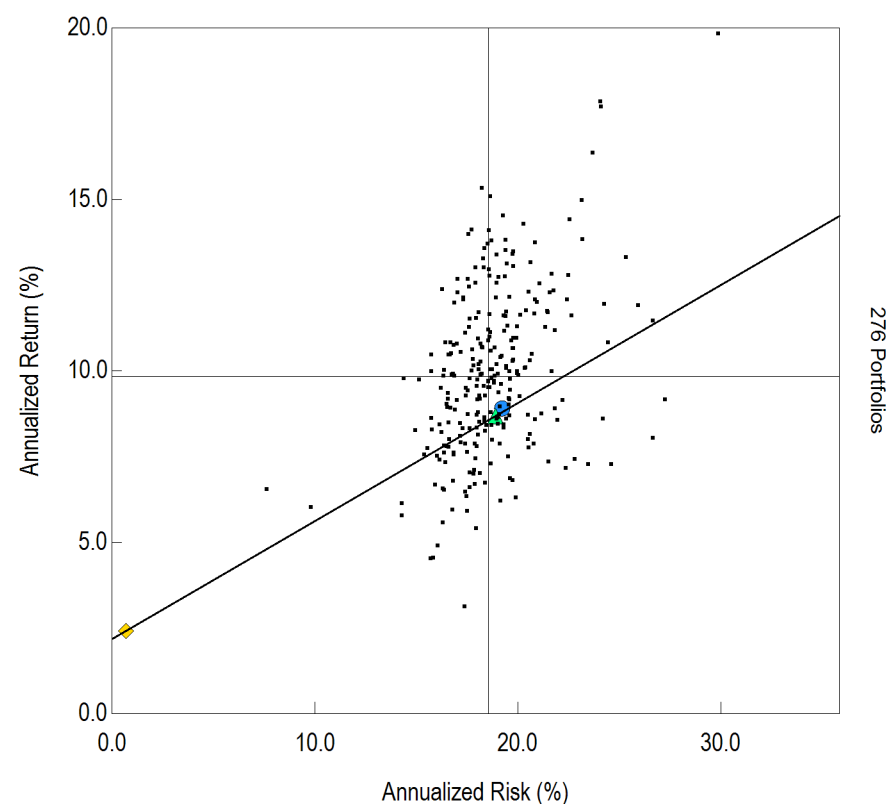
Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

EV US LARGE CAP VALUE EQUITY NET ACCOUNTS
3 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2024



- Highland Capital (formerly ICC)
- ▲ Market Proxy: Russell 1000 Value
- ◆ Risk-Free Proxy: 91 Day T-Bills

EV US LARGE CAP VALUE EQUITY NET ACCOUNTS
5 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2024



- Highland Capital (formerly ICC)
- ▲ Market Proxy: Russell 1000 Value
- ◆ Risk-Free Proxy: 91 Day T-Bills

Highland Capital (formerly ICC)

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

Account Information

Account Name	Highland Capital (formerly ICC)
Account Structure	Separate Account
Investment Style	Active
Inception Date	1/31/90
Account Type	US Equity
Benchmark	Russell 1000 Value
Universe	eV US Large Cap Value Equity Net

Risk/Return Statistics

	Highland Capital (formerly ICC)	Russell 1000 Value
--	---------------------------------	--------------------

RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS

Number of Periods	419	419
Maximum Return	13.31	13.45
Minimum Return	-17.83	-17.31
Annualized Return	7.86	9.87
Total Return	1,302.53	2,576.61
Annualized Excess Return Over Risk Free	5.10	7.12
Annualized Excess Return	-2.01	0.00

RISK SUMMARY STATISTICS

Beta	0.90	1.00
Upside Deviation	8.74	8.51
Downside Deviation	10.99	11.08

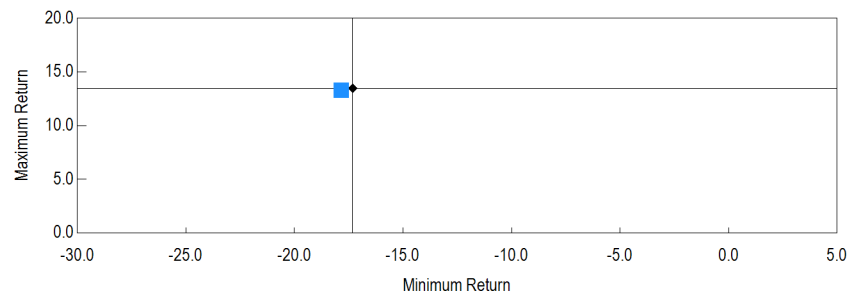
RISK/RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS

Annualized Standard Deviation	14.12	14.79
Annualized Alpha	-0.99	0.00
Annualized Alpha-Jensen	-1.27	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.36	0.48
Excess Return Over Market / Risk	-0.14	0.00
Tracking Error	5.11	0.00
Information Ratio	-0.39	--

CORRELATION STATISTICS

R-Squared	0.88	1.00
Correlation	0.94	1.00

Minimum and Maximum Returns Since February 01, 1990



- Highland Capital (formerly ICC)
- ◆ Russell 1000 Value

Summary of Cash Flows

	Last Three Months	Year-To-Date	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception 1/31/90
Beginning Market Value	\$6,388,206	\$5,752,444	\$5,752,444	\$6,089,871	\$11,623,053	\$10,652,642	\$0
Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$232	-\$4,150	\$722,197	\$6,828,950
Withdrawals	\$0	-\$313,847	-\$313,847	-\$806,130	-\$6,852,271	-\$10,705,385	-\$14,589,467
Net Cash Flow	\$0	-\$313,847	-\$313,847	-\$805,898	-\$6,856,421	-\$9,983,188	-\$7,760,517
Net Investment Change	-\$164,309	\$785,301	\$785,301	\$939,925	\$1,457,266	\$5,554,443	\$13,984,414
Ending Market Value	\$6,223,898	\$6,223,898	\$6,223,898	\$6,223,898	\$6,223,898	\$6,223,898	\$6,223,898

Highland Capital (formerly ICC)

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

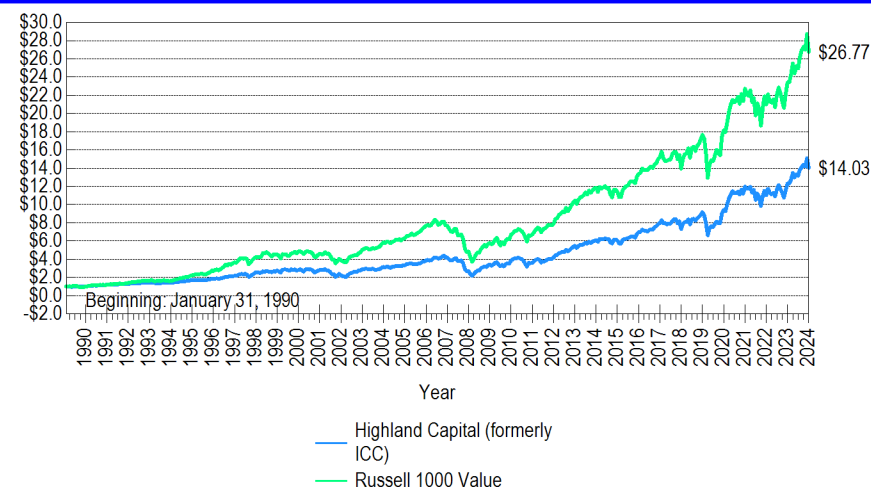
As of December 31, 2024

Performance Summary

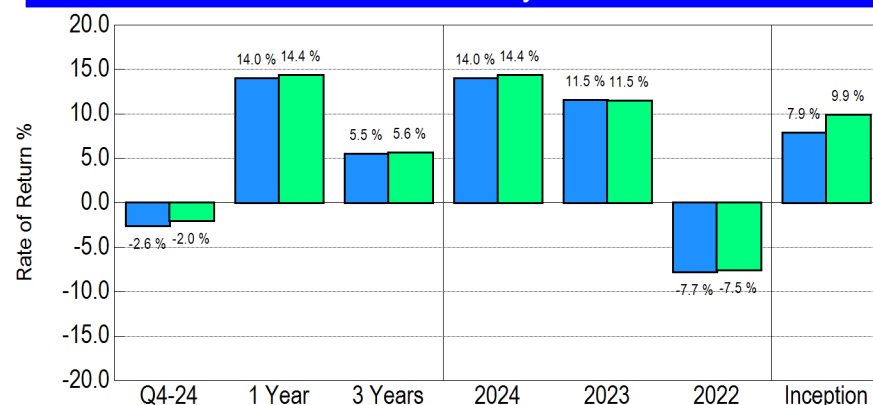
Annualized Returns	Q4-24	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs
Highland Capital (formerly ICC)	-2.57%	14.02%	14.02%	5.47%	8.91%	8.70%
<i>Russell 1000 Value</i>	-1.98%	14.37%	14.37%	5.63%	8.68%	8.49%
Over/Under	-0.59%	-0.35%	-0.35%	-0.17%	0.22%	0.21%
Universe Median	1.60%	22.75%	22.75%	8.04%	13.76%	12.51%
Number of Portfolios	323	323	323	319	302	244
Universe Quartile Ranking						
Calendar Year Returns	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Highland Capital (formerly ICC)	14.02%	11.52%	-7.74%	27.10%	2.77%	25.24%
<i>Russell 1000 Value</i>	14.37%	11.46%	-7.54%	25.16%	2.79%	26.54%
Over/Under	-0.35%	0.06%	-0.21%	1.94%	-0.03%	-1.30%

Please see the end of this report for important disclosures and definitions.

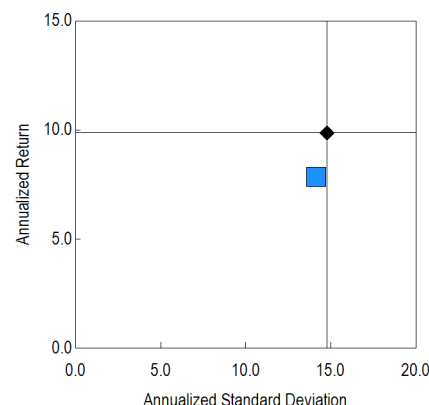
Growth of a Dollar



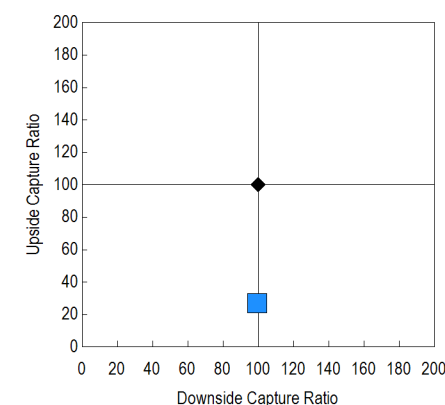
Return Summary



Risk Return



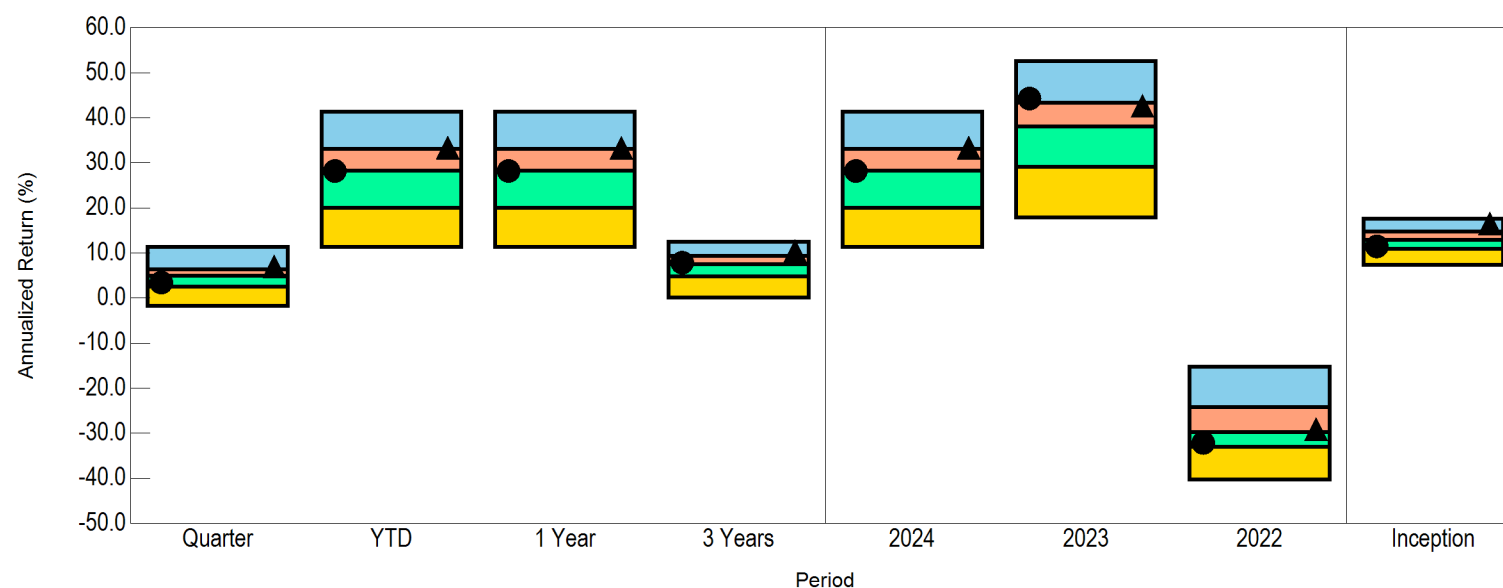
Upside/Downside



Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

eV US Large Cap Growth Equity Net Return Comparison Ending December 31, 2024



	Return (Rank)							
	Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	2024	2023	2022	Inception
5th Percentile	11.3	41.3	41.3	12.4	41.3	52.5	-15.4	17.5
25th Percentile	6.4	33.1	33.1	9.4	33.1	43.4	-24.2	14.9
Median	5.0	28.4	28.4	7.5	28.4	38.2	-29.7	13.0
75th Percentile	2.5	20.1	20.1	4.9	20.1	29.3	-33.0	11.0
95th Percentile	-1.6	11.4	11.4	0.2	11.4	18.0	-40.3	7.5
# of Portfolios	204	204	204	201	204	230	237	197
● Clearbridge	3.4 (66)	28.2 (51)	28.2 (51)	7.8 (43)	28.2 (51)	44.3 (20)	-32.2 (71)	11.5 (73)
▲ Russell 1000 Growth	7.1 (20)	33.4 (25)	33.4 (25)	10.5 (17)	33.4 (25)	42.7 (29)	-29.1 (47)	16.5 (10)

Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

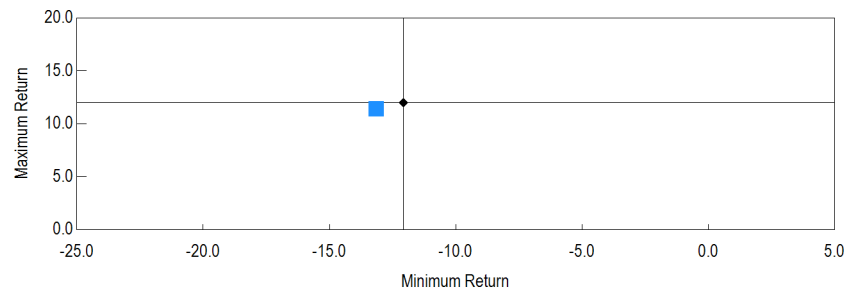
Account Information

Account Name	Clearbridge
Account Structure	Separate Account
Investment Style	Active
Inception Date	10/01/20
Account Type	US Equity
Benchmark	Russell 1000 Growth
Universe	eV US Large Cap Growth Equity Net

Risk/Return Statistics

	Clearbridge	Russell 1000 Growth
RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Number of Periods	51	51
Maximum Return	11.41	12.00
Minimum Return	-13.15	-12.08
Annualized Return	11.46	16.54
Total Return	58.57	91.64
Annualized Excess Return Over Risk Free	8.60	13.68
Annualized Excess Return	-5.08	0.00

Minimum and Maximum Returns Since February 01, 1990



RISK SUMMARY STATISTICS

Beta	1.03	1.00
Upside Deviation	10.69	10.36
Downside Deviation	13.60	12.10

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS

Annualized Standard Deviation	20.41	19.20
Annualized Alpha	-5.64	0.00
Annualized Alpha-Jensen	-5.55	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.42	0.71
Excess Return Over Market / Risk	-0.25	0.00
Tracking Error	4.74	0.00
Information Ratio	-1.07	--

CORRELATION STATISTICS

R-Squared	0.95	1.00
Correlation	0.97	1.00





Summary of Cash Flows

	Last Three Months	Year-To-Date	One Year	Three Years	Inception 10/1/20
Beginning Market Value	\$4,193,301	\$3,532,665	\$3,532,665	\$3,874,571	\$0
Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
Withdrawals	\$0	-\$164,039	-\$164,039	-\$388,961	-\$388,961
Net Cash Flow	\$0	-\$164,039	-\$164,039	-\$388,961	\$2,611,039
Net Investment Change	\$143,265	\$967,940	\$967,940	\$850,956	\$1,725,527
Ending Market Value	\$4,336,566	\$4,336,566	\$4,336,566	\$4,336,566	\$4,336,566

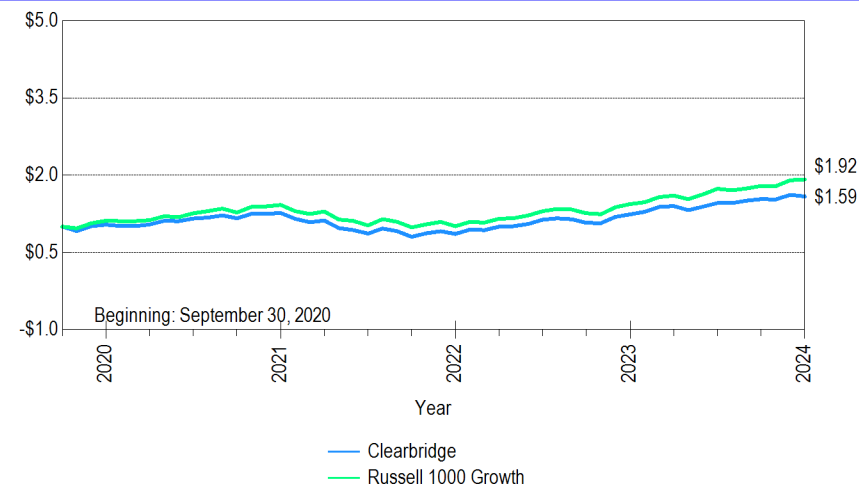
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

Performance Summary

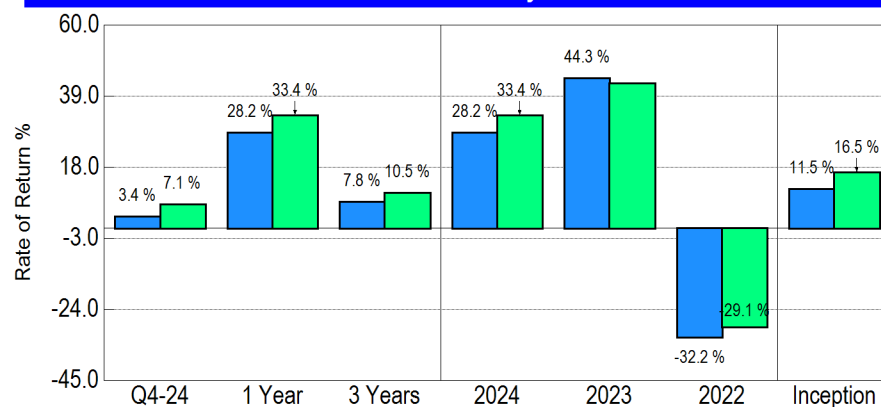
Annualized Returns	Q4-24	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs
Clearbridge	3.42%	28.19%	28.19%	7.84%
<i>Russell 1000 Growth</i>	<i>7.07%</i>	<i>33.36%</i>	<i>33.36%</i>	<i>10.47%</i>
Over/Under	-3.65%	-5.16%	-5.16%	-2.63%
Universe Median	5.00%	28.40%	28.40%	7.54%
Number of Portfolios	204	204	204	201
Universe Quartile Ranking				
Calendar Year Returns	2024	2023	2022	
Clearbridge	28.19%	44.25%	-32.18%	
<i>Russell 1000 Growth</i>	<i>33.36%</i>	<i>42.68%</i>	<i>-29.14%</i>	
Over/Under	-5.16%	1.58%	-3.04%	

Growth of a Dollar

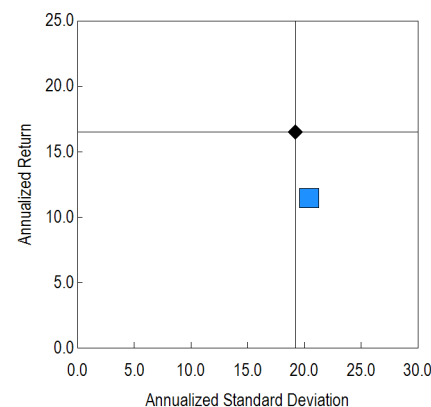


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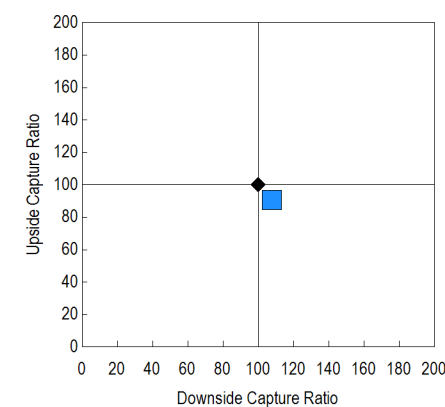
Return Summary



Risk Return



Upside/Downside



Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

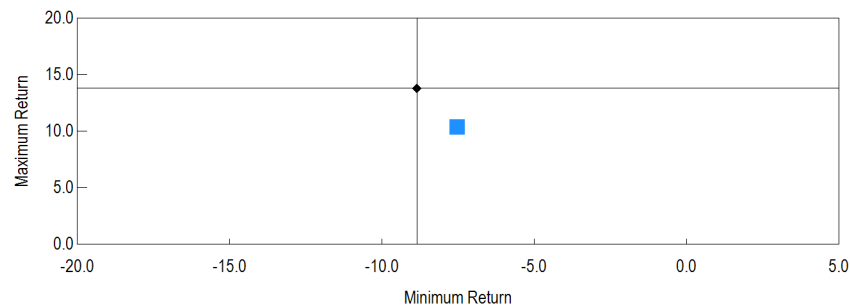
Account Information

Account Name	Confluence
Account Structure	Separate Account
Investment Style	Active
Inception Date	10/01/20
Account Type	US Equity
Benchmark	Russell 3000 Value
Universe	eV US Dividend Focus Equity Net

Risk/Return Statistics

	Confluence	Russell 3000 Value
RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Number of Periods	51	51
Maximum Return	10.38	13.80
Minimum Return	-7.53	-8.86
Annualized Return	8.62	13.62
Total Return	42.13	72.09
Annualized Excess Return Over Risk Free	5.76	10.76
Annualized Excess Return	-5.00	0.00

Minimum and Maximum Returns Since February 01, 1990



- Confluence
- ◆ Russell 3000 Value

RISK SUMMARY STATISTICS

Beta	0.89	1.00
Upside Deviation	9.40	9.89
Downside Deviation	7.09	8.51

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS

Annualized Standard Deviation	15.77	16.93
Annualized Alpha	-3.44	0.00
Annualized Alpha-Jensen	-3.76	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.37	0.64
Excess Return Over Market / Risk	-0.32	0.00
Tracking Error	5.29	0.00
Information Ratio	-0.95	--

CORRELATION STATISTICS

R-Squared	0.90	1.00
Correlation	0.95	1.00

Summary of Cash Flows

	Last Three Months	Year-To-Date	One Year	Three Years	Inception 10/1/20
Beginning Market Value	\$4,080,854	\$3,716,036	\$3,716,036	\$3,937,172	\$0
Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
Withdrawals	\$0	-\$156,393	-\$156,393	-\$436,642	-\$436,642
Net Cash Flow	\$0	-\$156,393	-\$156,393	-\$436,642	\$2,563,358
Net Investment Change	-\$224,307	\$296,904	\$296,904	\$356,017	\$1,293,189
Ending Market Value	\$3,856,547	\$3,856,547	\$3,856,547	\$3,856,547	\$3,856,547

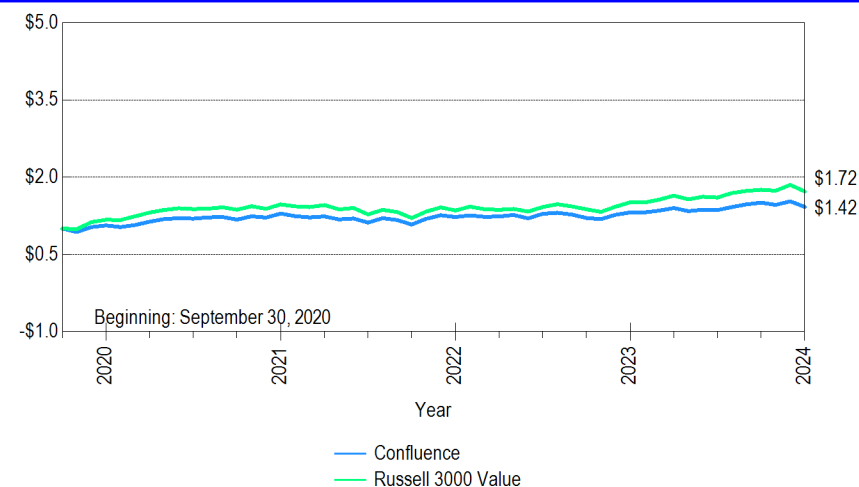
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

Performance Summary

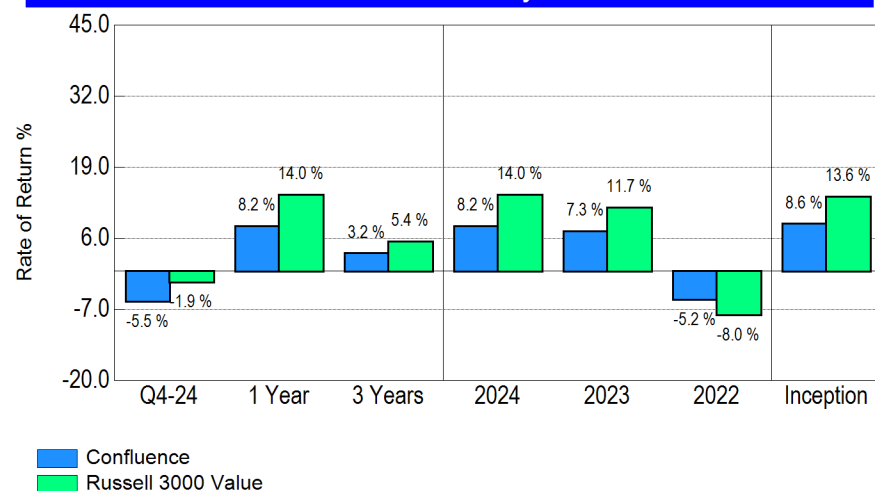
Annualized Returns	Q4-24	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs
Confluence	-5.50%	8.20%	8.20%	3.24%
<i>Russell 3000 Value</i>	<i>-1.94%</i>	<i>13.98%</i>	<i>13.98%</i>	<i>5.40%</i>
Over/Under	-3.56%	-5.78%	-5.78%	-2.17%
Universe Median	-1.73%	14.50%	14.50%	5.49%
Number of Portfolios	147	147	147	141
Universe Quartile Ranking				
Calendar Year Returns	2024	2023	2022	
Confluence	8.20%	7.25%	-5.19%	
<i>Russell 3000 Value</i>	<i>13.98%</i>	<i>11.65%</i>	<i>-7.98%</i>	
Over/Under	-5.78%	-4.40%	2.79%	

Growth of a Dollar

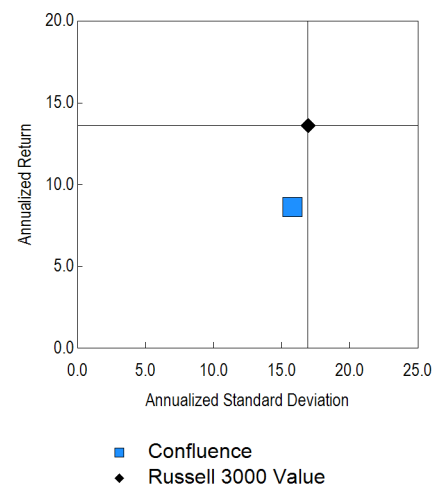


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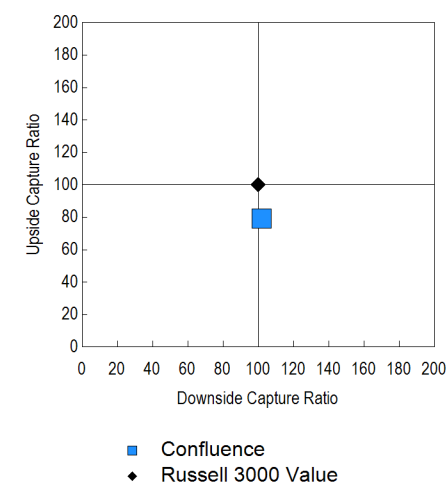
Return Summary



Risk Return



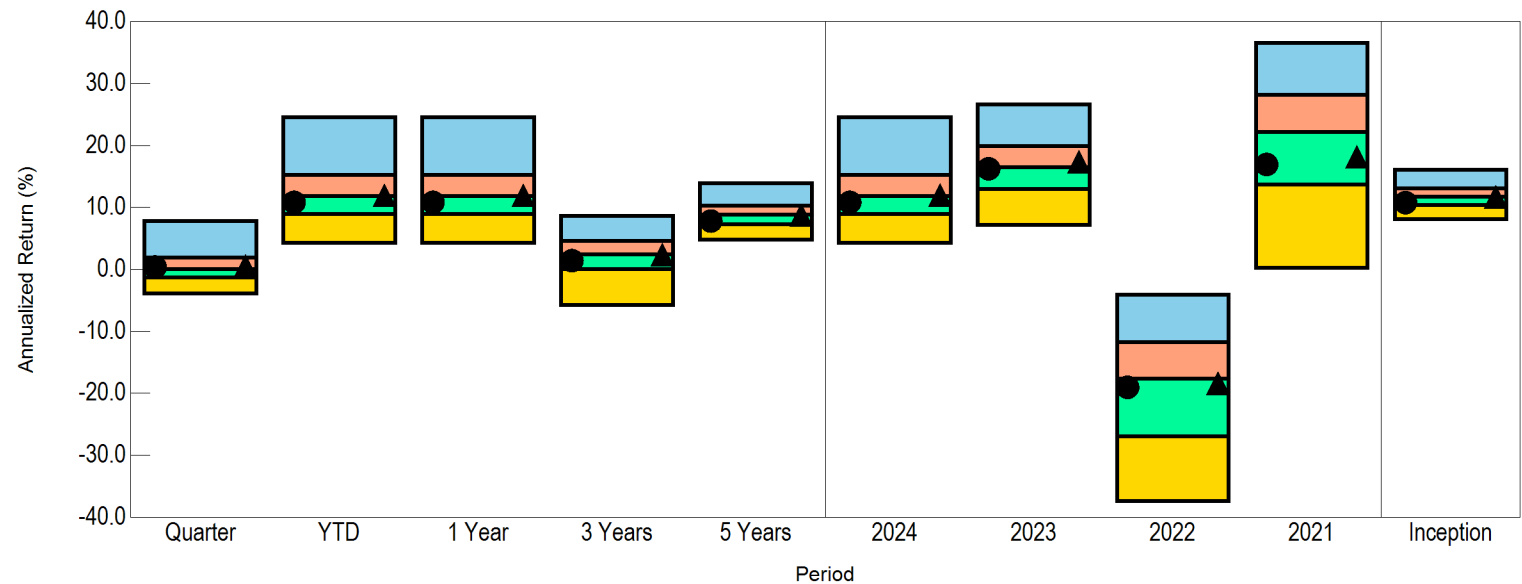
Upside/Downside



iShares Russell 2500 ETF

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

SMID MStar MF Return Comparison
Ending December 31, 2024


	Return (Rank)									
5th Percentile	7.8	24.5	24.5	8.6	13.8	24.5	26.6	-4.2	36.6	16.1
25th Percentile	2.0	15.3	15.3	4.7	10.4	15.3	20.0	-11.7	28.2	13.2
Median	0.2	11.9	11.9	2.4	8.9	11.9	16.6	-17.6	22.2	11.8
75th Percentile	-1.3	9.0	9.0	0.1	7.4	9.0	13.1	-26.9	13.8	10.4
95th Percentile	-3.8	4.4	4.4	-5.7	4.9	4.4	7.3	-37.4	0.3	8.2
# of Portfolios	839	834	834	815	794	834	855	857	847	776
● iShares Russell 2500 ETF	0.4 (43)	10.8 (59)	10.8 (59)	1.4 (63)	7.8 (68)	10.8 (59)	16.3 (54)	-19.0 (55)	16.9 (64)	10.8 (69)
▲ Russell 2500	0.6 (39)	12.0 (50)	12.0 (50)	2.4 (52)	8.8 (52)	12.0 (50)	17.4 (43)	-18.4 (53)	18.2 (62)	11.7 (51)

Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

iShares Russell 2500 ETF

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As of December 31, 2024

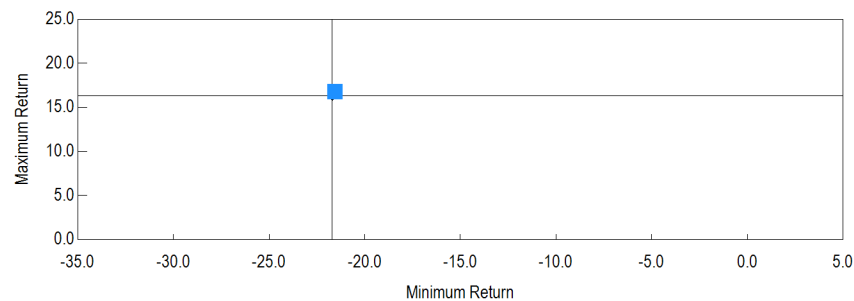
Account Information

Account Name	iShares Russell 2500 ETF
Account Structure	Mutual Fund
Investment Style	Active
Inception Date	1/01/19
Account Type	US Equity
Benchmark	Russell 2500
Universe	SMID MStar MF

Risk/Return Statistics

	iShares Russell 2500 ETF	Russell 2500
RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Number of Periods	72	72
Maximum Return	16.81	16.29
Minimum Return	-21.54	-21.70
Annualized Return	10.79	11.73
Total Return	84.89	94.50
Annualized Excess Return Over Risk Free	8.29	9.23
Annualized Excess Return	-0.94	0.00

Minimum and Maximum Returns Since February 01, 1990



- iShares Russell 2500 ETF
- ◆ Russell 2500

RISK SUMMARY STATISTICS

Beta	1.00	1.00
Upside Deviation	13.73	13.47
Downside Deviation	14.81	14.86

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS

Annualized Standard Deviation	22.52	22.40
Annualized Alpha	-0.99	0.00
Annualized Alpha-Jensen	-0.98	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.37	0.41
Excess Return Over Market / Risk	-0.04	0.00
Tracking Error	0.81	0.00
Information Ratio	-1.16	--

CORRELATION STATISTICS

R-Squared	1.00	1.00
Correlation	1.00	1.00

Summary of Cash Flows






	Last Three Months	Year-To-Date	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Inception 1/1/19
Beginning Market Value	\$1,430,796	\$1,300,666	\$1,300,666	\$1,435,468	\$1,041,028	\$0
Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$826,291
Withdrawals	\$0	-\$5,129	-\$5,129	-\$50,092	-\$61,876	-\$69,030
Net Cash Flow	\$0	-\$5,129	-\$5,129	-\$50,092	-\$61,876	\$757,262
Net Investment Change	\$5,704	\$140,963	\$140,963	\$51,125	\$457,348	\$679,238
Ending Market Value	\$1,436,500	\$1,436,500	\$1,436,500	\$1,436,500	\$1,436,500	\$1,436,500

iShares Russell 2500 ETF

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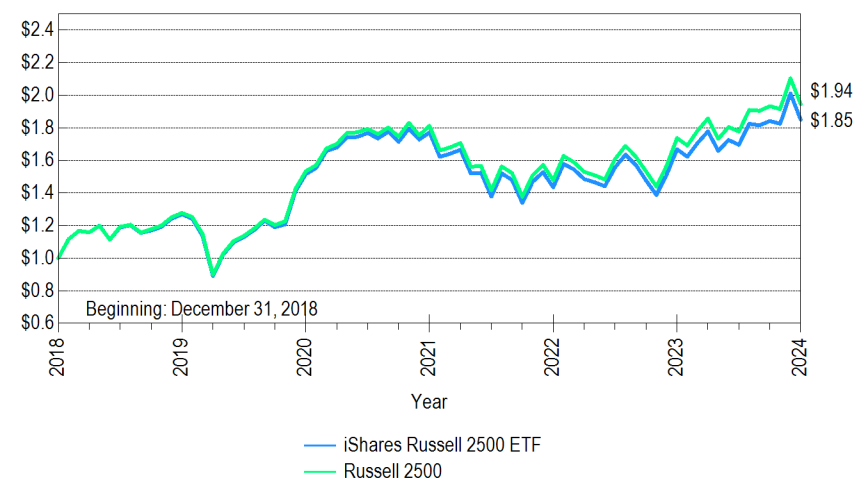
As of December 31, 2024

Performance Summary

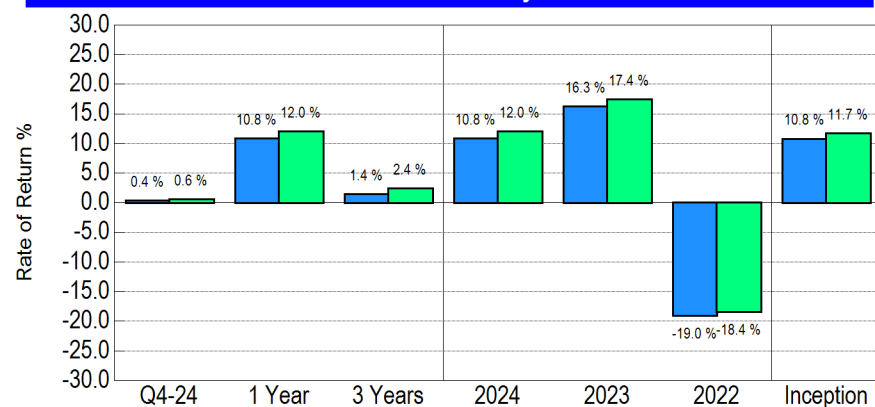
Annualized Returns	Q4-24	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs
iShares Russell 2500 ETF	0.40%	10.84%	10.84%	1.43%	7.82%
<i>Russell 2500</i>	<i>0.62%</i>	<i>11.99%</i>	<i>11.99%</i>	<i>2.39%</i>	<i>8.77%</i>
Over/Under	-0.22%	-1.15%	-1.15%	-0.96%	-0.95%
Universe Median	0.16%	11.85%	11.85%	2.45%	8.88%
Number of Portfolios	839	834	834	815	794
Universe Quartile Ranking					
Calendar Year Returns	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
iShares Russell 2500 ETF	10.84%	16.26%	-19.02%	16.95%	19.39%
<i>Russell 2500</i>	<i>11.99%</i>	<i>17.42%</i>	<i>-18.37%</i>	<i>18.18%</i>	<i>19.99%</i>
Over/Under	-1.15%	-1.16%	-0.65%	-1.23%	-0.60%

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Growth of a Dollar

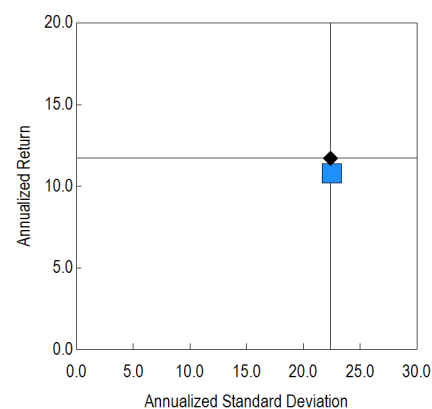


Return Summary



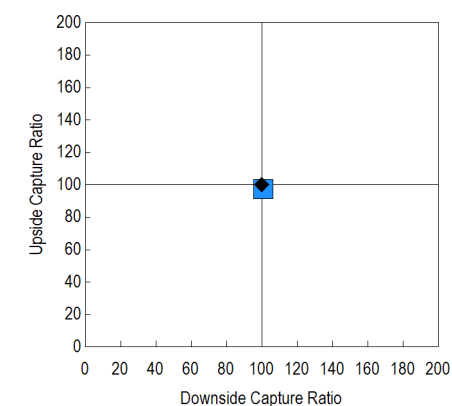
■ iShares Russell 2500 ETF
■ Russell 2500

Risk Return



■ iShares Russell 2500 ETF
◆ Russell 2500

Upside/Downside

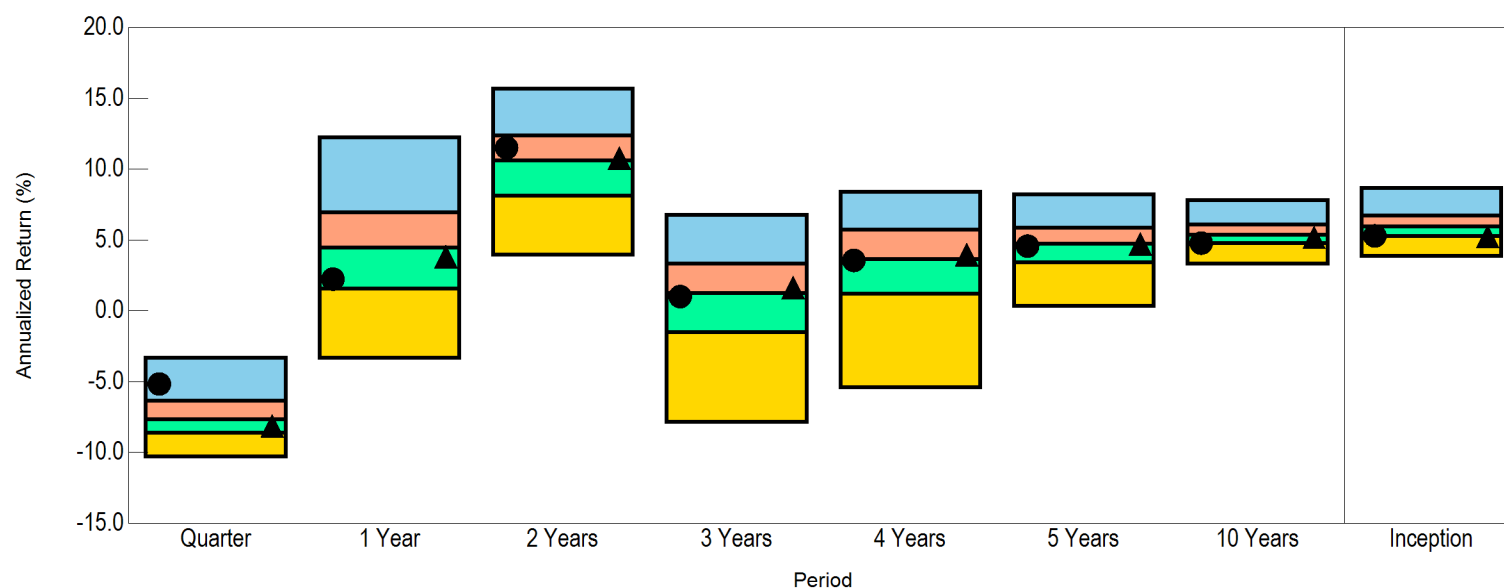


■ iShares Russell 2500 ETF
◆ Russell 2500

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

eV All EAFE Equity Net Return Comparison
Ending December 31, 2024



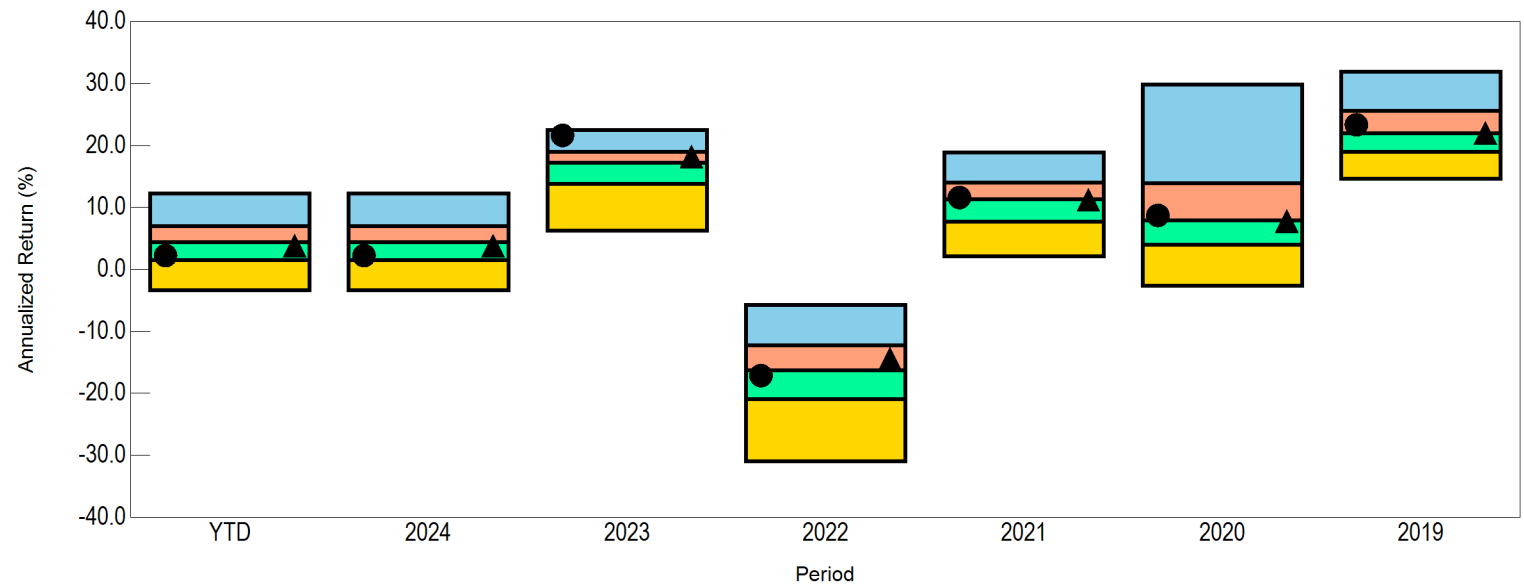
	Return (Rank)											
	Quarter	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Inception				
5th Percentile	-3.3	12.2	15.7	6.8	8.4	8.2	7.8	8.7				
25th Percentile	-6.3	7.0	12.4	3.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.8				
Median	-7.6	4.5	10.7	1.3	3.7	4.8	5.4	6.0				
75th Percentile	-8.6	1.6	8.2	-1.5	1.2	3.4	4.8	5.3				
95th Percentile	-10.3	-3.3	4.0	-7.8	-5.4	0.4	3.4	3.9				
# of Portfolios	324	324	318	309	301	293	226	169				
● International Equity	-5.2 (12)	2.2 (71)	11.5 (39)	1.0 (55)	3.6 (53)	4.6 (55)	4.8 (77)	5.3 (78)				
▲ MSCI EAFE	-8.1 (62)	3.8 (56)	10.8 (49)	1.6 (46)	4.0 (47)	4.7 (52)	5.2 (64)	5.2 (79)				

Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

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As of December 31, 2024

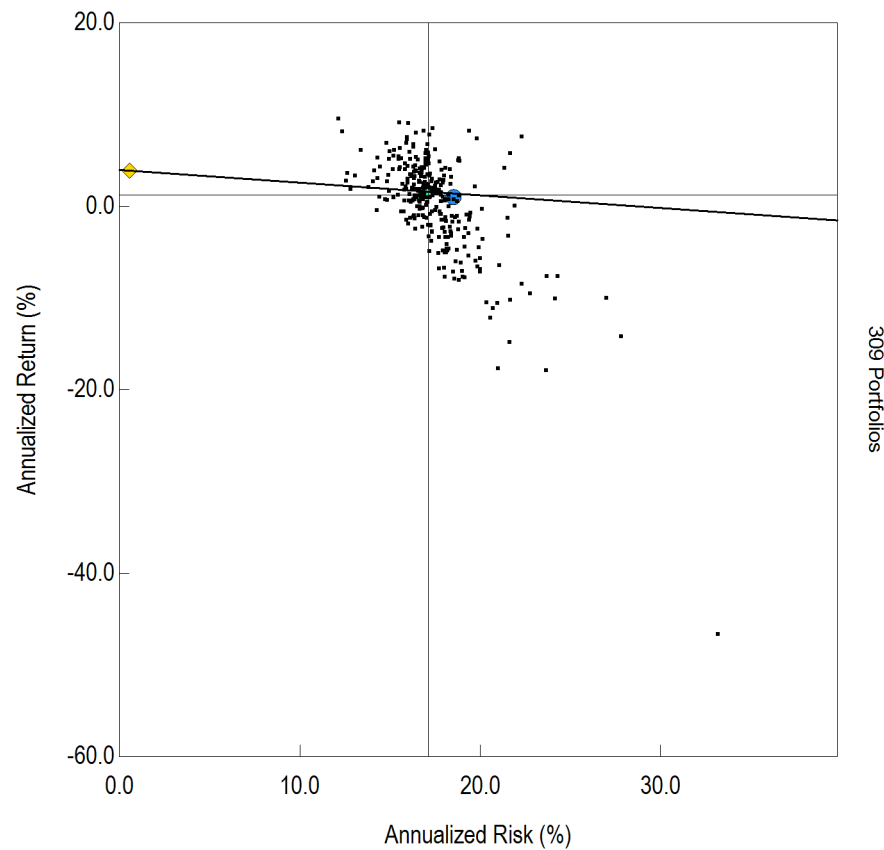
eV All EAFE Equity Net Return Comparison
Ending December 31, 2024



	Return (Rank)		Return (Rank)		Return (Rank)		Return (Rank)		Return (Rank)		Return (Rank)		Return (Rank)	
5th Percentile	12.2		12.2		22.5		-5.8		18.8		29.8		31.9	
25th Percentile	7.0		7.0		19.0		-12.2		14.1		14.0		25.7	
Median	4.5		4.5		17.3		-16.2		11.4		8.0		22.1	
75th Percentile	1.6		1.6		13.9		-20.9		7.8		4.0		19.1	
95th Percentile	-3.3		-3.3		6.3		-30.9		2.2		-2.6		14.7	
# of Portfolios	324		324		347		328		255		255		255	
● International Equity	2.2	(71)	2.2	(71)	21.6	(8)	-17.1	(57)	11.6	(50)	8.7	(45)	23.4	(41)
▲ MSCI EAFE	3.8	(56)	3.8	(56)	18.2	(37)	-14.5	(40)	11.3	(52)	7.8	(53)	22.0	(52)

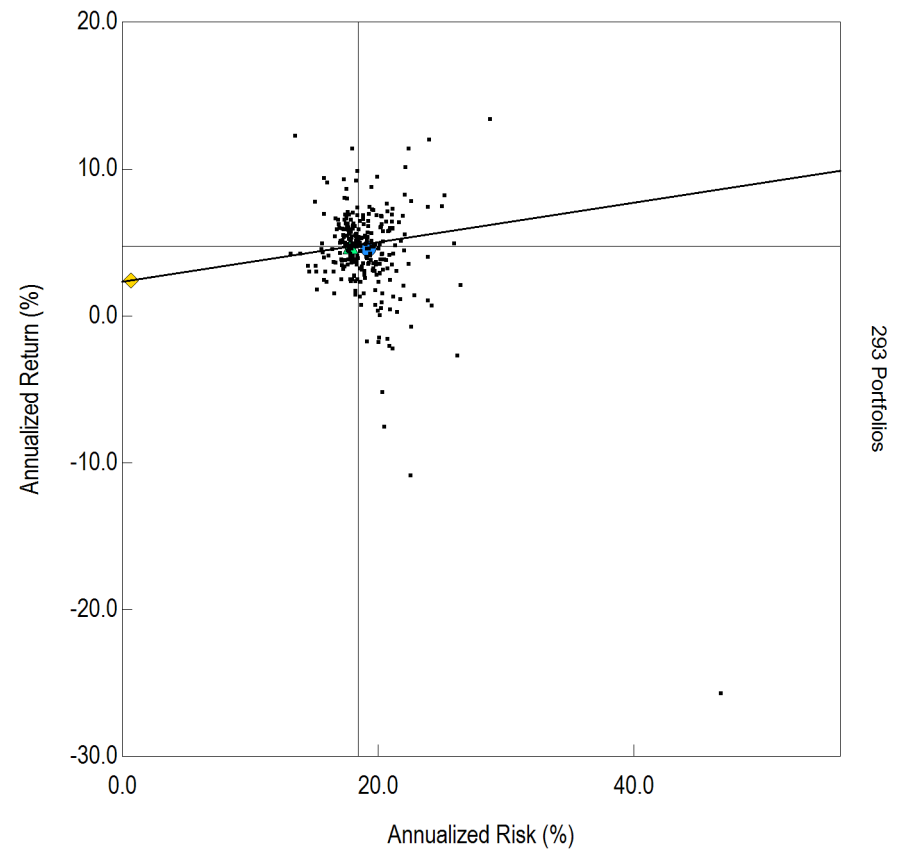
Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

EV ALL EAFE EQUITY NET ACCOUNTS
3 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2024



- International Equity
- ▲ Market Proxy: MSCI EAFE
- ◆ Risk-Free Proxy: 91 Day T-Bills

EV ALL EAFE EQUITY NET ACCOUNTS
5 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2024



- International Equity
- ▲ Market Proxy: MSCI EAFE
- ◆ Risk-Free Proxy: 91 Day T-Bills

Eustis Police Pension

International Equity

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

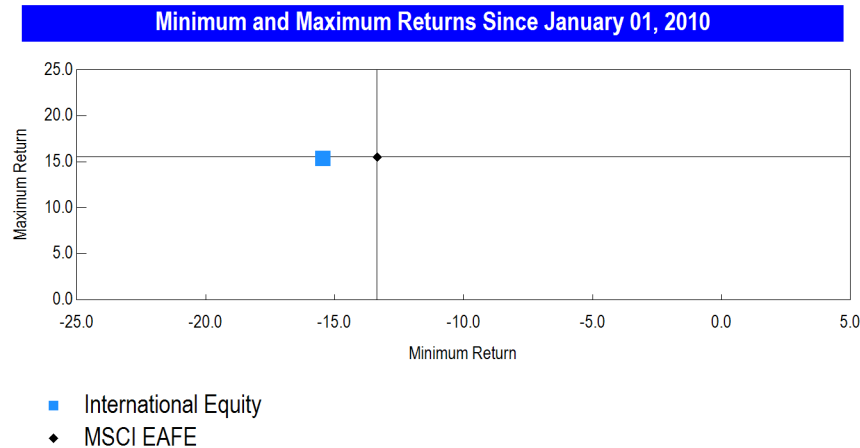
Account Information	
Account Name	International Equity
Account Structure	Mutual Fund
Investment Style	Active
Inception Date	12/31/09
Account Type	International
Benchmark	MSCI EAFE
Universe	eV All EAFE Equity Net

Risk/Return Statistics		
	International Equity	MSCI EAFE
RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Number of Periods	180	180
Maximum Return	15.36	15.50
Minimum Return	-15.45	-13.35
Annualized Return	5.29	5.24
Total Return	116.76	115.23
Annualized Excess Return Over Risk Free	4.08	4.03
Annualized Excess Return	0.05	0.00

RISK SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Beta	1.00	1.00
Upside Deviation	10.22	9.37
Downside Deviation	10.59	10.13

RISK/RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS		
Annualized Standard Deviation	16.53	15.70
Annualized Alpha	0.03	0.00
Annualized Alpha-Jensen	0.03	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.25	0.26
Excess Return Over Market / Risk	0.00	0.00
Tracking Error	4.95	0.00
Information Ratio	0.01	--

CORRELATION STATISTICS		
R-Squared	0.91	1.00
Correlation	0.95	1.00



Summary of Cash Flows

	Last Three Months	Year-To-Date	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception 12/31/09
Beginning Market Value	\$2,542,250	\$2,358,108	\$2,358,108	\$2,471,356	\$2,034,200	\$1,298,096	\$0
Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$91	\$2,357	\$493,159	\$1,459,498
Withdrawals	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$114,654	-\$114,839	-\$365,194	-\$365,194
Net Cash Flow	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$114,563	-\$112,482	\$127,965	\$1,094,304
Net Investment Change	-\$131,279	\$52,863	\$52,863	\$54,178	\$489,253	\$984,909	\$1,316,666
Ending Market Value	\$2,410,971	\$2,410,971	\$2,410,971	\$2,410,971	\$2,410,971	\$2,410,971	\$2,410,971

Eustis Police Pension International Equity

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

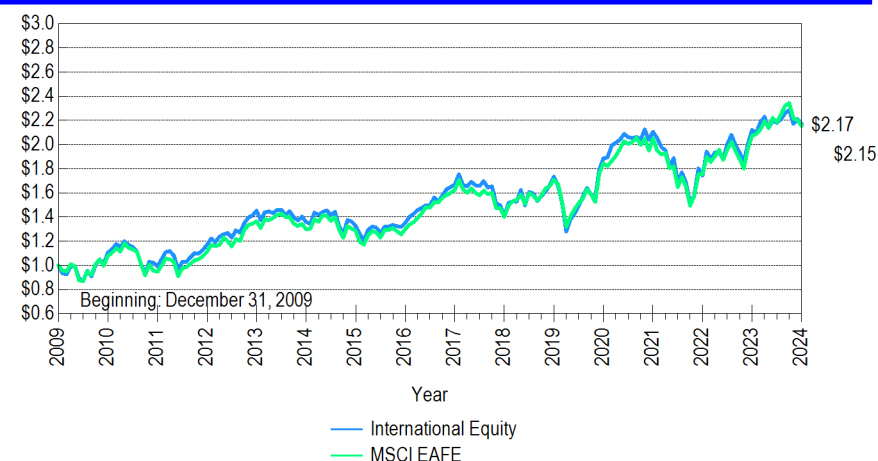
As of December 31, 2024

Performance Summary

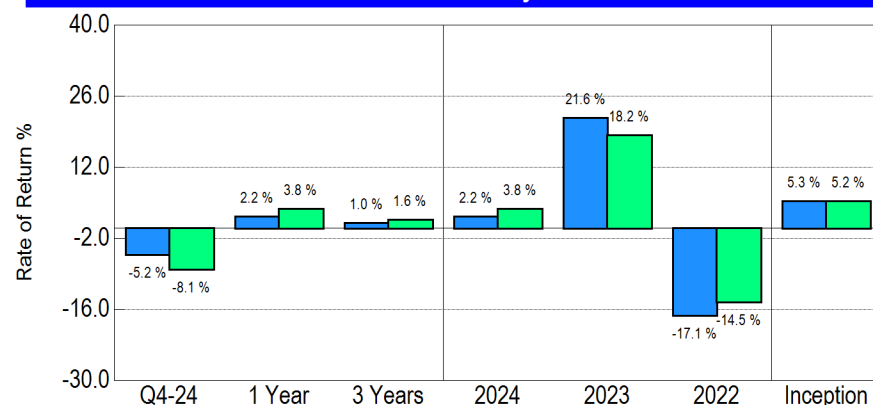
Annualized Returns	Q4-24	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs
International Equity	-5.16%	2.24%	2.24%	1.01%	4.58%	4.79%
<i>MSCI EAFE</i>	-8.11%	3.82%	3.82%	1.64%	4.73%	5.20%
Over/Under	2.95%	-1.58%	-1.58%	-0.64%	-0.15%	-0.41%
Universe Median	-7.48%	5.02%	5.02%	1.73%	5.30%	6.08%
Number of Portfolios	348	348	348	338	319	248
Universe Quartile Ranking						
Calendar Year Returns	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
International Equity	2.24%	21.64%	-17.14%	11.61%	8.73%	23.35%
<i>MSCI EAFE</i>	3.82%	18.24%	-14.45%	11.26%	7.81%	22.01%
Over/Under	-1.58%	3.41%	-2.68%	0.35%	0.92%	1.34%

Please see the end of this report for important disclosures and definitions.

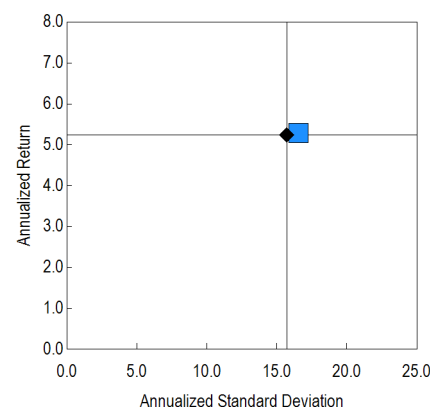
Growth of a Dollar



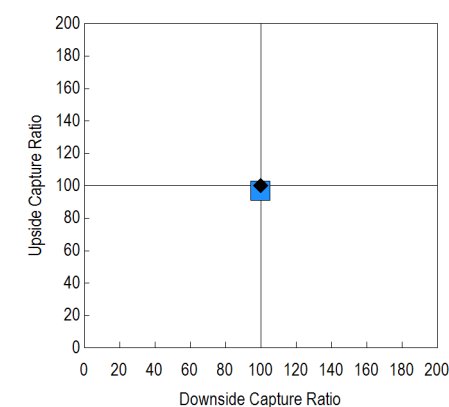
Return Summary



Risk Return



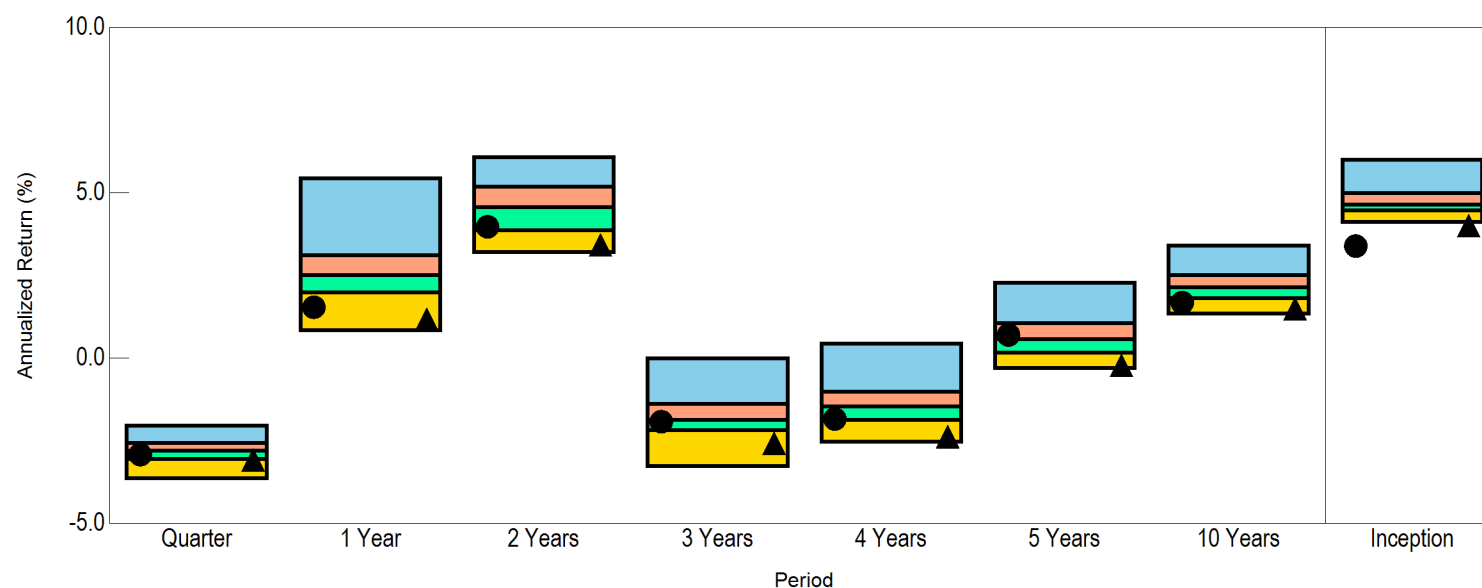
Upside/Downside



Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

eV US Core Plus Fixed Inc Net Return Comparison Ending December 31, 2024



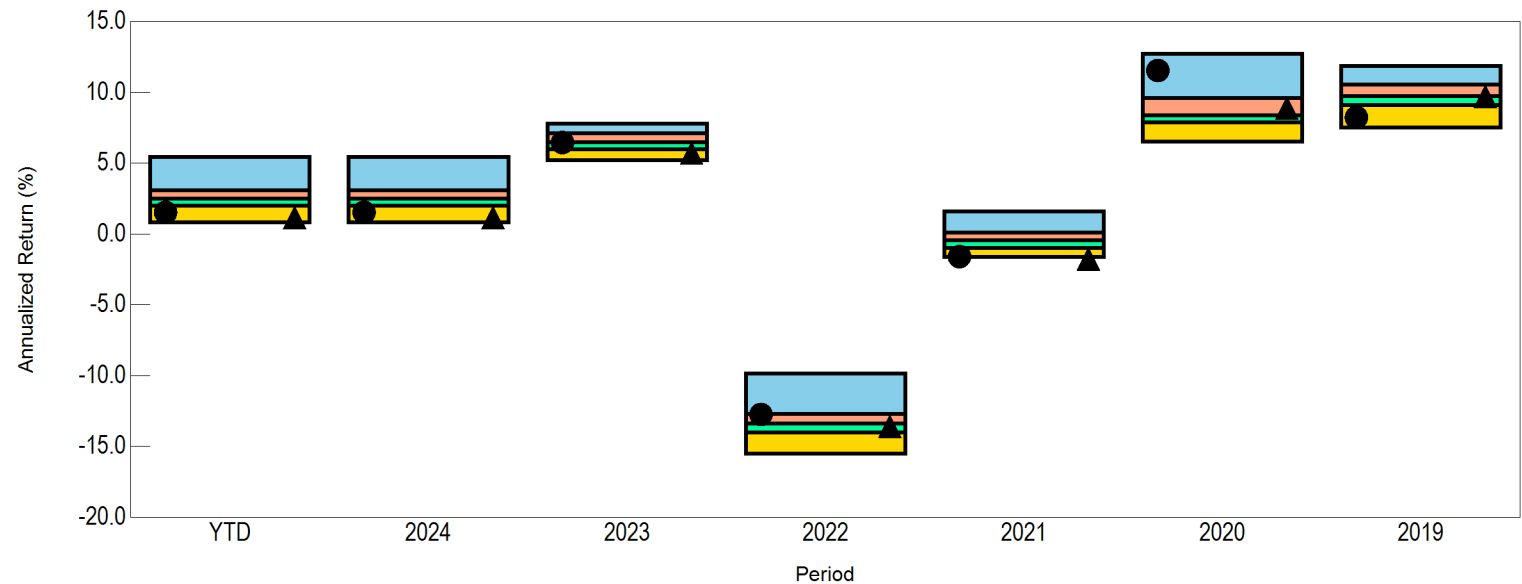
	Return (Rank)															
5th Percentile	-2.1		5.4		6.1		0.0		0.4		2.3		3.4		6.0	
25th Percentile	-2.6		3.1		5.2		-1.4		-1.0		1.1		2.5		5.0	
Median	-2.8		2.5		4.6		-1.9		-1.5		0.6		2.1		4.7	
75th Percentile	-3.0		2.0		3.9		-2.2		-1.9		0.2		1.8		4.5	
95th Percentile	-3.6		0.9		3.2		-3.3		-2.5		-0.3		1.4		4.1	
# of Portfolios	103		103		101		101		100		97		85		31	
● Integrity (formerly Capstone)	-2.9	(66)	1.5	(84)	4.0	(75)	-1.9	(55)	-1.8	(75)	0.7	(40)	1.7	(88)	3.4	(99)
▲ Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR	-3.1	(80)	1.2	(90)	3.4	(91)	-2.6	(84)	-2.4	(94)	-0.2	(93)	1.5	(92)	4.0	(99)

Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

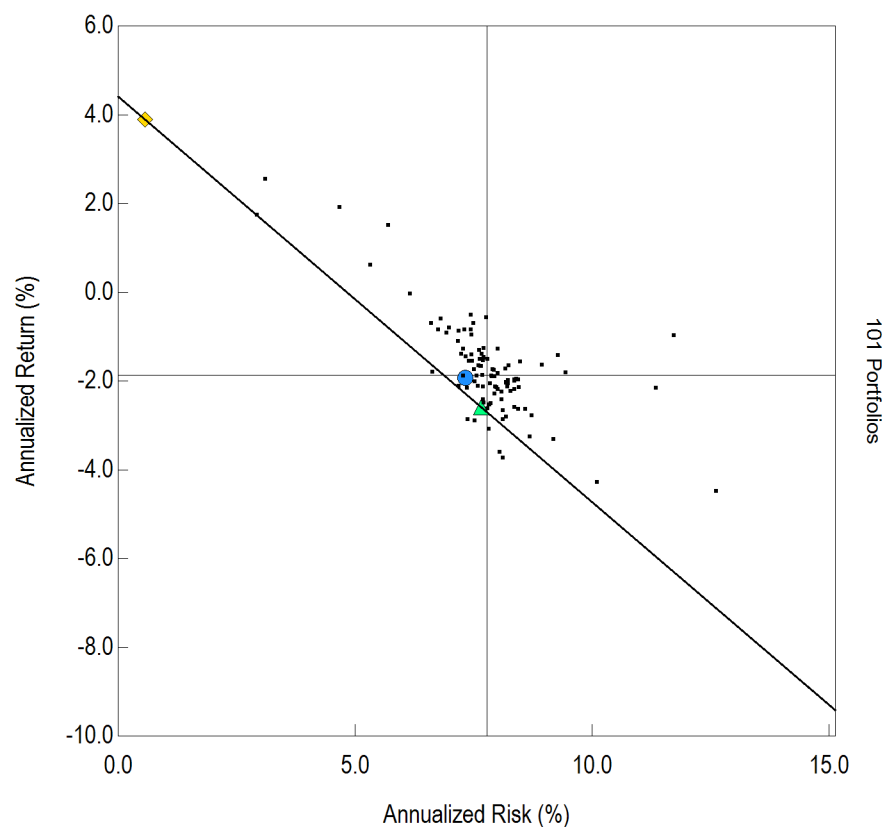
eV US Core Plus Fixed Inc Net Return Comparison
Ending December 31, 2024



	Return (Rank)											
5th Percentile	5.4		5.4		7.8		-9.9		1.6		12.7	
25th Percentile	3.1		3.1		7.1		-12.7		0.1		9.6	
Median	2.5		2.5		6.5		-13.4		-0.4		8.4	
75th Percentile	2.0		2.0		6.0		-14.0		-0.9		7.9	
95th Percentile	0.9		0.9		5.3		-15.5		-1.6		6.6	
# of Portfolios	103		103		110		108		91		89	
● Integrity (formerly Capstone)	1.5	(84)	1.5	(84)	6.5	(55)	-12.7	(27)	-1.6	(96)	11.6	(8)
▲ Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR	1.2	(90)	1.2	(90)	5.7	(83)	-13.6	(59)	-1.8	(97)	8.9	(40)

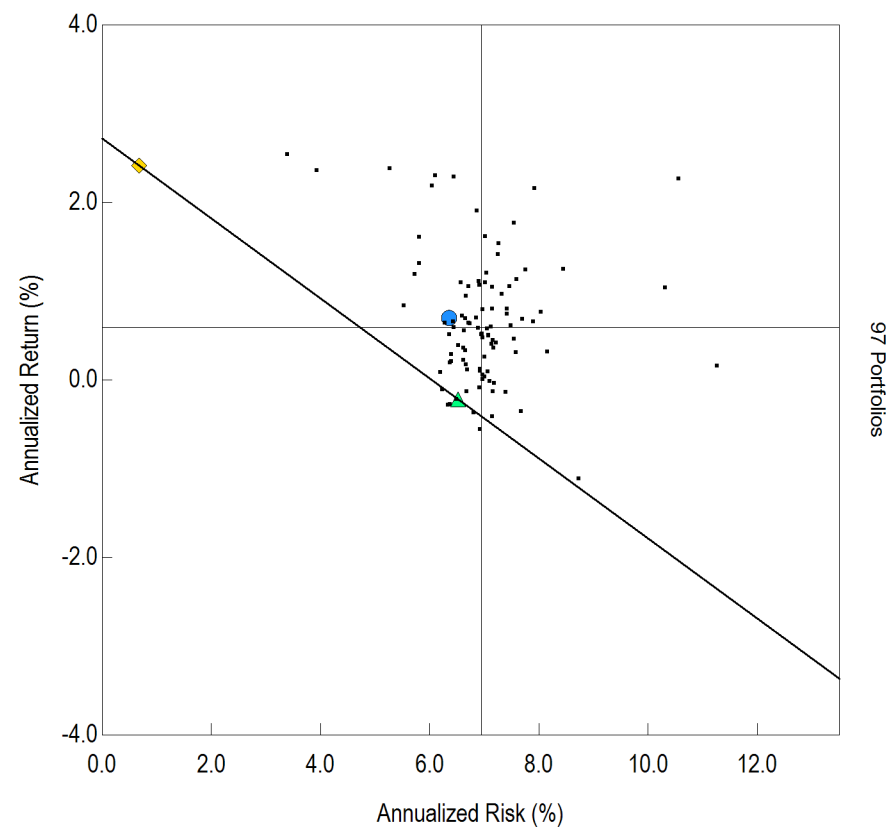
Peer group ranking statistics measure the funds median rank versus the applicable peer group universe.

EV US CORE PLUS FIXED INC NET ACCOUNTS
3 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2024



- Integrity (formerly Capstone)
- ▲ Market Proxy: Bloomberg US
- ▲ Govt/Credit TR
- ◆ Risk-Free Proxy: 91 Day T-Bills

EV US CORE PLUS FIXED INC NET ACCOUNTS
5 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2024



- Integrity (formerly Capstone)
- ▲ Market Proxy: Bloomberg US
- ▲ Govt/Credit TR
- ◆ Risk-Free Proxy: 91 Day T-Bills

Integrity (formerly Capstone)

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

As of December 31, 2024

Account Information

Account Name	Integrity (formerly Capstone)
Account Structure	Separate Account
Investment Style	Active
Inception Date	12/31/97
Account Type	Fixed
Benchmark	Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR
Universe	eV US Core Plus Fixed Inc Net

Risk/Return Statistics

Integrity (formerly Capstone) Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR

RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS

Number of Periods	324	324
Maximum Return	5.18	4.53
Minimum Return	-3.61	-4.19
Annualized Return	3.39	4.01
Total Return	145.97	189.03
Annualized Excess Return Over Risk Free	1.31	1.93
Annualized Excess Return	-0.62	0.00

RISK SUMMARY STATISTICS

Beta	0.76	1.00
Upside Deviation	2.71	2.98
Downside Deviation	2.55	3.13

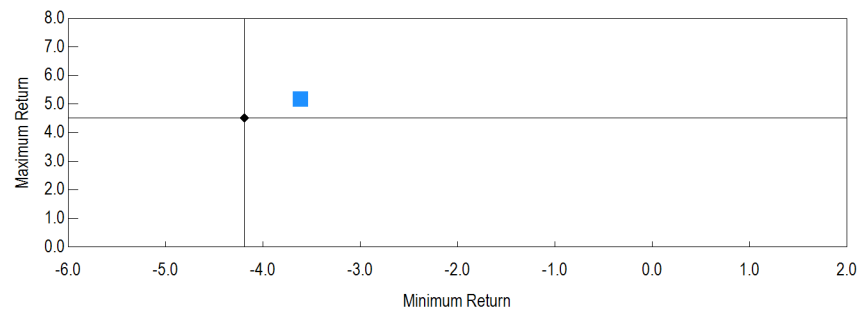
RISK/RETURN SUMMARY STATISTICS

Annualized Standard Deviation	3.88	4.60
Annualized Alpha	0.35	0.00
Annualized Alpha-Jensen	-0.16	0.00
Sharpe Ratio	0.34	0.42
Excess Return Over Market / Risk	-0.16	0.00
Tracking Error	2.03	0.00
Information Ratio	-0.30	--

CORRELATION STATISTICS

R-Squared	0.81	1.00
Correlation	0.90	1.00

Minimum and Maximum Returns Since January 01, 1998



- Integrity (formerly Capstone)
- ◆ Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR

Summary of Cash Flows

	Last Three Months	Year-To-Date	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years	Inception 12/31/97
Beginning Market Value	\$8,810,246	\$8,115,243	\$8,115,243	\$8,471,291	\$7,717,367	\$3,717,899	\$0
Contributions	\$0	\$306,345	\$306,345	\$808,198	\$812,998	\$4,009,499	\$8,212,695
Withdrawals	-\$41,363	-\$46,519	-\$46,519	-\$311,804	-\$316,667	-\$390,129	-\$2,827,566
Net Cash Flow	-\$41,363	\$259,825	\$259,825	\$496,395	\$496,332	\$3,619,370	\$5,385,130
Net Investment Change	-\$256,700	\$137,115	\$137,115	-\$455,503	\$298,484	\$1,174,915	\$3,127,054
Ending Market Value	\$8,512,183	\$8,512,183	\$8,512,183	\$8,512,183	\$8,512,183	\$8,512,183	\$8,512,183

Integrity (formerly Capstone)

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

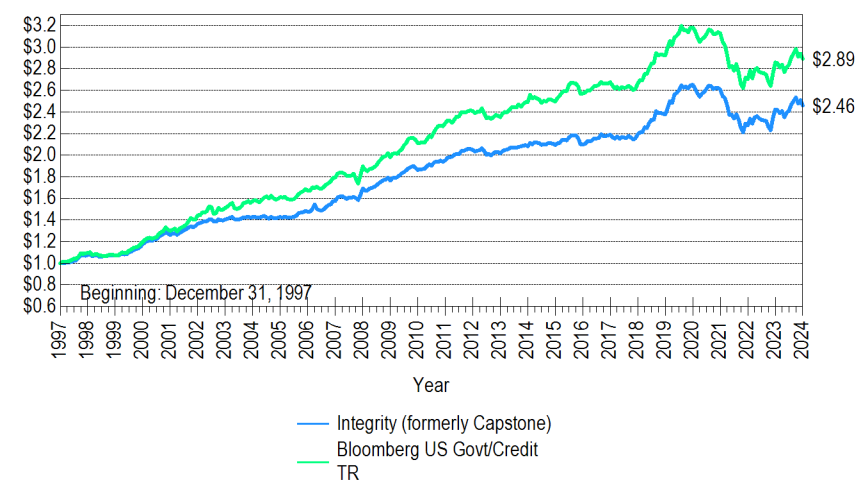
As of December 31, 2024

Performance Summary

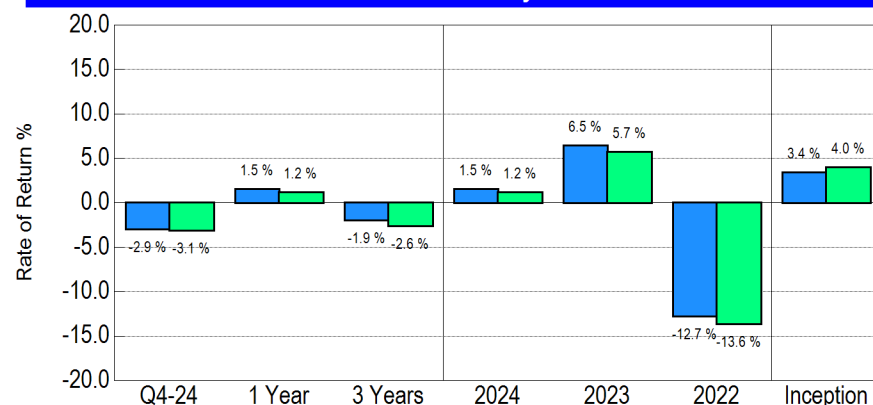
Annualized Returns	Q4-24	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs
Integrity (formerly Capstone)	-2.92%	1.54%	1.54%	-1.93%	0.70%	1.68%
<i>Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR</i>	<i>-3.08%</i>	<i>1.18%</i>	<i>1.18%</i>	<i>-2.59%</i>	<i>-0.22%</i>	<i>1.50%</i>
Over/Under	0.16%	0.36%	0.36%	0.66%	0.92%	0.18%
Universe Median	-2.92%	2.03%	2.03%	-1.88%	0.34%	1.90%
Number of Portfolios	176	176	176	175	167	157
Universe Quartile Ranking						
Calendar Year Returns	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Integrity (formerly Capstone)	1.54%	6.46%	-12.74%	-1.59%	11.55%	8.24%
<i>Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR</i>	<i>1.18%</i>	<i>5.72%</i>	<i>-13.58%</i>	<i>-1.75%</i>	<i>8.92%</i>	<i>9.71%</i>
Over/Under	0.36%	0.74%	0.84%	0.16%	2.63%	-1.47%

Please see the end of this report for important disclosures and definitions.

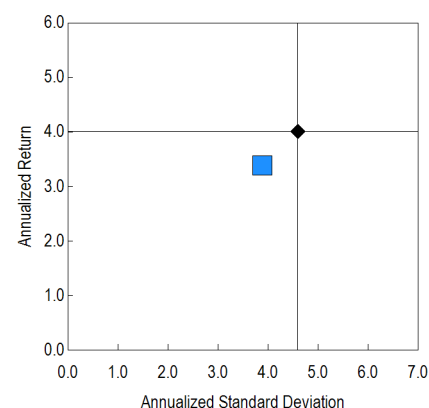
Growth of a Dollar



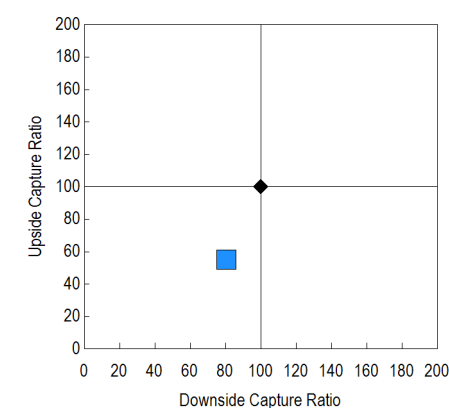
Return Summary



Risk Return



Upside/Downside



As of December 31, 2024

Benchmark History

Eustis Police Total Fund

1/31/1990	Present	S&P 500 65% / Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR 35%
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Highland Capital (formerly ICC)

1/31/1990	Present	Russell 1000 Value
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Clearbridge

10/1/2020	Present	Russell 1000 Growth
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Confluence

10/1/2020	Present	Russell 3000 Value
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iShares Russell 2500 ETF

1/1/2019	Present	Russell 2500
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International Equity

12/31/2009	Present	MSCI EAFE
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Integrity (formerly Capstone)

12/31/1997	Present	Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR
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For historical benchmark information, please direct all inquiries to your Financial Advisor.

Index Information



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Index Information

Equity Indexes

Russell 1000® Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Russell 1000® Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 2500® Index measures the performance of the 2,500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which represents approximately 16% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 3000® Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 3000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The stocks in this index are also members of either the Russell 1000® Value Index or the Russell 2000® Value Index.

S&P 500 Index consists of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation. It is a market value weighted index with each stock's weight in the Index proportionate to its market value.

MSCI EAFE is designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap securities across 21 developed markets, including countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

Fixed Income Indexes

Bloomberg US Gov/Credit Int TR is a benchmark that measures the non-securitized component of the US Aggregate Index. It includes investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities with a maturity greater than one year and less than 10 years.

Definitions



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Accrued – Usually associated with interest or income, as in accrued interest; interest owed by the issuer but not yet paid.

Allocation Effect – In attribution analysis, this examines the gain or loss achieved from over or under weighting a manager versus its targeted allocation.

Alpha – Value that is added by the manager, or the non-systematic return; the excess portfolio return compared to the risk-adjusted benchmark. A positive alpha implies the manager has added value to the return over that of the market.

Attribution Analysis – A tool to separate and examine the different sources of gain or loss from an overall investment policy and targeted asset allocation.

Batting Average – Measure of a fund or manager's ability to beat the market consistently. It is calculated by dividing the number of quarters in which the fund or manager outperformed its benchmark by the number of quarters in the analysis.

Best Quarter – The largest single quarterly return which occurred during the specified time period.

Beta – Measures the systematic risk, or the return that is attributable to market movements. A beta equal to one indicates a risk level equivalent to the market. Higher betas are associated with higher risk levels.

Correlation – Statistical measure of the degree to which the movements of two variables are related. A correlation of 1.0 indicates a perfect positive correlation; 0.0 indicates a random relationship; -1.0 indicates perfect negative correlation.

Credit Risk – A measure of the default risk on amounts due from policyholder or creditors.

Current Yield – A bond's coupon rate divided by the bond's current price.

Dividend Yield – The current dividend per share of a stock divided by its current price per share.

Dollar/Money Weighted Rate of Return – Measure of portfolio returns that includes the impact from cash flows.

Down Market – A quarter in which the market return is negative.

Downside Deviation – Standard deviation of negative returns only.

Duration – A measure of a bond's price volatility relative to a change in the general level of interest rates, measured in years. In general, bonds with longer durations have greater sensitivity to interest rates and vice-versa.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) – The portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock.

Earnings Per Share Growth Rate – The rate at which the earnings per share grows over various time periods.

Excess Return over Market/Risk – Annualized excess return achieved by the manager divided by annualized standard deviation.

Information Ratio – Measures the consistency of out-performance. Excess return divided by Standard deviation of excess return.

Information Technology – Sector classification of companies that are involved in the development, installation, and implementation of computer systems and applications.

Manager Effect – In attribution analysis, this examines the difference between a manager's returns versus his or her respective benchmark.

Maturity – Date when the principal or stated value of a fixed income security becomes due and payable in full to the bondholder.

Morningstar Fund Rank – This is the fund's total-return percentile rank relative to all funds that have the same Morningstar Category. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is 1 and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. The top-performing fund in a category will always receive a rank of 1.

Policy Allocation – Targeted allocation across various asset classes and/or managers.

Definitions



Advisors

Institutional Consulting Group

Price to Book Ratio (P/B) – The current price of a stock divided by its book value per share.

Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E) – The current price of a stock divided by its earnings per share.

Quality Rating – Bond issuer's credit quality, or its ability to meet future contractual obligations. (Moody's and S&P's)

R-Squared – Measure of how closely related are the variance of a manager's returns to the variance of the benchmark's returns.

Range – The difference between the Best Quarter and the Worst Quarter returns.

Return on Equity (ROE) – Equity (net worth) at the beginning of an accounting period divided into net income for the period.

Return/Risk Comparison – Analysis that exhibits the rate of return in relation to the volatility of those returns as measured by the annualized standard deviation of quarterly returns.

Risk Free – The equivalent of an investment with little to no risk of market loss, typically defined as short term Treasury bills.

Sharpe Ratio – This measures excess return per unit of risk as defined by standard deviation. A higher ratio means the manager is achieving higher return for the risk.

Sortino Ratio – Similar to Sharpe Ratio, this measures excess return per unit of downside risk.

Standard Deviation – A statistical measure of portfolio risk, it measures the volatility of a fund's returns compared to the average return of the fund. It reflects the average deviation of the observations from their sample mean.

Time-Weighted Rate of Return – Minimizes the impact of cash flows on rate of return calculations.

Total Return – For bonds, the sum of interest and principal payments as well as any reinvestment income received over a holding or measurement period, plus any capital gain or loss if the bond is sold at the end of the period.

Tracking Error – How closely a fund or manager's returns track the returns of a benchmark.; the annualized standard deviation of the differences between the fund or manager's return and the benchmark's return.

Treynor Ratio – Risk is measured using Beta, which is an index dependent measure; relates the difference between the fund return and the risk-free rate to the fund beta for a given time period.

Universe – A broadly defined group of investment managers; for example, all domestic equity investment managers.

Up Market – A quarter in which the market return is positive.

Upside Deviation – the standard deviation of positive returns only.

Upside/Downside – A graphical representation of up market and down-market returns, measured as percentages versus benchmark.

Worst Four Quarters – Smallest return experienced over any four consecutive quarters, may not correspond with calendar years.

Worst Quarter – The worst single quarterly return which occurred during the specified time period.

Yield – The return to a bondholder who holds a bond until it matures.

Yield to Maturity – Internal rate of return on a bond bought at the current price and held to maturity. This assumes that coupon income is reinvested at the yield to maturity.

Disclosures



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DATA SOURCES: The information found in this document was derived from one or more of the following sources: InvestorForce, Zephyr Associates, custodial account statements, and money managers.

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INDEXES: The indexes included in this report are presented to provide you with an understanding of their historic long-term performance and are not presented to illustrate the performance of any security. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Index return information is provided for illustrative purposes only. Index returns do not represent investment returns or the results of actual trading nor are they forecasts of expected gains or losses a portfolio might experience. Index returns reflect general market results, assume the reinvestment of dividends and other distributions, and do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes applicable to an actual investment. Comparisons to benchmarks have limitations because benchmarks have volatility and other material characteristics that may differ from those of the portfolio. Because of these differences, benchmarks should not be relied upon as an accurate measure of comparison. There is no guarantee that the index reflects the asset allocation or portfolio characteristics of the manager's strategy or that any of the securities in the portfolio are included in the Index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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Disclosures



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Institutional Consulting Group

ASSET CLASS SUITABILITY:

Stock markets, especially foreign markets, are volatile. Stock values may fluctuate in response to general economic and market conditions, the prospects of individual companies, and industry sectors. Foreign investing has additional risks including those associated with currency fluctuation, political and economic instability, and different accounting standards. These risks are heightened in emerging markets. Mid- and small-cap stocks are generally more volatile, subject to greater risks and are less liquid than large company stocks.

Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks and there is no guarantee growth will be realized. There are no guarantees that value stocks will increase in value or that their intrinsic values will eventually be recognized by the overall market. Both growth and value types of investing tend to shift in and out of favor.

Investments that focus on certain geographical regions or that concentrate in certain economic sectors increase their vulnerability to any single economic, political or regulatory development affecting the region or sector. This may result in greater price volatility.

Investments in fixed-income securities are subject to interest rate, credit/default, liquidity, inflation, prepayment, extension and other risks. Bond prices fluctuate inversely to changes in interest rates. Therefore, a general rise in interest rates can result in the decline in the bond's price. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will default on payments of interest and/or principal. High yield fixed income securities (junk bonds) are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default, and tend to be more volatile than investment grade fixed income securities. If sold prior to maturity, fixed income securities are subject to market risk. All fixed income investments may be worth less than their original cost upon redemption or maturity.

Convertible securities are subject to the same interest rate, price and credit risks as regular debt securities. Prices tend to be inversely affected by changes in interest rates. In addition, a convertible security is also subject to the risks associated with common stocks. The return and principal value of stocks fluctuate with changes in market conditions.

There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities. Many preferred stocks pay dividends at a fixed rate. As a result, their market price can be sensitive to changes in interest rates similar to bonds. They generally offer no voting rights with respect to the issuer and are generally subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure, subjecting them to a greater risk of non-payment than more senior securities. In addition, the issue may be callable which may negatively impact the return of the security. Preferred dividends are not guaranteed and are subject to deferral or elimination.

Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an investment to greater share price volatility than an investment in traditional equity or debt securities. The commodities markets are considered speculative, carry substantial risks, and have experienced periods of extreme volatility. Commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or other factors affecting a particular industry or commodity.

Disclosures



Advisors

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ASSET CLASS SUITABILITY:

There are special risks associated with an investment in real estate, including the possible illiquidity of underlying properties, credit risk, interest rate fluctuations and the impact of varied economic conditions.

Alternative investments are not suitable for all investors, and are only open to “accredited” or “qualified” investors within the meaning of the U.S. securities laws. They are speculative, highly illiquid, and are designed for long-term investment, and not as trading vehicles. There is no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful or that a fund will achieve its intended objective. Investments in these funds entail significant risks, volatility and capital loss including the loss of the entire amount invested. The increased risk of investment loss is suitable only for those investors who have the financial sophistication and expertise to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in a fund and for which the fund does not represent a complete investment program. The high expenses associated with alternative investments must be offset by trading profits and other income which may not be realized. Unlike mutual funds, alternative investments are not subject to some of the regulations designed to protect investors and are not required to provide the same level of disclosure as would be received from a mutual fund. They trade in diverse complex strategies that are affected in different ways and at different times by changing market conditions. Strategies may, at times, be out of market favor for considerable periods with adverse consequences for the fund and the investor.



Advisors